

1. Structural

Social, economic, cultural and historical factors fundamentally determine health. These include:

- economic and social policies in other sectors
 - macroeconomic policies (eg, taxation)
 - education
 - labour market (eg, occupation, income)
 - housing
- power relationships (eg, stratification, discrimination, racism)
- Treaty of Waitangi – governance, Māori as Crown partner

2. Intermediary pathways

The impact of social, economic, cultural and historical factors on health status is mediated by various factors including:

- behaviour/lifestyle
- environmental – physical and psychosocial
- access to material resources
- control – internal, empowerment

4. Impact

The impact of disability and illness on socioeconomic position can be minimised through:

- income support, eg, sickness benefit, invalids benefit, ACC
- antidiscrimination legislation
- deinstitutionalisation/ community support
- respite care/carer support

3. Health and disability services

Specifically, health and disability services can:

- improve access – distribution, availability, acceptability, affordability
- improve pathways through care for all groups
- take a population health approach by:
 - identifying population health needs
 - matching services to identified population health needs
 - health education

Interventions at each level may apply:

- nationally, regionally and locally
- taking population and individual approaches