1. Structural

*Social, economic, cultural and historical factors fundamentally determine health. These include:*
- economic and social policies in other sectors
  - macroeconomic policies (e.g., taxation)
  - education
  - labour market (e.g., occupation, income)
  - housing
- power relationships (e.g., 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

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

4. Impact

*The impact of disability and illness on socioeconomic position can be minimised through:*
- income support, e.g., sickness benefit, invalids benefit, ACC
- antidiscrimination legislation
- deinstitutionalisation/community support
- respite care/carer support

**Interventions at each level may apply:**
- nationally, regionally and locally
- taking population and individual approaches