

Determinants of Health Model

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Structural Determinants

Colonialism, racism and discrimination (gender identity stigma, sexism, heterosexism, ableism)

Cultural and societal norms and values

Political, social, commercial and economic policies, laws, regulations and budgets

Governance and self-determination



Social & Ecological Determinants

Natural Environments

Climate change, biodiversity, natural habitats, air, water and land

Economic and Work Environment

Employment, income, occupational hazards

Physical and Built Environment

Housing, land use, transportation

Digital Environment

Digital services and literacy, digital connectivity, digital media

Social Environment

Heritage, culture and language

Rurality

Social connectedness, social cohesion

Experience of discrimination, violence

Service and Learning Environment

Education, social services and family/child care supports

Health care, emergency services, community-level resources

Impacts



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Optimize Population Health and Address Health Equity Gaps

Some priority populations experience compounded effects of increased exposure and vulnerability and are less likely to have the resources and environments to respond, recover and support health and well-being

Outcomes



Desired Outcomes

Improved Health of People

Healthier Societies with Reduced Inequities