Equity Task Group – Resources List

Structural Determinants of Health - General

Best Brains Exchange proceedings report: Strengthening the structural determinants of health post-COVID-19 (Report)

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/corporate/publications/chief-public-health-officer-reports-state-public-health-canada/from-risk-resilience-equity-approach-covid-19/best-brains-exchange-proceedings-report.html>

Structural Determinants video by David Siladi

Overview of structural determinants in a conversation with David Siladi: [link/video](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tBev0m1WDhk&feature=youtu.be) I mentioned to you – just note that language in the video is geared towards a general audience so you won’t hear the term structural determinants.

Structural determinants of health definition:

The [WHO Conceptual SDOH framework](https://www.who.int/sdhconference/resources/ConceptualframeworkforactiononSDH_eng.pdf) demonstrates how social, economic, and political factors such as income, education, occupation, gender, race, and ethnicity influence a person's socioeconomic position which, in turn, plays a role in determining health outcomes. These factors can influence a person's ability to lead a healthy life, influencing things such as quality of housing, opportunities in the built environment that encourage physical activity, and access to healthcare services. In this framework, SDOH are categorized into two broad types that work together to impact health and well-being. These determinants are structural determinants, which include socioeconomic status and community/societal context, and intermediary determinants, which include the living and working conditions of people (accessed from [Frameworks to Address Social Determinants of Health - RHIhub Toolkit (ruralhealthinfo.org)](https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/toolkits/sdoh/1/frameworks))

Social Determinants of Health are the circumstances in which people are born, grow, live, learn, work, and age, which are shaped by a set of forces beyond the control of the individual. They are intermediate determinants of health, ‘down stream’ from the Structural Determinants. They include material circumstances, and psychosocial and behavioral characteristics. They include the living and working conditions of people, such as their pay, access to housing, or medical care.  Structural Determinants are the ‘root causes’ of health inequities, because they shape the quality of the Social Determinants of Health experienced by people in their neighborhoods and communities. Structural determinants include the governing process, economic and social policies that affect pay, working conditions, housing, and education. The structural determinants affect whether the resources necessary for health are distributed equally in society, or whether they are unjustly distributed according to race, gender, social class, geography, sexual identity, or other socially defined group of people. (assessed from [Understanding Social Determinants of Health (illinois.gov)](https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/life-stages-populations/infant-mortality/toolkit/understanding-sdoh.html))

The framework, which guided the CSDH’s work from 2005 to 2008, was built on theoretical models to explain the underlying processes of “causation” that underpin health inequities. As an “action oriented” framework, it is designed to help policy-makers pinpoint where to intervene in these underlying processes to most effectively fight health inequities. The model includes three core components: 1) socioeconomic and political context; 2) structural determinants of health inequities; and 3) intermediary determinants of health.  The authors make a critical distinction between the structural determinants of health inequities and the intermediary determinants of health. The structural determinants include “all social and political mechanisms that generate … stratification and social class divisions in society and that define individual socioeconomic position within hierarchies of power, prestige and access to resources” (p. 5). The structural determinants cause and operate through intermediary determinants of health—housing, physical work environment, social support, stress, nutrition and physical activity—to shape health outcomes. (accessed from [A conceptual framework for action on the social determinants of health | National Collaborating Centre for Determinants of Health (nccdh.ca)](https://nccdh.ca/resources/entry/a-conceptual-framework))

Conceptual framework on the social determinants of health (WHO): [SDHDP2.pdf (who.int)](https://www.who.int/social_determinants/corner/SDHDP2.pdf)

Structural Determinants of Health Resource Guide - <https://samuelmerritt.libguides.com/structuraldeterminants>

Understanding Social Determinants of Health (Illinois Department of Public Health)

This explains structural determinants much as Suzy did during SHCC meeting in December

<https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/life-stages-populations/infant-mortality/toolkit/understanding-sdoh.html>

Video: Structural Determinants of Health

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8PH4JYfF4Ns>

Related areas:

**Critical Consciousness:**

Critical Consciousness: A critique and critical analysis of the literature <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5892452/>

In terms of other resources, there are a couple of books on inequality by Wilkinson and Pickett – The Spirit Level and The Inner Level.

**Articles/ Videos on Race:**

Nobody’s Born a Racist (Students Commission of Canada, 1995). <https://archives.studentscommission.ca/pdf/CCG95_final_e.pdf>

[The ‘Beautiful Struggle’ of Culturally Responsive Teaching | Edutopia](https://www.edutopia.org/article/beautiful-struggle-culturally-responsive-teaching)

The Structural and Social Determinants of the Racial/Ethnic Disparities in the U.S. COVID-19 Pandemic

<https://www.atsjournals.org/doi/pdf/10.1164/rccm.202005-1523PP>

**Diversity, Inclusion:**

Creating healthy community spaces and places with individuals with diverse abilities

[Creating healthy community places and spaces with individuals with diverse abilities | National Collaborating Centre for Environmental Health | NCCEH - CCSNE](https://ncceh.ca/content/blog/creating-healthy-community-places-and-spaces-individuals-diverse-abilities)

[Supporting Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation Diversity in K-12 Schools](https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv19wx7zq)

**Indigenous Peoples’ Health:**

[Determinants of Indigenous Peoples’ Health in Canada: Beyond the Social](https://www.canadianscholars.ca/books/determinants-of-indigenous-peoples-health) (this is excellent, including the Foreword, available with a title search)

**Health Impact Assessment:**

<https://planh.ca/sites/default/files/tools-resources/planh_hia_resource_web.pdf>

[Ministry of Health (MOH) Health Equity Impact Assessment (HEIA) Tool | Resource Details | National Collaborating Centre for Methods and Tools (nccmt.ca)](https://www.nccmt.ca/knowledge-repositories/search/146)

<https://nccdh.ca/resources/entry/health-equity-impact-assessment-heia-tool>