

Sexual and Reproductive Wellbeing (SRWB) Measure Workgroup

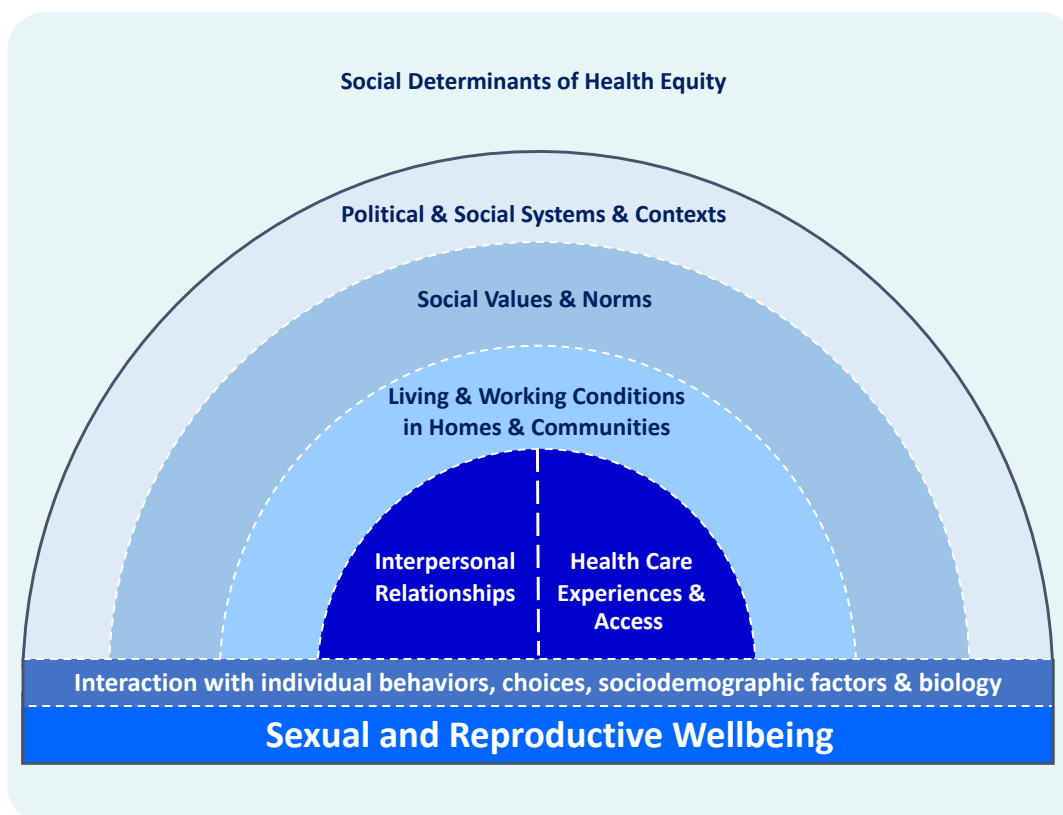
Updated Conceptual Model of SRWB



The conceptual model below proposes the socioecological factors and context that constitute sexual and reproductive wellbeing (SRWB) and influence people’s ability to achieve SRWB. We developed this model to help inform and anchor our definition and measure of SRWB. The included factors are informed by evidence from the environmental scans of SRWB-related quantitative and qualitative literature, as well as by our underlying understanding of sexual and reproductive health and experiences.

We chose this graphic, an adaptation of a model developed by Braveman et al. for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, to illustrate how structural, social, and individual-level determinants directly and indirectly shape the outcome of SRWB. We intentionally illustrate the social determinants of health equity as a “sea” in which this model swims to demonstrate how systems of power and history pervade all societal structures, policies, practices, values, choices, and, ultimately, sexual and reproductive wellbeing. Being explicit about the relationship between SRWB and these social determinants of health equity and the socioecological determinants included within the model can help ensure that our work to develop a definition of SRWB and its domains is informed by these contextual factors.

Socioecological Determinants of Sexual and Reproductive Wellbeing



Social Determinants of Health Equity, e.g.:

- Racism, discrimination, and oppression
- Sexism and heterosexism
- Ableism
- Historical injustice

Political & Social Systems & Contexts, e.g.:

- Government systems, policies, programs, and resources
- Economic, healthcare, and education systems
- Private institutions and structures

Social Values & Norms, e.g.:

- Social, sexual, reproductive stigma
- Gender role expectations
- Values that align with freedom of choice and self-expression
- Cultural and community beliefs and traditions

Living & Working Conditions in Homes & Communities, e.g.:

- Local and social environment
- Housing stability
- Food security
- Educational systems and access
- Geography/zip code

Interpersonal Relationships, e.g.:

- Interpersonal racism and discrimination
- Social supports, networks, and connectedness
- Relationship history and status
- Family and parenting status

Health Care Experiences & Access, e.g.:

- Health insurance coverage
- Quality of health care and information
- Accessibility, affordability, availability, and knowledge of services and supplies
- Access to respectful and culturally-appropriate care

Individual behaviors, choices, sociodemographic factors, & biology, e.g.:

- Contraceptive use
- Choice of partners, marriage, and children
- Self-efficacy and agency to determine sexual and reproductive life and desires
- Role of individual identities, gender, sexuality, race, class, immigration status, employment status
- Biological factors

Adapted from Braveman et al., for RWJ Foundation; Commission to Build a Healthier America, www.commissiononhealth.org for the Sexual and Reproductive Wellbeing (SRWB) Measure Planning Project, January 2023