



A Time to Change: Working Towards Better Health For All: Glossary

- **Absolute Deprivation** - which defines a minimum level of need enabling a person able to live and to participate actively in society
- **Affluence** - how wealthy an area or population is. This is often related to how much money someone has, but can include other factors as well.
- **CCG** – CCG stands for clinical commissioning group. In Suffolk we have three clinical commissioning groups; Ipswich and East Suffolk CCG, West Suffolk CCG, Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG.
- **Co-production** – This term has many different meanings depending on the project or approach to an area of work. Healthwatch Suffolk define co-production as “A meeting of minds coming together to find a shared solution. The approach is built on the principle that those who use a service are best placed to help design it. It means aspiring to being equal partners and co-creators”. To find out visit our supporting resources section of the report on the [Commitment to Change page](#).
- **Densities** – is the term used to describe the number of something in an area. E.g. when an area is densely populated this means there are lots of people living close together.
- **Deprivation** – is a measurement of conditions which affect your basic quality of life. When an area is most deprived this tends to be the consequence of lack of income or resources.
- **District** – Districts are a measurement based on a geographic area, it is a division of a county.
- **Gross Value Added** – the measurement used to describe the value of goods or services produced in an area or industry.
- **Groups at Risk of Disadvantage** - There are certain groups in society who are at high risk of experiencing health inequalities compared to the rest of the population. They will often be more vulnerable due to factors in their lives that make it harder to maintain good physical and mental health. To find out more visit our [Groups at Risk of Disadvantage section](#) of the report.
- **Health Inequalities** - is the term used to describe the unfair and avoidable differences in health



- **Healthy Life Expectancy** – is the term used to measure how long on average an individual or population is expected to live in good health, compared to what is calculated for the average person.
- **Incidence** – is the measurement of new cases within a given time e.g. number of people diagnosed with diabetes in 2020.
- **Integrated Care System (ICS)** – is a joined-up system and approach which includes GPs, hospitals, community care and social care as well as physical and mental health services. To find out more information you can visit [Suffolk and North East Essex Integrated Care system](#).
- **Life Expectancy** – a statistical term used to measure how long on average a person could expect to live based on the population in which they live. This can be affected by many different factors.
- **Marmot Review** – Reports carried out by Sir Michael Marmot which evidences the need for local and national action for addressing health inequalities
- **Mean** – is a term used to describe the average of a set of values. It is calculated by adding those values together, and then dividing that number by the number of values you have.
- **Morbidity** – this is the term used to state of having an illness or a condition that causes poor health.
- **Mortality** – this term is used in relation to the measurement of number of deaths.
- **NHS** – stands for the [National Health Service](#), the UK's publicly funded healthcare system.
- **ONS** – [Office for National Statistics](#), the largest independent producer of official statistics in the UK. Their information is used by central and local government, as well as private and public organisations like businesses and charities.
- **Pandemic** – an outbreak throughout an entire county, continent, or world.
- **PHE** – stands for [Public Health England](#) and is an executive agency of the Department of Health and Social care in the UK.
- **Poverty** – a state where an individual or community lack the essential and financial resources for their basic needs.
- **Prevalence** – is the proportion of people who have a particular illness or condition at a particular time e.g. overall number of those living with diabetes in 2020.



- **Proportion** – a part or number which is compared to the whole.
- **Protected Characteristics** – age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, ethnicity, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation are all protected characteristics which come under the Equality Act 2010. To find out more visit our [Protected Characteristics section](#) of the report.
- **Quintile** – this relates to 20% of the whole. There are five quintiles, or parts, in a whole.
- **Relative Affluence** – how well off an area is in relation to others in a region or across England.
- **Relative Deprivation** – which defines how deprived an area is relative to other areas in a region or across England.
- **Routine and Manual workers** – a person whose job involves large amounts of physical work.
- **Rural Population** – In Suffolk, these refers to those who live in villages, and isolated areas. To find out more you can visit [Gov.uk Defining rural areas using the rural urban classification](#)
- **Significance** – a statistical term used to describe when the result found is unlikely to be just a random occurrence or due to chance.
- **SIR** – stands for Standardised Incidence Ratio and is the measurement used to understand if the number of cases of a disease or condition in the population is high or low when comparing it to the characteristics of that population e.g. age of the community etc.
- **SMI** – stands for severe or serious mental illness. Someone who experiences a SMI will have their life significantly affected. Examples of SMIs are schizophrenia, major depression and bipolar disorder.
- **Socio-economic Demographic** – demographic describes a population in terms of things like age, gender and ethnicity. A socio-economic demographic describes a population in relation to income, employment, and education for example.
- **Socio-economic Status/Positions** - Someone's position in society based on things like their income, background and education. A person's position in society is one of the key factors that determines their health – and it follows a clear pattern: while there are always exceptions at individual level, broadly speaking in society, the richer you are, the more opportunities you have had, the better your health will be. You can find out more on our [Socio-economic Positions section](#).



- **Stigma** – defines the felt attitude usually in the form of discrimination towards a characteristic or group. E.g. Many people with HIV still experience stigma although evidence has broken down the myths.
- **Urban Population** - In Suffolk, these refers to those who live in towns and more densely populated areas. To find out more you can visit [Gov.uk Defining rural areas using the rural urban classification](#)
- **Variation** – a slight change or difference. In statistics it means how spread out the data is i.e. are all the results close together or do we have a large range of outcomes?
- **Wards** – Wards are a measurement based on a geographic area, it is a division of a district