

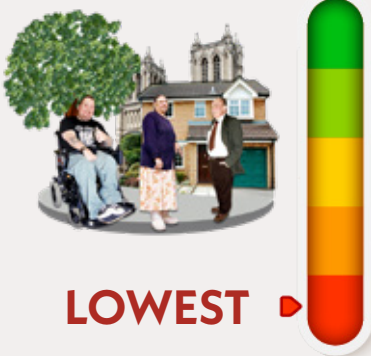


# Time to Change: Working towards better health for all

## Glossary



# Glossary



**LOWEST**

## Absolute Deprivation

Something which describes the lowest level of need for a person to be able to live and to join in with society.



## Affluence

How wealthy an area or population is. This is often related to how much money someone has, but can include other things as well.



## CCG

CCG stands for Clinical Commissioning Group. Responsible for the planning and commissioning most of the hospital and community NHS services in their local area.



**In Suffolk we have three clinical commissioning groups: Ipswich and East Suffolk CCG, West Suffolk CCG, Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG.**



## **Co-production**

**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."**



**To find out more visit our supporting resources section of the report on the Commitment to Change page:**

**<https://bit.ly/HealthCommitmentToChange>**

# Glossary



## Densities

A term used to describe the number of something in an area.



**For example:** when an area is densely populated this means there are lots of people living close together.

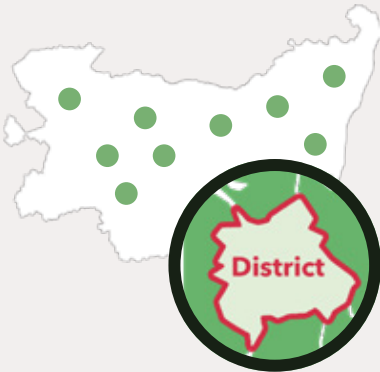


## Deprivation

A measurement of conditions which affect your basic quality of life in a negative way.



When an area is most deprived this tends to be the consequence of lack of income or resources.



## District

Specific areas that make up a county.



## Economy

It is all about how money is made and spent in a set area.



It is usually divided into physical things known as goods and things done by people known as services.



It can be determined by what people want to buy, and how much businesses can provide. This is known as supply and demand.



### Gross Value Added

The measurement used to describe the value of goods or services produced in an area or industry.

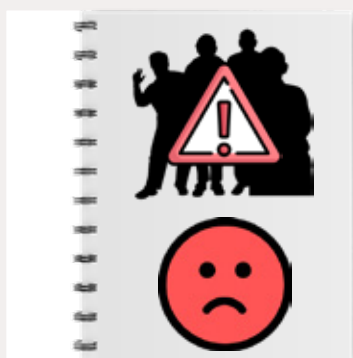


### Groups at Risk of Disadvantage

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 things 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

The term used to describe the unfair and preventable differences in health.



## Healthy Life Expectancy

The term used to measure how long on average an person or population is expected to live in good health, compared to everyone else.



## Incidence

The measurement of new cases within a given time.



## For example:

The number of people diagnosed with diabetes in 2020.



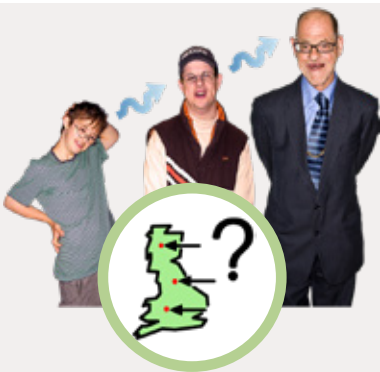
### Integrated Care System (ICS)

Bringing together GPs, hospitals, community care and social care as well as physical and mental health services.



To find out more information about Suffolk and North East Essex Integrated Care system visit:

<https://www.candohealthandcare.co.uk/about-us/integrated-care-systems/>



### Life Expectancy

The term used to measure how long on average a person could expect to live based on the where they live.



Life expectancy can be affected by many different things.





## Marmot Review

Reports carried out by Sir Michael Marmot which evidences the need for local and national action for addressing health inequalities

## MEAN



## Mean

A term used to describe the average of a set of values.

$$1 + 2 + 3 = 6$$

$$6 \div 3 = 2$$

$$\text{MEAN} = 2$$

It is calculated by adding those values together, and then dividing that number by the number of values you have.



## Morbidity

The term used for poor health causing an illness or a condition.



## **Mortality**

**The term used in relation to the measurement of number of deaths.**



## **NHS**

**Stands for the National Health Service, the UK's publicly funded healthcare system.**



**For more information about the NHS visit:**  
<https://www.nhs.uk/>



Office for  
National Statistics

## Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The largest independent producer of official statistics in the UK.



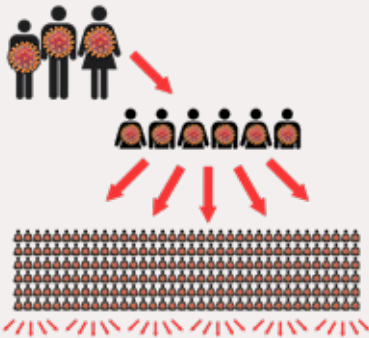
They collect lots of information from different places. Statistics is a way to understand the information that is collected.



Their information is used by central and local government, as well as private and public organisations like businesses and charities.



For more information about ONS visit:  
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/>



## **Pandemic**

**An outbreak throughout an entire county, continent, or world.**



Public Health  
England

## **Public Health England**

**An executive agency of the Department of Health and Social care in the UK.**



**For more information about Public Health England visit:**

**<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/public-health-england>**



## Prevalence

The amount of people who have a particular illness or condition at a particular time.



## For Example:

The overall number of people living with diabetes in 2020.



## Proportion

A part or number which is compared to the whole.

# Glossary



**Protected Characteristics**  
Under the Equality Act 2010 it is against the law to discriminate against someone because of:



**Age**



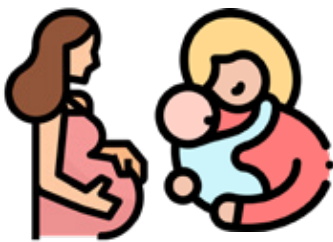
**Disability**



**Gender Reassignment**



**Marriage & Civil Partnership**



**Pregnancy & Maternity**



**Ethnicity**



**Religion or Belief**



**Sex**



**Sexual Orientation**



**1 in 5**

## Quintile

This relates to **20%** of the whole or **1 in 5**. There are **5 quintiles**, or parts, in a whole.



## Recommendation

A suggestion or proposal as to the best course of action.



## Relative Affluence

How well off an area is in relation to others in a region or across a country.



## Relative Deprivation

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.



For more information visit:

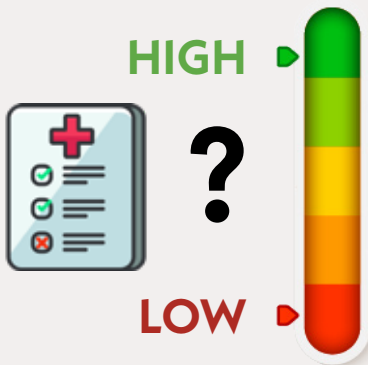
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/defining-rural-areas>



## Significance

A term used to describe when the result found is unlikely to be just a random occurrence or due to chance.





### Standardised Incidence Ratio (SIR)

The measurement used to understand if the number of cases of a disease or condition in the population is high or low.



### Severe or Serious Mental Illness (SMI)

Someone who experiences a Severe or Serious Mental Illness (SMI) will have their life significantly affected. Examples include:



Schizophrenia



Major Depression



Bipolar Disorder



### Socio-economic demographic

It 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 things that determines their health. It follows a clear pattern:

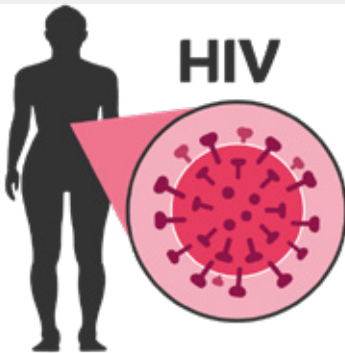


The richer you are, the more opportunities you have had, the better your health will be.



## Stigma

The attitude usually in the form of discrimination towards a characteristic or group.



## For example:

Many people with HIV still experience stigma although evidence has broken down the myths.



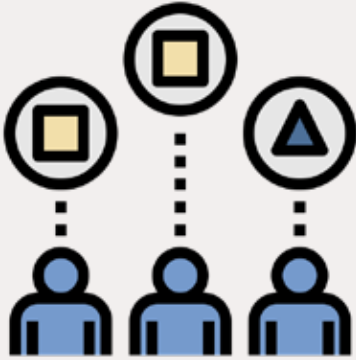
## Urban Population

In Suffolk, these refers to those who live in towns and more densely populated areas.



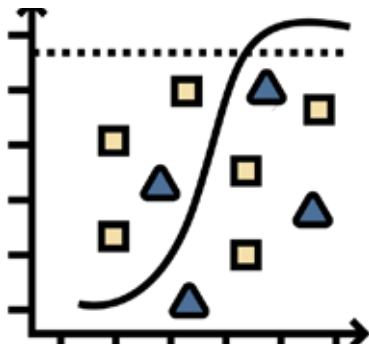
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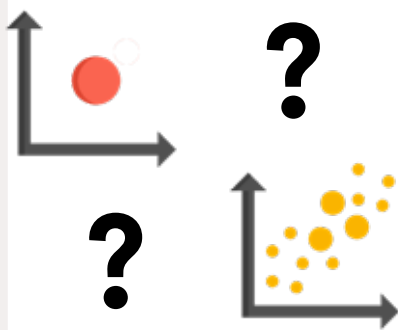


**Variation**

A slight change or difference.



In statistics it means how spread out the data is.



**For example:**

Are all the results close together or do we have a large range of outcomes?



**Wards**

They are areas within a district.



**Wider Determinants**

Things which can affect health and wellbeing.  
Examples of are:



**Where someone lives**



**What qualifications they have and what job they do**



**The quality of health services someone can access**