

GLOSSARY

Abbreviations, acronyms and definitions for terms used in the SUTTON JSNA

Below is a guide to some of the key terms used throughout the JSNA.

Terms are listed alphabetically.

CAMHS

Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service, specialist assessment and treatment when children and young people have emotional, behavioural or mental health difficulties.

Census (National)

National survey of the entire population carried out every ten years. The most recent was in April 2011. It dates back to 1801. Census statistics help paint a picture of the nation and how we live. They provide a detailed snapshot of the population and its characteristics, and underpin funding allocation to provide public services.

Circulatory disease

Diseases of the heart or blood vessels, also called cardiovascular diseases. The commonest are Coronary Heart Disease (see entry below) and Stroke.

Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)

The NHS organisations responsible for commissioning the majority of local health services (including community services, acute hospital services and mental health services), led by GPs and other clinical leaders. Sutton's Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) is a new statutory organisation which received official status in April 2013. It shares the same geographical boundaries as the borough and includes 27 GP practices. Board membership includes wide representation from the GP community as well as members of the local NHS, Lay representatives and the Director of Public Health.

Confidence Interval (CI)

This is a statistical measure of whether a result that differs from the average is likely to be real or merely a chance fluctuation. (95% CI is the range within which the true value is likely to occur).

Coronary heart disease (CHD)

Disease causing angina (chest pain on exertion), heart attacks, and heart failure. They are caused by atheroma ('furring') of the coronary arteries that supply oxygen to the heart muscle.

GUM

Sexual health or genitourinary medicine (GUM) clinics offer a range of services, including:

- Testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Advice and information about sexual health
- Free condoms,
- Contraception, including emergency contraception
- Pregnancy testing
- HIV testing
- PEP (post-exposure prophylaxis) – medication that can help prevent people from developing HIV if they've been exposed to it
- Hepatitis B vaccination
- Advice about abortion
- Help for people who have been sexually assaulted
- If necessary referral to a specialist

Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC)

The national provider of high-quality information, data and IT systems for health and social care.

Health and Wellbeing Board

The Health and Social Care Act 2012 established Health and Wellbeing Boards as a forum where key leaders from the health and care system work together to improve the health and wellbeing of their local population and reduce health inequalities. Minimum membership consists of a local elected council member, representatives of Healthwatch, the CCG, Directors for Adult Social Services, Children's Services and Public Health.

Health and Wellbeing Strategy

The Health and Wellbeing Board has a statutory requirement to produce for every local area in England a Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy based on the JSNA and taking account of the Public Health Outcomes Framework (see entry below).

Health inequality

Differences in health experiences and health outcomes between different population groups.

Incidence

Rate of occurrence of new cases of disease (within a given population over a given time period)

Life expectancy at birth

A well recognised measure of comparative health. It is an estimate of how long a child born today might expect to live if current age and gender specific death rates applied throughout their life.

Long-term health problem or disability

As defined by the 2011 Census, a long-term health problem or disability that limits a person's day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems related to old age. People were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited a lot or a little by such a health problem, or whether their daily activities were not limited at all.

Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA)

Smallest geographical area level used by the Office for National Statistics for many of its statistical outputs. There are 32,482 nationally. Sutton has 121 LSOAs, and each electoral ward contains either six or seven. LSOAs are homogenous small areas of a relatively even size comprising around 1,500 people.

Morbidity rate

Rate of ill health

Mortality rate

Death rate

National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)

The programme measures the weight and height of children in reception class (aged 4 to 5 years) and year 6 (aged 10 to 11 years) to assess overweight children and obese levels within primary schools. This data can be used at a national level to support local public health initiatives and inform the local planning and delivery of services for children.

ONS

Office for National Statistics, the executive office of the UK Statistics Authority, a non-ministerial department which reports directly to the UK Parliament.

Public Health England

Public Health England was established on 1 April 2013 to bring together public health specialists from more than 70 organisations into a single public health service.

Responsibilities are:

- Making the public healthier by encouraging discussions, advising government and supporting action by local government, the NHS and other people and organisations
- Supporting the public so they can protect and improve their own health
- Protecting the nation's health through the national health protection service, and preparing for public health emergencies
- Sharing information and expertise with local authorities, industry and the NHS, to help them make improvements in the public's health
- Researching, collecting and analysing data to improve our understanding of health and come up with answers to public health problems
- Reporting on improvements in the public's health so everyone can understand the challenge and the next steps
- Helping local authorities and the NHS to develop the public health system and its specialist workforce

Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)

This Framework sets out a vision, desired outcomes and the indicators to monitor how Public Health is being improved and protected. The Framework comprises a number of overarching indicators concerned with life expectancy, and four further 'domains' to cover the full spectrum of Public Health with a focus on how long and also how well people live at all stages of life. It is published in a web-based tool available at: <http://www.phoutcomes.info>

Prevalence

Proportion of the population with existing disease

QOF

Quality and Outcomes Framework, the annual reward and incentive programme detailing GP practice achievement results, also includes statistics on prevalence of disease based on GP registers.

Quartile/ Quintile

When results are ranked in order from lowest to highest, they can be divided into equal-sized groups. If divided into four groups, these are called 'quartiles'. If divided into five groups, these are called 'quintiles'.

Slope Index of Inequality (SII)

A measure of the social gradient in life expectancy, i.e. how much life expectancy varies with deprivation. It takes account of health inequalities across the whole range of deprivation within an area and summarises this in a single number.

Standardisation and standardised rates

Standardisation rates take account of factors such as age and control for it. This is necessary to take account of the differences in populations. For example areas with a higher proportion of elderly people are likely to have more deaths. If you compare two areas with no knowledge of their age structure you might conclude that one area is much healthier than another because it had a lower proportion of deaths, but you are not comparing like with like, so methods of standardisation are used.

STI Sexually Transmitted Infection