

# Appendix 6

## Glossary of terms

### Census

A Census of the whole population of the UK is taken every ten years, the most recent being in 2001. Data from the 2001 Census are available at district, ward and small area (output area) level.

### Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

COPD comprises of two related diseases, chronic bronchitis and emphysema, one rarely occurring without a degree of the other. It is one of the commonest respiratory conditions in adults in the developed world.

### Circulatory disease

Diseases of the circulatory system. This includes coronary heart disease, stroke, hypertensive disease, other heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system.

### Conceptions

A total of live births, stillbirths and abortions.

### Confidence interval

A statistical tool for indicating the accuracy of an estimated figure. It can reasonably be assumed that the true value lies somewhere within the confidence interval. Throughout the report 95% confidence intervals are used, therefore there is a 5% chance that the true value lays outside the confidence interval. Estimates based on small numbers of cases are less accurate and will hence tend to have wide confidence intervals.

### Coronary heart disease (CHD)

CHD is a group of conditions associated with the stiffening and narrowing of arteries of the heart due to fatty deposits. The heart is denied blood and the results are chest pain (angina), heart attack (acute myocardial infarction) or heart failure.

### Demography

Description of a population's age, sex and geography.

### Deprivation

A state of social, economic and environmental inequality. The term can be applied to individuals, families, social groups, communities or areas. Those experiencing deprivation are being excluded from the acceptable standards of community and economic life.

### Directly standardised rates

Rates that take account of the age and sex of the population in question so that any differences between rates that can still be seen must be due to other factors. The rates in this report are standardised using the European Standard Population.

### DMFT

The total number of decayed, missing and filled teeth.

## **Exeter database**

The database of records of everyone registered with a general practitioner in England.

## **Ethnic minorities**

The ethnic groups, based on the ethnic or racial group to which a person considers they belong, which are not classed as white. Based on data from the 2001 Census.

## **Forecasts**

Forecasts of indicator values in the future based on past observations. These have been produced using the method of Holt's exponential smoothing using Forecast Pro XE software. This method applies a linear trend to the data, giving more weight to recent points than to points earlier in the time series. 95% confidence intervals indicate the precision of the forecasts.

## **General acute Trust**

A hospital Trust that provides general acute healthcare services.

## **Hepatitis C**

A virus that can seriously damage the liver and affect its ability to function correctly. It is mainly spread through contact with the blood of a person who is infected.

## **HIV/AIDS**

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) attacks other living cells, particularly white blood cells, and uses their metabolism to make copies of itself. This weakens the body's immune system and makes the person susceptible to other illnesses. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a condition that sets in when the HIV virus has attacked so many white blood cells that the immune system is no longer able to recognise and react to attacks from everyday infections.

## **Incidence**

The number of new events or new cases of a disease in a defined population, within a specified period of time. Incidence rate is the number as a proportion of the population at risk of experiencing the event during the period.

## **Income Support**

Income related benefit for people aged from 16 years up to age 60 that are on a low income.

## **Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD2004)**

A measure of multiple deprivation based on 37 up to date indicators within seven deprivation domains (income; employment; health and disability; education, skills and training; barriers to housing and services; living environment; crime). Developed by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre, University of Oxford under commission from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM).

## **Infant mortality**

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age.

## **Life expectancy**

The average number of years a person of a given age is expected to live if current mortality rates continue to apply. In this report life expectancy at birth is used.

## **Local Delivery Plan (LDP)**

Plans produced by the local health communities to ensure that the local population can access good, high quality healthcare and services are developed to improve the health and well-being of local people. LDPs are also required to meet local need and national targets.

## **Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)**

A single body that brings together at a local level the different parts of the public sector as well as private, voluntary and community sectors so that different initiatives and services support rather than contradict each other.

## **Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)**

Staphylococcus aureus, a common cause of bacterial infections such as boils, carbuncles, infected wounds, deep abscesses and bloodstream infection, that has become resistant to the action of the antibiotic methicillin. MRSA is easily transmissible and has the capacity to cause serious disease.

## **Mortality**

Number of deaths in a given period excluding stillbirths.

## **Neighbourhood Renewal Programme**

Provides public services and communities in the 88 poorest local authority districts with extra funds to tackle deprivation and to improve the quality of life for those living in the most disadvantaged areas.

## **Office for National Statistics (ONS)**

The government department that provides statistical and registration services, and is responsible for producing a wide range of key economic and social statistics.

## **Output Area (OA)**

The smallest area for which detailed 2001 Census results are available. OAs have an average population size of 125 households and around 300 residents.

## **Orthopaedics**

The medical specialty dealing with the treatment of musculoskeletal disease.

## **Prevalence**

The number of persons with a disease or an attribute at a specified point in time (strictly 'point prevalence'). Prevalence rate is the number as a proportion of the total population.

## **Primary Care Trust (PCT)**

Locally run NHS body which commissions health care for its registered and resident population, directly providing high quality and efficient services where this gives best value. PCTs also engage with the local population to improve health and well-being.

## **Quintiles**

Divisions of a distribution into five equal, ordered sub-groups.

## **Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation**

A national policy to promote public health in England. The aims of the policy are to: improve the health of the population as a whole, and to narrow the health gap by improving the health of the worst off in particular. The four main targets are circulatory disease, cancer, mental health and accidents.

## **Single specialty Trust**

A hospital Trust that provides healthcare services only within one specialty such as orthopaedics, cancer or children's health services.

## **Social renting**

Housing tenure where accommodation is rented from either the Local Authority or a Housing Association.

## **Spearhead Group**

The group of Local Authorities and Primary Care Trusts that are in the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators. The Group is based on the Local Authorities that are in the bottom fifth nationally on three or more of the five indicators: male life expectancy at birth; female life expectancy at birth; cancer mortality rate in under 75s; cardiovascular mortality rate in under 75s; and Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004.

## **Specialist Trust**

A hospital Trust with specialist services that receives patients referred from other Trusts for these services.

## **Strategic Health Authority (SHA)**

SHAs manage the NHS locally and are a key link between the Department of Health and the NHS. They are responsible for: developing plans for improving health services in their local area; making sure local health services are of a high quality and are performing well; increasing the capacity of local health services so they can provide more services; and making sure national priorities are integrated into local health service plans.

## **Super Output Area (SOA)**

Two levels of larger standard geographical building bricks built from output areas and providing a consistent geography for statistical output and stability over time.

## **Sure Start**

A government programme which aims to achieve better outcomes for children, parents and communities by increasing availability of childcare for all children, improving health and emotional development for young children and supporting parents as parents and in their aspirations towards employment.

## **Trent Cancer Registry**

This is one of nine cancer registries in England and covers the former Trent health region, including the East Midlands and South Yorkshire. The registries secure reports of cancer patients as soon as possible after first diagnosis. The main source of these reports is the hospitals within the local community. Additional patient information is obtained from other sources including GPs, hospices, pathology laboratories and death certification.

## **UV67**

2001 Census derived deprivation variable for households. Based on the number of selected characteristics shown by households within the four dimensions of employment, education, health and disability and housing. The classification is independent of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).



## **Yorkshire and the Humber Public Health Observatory**

This is one of nine regional observatories in the country. They are local public health resource/development centres charged with bringing together information in order to strengthen the availability and use of information at a local level about health and thus improve health surveillance. This Observatory is based in York.

Several large, light orange dashed lines that curve across the page from the left side towards the right, creating a sense of movement and flow.

## **Improving Health Narrowing the Divide**

**A joint annual report of the Directors of  
Public Health in South Yorkshire**