

## GLOSSARY AND KEY DATA SOURCES

A8 COUNTRIES – the eight countries that joined the European Union in May 2004.

AGE STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATE (ASMR) – is calculated to compensate for the fact that men and women have different death rates that also vary by age. ASMRs then allow for different populations to be compared. ASMRs applied to a standard population (an ideal population that doesn't actually exist) are known as Directly Standardised Mortality Rates (DSMRs).

ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH OBSERVATORIES (APHO) – [www.apho.org.uk](http://www.apho.org.uk)

BINGE DRINKING – a pattern of heavy drinking that occurs during an extended period of time set aside for drinking. Has been described as 5/4 binge drinking: five or more drinks in a row on a single occasion for a man or four or more drinks for a woman.

BRITISH CRIME SURVEY (BCS) COMPARATOR GROUP – The group of BCS comparator crimes are made up of the following crime categories: robbery of personal property, theft of a vehicle, theft from a vehicle, vehicle interference and tampering, domestic burglary, theft of a pedal cycle, theft from the person, criminal damage, common assault and wounding.

BME (BLACK AND MINORITY ETHNIC) – refers to all ethnic groups that are not recorded under the “White British” ethnic group category.

BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) – an estimation of body fat based on height and weight. BMI can be used to determine if people are at a healthy weight, overweight, or obese. To figure out BMI, use the following formula:

$$\text{Weight in kg} \div (\text{Height in metres} \times \text{Height in metres})$$

A body mass index (BMI) of 18.5 up to 24.9 refers to a healthy weight, a BMI of 25 up to 29.9 refers to overweight and a BMI of 30 or higher refers to obese.

CENSUS 2001 – The census is a survey of all people and households in the country. It provides essential information from national to neighbourhood level for government, business, and the community. The most recent census was on 29 April 2001. Plans are being made to hold the next census in 2011. Census data is available through ONS.

CHLAMYDIA – a common sexually transmitted infection which many people do not know they have because they often don't have any symptoms. Left untreated, Chlamydia can cause infertility in women.

COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (CLG) – [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk)

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL – The range of values within which we are 95% confident that the true population value lies.

CONFIDENCE LIMITS – The upper and lower values of a confidence interval.

CONNEXIONS – service offering advice on education, careers, housing, money, health and relationships for 13-19 year olds.

CO-TERMINOUS – areas that have the same boundaries.

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS (DEFRA) – [www.defra.gov.uk](http://www.defra.gov.uk)

DEPARTMENT FOR WORK AND PENSIONS (DWP) – [www.dwp.gov.uk](http://www.dwp.gov.uk)

DIRECTLY AGE STANDARDISED RATES – Standardisation adjusts rates to take into account any changes in the age structure of the population at risk and allows comparison over time and between different geographical locations. Rates have been standardised to the European Standard Population.

EASTERN REGION PUBLIC HEALTH OBSERVATORY – [www.erpho.org.uk](http://www.erpho.org.uk)

ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT – tool used to measure the impact of human activities on the environment. It estimates the surface area required to produce everything that an individual or population consumes (transport, accommodation, food, etc) and to absorb the resulting waste. It is expressed in hectares per person per year, or in planets.

GREATER ESSEX BUSINESS CONSORTIUM – provides the Greater Essex Prosperity Forum with its private sector membership and is made up of business leaders that provide an economically-relevant business voice to the economic debate at regional and sub-regional levels.

GREATER ESSEX PROSPERITY FORUM – one of nine sub-regional economic partnerships in the East of England bringing together local government, employers and local business partners.

HIV – stands for Human Immunodeficiency Virus and is a virus that can damage the body's defence system so that it cannot fight off certain infections. If someone with HIV goes on to get certain serious illnesses, this condition is called AIDS which stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

HEALTH SURVEY FOR ENGLAND (HSE) – series of annual surveys about the health of people in England, beginning in 1991. Each year the HSE focuses on a different demographic group and looks at such health indicators as cardio-vascular disease, physical activity, eating habits, oral health, accidents and asthma

INCIDENCE – rate of occurrence of new cases of disease (within a given population over a given time period)

INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION SCORE – This is calculated by scoring different dimensions of deprivation – income deprivation, employment deprivation, health deprivation and disability, education, skills and training deprivation, barriers to housing and services. A higher score implies greater deprivation. For more information see the CLG website.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE – The number of deaths of infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births in a given year.

INEQUALITIES – a lack of equality or fair treatment in the sharing of wealth or opportunities between different groups in society

KSI – people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents.

LIFE EXPECTANCY – an estimate of the number of years a new-born baby would survive if they were to experience the particular area age-specific mortality rates for that time period they were born in throughout their lives. It is important to note that a life expectancy at birth of 80 years does not mean that someone born today can, on average, expect to live 80 years (in fact, they can expect to live longer if mortality rates continue to fall). It is legitimate to say however, that a population with a life expectancy of 80 years is healthier (or at least has lower mortality) than a population with one of 70 years.

LOCAL AUTHORITY – an administrative unit of local government. There are several tiers of local government in Essex. Essex County Council is responsible for strategic planning, highways, traffic, social care services, education, libraries, fire, refuse disposal and consumer protection. The twelve district / borough councils within Essex County Council are responsible for local planning, housing, environmental health, markets and fairs, refuse collection, cemeteries and crematoria, leisure services and parks, tourism and electoral registration. The two unitary councils (Southend and Thurrock) are responsible for all the services in their areas. Parish and town councils can influence planning applications and community strategies and can provide local recreational facilities, crime prevention, tourism, allotments, footpaths and commons.

LOCALITY – a particular neighbourhood, place, district or borough

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT – Any baby weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth.

NEET – not in employment, education or training. Generally refers to 16-18 year olds.

ONS – The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the government department that provides UK statistical and registration services. It is one of the key sources of the information in this document. For further information and access to the raw data, see the ONS website ([www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)).

POPPI (PROJECTING OLDER PEOPLE POULATION INFORMATION SYSTEM) – web-based demand forecasting and capacity planning system. It gives easy access to forecasts of the numbers and characteristics of older people in local authority areas. For further information and access to the raw data, see the POPPI website ([www.poppi.org.uk](http://www.poppi.org.uk)).

PRIMARY CARE TRUST (PCT) – an NHS statutory body which is responsible for the planning and securing of health services and improving the health of their local population.

PREVALENCE – the total amount of something within a population at a given time or over a given period.

QUARTILE – a quarter of a distribution (eg the first, second and third quartile points of 100 are 25, 50 and 75).

QUINTILE – a fifth of a distribution (eg the first, second, third and fourth quintile points of 100 are 20, 40, 60 and 80).

RAP (Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care) – statistical return on adult social care ([www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/index.htm](http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/index.htm))

REGION – top level of local government in England. Essex falls within the East of England region. The region also consists of the counties of Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk.

REGISTERED POPULATION – the population who are registered with GP practices in an area

REGISTERED SOCIAL LANDLORDS (RSLs) – independent, not-for-profit, private sector organisations providing social housing.

RESIDENT POPULATION – the population who are resident in an area as determined by the 10 year census

SSDA903 – statistical return on children looked after by local authorities ([www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway](http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway))

SUPER OUTPUT AREA (SOA) – These are geographic areas generally smaller than electoral wards designed to improve statistical reporting. They exist at three levels: lower layer (average population 1,500); middle layer (average population 7,200) and upper layer (minimum population 25,000).

SWIFT – comprehensive social care database used by Essex County Council.

SYNTHETIC ESTIMATES – the expected prevalence of a behaviour for any ward or primary care organisation (PCO), given the characteristics of that area. The synthetic estimates are not estimated counts of the number of people or prevalence of a behaviour (eg smoking in a ward or PCO). They are the expected prevalence of a behaviour for any ward or PCO, given the characteristics of that area (demographic and social characteristics).

TRACKER SURVEY – survey conducted by Essex County Council to track public perception of various local issues.

UNFIT DWELLINGS – Dwellings are deemed unfit if they fail to meet one or more of the following fitness criteria: structurally stable; free from serious disrepair; free from dampness prejudicial to the health of the occupants; adequate lighting, heating and ventilation; adequate supply of wholesome water; satisfactory facilities for the preparation and cooking of food, including a sink with a satisfactory supply of hot and cold water; suitably located water-closet for occupants' exclusive use; suitably located fixed bath or shower and hand-wash basin each of which is provided with a satisfactory supply of hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupant, effective system for draining foul water/surface water.

WARD – An administrative area that is laid down in statute. There are 665 wards in Essex.

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0845 758 5592**

**By email:  
contactessex@essexcc.gov.uk**

**Visit our websites:  
www.essexpartnership.org**

Local JSNAs are available from the following websites:

- Basildon [www.swessexpct.nhs.uk](http://www.swessexpct.nhs.uk)
- Braintree [www.midessexpct.nhs.uk](http://www.midessexpct.nhs.uk)
- Brentwood [www.swessexpct.nhs.uk](http://www.swessexpct.nhs.uk)
- Castle Point [www.see-pct.nhs.uk](http://www.see-pct.nhs.uk)
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- Maldon [www.midessexpct.nhs.uk](http://www.midessexpct.nhs.uk)
- Rochford [www.see-pct.nhs.uk](http://www.see-pct.nhs.uk)
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- Southend [www.southend.gov.uk](http://www.southend.gov.uk)
- Thurrock [www.shapingthurrock.org.uk](http://www.shapingthurrock.org.uk)

**The information contained in this booklet is available in alternative formats: large print, Braille, audio tape or disc. We can also translate this information into other languages.**

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