Glossary

Affordable warmth schemes – The Affordable Warmth scheme is a Government initiative to try and ensure everyone in the UK can afford to heat their homes. It offers grants to those people deemed in the greatest need, to finance energy efficiency measures or heating systems.

Impact evaluation – An impact evaluation reviews the changes in the outcomes which have occurred as a result of a particular intervention. This involves considering what would have happened in the absence of the intervention.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) – A JSNA examines the health and care needs of a population in a local area and uses this to guide the planning of health, well-being and social care services within the local authority area.

Public Health Outcomes Framework – Indicators that help us to measure the public's health and wellbeing

Evaluation risk register – determines the level of impact of a risk and the likelihood of the risk occurring

Data protection – The Data Protection Act controls the way in which organisations, businesses and the government are allowed to use data. Those using data must adhere to data protection principles.

Informed consent – Before a healthcare intervention is carried out then permissions must be obtained from the individual involved. Consent must be informed, meaning that the person must fully appreciate and understand the facts, implications and consequences of what they are consenting to.

Terms of Reference (TOR) - The Terms of Reference are a description of the purpose and structure of a task which a group have agreed to complete

Logic models - A logic model is a framework which describes the logical links between project inputs, outputs and outcomes.

Theory of change - The theory of change provides a way of working backwards from programme goals to more specific programme objectives in order to produce a desired change.

HACT (Housing Associations Charitable Trust) - An agency committed to promoting ideas and innovation in the housing sector, in order to provide housing solutions to marginalised people.

HACT's Standards of Evidence – These are standards for producing and using evidence in the housing sector, produced by HACT with funding from Public Health England.

Home energy audit – This is an assessment of how much energy your home consumes and an evaluation of what measures might make the home more energy efficient.

Means-tested benefits - Allocation of certain benefits is based upon means-testing. Means-testing involve an assessment of the amount of capital and income that a person has.

SAP rating - A SAP (Standard Assessment Procedure) rating is a measure of the energy efficiency of a building. It is based upon a methodology, defined by the Government, for assessing and comparing the energy and environmental performance of dwellings.

Outcome – The changes, benefits, learning or other effects that happen as a result of services and activities provided by an organisation.

Clinical outcome data – Clinical outcomes are broadly agreed measurable changes in health or quality of life resulting from health care. Clinical outcome data would be data demonstrating these changes.

Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) – A CCG commissions health services for their local area.

Commissioning – The process by which services are planned and provided effectively to meet a population's needs.

Privacy Impact Assessment – Privacy Impact Assessments are tools which help in the identification of privacy risks and in forming a strategy in order to ensure compliance with data protection obligations and individuals' expectations of privacy.

Impact - The change, effect or benefit that results from the provision of a services or activity on a wider society than its direct users. It is often long term, broad and sustainable and can include affecting policy decisions at government level.

Indicator - Well-defined information which shows whether something is happening.

Social return on investment (SROI) – A social return on investment is an analytical tool for measuring and accounting for a concept of value, broader than just economic value. This may account for social and environmental, as well as economic, values.

Fuel poverty – A person defined as being in fuel poverty is unable to heat their home adequately.

Community health care services - Community health care is vital health provision provided outside of the hospital, within the community setting.

Primary care – Focuses on the treatment of minor injuries and illnesses, and deals with minor surgery and the on-going management of chronic conditions. It is the first point of contact most people have with the NHS, and is delivered by a wide range of professionals, including family doctors (GPs), nurses, dentists, pharmacists and opticians.

Secondary care – Covers care in general and specialist hospitals for conditions that normally cannot be dealt with by primary care services. It includes medical and mental health services.

COPD (Chronic Obtrusive Pulmonary Disease) – COPD is the name for a collection of lung diseases, including chronic bronchitis, emphysema and chronic obtrusive airways disease. People suffering from COPD have difficulties with breathing.

Randomised controlled trials (RCT) - A RCT is a study involving a group of people who are randomly assigned into groups, in which one group receives the treatment being tested and the other receives an alternative treatment – usually a placebo or nothing at all. Groups are followed up to see how effective the treatment was.