Local wellbeing, local growth

Glossary of terms

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About Public Health England

Public Health England exists to protect and improve the nation's health and wellbeing, and reduce health inequalities. We do this through world-class science, knowledge and intelligence, advocacy, partnerships and the delivery of specialist public health services. We are an executive agency of the Department of Health, and are a distinct delivery organisation with operational autonomy to advise and support government, local authorities and the NHS in a professionally independent manner.

The Local Government Association (LGA) is a politically led, cross-party organisation that works on behalf of councils to ensure local government has a strong, credible voice with national government.

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Glossary of Terms: Health Equity and Health in All Policies toolkit

(Social) Determinants of health	The social determinants of health (SDH) are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces (economics, social policies, and politics) and systems shaping the conditions of daily life.	World Health Organization http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/43943/1/9789241563703_eng.pdf
Health equity	Equity in health can be defined as the absence of socially unjust or unfair health disparities. Health equity is achieved when inequalities are removed.	World Health Organization http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/43943/1/9789241563703_eng.pdf
Health Equity in All Policies (H&HEiAP)	see Health in All Policies.	
Health in All Policies (HiAP)	Health in All Policies (HiAP): an approach to public policies across sectors that systematically takes into account the health and health systems implications of decisions, seeks synergies, and avoids harmful health impacts, in order to improve population health and health equity. A HiAP approach is founded on health-related rights and obligations. It emphasises	
	the consequences of public policies on health determinants, and aims to improve the accountability of policy-makers for health impacts at all levels of policy-making. Health Equity in All Policies (H&HEiAP) is an extension of HIAP approach. Every aspect of government and the economy has the potential to affect health and health equity – finance, education, housing, employment, transport, and health, just to name six.	World Health Organization (adapted from WHO Working Definition prepared for the 8th Global Conference on Health Promotion, Helsinki, 2013).

Health impact assessment	A combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, programme or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population and the distribution of effects within the population.	WHO Gothenburg Consensus Paper, 1999
Health inequalities	The WHO defines health inequalities as: "Differences in health status or in the distribution of health determinants between different population groups." The WHO argues that: "Avoidable health inequalities arise because of inequalities in society and in the conditions in which we are born, grow, live work and age, and the systems put in place to deal with illness. The conditions in which people live and die are, in turn, shaped by political social and economic forces."	World Health Organization
Health lens analysis	Reviewing a policy or programme in terms of its positive or negative health impacts; most commonly used in reference to the South Australian HiAP model 'A systematic way of finding opportunities to improve health and embed health in decision-making. Using a health lens can involve formal (e.g., health impact assessment) or informal methods'.	American Association of Public Health https://www.apha.org/~/media/files/pdf/factsheets/health_inall_policies_guide_169pages.ashx

Outcome-driven commissioning	A way of paying for health and care services based on the outcomes that are important to the people using them. It involves the use of a fixed budget for the care of a population group, with providers working together to deliver services which secure the outcomes required. *'HiAP allows more efficient outcome-driven commissioning'*	PriceWaterhouseCoopers
Salutogenesis	Salutogenesis is a term by Aaron Antonovsky, a professor of medical sociology, which describes an approach focusing on factors that support human health and well-being, rather than on factors that cause disease. More specifically, the "salutogenic model" and research are concerned with the relationship between, stress, and coping and therefore implies a focus on health maintenance processes rather than disease processes.	National Institute of Clinical Excellence (NICE) https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ph6/documents/behaviour-change-review-on-resilence-coping-and-salutogenic-approaches-to-health2
Wellbeing	Wellbeing comprises an individual's experience of their life; and a comparison of life circumstances with social norms and values.	Department of Health
Window of opportunity	Windows of opportunity are short periods of time in which, simultaneously, a problem is recognized, a solution is available and the political climate is positive for policy change."	WHO (2015) Health in All Policies Training Manual. Geneva: WHO
Wicked problem	A wicked problem is a complex issue that defies complete definition, for which there is no final solution, since any resolution generates further issues, and where solutions are not true or false or good or bad, but the best that can be done at the time.	Brown, V., Harris, J and Russell, J (2010) Tackling Wicked Problems Through Transdisciplinary Imagination. London: Earthscan