

## Glossary of terms

Advocacy	The provision of independent support, helping people to speak up for themselves and ensuring their views are heard, understood and taken into account.
Clinical commissioning groups (CCG)	The bodies which will carry out local commissioning of NHS services. They are public bodies holding their meetings in public. Their members will be primary and secondary care doctors, nurse specialists, lay people and others.
Commissioner	A management role in social care or the NHS who oversees the day-to-day process of commissioning services.
Commissioning	The process of ensuring that care and health services are provided so that they meet the needs of the population.
Community Care Assessment Process	A process for assessing an individual's social care needs.
Community support groups	Organisations providing active help to help vital community organisations to develop their services to the community.
Direct payment	Budgets paid directly to people in need of social care services.
Domiciliary care	is the range of care and support services provided in peoples own home to enable them to remain independent. These services can range from a short call to assist with medication up to 24 hour live-in care.
Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB)	Statutory committees of local authorities, which lead and advise on work to improve health and reduce health inequalities among the local population. They have a performance monitoring role in relation to NHS clinical commissioning groups, public health and social care.
Healthwatch	Public and patient engagement bodes which have replaced local involvement networks (LINKs); they are supported by Healthwatch England, which is part of the Care Quality Commission.
Integration	Bringing together the work of partners so that their efforts can be combined. Most commonly applied to the NHS, public health, housing and social care. However, all sectors could potentially have a role in working with people in need of care and support. Integration can avoid the disadvantages of working in silos and offers a joined-up experience to people in need of support services, such as assessment.

Joint strategic needs assessment (JSNA)	The process and documents through which councils, the NHS, people in need of support services, communities and the voluntary sector reach and agree a comprehensive local picture of health and wellbeing needs. Development of JSNAs is the responsibility of health and wellbeing boards. Clinical commissioning groups (CCG) and the NHS national commissioning board will be required to have regard to Joint strategic needs assessment (JSNA) when developing their commissioning plans.
Pooled budgets	One of a range of options to support the integration of social care and health. While partners such as local government and the NHS can delegate some functions to each other, they may also commit a single or “pooled” budget which is separate from other budgets and is for a specific purpose, thus helping to avoid funding disputes and creating greater flexibility in the use of budgets.
Providers	Organisations which are commissioned to provide services direct to people who need them, including hospitals, mental health services, GP surgeries, social care services, etc.
Public health	“The science and art of promoting and protecting health and well-being, preventing ill-health and prolonging life through the organised efforts of society.” (UK Faculty of Public Health, 2010). Public health is generally thought of as being concerned with the health of the entire population, rather than the health of individuals – and therefore requiring a collective effort – and as being about prevention rather than cure.
Reablement	A range of services focused on helping a person maximise their independence by learning or re-learning the skills necessary for daily living and the confidence to live at home.
Social determinants of health	The social and economic conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age. These circumstances are shaped by the distribution of money, power and resources at global, national and local levels, which themselves are influenced by policy choices.
Strategic intelligence	All the information that collectively enables judgements to be made at a strategic level. This might involve data which is processed and presented so as to become information, evidence, best practice or forecasting.
Universal services	Universal services are made available to everybody, including those who need social care and support. For example, people who are not eligible for free social services (those who are “self-funders” can access

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	advice and information on where they can find services, such as home care or residential care, for which they will pay themselves.
Wellbeing	“Feeling good and functioning” (New Economics Foundation, 2008). Creating wellbeing requires mobilisation of the widest assets to ensure community cohesion and safety.