



## Glossary with commonly used abbreviations or words

### Careworker

**A Care Worker is employed to support** and supervise vulnerable, infirm or disadvantaged people, or those under the care of the state.

### Carer

**A carer is anyone, including children and adults who looks after a family member, partner or friend** who needs help because of their illness, frailty, disability, a mental health problem or an addiction and cannot cope without their support. The care they give is unpaid. When we refer to carers in this document, this is inclusive of both adult and young carers.

### Commissioning

**The process of planning services for a group of people who live in a particular area.** It does not always mean paying for services, but making sure that the services people need are available in that area.

### Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)

**A group of GP practices in a particular area that work together to plan and design health services in that area.** Each CCG is given a budget from NHS England to spend on a wide range of services that include hospital care, rehabilitation and community-based. Your local CCG should work with the council and local community groups to ensure that the needs of local people are being met.

### Health and wellbeing board

Every council area in England has a Health and Wellbeing Board to bring together local GPs, councillors and managers from the NHS and the council. Their job is to plan how to improve people's health and make health and social care services better in their area. Members of the public have the chance to be involved in the work of their local Health and Wellbeing Board through your local Healthwatch.

### Integrated Care Partnership Board (ICPB)

The meeting that is held by senior health and social care leaders in City and Hackney to make decisions about our local 'place'. This will be developing and changing along with the system changes in July 2022.

### Integrated care system (ICS)

An organisation that brings together different health and care services – such as a hospital, a clinical commissioning group, a council, an ambulance service, local GPs, local mental health services and other things – in a specific local area. The aim is to work together to make better use of public money and provide better care for people who live in the area.

### **Long-term condition (LTC)**

An illness or health condition that you live with, that cannot be cured but can usually be managed with medicines or other treatments. Examples include asthma, diabetes, arthritis, epilepsy and other things.

**Neighbourhoods** (populations of around 30,000 to 50,000 people\*): served by groups of GP practices working with NHS community services, social care and other providers to deliver more co-ordinated and proactive services, including through primary care networks (PCNs).

**Places** (populations of around 250,000 to 500,000 people\*): served by a set of health and care providers in a town or district, connecting PCNs to broader services, including those provided by local councils, community hospitals or voluntary organisations.

**Place-based partnerships** operate on a smaller footprint within an ICS, often that of a local authority. They are where much of the heavy lifting of integration will take place through multi-agency partnerships involving the NHS, local authorities, the VCSE sector and local communities themselves.

### **Place-based commissioning**

When organisations work together to plan, develop and pay for services to meet the needs of people in a single local area. The aim is to improve the health and wellbeing of the population of a particular area, and to focus on this rather than on the organisations that provide services.

**Primary care networks (PCNs)** bring general practices together to work at scale with other local providers from community services, social care and the voluntary sector. Together they provide primary care by using a wide range of professional skills and community services. Since 1 July 2019, all except a handful of GP practices in England have come together in around 1,300 geographical networks. PCNs cover populations of 30–50,000 people.

### **Population health management**

A way of improving the health of people in local communities by looking at which groups in the local population are most likely to become unwell, and working out how to prevent and treat ill-health.

**Systems** (populations of around 1 million to 3 million people): in which the whole area's health and care partners in different sectors come together to set strategic direction and to develop economies of scale.

**This website can help you understand more NHS language:**

<https://www.thinklocalactpersonal.org.uk/Browse/Informationandadvice/CareandSupportJargonBuster/>