

Glossary of terms for the Edinburgh Integration Joint Board Strategic Plan 2019-22

Acute care – short term medical care for a severe injury or illness.

Advocacy – working with people who need additional support to have their voice heard, and to help them understand decisions that have been made about their care and support.

Audit Scotland – Audit Scotland is responsible for auditing 215 public bodies in Scotland. It gives independent assurance that public money is spent properly, effectively and efficiently.

Care at Home – care that is provided to a person in their own home by the independent sector, which is contracted by the Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership.

Care home – a residential, homely centre where people live full time, or go to for respite care. Care homes provide 24 hour care and support for people who cannot live unassisted.

Care plan – a document which sets out the type of care a person needs and how they want this care to be provided.

Christie Commission – a commission for the Scottish Government, chaired by Dr Campbell Christie. It looked at the future of public service delivery in Scotland and made several recommendations including involving individuals and communities in the design and delivery of services, integrating service provision and prioritising spending on preventative services. You can find out more about the [Christie Commission](#) on the Scottish Government website.

Clusters – Multi-professional teams that provide longer term care services within a geographic area of the city. The teams focus on identifying people's long term support needs and arranging, providing and reviewing support.

Co-production – the practice of involving citizens, colleagues and third and independent sector partners in the creation and design of services.

Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA) – provides political leadership on national issues, and works with councils to improve local services and strengthen local democracy.

Direct payments – a payment given to a person who wishes to find and pay for their own care and support, rather than the Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership arranging support for them.

Directions – How the Edinburgh Integration Joint Board instructs the City of Edinburgh Council or NHS Lothian to deliver a service that the EIJB is responsible for.

Eligibility criteria – nationally agreed criteria that are used to determine a person's level of need. The four levels are critical, substantial, moderate and low.

Grip and control – short term measures designed to deliver maximum efficiency prior to redesign or transformation.

Health inequality – when health and access to groups and services that would benefit a person's health are poorer as a result of income, gender, race, sexual orientation, disability, age or any other factor outwith the person's control.

Home Care – care provided to a person in their own home by the Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership.

Hubs – Multi-professional teams that support people in a crisis, support people to return home from hospital and work to prevent unnecessary admissions to hospital. There is a hub in each locality.

Independent sector – non statutory commercial groups and organisations that provide health and social care services.

Integration – legislation that brought together the services of regional health board and local authorities to form health and social care partnerships.

Localities – four geographical areas in Edinburgh (NW, NE, SW and SE) where front line teams are based. They are made up of hubs, clusters and substance misuse teams.

Personalisation – recognising people as individuals who have strengths and preferences and putting them at the centre of their own care and support.

Primary care – a group of services which includes GPs, community nurses and allied health professionals such as pharmacists, optometrists and physiotherapists.

Respite – planned or emergency short term care provided for carers to give them a break from caring duties.

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – a statistical tool used by local authorities and other government bodies in Scotland to support policy and decision making. It measures across seven domains: current income, employment, health, education, skills and training, housing, geographic access, and crime.

Self-directed support (SDS) – a system that gives people more choice over how their care and support is chosen and delivered. People can choose from four options:

1. receive a direct payment and procure support for themselves
2. choose their own support which EHSCP procures on their behalf
3. choose to have EHSCP select and arrange support for them
4. a mix of options 1, 2 and 3.

Signposting – helping a person find, understand and navigate information and services that will help them.

Substance Misuse Teams – work with people whose lives have become unmanageable as a result of drug and/or alcohol misuse.

Technology enabled care (TEC) – a wide range of technology which enables people to live safely at home or in a homely setting. This includes personal alarms, home health monitoring and door monitors.

The Good Governance Institute (GGI) – a recognised market leader in the field of good governance research and development.

Third sector – non statutory voluntary and not for profit groups and organisations that provide health and social care services.