

Health

According to the WHO, health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

Inequity in Health

Health inequity refers to differences in health associated with social disadvantages that are modifiable, and considered unfair.

Equity in Health

Equity is concerned with creating equal opportunities for health and with bringing health differentials down to the lowest possible level. Equity in health implies that ideally everyone should have a fair opportunity to attain their full health potential .

Health Inequality

Health Inequality is the generic term used to designate differences, variations and disparities in the health achievements of individuals and groups. It can be defined as differences in health status or in the distribution of health determinants between different population groups. It is sometimes used interchangeably with the term 'health disparities'.

Difference between Inequity and Inequality

Inequity – as opposed to inequality – has a moral and ethical dimension, resulting from avoidable and unjust differentials in health status. Health inequality refers to measureable differences in health between individuals, groups or communities.

Determinants of Health

Determinants of health are factors which influence health status and determine health differentials or health inequalities. They are the interrelated social, political and economic factors that create the conditions, in which people live, learn, work and play. The social determinants of health include: gender ,race ,ethnicity, colonization, migrant and refugee experiences, religion, culture, discrimination, education, occupation, income, early life experiences, disability, nutrition, housing, natural and built environments, social safety net and access to health services.

Health Disparities

Health disparities refer to differences in the health status of different groups of people. Some groups of people have higher rates of certain diseases, and more deaths and suffering from them, compared to others.

Sustainability

According to The World Bank (1994) Sustainability is defined as a requirement of our generation to manage the resource base such that the average quality of life that we ensure ourselves can potentially be shared by all future generations.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is development which meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987). Development is sustainable if it involves a non-decreasing average quality of life. (World Bank, 1994)

1. Barnes R. *Glossary of Terms used for Health Impact Assessment*. WHO; Available from: <http://www.who.int/hia/about/glos/en/>, 2. *English Glossary of Essential Health Equity Terms*. National Collaborating Centre for Determinants of Health; 2014. Available from: <http://nccd.ca/resources/entry/english-glossary-of-essential-health-equity-terms>, 3. Kawachi I, A glossary for health inequalities. *Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health*. 2002Jan;56(9):647–52., 4. Medline Plus. Health Disparities. NIH: National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities; Available from: <https://medlineplus.gov/healthdisparities.html>. 5. Preamble to the Constitution of the World Health Organization as adopted by the International Health Conference, New York, 19-22 June, 1946