

The Older People's Health and Wellbeing Atlas:



User Guide (November 2012 update)

The aim of this document is to provide a reference on the indicators available in November 2012 update of the Older People's Health and Wellbeing Atlas. If after reading this document you have further questions, please contact the WMPHO information team using the contact details at the end of this document.

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Quick Reference: How to Use the Older People's Health and Wellbeing Atlas

Indicator Description
Indicator details including: time period, definition, and rationale for inclusion. Use the scrollbar on the right of the box to see more.

Bar Chart
When the Indicator description / bar chart button used a chart comparing all local authorities from lowest to highest is shown.

Select Local Authority: Map/List
Click to toggle between the map and a list of local authorities in England.

Filter Areas
Click to show filters. From this list the region or area classification can be selected to show only those local authorities

Select Indicator
Click to show list of indicators in the atlas from which to select.

View Bar Chart or Indicator Description
Click to toggle between Bar Chart / Indicator description

User guide
Click this to download a quick reference user guide (this file)

Print
Click for print options and print the atlas screen.

Screenshot
Click to save atlas screen as a picture (JPEG or PNG).

Download Data
Click this to download an excel file of the indicator data in the atlas

Download Indicator Guide
Click this to download the indicator guide, containing the indicator descriptions of all the indicators in the atlas.

Customising the map
Drag the slider to zoom in or out. Click the magnifying glass to reset the zoom. Use the ► to custom filter the map so it shows just the areas of interest or add text, or symbols to the map.

The map can also be printed, saved/ exported as an image.

Use map/list to select a local authority
Hover or click on map area of interest to see indicators for an area.

When Map/List button is used a list appears to select local authorities from

Legend
Click on the pencil icon to adjust colours and number of classes.

England and Region Values
Click to select comparison area (Ctrl + click to deselect).

Spine Chart Key
Key to what the symbols and colours mean on the spine chart above. Will show the name(s) of the local authority(ies) selected.

Click the + to expand all sections and see all indicators. Click - to collapse all indicators

Compare indicators for the selected area(s)
Click ► to open each section to see the indicators. ★ indicates an indicator which has recently been updated. When needed a scrollbar will appear on the right. Click ▼ to close each section. Clicking an indicator will update the map and the indicator description box.

Getting Started

The atlas is based on Instant Atlas software. To view the atlas you will need Adobe's Flash plug-in for your browser. To install this please download Adobe Flashplayer from the [Adobe Flash install page](#). You can test your browser support for Flash by clicking on the [Adobe Flash version test page](#).

The following are introductory steps to view an indicator profile for an area (click is left click unless otherwise stated):

Step 1 Choose a local authority:- Select a local authority (LA) area from the map. Names of the local authorities appear when you hover over them. You can use the + and – signs to zoom in and out respectively. Hold down left mouse button and keep it depressed, move the mouse and the map will move as if dragged. The selected area will be highlighted in navy blue.

Step 2 Display profile: – Click on the name of a Theme in the right hand frame to expand the spine chart displaying the indicators. There is a scrollbar on the right to navigate through the chart. These can be collapsed again by clicking on the theme name.

Step 3 Update map and indicator description:- Select the name of an indicator in the spine chart. The title of the indicator will be displayed under the atlas title. The indicator description will update to show the definition, rationale and data source of the indicator now displayed in the map.

The screenshot shows the 'The Older People's Health and Wellbeing Atlas' interface. The main theme is 'Theme 2: Public Health Outcomes Framework - Selected indicators for older people'. The selected indicator is 'Hip Fracture in 65s and over'. The interface includes a map of England, a legend, and a table of indicators.

Indicator Description:
★ Hip Fracture in 65s and over
 Time period: 2010/11 Financial Year.
 Definition: Rate of emergency hospital admissions for hip fractures, in persons aged 65 and over, per 100,000.
 ICD10 codes used for hip fractures: S72.0, S72.1, S72.2. Rates are directly standardised for age and sex by the European Standard Population. For more information on the indicator please see: <http://uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=105702>

Local Authorities in England (Click to select)

Legend

Area	Value
East Midlands	464
East of England	444
England	452
London	423
North East	495
North West	462
Yorkshire and the Humber	458

Compare indicators for the selected area(s):

Indicator	Area	Number	Value	England	Worst	Current Performance	Best
Theme 1: Population Profile							
Theme 2: Public Health Outcomes Framework - Selected indicators for older people							
Life expectancy at 65 - males	No Data	17.2	17.7	15.5			23.1
Life expectancy at 65 - females	No Data	20.5	20.4	17.8			26.3
Life expectancy at 65 - males	No Data	6.2	4.2	-2.3			11.6
Inequality in life expectancy at 65 - fem...	No Data	3.4	3.3	-2.9			9.7
Healthy life expectancy at 65 - males	No Data	12.4	12.5	9.7			15.5
Healthy life expectancy at 65 - females	No Data	14.9	14.5	11.7			17.7
Disability free life expectancy at 65 - males	No Data	8.1	8.1	5.1			10.5
Disability free life expectancy at 65 - fema...	No Data	9.4	9.1	6.3			11.7
Fuel poverty (all ages)	7,431	18.1	16.4	29.1			4.6
Falls - hospital admissions, 65+	355	1,919	2,475	4,844.4			1,259.4
Falls - male hospital admissions, 65+	116	1,647	2,101	4,499.1			983.5
Falls - female hospital admissions, 65+	239	2,192	2,850.1	5,189.8			815.3
Injury due to fall - hospital admissions, ...	296	1,596	1,642	3,126.8			899.7
Injury due to fall - male hospital admissi...	88	1,249	1,269	2,646.8			610
Injury due to fall - female hospital admi...	208	1,942	2,014.1	3,694			1,192.7
Hip Fracture in 65s and over	88	445	452	654.6			324
Hip Fracture in 65s and over - males	17	239	318	546			131.6
Hip Fracture in 65s and over - females	71	650	586	866			399.3
Emergency Readmissions within 28 days,...	242	13.8	15.4	21.3			0
Emergency Readmissions within 28 days,...	105	15.1	15.9	22.8			0
Emergency Readmissions within 28 days,...	137	13	15.1	21.6			0
Excess Winter Deaths Index, 65+	52.5	26	20.8	43.5			6.1
Theme 3: Hospital Stays in 65's and over							
Theme 4: Deaths in 65's and over							
Theme 5: Sensory Impairments							
Theme 6: Social Care							

Significance compared to England: Worse (red dot), Better (green dot), None (grey dot), Not calculated (white dot), Better or worse can not be determined: Low (blue dot), High (pink dot)

England | Regional Value

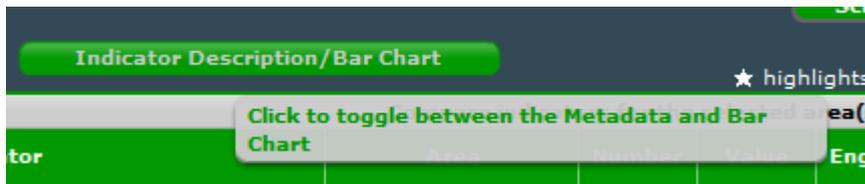
Interquartile range: Q0 to Q1 | Q1 to Q3 | Q3 to Q4

Delivered by the West Midlands Public Health Observatory on behalf of the Public Health Observatories in England

Navigation Hints and Tips

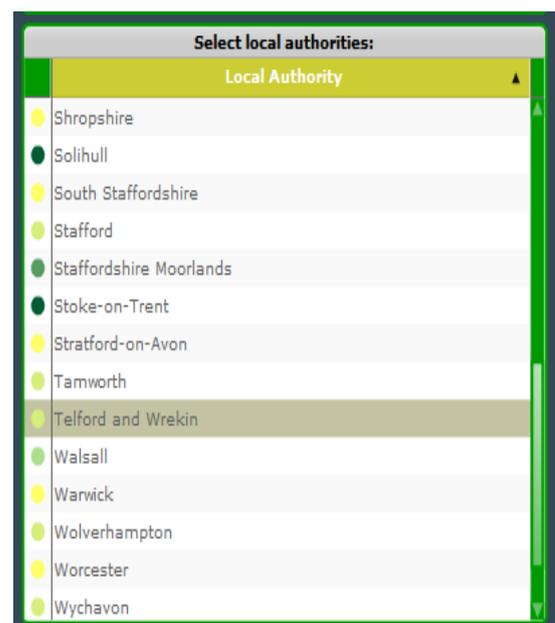
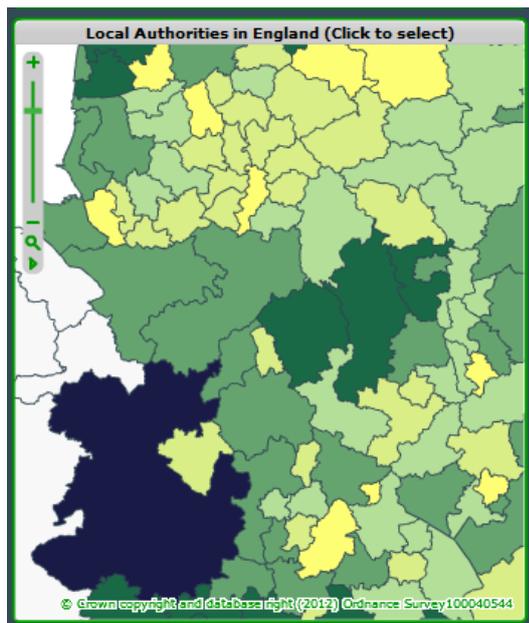
Hovering over buttons

If you want some more information about any of the buttons in the atlas, just hovering your mouse over the buttons or other elements on the atlas will give you little dialogue boxes that may help you.



Selecting a particular local authority

You can navigate to view data for a particular local authority by clicking on it from the map or selecting the 'select local authority, map/list' toggle button. This allows you to toggle between a list of the LAs and the map. In the table list you can scroll and click on the LA area you are interested in and the spine chart will update accordingly.

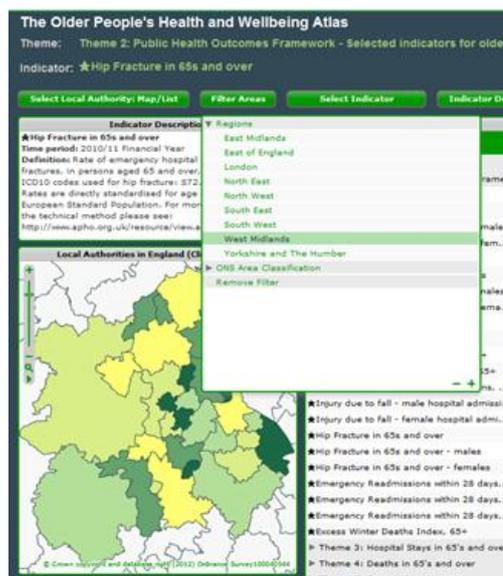


Moving around the map

You can navigate around the map. Hover over the map, the mouse cursor icon changes to a hand, hold down left mouse button and keep it depressed. Move the mouse and the map will move as if dragged.

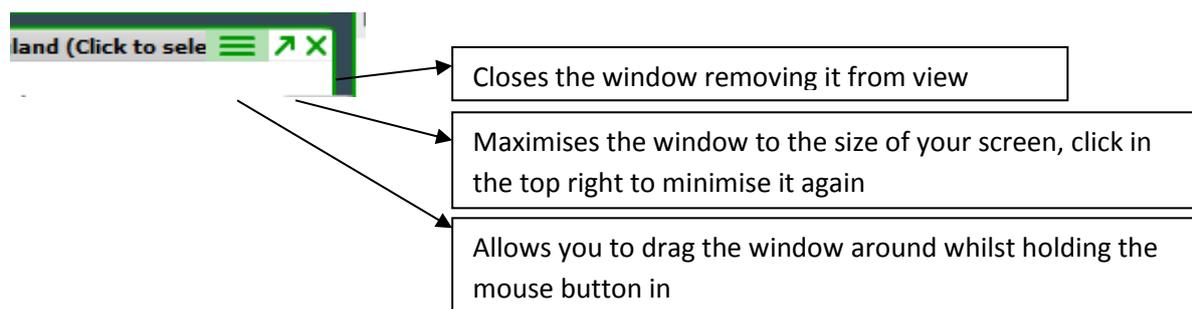
Using the geography filter

The button 'filter areas' can be used to quickly select either regions or ONS area classifications. Once you have finished with using the filter you will need to click again on the 'filter areas' button and click on 'remove filter' to view all the areas again.



Customising layout

When you hover the mouse over the top right of the windows a menu appears with 3 buttons and the mouse pointer arrow becomes a hand.



The windows presenting the contents of the atlas are also manually re-sizeable. When you hover over the edges of the windows the mouse cursor becomes a double headed arrow. Holding down the mouse button allows you to drag the sides, reshaping the window.

To reset the windows back to their original positions right click and select "Reset Layout" from the pop up menu.

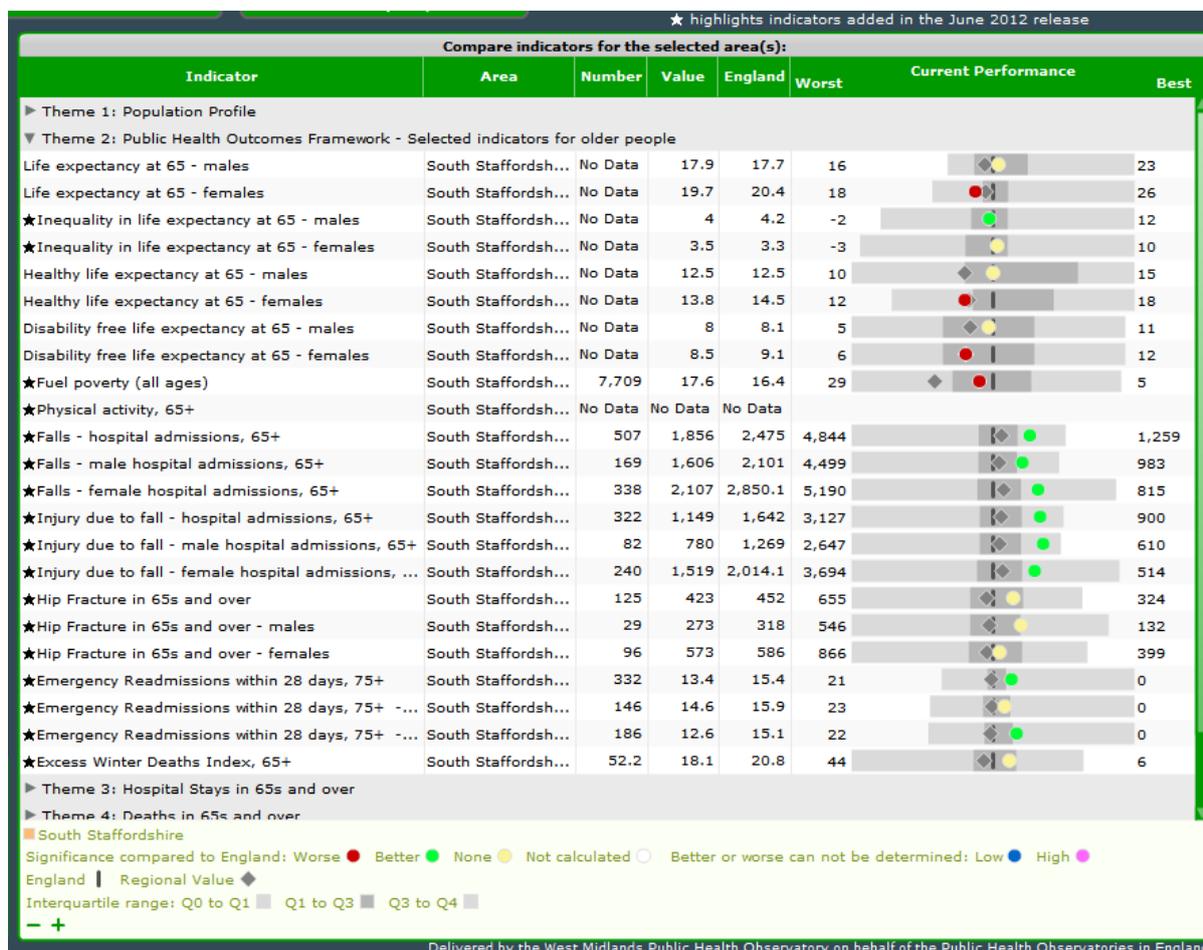
Comparing multiple areas

If you are looking at an individual indicator and want to compare two areas, you can either hover over the map to select another area at the same time or press ctrl and click on a second area. This feature will put data for the two areas you have selected into the spine chart. This process can be repeated for multiple areas, however this can get unwieldy. To remove the areas just click the areas on the map. Selecting multiple areas can be done in a similar way using the list from the Map/List button.

An alternative approach would be to select an area at a time and print out or export as pictures so you can compare the areas side by side.

Interpreting the Spine Chart

A spine chart is a data visualisation technique to present a number of indicators for an area. Each indicators statistics are scaled so that the indicators England values form one central line on the chart. An areas value for each indicator is presented as a circle against a shaded background showing the range and inter-quartile range of the local authority values across England. The regional value is also plotted for comparison as a grey diamond.



Significance of the indicators

Where possible 95% confidence limits were calculated for each local authority value, these were used to identify if a value is significantly higher or lower than the England value. Where possible, significantly higher and lower indicators are determined to be better or worse than England dependent on whether a low value is desirable or not. In some instances, it is not possible to determine whether a high value is better or worse. As shown in the key at the bottom of the spine chart, the indicator value circles are coloured to represent the statistical significance in comparison to the England value:

- significantly worse = red (these are presented on the left of the spine chart)
- significantly better = green (these are presented on the right of the spine chart)
- significantly lower = blue (these are presented on the left of the spine chart)
- significantly higher = pink (these are presented on the right of the spine chart)
- not significantly different = yellow
- significance could not be calculated = white

As an example, consider that local authority A had an EWD Index of 26.8% for 2006-2009, the EWD Index for local authority A is significantly worse than the England average of 18.1%. The circle representing this local value will be on the left of the chart and coloured red.

Explanation: The 95% confidence interval range for excess winter deaths index for local authority A was 21.6 to 32.3%. As the lower limit of the local authority is higher than the England value, local authority A's EWD Index is considered to be significantly higher. As a high number of excess winter deaths are undesirable this is considered worse than the England average. However, whilst it is safe to assume that non-overlapping confidence intervals indicate a statistically significant difference, it is not always the case that overlapping confidence intervals do not and further testing may be required.

For more information on confidence intervals please read the APHO Technical Briefing 3: Commonly Used Public Health Statistics and their Confidence Intervals, <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48457>

Range and Inter-quartile range

Behind each local authority indicator value there is a shaded bar representing the range of values for local authorities across England. The darker grey inner area of this bar represents the inter quartile range. If areas were put in order of worst to best, the inter quartile range would represent the worst and best values of the middle 50% of areas, i.e. those that are neither in the 25% worst nor the 25% best in all of England.

If the frequency distribution was a perfect normal distribution (a symmetrical bell shaped curve) then the centre of the dark grey band (the median) would overlap the England value (the mean) and the light grey tails would be equal length. The symmetry of the grey bars can give you a general indication of:

- whether there is skew or outliers in a particular direction (light grey tail will be greater on one side than the other and the dark grey band may also be off-centre, in extreme cases it may not overlap the England value as the centre of the inter-quartile range is the median rather than the mean average)
- if the majority of areas are very close to the England value but others are more spread out (central dark grey band is much narrower than the length combined of the light grey tails).

Contact

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