

## Data Sources commonly used in Public Health Intelligence

THEME	WEBSITE	LINK	TOOL	DESCRIPTION
CANCER	Cancer e-atlas	<a href="http://www.ncin.org.uk/cancer_information_tools/eatlas.aspx">http://www.ncin.org.uk/cancer_information_tools/eatlas.aspx</a>	The Cancer e-Atlas has been developed to improve access to cancer statistics across England and provides data on cancer incidence, mortality and survival for the UK	The e-Atlas for looks at the most recent incidence, mortality and survival data.
	Cancer patient experience	<a href="http://www.ncin.org.uk/cancer_information_tools/cancer_patient_experience">Cancer patient experience http://www.ncin.org.uk/cancer_information_tools/cancer_patient_experience</a>	The English Cancer Patient Experience Survey (CPES) is commissioned by NHS England and administered on their behalf by an external survey provider organisation (Quality Health). The survey provides insights into the care experienced by cancer patients across England who were treated as day cases or inpatients.	N/A (This is a questionnaire)
	Gynaecological cancer profiles	<a href="http://www.ncin.org.uk/cancer_type_and_topic_specific_work/cancer_type_specific_work/gynaecological_cancer/gynaecological_cancer_hub/profiles">Gynaecological cancer profiles http://www.ncin.org.uk/cancer_type_and_topic_specific_work/cancer_type_specific_work/gynaecological_cancer/gynaecological_cancer_hub/profiles</a>	Gynaecological cancer profiles offers a simplified funnel plot view of incidence, mortality and survival data, for the different gynaecological cancers (where available), at Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and Health and Wellbeing Board area level.	The indicators (incidence, mortality and survival of the gynaecological cancers) are represented by a funnel plot at CCG level and Health and Wellbeing Board.
	Head and neck cancer profiles	<a href="http://www.ncin.org.uk/cancer_type_and_topic_specific_work/cancer_type_specific_work/head_and_neck_cancers/head_and_neck_cancer_hub/profiles">Head and neck cancer profiles http://www.ncin.org.uk/cancer_type_and_topic_specific_work/cancer_type_specific_work/head_and_neck_cancers/head_and_neck_cancer_hub/profiles</a>	Provide basic information on incidence and mortality for the main types of head and neck cancers in males and females.	There are no indicators however; the Head and Neck Cancer e-Atlas includes incidence and mortality data by Cancer Network, and Strategic Health Authority.
	Urological cancer profiles	<a href="http://www.ncin.org.uk/cancer_type_and_topic_specific_work/cancer_type_specific_work/urological_cancer/urological_cancer_hub/profiles.aspx">Urological cancer profiles http://www.ncin.org.uk/cancer_type_and_topic_specific_work/cancer_type_specific_work/urological_cancer/urological_cancer_hub/profiles.aspx</a>	Key data on urological cancer for each Local Authority, Primary Care Trust and Cancer Network in England presented via InstantAtlas mapping tool.	The Urological Cancer Profiles enable you to compare these indicators across Local Authority, Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and former Cancer Network areas in England and against the England average. Indicators include: contributory factors, general health and other forms of cancer (Testicular, bladder, prostate and kidney).
	GP cancer profiles	<a href="http://www.ncin.org.uk/cancer_information_tools/profiles/gp_profiles.aspx">GP Cancer profiles http://www.ncin.org.uk/cancer_information_tools/profiles/gp_profiles.aspx</a>	The General Practice Profiles bring together a range of process and outcomes information relevant to cancer in primary care. They provide readily available and comparative information for benchmarking and reviewing variations at a General Practice level. They are intended to help primary care think about clinical practice and service delivery in cancer and in particular, early detection and diagnosis. They are not for the purpose of performance management and there are no 'right or wrong' answers.	There are 24 indicators shown on each profile, grouped into 4 'domains' containing indicators that are similar in type. These domains are: Demographics, Cancer screening, Waiting times, presentation and diagnostics
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH	CHIMAT	<a href="http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/advanceddataviews/">http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/advanceddataviews/</a>	Allows indicators from different themes in the network to be compared, and to quickly and easily export datasets to Excel.	N/A

<p><b>Breastfeeding profiles for local authorities</b></p>	<p><a href="http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/dataviews/breastfeedingprofile">http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/dataviews/breastfeedingprofile</a></p>	<p>Show performance against a range of indicators describing demographic, breastfeeding behaviour and health outcome data for mothers and their children.</p>	<p>Demographic indicators: Births and projected births, Age of mothers, Caesarean section rates. Breastfeeding outcomes: Initiation, Breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks. Health outcomes: Infant mortality, Gastrointestinal infections, Respiratory tract infections</p>
<p><b>Child health profiles</b></p>	<p><a href="http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/dataviews/childhealthprofile">http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/dataviews/childhealthprofile</a></p>	<p>Provide a snapshot of child health and wellbeing for each local authority/CCG in England using key health indicators, which enables comparison locally, regionally and nationally. Interactive profiles allow you to select your local area and compare with other areas on the same chart. Available at England, local authority or CCG level. Updated with the latest publically available data as new data are released. Also available as pdf reports.</p>	<p>Health indicators: Infant death, Low birthweight, Teenage pregnancy, Drugs and alcohol misuse, Dental health, Immunisation, Obesity, Hospital admissions. Broader wellbeing indicators: Academic achievement, Crime, Homelessness, Poverty</p>
<p><b>Early years profiles for England and local authorities</b></p>	<p><a href="http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/dataviews/earlyyearsprofile">http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/dataviews/earlyyearsprofile</a></p>	<p>Provide health profiles of public health outcomes relating to early years (children aged 0-5 years) for local authorities/CCGs. You can compare the data with other local authorities and nationally. Baseline and trend information are provided where available.</p>	<p>Health indicators: Teenage pregnancy, Infant mortality, Low birthweight, Smoking, Breastfeeding, Immunisation, Child development, School readiness, Obesity, Dental health</p>
<p><b>Infant mortality and stillbirths profiles for local areas</b></p>	<p><a href="http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/dataviews/infantmortalityprofile">http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/dataviews/infantmortalityprofile</a></p>	<p>Shows performance for local authorities and clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) against a range of indicators allowing you to make comparisons locally and nationally.</p>	<p>Health indicators: Infant death, Teenage pregnancy, Smoking in pregnancy, Breastfeeding, Immunisation, Low birthweight. Broader wellbeing indicators: Housing and homelessness, Poverty and deprivation</p>
<p><b>School-age children profiles for local authorities</b></p>	<p><a href="http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/dataviews/view?viewId=307">http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/dataviews/view?viewId=307</a></p>	<p>Includes key current local data about children and young people's health and wellbeing. This information provides a context to help schools prioritise action. Using the profiles, you can see how your local area performs against key indicators. You can also compare the data with other (top level) local authorities and nationally.</p>	<p>Health indicators: Teenage pregnancy, Emotional health, Obesity, Chlamydia, Smoking, drugs and alcohol, Physical activity, Accidents and injuries. Broader wellbeing indicators: Crime, Bullying, Poverty, Unemployment (NEET)</p>
<p><b>Children and young people's health benchmarking tool</b></p>	<p><a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/cyphof/data#page/0">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/cyphof/data#page/0</a></p>	<p>Presents a selection of indicators that are most relevant to the health and wellbeing of children and young people in an easily accessible way to support local decision making. The tool brings together and builds upon health outcome data from the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) and the NHS Outcomes Framework (NHS OF). Indicators relating to children and young people already published within these Outcomes Frameworks have been included in the initial release.</p>	<p>17 child-related indicators, covering life expectancy, low birthweight, poverty, infant mortality, obesity, chlamydia, pupil absence, teenage pregnancy, hospital admissions and dental health.</p>
<p><b>Children and young people's mental health and wellbeing (CYPMHW) profiling tool</b></p>	<p><a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/cypmh">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/cypmh</a></p>	<p>Collates and analyses a wide range of publically available data on risk, prevalence and detail (including cost data) on those services that support children with, or vulnerable to, mental illness. It provides commissioners, service providers, clinicians, services users and their families with the means to benchmark their area against similar populations and gain intelligence about what works. Grouped by local authority but also Clinical Commissioning Group</p>	<p>Data are presented under the headings Risk and Related Factors, Prevalence, Health, Social Care and Education. 23 indicators covering: poverty, child wellbeing, underweight and obesity, teenage pregnancy, children providing care, traveller children, asylum seeking children, homelessness, lone parents, social, economic and health status of parents.</p>

<p><b>Disease management information toolkit (DMIT): children (login or registration required)</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.chimat.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?QN=CHMTDMIT">http://www.chimat.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?QN=CHMTDMIT</a></p>	<p>The toolkit has information at CCG level on emergency hospital admissions for patients aged under 19 years with a primary diagnosis of asthma, diabetes or epilepsy. It has been updated to include 2012/13 Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) data. Includes options for comparators, including top 5% and 25% of CCGs, by area, region and similar CCGs.</p>	<p>Presents current performance, historical trends, Provider data and cost information for CCG, Admissions per patient, and A&amp;E activity for 3 indicators: Emergency admission rates, bed days and average lengths of hospital stay.</p>
<p><b>JSNA navigator: children and young people</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.chimat.org.uk/jsnnavigator">http://www.chimat.org.uk/jsnnavigator</a></p>	<p>Aims to take you directly to the data which you need when conducting a joint strategic needs assessment (JSNA) locally for children and young people. It also offers reports and profiles for every CCG/LA on a few topics.</p>	<p>93 indicators covering child and young people across five domains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Population</li> <li>· Social and place wellbeing</li> <li>· Lifestyles and health improvement</li> <li>· Health and wellbeing status</li> <li>· Service utilisation domains</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcomes versus expenditure tools: CAMHS, child health, maternity and newborn (login or registration required)</b></p>	<p><a href="http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/ovet#camhs">http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/ovet#camhs</a></p>	<p>Compares expenditure and other aspects of services with a number of outcome measures at local authority and/or CCG level.</p>	<p>Each tool allows a few expenditure indicators to be compared with a range of outcome indicators.</p>
<p><b>PREview planning resources: early years</b></p>	<p><a href="http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/preview">http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/preview</a></p>	<p>A set of planning resources to help commissioners, managers and professionals to target preventive resources, in particular around the Healthy Child Programme. Based on evidence identifying the factors in pregnancy and infancy that are associated with outcomes for children at five years. The PREview Population Tool uses data to create maps for local areas showing likely outcomes for babies when they reach five years old. The maps show areas where intensive interventions are needed to make a difference, additional resources are needed, and where children are likely to have good outcomes. These maps to help identify where resources are most needed so that better outcomes can be achieved in the future.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>QIPP resource packs: child health and maternity</b></p>	<p><a href="http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/profiles/qippreports">http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/profiles/qippreports</a></p>	<p>Looking at a range of indicators and evidence, these reports will help you identify opportunities to improve the quality and value of local services for mothers, children and their families in your area. The reports for your area focus on opportunities to improve secondary care while placing this in the wider context of issues such as child poverty and health behaviours.</p>	<p><b>Authorisation required.</b></p>

<p><b>Self-assessment tools: acute paediatric services, infant mortality, NICE neonatal standards, young people's mental health transitions</b> (login or registration required)</p>	<p><a href="http://www.chimat.org.uk/selfassessmenttools">http://www.chimat.org.uk/selfassessmenttools</a></p>	<p>Designed to help commissioners and local health economies assess their progress in implementing key national policy. The tools are based on the components of the National Service Framework for Children, Young People and Maternity Services and other key policy documents.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Service Snapshots: CAMHS, Disability, Infant mortality, Maternity, Obesity, Teenage pregnancy, Vaccination and Immunisation</b></p>	<p><a href="http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/profiles/servicereports">http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/profiles/servicereports</a></p>	<p>Provides a summary of demand, risk factors, provision and outcomes for services in a particular area.</p>	<p>Includes appropriate evidence-based information on prevalence; incidence and risk factors affecting the provision of healthcare services; and relevant expenditures</p>
<p><b>Tools and data directory: child and maternal health</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.chimat.org.uk/directory">http://www.chimat.org.uk/directory</a></p>	<p>Signposts sources of data and statistics about children's, young people's and maternal health and wellbeing. It describes each data resource including who publishes it, what age groups and geographical areas it covers, and how to access it. (If you are looking for specific indicators you can use the Data Atlas which brings together relevant indicators from many of these sources into one hub.)</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Topical reports: early years, key risk factors, accident prevention, school-age children, youth justice</b></p>	<p><a href="http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/profiles/topicalreports#earlyyears">http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/profiles/topicalreports#earlyyears</a></p>	<p>The early years report is designed to support the interpretation of the early years profile data; the risk factors report designed to give an indication of the magnitude of the factors in your area which indicate higher risk to children; the accident prevention reports present information about unintentional injuries around the home among children under five years and on the roads among children and young people under 25 years, in each local area; the school-age children report presents performance against the indicators for each local area along with an explanation of the data; and the youth justice report contains nationally available data about issues relating to youth justice for the local authority areas</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Young people's profiles</b></p>	<p><a href="http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/dataviews/youngpeopleprofile">http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/dataviews/youngpeopleprofile</a></p>	<p>Allows local areas to see how they perform against the national average and against other local areas when considering the key public health outcomes for young people. Baseline and trend information are provided where available.</p>	<p>Health indicators: hospital admissions, obesity, teenage pregnancy, immunisations, asthma, epilepsy, diabetes. Broader wellbeing indicators: NEET, poverty, youth justice system, looked after, homelessness, school exclusions</p>
<p><b>Commissioning for value tool and explorer</b></p>	<p><a href="http://ccgtools.england.nhs.uk/cfv/flash/atlas.html">http://ccgtools.england.nhs.uk/cfv/flash/atlas.html</a></p>	<p>The Commissioning for Value Tool allows users to view maps, charts and tables for indicators across CCGs, and to view a spine chart of all the indicators for one or more CCGs.</p>	<p>Demographics; disease prevalence; spend and admissions; cancers; endocrine, nutritional and metabolic problems; mental health problems; neurological problems; circulation problems; respiratory problems; gastro-intestinal problems; and musculo-skeletal problems.</p>

<p><b>National general practice profiles</b></p>	<p><a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice/data">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice/data</a></p>	<p>Shows individual practice profiles, and summary profiles for CCGs. Each practice can be compared with the CCG and England, and also with the practice deprivation decile. The profiles do not provide an exhaustive list of primary care indicators, but they do allow a consistent approach to comparing and benchmarking across England.</p>	<p>Practice-level indicators: Age distribution, deprivation, patient satisfaction, long-standing health conditions, caring responsibilities, disability, nursing home patients, working status, life expectancy, QOF points.</p>
<p><b>Public health outcomes framework</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.phoutcomes.info/">http://www.phoutcomes.info/</a></p>	<p>The framework concentrates on two high-level outcomes to be achieved across the public health system, and groups further indicators into four domains that cover the full spectrum of public health. The outcomes reflect a focus not only on how long people live, but on how well they live at all stages of life.</p> <p>The data published in the tool are the baselines for the Public Health Outcomes Framework, with more recent and historical trend data where these are available. The baseline period is 2010 or equivalent, unless these data are unavailable or not deemed to be of sufficient quality.</p>	<p>Indicators are divided into five groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Overarching indicators (Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy; Inequality; Deprivation)</li> <li>· Wider determinants of health (Deprivation; Educational attainment and school data; Learning disabilities; Mental health; Employment; Domestic abuse; Road injuries; Crime; Environmental conditions; Homelessness; Social isolation; Older people)</li> <li>· Health improvement (Birthweight; Smoking; Teenage pregnancy; Injuries; Child wellbeing; Diet; Obesity; Physical activity; Drugs; Alcohol; Screening coverage)</li> <li>· Health protection (Air pollution; STDs; Vaccination coverage; Infectious diseases; Emergency planning)</li> <li>· Healthcare and premature mortality (Infant mortality; Premature mortality by cause; Excessive Winter Deaths; Preventable sight loss; Hip fractures; Hospital admissions)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Community Mental Health Profiles</b></p>	<p><a href="https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health">https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health</a></p>	<p>This tool pulls together a range of mental health data which allows you to compare different CCGs across a region, or GP practices within a CCG.</p>	<p>A range of mental health indicators and some wide socioeconomic indicators.</p>
<p><b>Spend and outcomes tool (SPOT)</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.yhpho.org.uk/default.aspx?RID=49488">http://www.yhpho.org.uk/default.aspx?RID=49488</a></p>	<p>The Spend and outcome tool (SPOT) is an Excel tool that gives an overview of spend and outcomes across key areas of business for Local Authorities and CCGs. SPOT includes a large number of measures of spend and outcomes from several different frameworks. Similar organisations can be compared using a range of benchmarks and potential areas for further investigation identified. The profile supports understanding of the overall relationship between spend and outcomes, by identifying areas of significant variance which are likely to require more in-depth analysis.</p>	<p>Spend by departments and by programmes within departments (for example within public health). These are plotted against a range of outcome measures relevant for each area. Public health outcomes come from the Public Health Outcomes Framework.</p>

			<p>You can download a PDF factsheet for each local authority or clinical commissioning group. There is also an interactive spreadsheet that allows you to explore the data in detail.</p>	
	<p><b>Strategic Health Asset Planning and Evaluation (SHAPE)</b></p>	<p>(SHAPE is free to NHS professionals and Local Authority professionals with a role in Public Health or Social Care. Access to the application is by formal registration and licence agreement)</p> <p><a href="https://shape.phe.org.uk/">https://shape.phe.org.uk/</a></p>	<p>SHAPE is a web-enabled, evidence-based application which informs and supports the strategic planning of services and physical assets across a whole health economy.</p> <p>It links national datasets for clinical analysis, public health, primary care and demographic data with estates performance and facilities location; enables interactive investigations by Local Area Teams, Providing Trusts, CCGs, GP practices and Local Authorities; and supports key policy initiatives such as QIPP, JSNA, Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment and Transforming Community Services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Demographic data such as age structure, ethnicity and deprivation;</li> <li>· Public health data such as mortality, screening, childhood obesity and lifestyle indicators;</li> <li>· Primary care indicators including: Flu immunisation, GP survey satisfaction, units of dental activity and QoF scores;</li> <li>· Estate performance indicators such as age profile of buildings and costs associated with occupancy and maintenance.</li> </ul>
<p><b>DRUGS, ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO</b></p>	<p><b>Alcohol learning Resources PHE</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.alcohollearningcentre.org.uk/Topics/Browse/Data/Datatables/">http://www.alcohollearningcentre.org.uk/Topics/Browse/Data/Datatables/</a></p>	<p>The following tools and guidance can be used by commissioners and providers as aids for needs assessment, treatment capacity, service impact and planning responses in local alcohol service delivery.</p>	<p>There are no indicators rather it contains the following tools:</p> <p><a href="#">The ready reckoner V5: aims to assist areas to select interventions to reduce alcohol related admissions in the short term.</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· There are four interventions, in different settings aimed at different groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Alcohol Health Workers (AHW) in A&amp;E and in acute hospital clinics working with non-dependent drinkers</li> <li>· Alcohol Health Workers (AHW) in acute hospital working with dependent drinkers</li> <li>· Increasing the proportion of dependent drinkers treated with brief counselling packages such as motivational or social network therapy (UKATT)</li> <li>· IBA - Screening for problem drinkers in general practice followed by brief advice (TrEAT)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Rush Model Average PCT Spreadsheet: a model for estimating the average PCT capacity of alcohol treatment systems at the local or regional level.</a></p> <p><a href="#">The Rush Article: 'A systems approach to estimating the required capacity of alcohol treatment services' looks at how to produce, 'a model for estimating the required capacity of alcohol treatment systems.</a></p> <p><a href="#">ARA tool: for calculating alcohol attributable fractions for episode level data. The tool can be used to calculate alcohol-attributable fractions and admissions for local areas using Hospital Episode Statistics or Secondary Uses Service data.</a></p>

	NDTMS	<a href="https://www.ndtms.org/DAMS/login.aspx">https://www.ndtms.org/DAMS/login.aspx</a> (login or registration required)	This system provides the treatment provider with:  - A facility to check their data before formally submitting it to NDTMS - A secure mechanism to transfer their data to NDTMS - Access to reports	You need to register to gain access.
	Co-existing substance misuse and mental health issues	<a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/drugsandmentalhealth">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/drugsandmentalhealth</a>	<b>Tool content</b> - data is drawn from various sources and varies by time period, population and presentation of values. Care should be taken with interpretation.	44 indicators under the following headings 1. Risk and related factors 2. Alcohol drugs and tobacco prevalence 3. Alcohol drugs and tobacco treatment demand 4. Alcohol drugs and tobacco treatment response 5. Mental health prevalence and services 6. Mortality indicators
	Healthier lives: drugs and alcohol	<a href="http://healthierlives.phe.org.uk/topic/drugs-and-alcohol">http://healthierlives.phe.org.uk/topic/drugs-and-alcohol</a>	The National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) relates to the process of collecting, collating and analysing information from and for those involved in the drug treatment sector	It sets out the best current prevalence estimates alongside the key performance measures for treatment services, including recovery outcomes.
	Liver disease profiles	<a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/liver-disease">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/liver-disease</a>	The liver disease profiles provide an invaluable resource relating to one of the main causes of premature mortality nationally; a disease whose mortality rates are increasing in England, while decreasing in most EU countries. It is largely preventable. Whilst approximately 5% of liver disease is attributable to autoimmune disorders (diseases characterised by abnormal functioning of the immune system), most liver disease is due to three main risk factors: alcohol, obesity and viral hepatitis.	The indicators look at premature mortality for alcoholic liver disease, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, hepatitis B related end-stage liver disease/hepatocellular carcinoma & hepatitis C related end-stage liver disease/hepatocellular carcinoma mortality
	LAPE	<a href="http://www.lape.org.uk/">Local alcohol profiles for England (LAPE) http://www.lape.org.uk/</a>	These are quarterly admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions, broad and narrow Q1 2009/10 to Q1 2015/16 (provisional).	N/A
	Tobacco Profiles	<a href="http://www.tobaccoprofiles.info/">Local tobacco control profiles for England http://www.tobaccoprofiles.info/</a>	The Local Tobacco Control Profiles for England provides a snapshot of the extent of tobacco use, tobacco related harm, and measures being taken to reduce this harm at a local level.	The indicators have been grouped into five domains; smoking prevalence, smoking related mortality, smoking related ill health, impact of smoking and smoking quitters. The smoking prevalence domain provides a number of estimates for smoking prevalence from different data sources.
END OF LIFE CARE	End of Life Care Profiles	<a href="http://www.endoflifecare-intelligence.org.uk/end_of_life_care_profiles/">http://www.endoflifecare-intelligence.org.uk/end_of_life_care_profiles/</a>	Provides comparative information on factors (for example; underlying cause of death, and the place of death) that describe population trends associated with the end of life. The End of Life Care profiles are grouped into domains. These are Underlying Cause of Death, Mortality and Place of Death with more domains to be added.  In each domain information is presented by Government Office Region, Strategic Clinical Network (SCN), CCG, County and Unitary Authority (upper tier local authorities) and District and Unitary Authority (lower tier local authorities). Estimates for other geographical configurations are derived by Fingertips.	N/A

GENERAL HEALTH PROFILES	European health profile tool	<a href="http://www.nepho.org.uk/atlas/euro-comparators/">http://www.nepho.org.uk/atlas/euro-comparators/</a>	Presents the I2SARE project data through interactive maps and charts. The purpose of the tool is to aid the comparison of health and socio-economic indicators across regions in countries of Europe.	Demographic and socioeconomic conditions; mortality; morbidity; and risk factors.
	Global Burden of Disease study for England comparison tool	<a href="https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/england">https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/england</a>	Allows comparison of causes and risk factors for mortality, DALYs and YLDs across regions of England, and within them by level of deprivation. Allows comparison of proportion of all-cause and specific cause- mortality attributable to different risk factors.	Hundreds of indicators, covering communicable, maternal, neonatal and nutritional diseases; non-communicable diseases; injuries; behavioural risk factors; environmental and occupational risk factors; and metabolic risk factors.
	Health profiles	<a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles</a>	The profiles give a snapshot overview of health for each local authority in England, presenting a set of health indicators that show how the area compares to the national average. The indicators are carefully selected each year to reflect important public health topics. Health Profiles are produced annually.	Health indicators: smoking; breastfeeding; obesity; teenage pregnancy; drugs and alcohol; physical activity; cancers; excess winter deaths; mortality rates  Wider indicators: deprivation; homelessness; educational attainment; crime; unemployment
	Local health (neighbourhood) profiles	<a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_FINDSEARCH2012">http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_FINDSEARCH2012</a>	Allows the user to create their own interactive maps and reports at middle super output area level and local authority level using health indicators. Also includes some indicators at ward and CCG level.	Community and population indicators; Children and adults' lifestyle indicators; Disease and poor health indicators; Life expectancy and causes of death.
	ONS Healthy Life Expectancy Map	<a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/dvc173/index.html">http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/dvc173/index.html</a>	Allows analysis of trends in HLE and LE by Local Authorities from 2009-13.	Healthy Life Expectancy and Life Expectancy
	ONS Disability-Free Life Expectancy Map	<a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/dvc172/index.html">http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/dvc172/index.html</a>	Allows analysis of trends in disability-free life expectancy by Local Authorities from 2009-13.	Disability-Free Life Expectancy
	HSCIC Indicator Portal	<a href="https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/">https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/</a>	Provides access to several HSCIC indicator sets, which then allow you to download Excel spreadsheets for each indicator, at Local Authority and regional level. Data sets are:  Clinical Commissioning Group Outcomes Indicator Set  Compendium of Population Health Indicators  Local Basket of Inequalities Indicators (LBOI)  GP Practice data  Social Care – based on Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF)  Quality Accounts – annual reports about the quality of services provided by an NHS healthcare service.  NHS Outcomes Framework  Summary Hospital-level Mortality Indicator (SHMI) – reports mortality at trust level across the NHS in England using a standard and transparent	A full list of indicators can be accessed on the website.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The CCG outcomes are in five domains: Preventing premature mortality; QOL for long-term conditions; Recovery; Care; and Safety.</li> <li>· LBOI: measures health and other factors which influence health inequalities such as unemployment, poverty, crime and education.</li> <li>· GP Practice data presents practice level data</li> <li>· The Compendium of Population Health Indicators has over 1,000 indicators designed to provide a comprehensive overview of population health at a national, regional and local level.</li> <li>· Social care includes data for 18 measures on the effectiveness of care delivered by councils.</li> <li>· The Quality Accounts reports on the fifteen mandatory indicators, based on recommendations by the National Quality Board</li> <li>· The NHS Outcomes Framework sets out the outcomes and corresponding indicators to measure improvements in health outcomes.</li> </ul>

			methodology.	
<b>HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>Health impact assessment (HIA)</b>	<a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=44541">List of tools/resources to help with an HIA: http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=44541</a>	Health impact assessment is intended to help make decisions by predicting the health consequences of a proposal if it is implemented.  In addition to assessing the health consequences it also produces recommendation as to how the good consequences for health could be enhanced and how the bad consequences could be avoided or minimised.  It aims to predict not only the overall consequences for a population but also the distribution of health impacts in that population which groups benefit and which groups lose or at least benefit less.	N/A
<b>HEALTH INEQUALITIES</b>	<b>Longer lives</b>	<a href="http://healthierlives.phe.org.uk/topic/mortality">http://healthierlives.phe.org.uk/topic/mortality</a>	Highlights premature mortality across every local authority in England by causes. Includes rankings of every LA, and the option to compare a LA with similar areas in terms of level of socioeconomic deprivation.	Indicators of premature, overall and by cause: cancers; heart disease and stroke; heart disease and stroke; lung disease; liver disease; injury. Also shows data on socioeconomic deprivation.
	<b>Potential Years of Life Lost by Disease Group Tool</b>	<a href="http://www.yhpho.org.uk/default.aspx?RID=203686">http://www.yhpho.org.uk/default.aspx?RID=203686</a>	Potential Years of Life Lost by Disease Group Tool shows the trends since 2002-12 and extrapolated to 2018 by CCG/LA in disease groups known to be amenable to healthcare. These groups are CHD, stroke, pneumonia, amenable cancers and other amenable causes.	Potential Years of Life Lost by Disease Group
	<b>Health inequalities gap measurement tool</b>	Weblink not currently working	provides detailed information on the nature and extent of health inequalities across England, showing inequality gaps in mortality rates within and between areas by grouping local populations according to relative levels of deprivation	
	<b>Health inequalities intervention toolkit</b>		provides information on diseases causing low life expectancy and high infant mortality rates in individual areas, enabling good local priority setting and assisting with evidence-based local service planning and commissioning	
	<b>Life expectancy calculator: local authority and ward level</b>		Enables users with death and population data for small areas to calculate life expectancy figures.	N/A
	<b>Health inequality indicators</b>		provide access to data on health inequality in each local authority and primary care organisation in England.	
	<b>Marmot Indicators</b>	<a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/marmot">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/marmot</a>	indicators of the social determinants of health, health outcomes and social inequality, which broadly correspond to the policy recommendations proposed in <i>Fair Society, Healthy Lives</i>	18 Indicators from numerous sources based on social determinants of health, health outcomes and social inequality
	<b>Segment tool: segmenting life expectancy gaps by cause of death</b>	<a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/segment">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/segment</a>	The tool uses data for 2012-14 and allows users to view the breakdown of the life expectancy gap both within local authority areas (between the most and least deprived quintile), and between a local authority and England as a whole. Charts showing life years gained or lost for selected causes of death are also available. Summary reports for each region are available as pdfs.	Cause of death: circulatory diseases, cancers, respiratory diseases, digestive diseases, external causes, mental and behavioural disorders; other causes; and deaths under 28 days.

HEALTH PROTECTION	Health protection profiles	<a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-protection">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-protection</a>	The Health Protection Profiles cover a range of health protection issues from environmental hazards to infections that are preventable by vaccination. They have been created first and foremost with the public in mind, so that people can find out more about the areas that they live and work in. The information can help inform choices regarding health and lifestyle and improve awareness of local health protection risks.	There are 27 indicators which are grouped into three domains: Childhood Immunisation, Infectious Diseases and Other.
	TB strategy monitoring indicators	<a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/tb-monitoring">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/tb-monitoring</a>	The indicators will enable users to see how their areas are performing against other localities, and to track their performance over time. The interactive maps, graphs and tables can be used to support local areas in assessing their local TB service needs, developing their local TB action plans and monitoring their progress in achieving the ambitions of their local plans and the Strategy.	There are 9 indicators
INJURIES AND VIOLENCE	Injury profiles for England	<a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/addons/_115501/atlas.html">http://www.apho.org.uk/addons/_115501/atlas.html</a>	Presents data on injuries across local authorities, compared to England average and England lowest and highest.	Deaths and hospital admissions from several categories of injuries: general injuries; land transport; falls; selected injuries; other selected causes; intentional injuries; and related factors.
LEARNING DISABILITIES	Improving Lives	<a href="http://www.improvinghealthandlives.org.uk/">Improving health and lives: learning disabilities</a> <a href="http://www.improvinghealthandlives.org.uk/">http://www.improvinghealthandlives.org.uk/</a>	This provides a single, authoritative source of information about the demography, health and health and social care of people with learning disabilities. It provides numerical data on a wide range of topics, Thematic reports interpreting data, providing relevant context, documenting gaps in available data and advising commissioners about how to make use of data.	N/A
	Learning disabilities profiles Fingertips	<a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/learning-disabilities">Learning disabilities profiles</a> <a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/learning-disabilities">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/learning-disabilities</a>	The profiles can be used by commissioners and health professionals when making decisions about services for people with learning disabilities.	The indicators looks at the % of 18 and above with learning disability, comparing the prevalence of estimates in both adults and children, as well as the % of these group in settled accommodation and their general health.
LONG TERM CONDITIONS	CVD profiles	<a href="http://www.yhpho.org.uk/ncvincvd/default.aspx">http://www.yhpho.org.uk/ncvincvd/default.aspx</a>	Each profile is made up of six chapters which look at an overview of CVD, risk factors, coronary heart disease (CHD), diabetes, kidney disease and stroke. Each profile compares the CCG with data for England, a group of similar CCGs and its strategic clinical network (SCN).	Under each profile (risk factors, coronary heart disease (CHD), diabetes, kidney disease and stroke), indicators include: prevalence, care processes and treatment indicators, mortality.
	Diabetes profiles	<a href="http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=8470">Diabetes community health profiles</a> <a href="http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=8470">http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=8470</a>	The Diabetes Community Health Profiles bring together a wide range of data on diabetes in adults into a single source for the purposes of benchmarking. The tool allows you to download a diabetes profile for each CCG in England.	Indicators: Demographic characteristics; predictive factors for diabetes; prevalence and estimated prevalence; care processes and treatment targets; practice level variation; prevalence of complications; patient perspective; spending on diabetes care and outcomes.
	Diabetes footcare profiles	<a href="http://www.yhpho.org.uk/diabetesprofilesfoot/default.aspx">Diabetes footcare activities profiles</a> <a href="http://www.yhpho.org.uk/diabetesprofilesfoot/default.aspx">http://www.yhpho.org.uk/diabetesprofilesfoot/default.aspx</a>	The pdf profiles collate data for admissions to hospital for diabetic foot disease. The profiles use data from the Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) on episodes of inpatient care (a period as an inpatient under the care of a specific consultant). They present a comparison between the CCG and comparator CCGs, the region, and England.	Indicators: Episodes of care; nights in hospital; amputations

<p><b>Inpatient activity</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=105866">Variation in inpatient activity: diabetes</a>  <a href="http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=105866">http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=105866</a></p>	<p>The tool presents information for both clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) and provider trusts across England on the actual and expected numbers of day cases, bed days and emergency readmissions for patients with diabetes. 'Expected' figures are calculated by assuming those with diabetes have the same rates of day cases, emergency readmissions or lengths of stay as similar patients. Data in the most recent version of the tool are adjusted for age, sex, method of admission, co-morbidities and deprivation. Data is broken down by Health Resource Groups (HRGs) allowing comparison between groups of conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Emergency bed days, elective bed days, total bed days, emergency readmissions</li> <li>· Health Resource Groups: Endocrine and metabolic system; Urinary tract and male reproductive system; Female reproductive system; Diseases of childhood; Vascular system, Haematology, chemotherapy, radiotherapy and specialist palliative care; Immunology, infectious diseases and other contacts with health services.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mortality among diabetes inpatients</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=139172">Mortality among inpatients with diabetes: profiles</a>  <a href="http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=139172">http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=139172</a></p>	<p>The study used data on over 10 million hospital admissions between April 2010 and March 2012 to assess case-mix and risk factors for inpatient mortality and identify trust level variation in the risk of an inpatient with diabetes dying. Data is presented at NHS Trust level.</p>	<p>Mortality of inpatients with diabetes in an NHS Trust compared to inpatients with diabetes across England; Mortality ratio of inpatients with diabetes compared to inpatients without diabetes in an NHS Trust; Mortality of inpatients with diabetes compared to those without diabetes in an NHS Trust.</p>
<p><b>Lung disease conditions</b></p>	<p><a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/inhale">Interactive health atlas for lung conditions in England (INHALE)</a>  <a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/inhale">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/inhale</a></p>	<p>INHALE is an online tool showing data from a range of sources about respiratory disease (mostly COPD and asthma). It includes data from the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) and NHS Comparators</p>	<p>The indicators are divided in 7 domains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•COPD indicators</li> <li>•Asthma indicators</li> <li>•Prevention</li> <li>•Diagnosis</li> <li>•Management</li> <li>•Outcome, and</li> <li>•Cost</li> </ul>
<p><b>Healthier Lives</b></p>	<p><a href="http://healthierlives.phe.org.uk/">Healthier lives: diabetes, hypertension and NHS Health Check</a>  <a href="http://healthierlives.phe.org.uk/">http://healthierlives.phe.org.uk/</a></p>	<p>The tool allows comparisons of a range of 'healthier lives' indicators between GP practices, CCGs or Local Authorities focussed on premature mortality, diabetes, high blood pressure, NHS Health Check, and Alcohol and Drugs.</p>	<p>Diabetes: Treatment targets (blood sugar, blood pressure, cholesterol, meeting targets); Care processes (BMI recorded, foot check, protein in urine, stop smoking, flu vaccination, eye screening, check-ups); Complications (angina, heart attack, heart failure, amputation, stroke, kidney problems); Prevalence and Risk (deprivation, over 65, prevalence, expected prevalence, obesity, Asian)</p> <p>Hypertension: Prevalence and Detection (prevalence, expected prevalence, blood pressure readings); Risk and Prevention (deprivation, over 65, healthy eating, obesity); Care (blood pressure control, lifestyle advice); High-risk groups (diabetes, CHD, kidney disease, stroke/TIA)</p> <p>NHS Health Check</p>

				Alcohol and Drugs: Prevalence and Risks (crack cocaine, alcohol-related hospital admissions); Treatment and Recovery
	<b>DOVE tool</b>	<a href="http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=88739">Diabetes Outcome Versus Expenditure Tool (DOVE)</a> <a href="http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=88739">http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=88739</a>	The DOVE tool allows users to compare expenditure on diabetes care with clinical outcomes for a selected CCG, other CCGs with similar populations and all other CCGs.	Expenditure is measured either in total spend on diabetes prescribing or average spend per item for different diabetic prescription items. Outcomes are measured in terms of people with diabetes who have specified levels of HbA1c.
	<b>CKD Model</b>	<a href="http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=204689">Chronic kidney disease (CKD) prevalence model</a> <a href="http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=204689">http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=204689</a>	Estimates of the total number of adults aged 16 and over in England with moderate to severe CKD (stages 3 – 5). This model helps commissioners and health professionals identify areas where the number of people diagnosed with CKD is lower than expected. Early detection and management of CKD can reduce the risk of developing other cardiovascular issues. This will improve case finding and the quality of the care for people with CKD. It can also be used to assess the need for kidney services and the impact of CKD on local populations.	There are no indicators but documents.
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>	<b>Mental Health dementia intelligence</b>	<a href="http://www.yhpho.org.uk/default.aspx?RID=191242">http://www.yhpho.org.uk/default.aspx?RID=191242</a>	The National Mental Health, Dementia and Neurology Intelligence Network (NMHDNIN) analyses information and data and turns it into timely meaningful health intelligence for commissioners, policy makers, clinicians and health professionals to improve services, outcomes and reduce the negative impact of mental health, dementia and neurology problems.	N/A
	<b>Fingertips</b>	<a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/drugsandmentalhealth">Co-existing mental health and substance misuse issues</a> <a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/drugsandmentalhealth">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/drugsandmentalhealth</a>	It collates and analyses a wide range of publically available data around tobacco smoking, alcohol use and drug use, including data on prevalence, risk factors, treatment demand and treatment response. It provides commissioners, service providers, clinicians, service users and their families with the means to benchmark their area against other areas	The indicators looks at the prevalence/risk of opiate and crack cocaine use, treatment demand and response for those admitted into the hospital for substance/alcohol misuse and willingness to quit smoking.
		<a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/cypmh">Children and young people's mental health and wellbeing (CYPMHW) tool</a> <a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/cypmh">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/cypmh</a> - - - - -	This tool presents collated data on risk, prevalence and the range of health, social care and education services that support children with, or vulnerable to, mental illness.	82 indicators listed under five domains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Risk</li><li>• Prevalence</li><li>• Health</li><li>• Social Care</li><li>• Education</li></ul>
		<b>Community Mental Health and dementia Profiles</b> <a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health</a>	This tool pulls together a range of mental health data which allows you to compare different CCGs across a region, or GP practices within a CCG.	A range of mental health indicators and some wide socioeconomic indicators.
		<b>Common Mental Health Disorders Profiles</b>	Collates and analyses a wide range of publically available data on prevalence, risk, prevention, early intervention, assessment, treatment, outcomes and service costs	Data are presented under the domains: Risk and Related Factors, Prevalence, Services, Quality and Outcomes, Finance, and Common Mental Health Disorder Care Pathway indicators.

		<a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/common-mental-disorders">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/common-mental-disorders</a>		
		<b>Neurology Profile</b> <a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/neurology">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/neurology</a>	Presents neurology data at CCG level.	Three data domains covering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Neurology services</li> <li>· Epilepsy care</li> <li>· Emergency hospital admissions for neurological conditions</li> </ul>
		<b>Suicide Prevention Profile</b> <a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/suicide">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/suicide</a>	Collates and presents a range of publically available data on suicide, associated prevalence, risk factors, and service contact among groups at increased risk.	Data are presented under the domains: Suicide data, Related risk factors, and Related service contacts.
		<b>Severe Mental Illness Profile</b> <a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/severe-mental-illness">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/severe-mental-illness</a>	Collates and analyses a wide range of publically available data on prevalence, risk, prevention, early intervention, assessment, treatment, outcomes and service costs. Allows comparisons at local authority, CCG and mental health trust level.	Data are presented under the domains: Risk and Related Factors, Prevalence, Services, Quality and Outcomes, Finance, and Psychosis Care Pathway indicators.
		<a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/learning-disabilities">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/learning-disabilities</a>	Collates and presents a range of publically available data on learning disabilities	41 indicators listed under 4 domains: Population, Health, Accomodation and social care, co-ordination and local planning
<b>OBESITY, DIET AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY</b>	<b>National Obesity Observatory</b>	<a href="http://www.noo.org.uk/visualisation/adult_obesity">http://www.noo.org.uk/visualisation/adult_obesity</a>	This is a time series map of England showing the change in prevalence of adult obesity for sub-national geographies from 1993-2011	Percentage of obesity in adults
	<b>High impact of physical inactivity (HIPI) tool</b>	<a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/addons/_122359/atlas.html">http://www.apho.org.uk/addons/_122359/atlas.html</a>	Maps showing the burden of illness and death from physical inactivity (ages 40-79) by county and unitary authorities, or by unitary and local authorities.	Annual figures on deaths, coronary heart disease (emergency hospital admissions), breast cancer, colorectal cancer, and diabetes that would be preventable with different levels of physical activity (100%, 75%, 50% and 25%).
	<b>NCMP</b>	<a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/national-child-measurement-programme">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/national-child-measurement-programme</a>	Measures the height and weight of over one-million children aged 4-5 and 10-11 years each year in primary schools in England. The NCMP is an excellent source of surveillance data which helps increase understanding of the patterns and trends in underweight, healthy weight, overweight, and obesity at local authority level.  Data quality indicators are also available in this tool, for example rate of participation in the NCMP.	Prevalence of underweight, healthy weight, overweight, and obesity for children in Reception (age 4-5 years) and Year 6 (age 10-11 years)
	<b>National Obesity Observatory</b>	<b>Electoral Ward and MSOA NCMP child obesity prevalence (Obesity data and tools)</b> <a href="http://www.noo.org.uk/visualisation">http://www.noo.org.uk/visualisation</a>	Presents data by ward, local authority, MSOA and LSOA on prevalence of obesity in children. Uses data from the NCMP.	Obesity and excess weight prevalence.
		<b>Child Obesity and excess weight prevalence by Clinical Commissioning Group (Obesity data and tools)</b>	Presents data by school year, year of measurement and CCG of child residence.	Excess weight and obesity prevalence by school year, year of measurement and CCG of child residence

		<a href="http://www.noo.org.uk/visualisation">http://www.noo.org.uk/visualisation</a>		
SCREENING	OPEN EXETER	<p><b>Population screening programmes: legacy screening portal for extranet</b> (login or registration required)</p> <p><a href="https://nww.openexeter.nhs.uk/nhsia/index.jsp">https://nww.openexeter.nhs.uk/nhsia/index.jsp</a></p>	Each English Screening Programme has a defined set of standards that providers have to meet to ensure that local programmes are safe and effective.	Access to the extranet is for staff working in the UK NSC and national screening programmes.
SEXUAL HEALTH	HPA	<p><b>HIV and STI</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.hpawebservices.org.uk/HIV_STI_WebPortal/login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fHIV_STI_WebPortal%2f">https://www.hpawebservices.org.uk/HIV_STI_WebPortal/login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fHIV_STI_WebPortal%2f</a></p> <p>Registration required.</p>	Accurate and comprehensive data on all HIV positive individuals accessing services from statutory treatment centres in the North West are presented twice yearly in the HIV & AIDS in the North West of England reports	Authorisation required.
	FINGERTIPS	<p><b>Sexual and reproductive health profiles</b></p> <p><a href="http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/sexualhealth">http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/sexualhealth</a></p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	It highlights sexual health inequalities between London boroughs and allows easy identification of areas with a high prevalence of sexual ill health.	<p>49 indicators listed under five domains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Key Indicators</li> <li>· HIV &amp; STI</li> <li>· Reproductive Health</li> <li>· Teenage Pregnancy</li> <li>· Wider Determinants of Health</li> </ul>
SOCIAL CARE	<b>Projecting Older People Population Information System (POPPI)</b>	<p>(requires login or registration)</p> <p><a href="http://www.poppi.org.uk/">http://www.poppi.org.uk/</a></p>	Projects population of older people. Gives ethnic and gender breakdown, living status, support arrangements, health and learning disabilities.	Population by number and percentage of total population, for local authorities and regions.
	<b>Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI)</b>	<p>(requires login or registration)</p> <p><a href="http://www.pansi.org.uk/">http://www.pansi.org.uk/</a></p>	Projects population by age with adult needs Gives ethnic and gender breakdown; breakdown by learning disabilities; physical disabilities; and mental health needs.	Population by number and percentage of total population, for local authorities and regions.
	<b>National Adults Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS) interactive Online Analytic Processor (OLAP)</b>	<p>(requires login or registration)</p> <p><a href="https://nascis.hscic.gov.uk/Default.aspx">https://nascis.hscic.gov.uk/Default.aspx</a></p>	<p>An online service that provides quick, easy and flexible access to a wide range of social care information, enabling analysis based on an authoritative, common set of data for performance management and benchmarking purposes.</p> <p>For each data source, an online tool allows the user to construct graphs and chart.</p>	<p>Allows access to data from many sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Adult Social Care Combined Activity Returns data</li> <li>· Adult Social Care Finance Return</li> <li>· Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework data</li> <li>· Adult Social Care Survey</li> <li>· Abuse of Vulnerable Adults data</li> <li>· Data from the Mental Capacity Act Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards</li> <li>· Data from the Guardianship under the Mental Health Act 1983</li> <li>· User Experience Survey of older people receiving Home Care in 2008-09 (Home Care Survey)</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Access a range of data and indicators to support the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment</li> <li>· Personal Social Services Expenditure and Unit Costs</li> <li>· Social Care and Mental Health Indicators from the National Indicator Set</li> <li>· Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care</li> <li>· Staff of Social Services</li> <li>· Short and Long Term Activity Return</li> <li>· Data from the Safeguarding Adults Return</li> <li>· Survey of Adult Carers in England</li> </ul>
Populations	ONS	<a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections</a>	Population projections for local authorities	Population for boroughs and wards
	NHS Digital	<a href="http://content.digital.nhs.uk/searchcatalogue?productid=24229&amp;q=gp+practice+populations+&amp;sort=Relevance&amp;size=10&amp;page=1#top">http://content.digital.nhs.uk/searchcatalogue?productid=24229&amp;q=gp+practice+populations+&amp;sort=Relevance&amp;size=10&amp;page=1#top</a>	GP practice populations	Population at GP practice level
	SHAPE TOOL	<a href="https://shapeatlas.net/gp/">https://shapeatlas.net/gp/</a>	GP Catchment areas	GP practice catchments areas within 5 or 15 minutes drive
Hospital care	NHS England	<a href="https://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/">https://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/</a>	NHS England publishes statistics on a range of health and care subjects. These statistics are used to inform debate, decision-making and research both within government and by the wider community	Wide range of indicators on hospital related activity including, bed availability, cancelled operations, delayed transfers of care, hospital activity, PROMS
	SUS	Database requires access	Shows episodes of inpatient admissions and causes of admissions	
Wider determinants of health	DEFRA	<a href="https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/">https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/</a>	UK government department responsible for safeguarding our natural environment, supporting our world-leading food and farming industry, and sustaining a thriving rural economy	Allows users to enter location and provides air quality figure on a scale
Commissioning for Value	NHS Rightcare	<a href="https://www.england.nhs.uk/rightcare/">https://www.england.nhs.uk/rightcare/</a>	NHS RightCare is committed to giving clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) and local health economies practical support in gathering data, evidence and tools to help them improve the way care is delivered for their patients and populations.	Numerous packs to assist with commissioning and improvements. Including mental health, LTC's,
Return on Investment Tools	NICE	<a href="https://www.nice.org.uk/About/What-we-do/Into-practice/Return-on-investment-tools">https://www.nice.org.uk/About/What-we-do/Into-practice/Return-on-investment-tools</a>	Modelling tools for public health commissioners and decision-makers	5 tools to use for ROI analysis to compare current package with alternative package, interactive so user can modify current interventions