Interactive Ward Health Profile User Guide



Outline

The Ward profile is intended:

- to produce Havering-focused ward profiles
- o to produce an engaging, informative and interactive dashboard
- to highlight issues related to health and wellbeing within Havering wards by benchmarking against Borough and England averages
- o to inform evidence-based decision/policy making and commissioning

What does it include?

What is it?

How can it be accessed?

How do you use it?

Indicators currently included are:

- Mainly from PHE Local Health indicator set (from various data sources)
- From some GLA indicators (mainly sourced from Census 2011 data)
- From some other relevant publicly available sources

The interactive ward profile is available

via the internet and is made available by a software called Tableau. (Tableau Public is what is available online) <u>www.tableau.com</u> **(Link to Ward Profiles)**

The ward profile consists of 4 main pages: Homepage | Domain View | Ward View | Indicator View

More details on how to navigate each of the pages and what they contain follow...

The 4 Main Pages

The following pages describe how to navigate the tool and what each of the pages are showing. Although the tool comprises of a lot of information, it is important to recognise there are **4 main pages** as shown in figure below.



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Homepage: How to navigate?

Domain View

The user selects any 1 of the 5 questions on the Homepage:

- Who is in the area?
- What behaviour choices are affecting our health?
- What other factors are affecting our health?
- What is making us ill?
- What are we dying of?

Demography

- | Lifestyle
- **Wider Determinants**
- **Disease and Poor Health**
- Life Expectancy and Mortality

The user can arrive via two paths:

Ward View **1. The first path** is to click their ward of interest from the map. This should result in an option to Filter to Ward View. The user clicks the link and arrives at the Ward view for that particular ward

2. The second path is to enter a full or partial postcode for an area of interest into the search box and press enter. This will then give results of different wards that have postcodes matching to the one entered. If you select the ward of interest from the results, this will be highlighted on the map and as above once you click the ward it will give an option to Filter to Ward View. The user clicks the link and arrives at the Ward view for that particular ward

Indicator View

The user selects an indicator from the drop-down menu. The button below the dropdown menu changes with words referring to the indicator. Click this button.

To answer what questions

Domain View

What is the mortality rate across <u>all the wards</u>? How do they differ with one another in comparison to comparator?

Ward View

What is the range of values of different indicators across <u>a</u> <u>particular ward</u>? What is the priority for a particular ward?

Indicator View

Compare variation of wards for a specific indicator

Domain View: How to navigate?

This view shows performance of **indicators within a particular domain** across wards.

From this view you can toggle between different domains as well as change the comparator of interest (e.g. Havering average or England average) The colour scheme is based on whether the values are "significantly higher/lower" than the comparator.



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Domain View: What is it showing?

Shows performance of *indicators within a particular domain* across wards

Why is this view useful?

- ✓ compare significance level of indicators within a ward, between wards and across all wards
- ✓ compare significance level of wards for specific/range of indicators

What is it showing?

The table below is known as a traffic scorecard. Its main purpose is to provide an overview of multiple indicators across wards.

There are 3 colours (shades of blue) corresponding to level of significance of the value compared to comparator chosen (e.g Havering or England). These include: Light blue = significantly lower | Blue = similar | Dark blue = significantly higher



Ward View: How to navigate?

This view shows performance of indicators within a particular ward for each domain

From this view you can toggle between different domains as well as change the comparator of interest (e.g. Havering average or England average) The colour scheme is based on whether the values are "significantly higher/lower" than the comparator.



Ward View: What is it showing?

Shows performance of *indicators within a particular ward* for each domain

Why is this view useful?

 \checkmark shows range of values within an indicator

What is it showing?

The graphic below is known as a spine chart. These charts are used to present area-based data, either as profiles of an area or comparatively across areas, to clearly show statistical significance of variations.

The black vertical line represents the benchmark/average. The light grey bar shows the range between the highest and lowest areas in England or the region (depending on the benchmark selected) with the interquartile range shown in dark grey.

Each dot represents the area indicator value. Dots to the left of the red line show that the value for this area is worse than the regional average, dots to the right of the line show that the value is better than the regional average. Where possible, these are colour coded showing whether the local value is statistically significantly lower (light blue), higher (dark blue) or not significantly different from the comparator (blue).



Indicator View: How to navigate?

This view shows performance of a particular indicator across wards

From this view you can toggle between different domains as well as change the comparator of interest (e.g. Havering average or England average) The colour scheme is based on whether the values are "significantly higher/lower" than the comparator. This is explained more in Statistical terms



Indicator View: What is it showing?

Shows performance of a specific indicator across wards

Why is this view useful?

Compare variation of wards for a specific indicator

What is it showing?

The figure below is a bar chart. It provides an easy way to view performance of many wards for one indicator.The vertical black line identifies the benchmark (Havering or England).

The two black lines represent the lower and upper confidence limits (upper and lower values that the indicator may represent)



Why is this view useful?

Compare significance level of wards for a specific indicator helping to identify any geographical pattern

What is it showing?

Map of Havering wards. Variation in colour represents significance level compared to benchmark (Havering or England)



Further Questions

Please contact phi@havering.gov.uk