

Indicators, definitions and data source

The following document sets out details of draft indicators including definition and data source (where currently available).

Starting Well

Starting Well outcomes

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Data Source
Infant mortality	Infant deaths under 1 year of age per 1000 live births	Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Children's admissions to hospital	The number of finished emergency admissions (episode number = 1, admission method starts with 2) in children (aged 0-19 years)/ Total population of the relevant age.	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)
Admissions for self-harm	Directly standardised rate of finished admission episodes for self-harm per 100,000 population aged 10-24 years.	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) (Personal Tax Credits: Related Statistics - Child Poverty Statistics)
Not in education, employment or training/ 5A*-C (1-5) at GCSE	Proportion of NEET or whose activity is not known at the end 2016 using averages of December 2016, January 2017 and February 2017 data.	Department for Education
First time entrants to the criminal justice system	Rates of juveniles receiving their first conviction, caution or youth caution per 100,000 10-17 year old population by area of residence.	Numerator - Police National Computer / Denominator - ONS population estimates
Under 18 conceptions	Conceptions in women aged under 18 per 1,000 females aged 15-17.	Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Life expectancy inequality at birth	This indicator measures inequalities in life expectancy within English local authorities. For each local authority, life expectancy at birth is calculated for each local deprivation decile based on Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). The slope index of inequality (SII) is then calculated based on these figures. The SII is a measure of the social gradient in life expectancy, i.e. how much life expectancy varies with deprivation. It takes account of health inequalities across the whole range of deprivation within each local authority and summarises this in a single number. This represents the range in years of life expectancy across the social gradient from most to least deprived, based on a statistical analysis of the relationship between life expectancy and deprivation across all deprivation deciles.	Office for National Statistics

Individual assets and risk factors

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Data Source
School readiness	The percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception. Children defined as having reached a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) as a percentage of all eligible children.	Department for Education (DfE), EYFS Profile: EYFS Profile statistical series
Physical activity	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
Mental Wellbeing	The percentage of 15 year olds who responded to Q42 in the What About YOUth survey ("Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays, where 0 is 'not at all satisfied' and 10 is 'completely satisfied?") with the answer "Low" (0-4). The life satisfaction score has been grouped into the following bands for analysis: low (0-4), medium (5-6), high (7-8), very high (9-10).	What About YOUth (WAY) survey 2014/15
Population vaccination coverage- MMR for one dose (5 years)	All children for whom the local authority is responsible who received one dose of MMR on or after their first birthday and at any time up to their fifth birthday as a percentage of all children whose fifth birthday falls within the time period	Cover of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly (COVER) data collected by Public Health England (PHE). Available from NHS Digital
Population vaccination coverage- MMR for two dose (5 years)	All children for whom the local authority is responsible who received two doses of MMR on or after their first birthday and at any time up to their fifth birthday as a percentage of all children whose fifth birthday falls within the time period	"Cover of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly (COVER) data collected by Public Health England (PHE). Available from NHS Digital "
Population vaccination coverage- Dtap/ IPV/ Hib (2 years)	Children for whom the local authority is responsible who received 3 doses of DTaP/IPV/Hib vaccine at any time by their second birthday as a percentage of all children whose second birthday falls within the time period.	Cover of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly (COVER) data collected by Public Health England (PHE). Available from NHS Digital
Prevalence of mental health disorders	Estimated prevalence of mental health disorders in children and young people: % population aged 5-16. Number of children aged 5-16 Estimated from Number of children aged 5-16 estimated to have any mental health disorders based on the prevalence from the ONS survey Mental health of children and young people in Great Britain (2004) adjusted for age, sex and socio-economic classification.	Prevalence estimates taken from Mental health of children and young people in Great Britain (2004)
Children with excess weight in Year R	Proportion of children aged 4-5 years classified as overweight or obese. Children are classified as overweight (including obese) if their BMI is on or above the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex.	NHS Digital, National Child Measurement Programme
Children with excess weight in Year 6	Proportion of children aged 10-11 classified as overweight or obese. Children are classified as overweight (including obese) if their BMI is on or above the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex.	NHS Digital, National Child Measurement Programme

Social and Environmental assets and risk factors

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Data Source
Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution	Fraction of annual all-cause adult mortality attributable to anthropogenic (human-made) particulate air pollution (measured as fine particulate matter, PM _{2.5} *). Mortality burden associated with long-term exposure to anthropogenic particulate air pollution at current levels, expressed as the percentage of annual deaths from all causes in those aged 30+	DEFRA/Air Pollution and Climate Change Group Public Health England
Air pollution: fine particulate matter	Annual concentration of human-made fine particulate matter at an area level, adjusted to account for population exposure. Fine particulate matter is also known as PM _{2.5} and has a metric of micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m ³).	Defra: various instruments used to derive estimates including Pollution Climate Mapping model, Automatic Urban and Rural Network and National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory. Also makes use of census population estimates (ONS). See https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/pcm-data#population_weighted_annual_mean_pm25_data for more detail.
Access to open spaces	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
Children in low income families (Under 16s)	Percentage of children in low income families (children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income) for under 16s only.	HM Revenue and Customs
Family homelessness and housing in poor condition	Applicant households eligible for assistance (1996 Housing Act) unintentionally homeless and in priority need (specific categories). Priority need categories of household include dependent children or pregnant woman.	P1E quarterly returns, Department for Communities and Local Government.
Smoking status at time of delivery	The number of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery as a percentage of all maternities. A maternity is defined as a pregnant woman who gives birth to one or more live or stillborn babies of at least 24 weeks gestation, where the baby is delivered by either a midwife or doctor at home or in a NHS hospital.	NHS Digital return on Smoking Status At Time of delivery (SATOD)
Domestic abuse in the household with children	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
Violent crime	The number of emergency hospital admissions for violence (external causes: ICD-10 codes X85 to Y09). Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population.	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)

Living Well

Living Well outcomes

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Data Source
Health Life Expectancy	A measure of the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health. The prevalence of good health is derived from responses to a survey question on general health. For a particular area and time period, it is an estimate of the average number of years a new-born baby would live in good general health if he or she experienced the age-specific mortality rates and prevalence of good health for that area and time period throughout his or her life	Office for National Statistics
Job quality	To be confirmed	Annual Population Survey
Life satisfaction inequality	Self-reported life satisfaction on 0-10 scale	Annual Population Survey
Carer with as much social contact as they would like	Proportion of people who use services, and their carers, who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like.	ASCOF
Prevalence of mental health disorders 16-74	This indicator gives the estimated prevalence of any common mental health disorder in the population aged 16-74 using the estimates provided by NHS England to inform the 2014/15 IAPT planning cycle.	CCG estimates
Alcohol related admissions	Persons admitted to hospital where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-attributable code. Children aged less than 16 years were only included for alcohol-specific conditions and for low birth weight. For other conditions, alcohol-attributable fractions were not available for children. Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population European standard population.	Calculated by Public Health England: Knowledge and Intelligence Team (North West) using data from the Health and Social Care Information Centre - Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and Office for National Statistics (ONS) - Mid Year Population Estimates.
Smoking attributable admissions in 35+	Total number of hospital admissions for diseases that are wholly or partially attributed to smoking in persons aged 35 and over.	NHS Digital - Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), Office for National Statistics (ONS) - mid-year population estimates.
Suicide rate	Age-standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population.	Public Health England
Unemployment rate	Percentage of the economically active population aged 16+ without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.	NOMIS - Labour Force Survey - model-based estimates of unemployment
Gap in employment rate: learning disability vs general	The percentage point gap between the percentage of working age learning disabled clients known to CASSRs in paid employment (aged 18 to 64) and the percentage of all respondents in the Labour Force Survey classed as employed (aged 16 to 64)	ONS Annual Population Survey and NHS Digital

Social and Environmental assets and risk factors

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Data Source
Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution	Fraction of annual all-cause adult mortality attributable to anthropogenic (human-made) particulate air pollution (measured as fine particulate matter, PM2.5*). Mortality burden associated with long-term exposure to anthropogenic particulate air pollution at current levels, expressed as the percentage of annual deaths from all causes in those aged 30+	DEFRA/Air Pollution and Climate Change Group Public Health England
Air pollution: fine particulate matter	Annual concentration of human-made fine particulate matter at an area level, adjusted to account for population exposure. Fine particulate matter is also known as PM2.5 and has a metric of micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m3).	Defra: various instruments used to derive estimates including Pollution Climate Mapping model, Automatic Urban and Rural Network and National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory. Also makes use of census population estimates (ONS). https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/pcm-data#population_weighted_annual_mean_pm25_data
Access to open spaces	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
Total voter turnout	Total turnout includes: Valid votes, votes rejected at the count and votes rejected at the postal ballot paper verification stage.	Electoral Commission
Community cohesion	To be confirmed	Social fragmentation index
Opportunity to volunteer	Number of TCVs (The Conservation Volunteers) organisations, per 1000 people	RSA
Statutory homelessness	Statutory homeless households, crude rate per 1,000 estimated total households, all ages	Department for Communities and Local Government
Percentage of people with low incomes	People living in income-deprived households as a percentage of the population. The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).	Department for Communities and Local Government: English indices of deprivation 2015
Domestic abuse/repeat rates of domestic abuse	Domestic abuse-related incidents and crimes recorded by the police, crude rates per 1,000.	Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Violent crime	The number of emergency hospital admissions for violence (external causes: ICD-10 codes X85 to Y09). Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population.	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)

Individual assets and risk factors

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Data Source
Participating in adult education	Estimated proportion of economically active adults with a 'good job' and estimated proportion of adults participating in post-continuous education.	Annual Population Survey
Using natural environment for health and exercise 16+	The weighted estimate of the proportion of residents in each area taking a visit to the natural environment for health or exercise purposes.	Natural England: Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment (MENE) survey.
Receipt of an NHS health check or Learning disabilities health check	The 5 year cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 who received an NHS Health check. Proportion (%) of eligible adults with a learning disability having a GP health check	PHE, NHS Digital
Immunisations: Flu vaccination <65 risk groups	Flu vaccine uptake (%) in adults aged 65 and over, who received the flu vaccination between 1st September to 31st January in a primary care setting (GPs)	PHE https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/seasonal-flu-vaccine-uptake-in-gp-patients-in-england-winter-season-2015-to-2016
Smoking prevalence in adults	Prevalence of smoking among persons 18 years and over	Annual Population Survey
Adults overweight or obese	Percentage of adults aged 18 and over classified as overweight or obese.	Active Lives survey, Sport England
Adults physically inactive	The number of respondents aged 19 and over, with valid responses to questions on physical activity, doing less than 30 moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) minutes physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more in the previous 28 days expressed as a percentage of the total number of respondents aged 19 and over.	Public Health England (based on Active Lives, Sport England)
Happiness (16+)	Self-reported happiness average score on 0-10 scale	Annual Population Survey
Life satisfaction (16+)	Self-reported life satisfaction on 0-10 scale	Annual Population Survey
Worthwhile (16+)	Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile 0-10 scale	Annual Population Survey
Life satisfaction inequality	Standard deviation in life satisfaction (on 0-10 scale)	Annual Population Survey
Anxiety (?16+)	Estimates of anxiety in the UK by geography. Anxiety - Average (mean) rating (0-10 scale)	Annual Population Survey
Estimated detection of diabetes	The diabetes prevalence model provides estimates of total (diagnosed and undiagnosed) diabetes prevalence for people aged 16 years and older in England.	Health Surveys for England 2012, 2103 and 2014. Numbers of Patients registered at a GP practice - April 2015. Health Surveys for England 2012, 2103 and 2014.

Ageing Well

Ageing Well outcomes

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Data Source
Health Life Expectancy	A measure of the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health. The prevalence of good health is derived from responses to a survey question on general health. For a particular area and time period, it is an estimate of the average number of years a new-born baby would live in good general health if he or she experienced the age-specific mortality rates and prevalence of good health for that area and time period throughout his or her life. Figures are calculated from deaths from all causes, mid-year population estimates, and self-reported general health status, based on data aggregated over a three year period. Figures reflect the prevalence of good health and mortality among those living in an area in each time period, rather than what will be experienced throughout life among those born in the area. The figures are not therefore the number of years a baby born in the area could actually expect to live in good general health, both because the health prevalence and mortality rates of the area are likely to change in the future and because many of those born in the area will live elsewhere for at least some part of their lives.	Office for National Statistics
Percentage using services with as much social contact as they would like	Proportion of people who use services, and their carers, who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like.	ASCOF
Mortality from causes considered preventable	Age-standardised mortality rate from causes considered preventable per 100,000 population.	Public Health England
Excess winter deaths	Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) is the excess winter deaths measured as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months compared with the expected number of deaths, based on the average of the number of non-winter deaths.	Office for National Statistics: Public Health England Annual Births and Mortality Extracts
Percentage dying in usual place of residence	Deaths in Usual Place of Residence: Percentage of deaths of people with a recorded mention of dementia (aged 65). Place of death indicator calculated as: (Deaths at usual residence/All Deaths) x 100%. Usual residence is defined as: home, care homes (local authority and non-local authority) and religious establishments.	Public Health England (Office for National Statistics Mortality File)

Individual assets and risk factors

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Data Source
Population vaccination coverage – flu, 65+	Flu vaccine uptake (%) in adults aged 65 and over, who received the flu vaccination between 1 st September to 31st January in a primary care setting (GPs).	PHE https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/seasonal-flu-vaccine-uptake-in-gp-patients-in-england-winter-season-2015-to-2016
Percentage diagnosed with dementia	The rate of persons aged 65 and over with a recorded diagnosis of dementia per person estimated to have dementia given the characteristics of the population and the age and sex specific prevalence rates of the Cognitive Function and Ageing Study II, expressed as a percentage with 95% confidence intervals.	NHS Digital
Emergency admissions for acute conditions, that should not require hospital admissions	Emergency admissions for acute conditions that should not usually require hospital admission, MK CCG (DSR per 100,000 population).	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)
Emergency admissions dues to falls in 65+	Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 65 and over, directly age standardised rate per 100,000.	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) Local Authority estimates of resident population, Office for National Statistics (ONS) Unrounded mid-year population estimates produced by ONS
Delayed transfers of care	The average number of delayed transfers of care (for those aged 18 and over) on a particular day taken over the year. This is the average of the 12 monthly snapshots collected in the monthly Situation Report (SitRep) for acute and non-acute, per 100,000 population aged 18+.	Department of Health
30 day non-elective readmissions	Percentage of emergency admission to any hospital in England occurring within 30 days of the last, previous discharge from hospital after admission.	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)

Social and Environmental assets and risk factors

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Data Source
Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution	Fraction of annual all-cause adult mortality attributable to anthropogenic (human-made) particulate air pollution (measured as fine particulate matter, PM2.5*). Mortality burden associated with long-term exposure to anthropogenic particulate air pollution at current levels, expressed as the percentage of annual deaths from all causes in those aged 30+	DEFRA/Air Pollution and Climate Change Group Public Health England
Air pollution: fine particulate matter	Annual concentration of human-made fine particulate matter at an area level, adjusted to account for population exposure. Fine particulate matter is also known as PM2.5 and has a metric of micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m3).	Defra: various instruments used to derive estimates including Pollution Climate Mapping model, Automatic Urban and Rural Network and National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory. It also makes use of census population estimates (ONS). https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/pcm-data#population_weighted_annual_mean_pm25_data
Access to open spaces	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
Total voter turnout	Total turnout includes: Valid votes, votes rejected at the count and votes rejected at the postal ballot paper verification stage.	Electoral Commission
Community cohesion	The Social Fragmentation Index is widely used in academic research to estimate the extent of social fragmentation within a defined area. The index is calculated based on the following figures for each area: Percentage of adults who are not living as a couple Percentage of 1-person households Percentage of people renting privately Percentage of people who have moved to their current address within the last year.	Social fragmentation index ONS/ Nomis
Opportunity to volunteer	Number of TCVs (The Conservation Volunteers) organisations, per 1000 people	RSA
Income deprived older people	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) is a subset of the English Indices of Deprivation using the Income Deprivation Domain. IDAOPI is based on the percentage of the population aged 60 and over who receive income support, income based job seekers allowance, pension credit or child tax credit claimants aged 60 and over and their partners (if also aged 60 or over).	Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG).
Violent crime	The number of emergency hospital admissions for violence (external causes: ICD-10 codes X85 to Y09). Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population.	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)