Definitions	
Demography - Population numbers and births	
All Females (2021)	Shows the proportion of the total population that are female. These are self-reported figures from the 2021 Census. Rate calculated as = (Total female population)/(Total population)*100 .
All Males (2021)	Shows the proportion of the total population that are male. These are self-reported figures from the 2021 Census. Rate calculated as = (Total male population)/(Total population)*100 .
All people (2021)	Shows total population of the area (all ages and genders). These are self-reported figures from the 2021 Census..
Total population	Shows total population of the area (all ages and genders). These population figures are taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid Year Estimates.. Please note that the raw data we have loaded in is published at small area level, therefore the data showing at local authority or a higher level has been aggregated from smaller geographies.
Aged 0-15	Shows the proportion of the total population aged 0-15. These population figures are taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid Year Estimates. Rate calculated as = (Population aged 0-15)/(Total population)*100 . Please note that the raw data we have loaded in is published at small area level, therefore the data showing at local authority or a higher level has been aggregated from smaller geographies.
Aged 16-64	Shows the proportion of people of working age (aged 16-64) as a percentage of the total population. These population figures are taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid Year Estimates. Rate calculated as = (Population aged 16-64)/(Total population)*100 . Please note that the raw data we have loaded in is published at small area level, therefore the data showing at local authority or a higher level has been aggregated from smaller geographies.
Aged 65+	Shows the proportion of people of pensionable age (aged 65+) as a percentage of the total population. These population figures are taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid Year Estimates. Rate calculated as = (Population aged 65+)/(Total population)*100 . Please note that the raw data we have loaded in is published at small area level, therefore the data showing at local authority or a higher level has been aggregated from smaller geographies.
Live births	Shows the number of live births. Figures on the number of live births in the local area are drawn from routinely collected birth registration data which cover all births occurring in England and Wales. The postcode of the usual place of residence of the mother is used to allocate data to geographical areas.
Demography - Ethnicity & Migrant population	
White (2021)	This indicator shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as White. This information was created from responses to the ethnic group question in the 2021 Census. The ethnic group question records the perceived ethnic group and cultural background of an individual. The ethnic group question covers all people usually resident in the area. Rate calculated as = (People in White ethnic group)/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100
Mixed (2021)	This indicator shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as Mixed. This information was created from responses to the ethnic group question in the 2021 Census. The ethnic group question records the perceived ethnic group and cultural background of an individual. The ethnic group question covers all people usually resident in the area. Rate calculated as = (People in Mixed ethnic group)/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100
Asian (2021)	This indicator shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as Asian. This information was created from responses to the ethnic group question in the 2021 Census. The ethnic group question records the perceived ethnic group and cultural background of an individual. The ethnic group question covers all people usually resident in the area. Rate calculated as = (People in Asian ethnic group)/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100
Black (2021)	This indicator shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as Black. This information was created from responses to the ethnic group question in the 2021 Census. The ethnic group question records the perceived ethnic group and cultural background of an individual. The ethnic group question covers all people usually resident in the area. Rate calculated as = (People in Black ethnic group)/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100
Arab (2021)	This indicator shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as Arab. This information was created from responses to the ethnic group question in the 2021 census. The ethnic group question records the perceived ethnic group and cultural background of an individual. The ethnic group question covers all people usually resident in the area. Rate calculated as = (Other ethnic group: Arab (census KS201))/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100
Other ethnic group (2021)	This indicator shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as Other. This information was created from responses to the ethnic group question in the 2021 census. The ethnic group question records the perceived ethnic group and cultural background of an individual. The ethnic group question covers all people usually resident in the area. Rate calculated as = (Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group (census KS201))/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100

Non-white (2021)	Shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as either Asian or Asian British, Mixed ethnicity, Black or Black British or Chinese or other non-White ethnicity. This information was created from responses to the ethnic group question in the 2021 Census. The ethnic group question records each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background. The question covers all people usually resident in the area, and shows the detailed 16-way classification of ethnic groups. Rate calculated as = (People in Non-White ethnic group)/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100
Migrants (2021)	Shows number of migrants in a local area. The information is taken from the 2021 Census which defines a migrant as a person with a different address one year before the Census to that on Census Day. The migrant status for children aged under one in households is determined by the migrant status of their next of kin (defined as in order of preference, mother, father, sibling (with nearest age), other related person, Household Reference Person). The information comes from responses to information on the usual address of a resident and the address one year ago. Rate calculated as = (People who have moved address in the last year)/(Total population)*100
Demography - Religion	
Christian (% of all people - 2021)	Shows the proportion of people who state their religion as Christian. This information was created from responses to the religion question in the 2021 census. Rate calculated as = (Christian (census KS209))/(All usual residents (census KS209))*100
Buddhist (% of all people - 2021)	Shows the proportion of people who state their religion as Buddhist. This information was created from responses to the religion question in the 2021 census. Rate calculated as = (Buddhist (census KS209))/(All usual residents (census KS209))*100
Hindu (% of all people - 2021)	Shows the proportion of people who state their religion as Hindu. This information was created from responses to the religion question in the 2021 census. Rate calculated as = (Hindu (census KS209))/(All usual residents (census KS209))*100
Jewish (% of all people - 2021)	Shows the proportion of people who state their religion as Jewish. This information was created from responses to the religion question in the 2021 census. Rate calculated as = (Jewish (census KS209))/(All usual residents (census KS209))*100
Muslim (% of all people - 2021)	Shows the proportion of people who state their religion as Muslim. This information was created from responses to the religion question in the 2021 census. Rate calculated as = (Muslim (census KS209))/(All usual residents (census KS209))*100
Sikh (% of all people - 2021)	Shows the proportion of people who state their religion as Sikh. This information was created from responses to the religion question in the 2021 census. Rate calculated as = (Sikh (census KS209))/(All usual residents (census KS209))*100
Other (% of all people - 2021)	Shows the proportion of people with other religious beliefs. This information was created from responses to the religion question in the 2021 census. Rate calculated as = (Other religion (census KS209))/(All usual residents (census KS209))*100
No religion (% of all people - 2021)	Shows the proportion of people with no religious beliefs. This information was created from responses to the religion question in the 2021 census. Rate calculated as = (No religion (census KS209))/(All usual residents (census KS209))*100
Demography - Disability & Local area	
Disabled under the equality act: day to day activities (2021) - Limited a lot	Shows the proportion of residents Disabled under the Equality Act with a limiting long-term illness where activities are limited a lot. Figures are taken from responses to the 2021 Census, based on a self assessment of whether or not a person has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age. Rate calculated as = (Day-to-day activities limited a lot (census KS301))/(All usual residents (census KS301))*100
Disabled under the equality act: day to day activities (2021) - Limited a little	Shows the proportion of residents Disabled under the Equality Act with a limiting long-term illness where activities are limited a little. Figures are taken from responses to the 2021 Census, based on a self assessment of whether or not a person has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age. Rate calculated as = (Day-to-day activities limited a little (census KS301))/(All usual residents (census KS301))*100

Disability benefit DLA	Shows the proportion of people who are disabled and receiving Disability Living Allowance (DLA). DLA is payable to children and adults who become disabled before the age of 65, who need help with personal care or have walking difficulties because they are physically or mentally disabled. People can receive DLA whether they are in or out of work. It is non-means tested and is unaffected by income or savings of the claimant. DLA provides support for paying with additional care or mobility requirements associated with a disability. Please note, from April 2013 Personal Independence Payment (PIP) has replaced DLA for all new claimants aged 16-64, while existing DLA claimants are being slowly moved on to PIP. Therefore, DLA no longer represents the total count of disability benefit claimants for those aged 16-64. Rate calculated as = (Disability Living Allowance claimants)/(Total population)*100
IMD Score	The Indices of Deprivation 2019 are a relative measure of deprivation for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England. The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 combines together indicators under seven different domains of deprivation: Income Deprivation; Employment Deprivation; Education Skills and Training Deprivation; Health Deprivation and Disability; Crime; Barriers to Housing and Services and Living Environment Deprivation. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.
House (2021)	Shows the proportion of dwelling spaces that are whole houses or bungalows. This includes three types; detached, semi-detached, and terraced. A dwelling space is the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household. Figures are self reported from the census 2021. Rate calculated as = (Whole house or bungalow)/(Unshared dwellings (census KS401))*100
Flat (2021)	Shows the proportion of dwelling spaces that are flats or maisonettes. A dwelling space is the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household. Figures are self reported from the census 2021. Rate calculated as = (Flat, maisonette or apartment)/(Unshared dwellings (census KS401))*100
Caravan (2021)	Shows the proportion of dwelling spaces that are caravans or other forms of temporary accommodation. A dwelling space is the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household. Figures are self reported from the census 2021. Rate calculated as = (Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure (census KS401))/(Unshared dwellings (census KS401))*100
Total households (2021)	Shows the total number of households. Figures are taken from the Census 2021 Housing Tenure table.
Social and Environmental context - Living arrangements	
Owner-occupied (2021)	Shows the proportion of housing that is Owner occupied. Owner occupied housing includes accommodation that is either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan, or shared ownership (paying part rent and part mortgage). The tenure of a household is derived from the response to the 2021 Census question asking whether the household owns or rents its accommodation and, if rented, from the response to the question asking who is the landlord. Rate calculated as = (Owner occupied households)/(All households (census KS402))*100
Social rented (2021)	Shows the proportion of housing that is rented from a Local Authority, Housing Associations or Registered Social Landlords. The tenure of a household is derived from the response to the 2021 Census question asking whether the household owns or rents its accommodation and, if rented, from the response to the question asking who is the landlord. Rate calculated as = (Social rented households)/(All households (census KS402))*100
Private rented (2021)	Shows the proportion of housing that is rented from a private landlord or rented through a letting agency. Private rented includes accommodation that is rented from a private landlord or letting agency, employer of a household member, relative or friend of a household member, or other non-Social rented. The tenure of a household is derived from the response to the 2021 census question asking whether the household owns or rents its accommodation and, if rented, from the response to the question asking who is the landlord. Rate calculated as = (Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency (census KS402))/(All households (census KS402))*100
No central heating (2021)	Shows households living in accommodation that is lacking in central heating. A household's is described as 'without central heating' if it had no central heating in any of the rooms (whether used or not). Central heating includes gas, oil or solid fuel central heating, night storage heaters, warm air heating and underfloor heating. Rate calculated as = (Does not have central heating (census KS403))/(All households (census KS403))*100
One person household (u66) (2021)	Shows the proportion of households that are comprised of one person living alone. Rate calculated as = (One person household (census QS202))/(All households (census QS202))*100

Pensioner living alone %	Shows the proportion of households that are comprised of one person aged 65+ living alone (as a proportion of al households with residents aged 65+). Figures are self-reported and taken from the household composition questions in the 2011 census. Rate calculated as = (One person household: Aged 65 and over (census KS105))/(All households (census KS105))*100
Overcrowded (2021)	Households are classified as overcrowded if there is at least one room fewer than needed for household requirements using standard definitions. Figures are based on responses to Census questions on the number of rooms and numbers of persons in a household. Rate calculated as = (Occupancy rating (rooms) of -1 or less (census KS403))/(All households (census KS403))*100
Overcrowded (bedrooms) (2021)	Households are classified as overcrowded if there is at least one bedroom fewer than needed for household requirements using standard definitions. Figures are based on responses to Census questions on the number of rooms and numbers of persons in a household (occupancy rating). Rate calculated as = (Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of -1 or less (census KS403))/(All households (census KS403))*100
Social and Environmental context - Poverty and Economic	
Children in poverty (0-15 yrs)	The children in poverty measure shows the proportion of children (aged 0-15) in families in receipt of out of work benefits, or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of the median income. Out of work means-tested benefits include: Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance, incapacity benefits and Income Support.
Unemployment benefit	Shows the proportion of people receiving benefits payable to people who are unemployed receiving either Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit for those who are out of work. This has replaced the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed and is sometimes referred to as the monthly claimant count. JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are out of work and available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. Please note, there are differences in conditionality rules and eligibility criteria between Universal Credit and Jobseeker's Allowance. The phased roll-out of Universal Credit across the country, means that these differences in eligibility and conditionality affect geographical places differentially depending on how advanced the roll out is in that area. Until Universal Credit is fully rolled out, it is not possible to get a consistent measure of unemployment benefit claimant rate. Furthermore, the Universal Credit 'searching for work' conditionality group includes some individuals who would not have been previously eligible for Jobseeker's Allowance under the old benefits system e.g. those with work limiting illness awaiting a Work Capability Assessment - see https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/proposals-for-a-new-statistical-series-to-count-unemployed-claimants for more details. Rate calculated as = (Unemployment benefit claimants (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants))/(Population aged 16-64)*100
Unemployment / Jobs Ratio	The Unemployment to available jobs ratio is the total number of people claiming unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance) divided by the total number of job vacancies notified to Job Centre Plus. Note, where there are no job vacancies in an area, the area is unshaded on the map. Rate calculated as = (Jobseekers Allowance claimants (monthly))/(Total vacancies notified to Job Centre Plus)
Unemployment benefit (JSA/UC) - Female	Shows the proportion of females receiving benefits payable to people who are unemployed receiving either Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit for those who are out of work. This has replaced the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed and is sometimes referred to as the monthly claimant count. JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are out of work and available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. Please note, there are differences in conditionality rules and eligibility criteria between Universal Credit and Jobseeker's Allowance. The phased roll-out of Universal Credit across the country, means that these differences in eligibility and conditionality affect geographical places differentially depending on how advanced the roll out is in that area. Until Universal Credit is fully rolled out, it is not possible to get a consistent measure of unemployment benefit claimant rate. Furthermore, the Universal Credit 'searching for work' conditionality group includes some individuals who would not have been previously eligible for Jobseeker's Allowance under the old benefits system e.g. those with work limiting illness awaiting a Work Capability Assessment - see https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/proposals-for-a-new-statistical-series-to-count-unemployed-claimants for more details. Rate calculated as = (Female unemployment benefit claimants (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants))/(Female population aged 16-64)*100

Unemployment benefit (JSA/UC) - Male	Shows the proportion of males receiving benefits payable to people who are unemployed receiving either Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit for those who are out of work. This has replaced the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed and is sometimes referred to as the monthly claimant count. JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are out of work and available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. Please note, there are differences in conditionality rules and eligibility criteria between Universal Credit and Jobseeker's Allowance. The phased roll-out of Universal Credit across the country, means that these differences in eligibility and conditionality affect geographical places differentially depending on how advanced the roll out is in that area. Until Universal Credit is fully rolled out, it is not possible to get a consistent measure of unemployment benefit claimant rate. Furthermore, the Universal Credit 'searching for work' conditionality group includes some individuals who would not have been previously eligible for Jobseeker's Allowance under the old benefits system e.g. those with work limiting illness awaiting a Work Capability Assessment - see https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/proposals-for-a-new-statistical-series-to-count-unemployed-claimants for more details. Rate calculated as = (Male unemployment benefit claimants (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants))/(Male population aged 16-64)*100
Jobseekers Allowance	Shows the proportion of people receiving Jobseekers Allowance (JSA). JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are out of work and available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. Universal Credit data is not currently included in the counts. Universal Credit began to replace JSA for new claimants as it began to be fully rolled out in Job Centres across the country from April 2013. Rate calculated as = (Jobseekers Allowance claimants (monthly))/(Population aged 16-64)*100
Economically active (2021)	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16+ who are economically active. Economic activity relates to whether or not a person was working or looking for work in the week before Census. The concept of Economic Activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status. Figures are based on responses to the 2021 Census economic activity questions. Rate calculated as = (Economically active)/(All usual residents aged 16+)*100
Economic inactive (2021)	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16+ who are economically inactive. People are economically inactive if they are not in work and not actively seeking work in the week before Census. The concept of Economic Activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status. Figures are based on responses to the 2021 Census economic activity questions. Rate calculated as = (Economically inactive)/(All usual residents aged 16+)*100
Lifestyle and risk factors - Behaviour - Smoking, Alcohol, Teenage pregnancy	
Smoking prevalence	Percentage of all respondents to the question "Which of the following best describes your smoking habits?" who answered "Occasional smoker" or "Regular smoker".
Binge drinking	Synthetic estimate of the proportion (%) of adults who consume at least twice the daily recommended amount of alcohol in a single drinking session (that is, 8 or more units for men and 6 or more units for women). The individual -level measure of binge drinking was generated from the data collected in the Health Survey for England (HSE) about the quantities of all the different types of alcoholic drinks (beer, wine, spirits, sherry and alcopops) consumed on a respondent's heaviest drinking day in the previous week. The measures were combined to give the number of units of alcohol consumed on the heaviest drinking day. Binge drinking was then defined separately for men and women: men were defined as having indulged in binge drinking if they had consumed 8 or more units of alcohol on the heaviest drinking day in the previous seven days; for women the cut -off was 6 or more units of alcohol. Data was then modelled to MSOA level by combining together data from HSE with census and administrative data available at MSOA level and modelling lifestyle data down to MSOA level based on MSOA characteristics including census demographics, hospital episode statistics, data on dwellings and benefit claimant rates.
Alcohol-related hospitalisation	Shows the standardised emergency admission ratio (SAR) for hospital stays where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses contain an alcohol-attributable condition. Children under 16 were only included if they had an alcohol-specific diagnosis i.e. where the alcohol-attributable fraction (AAF) equalled one, meaning that alcohol consumption was a contributory factor in all cases. For other conditions, the AAF estimates were not available for children.. An SAR is a measure of how more or less likely a person living in that area is to have an emergency admission to hospital compared to the standard population, in this case England. The SAR is a ratio of the actual number of emergency admissions in the area to the number expected if the area had the same age specific admission rates as England, multiplied by 100. An SAR of 100 indicates that the area has average emergency admission rate, higher than 100 indicates that the area has higher than average emergency admission rate, lower than 100 indicates lower than average emergency admission rate.

Teenage mothers	Shows the total proportion of teenage mothers (under 18). The figure is calculated by taking the total number of maternal episodes, mother aged between 12 and 17 years divided by the total number of maternal episodes with a valid maternal age and multiplying by 100. For areas, low counts (numbers 1-5) have been suppressed. Secondary suppression has then been applied to prevent disclosure by differencing. 0 is shown only when the true value is 0.
Lifestyle and risk factors - Behaviour - Obesity, Physical activity, Eating habits	
Children classified as overweight or obese: Reception	Shows the number of children in reception (aged 4-5 years) classified as overweight or obese in the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) attending participating state maintained schools in England as a proportion of all children measured. 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. This indicator is important because it can be used to estimate and monitor excess weight and obesity in children in order to reduce prevalence, inform planning and delivery of services for children, and ensure the proper targeting of resources to tackle obesity. Please note that the raw data we have loaded in is published at small area level, therefore the data showing at local authority or a higher level has been aggregated from smaller geographies.
Children classified as overweight or obese: Year 6	Shows the number of children in year 6 (aged 10-11 years) classified as overweight or obese in the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) attending participating state maintained schools in England as a proportion of all children measured. 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. This indicator is important because it can be used to estimate and monitor excess weight and obesity in children in order to reduce prevalence, inform planning and delivery of services for children, and ensure the proper targeting of resources to tackle obesity. Please note that the raw data we have loaded in is published at small area level, therefore the data showing at local authority or a higher level has been aggregated from smaller geographies.
Obese adults	Synthetic estimate of the proportion (%) of adults who obese. People are considered obese when their body mass index (BMI) a measurement obtained by dividing a person's weight by the square of the person's height, exceeds 30 kg/m2.
Adults who are physically Active	This data shows the modelled estimated percentage of adults (aged 16+) who are classed as 'active'. People are described as being active if they have done at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) physical activity (excluding gardening) in the past week. Activity is counted in moderate intensity equivalent minutes whereby each 'moderate' minute counts as one minute and each 'vigorous' minute counts as two moderate minutes. Moderate activity is defined as activity where you raise your breathing rate, whereas vigorous activity is defined as doing activity where you are out of breath or are sweating (you may not be able to say more than a few words without pausing for breath). Sport England have modelled their Active Lives activity estimates to produce small area estimates at MSOA level.
Adults who are physically Inactive	This data shows the modelled estimated percentage of adults (aged 16+) who are classed as 'inactive'. People are described as being inactive if they have done fewer than 30 minutes of moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) physical activity (excluding gardening) in the past week. Activity is counted in moderate intensity equivalent minutes whereby each 'moderate' minute counts as one minute and each 'vigorous' minute counts as two moderate minutes. Moderate activity is defined as activity where you raise your breathing rate, whereas vigorous activity is defined as doing activity where you are out of breath or are sweating (you may not be able to say more than a few words without pausing for breath). Sport England have modelled their Active Lives activity estimates to produce small area estimates at MSOA level.
Healthy eating	Synthetic estimate of the proportion (%) of adults who are engaged in healthy eating (consumption of 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day). Rate calculated as = (Adults who eat 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day)/(Adults aged 16 or over)*100
Burden of ill health - All causes	
Deaths (all causes)	Shows age standardised estimates of deaths from all causes. The data is presented as a standardised mortality ratio of calculated by dividing the observed total deaths in the area (by five year age and gender band) by the expected deaths (applying age-specific death rates for England) and multiplying by 100. Please note that the raw data we have loaded in is published at small area level, therefore the data showing at local authority or a higher level has been aggregated from smaller geographies.

Female life expectancy	Female life expectancy at birth. Life Expectancy data is calculated using mortality rates by single age bands and is a measure of the age a person being born today can expect to live until. Please note: Data is published at Local Authority and MSOA level and apportioned down to LSOA and Output Area before being aggregated to other areas using a population weighted aggregation method. Please note that some areas may be missing data due to data suppression for data quality purposes.
Male life expectancy	Male life expectancy at birth. Life Expectancy data is calculated using mortality rates by single age bands and is a measure of the age a person being born today can expect to live until. Please note that some areas may be missing data due to data suppression for data quality purposes.
Healthy life expectancy Female	Female healthy life expectancy at birth. Healthy life expectancy (HLE) is the average number of years that an individual might expect to live in good health in their lifetime. The 'good' health state used for estimation of HLE was based on self-reports of general health at the 2011 Census; specifically those reporting their general health as 'very good' or 'good' were defined as in 'Good' health in this context. The HLE estimates are a snapshot of the health status of the population, based on self-reported health status and mortality rates for each area in that period. They are not a guide to how long someone will actually expect to live in good health, both because mortality rates and levels of health status are likely to change in the future, and because many of those born in an area will live elsewhere for at least part of their lives.
Healthy life expectancy Male	Male healthy life expectancy at birth. Healthy life expectancy (HLE) is the average number of years that an individual might expect to live in good health in their lifetime. The 'good' health state used for estimation of HLE was based on self-reports of general health at the 2011 Census; specifically those reporting their general health as 'very good' or 'good' were defined as in 'Good' health in this context. The HLE estimates are a snapshot of the health status of the population, based on self-reported health status and mortality rates for each area in that period. They are not a guide to how long someone will actually expect to live in good health, both because mortality rates and levels of health status are likely to change in the future, and because many of those born in an area will live elsewhere for at least part of their lives.
Self reported health (census 2021): Very bad	Shows the proportion of residents who have self reported that their health is very bad. Figures are taken from responses to the 2021 census, based on a self assessment of their general health. Rate calculated as = (Very bad health (census KS301))/(All usual residents (census KS301))*100
Self reported health (census 2021): Fair	Shows the proportion of residents who have self reported that their health is fair. Figures are taken from responses to the 2021 census, based on a self assessment of their general health. Rate calculated as = (Fair health (census KS301))/(All usual residents (census KS301))*100
Self reported health (census 2021): Very good	Shows the proportion of residents who have self reported that their health is very good. Figures are taken from responses to the 2021 census, based on a self assessment of their general health. Rate calculated as = (Very good health (census KS301))/(All usual residents (census KS301))*100
Burden of ill health - Emergency hospital admissions, Prevalence	
Emergency hospital admissions: all causes	Shows emergency admissions to hospital by key cause as an indirectly age-standardised ratio. The NHS Data Model and Dictionary defines emergency admissions as those which are 'unpredictable and at short notice because of clinical need'. This indicator allows the level of such admissions at a local level to be compared to those expected given the age structure of local populations. High levels of emergency admissions may be due to a variety of causes such as high levels of injury within a population or poor management of chronic conditions within primary care. It should be viewed as an indication of the levels of unplanned secondary care use within a population and care should be taken when interpreting these results. The figures in the dataset are presented as Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) = Number of Observed Admissions/ Adjusted Expected admissions (national average).
Emergency hospital admissions: Myocardial infarction	Shows emergency admissions to hospital for Myocardial Infarction. The NHS Data Model and Dictionary defines emergency admissions as those which are 'unpredictable and at short notice because of clinical need'. This indicator allows the level of such admissions at a local level to be compared to those expected given the age structure of local populations. High levels of emergency admissions may be due to a variety of causes such as high levels of injury within a population or poor management of chronic conditions within primary care. It should be viewed as an indication of the levels of unplanned secondary care use within a population and care should be taken when interpreting these results. The figures in the dataset are presented as Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) = Number of Observed Admissions/ Adjusted Expected admissions (national average).

Emergency hospital admissions: CHD	Shows emergency admissions to hospital for coronary heart disease (CHD). The NHS Data Model and Dictionary defines emergency admissions as those which are 'unpredictable and at short notice because of clinical need'. This indicator allows the level of such admissions at a local level to be compared to those expected given the age structure of local populations. High levels of emergency admissions may be due to a variety of causes such as high levels of injury within a population or poor management of chronic conditions within primary care. It should be viewed as an indication of the levels of unplanned secondary care use within a population and care should be taken when interpreting these results. The figures in the dataset are presented as Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) = Number of Observed Admissions/ Adjusted Expected admissions (national average).
Emergency hospital admissions: Stroke	Shows emergency admissions to hospital for Stroke. The NHS Data Model and Dictionary defines emergency admissions as those which are 'unpredictable and at short notice because of clinical need'. This indicator allows the level of such admissions at a local level to be compared to those expected given the age structure of local populations. High levels of emergency admissions may be due to a variety of causes such as high levels of injury within a population or poor management of chronic conditions within primary care. It should be viewed as an indication of the levels of unplanned secondary care use within a population and care should be taken when interpreting these results. The figures in the dataset are presented as Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) = Number of Observed Admissions/ Adjusted Expected admissions (national average).
Emergency hospital admissions: COPD	Shows emergency admissions to hospital for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). The NHS Data Model and Dictionary defines emergency admissions as those which are 'unpredictable and at short notice because of clinical need'. This indicator allows the level of such admissions at a local level to be compared to those expected given the age structure of local populations. High levels of emergency admissions may be due to a variety of causes such as high levels of injury within a population or poor management of chronic conditions within primary care. It should be viewed as an indication of the levels of unplanned secondary care use within a population and care should be taken when interpreting these results. The figures in the dataset are presented as Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) = Number of Observed Admissions/ Adjusted Expected admissions (national average).
Prevalence: Diabetes	Shows the estimated percentage of Diabetes prevalence. The estimate is calculated based on the number of people listed on GP registers in 2019/20, and the number of people recorded as having the relevant health conditions. The data from England's GP practices was published by NHS digital. Please note that these are only estimates and that they are sensitive to the accuracy of GP data reporting. Some differences between areas may reflect differences in the way that GP practices operate, measure. and record, rather than genuine differences in prevalence. As the data is for 2019/20, it may be affected by the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. For some conditions (e.g. obesity and dementia), GP-recorded prevalence is lower than the proportion of people living with the condition.
Prevalence: CHD	Shows the estimated percentage of Coronary Heart Disease prevalence. The estimate is calculated based on the number of people listed on GP registers in 2019/20, and the number of people recorded as having the relevant health conditions. The data from England's GP practices was published by NHS digital. Please note that these are only estimates and that they are sensitive to the accuracy of GP data reporting. Some differences between areas may reflect differences in the way that GP practices operate, measure. and record, rather than genuine differences in prevalence. As the data is for 2019/20, it may be affected by the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. For some conditions (e.g. obesity and dementia), GP-recorded prevalence is lower than the proportion of people living with the condition.
Prevalence: COPD	Shows the estimated percentage of COPD prevalence. The estimate is calculated based on the number of people listed on GP registers in 2019/20, and the number of people recorded as having the relevant health conditions. The data from England's GP practices was published by NHS digital. Please note that these are only estimates and that they are sensitive to the accuracy of GP data reporting. Some differences between areas may reflect differences in the way that GP practices operate, measure. and record, rather than genuine differences in prevalence. As the data is for 2019/20, it may be affected by the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. For some conditions (e.g. obesity and dementia), GP-recorded prevalence is lower than the proportion of people living with the condition.
Burden of ill health - Incidence, Deaths under, 75, Deaths all ages	
Cancer Incidence	Shows the number of cases of cancer. Figures are presented as indirectly age-sex standardised registration ratios (number of new cases as a percentage of expected new cases), calculated relative to England.
Deaths under 75: All causes	Shows age standardised estimates of deaths from all causes for people aged under 75. The data is presented as a standardised mortality ratio of calculated by dividing the observed total deaths in the area (by five year age and gender band) by the expected deaths (applying age-specific death rates for England) and multiplying by 100. Please note that the raw data we have loaded in is published at small area level, therefore the data showing at local authority or a higher level has been aggregated from smaller geographies.

Deaths under 75: CHD	Shows age standardised estimates of deaths from coronary heart disease (CHD) for people aged under 75. The data is presented as a standardised mortality ratio of calculated by dividing the observed total deaths in the area (by five year age and gender band) by the expected deaths (applying age-specific death rates for England) and multiplying by 100. Please note that the raw data we have loaded in is published at small area level, therefore the data showing at local authority or a higher level has been aggregated from smaller geographies.
Deaths under 75: Circulatory disease	Shows age standardised estimates of deaths from circulatory disease for people aged under 75. The data is presented as a standardised mortality ratio of calculated by dividing the observed total deaths in the area (by five year age and gender band) by the expected deaths (applying age-specific death rates for England) and multiplying by 100. Please note that the raw data we have loaded in is published at small area level, therefore the data showing at local authority or a higher level has been aggregated from smaller geographies.
Deaths under 75: All Cancer	Shows age standardised estimates of deaths from all cancers for people aged under 75. The data is presented as a standardised mortality ratio of calculated by dividing the observed total deaths in the area (by five year age and gender band) by the expected deaths (applying age-specific death rates for England) and multiplying by 100. Please note that the raw data we have loaded in is published at small area level, therefore the data showing at local authority or a higher level has been aggregated from smaller geographies.
Deaths all ages: CHD	Shows age standardised estimates of deaths from coronary heart disease (CHD). The data is presented as a standardised mortality ratio of calculated by dividing the observed total deaths in the area (by five year age and gender band) by the expected deaths (applying age-specific death rates for England) and multiplying by 100. Please note that the raw data we have loaded in is published at small area level, therefore the data showing at local authority or a higher level has been aggregated from smaller geographies.
Deaths all ages: Circulatory disease	Shows age standardised estimates of deaths from circulatory disease. The data is presented as a standardised mortality ratio of calculated by dividing the observed total deaths in the area (by five year age and gender band) by the expected deaths (applying age-specific death rates for England) and multiplying by 100. Please note that the raw data we have loaded in is published at small area level, therefore the data showing at local authority or a higher level has been aggregated from smaller geographies.
Deaths all ages: Stroke	Shows age standardised estimates of deaths from stroke. The data is presented as a standardised mortality ratio of calculated by dividing the observed total deaths in the area (by five year age and gender band) by the expected deaths (applying age-specific death rates for England) and multiplying by 100. Please note that the raw data we have loaded in is published at small area level, therefore the data showing at local authority or a higher level has been aggregated from smaller geographies.
Burden of ill health - Mental health, Trauma, Musculo-skeletal	
Prevalence: Dementia	Shows the estimated percentage of Dementia prevalence. The estimate is calculated based on the number of people listed on GP registers in 2019/20, and the number of people recorded as having the relevant health conditions. The data from England's GP practices was published by NHS digital. Please note that these are only estimates and that they are sensitive to the accuracy of GP data reporting. Some differences between areas may reflect differences in the way that GP practices operate, measure. and record, rather than genuine differences in prevalence. As the data is for 2019/20, it may be affected by the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. For some conditions (e.g. obesity and dementia), GP-recorded prevalence is lower than the proportion of people living with the condition.
Prevalence: Depression	Shows the estimated percentage of Depression prevalence. The estimate is calculated based on the number of people listed on GP registers in 2019/20, and the number of people recorded as having the relevant health conditions. The data from England's GP practices was published by NHS digital. Please note that these are only estimates and that they are sensitive to the accuracy of GP data reporting. Some differences between areas may reflect differences in the way that GP practices operate, measure. and record, rather than genuine differences in prevalence. As the data is for 2019/20, it may be affected by the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. For some conditions (e.g. obesity and dementia), GP-recorded prevalence is lower than the proportion of people living with the condition.
Prevalence: Serious Mental Illness	Shows the estimated percentage of Serious Mental Illness prevalence. The estimate is calculated based on the number of people listed on GP registers in 2017/18, and the number of people recorded as having the relevant health conditions. The data from England's GP practices was published by NHS digital. Please note that these are only estimates and that they are sensitive to the accuracy of GP data reporting. For some conditions (e.g. obesity and dementia), GP-recorded prevalence is lower than the proportion of people living with the condition.

Emergency admissions: Hip fracture 65+	Shows emergency admissions to hospital for hip fracture for those aged 65+. The NHS Data Model and Dictionary defines emergency admissions as those which are 'unpredictable and at short notice because of clinical need'. This indicator allows the level of such admissions at a local level to be compared to those expected given the age structure of local populations. High levels of emergency admissions may be due to a variety of causes such as high levels of injury within a population or poor management of chronic conditions within primary care. It should be viewed as an indication of the levels of unplanned secondary care use within a population and care should be taken when interpreting these results. The figures in the dataset are presented as Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) = Number of Observed Admissions/ Adjusted Expected admissions (national average).
Emergency admissions: All	Shows emergency admissions to hospital by key cause as an indirectly age-standardised ratio. The NHS Data Model and Dictionary defines emergency admissions as those which are 'unpredictable and at short notice because of clinical need'. This indicator allows the level of such admissions at a local level to be compared to those expected given the age structure of local populations. High levels of emergency admissions may be due to a variety of causes such as high levels of injury within a population or poor management of chronic conditions within primary care. It should be viewed as an indication of the levels of unplanned secondary care use within a population and care should be taken when interpreting these results. The figures in the dataset are presented as Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) = Number of Observed Admissions/ Adjusted Expected admissions (national average).
Road accident casualty rate	Shows the overall road accident casualty rate per 1,000 population. Road accident casualties include all road traffic accidents which involve human injury or death. Rate calculated as = (road accident casualty)/(Total population)*1000
Elective admissions: Hip	Shows elective admissions to hospital for hip replacement. The NHS Data Model and Dictionary defines elective admissions as those where 'the decision to admit could be separated in time from the actual admission'. This indicator allows the level of such admissions at a local level to be compared to those expected given the age structure of local populations. The figures in the dataset are presented as Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) = Number of Observed Admissions/ Adjusted Expected admissions (national average).
Elective admissions: Knee	Shows elective admissions to hospital for people requiring a knee replacement. The NHS Data Model and Dictionary defines elective admissions as those where 'the decision to admit could be separated in time from the actual admission'. This indicator allows the level of such admissions at a local level to be compared to those expected given the age structure of local populations. The figures in the dataset are presented as Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) = Number of Observed Admissions/ Adjusted Expected admissions (national average).