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Kirklees Joint Strategic Assessment (KJSA) Indicator Table Guide

This document provides information to help you interpret the KJSA interactive indicator table.

Overview

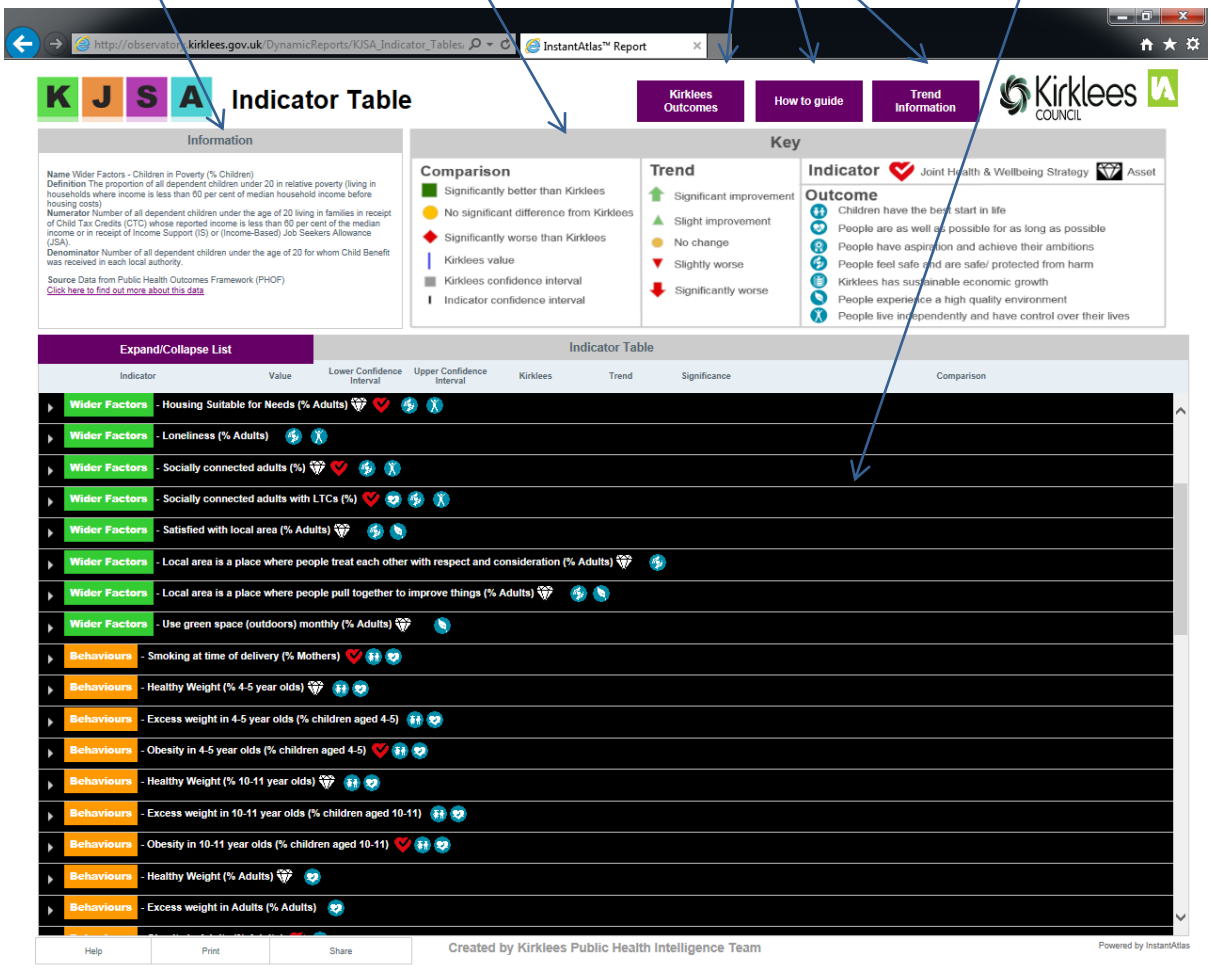
The screenshot below highlights the key elements of the KJSA indicator page.

The information panel reveals more details about the indicators including a definition and source.

A key showing what the symbols mean. More detailed information is given later in this document.

Links to other pages, covering the 7 Kirklees Outcomes, this guide and more detailed information about the trend data.

The indicators – click on these to reveal the demographic and geographic breakdowns of the indicator.



What does the indicator table show?

The screenshot below highlights the key elements of the table. These are described in more detail below.

1. **Indicator**
   This is the name of the indicator, in the example above it's 'Obesity in Adults'. The colour represents the indicator 'theme' which matches those found on the KJSA site. Clicking on the indicator will expand/collapse a list of the demographic/geographic breakdowns for that particular indicator.
2. **Demographic/geographic split**
   Each row under the indicator represents a demographic or geographic subset of the data for that particular indicator. These splits include sex, age, ethnicity, deprivation, District Committees and Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).
3. **Indicator value**
   This column provides us with the indicator value. This value is different for each row (demographic/geographic subset). In the above example we can see that 21% of Males in Kirklees are obese.
4. **Confidence intervals**
   This range of values helps us quantify the imprecision in the estimate of a particular indicator. A wider confidence interval shows that the indicator value presented is

likely to be a less precise estimate of the true underlying value. For more information please refer to the confidence intervals section below.

5. **Comparison Value**
   This column provides us with the comparison indicator value. In the above example we compare our demographic and geographic subsets with the Kirklees average.
6. **Trend**
   This column provides us with a visual representation of how this indicator has changed over time. A green upwards or red downwards pointing arrow represents a statistically significant increase or decrease over time, respectively. A green or red triangle represents a slight (2%), but not statistically significant increase or decrease over time, respectively. A yellow circle indicates that this value has not changed over time. More information about the trend data can be found by clicking on the 'Trend information' button at the top of the page.
7. **Significance**
   This column provides a colour-coded significance result for the indicator.
8. **Comparison**
   This column displays the indicator and comparison value as a spine chart. The grey horizontal bar denotes the confidence intervals of the comparison value and the black lines are the confidence intervals of the value. The green and red diamonds illustrate if the indicator is better or worse than the comparison value respectively.

Understanding Confidence Intervals

Confidence intervals are a way of expressing how certain we are about the findings from a study, using statistics. It gives a range of results that is likely to include the true value for the population. Confidence intervals in the indicator table are 95% confidence intervals, which mean that the range of values has a 95% chance of including the true value. A wide confidence interval indicates a lack of certainty about the true value, whereas a narrow confidence interval indicates a more precise estimate (see example below).

Expand/Collapse List							Indicator Table
Indicator	Value	Lower Confidence Interval	Upper Confidence Interval	Kirklees	Trend	Significance	Comparison
Behaviours - Obesity in Adults (% Adults)							
Obesity in Adults (% Adults) - Male (2016)	21.2	19.9	22.5	21.7	↓	none	
Obesity in Adults (% Adults) - Female (2016)	22.2	20.9	23.6	21.7	↓	none	
Obesity in Adults (% Adults) - Age 18-44 (2016)	18.9	17.6	20.2	21.7	▼	better	
Obesity in Adults (% Adults) - Age 45-64 (2016)	25.3	23.7	27	21.7	↓	worse	
Obesity in Adults (% Adults) - Age 65+ (2016)	21.5	19.6	23.5	21.7	↓	none	
Obesity in Adults (% Adults) - Ethnicity All BME (2016)	19.4	17.4	21.7	21.7	●	none	
Obesity in Adults (% Adults) - Ethnicity White (2016)	22.1	21.1	23.1	21.7	↓	none	
Obesity in Adults (% Adults) - Ethnicity Black (2016)	29.9	23.2	37.5	21.7	▼	worse	
Obesity in Adults (% Adults) - Ethnicity Mixed (2016)	34	25.6	43.4	21.7	▼	worse	
Obesity in Adults (% Adults) - Ethnicity South Asian (2016)	16.9	14.7	19.4	21.7	▲	better	
Obesity in Adults (% Adults) - Least Deprived (2016)	15.4	13	18.2	21.7	●	better	

Overlapping confidence intervals indicate that the points are less likely to be statistically significantly different. Conversely, confidence intervals which do not overlap each other indicate that the points are more likely to be statistically different (see example above).