

# Guidance

## How to use the Power BI dashboards

This document provides some basic guidance on how to navigate and use our interactive dashboards that are built using Power BI. Please note that the data shown within the screenshots may be outdated.

- Navigating the dashboards..... 1
- Filtering the data on dashboard pages ..... 3
- Exploring visuals and exporting images ..... 5
- Interpreting confidence intervals ..... 7
- Providing feedback ..... 8

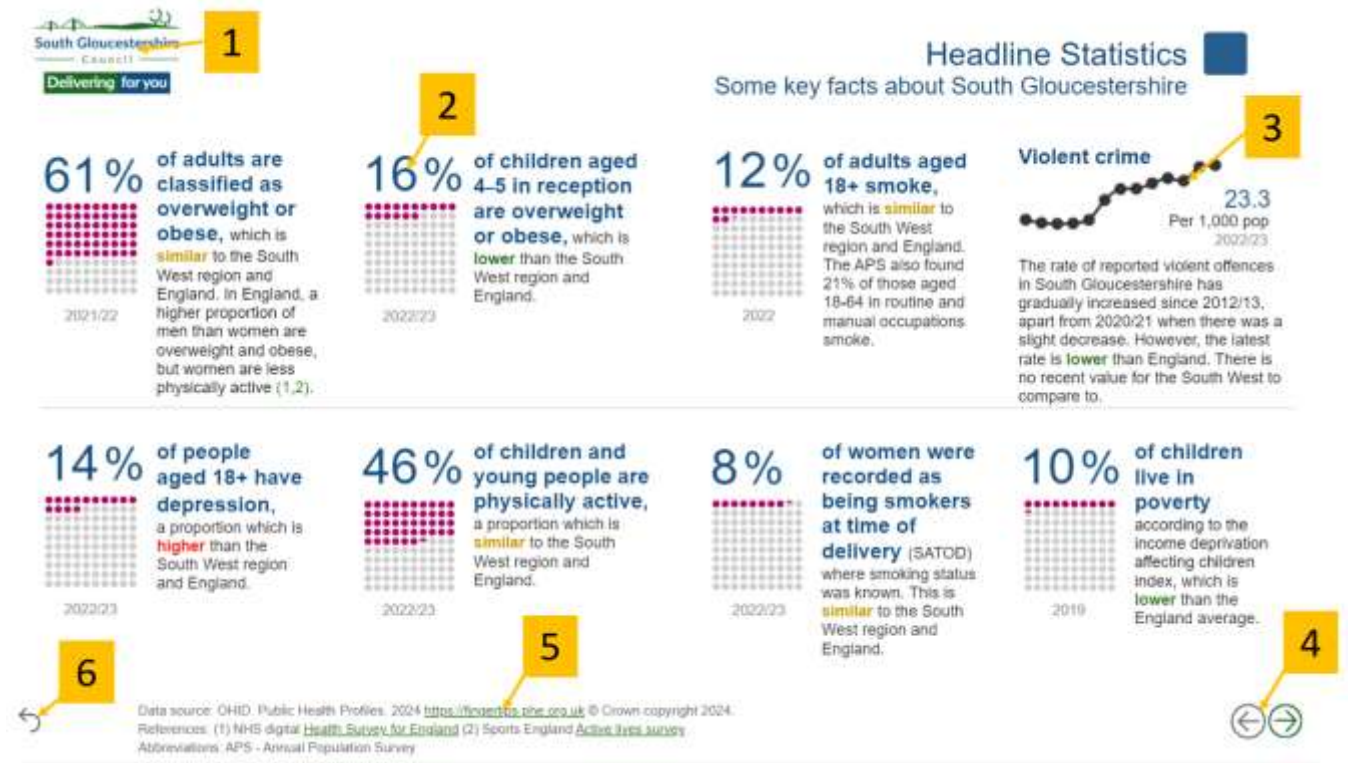
### Navigating the dashboards

#### Navigating from the landing page



1. Allows you to navigate directly to the selected topic.
2. Takes you to the next page.
3. Allows you to view a list of all dashboard pages.
4. Buttons to access the help guide and feedback form.

## Navigating on internal pages



1. Allows you to navigate back to the landing page.
2. Hover over the main statistics to see further information about that indicator.
3. Hover over a data point on a chart to see the value and further information.
4. Allows you to navigate back to the previous page.
5. Provides a URL link that you can click and open in a new tab.
6. Allows you to navigate back to the landing page.

# Filtering the data on dashboard pages

**1** Click on a year below to filter all graphs on this page:

2024 2043

**Population projections: 2024**

Select an area for comparison:

South West

- Bristol
- England
- North Somerset
- South West

Summary

The 2018-based population projections estimated that 19% of the South Gloucestershire population in 2024 would be over the age of 65, which is lower than the South West region. It also estimated that 17% of the South Gloucestershire population would be aged 0 to 14, which is greater than the South West region. In 2043, South Gloucestershire is predicted to have a slight increase in the proportion of the population aged 0 to 14 and those aged 65 and over.

Broad breakdown

Area	0-14	15-64	65+
Bristol	17%	77%	13%
England	18%	63%	19%
North Somerset	17%	68%	20%
South Gloucestershire	17%	64%	19%
South West	16%	61%	23%

South Gloucestershire population by age and sex

Projected S.Glos population: **302,176**

Population projection for selection: **5,843,906**

Data source: Office for National Statistics [National population projections, 2018-based](#) © Crown copyright 2024

1. Button filters – when selected, these filter the data for the whole page or the relevant section.
2. Click here to open and close a menu to select a different filter option (e.g. ‘South West’ selected above filters the chart below it to show South West data).

**1** South Gloucestershire

Select an area from the menu above

**Burden of disease**

Estimates from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019

Summary

This section shows the local burden of disease on mortality and morbidity. This diagram can be filtered to show either deaths or disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs), by sex, and by age.

For deaths, cancers (neoplasms) and cardiovascular diseases make up the highest burden of disease in South Gloucestershire, according to the latest estimates by the Global Burden of Disease study (2019), although there are differences by gender and marked differences by the main age groups. For deaths in the under 20s, for example, the highest burden is other non-communicable diseases and maternal and neonatal disorders.

For DALYs, again cancers (neoplasms) and cardiovascular diseases make up the highest burden. Musculoskeletal conditions place third highest, followed by mental and neurological disorders - when measured in the years of life lost due to early death, and years spent living with disability or ill-health.

Neoplasms (tumours) 18.2%

Cardiovascular diseases 13.1%

Musculoskeletal disorders 12.2%

Mental disorders 7.9%

Neurological disorders 7.8%

Chronic respiratory 5.8%

Diabetes 4.4%

Miscellaneous 4.8%

Other non-communicable 6.4%

Respiratory 2.8%

Substance 2.8%

Skin 2.6%

Mat 1.0%

Tra 1.0%

Int 0.8%

Uterine 4.3%

Soil 1.2%

Sex 3.1%

2

Measure

- DALYs (Disab.)
- Deaths

Sex

- Both
- Female
- Male

Age

- All Ages
- 70+ years
- <70 years
- <20 years

Use the buttons below to change the format of the data

Bubble diagram

Bar chart

Table

Data source: Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network, Global Burden of Disease Study 2019 (GBD 2019) Results. Seattle, United States: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2020. Available from [GBD Results tool](#)

1. The dropdown arrow here allows you to open the menu and select a different geographic area

2. Different indicators and demographic groups can be selected here to filter the charts.

Deprivation cannot be defined purely by household income. Instead, the wider determinants of health are also measured using the [Index of Multiple Deprivation](#). This provides a means of identifying the most and least deprived local areas. It is a relative measure of deprivation measured across seven distinct domains:

- income
- health and disability
- employment
- education, skills and training
- barriers to housing and services
- crime
- living environment.

The map on this page allows you to explore these domains for different neighbourhoods (called lower super output areas). The darker the blue, the more deprived the area.

Data sources: MHCLO Open data [English Indices of Deprivation 2019 - LSOA Level](#) and [ONS mid year population 2020 by age](#). Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0. © Crown copyright 2020. Note: Data on this page shows national deciles. For deprivation data using local deciles, see our Mapping Tool.

Deprivation cannot be defined purely by household income. Instead, the wider determinants of health are also measured using the [Index of Multiple Deprivation](#). This provides a means of identifying the most and least deprived local areas. It is a relative measure of deprivation measured across seven distinct domains:

- income
- health and disability
- employment
- education, skills and training
- barriers to housing and services
- crime
- living environment.

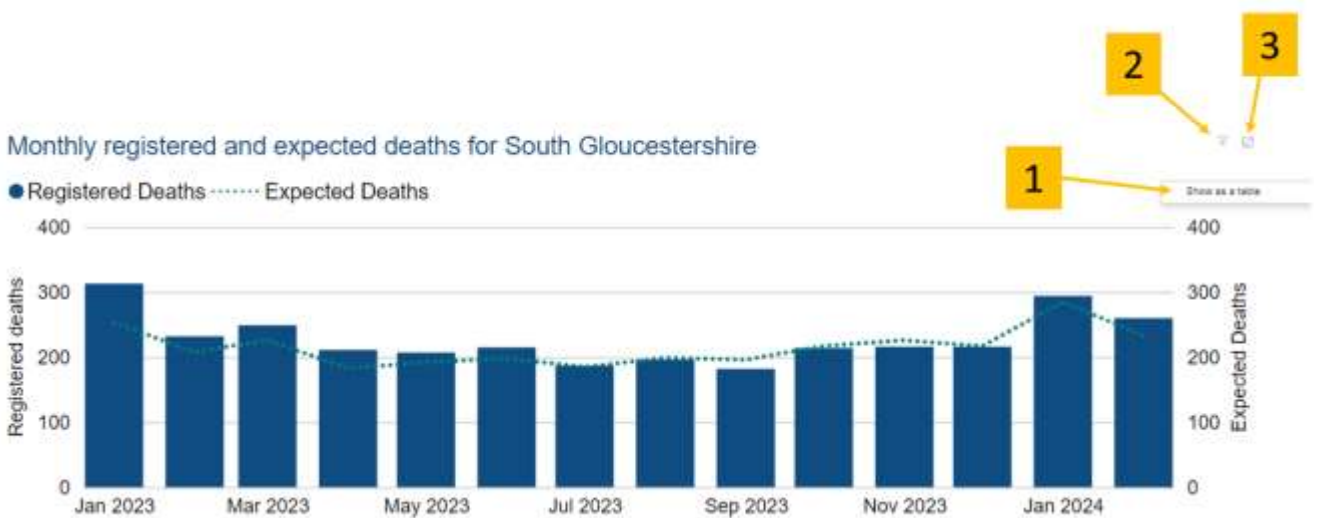
The map on this page allows you to explore these domains for different neighbourhoods (called lower super output areas). The darker the blue, the more deprived the area.

Data sources: MHCLO Open data [English Indices of Deprivation 2019 - LSOA Level](#) and [ONS mid year population 2020 by age](#). Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0. © Crown copyright 2020. Note: Data on this page shows national deciles. For deprivation data using local deciles, see our Mapping Tool.

1. When a bar is selected from the chart it filters the data in the map. Click on the selected bar again to remove the filter. When deprivation decile 4 is selected in the chart, for example, the map shows where those areas are located.

# Exploring visuals and exporting images

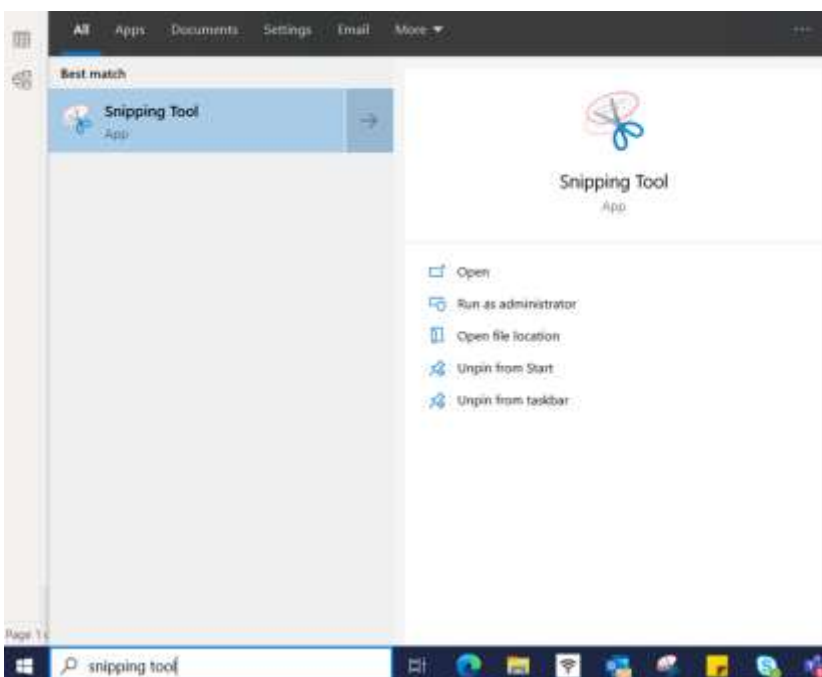
## Exploring visuals



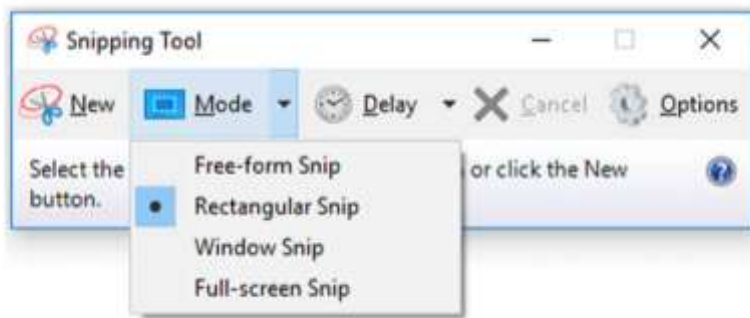
1. Right click on a chart and select 'Show as table' to view the data from that chart in tabular format. Unfortunately, this cannot currently be exported to Excel.
2. If you hover over a graphic, this icon will appear at the top right. Hover over the icon to see details of the filters that are applied to the graph.
3. If you hover over a graphic, this icon will appear at the top right. Selecting this icon expands the chart to full screen.

## Exporting images

1. Search 'Snipping Tool' in the windows search bar and click on the App that appears (highlighted in blue below) or the 'Open' button



2. Open the Snipping Tool app.



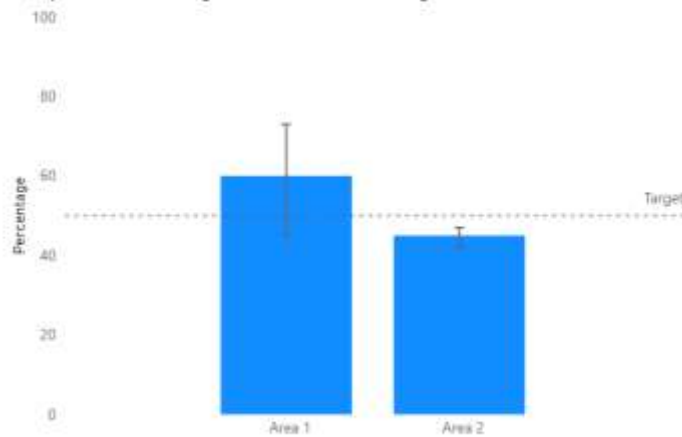
3. Click on the 'New' button.
4. Take a snip of the desired figure using your mouse to select the area.
5. Once your visual is in the Snipping Tool, go to 'File' and it will give the option to save or take a 'New Snip'.
6. Alternatively, press Ctrl V to directly paste the snip into a document.
7. You can also use the keyboard shortcut to snip a section of the screen by holding down: Windows key + Shift + S

## Interpreting confidence intervals

Most public health statistics are estimates and calculating them involves imprecision. We therefore present many of our datapoints alongside 95% confidence intervals with upper and lower values. In terms of interpretation, we are saying that we are 95% confident that the true value lies within that range. The wider the 95% confidence interval, the greater the uncertainty in the estimate.

Confidence intervals are commonly used to aid comparisons between areas or groups. In the example below, the 95% confidence interval for Area 1 (represented by the vertical line in the chart) overlaps the target. We therefore cannot say that the estimate for Area 1 is statistically higher or lower than the target. The 95% confidence interval for Area 2 does not overlap the target, so we conclude that there is strong evidence the estimate for Area 2 is statistically lower than the target value.

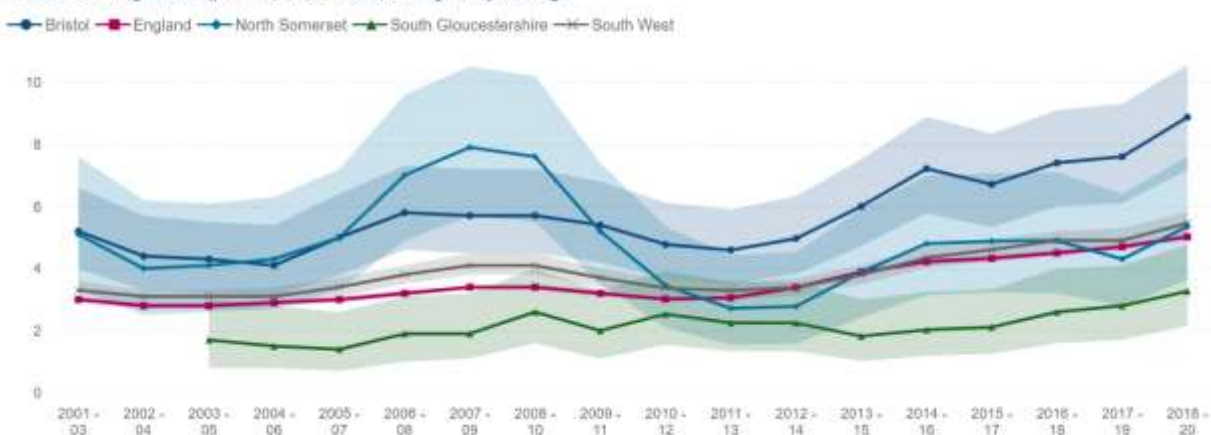
Example bar chart showing confidence intervals and target line



Area	Value	95% confidence interval
Target	50%	
Area 1	60%	45% to 73%
Area 2	45%	42% to 47%

We present 95% confidence intervals in different ways in the dashboards depending on the visualisation. Some of our line charts have shaded areas that show the confidence intervals around each data point (example below). Other times you can view them, where available, by hovering over a statistic.

Deaths from drug misuse (per 100,000) - Persons, All ages, 3-year range



For more detailed information about confidence intervals, please see the [APHO Technical Briefing: Commonly used public health statistics and their confidence intervals](#)

## Providing feedback

Future development of our interactive dashboards is planned, with the aim being to further expand the content, functionality and information available to users. We welcome any feedback and suggestions for improvement via our [online feedback form](#).