



Office for Health
Improvement
& Disparities



Introduction to Fingertips

Office for Health Improvement and Disparities

Why Fingertips?

Everything you need to know about population health at your **fingertips**

Our public health profiles on the Fingertips platform offer a rich source of data to help you:

- Understand how your area compares to national, regional and demographic benchmarks
- Browse data from over 2,000 indicators from child health to healthy ageing, physical activity to obesity, cancer services to mental health, and much more
- Gain insight by viewing the data in a variety of different visualisations, including time trends and maps
- Create your own bespoke online profiles, or get the data for your own analysis, tools and reports by downloading it or accessing it directly via our API



A note on geographies

Data in the Fingertips tool is navigated through geography – **the user chooses the location they want to view data for**

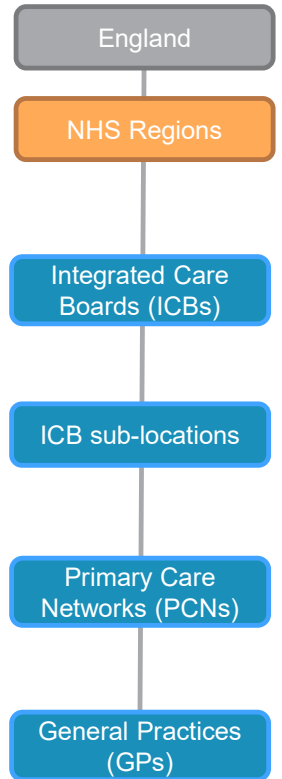
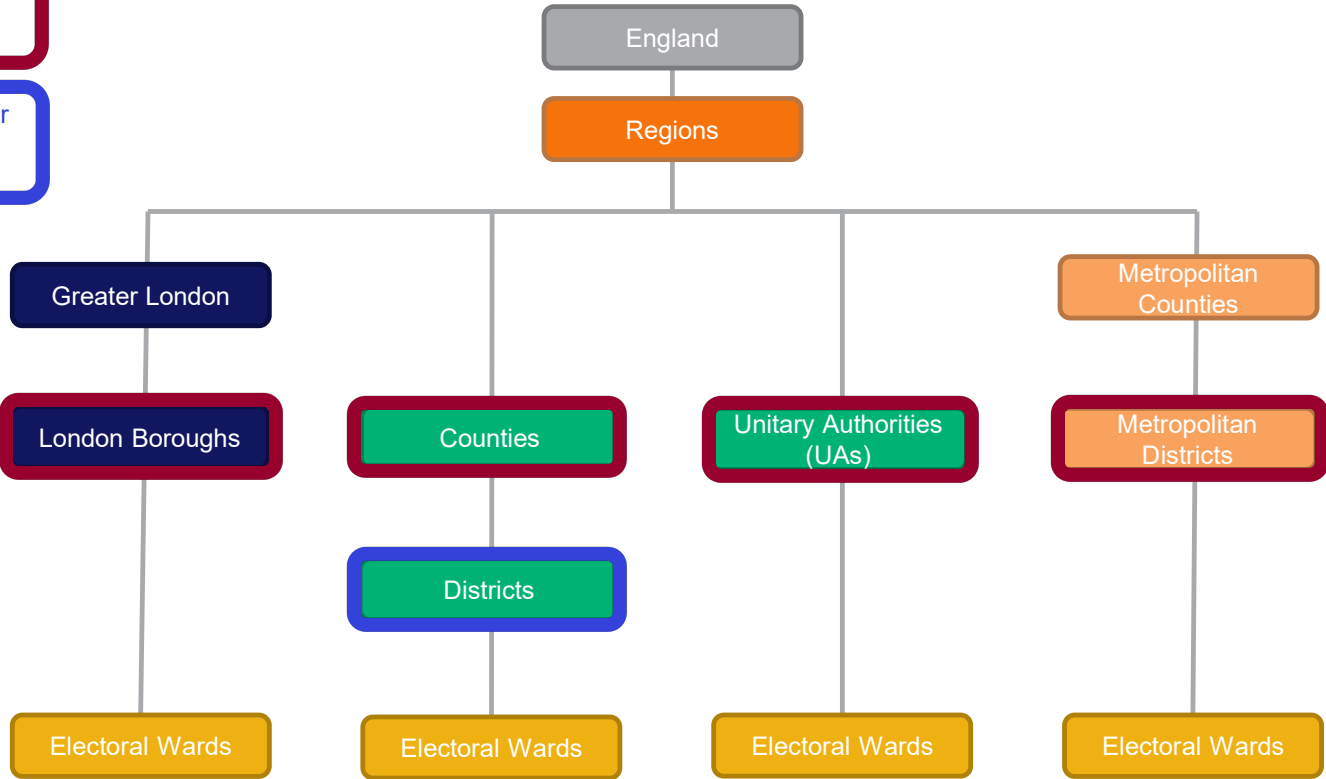
There are 3 main geography types used in the tool, depending on which profiles or indicators you view:

- **Administrative** – regions, upper tier and lower tier council boundaries, and electoral ward boundaries (available only via the local health profile for small geographic areas)
- **Health** – NHS Regions, Integrated Care Board (ICB), sub-ICB, Primary Care Networks (PCNs), and GPs (available only via the National GP profiles)
- **Statistical** – middle super output area (MSOA), available only via the local health profile for small geographic areas

Fingertips Geographies – a cheat sheet

Known as upper tier local authorities (UTLAs)

Known as lower tier local authorities (LTLAs)



In Fingertips, area types are:

Counties and UAs – returns all the UTLA geographies

Districts and UAs – returns Districts, plus London Boroughs, UAs and Metropolitan districts

Demo 1

The homepage

This menu bar is present wherever you are on Fingertips. Use it to jump to the guidance, profiles menu, and other analytical tools. There is also a link to contact us. Click the magnifying glass to search for an indicator

This takes you through to the list of Fingertips public health profiles

Check here for latest news and updates

The screenshot shows the Fingertips homepage with several key sections highlighted by red boxes:

- Navigation menu:** Department of Health & Social Care, Fingertips | Public health profiles, Home, Guidance, Profiles, Health trends in England, Further analytical tools, API, Contact us.
- Search bar:** Search for indicators.
- Public health profiles:** These profiles provide collections of indicators covering a range of public health topics. They have been developed to show local area data alongside relevant comparators. [View all public health profiles](#)
- Health trends in England:** Health trends in England summarises key information about the health of people in England and how it has changed over time. It is intended to provide an overview for the public in an accessible way. [View health trends in England](#)
- Latest news:** September 2024. New homepage, improved navigation, better search! All familiar features are still available but better organised and more intuitive to use. Check out the new look of our topical profiles and improved indicator search results! For feedback and if you spot any issues, please send us an email to ProfileFeedback@dhs.gov.uk or use the Contact us link above.
- Further analytical tools:** [Excess Mortality within England: post-pandemic method](#), [CHIME - COVID-19 Health Inequalities Monitoring for England Tool](#), [Health Inequalities Dashboard](#), [Public Health Dashboard](#), [Segment tool](#), [SPOT - Spend and Outcomes Tool](#), [SPOTLIGHT: Improving Inclusion Health Outcomes](#), [WICH - Wider Impact of Covid-19 on Health Monitoring Tool](#)
- Site policies:** Please cite any use of this website as follows specifying the date of access: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, Public health profiles, 2024 <https://fingertips.ohe.org.uk/> © Crown copyright 2024

Search here for specific indicators (works best with simple search terms)

Links to access other OHID data tools

Use this citation statement when re using any Fingertips data or images in reports or presentations

Public health profiles page

- This page lists all of the profiles within Fingertips in alphabetical order.
- Profiles are collections of indicators, grouped by topic or theme
- If you're looking for a specific indicator and you're not sure what profile it could be in, you can use the search functionality
- Many indicators appear in more than one profile
- In our demo, we will use the Smoking Profile

Public health profiles

[Alcohol Profile](#)

Data on alcohol and alcohol related conditions, including mortality and hospital admissions.

[Atlas of Variation](#)

Downloadable reports on variation in healthcare, health outcomes and risk factors.

[Cardiovascular Disease](#)

Data on cardiovascular and cardiovascular related conditions, including heart disease, stroke, diabetes and kidney disease.

[Dementia Profile](#)

Data on the provision of care for people with dementia.

[Diabetes](#)

Data on the prevalence and determinants of diabetes, patient treatment and care and diabetes related complications.

[Health Protection](#)

Data on a range of infections and related interventions, including vaccination coverage.

[Learning Disability Profiles](#)

Data on the health and care of people with learning disabilities.

[Local Authority Health Profiles](#)

Data on the health of the population in each local authority in England.

[Mental Health](#)

A suite of tools to support the planning, commissioning and provision of services for mental health, dementia and neurology.

[Musculoskeletal health: local profiles](#)

Data on a range of musculoskeletal conditions and the related risk factors.

[NHS Health Check](#)

Data on the delivery of the NHS Health Check programme.

[Palliative and End of Life Care Profiles](#)

Data on end of life care, including place and underlying cause of death.

[Productive Healthy Ageing Profile](#)

Data on a range of topics that are particularly relevant at older ages, including long term conditions, care and support pathways.

[Respiratory disease](#)

Data on the prevalence of and mortality from respiratory diseases, including COPD, asthma, pneumonia and bronchiolitis.

[Smoking Profile](#)

Data on the extent of smoking, tobacco related harm, and measures being taken to reduce this harm at a local level.

[Vision](#)

Data on eye health, including risk factors, outpatient vision attendances and procedures as well as sight loss outcomes.

[AMR local indicators - produced by the UKHSA](#)

Data on antimicrobial prescribing, resistance and healthcare associated infections.

[Cancer Services](#)

Data on cancer services, including diagnostic services, screening, two week wait referrals, emergency presentations and hospital admissions.

[Child and Maternal Health](#)

Data on pregnancy, birth, maternity and the health of children and young people.

[Dental services](#)

Data on NHS dental activity.

[GP profiles for patients](#)

Data on primary care workforce, appointment times and patient satisfaction with GP services.

[Inequality Tools](#)

A suite of tools to examine health inequalities at England and local level.

[Liver Disease Profiles](#)

Data on liver disease and related factors, including mortality and hospital admissions.

[Local health, public health data for small geographic areas](#)

Data on demographic factors, wider determinants of health and health outcomes, published at a more granular level (MSOA, wards).

[Mortality Profile](#)

Data on mortality from different conditions, including trends and preventable mortality.

[National General Practice Profiles](#)

Data on patient demographics, satisfaction with GP services, prevalence of common conditions and general practice achievement results.

[Obesity Profile](#)

Data on the weight of children, obesity prevalence and related indicators.

[Physical Activity](#)

Data on physical activity and conditions for which the lack physical activity is a known risk factor.

[Public Health Outcomes Framework](#)

Data on a range of topics relevant to the improvement of healthy life expectancy and the reduction of health disparities between communities.

[Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles](#)

Data on a range of topics, including teenage pregnancy, abortions, contraception, HIV, sexually transmitted infections and sexual offences.

[TB Strategy Monitoring Indicators](#)

Data on TB incidence and monitoring.

[Wider Determinants of Health](#)

Data on a range of social, economic and environmental factors which impact on people's health.



The profile homepage

Every profile homepage is set out in a similar way:

- 'Go to the data' button to take you into the profile to look at the data
- Contents section with links to different resources
- Recent updates section gives more detail on updates to indicators within this profile
- Introduction giving more information on what is in the profile

Department of Health & Social Care | Fingertips | Public health profiles

Home | Guidance | Profiles | Health trends in England | Further analytical tools | API | Contact us

[Go to the data](#) | Home > [Public health profiles](#) > [Smoking Profile](#)

Contents

- [Smoking Profile](#)
- [Introduction](#)
- [What's new in the tool for March 2024?](#)
- [Contact us](#)
- [Resources](#)
- [Smokefree NHS](#)
- [Smoking and inequalities](#)
- [Smoking in pregnancy and following childbirth](#)
- [Update archive](#)

Recent updates

March 2024

Name change from Local Tobacco Control Profiles to the Smoking Profile.

The following indicators have been updated:

- smokers setting a quit date.
- smokers that have successfully quit at 4 weeks
- smokers that have successfully quit at 4 weeks (CO validated)
- completeness of NS-SEC recording by Stop Smoking Services
- cost per quitter
- smoking prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (GPPS)
- smoking prevalence in adults (18+) - ex-smokers (GPPS)
- smoking prevalence in adults (18+) - never smoked (GPPS)
- smoking prevalence in adults (18+) with a long-term mental health condition - current smokers (GPPS)
- odds of current smoking (self-reported) among adults (18+) diagnosed with a long-term mental health condition (GPPS)

September 2023

The following indicator has been updated:

[Back to top](#)

Smoking Profile

Introduction

The smoking profiles provides information of the extent of:

- tobacco use
- tobacco related harm
- measures being taken to reduce this harm at a local level

The aim of these profiles is to assess the effect of tobacco use on local populations. Local government and health services can use this information to inform commissioning and planning decisions to tackle tobacco use and improve the health of local communities.

The tool allows professionals to compare your local authority against other local authorities in the region and benchmark your local authority against the England or regional average.

What's new in the tool for March 2024?

The profile has changed its name from the Local Tobacco Control Profiles (LTCP) to the Smoking Profile. LTCP was a legacy name and this change brings the profile into line with other Fingertips profiles and will improve clarity for users.

March 2024 includes new data for: smokers setting a quit date, smokers that have successfully quit at 4 weeks, smokers that have successfully quit at 4 weeks (CO validated), completeness of NS-SEC recording by Stop Smoking Services, cost per quitter, smoking prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (GPPS), smoking prevalence in adults (18+) - ex-smokers (GPPS), smoking prevalence in adults (18+) - never smoked (GPPS), smoking prevalence in adults (18+) with a long-term mental health condition - current smokers (GPPS), odds of current smoking (self-reported) among adults (18+) diagnosed with a long-term mental health condition (GPPS).

Impact of updated mid-year population estimates on Fingertips indicators.

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has released 2021 mid-year population estimates, based on the results of the 2021 Census. They are not comparable with estimates for previous years. Rebased estimates for 2012 to 2020 will be published in due course. Indicators which use mid-year population estimates as their denominators are affected by this change. If an indicator has been updated to 2021, the non-comparable historical data are not available through Fingertips or in the API but are made available in csv format through a link in the indicator metadata. Comparable back series data will be added once the rebased populations are available.

These navigation links help you move between the data, profile homepage, the main public health profiles list page, and the Fingertips homepage

Selecting your geography:

Simplest way - use the search functionality!

Geography

Search area

 [▶ Your area lists](#)

Area type

Districts & UAs

Group type

Counties & UAs (from Apr 2023)

Area

Barking and Dagenham

Group

Barking and Dagenham

Search area

 [▶](#)

- NHS Nottingham and Nottinghamshire CCG - CCGs
- Nottingham and Nottinghamshire ICB - 02Q - ICB sub-locations
- Nottingham and Nottinghamshire ICB - 52R - ICB sub-locations
- Nottingham - Counties & UAs**
- Nottingham - Districts & UAs**
- Nottinghamshire - Counties & UAs
- NHS Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Integrated Care Board - QT1 - ICBs

Type in the name of the area you are interested in, then simply select the appropriate area.

Remember that Unitary Authorities (UAs) will appear in both the Counties & UAs and Districts & UAs groups:

- In the example shown for Nottingham UA, selecting 'Nottingham - Counties & UAs' will group Nottingham with other Counties and UAs
- Selecting 'Nottingham – Districts & UAs' will group Nottingham with other Districts and UAs

Remember that Districts & UAs is the lower, more granular level of geography. Not all indicators are available at this level. UAs cannot be broken down further into districts.

After you've selected your area using the search functionality, you can still toggle between area types if you need to by using the 'Area Type' drop down.

Alternatively, if you want to make your choices manually:

Move **clockwise** through the menus, starting with area type > group type > group > area

Menti Quiz 1

1. Which of the following are topics within the Smoking Profile? You may select more than one answer

Answer: Key indicators, Smoking prevalence in adults, Smoking related mortality

Department of Health & Social Care | Fingertips | Public health profiles

Home | Guidance | Profiles | Health trends in England | Further analytical tools | API | Contact us

Home > Public health profiles > Smoking Profile > Data

Smoking Profile ▾

Geography

Search area: [Your area lists](#)

Area type: Group type:

Area: Group:

Legend | Benchmark | More options

Geography version: Nearest statistics [Nearest statistical neighbour](#)

Indicator	Period	Leicester					Range	Best
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Worst		
Smoking prevalence								
Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS)	2022	-	-	13.1%	12.7%	21.8%		4.6%
Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - ex smokers (APS) (2020 definition)	2020	-	-	20.6%	26.3%	36.7%		8.9%
Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - never smoked (APS) (2020 definition)	2020	-	-	67.3%	61.6%	44.3%		83.4%

1. Click on the arrow next to 'Topics' located on far right of grey box.
2. This will open up the list of topics within the Smoking Profile.

2. When choosing 'Counties & UAs' as your area type in the geography drop down, is 'Regions (statistical)' a group type option?

Answer: **Yes**

Click on the arrow next to 'Geography' located in the middle of the grey box.

1. In the 'Area Type' box, select 'Counties & UAs'
2. In the 'Group type' box, you will now have the option to select 'Regions (statistical)'
3. In the 'group' box, you now have a list of Regions that you can use to group your counties & UAs

In the 'Area' box you will have a list of Counties & UAs within the region you selected.

The screenshot shows the 'Geography' interface with the following elements:

- Search area:** A search box with the text 'Search for area' and a link 'Your area lists'.
- Area type:** A dropdown menu with 'Counties & UAs' selected. A red box and the number '1' highlight this dropdown.
- Group type:** A dropdown menu with 'Regions (statistical)' selected. A red box and the number '2' highlight this dropdown.
- Area:** A dropdown menu with 'Nottingham' selected.
- Group:** A dropdown menu with 'East Midlands region (statistical)' selected. A red box and the number '3' highlight this dropdown.

Below the main interface, two detailed views are shown:

- Group type dropdown:** A list of options including 'Regions (statistical)', 'Select group type', 'England', 'Regions (statistical)', 'Combined authorities', and 'Depriv. deciles (IMD2019, 4/23)'. A red box highlights the 'Regions (statistical)' option.
- Group dropdown:** A list of regions including 'East Midlands region (statistical)', 'East of England region (statistical)', 'London region (statistical)', 'North East region (statistical)', 'North West region (statistical)', 'South East region (statistical)', 'South West region (statistical)', 'West Midlands region (statistical)', and 'Yorkshire and the Humber region (statistical)'. A red box highlights the 'East Midlands region (statistical)' option.

Demo 2

Definitions - understand your indicator

Smoking Profile ▾

Geography

Search area
Search for area [▶ Your area lists](#)

Area type: Counties & UAs ▾

Group type: Regions (statistical) ▾

Area: Nottingham ▾

Group: East Midlands region (statistical) ▾

Data view ▾
Definitions

Topic ▾
Key indicators

Indicator
Smoking Prevalence in adults (aged 18 and over) - current smokers (APS) (1 year range) New data Proportion - % ▾

Geography version: Counties & UAs (from Apr 2023) ▾

Select the required indicator

Indicator Definitions and Supporting Information

Indicator ID	92443
Date updated	01 October 2024 New data
Indicator	Smoking Prevalence in adults (aged 18 and over) - current smokers (APS)
Indicator number	C18
Rationale	<p>Smoking is the most important cause of preventable ill health and premature mortality in the UK. Smoking is a major risk factor for many diseases, such as lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and heart disease. It is also associated with cancers in other organs, including lip, mouth, throat, bladder, kidney, stomach, liver and cervix.</p> <p>Smoking is a modifiable behavioural risk factor; effective tobacco control measures can reduce the prevalence of smoking in the population.</p> <p>The Government's Tobacco Control Plan (Towards a Smokefree Generation: A Tobacco Control Plan for</p>

Regardless of which profile you are in, it is essential you understand the indicator you are using.

Take a look at the 'Definitions' view to find out important information about the indicator, e.g. the rationale for inclusion, definition, source, methodology, caveats etc.

Legend, benchmark and ‘More options’

▶ [Legend](#) ▶ [Benchmark](#) ▶ [More options](#) Click on each word to access the options

Legend – switch this on to know what each colour bar or dot means.




Most indicator values are compared to the selected benchmark (default England) and shown as being either statistically significantly better, similar or worse than the benchmark value. See p.16 for more information

Benchmark – you can change the benchmark used from the default of England to whatever area you are grouping by (East Midlands region in this case) by selecting it

More options – you have options to download the image or download the data behind the current visualisation as a CSV file. You can also choose to filter the indicators shown to just those where the data has been updated in the past 3 months.

Better 95% Similar Worse 95% Not compared

Recent trends: – Could not be calculated ➔ No significant change ⬆ Increasing & getting worse ⬆ Increasing & getting better ⬇ Decreasing & getting worse ⬇ Decreasing & getting better

- England
 - All in East Midlands region
 - Benchmark against goals
-
-  [Download image](#) 
 -  [Download CSV](#)
 - Only show data updated in the past 3 months

Understanding the colour coding in the Smoking Profile

Statistical significance compared to England (or other benchmark if selected)

- Appears as red, amber, or green colour coding in charts and tables
- Whether an area is red, amber or green is based on the 95% confidence intervals around the area (see p17 for more on confidence intervals)
- Red – significantly worse than England
- Amber – statistically similar to England
- Green – significantly better than England

 Better 95%  Similar  Worse 95%

Grouping by quintiles

Quintiles: Best      Worst

Appears as purple shading in charts and tables

Gives an idea of where an area sits in relation to other areas in England (or other benchmark area) – for example, in the best quintile or the worst quintile

There are 5 quintiles each quintile contains 20% of the local authorities in England

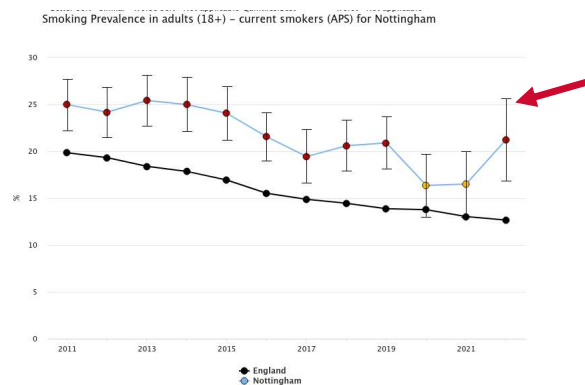
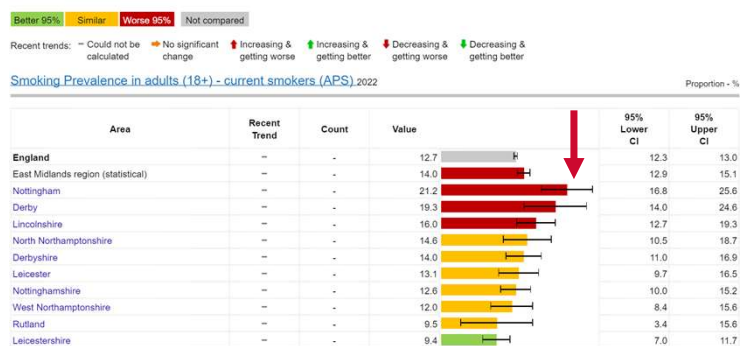
Understanding confidence intervals (CIs)

Confidence intervals (CIs) tell us about the amount of uncertainty there is around a value. They appear as black ranges (or lines) either side of markers or bars in a chart.

When using 95% confidence intervals, we say that there is 95% confidence that the true value for an indicator sits anywhere within the range indicated by the black lines either side of the value. The true value could be a little higher, or it could be a little lower. It's just a way of accounting for uncertainty in our estimates.

They are most useful in helping you check whether there is a true difference in the values for 2 areas, or across timepoints. To do this, look at whether there is an overlap between the black confidence interval bars around the 2 values you are interested in. If the confidence intervals overlap, then there is no significant difference between 2 areas, or timepoints.

Confidence intervals are used to assign red amber green/better, similar, worse colouring to the data.

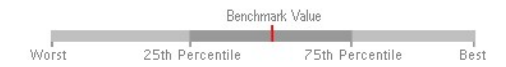
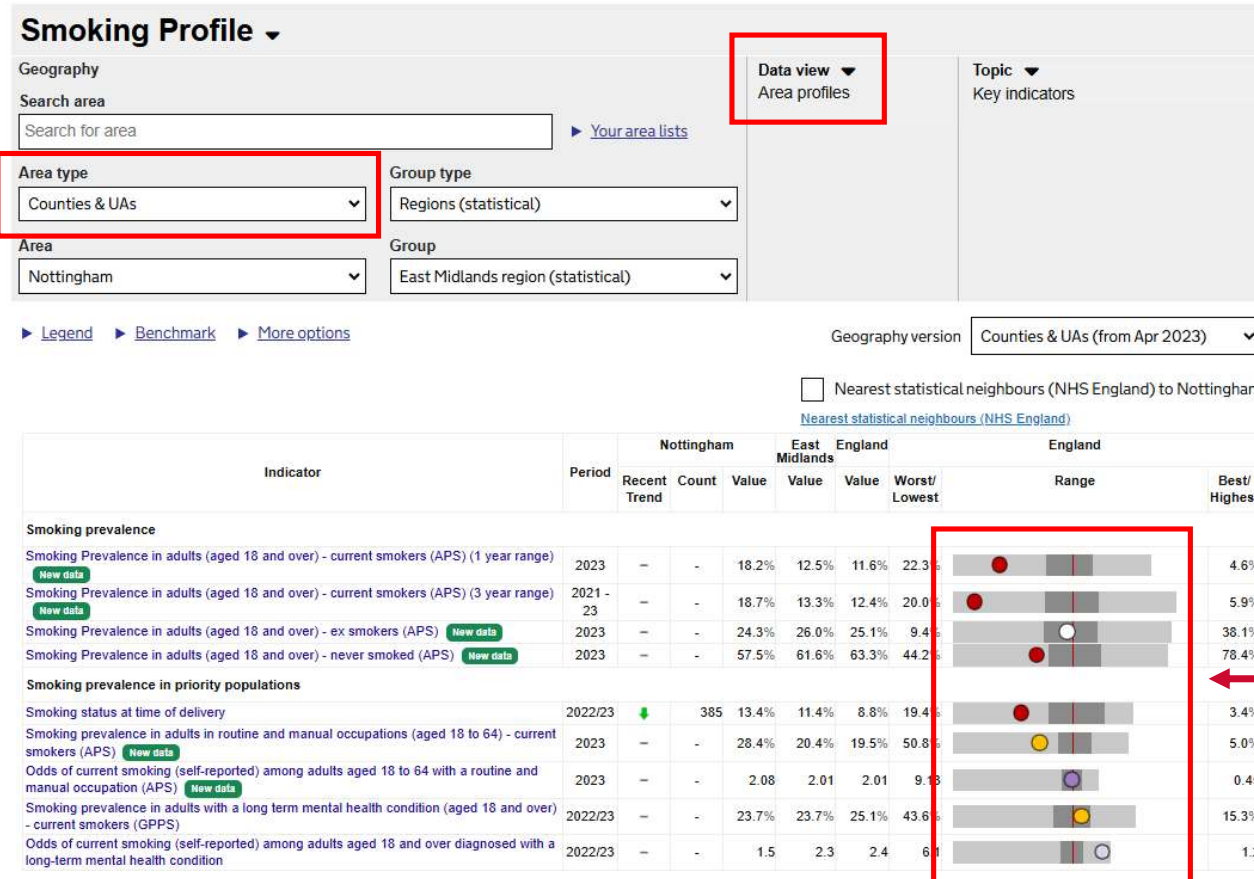


- In this chart, confidence intervals can be used to compare areas to England, and to each other
- The red amber green colouring is based on whether the confidence intervals for an area overlap with the value for England (grey bar).
- The CIs for the East Midlands region, and Nottingham, Derby and Lincolnshire UTLAs, do not overlap with England and are significantly higher than England, so are coloured red
- The CIs for all the amber coloured areas are statistically similar to England because their CIs overlap with England
- Leicestershire's CIs do not overlap England either – but they are significantly better than England, so coloured green

- In this chart, confidence intervals can be used to compare Nottingham's trend to the England trend, or to look at Nottingham's trend over time.
- If the confidence intervals overlap with the England line, there is no significance difference between Nottingham and England for that time point, and they will be coloured amber (as in 2020 and 2021). If the CIs are above the England line with no overlap, those time points significantly worse than England.
- To compare between time points, look at how the CIs for two timepoints overlap. If there is an overlap, then there is no significant change over time. If there is no overlap, then you can say that there has been a significant increase or significant decrease, depending on which direction the numbers are going in.

Area Profile

The area profile provides more detailed information about all of the indicators within a topic for the selected area (in this case Nottingham).



The spine chart view indicates where Nottingham sits within all other County and UA values across England.

Compare areas

The compare areas view allows you to compare the selected area (in this case Nottingham) with other areas within the region (or whatever geography you have selected in the group type drop down).

Smoking Profile ▾

Geography

Search area [Your area lists](#)

Area type: Counties & UAs ▾ Group type: Regions (statistical) ▾

Area: Nottingham ▾ Group: East Midlands region (statistical) ▾

Indicator: Smoking Prevalence in adults (aged 18 and over) - current smokers (APS) (1 year range) New data 2023 Proportion - % ▾ **Select the required indicator**

Legend | **Benchmark** | More options

Geography version: Counties & UAs (from Apr 2023) ▾

Select a different benchmark

Areas: **All in East Midlands region (statistical)** | All in England

Display: **Table** | Table and chart

Show 99.8% CI values

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	-	-	11.6	11.3	12.0
East Midlands region (statistical)	-	-	12.5	11.3	13.7
Nottingham	-	-	18.2	14.3	22.1
North Northamptonshire	-	-	14.8	10.5	19.0
Leicester	-	-	14.6	10.3	18.9
Lincolnshire	-	-	14.2	10.4	18.1
West Northamptonshire	-	-	13.8	9.5	18.2
Derbyshire	-	-	12.0	8.8	15.1
Derby	-	-	10.5	7.2	13.7
Nottinghamshire	-	-	10.0	7.4	12.5
Leicestershire	-	-	9.5	6.7	12.2
Rutland	-	-	4.6	1.0	8.2

Source: OHID, based on Office for National Statistics data
[Indicator Definitions and Supporting Information](#)

You can choose to view areas within your chosen group, or all areas in England ranked. This can be helpful if you want to know where you sit nationally, for example in the worst 10 or best 10 areas in the country.

Sort the areas alphabetically, by count, or by value in ascending or descending order

A bar chart view is shown with each bar coloured according to how the value compares to the selected benchmark (England in this case). You can change the benchmark by clicking the blue 'benchmark' link; sometimes you might prefer to benchmark against the region, for example.

Menti Quiz 2

3. Are there any caveats for the data on smoking prevalence in adults?

Answer: **Yes, there are caveats**

Public Health Outcomes Framework

Geography

Search area

Search for area [Your area lists](#)

Area type: Counties & UAs

Group type: England

Area: Nottingham

Group: England

Data view: Definitions

Topic: C. Health improvement

Indicator: C18 - Smoking Prevalence in adults (aged 18 and over) - current smokers (APS) [New data](#) Proportion - %

Indicator Definitions and Supporting Information

Indicator ID	92443
Date updated	01 October 2024 New data
Indicator	Smoking Prevalence in adults (aged 18 and over) - current smokers (APS)

Scroll down



Caveats Each eligible participant (18 years and over) in the Annual Population Survey (APS) was asked two smoking related questions;

From 2016:

1. Have you ever smoked cigarettes regularly? (yes/no)
2. And do you smoke cigarettes at all nowadays? (yes/no)

Prior to 2016:

1. Have you ever smoked a cigarette, cigar or pipe? (yes/no)
2. Do you smoke cigarettes at all nowadays? (yes/no)

From this smoking status was derived as "current", "ex-smoker" or "non-smoker". Self-reported smoking status may be prone to respondent bias.

For further details please see [here](#)

These data have not been age-standardised and, therefore, variation between area values may be a result of differences in population structure.

The numerator and denominator counts (which have been weighted to improve representativeness) are based on a sample of the population and, as such, are not true counts.

Where the estimate is based on a sample size of less than 30 there is uncertainty in these estimates.

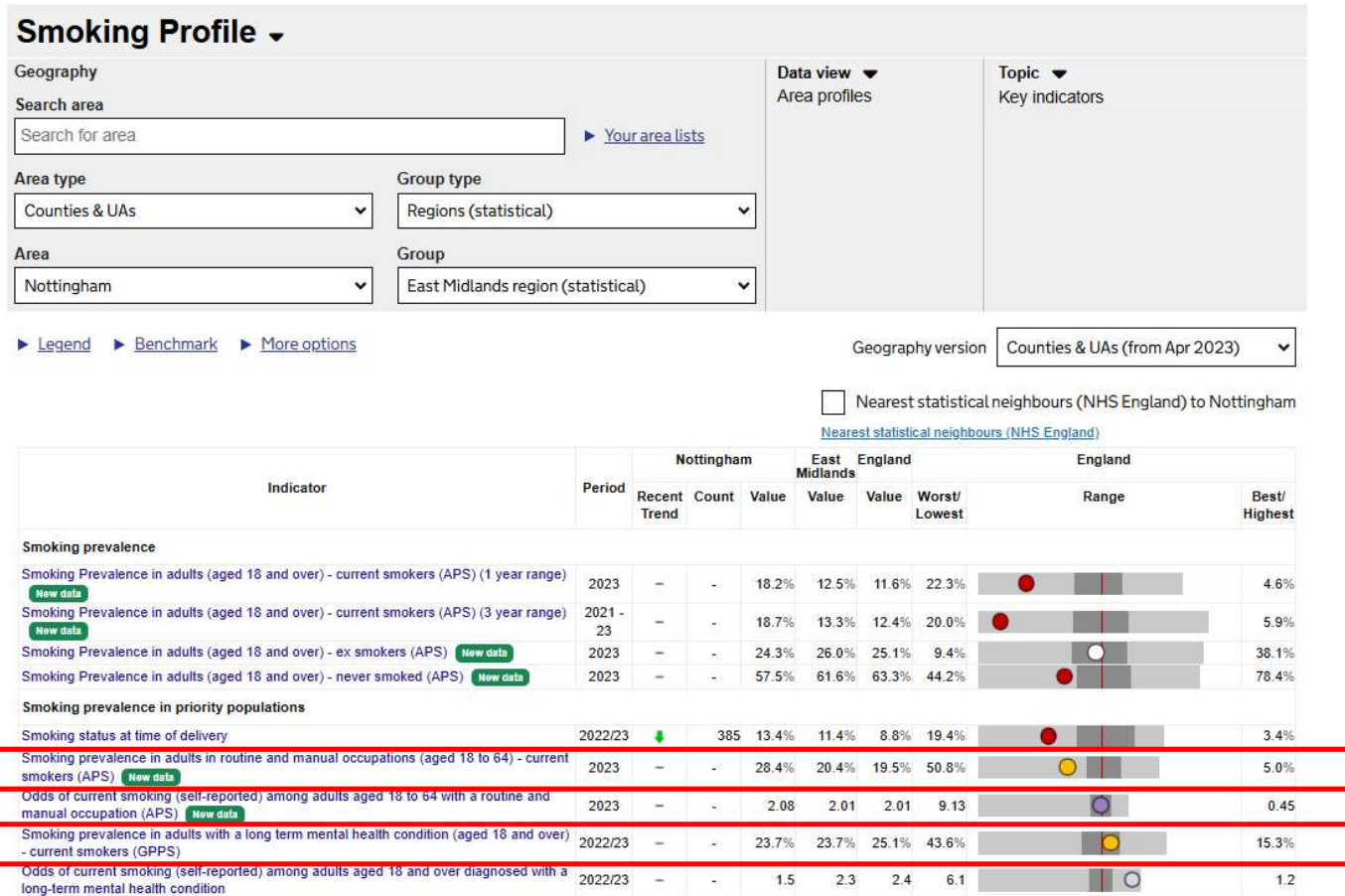
In July 2018 the confidence interval method has been modified and new confidence intervals have been applied to the entire time series. See [here](#) for further details.

1. Geography - doesn't matter
2. Topic – 'Key indicators'
3. Indicator - select 'Smoking prevalence in adults (18+) – current smokers (APS) (1 year range)'
4. Data view – select 'Definitions'
5. Scroll down to 'Caveats' section
6. **Yes, there are caveats – self-reported smoking status may be prone to respondent bias (plus a few others!)**



4. For how many indicators within the 'Key indicators' topic is Nottingham similar to England?

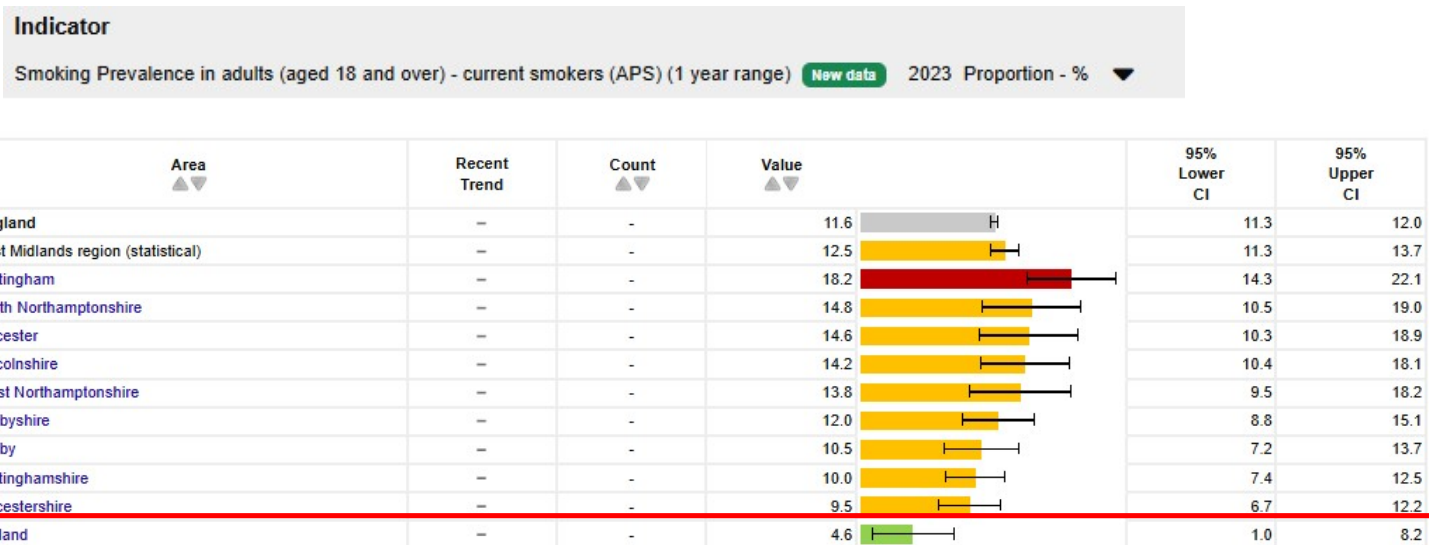
Answer: 2 indicators are similar to England (yellow dot)



- Select your geography choices **clockwise**:
 - 'Area type' - choose Counties & UAs.
 - 'Area type to group areas by' - choose Region.
 - 'Region' - East Midlands.
 - 'Area' - choose Nottingham.
- Data view - choose 'Area profiles'.
- Topic – choose 'Key Indicators'.
- Count the yellow/amber dots

5. In the East Midlands, what is the lowest adult smoking prevalence at County and UA level in 2023?

Answer: Rutland has the lowest adult smoking prevalence at 4.6%



1. Geography – leave as ‘area type’ as Counties & UAs; ‘area type to group areas by’ as Region; ‘Region’ as East Midlands
2. Topic – leave as ‘Key indicators’
3. Indicator – select ‘Key Indicators’
4. ****Indicator****- choose 'Smoking prevalence in adults (18+) – current smokers (APS) (1 year range)'
5. Data view – select ‘compare areas’

Source: OHID, based on Office for National Statistics data

[Indicator Definitions and Supporting Information](#)

Bonus tip – grouping by NHS statistical neighbours

Smoking Profile ▾

Geography

Search area
 [Your area lists](#)

Area type: Counties & UAs ▾

Group type: Regions (statistical) ▾

Area: Nottingham ▾

Group: East Midlands region (statistical) ▾

Indicator
 Smoking Prevalence in adults (aged 18 and over) - current smokers (APS) (1 year range) New data 2023 Proportion - % ▾

Legend | Benchmark | More options

Geography version: Counties & UAs (from Apr 2023) ▾

Nearest statistical neighbours (NHS England) to Nottingham
[Nearest statistical neighbours \(NHS England\)](#)

Areas: **Nottingham and neighbours** | All in England

Display: **Table** | Table and chart

Show 99.8% CI values

Area	Recent Trend	Neighbour Rank	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	-	-	-	11.6	11.3	12.0
Neighbours average	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nottingham	-	-	-	18.2	14.3	22.1
Barking and Dagenham	-	9	-	16.8	11.2	22.4
Salford	-	6	-	15.4	10.7	20.2
Luton	-	8	-	14.7	11.2	18.3
Leicester	-	3	-	14.6	10.3	18.9
Birmingham	-	2	-	14.5	11.0	18.0
Southampton	-	10	-	14.2	10.4	18.0
Liverpool	-	11	-	12.6	8.3	16.8
Manchester	-	4	-	11.9	7.7	16.0
Hillingdon	-	15	-	11.8	4.9	18.7
Reading	-	12	-	11.8	7.9	15.7

You can compare your chosen area with other statistically similar areas at the same geography level. This uses the NHS England nearest statistical neighbours groupings and allows you to compare your selected area to other areas that are considered similar in characteristics such as population demographics and deprivation, amongst other things.

Tick the box that says ‘nearest statistical neighbours (NHS England) to [area name]’. Remember to untick the box when you want to exit the nearest neighbours view.

Bonus tip – grouping by deprivation deciles

Smoking Profile ▾

Geography

Search area
 [▶ Your area lists](#)

Area type
 Counties & UAs ▾

Area
 Nottingham ▾

Group type
 Depriv. deciles (IMD2019, 4/23) ▾

Group
 Most deprived decile (IMD2019) ▾

Indicator
 Smoking Prevalence in adults (aged 18 and over) - current smokers (APS) (1 year range) New data 2023 Proportion - % ▾

▶ [Legend](#) ▶ [Benchmark](#) ▶ [More options](#)

Geography version ▾

Nearest statistical neighbours (NHS England) to Nottingham
[Nearest statistical neighbours \(NHS England\)](#)

Areas **All in Most deprived decile (IMD2019)** All in England Display **Table** Table and chart

[Show 99.8% CI values](#)

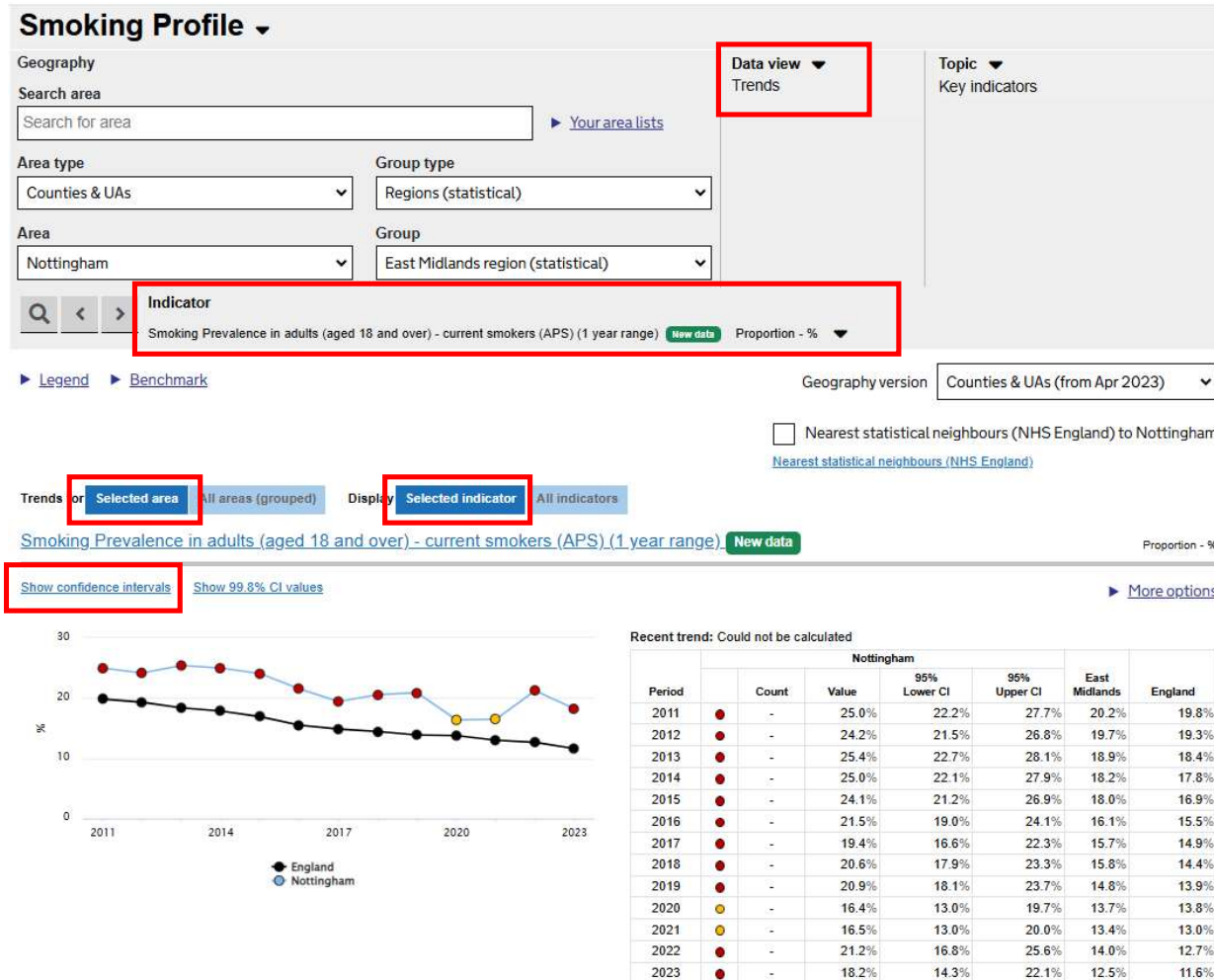
Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	-	-	11.6	11.3	12.0
Most deprived decile (IMD2019)	-	-	14.6	13.4	15.8
Blackpool	-	-	20.6	16.2	25.1
Middlesbrough	-	-	18.6	12.3	24.9
Nottingham	-	-	18.2	14.3	22.1
Sandwell	-	-	17.7	12.6	22.9

You can also compare your chosen area with others at the same geography level and which fall in the same national deprivation decile (using the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)). This is an alternative to NHS England nearest statistical neighbours groupings.

Change the Area type to group areas by to 'Depriv. Deciles' and then choose which area you wish to compare.

Demo 3

Trends (1)



The Trend view provides a line chart for all available time points for the selected indicator and geography, alongside the benchmark area (in this case England, black line).

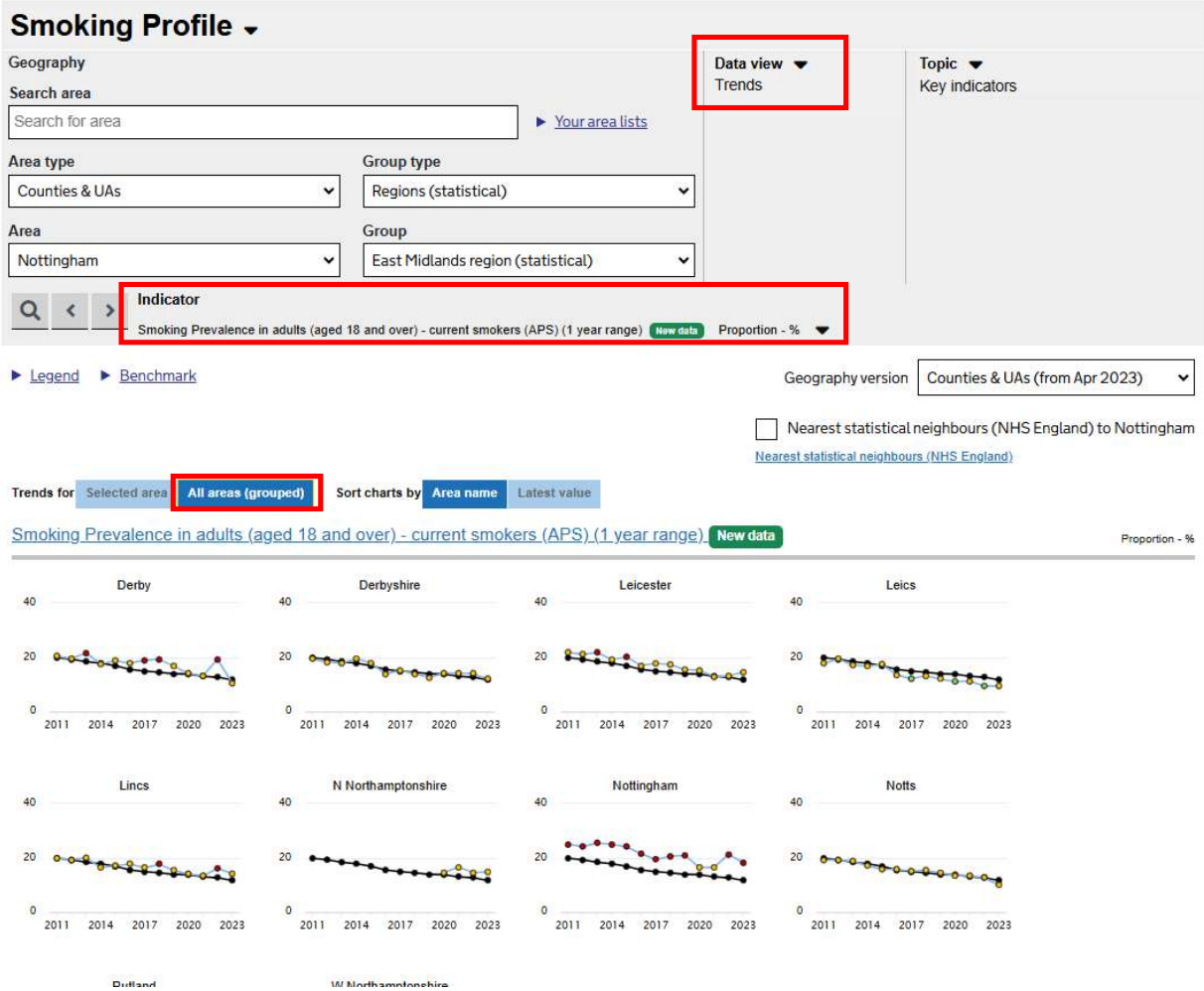
Individual time points are coloured to reflect how they compare statistically with the benchmark area.

A table of values and confidence intervals is also provided.

Confidence intervals can be added to the chart by clicking 'show confidence intervals'.

Selecting the 'All indicators' option in the 'Display' section will show trend charts and tables one above the other for each indicator within the selected topic.

Trends (2)



If you select the 'All areas (grouped)' option you can view small trend charts for each area within the selected grouping area (in this case each County & UA in East Midlands). Individual time points are coloured to reflect how they compare statistically with the benchmark area (England).

Inequalities (1)

The Inequalities view allows investigation of differences between certain population groups for the selected indicator

Smoking Profile

Geography: Search area [Search for area] [Your area lists](#)

Area type: Counties & UAs | Group type: Regions (statistical)

Area: Nottingham | Group: East Midlands region (statistical)

Indicator: Smoking Prevalence in adults (aged 18 and over) - current smokers (APS) (1 year range) [Now data](#) Proportion - %

Display: **Single time period** Trends Inequalities for **England** Nottingham [Show confidence intervals](#)

2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 **2023**

Male: 13.4
Female: 9.9

Partition data by:

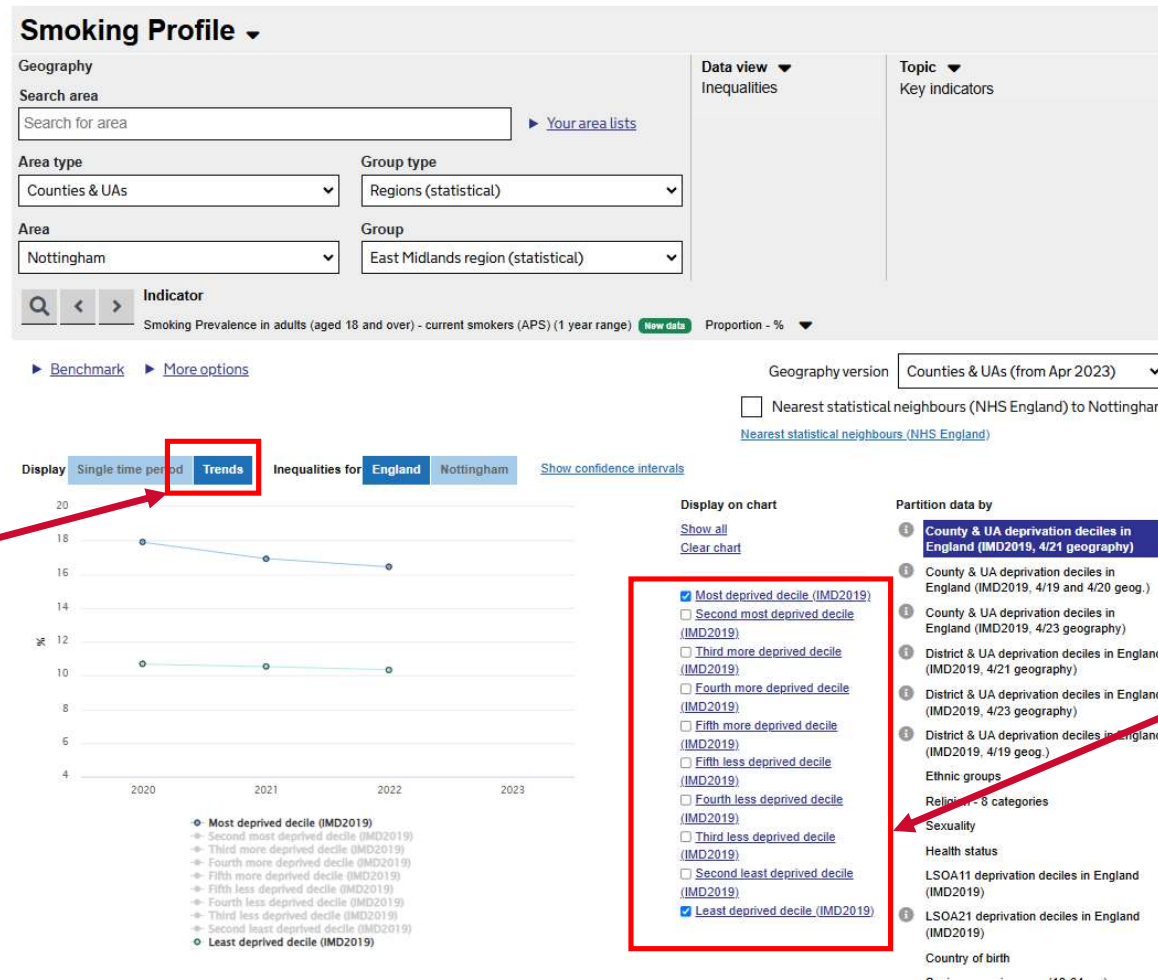
- County & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019, 4/21 geography)
- County & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019, 4/19 and 4/20 geog.)
- County & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019, 4/23 geography)
- District & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019, 4/21 geography)
- District & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019, 4/23 geography)
- District & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019, 4/19 geog.)
- Ethnic groups
- Religion - 8 categories
- Sexuality
- Health status
 - LSOA11 deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019)
 - LSOA21 deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019)
- Country of birth

Select required time period (light blue are available time periods, dark blue the selected time period)

Can select single time period or trends

Choose how you want to partition the data

Inequalities (2)



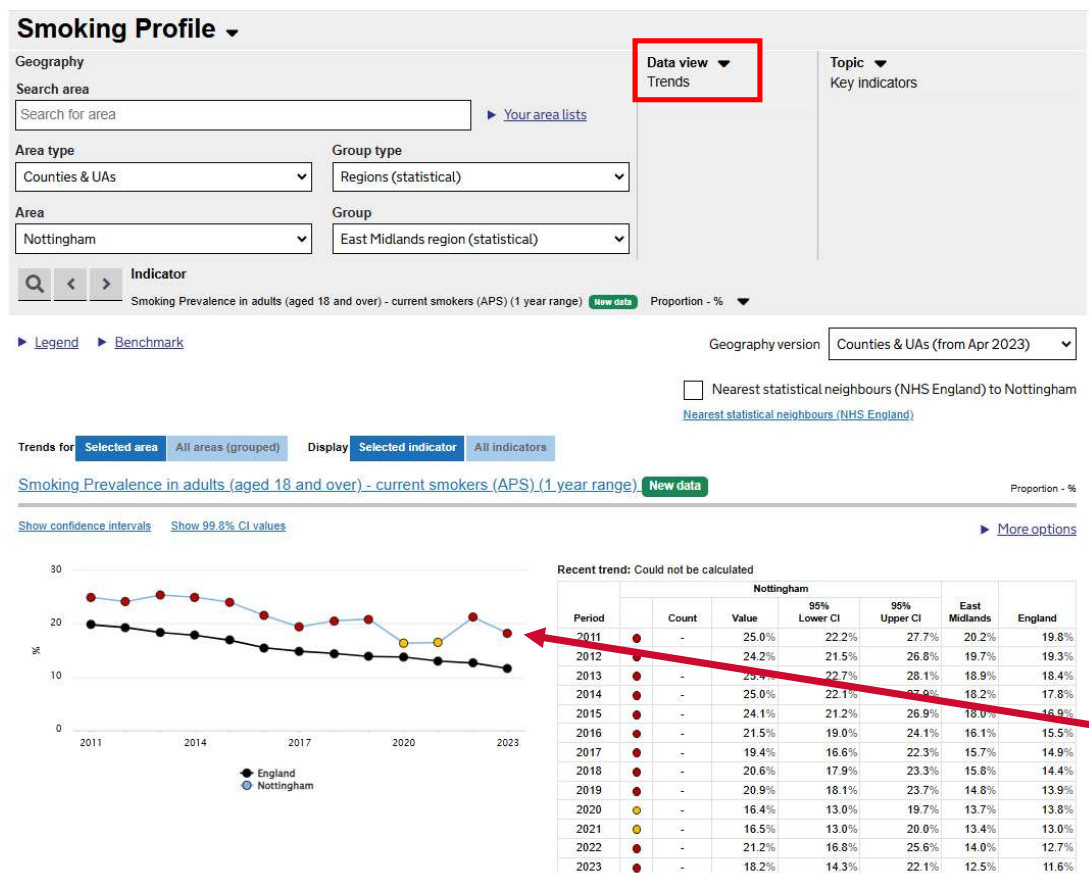
Selecting 'Trends' provides a line chart for the available time periods

Choose which lines to include by selecting/deselecting the options. Here we are just showing the most and least deprived deciles.

Menti Quiz 3

6. How does Nottingham's smoking prevalence in adults compare to England between 2011 and 2023?

Answer: Sometimes higher, sometimes similar



1. Geography – leave as ‘area type’ as Counties & UAs; ‘area type to group areas by’ as Region; ‘Region’ as East Midlands and ‘Area’ as Nottingham
2. Topic – leave as ‘Key Indicators’
3. Indicator – select ‘Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS) (1 year range)’
4. Data view – select ‘Trends’
5. The trend for Nottingham has sometimes been higher than England (red dots) and sometimes similar to England (yellow dots).

7. Look at the adult smoking prevalence for males in Nottingham in 2023. Is it higher, lower or similar compared to females?

Answer: Adult smoking prevalence in 2022 in Nottingham is statistically similar in males (22.4%) and females (14.8%). The confidence intervals of the bars overlap

1. Geography - Nottingham
2. Topic - leave as 'Key Indicators'
3. Indicator - select 'Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS) (1 year range)'
4. Data view - select 'Inequalities'
5. Time period above the chart – select '2023'
6. On right side under 'Partition data by', select the last option 'Sex'
7. Toggle on the 'show confidence intervals' option to see the bars – they are overlapping, so there is no significant difference



Indicator search

Department of Health & Social Care | Fingertips | Public health profiles

Home | Guidance | Profiles | Health trends in England | Further analytical tools | API | Contact us

Home

Geography

Search area: [Your area lists](#)

Area type: | Group type:

Area: | Group:

[Show me the profiles these indicators are from](#)

[Legend](#) | [Benchmark](#) | [More options](#)

Geography version:

Nearest statistical neighbours (NHS England) to Nottingham

[Nearest statistical neighbours \(NHS England\)](#)

Indicator	Period	Nottingham				England			
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Worst	Range	Best		
Cancer screening coverage: breast cancer	2023	↓	17,517	61.8%	66.2%*	34.3%	78.9%		
Under 75 mortality rate from breast cancer (Female)	2020 - 22	—	68	21.1	18.3	24.7	11.6		
Breastfeeding prevalence at 6 to 8 weeks - current method	2022/23	↑	1,603	*	49.2%*	-	-		
Baby's first feed breastmilk (previous method)	2018/19	—	2,185	58.7%	67.4%	43.6%	98.7%		
Baby's first feed breastmilk	2020/21	—	700	63.3%	71.7%	1.3%	98.6%		
Mortality rate from breast cancer, all ages (Female)	2020 - 22	—	118	33.5	31.3	41.0	21.4		

Click the magnifying glass to use the search box
Alternatively, you can use the search box on the homepage.

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Fingertips
Fingertips is a large public health data collection. Data is organised into themed profiles.

Search for indicators

Public health profiles
These profiles provide collections of indicators covering a range of public health topics. They have been developed to show local area data alongside relevant comparators.
[View all public health profiles](#)

Health trends in England
Health trends in England summarises key information about the health of people in England and how it has changed over time. It is intended to provide an overview for the public in an accessible way.
[View health trends in England](#)

If you're interested in indicators for a certain topic but are not sure which profile they would be in, you can use the 'Search for indicators' box. This will return an Area Profile view of all related indicators for the area type you currently have selected. In this case we've searched for "breast" and it has returned indicators for breast cancer screening and breast feeding.

Useful information

OHID Statistics Webpage: [Statistics at OHID - Office for Health Improvement and Disparities](#)

Join our 'Public Health Intelligence Online' workspace on FutureNHS for regular updates and information
<https://future.nhs.uk/PHIOnline/>

Contact us at publichealthinfocus@dhsc.gov.uk

