



Refugees, Asylum Seekers & Migrants Data Dictionary

Introduction

What is a data dictionary?

In November 2008, Professor Sir Michael Marmot was asked by the then Secretary of State for Health to chair an independent review to propose the most effective evidence-based strategies for reducing health inequalities in England from 2010.

The review produced the report 'Fair Society, Healthy Lives' which proposed a cradle-to-grave approach to reduce inequalities, commonly referred to as the Life Course Framework. This broke down people's lives into a number of different life phases.

It concluded that, to have a significant impact on health inequalities, action needs to be taken on six policy objectives. These policy objectives are listed below against their applicable life phase and focus area:

Policy Objective:	Life Phase:	Focus Area:
Give every child the best start in life.	Starting Well	Pre-Natal - Pre-School
Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives.	Developing Well	School
Create fair employment and good work for all.	Working Well	Training and Employment
Ensure a healthy standard of living for all.	Living Well	Family
Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities.	Living Well	Community
Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention.	Ageing Well	Retirement

This document has been created to support projects that work with Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Recent Migrants. It is a synthesis of a number of the existing Inside Outcomes data dictionaries.

How does the data dictionary work?

The measures defined in this dictionary work with a preventative model of support. One of the most effective methods of measurement, when delivering preventative services, is that of risk and protective factors. The removal of risks and the addition of protective factors provides a statistical basis for evidence of impact.

The definitions in this dictionary result from the analysis of the relevant national outcome frameworks, programmes and clinical guidelines. These have then been combined to form a single document listing measures that are relevant to the Social Prescribing programmes.

For each measure there is a definition (taken from one or more of the source documents), an explanation of why the measure is recorded, a description of the data that is collected and the survey point(s) at which the data is recorded. There is also a separate table showing which framework or policy records the measure.

The dictionary is separated into three areas of risk: Personal Circumstances, Lifestyle and Behaviour, and finally, Status.

Personal Circumstances - related to the factor(s) that are relevant to the support people need. Personal circumstances are non-clinical factors that are likely to have an adverse effect on health. Many of these types of risk are unchangeable or may take a long time to resolve.

For example: Social isolation is a personal circumstance. Being socially isolated can cause stress and anxiety, increased risk of misusing alcohol or substances, and increased visits to the GP or Accident and Emergency.

Lifestyle and Behavioural factors - something that increases the likelihood of a poor long-term health outcome. These will form the basis of the support provided and are able to be reduced with the right support and services. The removal of this type of risk can be achieved in a shorter period.

For example: smoking is a lifestyle and behavioural factor that increases the risk of heart, lung and respiratory disease.

Status - the result of a lifestyle and behavioural factor. The removal or reduction of these risks is likely to be a long-term outcome.

For example: A person who has been diagnosed as pre-diabetic as a result of poor lifestyle and behavioural factor(s) now has 'pre-diabetic' as a status, however the focus of support will be on the removal and reduction of the lifestyle and behaviour issues.

The data dictionary is a shared reference document that describes what should be recorded. This is because it is important that everybody who collects the data has the same understanding of what is being collected.

The measures to be recorded are taken from the following frameworks:

Organisation:	Framework Title:
Cabinet Office	<u>Digital Inclusion Strategy</u>
Department of Health	<u>A framework for sexual health in England</u>
Department of Health	<u>Adult Social Care Outcome Framework</u>
Department of Health	<u>Healthy Child Programme</u>
Department of Health	<u>Improving Outcomes and Supporting Transparency</u>
Department of Health	<u>NHS Outcome Framework</u>
Department of Health	<u>No Health Without Mental Health</u>
Department of Skills and Business	<u>Impact of Future Learning</u>
Department of Work and Pensions	<u>Social Justice Outcomes Framework</u>
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence	<u>PH24: Alcohol use disorders</u> <u>CG113: Generalised anxiety disorders</u> <u>CG110: Pregnancy and complex factors</u> <u>PH17: Physical Activity</u> <u>QS23: Drug Disorders in Adults</u> <u>CG127: Hypertension</u> <u>CG178 Psychosis Prevention</u> <u>CG43: Obesity</u> <u>PH38: Guidelines for vulnerable groups</u> <u>QS34: Self-harm</u>
NHS England	<u>CCG Improvement & Assessment Framework</u>
HM Government	<u>Integrated Communities Strategy</u>
HM Government	<u>Preventing Suicide in England</u>
Skills Funding Agency	<u>New Language Requirements</u>

Refugee, Migrant & Asylum Seeker – Example Risk Map

Personal circumstances	Behaviour	Status
<p>Current Score : C Score on assessment : C Highest Score : C</p>	<p>Current Score : 1 Score on assessment : 1 Highest Score : 1</p>	<p>Current Score : 1 Score on assessment : 1 Highest Score : 1</p>
<p>Accommodation</p> <p>Housing - homeless Assign UNASSIGNED The client has nowhere to live: someone is not homeless if they are in temporary accommodation</p> <p>Housing - temporary accommodation Assign UNASSIGNED The client is living in temporary accommodation, this includes hostel accommodation, sofa surfing, or short-term arrangements outside the family</p> <p style="background-color: #ff4500; color: white; padding: 5px;">Housing - unsuitable housing Resolve ASSIGNED Delete The client feels they are living in unsuitable accommodation, this might be because it is unsafe, unsanitary, overcrowded, in disrepair or at risk of domestic abuse.</p>	<p>Alcohol</p> <p>Alcohol Assign UNASSIGNED The client is drinking more than the recommended units of alcohol per week on average: 14 units for both women and men, 4 units for pregnant women</p> <p>Employability</p> <p>Not Engaged in a Work Focussed Activity Assign UNASSIGNED Client who is not currently engaged in a work focused activity</p> <p>Exercise</p> <p>Physically inactive Assign UNASSIGNED The client is doing less than 30 minutes of moderately intense physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more</p>	<p>Crime</p> <p>Victim of Violent Crime Assign UNASSIGNED The client has been a victim of violent crime (including sexual violence)</p> <p>General health</p> <p>Access to Testing Assign UNASSIGNED Client has not been offered testing for hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV and referral to service if positive.</p> <p>Mental health</p> <p>Diagnosed mental health condition Assign UNASSIGNED Client has a diagnosed mental health condition</p> <p>Stress and Anxiety Assign UNASSIGNED The client reports excessive worry about a number of different events associated with heightened tension. These have been present for at least 6 months and have significant impact on their lives</p> <p style="background-color: #ff4500; color: white; padding: 5px;">Phobia & Fear Resolve ASSIGNED Delete Phobia & Fear – Clients who have developed phobias due to Domestic Abuse e.g. agoraphobia, OCD, Eating Disorder</p> <p>Low wellbeing Assign UNASSIGNED The client has a low sense of wellbeing, as indicated by their result on either SWEMWBS, WEMWBS or the ONS Measuring National Well-being Programme</p>
<p>Environment</p> <p>Outdoor spaces Assign UNASSIGNED The client reports that they have not taken a visit to the natural environment for health or exercise over the previous seven days</p> <p>Noise Assign UNASSIGNED The client reports that excessive noise is having an adverse effect on their health. 'Noise' includes environmental, neighbour, and neighbourhood</p> <p style="background-color: #ff4500; color: white; padding: 5px;">Environment - Community safety Resolve ASSIGNED Delete The client reports that they do not feel safe in their own home or their community</p>	<p>General health</p> <p>Reported Self Harm Assign UNASSIGNED Children or young people (aged 8 years and older) and adults who have carried out an act of self-poisoning or self-injury, irrespective of motivation</p> <p style="background-color: #ff4500; color: white; padding: 5px;">Independence Resolve ASSIGNED Delete Adults who lack the confidence and access to use the internet.</p> <p>Language</p> <p>Difficulty in Understanding English Assign UNASSIGNED Client reports that they have difficulty speaking, reading, writing or understanding English</p> <p>Smoking</p> <p>Smoking Assign UNASSIGNED The client smoked cigarettes in the last week, regardless of number per day</p> <p>Substance misuse</p> <p>Substance misuse Assign UNASSIGNED The client regularly uses intoxicants (excluding alcohol) to an extent where physical dependence or harm is a risk</p> <p>Wellbeing</p> <p>Low confidence and self esteem Assign UNASSIGNED Client who reports that they lack confidence to undertake training and gain employment</p>	<p>Qualifications</p> <p>No qualifications Assign UNASSIGNED Client who does not hold a Regulated Qualification that is recognised by Ofqual</p> <p>Highest qualification - Entry Level Assign UNASSIGNED Client whose highest qualification is a Regulated Qualification at Entry Level, as recognised by Ofqual</p>
<p>Financial hardship</p> <p>Financial hardship Assign UNASSIGNED Client who self-discloses that they have unmanaged debt, rent arrears, or low income</p>		
<p>General health</p> <p>Access to psychological interventions Assign UNASSIGNED Client has not been offered appropriate psychosocial interventions.</p>		
<p>Independence</p> <p>Recent arrival to the UK Assign UNASSIGNED Client has moved to the UK within the last 12 months</p>		
<p>Safeguarding</p> <p>Vulnerable adult Assign UNASSIGNED The client meets the criteria for a vulnerable adult</p>		
<p>Social isolation</p> <p>Social isolation Assign UNASSIGNED Client who is socially isolated or lonley</p>		

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Personal Circumstances

Personal circumstances are measures of socio-economic factors that are present in a person's life. These can be quite profound factors that have an impact on a person's ability to manage health lifestyle choices or even to make changes that can change clinical factors.

Measure: Access to Psychological Interventions

Definition:	Client has not been offered appropriate psychosocial interventions.
Reason for Collecting:	Psychosocial interventions can improve the therapeutic relationship between the keyworker and a person with a drug use disorder or wider psycho-social need. This can help to improve motivation, participation in treatment, the likelihood of recovery and prevention of relapse.
Data Collected:	Number of clients who report that they have not been offered access to appropriate psychological interventions.

Outcome Framework:

NICE Guidance
CCG Improvement and Assessment Framework
No Health Without Mental Health

Reference:

[QS23, CG178](#)
[Reference](#)
[Reference](#)

Measure Environment - Community Safety

<p>Definition:</p>	<p>Adults who do not feel safe in their communities or homes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People who do not feel very or fairly safe walking alone in their local area during the day. 2. People who do not feel very or fairly safe walking alone in their local area after dark. 3. People who do not feel very or fairly safe being alone in their own homes at night. 4. People who do not feel as adequately safe/as safe as they would like. 5. People who do not feel safe at all.
<p>Reason for Collecting:</p>	<p>Perception of safety is an important factor in helping people, particularly older people to avoid social isolation, increase activity and maintain their independence.</p> <p>This indicator will encourage good links between public health and other parts of local government (eg. the police) to encourage Health and Wellbeing Boards and public health professionals to consider perceptions of safety as key to improving health and well-being.</p>
<p>Data Collected:</p>	<p>The numbers of adults who do not feel safe in their communities or homes</p>

Outcome Framework:

Reference:

Adult Social Care Outcome Framework

[4A](#)

Tackling Obesities: Future Choices

[Reference](#)

Integrated Communities Strategy

[Reference](#)

Measure: Environment - Noise

Definition:	Clients who self-report that their health and wellbeing is adversely affected by exposure to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Noise • Neighbour Noise • Neighbourhood Noise
Reason for Collecting:	There are a number of direct and indirect links between exposure to noise and health outcomes such as stress, heart attacks and other health issues. Furthermore, there is clear evidence that exposure to noise is a key determinant of quality of life and well-being.
Data Collected:	Number of clients who self-report that their health and wellbeing is adversely affected by exposure to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Noise • Neighbour Noise • Neighbourhood Noise

Outcome Framework:**Reference:**

Public Health Outcome Framework

[1.14](#)**Measure: Environment - Outdoor Space**

Definition:	Clients report that they have not spent reasonable time outdoors other than routine shopping trips or their own garden.
Reason for Collecting:	Inclusion of this indicator is recognition of the significance of accessible outdoor space as a wider determinant of public health. There is strong evidence to suggest that outdoor spaces have a beneficial impact on physical and mental well-being and cognitive function through both physical access and use.
Data Collected:	Number of clients who self-report a limited time spent outdoors.

Outcome Framework:**Reference:**

Public Health Outcome Framework

[1.16](#)

Integrated Communities Strategy

[Reference](#)

Measure Financial Hardship

<p>Definition</p>	<p>The client reports that their household are on a low income (60% of average wages before housing costs) Indicators are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The family cannot afford a number of food and clothing items 2. They claim Job Seekers Allowance, Employment Support Allowance or Income Support 3. They have required fuel costs that are above average or, were they to spend that amount, it would leave them with a residual income below the fuel poverty line. 4. They have unmanaged debt; this includes rent arrears
<p>Reason for collecting</p>	<p>Clients may be perceived to be in a 'benefits trap' where they are unable to earn enough to equal or exceed their current rate of benefit. Recent legislation has capped benefits resulting in increased need to obtain employment. Many clients may find the cost of training and work-focused activity difficult to manage.</p>
<p>Data collected</p>	<p>Number of clients who self-disclose that they have unmanaged debt, rent arrears or low income.</p>

Outcome Framework

Reference

Public Health Outcomes Framework

1.1, 1.17

Social Justice Outcomes Framework

KI-4

Measure: Housing - Homeless

Definition:	<p>You may be legally homeless if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. You've no legal right to live in accommodation anywhere in the world.2. You can't get into your home - eg. your landlord has locked you out. It's not reasonable to stay in your home - eg. risk of violence or abuse.3. You're forced to live apart from your family or people you normally live with because there's no suitable accommodation for you.4. You're living in very poor conditions - eg. overcrowding. <p>If you're legally homeless, your council must provide you with help – this could range from giving advice to arranging accommodation. The amount of help they give you will depend on things like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If you became homeless through no fault of your own• If you're eligible for assistance• If you're in priority need
Reason for Collecting:	Being homeless is an indication of social risk. This has implications for financial status.
Data Collected:	Number of people who are homeless and not living in temporary accommodation provided by their local authority.

Outcome Framework:

Reference:

Public Health Outcome Framework

1.15i

Social Justice Outcome Framework

KI-1

Measure: Housing - Temporary Accommodation

Definition:	Temporary accommodation includes sofa-surfing, hostel accommodation and short-term arrangements as a non-dependent.
Reason for Collecting:	Living in temporary accommodation is an indication of social risk. It often leads to a period of financial crisis for someone as benefits will usually be delayed.
Data Collected:	Number of clients who are living in temporary accommodation as defined above.

Outcome Framework:

Reference:

Public Health Outcome Framework	1.15ii
Healthy Child Programme: Pregnancy and the First Five Years	HCP - P17
Social Justice Outcome Framework	KI-1

Measure: Housing - Unsuitable Accommodation

Definition:	Accommodation is self-declared unsuitable by the client.
Reason for Collecting:	Unsuitable accommodation might include housing repairs or overcrowding. Typically, this will have an adverse effect on the client and the wider family's physical and mental health.
Data Collected:	Does the client feel that they are living in unsuitable accommodation? This might be because it is unsafe, unsanitary, overcrowded or in disrepair.

Outcome Framework:

Reference:

Public Health Outcome Framework	1.15i
Healthy Child Programme: Pregnancy and the First Five Year	HCP – P17
Social Justice Outcome Framework	KI-1
Integrated Communities Strategy	Reference

Measure **Recent Arrival to the UK**

Definition	People who moved to the UK within the previous 12 months 1. Recent migrants 2. Asylum seekers 3. Refugees
Reason for collecting	People who are recent migrants, asylum seekers or refugees, or who have difficulty reading or speaking English, may not make full use of health and wellbeing services. This may be because of unfamiliarity with the health service, because they find it hard to communicate with healthcare staff or because their arrival status restricts that services they can access.
Data collected	Number of people who moved to the UK within the previous 12 months

Outcome Framework:

Reference:

NICE Guidance

[CG110 PH38](#)

Measure: **Social Isolation - Loneliness**

Definition:	An adult is considered to be socially isolated if they have no support from either a partner, family or a friend. The client reports that they do not have as much social contact as they would like.
Reason for Collecting:	Social isolation may be a trigger for mental ill-health problems, reduction in physical activity and the inability to access services. Social isolation is all considered an indicator for higher risk of suicide.
Data Collected:	Number of adults who define themselves as socially isolated or lonely.

Outcome Framework:

Reference:

Public Health Outcome Framework

[1.18](#)

Adult Social Care Outcome Framework

[1L](#)

Preventing Suicide in England

[Reference](#)

WHO - Preventing Suicide - A Global Imperative

[Reference](#)

Measure: Vulnerable Adult

Definition:	<p>A “vulnerable adult” is aged 18 or over; receives or may need community care services because of a disability, age or illness; and who is/or may be unable to take care of themselves or protect themselves against significant harm or exploitation.</p> <p>“A person lacks capacity in relation to a matter if, at the material time, he is unable to make a decision for himself (in relation to the matter) because of an impairment of, or disturbance in the functioning of, the mind or brain.” [Definition of a ‘vulnerable adult’ from the Mental Capacity Act, 2005]</p>
Reason for Collecting:	<p>Vulnerable people are at particular risk of being able to access important services that can improve their mental and physical wellbeing.</p> <p>In addition, vulnerable people are at greater risk of being victims of abuse and violence.</p>
Data Collected:	Number of clients who meet the criteria for being a vulnerable adult.

Outcome Framework:

Reference

Adult Social Care Outcome Framework

4B

Behavioural Factors

These are issues that increase the likelihood of a poor long-term health outcome. These will form the basis of the support provided and are able to be reduced with the right support and services. The removal of this type of risk can be achieved in a shorter period.

Measure: Alcohol Misuse

Definition:	Clients who regularly exceed the advised maximum amount of alcohol. For both men and women: 2 - 3 units per day (guideline: <14 units per week)
Reason for Collecting:	Alcohol consumption is a contributing factor to hospital admissions and deaths from a diverse range of conditions. Alcohol can be a contributory factor to falls in older people. As the metabolic rate slows down with ageing the effect of alcohol is greater.
Data Collected:	The number of clients who regularly exceed the advised maximum amount of alcohol units per day.

Outcome Framework:

Reference:

NICE Guidance	<u>CG110</u> , <u>CG45</u> , <u>CG100</u> , <u>PH24</u> , <u>CG127</u>
Public Health Outcome Framework	<u>2.1</u> , <u>2.15</u>
Social Justice Outcome Framework	<u>K15</u>
Healthy Child Programme: Pregnancy and the First Five Years	<u>HCP – P17</u> <u>HCP – P45</u>

Measure **Difficulty in Understanding English**

Definition	Self-reported indicator whereby the client says they have difficulty with reading, writing or speaking English
Reason for collecting	Having a difficulty in understanding English can lead to social isolation and make it more difficult for a client to access services on their own.
Data collected	Number of people who self-report having difficulties with reading, writing or speaking English

Outcome Framework

Reference

NICE Guidance	CG110 CG62
Healthy Child Programme: Pregnancy and the First Five Years	HCP – P17
Integrated Communities Strategy	Reference
BIS - Skills Funding Statement 2012 - 2015	Reference

Measure: **Lack of Skills and Access to IT**

Definition:	Adults who lack the confidence and access to use the internet.
Reason for Collecting:	Being digitally capable can make a significant difference to individuals and organisations day to day. For individuals, this can mean cutting household bills, finding a job, or maintaining contact with distant friends and relatives. Reducing digital exclusion can help address many wider equality, social, health and wellbeing issues such as isolation. 81% of people over 55 say being online makes them feel part of modern society and less lonely.
Data Collected:	Number of adults who lack the confidence and access to use the internet.

Outcome Framework:

Reference:

Digital Inclusion Strategy	Reference
Digital Inclusion for Health and Social Care	Reference

Measure **Low Confidence and Self-Esteem**

Definition	Clients that report low self-esteem and lack confidence.
Reason for collecting	<p>Low confidence and self-esteem is widely reported to be associated with low educational attainment and non-participation in training and learning affecting the ability to obtain employment and manage health conditions. Improving self-esteem and confidence supports people to increase personal responsibility and is a key element in the prevention of mental illness and increasing wellbeing.</p> <p>Confidence and esteem is particularly important for young people as half of all mental health problems are already present in adolescence.</p>

Outcome Framework:

Reference:

No Health Without Mental Health

[Reference](#)

Positive for Youth

[Reference](#)

Measure **Not Engaged in a Work Focused Activity**

Definition	Work focused activity can encompass a range of activities that help a client obtain or retain a work position. They include, but are not restricted to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Skills development and training• Work trials• Volunteering• Work placement• Employability and Personal Development programmes• English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) programmes• Non-accredited courses
Reason for collecting	Clients who are not undertaking work focused activity are reducing their chances of obtaining or retaining employment
Data collected	Number of clients who are not currently engaged in a work focused activity

Outcome Framework**Reference**

No Health Without Mental Health

[Reference](#)

Measure: Physical Activity - Inactive

Definition:	Adults (16+) who do less than 30 “equivalent” minutes of moderate intensity physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more. All adults should aim to be active daily. Over a week, activity should add up to at least 150 minutes (2½ hours) of moderate intensity activity in bouts of 10 minutes or more – one way to approach this is to do 30 minutes on at least 5 days a week.
Reason for Collecting:	Increasing physical activity has the potential to improve physical and mental health, reduce the risk of developing a life limiting illness and improve life expectancy
Data Collected:	Number of adults (16+) who do less than 30 “equivalent” minutes of moderate intensity physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more.

Outcome Framework:

Reference:

NICE Guidance

[PH17 CG43](#)

Public Health Outcome Framework

[2.13](#)

No Health Without Mental Health

[Reference](#)

Measure: Reported Self Harm

Definition:	Children or young people (aged 8 years and older) and adults who have carried out an act of self-poisoning or self-injury, irrespective of motivation
Reason for Collecting:	Where people have reported previous incidences of self-harm it is an indicator of potential for suicide.
Data Collected:	Number of people reporting incidences of self-harm.

Outcome Framework:**Reference**

Public Health Outcomes Framework	2.10
NICE Guidance	QS34
Preventing Suicide in England	Reference
WHO - Preventing Suicide - A Global Imperative	Reference

Measure: Smoking

Definition:	Client who smokes, regardless of number of cigarettes. Also, clients that co-habit with smokers are at increased risk of smoking related disease.
Reason for Collecting:	Smoking is a major cause of preventable morbidity and premature death, accounting for 79,100 deaths in England in 2011 and some 18 per cent of all deaths of adults aged 35 and over.
Data Collected:	Number of clients who smoke, regardless of number per day.

Outcome Framework:**Reference:**

NICE Guidance	CG62, PH14, CG127
Public Health Outcome Framework	2.3, 2.9, 2.14
Healthy Child Programme: Pregnancy and the First Five Years	HCP – P18 HCP – P22

Measure: Substance Misuse

Definition:	Adults who regularly use recreational drugs, misuse over-the-counter medications, misuse prescription medications or misuse volatile substances (such as solvents or inhalants) to an extent whereby physical dependence or harm is a risk.
Reason for Collecting:	Individuals misusing substances pose significant risks in terms of overall health and well-being, reduced life expectancy, increased blood-borne virus transmission and reduced physical and psychological health. Substance misuse can also be risk factor in increased suicide risk.
Data Collected:	Number of adults who report that they misuse substances.

Outcome Framework:**Reference:**

NICE Guidance	CG110 , NG64
Public Health Outcome Framework	2.15
Social Justice Outcome Framework	KI-5
Healthy Child Programme: Pregnancy and the First Five Years	HCP – P17 HCP – P45
No Health Without Mental Health	Reference
Preventing Suicide in England	Reference

Status

Status measures are generally more intractable issues such as clinical diagnosis or issues relating to skills and employment. These issues are likely to be heavily dependent on the resolution of things relating to healthy behaviours and socio-economic factors.

Measure: Access to Testing

Definition:	Client has not been offered testing for hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV and referral to service if positive.
Reason for Collecting:	Blood-borne viruses can cause chronic poor health and can lead to serious disease and premature death. Rates of infection with blood-borne viruses are high among people with drug use disorders, specifically those who inject drugs. Vaccination can protect against hepatitis B and carrying out testing to diagnose infection with blood-borne viruses is the first step in preventing transmission and accessing treatment.
Data Collected:	Number of clients who report they have not been offered test or referral to an appropriate service.

Outcome Framework:

NICE Guidance

Reference:

[QS23, NG60](#)

Measure **Diagnosed with a Mental Health Condition**

Definition	People who have a diagnosed mental health condition
Reason for collecting	Diagnosed mental health conditions can pose a risk for physical health and well-being as well as being a potential safeguarding issue.
Data collected	Number of people with a diagnosed mental health condition

Outcome Framework**Reference**

NICE Guidance	<u>CG45 1.1.1.1</u>
Healthy Child Programme: Pregnancy and the First Five Years	<u>HCP – P17</u>

Measure: Low Reported Wellbeing

Definition:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scoring 40 or less on the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale. 2. Scoring 16 or less on the Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale 3. Low sense of Wellbeing. 4. ONS Measuring National Well-being Programme.
Reason for Collecting:	Low sense of wellbeing is an indicator of social risk.
Data Collected:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of adults scoring 40 or less on the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale. 2. Number of people scoring 16 or less on the Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale 3. Number of adults scoring 4 measures on ONS programme. 4. Self-reported stress.

Outcome Framework:**Reference:**

Public Health Outcome Framework

[2.23](#) [2.24](#)

Healthy Child Programme: Pregnancy and the First Five Years

[HCP – P17](#)

No Health Without Mental Health

[Reference](#)**Measure: Phobia and Fear**

Definition:	Phobia & Fear – Clients who have developed phobias due to Domestic Abuse or violent crime such as torture e.g. agoraphobia, OCD, Eating Disorder
Reason for Collecting:	There is evidence that clients develop or exacerbate existing phobias or anxiety disorders as a result of domestic abuse or violent crime.
Data Collected:	The number people who are diagnosed with a social anxiety disorder

Outcome Framework:**Reference:**

NICE Guidance

[CG159](#)

Measure **Qualifications - No Qualifications**

Definition	<p>The client does not hold a Regulated Qualification that is recognised by Ofqual.</p> <p>This will include clients who hold qualifications gained abroad that have not been mapped by the United Kingdom</p>
Reason for collecting	It is important to determine a client’s highest level of qualification when supporting them into learning.
Data collected	Number of clients who do not hold a Regulated Qualification that is recognised by Ofqual.

Outcome Framework:

Reference:

Impact of Further Education Learning

[Reference](#)

Improving Lives the Future of Work Health and Disability

[Reference](#)

Measure **Qualifications - Highest qualification - Entry Level**

Definition	<p>The highest qualification held by the client is a Regulated Qualification at Entry Level, as recognised by Ofqual.</p>
Reason for collecting	It is important to determine a client’s highest level of qualification when supporting them into learning.
Data collected	Number of clients whose highest qualification is a Regulated Qualification at Entry Level, as recognised by Ofqual

Measure: Stress and Anxiety

Definition:	General Anxiety Disorder can cause a change in behaviour and the way people think and feel about things, resulting in symptoms such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Restlessness● A Sense of Dread● Feeling Constantly "On Edge"● Difficulty Concentrating● Irritability
Reason for Collecting:	Symptoms may cause withdrawal from social contact (seeing family and friends) to avoid feelings of worry and dread, and/or the inability to attend work. These actions can cause worry and increase a lack of self-esteem.
Data Collected:	Number of clients who report symptoms of general anxiety disorder.

Outcome Framework:

Reference:

NICE Guidance

[CG45](#)

Healthy Child Programme: Pregnancy and the First Five Years

[HCP – P17](#)

Measure: Victim of Violent Crime

Definition:	The client has been a victim of violent crime. This indicator includes sexual violence and abuse as a child. This indicator also includes victims of torture.
Reason for Collecting:	Public health services have an important role to play in tackling violence. Directors of Public Health, located within local authorities, will be tasked with looking widely at issues including crime reduction, violence prevention, responses to violence and reducing levels of reoffending, which can also prevent health inequalities. Violence and abuse can lead to a number of psychological problems associated with heightened suicide risk.
Data Collected:	Number of clients that state they have been a victim of violent crime, sexual violence or abuse as a child.

Outcome Framework:

Reference:

NICE Guidance	NG116
Public Health Outcome Framework	1.2ii
Preventing Suicide	Reference

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