



Suicide Prevention Data Dictionary

Introduction

What is the Suicide Prevention 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

Whilst the themes identified in the Life Course Framework cover all aspects of the population there is need for a range of more specific indicators for different services. This document is a dictionary created for work with people who are being supported by suicide prevention services.

What is this data dictionary?

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 all of the measures relevant to suicide prevention.

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 dictionary also provides links to the relevant outcome frameworks, strategy documents and guidance that can provide more rationale for why the indicator should be measured.

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

Organisation:	Framework Title:
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence	<u>CG127: Hypertension</u> <u>QS34: Self Harm</u> <u>PH24 Alcohol Use Disorders</u> <u>CG45 Antenatal and Postnatal Mental Health</u> <u>CG113 Generalised Anxiety Disorders</u>
Department of Health	<u>Improving Outcomes and Supporting Transparency</u>
Department of Health	<u>CCG Improvement and Assessment Framework</u>
Preventing Suicide in England	<u>Preventing Suicide in England</u>
Department of Work and Pensions	<u>Social Justice Outcome Framework</u>
HM Government	<u>Preventing Suicide in England</u>
HM Government	<u>Preventing Suicide in England – 2 Years On</u>
World Health Organisation	<u>Preventing Suicide – A Global Imperative</u>
Department of Health	<u>Adult Social Care Outcome Framework</u>
Department of Health	<u>No Health Without Mental Health</u>

Suicide Prevention – Example Risk Map

Personal circumstances	Behaviour	Status
<p>Current Score : 1 Score on assessment : 1 Highest Score : 1</p>	<p>Current Score : 3 Score on assessment : 3 Highest Score : 3</p>	<p>Current Score : 2 Score on assessment : 2 Highest Score : 2</p>
<p>Accommodation</p> <p>Housing - unsuitable housing Assign UNASSIGNED</p> <p>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 Resolve ASSIGNED Delete</p> <p>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>Crime</p> <p>Victim of Violent Crime Assign UNASSIGNED</p> <p>The client has been a victim of violent crime (including sexual violence)</p>
<p>Domestic abuse</p> <p>Disclosed domestic violence and abuse Assign UNASSIGNED</p> <p>Client who self-reports that they are or have been subject to domestic violence and abuse. Including physical, mental and emotional abuse.</p>	<p>Exercise</p> <p>Physically inactive Assign UNASSIGNED</p> <p>The client is doing less than 30 minutes of moderately intense physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more</p>	<p>Employment</p> <p>Long-Term Unemployed Assign UNASSIGNED</p> <p>Client has been unemployed for a consecutive period of six months or more and is not in receipt of Universal Credit or Employment Support Allowance (ESA)</p>
<p>Environment</p> <p>Environment - Community safety Resolve ASSIGNED Delete</p> <p>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 Resolve ASSIGNED Delete</p> <p>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>Recently Unemployed Resolve ASSIGNED Delete</p> <p>Client has become unemployed within the previous six months and is not in receipt of Universal Credit (UC) or Employment Support Allowance (ESA)</p>
<p>Family</p> <p>Meets the troubled family criteria Assign UNASSIGNED</p> <p>Client who lives in a household where a Troubled Family has been identified.</p>	<p>Previous Suicide Attempt Assign UNASSIGNED</p> <p>The client has attempted suicide previously</p>	<p>Family</p> <p>Experience of bereavement by suicide Assign UNASSIGNED</p> <p>The client has experienced bereavement of a family member, or friend by suicide.</p>
<p>Family and Relationship Problems Assign UNASSIGNED</p> <p>The client has experienced family and relationship problems including marital breakdown and divorce.</p>	<p>Independence</p> <p>Lack of Skills and Access to IT Assign UNASSIGNED</p> <p>Adults who lack the confidence and access to use the internet.</p>	<p>General health</p> <p>Inpatient Discharge Assign UNASSIGNED</p> <p>Client has been discharged from inpatient care in the last 3 months</p>
<p>Caring responsibility Assign UNASSIGNED</p> <p>Client is a carer who helps look after someone with a health condition</p>	<p>Language</p> <p>Difficulty in Understanding English Assign UNASSIGNED</p> <p>Client reports that they have difficulty speaking, reading, writing or understanding English</p>	<p>Mental health</p> <p>Diagnosed mental health condition Assign UNASSIGNED</p> <p>Client has a diagnosed mental health condition</p>
<p>Financial hardship</p> <p>Financial hardship Resolve ASSIGNED Delete</p> <p>Client who self-discloses that they have unmanaged debt, rent arrears, or low income</p>	<p>Substance misuse</p> <p>Substance misuse Assign UNASSIGNED</p> <p>The client regularly uses intoxicants (excluding alcohol) to an extent where physical dependence or harm is a risk</p>	<p>Stress and Anxiety Resolve ASSIGNED Delete</p> <p>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>General health</p> <p>Access to psychological interventions Resolve ASSIGNED Delete</p> <p>Client has not been offered appropriate psychosocial interventions.</p>	<p>Wellbeing</p> <p>Low confidence and self esteem Assign UNASSIGNED</p> <p>Client who reports that they lack confidence to undertake training and gain employment</p>	<p>Eating disorder Assign UNASSIGNED</p> <p>An adult or children (over the age of 8) who are diagnosed with anorexia, bulimia or binge eating</p>
<p>Safeguarding</p> <p>Vulnerable adult Assign UNASSIGNED</p> <p>The client meets the criteria for a vulnerable adult</p>		<p>Low wellbeing Assign UNASSIGNED</p> <p>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>Social isolation</p> <p>Social isolation Assign UNASSIGNED</p> <p>Client who is socially isolated or lonely</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:

Reference:

NICE Guidance

[QS23, CG178](#)

CCG Improvement and Assessment Framework

[Reference](#)

No Health Without Mental Health

[Reference](#)

Measure: Caring Responsibility

Definition:	A carer is someone who helps look after a relative who has a condition such as a disability, illness, mental health condition, or a drug or alcohol problem.
Reason for Collecting:	<p>There is a clear relationship between poor health and providing care that increases with the duration and intensity of the caring role. Those providing high levels of care are twice as likely to have poor health compared with those without caring responsibilities.</p> <p>Lack of access to replacement or respite care poses a greater risk of ill health and low wellbeing for the carer.</p>
Data Collected:	Number of clients with a caring responsibility.

Outcome Framework:**Reference:**

Adult Social Care Outcome Framework	1D
Public Health Outcome Framework	1.18
National Strategy For Carers	Reference
NHS Outcome Framework	2.4
CCG Improvement and Assessment Framework	Reference

Measure Disclosed domestic violence and abuse

<p>Definition</p>	<p>The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is: any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • psychological • physical • sexual • financial • emotional <p>Where this is historic then it will be recorded if that abuse still affects the client's life presently.</p>
<p>Reason for collecting</p>	<p>People experiencing domestic violence and abuse may experience additional physical and mental health needs as a result of abuse. In addition, people may have additional support needs during their training and early employment.</p> <p>Domestic violence and abuse are safeguarding issues where children are involved.</p>
<p>Data collected</p>	<p>Number of people who self-report that they are or have been subject to domestic violence and abuse.</p>

Outcome Framework

Reference

<p>NICE Guidance</p>	<p>PH50 CG110</p>
<p>Healthy Child Programme: Pregnancy and the First Five Years</p>	<p>HCP – P17 HCP – P45</p>
<p>Public Health Outcome Framework</p>	<p>1.11</p>
<p>Social Justice Outcome Framework</p>	<p>KI-1</p>

Measure**Environment - Community Safety**

Definition:	<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.
Reason for Collecting:	<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>
Data Collected:	The numbers of adults who do not feel safe in their communities or homes

Outcome Framework:**Reference:**

Adult Social Care Outcome Framework

[4A](#)

Tackling Obesities: Future Choices

[Reference](#)

Measure: Family and Relationship Problems

Definition:	Factors associated with increased risk of suicide include problems with relationships and family. This indicator is self-defined and includes problems such as marital breakup and divorce.
Reason for Collecting:	There is evidence that problems relating to a person's family situation can increase risk of suicide.
Data Collected:	Number of people reporting family problems in the last 12 months.

Outcome Framework:

Reference:

Preventing Suicide in England

[Reference](#)

Measure Financial Hardship

Definition	The client reports that their household are on a low income (60% of average wages before housing costs) Indicators are: <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
Reason for collecting	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.
Data collected	Number of clients who self-disclose that they have unmanaged debt, rent arrears or low income.

Outcome Framework

Reference

Public Health Outcomes Framework

[1.1, 1.17](#)

Social Justice Outcomes Framework

[KI-4](#)

Healthy Child Programme

[HCP – P17](#)

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

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 Meets the Troubled Family Criteria

Definition	<p>'Troubled families' are households who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are involved in crime and anti-social behaviour • Have children not in school • Have an adult on out of work benefits • Cause high costs to the public purse
Reason for collecting	Families who have been identified as meeting the Troubled Families criteria often have long standing problems which can lead to a cycle of disadvantage
Data collected	Number of clients who live in a household where a Troubled Family has been identified.

Outcome Framework

Reference

Working with Troubled Families

[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
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>
Data collected	Number of clients who self-report a lack confidence and self-esteem in day to day life.

Outcome Framework:

Reference:

No Health Without Mental Health

[Reference](#)

Positive for Youth

[Reference](#)

Measure: **Physical Activity - Inactive**

Definition:	<p>Adults (16+) who do less than 30 “equivalent” minutes of moderate intensity physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more.</p> <p>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.</p>
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: Previous Suicide Attempt

Definition:	A nonfatal self-directed potentially injurious behaviour with any intent to die as a result of the behaviour. A suicide attempt may or may not result in injury.
Reason for Collecting:	A previous suicide attempt is the single most important risk factor for suicide attempts in the general population.
Data Collected:	Number of people that have a previous suicide attempt.

Outcome Framework:**Reference:**

WHO - Preventing Suicide - A Global Imperative

[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: 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	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	CG45 1.1.1.1
Healthy Child Programme: Pregnancy and the First Five Years	HCP – P17

Measure: Eating Disorder

Definition:	<p>People who are diagnosed with either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anorexia: a condition in where someone refuses to eat adequate calories out of an intense and irrational fear of becoming fat. • Bulimia: a condition in where someone grossly overeats (binging) and then purges the food by vomiting or using laxatives to prevent weight gain. • Binge eating: a condition in where someone may gorge rapidly on food, but without purging.
Reason for Collecting:	The impact of a person's eating disorder on home and family life is often considerable, and family members may carry a heavy burden over a long period of time.
Data Collected:	The number people who are diagnosed with either; anorexia, bulimia or binge eating.

Outcome Framework:**Reference:**

Healthy Child Programme: Pregnancy and the First Five Years

[HCP – P50](#)
[HCP – P54](#)

NICE Guidance

[NG69](#)

No Health Without Mental Health: Delivering Better Mental Health Outcomes For People Of All Ages

[Reference](#)**Measure****Experience of bereavement by suicide**

Definition	Suicide can have a profound effect on a community. Studies have demonstrated that immediate friends and family could be at increased risk of mental health and emotional problems. This measure not only relates to family members but also friends and people within a wider social circle.
Reason for collecting	Family and friends bereaved by a suicide are at increased risk of mental health and emotional problems and may be at higher risk of suicide themselves. There may be risks of copycat suicides prompted by bereavement.
Data collected	Number of people that have experienced bereavement by suicide.

Outcome Framework**Reference**

Preventing Suicide in England

[Reference](#)

Measure**Inpatient Discharge**

Definition	Any client that has been discharged from inpatient care within the last three months.
Reason for collecting	The first 3 months post discharge are a period of high risk of suicide - particularly in the first 2 weeks. This has been linked to short last admission of less than 7 days.
Data collected	Number of people discharged from inpatient care in the last 3 months.

Outcome Framework**Reference**

Preventing Suicide in England: Two Years On

[Reference](#)**Measure****Long-Term Unemployed**

Definition	<p>The client has been unemployed for a consecutive period of six months or more and is not in receipt of Universal Credit or Employment Support Allowance (ESA).</p> <p>This includes clients who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have been sanctioned, but would otherwise receive Universal Credit or JSA • are not entitled to Universal Credit JSA
Reason for collecting	Being unemployed for a period of more than six months will make it harder for a client to find employment that it will for somebody who is recently unemployed
Data collected	Number of adults who have been unemployed for a consecutive period of six months or more and are not in receipt of Employment Support Allowance (ESA)

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 Recently Unemployed

Definition	<p>The client has become unemployed within the previous six months and is not in receipt of Universal Credit or Employment Support Allowance (ESA).</p> <p>This includes clients who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have been sanctioned, but would otherwise receive Universal Credit or ESA • are not entitled to Universal Credit or ESA
Reason for collecting	Being unemployed, even for a relatively short period of time, is a risk to becoming employed.
Data collected	Number of adults who have become unemployed within the previous six months and are not in receipt of Universal Credit or Employment Support Allowance (ESA)

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:**

Public Health Outcome Framework

[1.2ii](#)

Preventing Suicide

[Reference](#)

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