InsideOutcomes

Supported Housing
Data Dictionary

Introduction

What is the Supported Housing 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 is an additional dictionary created for specific work with people who are being supported to maintain a tenancy.

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 housing support services.

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:
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence	CG127: Hypertension PH35: Diabetes Type 2 PH25: Prevention of CVD CG43: Obesity
Department of Health	Improving Outcomes and Supporting Transparency
Department of Health	CCG Improvement & Assessment Framework
Department of Work and Pensions	Social Justice Outcomes Framework
Department of Health	A framework for sexual health in England

Supported Housing – Example Risk Map

Personal circumstances

Current Score : **C**
Score on assessment : **C**
Highest Score : **C**

Accommodation

Housing - homeless   Assign
UNASSIGNED

The client has nowhere to live: someone is not homeless if they are in temporary accommodation

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

Housing - unsuitable housing   Resolve / Delete
ASSIGNED

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.

Domestic abuse

Disclosed domestic violence and abuse   Assign
UNASSIGNED

Client who self-reports that they are or have been subject to domestic violence and abuse. Including physical, mental and emotional abuse.

Environment

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

Noise   Assign
UNASSIGNED

The client reports that excessive noise is having an adverse effect on their health. 'Noise' includes environmental, neighbour, and neighbourhood

Environment - Community safety   Assign
UNASSIGNED

The client reports that they do not feel safe in their own home or their community

Family

Caring responsibility   Assign
UNASSIGNED

Client is a carer who helps look after someone with a health condition

Financial hardship

Financial hardship   Assign
UNASSIGNED

Client who self-discloses that they have unmanaged debt, rent arrears, or low income

Independence

Recent arrival to the UK   Assign
UNASSIGNED

Client has moved to the UK within the last 12 months

Safeguarding

Vulnerable adult   Assign
UNASSIGNED

The client meets the criteria for a vulnerable adult

Social isolation

Social isolation   Assign
UNASSIGNED

Client who is socially isolated or lonley

Behaviour

Current Score : **4**
Score on assessment : **6**
Highest Score : **6**

Alcohol

Alcohol   Assign

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

Employability

Not Engaged in a Work Focussed Activity   Assign
UNASSIGNED

Client who is not currently engaged in a work focused activity

Independence

Poor management of long term conditions   Reopen
RESOLVED

The client feels unsupported or has had 2 or more unplanned admissions to hospital due to LTC

Requires help with control over daily life   Assign
UNASSIGNED

The client reports that they have some control over their daily lives but not enough

Lack of Skills and Access to IT   Assign
UNASSIGNED

Adults who lack the confidence and access to use the internet.

Language

Difficulty in Understanding English   Assign
UNASSIGNED

Client reports that they have difficulty speaking, reading, writing or understanding English

Smoking

Smoking   Resolve / Delete
ASSIGNED

The client smoked cigarettes in the last week, regardless of number per day

Substance misuse

Substance misuse   Resolve / Delete
ASSIGNED

The client regularly uses intoxicants (excluding alcohol) to an extent where physical dependence or harm is a risk

Status

Current Score : **1**
Score on assessment : **3**
Highest Score : **3**

Benefits

Long-term recipient of UC or ESA   Assign
UNASSIGNED

Client in receipt of Universal Credit (UC) or Employment Support Allowance (ESA) for more than six months

Recent recipient of UC or ESA   Assign
UNASSIGNED

Client has started to receive Universal Credit (UC) or Employment Support Allowance (ESA) within the previous six months

Employment

Long-Term Unemployed   Reopen
RESOLVED

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)

Recently Unemployed   Assign
UNASSIGNED

Client has become unemployed within the previous six months and is not in receipt of Universal Credit (UC) or Employment Support Allowance (ESA)

Independence

Frail   Assign
UNASSIGNED

The client is assessed with mild to severe frailty

Mental health

Diagnosed mental health condition   Assign
UNASSIGNED

Client has a diagnosed mental health condition

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

Low wellbeing   Resolve / Delete
ASSIGNED

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

Contents

Personal Circumstances:

Behavioural Factors:

Status Factors:

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 are have an impact on a person's ability to manage health lifestyle choices or even to make changes that can change clinical factors.

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:	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. Lack of access to replacement or respite care poses a greater risk of ill health and low wellbeing for the carer.
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
Definition	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: • psychological • physical • sexual • financial • emotional Where this is historic then it will be recorded if that abuse still affects the client's life presently.
Reason for collecting	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. Domestic violence and abuse are safeguarding issues where children are involved.
Data collected	Number of people who self-report that they are or have been subject to domestic violence and abuse.

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

Measure	Environment - Community Safety
Definition:	Adults who do not feel safe in their communities or homes: 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:	Perception of safety is an important factor in helping people, particularly older people to avoid social isolation, increase activity and maintain their independence. 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.
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:	**Environment - Noise**
Definition:	Clients who self-report that their health and wellbeing is adversely affected by exposure to: ● 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: ● Environmental Noise ● Neighbour Noise ● Neighbourhood Noise

Outcome Framework:	**Reference:**
PHOF	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

Measure	**Financial Hardship**
Definition	The client reports that their household are on a low income (60% of average wages before housing costs) Indicators are: 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 - Homeless
Definition:	You may be legally homeless if: 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. 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: ● 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

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

Measure:	**Vulnerable Adult**
Definition:	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. "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]
Reason for Collecting:	Vulnerable people are at particular risk of being able to access important services that can improve their mental and physical wellbeing. In addition, vulnerable people are at greater risk of being victims of abuse and violence.
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	CG110, CG45, CG100, PH24, CG127
Public Health Outcome Framework	2.1, 2.15
Social Justice Outcome Framework	KI5
Healthy Child Programme: Pregnancy and the First Five Years	HCP – P17 HCP – P45

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	**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: • 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:	**Poor Management of Long-Term Condition(s)**
Definition:	Client with a Long-Term Condition (LTC) who reports that they: 1. Have had two or more unplanned admissions to hospital, relating to that LTC, in the past 12 months. 2. Feel unsupported with managing their LTC.
Reason for Collecting:	LTCs have a significant impact on a person's ability to work and live a full life. People from lower socio-economic groups have increased risk of developing a LTC – better management can help to reduce health inequalities
Data Collected:	Number of clients with a long-term condition who report that they have had two or more unplanned admissions to hospital in the past 12 months or feel unsupported to manage their condition

Outcome Framework:	Reference:
NICE Guidance	NG22
NHS Outcome Framework	1.08

Measure:	Requires Help with Control Over their Daily Life
Definition:	Adults who report that they have some control over their daily lives, but not enough, or those who report that have no control over their daily lives. Control includes: ● Meal Preparation ● Shopping ● Transportation ● Telephone Usage ● Housekeeping ● Laundry ● Managing Money ● Taking Medications
Reason for Collecting:	Not being able to complete these tasks alone presents challenges to maintaining 'functional independence'. People at the end of life will often lose the ability to complete some or all of these tasks alone.
Data Collected:	Number of clients who report that they have some control over their daily life but not enough, or those who report they have no control over their daily life.

Outcome Framework:	Reference:
Adult Social Care Framework	1B

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:	Frailty
Definition:	A client who is assessed as having mild to severe frailty on the Edmonton Frail Scale.
Reason for Collecting:	People with frailty have a substantially increased risk of falls, disability, long-term care and death. Frailty develops as a consequence of age-related decline in multiple body systems, which results in vulnerability to sudden health status changes triggered by minor stress or events such as an infection or a fall at home. Between a quarter and half of people older than 85 are estimated to be frail, with overall prevalence in people aged 75 and over approximately 9%.
Data Collected:	Number of clients who have been assessed as having mild to severe frailty on the Edmonton Frail Scale.

Outcome Framework	Reference
CCG Improvement and Assessment Framework 2017/18	Reference
Edmonton Frailty Scale	Reference

Measure	Long-term recipient of UC or ESA
Definition	The client has been unemployed for a consecutive period of six months or more and is not in receipt of Universal Credit (UC) or Employment Support Allowance (ESA). This includes clients who: • are in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) • have been sanctioned, but would otherwise receive Universal Credit or JSA • are not entitled to Universal Credit or JSA They may be employed, unemployed, self-employed or a student on Disability Living Allowance or Personal Independence Payment.
Reason for collecting	Clients who are in receipt of ESA require structured support to help them find employment and/or training that will works with their capability. Being a long-term recipient of ESA makes it less likely that a client will find work.
Data collected	The number of clients in receipt of Employment Support Allowance (ESA) for more than six months

Measure	Long-Term Unemployed
Definition	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). This includes clients who: • 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	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:	Low Reported Wellbeing
Definition:	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:	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:	**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: ● 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	Recent recipient of UC or ESA
Definition	The client has started to receive Universal Credit (UC) or Employment Support Allowance (ESA) within the previous six months. UC and ESA are benefits awarded to people whose illness or disability affects their ability to work and they are: • under state pension age • not getting Statutory Sick Pay or Statutory Maternity Pay • not getting Job Seekers Allowance They may be employed, unemployed, self-employed or a student on Disability Living Allowance or Personal Independence Payment.
Reason for collecting	Clients who are in receipt of UC or ESA require structured support to help them find employment and/or training that will works with their capability. There is a higher possibility of returning to work when interventions are made earlier.
Data collected	The number of clients who have started to receive Universal Credit (UC) Employment Support Allowance (ESA) within the previous six months.

Measure	Recently Unemployed
Definition	The client has become unemployed within the previous six months and is not in receipt of Universal Credit or Employment Support Allowance (ESA). This includes clients who: • 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)

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