

Working Well Data Dictionary

Introduction

What is Working Well?

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 a 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 one of a series, with each document in the series referring to a specific life phase.

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 the Working Well life stage.

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; Status.

Personal Circumstances - relate to the factor(s) that are relevant to the support people need. Personal circumstance 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, 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.

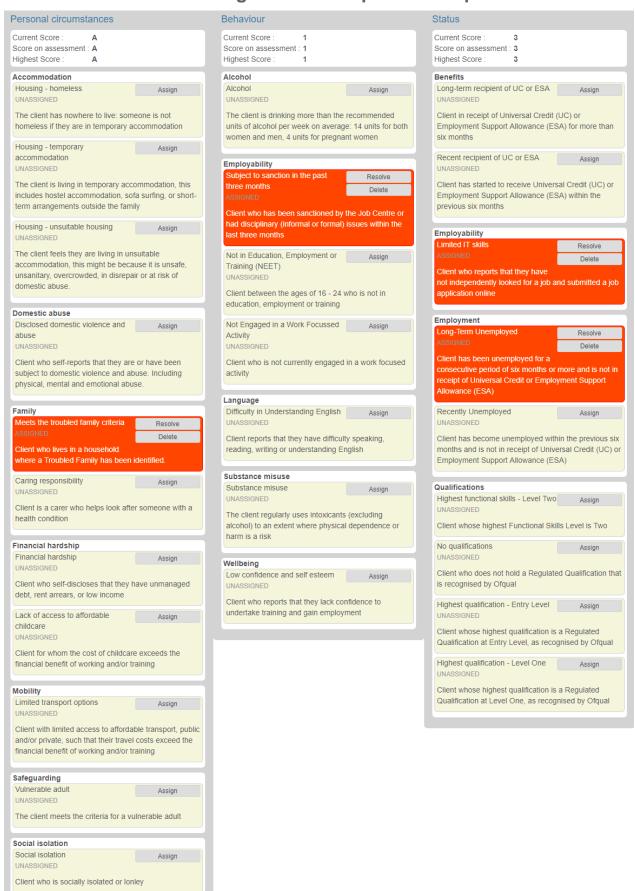
For example: A person who has been diagnosed as pre-diabetic as a result of poor lifestyle and behavioural factor(s) now has 'pre-diabetic' as a status, however the focus of support will be on the removal and reduction of the lifestyle and behaviour issues.

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
Department of Health	Improving Outcomes and Supporting Transparency
Department of Health	CCG Improvement & Assessment 2017/18
Department of Health	Healthy Child Programme: Pregnancy and the First Five Years
Department of Work and Pensions	Social Justice Outcomes Framework
Department of Work and Pensions	Improving Lives, the Future of Work Health and Disability
Department of Work and Pensions	BIS - Skills Funding Statement 2012 - 2015

Working Well - Example Risk Map



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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 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	Lack of access to affordable childcare	
Definition	The cost of childcare exceeds the financial benefit of wo training. This is a self-reported measure.	orking and/or
Reason for collecting	Lack of affordable childcare is cited as the biggest barri return to work	er for mothers to
Data collected	The number of clients for whom the cost of childcare exceeds the financial benefit of working and/or training	
Outcome Frame	work	Reference
More Affordable	Childcare	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:	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	<u>1D</u>
Public Health Outcome Framework	<u>1.18</u>
National Strategy For Carers	Reference
NHS Outcome Framework	<u>2.4</u>
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.
	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	<u>HCP – P17 HCP – P45</u>
Public Health Outcome Framework	<u>1.11</u>
Social Justice Outcome Framework	<u>KI-1</u>

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	<u>1.1, 1.17</u>
Social Justice Outcomes Framework	<u>KI-4</u>
Healthy Child Programme	<u>HCP – P17</u>

Measure:	Housing - Homeless
Definition:	 You may be legally homeless if: You've no legal right to live in accommodation anywhere in the world. 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. You're forced to live apart from your family or people you normally live with because there's no suitable accommodation for you. 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. If you became homeless through no fault of your own If you're eligible for assistance If you're in priority need 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	<u>1.15i</u>
Social Justice Outcome Framework	<u>KI-1</u>

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	<u>1.15ii</u>
Healthy Child Programme: Pregnancy and the First Five Years	<u>HCP - P17</u>
Social Justice Outcome Framework	<u>KI -1</u>

Measure	Limited transport options
Definition	The client has limited access to affordable transport, public and/or private, such that their travel costs exceed the financial benefit of working and/or training.
	This may occur when their potential hours of work mean that public transport is not available to them.
	This is a self-reported measure.
Reason for collecting	A client may have the employment opportunities limited by lack transport options.
Data collected	The number of clients with limited access to affordable transport, public and/or private, such that their travel costs exceed the financial benefit of working and/or training.

Outcome Framework:	Reference:
Transport and accessibility to public services	Reference

1	Measure	Meets the Troubled Family Criteria	
	Definition	'Troubled families' are households who:	
		Are involved in crime and anti-social behaviour	
		Have children not in schoolHave an adult on out of work benefits	
		Cause high costs to the public purse	
	Reason for collecting	collecting criteria often have long standing problems which can lead to a cycle of disadvantage Number of clients who live in a household where a Troubled Family	
	Data collected		
Outcome Framework Reference Working with Troubled Families Reference			
		nework	Reference
		<u>Reference</u>	

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	<u>1.18</u>
Adult Social Care Outcome Framework	<u>1L</u>
Preventing Suicide in England	Reference
WHO - Preventing Suicide - A Global Imperative	Reference

Measure:	Vulnerable Adult	
Definition:	A "vulnerable adult" is aged 18 or over; receives or may care services because of a disability, age or illness; and be unable to take care of themselves or protect themsel significant harm or exploitation.	who is/or may
	"A person lacks capacity in relation to a matter if, at the is unable to make a decision for himself (in relation to the because of an impairment of, or disturbance in the funct mind or brain." [Definition of a 'vulnerable adult' from the Mer	e matter) ioning of, the
Reason for Collecting: Vulnerable people are at particular risk of being able to access importation services that can improve their mental and physical wellbeing.		•
	In addition, vulnerable people are at greater risk of being abuse and violence.	g victims of
Data Collected:	Collected: Number of clients who meet the criteria for being a vulnerable adult.	
Outcome Framework: Refer		Reference
Adult Social Care	Outcome Framework	<u>4B</u>

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	<u>2.1, 2.15</u>
Social Justice Outcome Framework	<u>KI5</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	<u>HCP – P17</u>
BIS - Skills Funding Statement 2012 - 2015	Reference

Measure	Low confidence and self esteem
Definition	Clients that report low self-esteem and lack confidence.
Reason for collecting	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. Confidence and esteem is particularly important for young people as half of all mental health problems are already present in adolescence.
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	<u>Reference</u>

1	Measure	Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)
	Definition	Clients between the ages of 16 - 24 who are not in education, employment or training
	Reason for collecting	If a young person becomes NEET there is a disruption in their transition from school to employment which may mean they become disconnected from support services.
	Data collected	Number of clients between the ages of 16 - 24 who are not in education, employment or training

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

Measure	Subject to sanction in the past three months
Definition	 Clients who have been sanctioned by Job Centre Plus in the past three months at any level of sanction Clients in any work related activity who have given employer or trainer cause for concern, typically: poor attendance, issues with punctuality, inappropriate behaviour and/or language, taking absence without leave
Reason for collecting	Sanctions are applied when a person has failed to comply with their job seeking requirements. A person who has been sanctioned or with a poor disciplinary record is less likely to obtain and retain work.
Data collected	Number of clients who have been sanctioned by the Job Centre or had disciplinary (informal or formal) issues within the last three months

Outcome Framework: Reference: Universal Credit and You 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	Limited IT Skills
Definition	Clients who report that they lack the access and/or confidence to both look for a job and submit a job application online.
Reason for collecting	The Internet has become a key tool for those looking for work and/or training. Not using the Internet when looking for work puts a client at a disadvantage. In 2013, two thirds (67%) of unemployed adults had looked for a job or submitted a job application online. Just over half of unemployed adults (54%) reported that they had looked on the Internet for information about education, training or courses.
Data collected	Number of clients who report that they have not independently looked for a job and submitted a job application online.

Measur	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 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 col	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	Qualifications - No Qualifications
Definition	The client does not hold a Regulated Qualification that is recognised by Ofqual. This will include clients who hold qualifications gained abroad that have not been mapped by the United Kingdom
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	The highest qualification held by the client is a Regulated Qualification at Entry Level, as recognised by Ofqual.
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	Qualifications - Highest Qualification - Level One
Definition	The highest qualification held by the client is a Regulated Qualification at Level One, as recognised by Ofqual.
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 Level One, as recognised by Ofqual

Measure	Qualifications - Highest Functional Skills Level Two
Definition	Clients who are assessed at Level Two or below. The core elements of English, Mathematics and Information Communications Technology (ICT) Functional Skills relate to England only. The UK equivalents are Essential Skills Wales, Core Skills in Scotland and Essential Skills in Northern Ireland.
Reason for collecting	Functional Skills must be assessed to ensure the client has the necessary skills to achieve the qualification they plan to undertake.
Data collected	Numbers of clients whose highest Functional Skills Level is Two

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)

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.

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If you would like further information on the dictionaries, and how they can support your work please email info@insideoutcomes.co.uk.

