

DATA SUPPLEMENT I

Dimensions, indicators and measures

Author(s) (Date)	Dimension(s)	Indicators	Measures
Dunn (1999)	(1) Work (2) Education and training (3) Daily living: access to goods, services and social networks (4) Mental health services (5) Arts and media	–	Inclusion/exclusion 'measured' by 'a process of inviting evidence and taking oral and written submissions direct from individuals experiencing or attempting to counter exclusion' (p. 47)
Hjern <i>et al</i> (2004)	See indicators	(1) Residency: metropolitan area, smaller city, rural (2) Housing: unclassified, rented, own apartment, own house (3) SES: social class (4) Single adult household (5) Employment (6) Receipt of welfare benefits (7) Immigration	Data derived from Swedish population registers: (1) Swedish Population and Housing Census 1985; (2) Total Enumeration Income Survey for 1990
Todd <i>et al</i> (2004)	See indicators	(1) No fixed address (1 year) (2) No fixed address (5 years) (3) Employed (4) Completed secondary education (5) Living alone (6) Engaged with legal system (1 year) (7) Arrested (5 years) (8) Any offence (5 years) (9) In prison (5 years)	Data extracted from case records
Bonner <i>et al</i> (2002)	(1) Somewhere to live (2) Something to do (3) Someone to love	(1) Somewhere to live: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number with accommodation needs ● Number with needs for looking after home ● Level of life fulfilment – housing (general, area) (2) Something to do: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Employment ● Number with needs for daytime activities ● Level of life fulfilment – spare time; work (satisfaction, security) (3) Someone to love: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In receipt of care from family and friends ● Number with self-care needs, intimate relations needs, sexual expression needs ● Level of life fulfilment – social life; family; friends; partner 	Camberwell Assessment of Need (CAN) Life Fulfilment Scale (LFS)

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Dimensions, indicators and measures (Continued)

Author(s) (Date)	Dimension(s)	Indicators	Measures
Webber & Huxley (2004)	(1) Housing (2) Education (3) Income (4) Employment (5) Social support (6) Neighbourhood deprivation	(1) Housing Owner occupier, private tenant, council tenant, temporary accommodation, no fixed abode, street homeless (2) Education Postgraduate, graduate, A-levels, vocational, GCSE, none (3) Income £20 000+, £10–20 000, < £10 000, full benefits, income-related benefits, none (4) Employment FT (secure), FT (insecure), PT, therapeutic work, unemployed less than 2 years, unemployed more than 2 years (5) Social support Lives with supportive people, lives alone with some close support, lives alone with support at a distance, lives with unsupportive people, lives alone with little contact with others, none (6) Neighbourhood deprivation Index of Deprivation 2000 ward scores: < 6.0, 6.0–11.9, 12.0–17.9, 18.0–23.9, 24.0–29.9, > 30.0 These variables (each with 5 levels) are used to create an index of social exclusion. Scores were dichotomised, determined on how many indicators each individual scored above the mean. The average for the sample was 3, therefore, those above 4 were the most excluded	Data extracted from case notes
Nash (2002)	Voting	Voting	–
Parr <i>et al</i> (2004)	–	Parr <i>et al</i> argue that there is a need to look beyond ‘indicators’ to the ‘experiential processes . . . leading particular individuals and groupings to be excluded from the norms of everyday social life, activity and participation’. Essentially, inclusion/exclusion are not either/or situations. The authors view inclusion/exclusion as part of lived experience in a specific context, related to ongoing interactions with others and subject to constant change. Dependent on previous relationships and the local cultural context – a process of feeling included or excluded and this can change at any time. Inclusion and exclusion co-occur – individuals can experience elements of both simultaneously	Semi-structured, qualitative interviews

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Dimensions, indicators and measures (Continued)

Author(s) (Date)	Dimension(s)	Indicators	Measures
Targosz <i>et al</i> (2003)	(1) Social class (2) Ethnicity (3) Employment (4) Housing (5) Income (6) Social support	(1) Social class (2) Ethnicity (3) Employment status: (FT, PT, unemployed, economically inactive) (4) Housing tenure (5) Access to a car (6) Social support (no lack of support, moderate lack, severe lack)	Data from the Psychiatric Morbidity Survey. Uses data from questions on socio-demographic characteristics, life events, and from 1987 Health and Lifestyle Survey questionnaire on perceived social support (7 questions)
Social Exclusion Unit (2004)	(1) Stigma and discrimination (2) Health and social care services (3) Employment (4) Family and community participation (5) Basics – access to decent homes, financial advice and transport	Stigma and discrimination (1) Attitudes towards people with mental health problems (2) Proportion of DDA-disabled adults with mental health problems aware that civil rights of disabled people are protected Employment (3) People with mental health problems in paid work Income and benefits (4) Income growth for people with mental health problems with the lowest income (5) Number of people with mental health problems on incapacity benefit on mental health grounds Education (6) Number of people with mental health problems with no qualifications (7) Number of people with mental health problems achieving a qualification equivalent to NVQ level 2 Housing (8) Number of homeless people with mental health problems accepted as being in priority need for housing (9) Number of people with mental health problems assisted by the Supporting People Programme Taking part in the local community (10) Number of people with mental health problems that would have liked more leisure in the past year Social networks (11) Size of primary support group Direct payments (12) Number of people with mental health problems in receipt of direct payments	Various measures and data sources used, related to each of the indicators

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Dimensions, indicators and measures (*Continued*)

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Bates (2002)	'Inclusion in the whole of life' is separated into the following areas: (1) Growing strong communities (2) Community safety (3) Housing (4) The information age (5) Education (6) Employment	–	–
Fakhoury & Priebe (2006)	–	Four factors of social exclusion: (1) Street homelessness over past 2 years (2) Arrests in the past 2 years (3) Physical violence in the past 2 years (4) Living alone	Data collected from case notes
Payne (2006)	(1) Impoverishment or exclusion from adequate resources or income (2) Labour market exclusion (3) Service exclusion (4) Exclusion from social relations	See: http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/welcome.htm	See Website

DDA, Disability Discrimination Act 1995; FT, full-time; PT, part-time; SES, socio-economic status.