















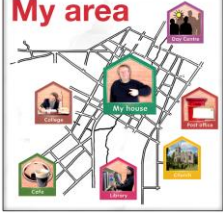






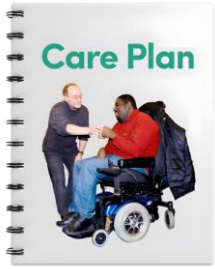













Project CECiLiA






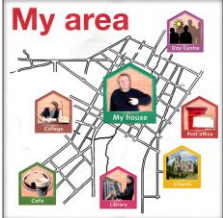

	Words about the data	
	Assuring Transformation data set	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information about people with learning disabilities and autistic people • Which people are having treatment or care in a mental health hospital
	NHS digital online repository	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place where the Assuring Transformation data set is stored on the Internet • Also includes the Mental Health Services data set
	aggregate data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is what we are looking at • It gives information about lots of people (not just individual people)
	factors and variables	<p>Different characteristics that can affect what happens, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where someone lives • how old they are
	ethnicity	<p>Sharing a cultural identity with a group of people.</p> <p>You might share language, beliefs, and ways of living.</p>
	age	<p>If you are a child, or if you are an adult.</p>





	<p>source hospital</p>	<p>How many autistic people and/or people with learning disabilities are getting help from a mental health hospital.</p> <p>Some of the people are inpatients but some are not.</p> <p>It also asks where the person was before they were getting help. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a secure hospital • a non-secure hospital.
	<p>type of admission</p>	<p>If someone is in hospital for their mental health - or something else.</p>
	<p>planned vs unplanned admission</p>	<p>If going to hospital was planned before or not.</p>
	<p>learning disability and/or autism diagnosis (LDA category)</p>	<p>If a person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has a learning disability • is autistic • is autistic with a learning disability.
	<p>legal status ratio</p>	<p>It says if an inpatient was in the community before.</p> <p>it also says if an inpatient was told by a court to go to hospital.</p>
	<p>ward security ratio</p>	<p>Says if an inpatient is on a low, medium, or high security ward.</p>










	<p>advocacy</p>	<p>If a person has a person supporting them to make decisions.</p> <p>An advocate helps people to have a voice.</p>
	<p>C(E)TR</p>	<p>Shorter way to say, "Care, (Education) and Treatment Review."</p> <p>Tells us lots of things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If it happened before a person went to hospital • When it happened • What was said at it.
	<p>Care, (Education) and Treatment Review – before admission</p>	<p>If people went to a Care, (Education) and Treatment Review before they went to hospital</p>
	<p>after-admission Care, (Education) and Treatment Review</p>	<p>If people went to a Care, (Education) and Treatment Review after they went to hospital</p>
	<p>Local Authority aware ratio</p>	<p>This is if a local authority knows a person is an inpatient.</p>
	<p>IMCA</p>	<p>This is short for 'independent advocate for mental capacity'.</p> <p>People who are in hospital with a capacity issue have an IMCA.</p> <p>The IMCA helps give them a voice.</p>
	<p>IMHA</p>	<p>This is short for 'independent advocates for mental health'.</p> <p>People who are in hospital under the mental health act will have an IMHA. The IMHA helps give them a voice.</p>

	<p>discharge destination ratio</p>	<p>This is if a person went to another hospital or to the community.</p>
	<p>sex/gender</p>	<p>How many people identify as being in a particular sex/gender group. For example, how many people say they are male.</p>
	<p>EHCP</p>	<p>This is short for, 'Education and Healthcare Plan'. How many inpatients have an EHCP.</p>
	<p>guardianship</p>	<p>Sometimes called a 'Guardianship Order'. This is when people are told they have to live somewhere when they leave hospital. This does not happen very much anymore.</p>
	<p>diagnosis</p>	<p>Tells us how many people have a diagnosis that is not a mental health diagnosis.</p>
	<p>admission reason</p>	<p>This is about why a person went to hospital. For example, a person could be in hospital because they have harmed themselves.</p>
	<p>inpatient settings</p>	<p>The type of hospital or ward the inpatients are staying in. For example, a forensic ward.</p>

	bed type	Gives more information about people in forensic inpatient settings. For example, how many people are in a low, medium, or high secure locked rehab ward.
	total children and young people	Tells us how many children and young people are in these services.
	CAMHS	<p>Short for, 'Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services'.</p> <p>Tells us how many children and young people have a certain diagnosis.</p>
	CQC	<p>Short for, 'Care Quality Commission'.</p> <p>Also called, 'independent organisation regulator of health and social care in England'.</p> <p>Tells us if they have been checked. Also tells us if CQC have said they are doing what they should be doing.</p>
	community discharge	Number of people who were discharged to the community.
	care plans	<p>A plan for people's care.</p> <p>Tells us if family members took part in care planning for inpatients.</p>
	QPM	Short for, 'Quality Performance Mark.' This says if advocacy given is to a high standard.





	respite Care plan	<p>Makes sure a person still gets the care they need when their carer is away.</p> <p>Tells us how many people have a respite care plan.</p>
	commissioners visit	Tells us if a commissioner visited patients.
	Section 17 Leave	<p>When a person who is in hospital under the Mental Health Act is given leave.</p> <p>Extended leave can also be given. This is when people live in the community but the hospital still cares for them.</p>
	delayed transfers care/discharge transfer	If a care plan says that an Inpatient is ready to leave hospital.
	planned discharge destination	<p>When there is a plan for an inpatient to be discharged from hospital.</p> <p>Also says what should happen after a person leaves hospital.</p>
	Local Authorities aware	<p>If a Local Authority has agreed for a person to leave hospital.</p> <p>Also says when a person should be leaving hospital.</p>
	delayed discharge	<p>When a plan made for a person to leave hospital has not happened.</p> <p>Also explains why the person has not left hospital when they should.</p>

		This might be because they are waiting for a place in the community.
	length of stay	How long people have been staying in hospital.
	length of stay until discharge	How long people stayed in hospital before they left hospital.
	discharged location	Where a person went after they were in hospital. For example, to another hospital, or to the community.
	actual destination	Where people <i>actually</i> went when they left hospital. This might be different than what was planned.
	how many people left vs. how many entered	Tells us: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many people went to hospital • How many people left hospital • How these numbers compared to each other.
	how many people were re-admitted to hospital	How many people went back to hospital after they had left. Tells us how many in 30 days. Tells us how many in a year.

	Words about the data	
	mental health services data	Information from health records of people using mental health services
	NHS digital online repository	A website where the Assuring Transformation data set is Also includes the Mental Health Services data set
	aggregate data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is what we are looking at • Gives information about lots of people (not just individual people)
 	factors	<p>Different characteristics that can affect what happens, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where someone lives • how old they are
 	variables	<p>Different characteristics that can affect what happens, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where someone lives • how old they are
	number of people with a learning disability and/or autism	<p>Says how many people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a learning disability • Are autistic • Are autistic and have learning disabilities.
	age	What age group a person is in. For example, 16 - 25 years old.

	sex/gender	How many people with learning disabilities and/or autism identify as being in a particular sex/gender group. For example, how many people say they are male.
	ethnicity	How many people with learning disabilities and/or autism share a cultural identity with a group of people. For example, how many people say they are Asian.
	distance to ward	How far inpatients are from their home. Tells us how far they are away in kilometres.
	security level	How many people with learning disabilities and/or autism are at a particular security level.
	time to discharge	How long a person with learning disabilities and/or autism has waited before they could leave hospital.
	Respite Care plan	Makes sure a person with learning disabilities and/or autism still gets the care they need when their carer is away. Tells us how many people have a respite care plan.
	length of stay	How long people with learning disabilities and/or autism are in hospital. Some people may not be in hospital for long.
	where the person has been discharged	Tells us where inpatients go when they leave hospital.

	number CAMHS inpatients	'CAMHS' Is short for, ' Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services'. Tells us how many people with learning disabilities and/or autism are in these services.
	number Paediatric inpatients	How many children with a learning disability and/or autism are inpatients.
	number adults from mental health wards	How many adults with a learning disability and/or autism are inpatients in a mental health ward.
	number inpatients from non-mental health ward	Number of inpatients who are being treated for their mental health but who are not on a mental health ward.
	number inpatients from learning disability ward	How many inpatients are staying in a ward for people with learning disabilities.
	number inpatients from older mental health wards	Counts how many people with learning disabilities and/or autism are inpatients in a mental health ward for older people.
	number inpatients from unknown wards	When people with learning disabilities and/or autism are inpatients on a ward - but the ward isn't known.
	Mental Health Act data	How many inpatients are in hospital because a Court or doctor in the community said they must be. This tells us about part 2 and part 3 of the Mental Health Act. It also tells us about other parts.

		<p>Part 2 is when a doctor and other professionals say a person should be in hospital.</p> <p>Part 3 is when a Judge says a person should be in hospital.</p>
	<p>number of inpatients waiting for services</p>	<p>How many people are waiting for a service.</p> <p>What services they are waiting for.</p>
	<p>patient family choice</p>	<p>If a family helps make decisions about and for the patient.</p>
	<p>delayed discharge</p>	<p>Tells us how many inpatients have a delay when leaving hospital.</p> <p>Says why there is a delay. For example, waiting for a foster placement.</p>
	<p>restraint numbers</p>	<p>Tells us how many inpatients are restrained.</p> <p>Includes different types of restraint. For example, mechanical restraint, which is usually used in high security.</p>