

7. Hospital and other services

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7.1 Hospital costs

We have drawn on reference costs (http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_062884) and report on NHS Trust and Primary Care Trusts combined. Any data showing an increase or decrease on the previous year of greater than 20 per cent has been omitted and any data for which there are fewer than 10 submissions has been omitted due to its potential unreliability. All costs have been updated to 2006/07 levels using the HCHS Pay and Prices inflator.

	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	National average
	£	£	£
Inpatient rehabilitation services (cost per bed day)			
Stroke	198	311	247
Elderly patients	174	246	205
Other patients	200	302	235
Weighted average of all patient rehabilitation stays excluding patients with brain injuries	186	272	223
Elective/non elective episodes (cost per finished consultant episode)			
Weighted average of all inpatient elective episodes	1,520	2,978	2,439
Weighted average of all inpatient non elective episodes	927	2,032	1,502
Outpatient attendances (cost per follow-up attendance)			
Paediatrics - face to face	118	194	157
Geriatrics - face to face	114	190	154
Weighted average of all follow up attendances (adult)	65	101	85
Weighted average of all follow up attendances (children)	65	106	92
Weighted average of all follow up attendances (adult and children)	84	157	124
Day care services (cost per attendance)			
Stroke	137	174	147
Elderly patients	97	184	142
Other patients	85	178	119
Weighted average of all day care attendances	95	182	137
A&E SERVICES			
High cost investigation (referred/discharged)	95	126	111
Lower cost investigation (referred/discharged)	72	94	84
Non 24-hour A&E Department/Casualty Department	28	49	35
Walk-In Centres, follow-up attendances	19	33	27
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES			
Inpatient attendances (cost per bed day)			
Intensive care — adult	457	618	500
Acute care — adult	233	282	254
Rehabilitation — adult	211	286	251
Children	442	572	518
Elderly	223	270	241
Weighted average of all mental health inpatient bed days.	235	392	259
Eating disorder services	318	429	366
Mother and baby units	452	593	538
Local psychiatric intensive care units	504	630	568
Low-level secure services	340	438	385
Medium-level secure services	400	488	446
Outpatient attendances (cost per follow-up attendance)			
Drug and alcohol services — adult	84	170	107
Other services — adult	111	167	140
Elderly	115	172	140
Weighted average of all adult outpatient attendances	104	169	131
Weighted average of all child outpatient attendances	201	298	237
Eating disorder services — adult	314	468	383
Community-based services (cost per follow-up attendance)			
Drug and alcohol services — adult (Average over two years)	93	240	100
Other services — adult	96	136	127
Elderly	87	137	108
Weighted average of all adult community follow-up attendances	90	143	118
Weighted average of all children community follow-up attendances	211	273	246
Eating disorder services — adult	90	232	139

7.2 Paramedic and emergency ambulance services

The costing is based on one Ambulance Trust which provided information about expenditure, value of capital, salary levels and activity for 1994/1995. Prices have been uprated by HCHS inflators. Information is provided about three types of service: paramedic units; emergency ambulance services; and patient transport services. In practice, all emergency ambulance services provided by the Trust are now paramedic units but, as separate costs were required for a currently unpublished study, separate costings have been provided here. Unit costs are provided for successfully completed journeys, allowing for the costs of so-called 'abortive' journeys.

Using reference costs (http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_062884), the average cost for an emergency transfer in an urban setting was £185 and in a rural setting £228 in 2006.

	Paramedic unit (PU)	Emergency ambulance (EA)	Patient transport service (PTS)	Notes
Overheads and management	£138	£138	£138	Accounts were used to identify expenditure on management and administrative costs, operational costs (e.g. vehicle running costs) and overheads (including heating and lighting, training, building maintenance and so on). Both these and capital costs of buildings and land were assumed to be invariant with respect to type of ambulance journey.
Buildings and land	£2.50	£2.50	£2.50	Capital costs associated with the buildings and land invested in the ambulance service were estimated by discounting their capital value over 60 years at 3.5 per cent.
Ambulances and equipment	£18	£16	£15	Paramedic Units (PU) and Emergency Ambulances (EA) use exactly the same type of vehicle with similar equipment on board. The ambulances cost £47,297 new and standard equipment including defibrillators costs £11,824 per vehicle. Vehicles and the equipment are expected to last five years. The only additional equipment carried by PUs is the 'paramedic case' which costs £1,774 and is replaced annually. PTSs use a different type of ambulance which costs £31,926 and is expected to last seven years. Discounting at 3.5 per cent the annual cost of a PU is £14,749; an EA is £13,095 and a PTS £5,220. The average number of journeys per emergency ambulance was 1,152 and the average number of journeys per transport ambulance 520.
Crew salaries and wages	£144	£140	£108	A crucial distinguishing characteristic of the different services is the type of crew. A PU carries one paramedic (average salary £31,926 pa) and one technician (average salary £29,945). An EA is crewed by two technicians and a PTS by two care assistants (average salary £16,354). Once national insurance and pension payments are included the average annual crew cost is £67,077 for a PU; £69,173 for an EA; and £36,632 for a PTS. The average number of journeys per EA and PU crew is 480 per year, PTS crews provides an average of 339 journeys per PTS crew.
Total	£303	£296	£263	
Cost per minute	£6.80	£6.70	n.a.	Based on the average length of an emergency journey: 44.4 minutes.
Average cost per patient journey	£337 ¹	£257	£53	A successful vehicle journey is equivalent to transporting a single patient for A&E services. PUs averaged 49.5 minutes per journey and EAs 38.6 minutes per journey. An average of five patients per vehicle journey was assumed for PTS.

1 Allowing for different lengths of time to complete journey.

7.3 NHS wheelchairs

Information about wheelchair costs is based on the results of a study of six sites supplying wheelchairs (excluding wheelchairs for children).¹ Prices have been uprated from 1994/1995 levels using the HCHS prices inflator. The study information was supplemented with national data not available from the sites. Three main types are identified: those propelled by an attendant or self propelled; a lighter type of chair especially designed for active users, and powered wheelchairs. (Active users are difficult to define, but the term generally refers to individuals who are permanently restricted to a wheelchair but are otherwise well and have high mobility needs). The range of purchase costs is very high for the latter two types, ranging from £173 to £925 for active user chairs and £983 to £1,735 for powered chairs (1994/95 prices uprated to current values). The costs have allowed for the cost of modifications in the estimated capital value, but this is a very approximate mid-range figure so specific information should be used wherever possible.

Type of chair	Total value 2006/2007	Annual cost 2006/2007	Notes
<i>Capital costs</i>			
Self or attendant propelled	£239	£55	Capital value has been annuitised over five years at a discount rate of 3.5 per cent to allow for the expected life of a new chair. In practice, 50 per cent of wheelchairs supplied have been reconditioned, not having been worn out by the time their first users ceased to need them. The cost of reconditioning has not been included in the cost of maintenance: this should be included in the initial capital valuation when detailed information is known.
Active user	£598	£136	
Powered	£1,195	£271	
<i>Revenue costs</i>			
Maintenance			Revenue costs exclude therapists' time but include the staff costs of maintenance. The costs include all costs for pressure relief.
- non-powered		£25	
- powered		£98	
<i>Agency overheads</i>			No estimate of management overhead costs is available. They are likely to be minimal.
Unit costs available 2006/2007			
£80 per self or attendant propelled chair per year; £161 per active user per chair per year; £370 per powered chair per year.			

¹ Personal communication with Richard Murray, National Health Service Management Executive, 1995.

7.4 Local authority equipment and adaptations

Information about the capital cost of installing equipment and making adaptations to property is based on a benchmark study of the cost of aids and adaptations undertaken for the Department of the Environment by Ernst & Young.¹ The intention was to provide illustrative rather than statistically representative costs of installation. Forty local authorities provided information. Major variations were reported, probably reflecting differences in the scale of work undertaken. The median rather than the mean cost was used by Ernst & Young to overcome the spread of reported costs. All costs have been inflated from 1992 prices using the BCIS/ABI House Rebuilding Cost Index.² Although this information is rather dated, information contained in the BCIS Access Audit Price Guide, 2002 suggested that the uprated figures are in line with current building costs.³

The period over which equipment and adaptations should be annuitised is open to debate. Ideally it should be annuitised over the useful life of the aid or adaptation. In many cases this is linked to the length of time the person using the appliance is expected to remain at home. Where it is expected that the house would be occupied by someone else who would also make use of the adaptation, a longer period would be appropriate. Clearly, this is difficult to do in practice. Many housing authorities have problems making sure that heavily adapted dwellings are occupied by people who can make use of the adaptations. In the 1997 report, the annual median value was discounted over 10 years at 6 per cent but in previous editions of this report, as there is a competitive market in providing these aids and adaptations, it was argued that 8 per cent was a more appropriate discount rate. Due to government guidelines on the discount rate this table shows the items annuitised over 10 years at 3.5 per cent.

Equipment or adaptation	Mean	Median	Range		Median annual equipment cost
			Minimum	Maximum	3.5% discount
Additional heating	£405	£374	£136	£4,655	£45
Electrical modifications	£413	£483	£54	£3,684	£58
Joinery work (external door)	£478	£568	£247	£1,173	£68
Entry phones	£338	£459	£202	£2,877	£55
Individual alarm systems	£359	£420	£199	£903	£50
Grab rail	£88	£49	£3	£398	£6
Hoist	£881	2,459	£361	£7,663	£296
Low level bath	£500	£628	£338	£1,374	£75
New bath/shower room	£7,331	£14,047	£3,609	£32,477	£1,688
Redesign bathroom	£1,342	£3,143	£451	£7,218	£378
Redesign kitchen	£2,709	£3,724	£662	£6,315	£448
Relocation of bath or shower	£998	£1,908	£170	£10,066	£229
Relocation of toilet	£815	£1,628	£162	£3,879	£196
Shower over bath	£891	£828	£199	£2,274	£100
Shower replacing bath	£2,435	£2,294	£446	£4,138	£276
Graduated floor shower	£2,258	£2,789	£1,218	£6,352	£335
Stairlift	£2,463	£3,105	£2,165	£6,940	£373
Simple concrete ramp	£609	£362	£63	£2,607	£44

1 Ernst & Young (1994) *Benchmark Study of the Costs of Aids and Adaptations*, Report No. 4, Report to the Department of the Environment, London.

2 Building Cost Information Service (2007) *Survey of Tender Prices*, BCIS, Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, Kingston-upon-Thames.

3 Building Cost Information Service (2002) *Access Audit Price Guide*, BCIS, Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, Kingston-upon-Thames.

7.5 Training costs of health service professionals

This schema provides a breakdown of the training costs incurred.¹ The components of the cost of training health service professionals are the costs of tuition; infrastructure costs (such as libraries); costs or benefits from clinical placement activities and lost production costs during the period of training where staff are taken away from their posts in order to train.

For pre-registration courses, we need to consider the costs of tuition, the net cost or value of clinical placement and living expenses over the duration of the course.

This table shows the total investment after allowing for the distribution of the costs over time to give the total investment incurred during the working life of the health service professional, and also the expected annual cost to reflect the distribution of the returns on the investment over time.

The investment costs of education should always be included when evaluating the cost-effectiveness of different approaches to using health service staff as it is important to include all the costs implicit in changing the professional mix. For the most part, these investment costs are borne by the wider NHS and individuals undertaking the training rather than trusts, so those costing exercises which are concerned with narrowly defined costs to the provider organisation would not want to incorporate these investment costs.

	Pre-registration			Post-graduate training	Totals	
	Tuition	Living expenses/ lost production costs	Clinical placement	Tuition and replacement costs	Total investment	Expected annual cost at 3.5%
Scientific and Professional						
Physiotherapist	28,788	23,246	0	0	52,034	4,257
Occupational Therapist	26,737	23,246	0	0	49,983	4,096
Speech and Language Therapist	20,736	30,477	0	0	51,213	4,302
Dietician	21,140	30,477	0	0	51,617	4,387
Radiographer	39,833	23,246	0	0	63,080	5,139
Pharmacist	30,260	40,083	6,992	6,474	80,983	6,405
Nurses						
Ward Managers/Staff Nurses	29,656	24,177	-11,099	0	49,289	4,165
Nurse Specialist (Community)	29,656	24,177	-11,099	15,252	64,541	5,848
Health Visitor	29,656	24,177	-11,099	15,252	64,541	5,967
Nurse (Mental Health)	29,788	24,177	-10,559	15,252	65,213	5,550
Nurse (GP practice)	29,656	24,177	-11,099	15,252	64,541	5,373
Doctors						
Foundation Officer 1/Pre-registration	60,282	38,332	153,770	0	245,570	19,222
House Officer						
Foundation Officer 2	60,282	38,332	153,770	18,524	265,007	20,693
Senior House Officer	60,282	38,332	153,770	22,122	291,661	21,021
Specialty Registrar	60,282	38,332	153,770	96,646	299,096	23,671
GP	60,282	38,332	153,770	59,057	311,441	25,910
Consultants	60,282	38,332	153,770	96,646	348,606	28,454

The figure for clinical placement for nurses is shown as a negative number because the input during the placement represents a benefit to the service provider offering the placement.

¹ Netten, A., Knight, J., Cooley, R. & Slight, A. (1998) *Development of a Ready Reckoner for Staff Costs in the NHS, Vols 1 & 2*, Personal Social Services Research Unit, University of Kent, Canterbury.

7.6 Rapid Response Service

This schema is based on information received from the Royal Victoria Hospital. The Rapid Response service serves the Shepway Primary Care Trust Areas and is designed to provide the local community with an alternative to hospital admission/long term care where appropriate. The information is based on 2002/2003 costs and uprated using the appropriate inflators. A comparative scheme providing health and social care to patients in their own homes has produced total costs of £634,000, costs for a delivered hour of £57 excluding qualifications and £62 including qualifications. The average cost per delivered hour of the two schemes is £38 and £41 including qualifications.

Costs and unit estimation	2006/2007 value	Notes
A. Wages/salary	£135,432 per year	Based on the mid-point of Agenda for Change (AfC) salaries. Includes a team of two nurses (Band 5), five clinical support assistants (Band 2), two Nurse Managers (Band 7) (0.75).
B. Salary oncosts	£31,157 per year	Employers' national insurance plus 14 per cent of salary for employers' contribution to superannuation.
C. Qualifications	£11,452 per year	The equivalent annual cost of pre-registration after the total investment cost has been annuitised over the expected working life. See schema 7.5 for more details on training costs for health professionals.
D. Training	Not known	In house training is provided. This includes OT, physiotherapy, ECGs, blood glucose, chiropody, vena puncture etc. The health care assistants often study to NVQ level. No costs are available for this.
E. Direct overheads	£3,804 per year £26,574 per year	Includes mobile phones, Uniform replacement for B grades nurses, stationery, thermometers, energy. 2002/2003 costs uprated by the retail price index. Includes Administrative staff (Band 2), Manager (based on Band 8) (0.25). 2002/2003 costs uprated by the HCHS Pay Inflator.
F. Indirect overheads	£22,031 per year	Includes the personnel and finance functions. 2002/03 costs uprated by the HCHS Pay and Prices Inflator.
G. Capital overheads	£2,357 per year	Based on the new build and land requirements of NHS facilities. ^{1/2} One office houses all the staff and 'hotdesking' is used. It is estimated that the office measures around 25 square metres. Capital has been annuitised at 3.5 per cent.
H. Equipment costs	£1,243 per year	The Service shares equipment with another so the total cost has been divided equally and annuitised over five years to allow for the expected life of the equipment. This includes facsimile machines, computers etc. 2002/2003 prices uprated using the retail price index.
I. Travel	£19,638 per year	
Caseload	7 per week	The yearly caseload is on average 364 patients.
Hours and length of service	7 days a week (to include weekends and bank holiays) 8.00 am – 9.00 pm (24 hrs if required), 365 days per year.	The service would provide an intensive package of care, if necessary, over a 24 hour period to meet care needs, and support carers experiencing difficulty due to illness. It would be available for 72 hours and reviewed daily, with the possibility of extension, up to a maximum of 5 days in exceptional circumstances.
Patient contact hours	9,646 per annum	Based on information about typical episodes delivered to patients.
Low cost episode	3 visits at 30 minutes for 3 days.	A low cost episode comprises 10 visits and includes initial assessment and travel costs.
High cost episode	43 patient contact hours over three days.	A high cost episode comprises 10 visits, on average a total of 43 patient contact hours (of which 11 are paid at the enhanced rate of £9.62 per hour), and the cost of an assessment and travel.
Length of assessment/ discharge	1 hour 1 hour	The assessment is carried out by either an E or G grade nurse. The discharge is carried out by a G grade care manager.
Unit costs available 2006/2007 (costs including qualifications given in brackets)		
£20 (£21) cost per delivered hour (excludes cost for enhanced payments, cost of assessments, discharge and travel costs); cost of assessment £43 (includes travel), cost of discharge £58 (includes travel), travel per visit £4.80. £175 (£180) per low cost episode (includes assessment and travel costs); £944 (£995) per high cost episode (includes assessment, travel and unsocial hours).		

1 Building Cost Information Service (2007) *Surveys of Tender Prices*, March, BCIS, Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, London.

2 Based on personal communication with the Department for Communities and Local Government (2007) http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/152/Table563_id1156152.xls

7.7 Community Rehabilitation Unit

This schema is based on a joint project between Kent County Council, Ashford Borough Council, Age Concern and Ashford Primary Care Trust. Homebridge provides recuperative care in seven purpose-built self contained units for older people who need a period of recuperation following an illness, fall or where people have had increasing problems managing daily living. Homebridge provides intensive therapy and support to rebuild mobility and confidence so they can return back home. A costing undertaken of another community rehabilitation unit for people requiring a period of rehabilitation after an episode in hospital has produced weekly costs of £587 per patient and a typical client episode of £3,814.

Costs and unit estimation	2006/2007 value	Notes
A. Wages/salary	£ 62,807 per year	This is based on a team of the Scheme Manager (20%), the number of hours allocated to HomeBridge by a part time Care Manager (80%) and a team of support workers who are provided by a Private Domicilliary Agency at a rate of £10.50.
B. Salary oncosts	£13,506 per year	Employers' national insurance plus 15.9 per cent of salary for employers' contribution to superannuation.
C. Direct overheads: Administrative and management costs	£22,539 per year £3,971 per year £16,512 per year	This includes maintenance, running costs, repair/renewal of fixtures/fittings. Building expenses and equipment costs. Includes Project Manager (0.05), CART coordinator (£1055), Social Services Team Leader (0.08%) and Agency fees.
D. Indirect overheads	£ 10,733 per year	To cover the finance function.
E. Capital Building costs Land costs	£ 22,525 per year £10,917 per year	Based on actual cost of the 7 units and a lounge (shared by sheltered housing) and an office in 2004, and uprated using the Tender Price Index for Public Sector Building (non housing). Land costs were an estimate based on its alternate build value. Capital costs have been annuitised over 60 years at a discount rate of 3.5%.
Occupancy	71%	On average 5 units of the 7 are occupied at any one time.
Case load	32 per year	The yearly case load for January 2004 to January 2005 was 32 clients.
Average length of stay	33 nights	
Hours and length of service	7 days a week (to include weekends and bank holidays)	The service is available 7 days a week with support workers working 10.5 hours daily (3,832 per year). The Scheme Manager is available from Monday to Friday 7 am to 3 pm and in case of emergency there is also back up cover during evenings, nights and weekends via the call centre.
Patient related hours		All clients receive an initial assessment when referred to Homebridge usually at hospital. They are assessed on arrival by a Community Care Manager who continues to monitor them throughout their stay and discharges them at the end of their stay.
Typical episode	10 hours per week	50 per cent of clients stay on average 29 nights and receive 41 hours of contact with a support worker per week plus the above.
Low cost episode	7 hours per week	25 per cent of clients stay 10 days and receive 10 hours with a support worker a week plus the above
High cost episode	15 hours per week	25 per cent of clients stay on average 64 days and receive 137 hours with support workers plus the above.
Cost of hospital assessment and admission to Homebridge	£150	This takes between 3-5 hours of a Hospital Care Manager's time who prepares the discharge from hospital and arranges the referral to Homebridge. A further 3 hours is required by the Social Services Duty Desk to make the admission arrangements at Homebridge. This is based on the salary of a Care Manager's Assistant.
Cost of discharge from Homebridge	£236	This is carried out by a Community Care Manager and takes 8.5 hours. It involves 7.5 hours of face-to-face contact time for liaison with patient, professionals, families and services and also 1 hour administration.
Cost of Health services Community Assessment and Rehabilitation Team	£188 per client per stay	On average 7 hours of therapy or nursing care was provided by the CART team costing £170 (face-to-face time). 50% of clients received on average 5 hours costing £129, 25% of clients received on average 18 hours costing £518 and 25% received 1 hour costing £24.
Unit costs available 2006/2007		
Full unit costs (all activities): Per unit £32,704 per year, £627 weekly (includes A to E); Per unit (full occupancy) £23,360 per year, £448 weekly. Costs per activity: assessment and referral £150 per client; discharge £236 per client, ambulance transport from hospital £37 per client; £4.00 per session at day care, £3.20 per meal on wheels. Cost per episode: £1,448 cost of typical episode, £728 low cost episode; £3,412 high cost episode.		

7.8 Hospital-based rehabilitation care scheme

This rehabilitation unit is supervised by a nurse consultant and has undergone a service redesign to meet the changing needs of the community. It is managed by a modern matron, but has a strong multi-professional team approach. The unit is divided into three sections consisting of the 'assessment area' where patients go for between 24-72 hours on admission to have their health care needs closely observed and identified. They then go to the 'progression area' which is for patients who need moderate to high nursing support where they undertake a rehabilitation programme and then to the 'independent area' when they are progressing well before returning home. In total there are 38 beds. These are 2006/07 salary costs and other costs are uprated to present values by using the appropriate HCHS inflators.

Costs and unit estimation	2006/2007 value	Notes
A. Wages/salary	£731,565 per year	Information provided by the PCT and converted to allow for Agenda for Change. ¹ Based on a team of a modern matron (Band 8, range D), 3 nurse team managers (Band 7), 7 nurse specialists (Band 6), (WTE 5.34), 8 nurses (Band 5) (WTE 6.31), 21 higher level clinical support workers (WTE 17.09), 4 clinical support workers (WTE 3.2) and a support physiotherapist (Band 3).
B. Salary oncosts	£160,944 per year	Estimated national insurance and superannuation contribution. Based on employers' national insurance and 14% of salary for employers' contribution to superannuation.
C. Qualifications	£70,139 per year	The equivalent annual cost of pre-registration education after the total investment cost has been annuitised over the expected working life ² See schema 7.5 for more information on training costs of health professionals.
D. Overheads:		
Direct overheads	£89,878 per year	Includes drugs, dressings, medical equipment, uniforms, laundry allowance, travel and subsistence.
	£70,885 per year	Cost for maintenance etc.
Indirect overheads	£154,017 per year	Includes Finance, Human resources, Board and Facilities.
E. Capital overheads	£76,684 per year	Those capital overheads relating specifically to the unit.
Other capital charges	£16,870 per year	Capital proportioned out to all units.
Hours and length of service	7 days a week (to include weekends and bank holidays) 8.00 am - 9.00 pm (24 hours if required), 365 days per year.	The service would provide an intensive package of care, if necessary, over a 24 hour period to meet care needs, and support carers experiencing difficulty due to illness. It would be available for 72 hours and reviewed daily, with the possibility of extension, up to a maximum of 5 days in exceptional circumstances.
Average length of stay	14 days	Information received from the PCT. Patients can stay up to six weeks, but average length of stay is 14 days.
Caseload per worker	30 per month	Based on information received from the PCT. The total for 7 months was 209 (PSSRU estimate is 358 for 12 months).
Unit costs available 2006/2007 (costs including qualifications given in brackets)		
Weekly service costs per bed £605 (£773), Average annual cost per patient £4,083 (£4,279), Cost of a typical client episode £1,475 (£1,546).		

1 NHS Employers (2005) *Agenda for Change, NHS Terms and Conditions of Service Handbook*, NHS Employers, London.

2 Netten, A., Knight, J., Dennett, J., Cooley, R. & Slight, A. (1998) *Development of a ready reckoner for staff costs in the NHS*, Vols 1&2, Personal Social Services Research Unit, University of Kent, Canterbury.

7.9 Intermediate care based in residential homes

This information is based on PSSRU research carried out jointly in 2005 with the Social Work and Social Care Section at the Institute of Psychiatry as part of a larger study on the impact of reimbursement. It provides the costs of comparative intermediate care schemes based in residential homes. The average weekly cost per client of the four schemes is £546 and the average annual cost per client is £3,503. All costs have been uprated to present values using the appropriate PSS inflators.

	Social care only			Social and health care
	Scheme A: This service provides therapeutic programme of recuperative care. There are 16 recuperative beds. Care staff include care workers, senior night carer and rehabilitation workers.	Scheme B: This service is provided by the local authority for people with dementia. Fee paid by the local authority for care staff.	Scheme C: This is a short stay residential home for people having difficulty managing at home, or who have been recently discharged from hospital or are considering entry to a residential care home. Fee paid by the local authority for care staff.	Scheme D: This service is run by the local authority in conjunction with primary care trust and provides 6 weeks of support and rehabilitation to older people who have the potential to return to their own home after a stay in hospital. Staff include care manager, therapists, visiting medical officer and promoting independence assistants.
Wages/salary	£199,911	£137,082	£94,503	£147,986
Oncosts Employers' national insurance plus 14 per cent of salary for employers' contribution to superannuation	£42,981	£29,473	£20,318	£31,817
Direct overheads Includes salaries of supervisory staff, running costs and supplies	£226,892	£48,733	£44,794	£25,495
Indirect overheads Management fees (includes cost of premises) Capital/Premises Total costs ¹	£147,248 £33,367 £650,399	£40,036 £255,323	£159,616	£8,638 £213,937
Caseload	196	51	64	67
Average length of stay	34	54	45.5	32
No. of beds	16	10	8	7.7
Weekly costs per resident	£780	£490	£383	£533
Average annual cost per client	£3,318	£5,006	£2,494	£3,193
Cost of typical client episode	£3,786	£3,777	£2,487	£2,436

¹ Where the fee for providing the scheme was provided, 80 per cent was estimated by the service provider as the amount for care staff salaries. The remainder was allocated to overheads.