V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

16. Inflation indices
17. NHS Staff Earning Estimates
18. Glossary
19. References
20. Index of references
21. List of useful sources
22. List of items from previous volumes not included in this report
16. Inflation indices

16.1 The BCIS house rebuilding cost index and the retail price index

BCIS calculates the House Rebuilding Cost index for the Association of British Insurers (ABI). The index is based on an average of house types and cannot therefore reflect changes in all rates from the house rebuilding cost tables as regional trends, labour and materials contents differ. The retail price index is a measure of inflation published monthly by the Office for National Statistics. It measures the change in the cost of a basket of retail goods and services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>BCIS/ABI</th>
<th>Retail Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rebuilding Cost index (1988=100)</td>
<td>% increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>154.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>165.7</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>176.6</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>183.8</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>191.3</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>206.1</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>219.8</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>228.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>243.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>236.9</td>
<td>-2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>239.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16.2 The Hospital & Community Health Services (HCHS) index

Hospital and community health services (HCHS) pay and price inflation is a weighted average of two separate inflation indices: the pay cost index (PCI) and the health service cost index (HSCI). The PCI measures pay inflation in the HCHS. The PCI is itself a weighted average of increases in unit staff costs for each of the staff groups within the HCHS sector. Pay cost inflation tends to be higher than pay settlement inflation because of an element of pay drift within each staff group. Pay drift is the tendency for there to be a gradual shift up the incremental scales, and is additional to settlement inflation. The estimate of pay inflator for the current year is based on information supplied by the Department of Health and on pay awards of NHS staff. The HSCI is calculated monthly to measure the price change for each of 40 sub-indices of goods and services purchased by the HCHS. The sub-indices are weighted together according to the proportion of total expenditure which they represent to give the overall HSCI value. The pay cost index and the health service cost index are weighted together according to the proportion of HCHS expenditure on each. This provides an HCHS combined pay and prices inflation figure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pay &amp; Prices index (1987/8=100)</th>
<th>Annual percentage increases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prices $^\dagger$</td>
<td>Pay $^\dagger$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000/01</td>
<td>196.5</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001/02</td>
<td>206.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002/03</td>
<td>213.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td>224.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td>232.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>240.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td>249.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>257.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>267.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>268.6</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>276 (£)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


$^\ddagger$ Provided by the Department of Health, 2011.
16.3 Gross domestic product (GDP) deflator and the tender price index for public sector buildings

For non-staff revenue, Her Majesty’s Treasury’s (HMT) GDP deflator is a measure of general inflation in the domestic economy. HMT produces the GDP deflator from data provided by the ONS and extends the series to future years by applying forecasts of the inflation rate. The BCIS PUBSEC Tender Price index (PUBSEC) is used by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to deflate capital expenditure in health and social care.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Personal Social Services Prices/Gross Domestic Product Deflator(^4) Annual percentage increase</th>
<th>Tender Price index for Public Sector Building (non-housing) (PUBSEC)(^5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Index (1995=100)</td>
<td>% increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td>2.78</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td>3.36</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>2.97</td>
<td>169 (E)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16.4 The PSS annual percentage increases for adult services (all sectors)

The PSS Pay annual percentage increases are calculated using data on rates of hourly pay change for each occupation group in the PSS sector from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), published by Office for National Statistics (ONS).\(^6\) The following occupation groups are used for analysis: managers, social workers, nurses, occupational therapists, community, care workers, childcare. In addition two support groups were identified: admin/office and ancillary staff. As it was not possible to collect detailed data on all staff working in these groups, it was assumed that their pay increases were in line with the average for England. These pay changes were weighted by the proportion of PSS staff in each group and the different pay levels of each group i.e. that occupation group’s share of the total PSS paybill. Pay changes for 2010/11 are projected using an average of the deflated pay changes in the past three years. This assumes that pay increases next year will be in line with the previous trend.

The PSS Pay & Prices (including capital) is calculated by taking the weighted sum of three indices: pay index, capital index and non-staff revenue index and the PSS Pay & Prices (excluding capital) is calculated by taking the weighted sum of two indices: pay index and non-staff revenue index.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>PSS all sectors, adults only(^1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual percentage increases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pay &amp; Prices (excluding capital)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pay &amp; Prices (including capital)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>2.9 (E)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Provided by the Department of Health, 2011.  
\(^5\) Provided by the Department of Health, 2011.  
\(^6\) This work contains statistical data from ONS which is Crown copyright and reproduced with the permission of the controller of HMSO and Queen’s Printer for Scotland. The use of the ONS statistical data in this work does not imply the endorsement of the ONS in relation to the interpretation or analysis.
16.5 The PSS annual percentage increases for adult local authority services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>PSS local authority, adults only¹</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pay &amp; Prices (excluding capital)</td>
<td>Pay &amp; Prices (including capital)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>3.1 (E)</td>
<td>2.8 (E)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16.6 The PSS annual percentage increases for adult and children’s services (all sectors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>PSS all sectors, adults and children¹</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pay &amp; Prices (excluding capital)</td>
<td>Pay &amp; Prices (including capital)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>2.9 (E)</td>
<td>2.5 (E)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16.7 The PSS annual percentage increases for local authority adult and children’s services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>PSS local authority, adults and children¹</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pay &amp; Prices (excluding capital)</td>
<td>Pay &amp; Prices (including capital)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>2.9 (E)</td>
<td>2.8 (E)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Provided by the Department of Health, 2011.
17. NHS Staff Earning Estimates

17.1 Basic pay and earnings for unqualified and qualified nurses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean basic salary per full-time equivalent¹</th>
<th>Mean total earnings per full-time equivalent²</th>
<th>Median full-time equivalent basic salary³</th>
<th>Median full-time equivalent total earnings</th>
<th>Average worked FTE in sample⁴</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unqualified nurses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 1</td>
<td>£13,900</td>
<td>£15,300</td>
<td>£14,000</td>
<td>£14,400</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 2</td>
<td>£15,400</td>
<td>£19,200</td>
<td>£15,600</td>
<td>£18,500</td>
<td>30,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 3</td>
<td>£17,800</td>
<td>£21,500</td>
<td>£18,200</td>
<td>£20,700</td>
<td>26,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qualified nurses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 4</td>
<td>£20,000</td>
<td>£23,700</td>
<td>£19,900</td>
<td>£22,700</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 5</td>
<td>£25,100</td>
<td>£29,900</td>
<td>£25,500</td>
<td>£29,100</td>
<td>139,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 6</td>
<td>£31,300</td>
<td>£35,500</td>
<td>£32,600</td>
<td>£34,300</td>
<td>89,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 7</td>
<td>£37,500</td>
<td>£41,000</td>
<td>£38,800</td>
<td>£40,200</td>
<td>49,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8a</td>
<td>£44,100</td>
<td>£47,300</td>
<td>£44,600</td>
<td>£46,600</td>
<td>9,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8b</td>
<td>£52,300</td>
<td>£55,700</td>
<td>£51,700</td>
<td>£55,100</td>
<td>3,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8c</td>
<td>£61,900</td>
<td>£68,700</td>
<td>£61,200</td>
<td>£65,300</td>
<td>1,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8d</td>
<td>£73,400</td>
<td>£80,400</td>
<td>£73,400</td>
<td>£76,700</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Information Centre for Health and Social Care (2011) NHS Staff Earnings Estimates, January to March 2011. Processed using data taken from the Electronic Staff Record Data Warehouse, as at June 2011.

17.2 Basic pay for unqualified and qualified allied health professionals (AHPs)

This group includes qualified scientific, therapeutic and technical staff within: chiropody/podiatry, dietetics, occupational therapy, orthoptics/optics, physiotherapy, radiography, art, music and drama therapy, speech and language therapy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean basic salary per full-time equivalent¹</th>
<th>Mean total earnings per full-time equivalent²</th>
<th>Median full-time equivalent basic salary³</th>
<th>Median full-time equivalent total earnings</th>
<th>Average worked FTE in sample⁴</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unqualified AHPs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 2</td>
<td>£15,400</td>
<td>£16,300</td>
<td>£15,600</td>
<td>£16,300</td>
<td>2,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 3</td>
<td>£17,500</td>
<td>£18,500</td>
<td>£17,600</td>
<td>£19,400</td>
<td>4,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qualified AHPs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 4</td>
<td>£20,500</td>
<td>£21,300</td>
<td>£20,800</td>
<td>£21,200</td>
<td>1,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 5</td>
<td>£23,000</td>
<td>£25,600</td>
<td>£22,700</td>
<td>£24,100</td>
<td>11,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 6</td>
<td>£30,000</td>
<td>£32,800</td>
<td>£30,500</td>
<td>£32,700</td>
<td>21,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 7</td>
<td>£37,600</td>
<td>£40,100</td>
<td>£40,200</td>
<td>£40,200</td>
<td>17,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8a</td>
<td>£44,500</td>
<td>£47,500</td>
<td>£45,300</td>
<td>£46,600</td>
<td>4,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8b</td>
<td>£53,400</td>
<td>£57,400</td>
<td>£54,500</td>
<td>£55,900</td>
<td>1,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8c</td>
<td>£63,700</td>
<td>£66,500</td>
<td>£65,300</td>
<td>£67,100</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Information Centre for Health and Social Care (2011) NHS Staff Earnings Estimates, January to March 2011, Processed using data taken from the Electronic Staff Record Data Warehouse, as at June 2011.

¹ Mean basic salary is calculated by dividing the total amount of basic pay earned by staff in the group by the total worked FTE for those staff.
² This includes basic salary, plus hours-related pay, overtime, occupation payments, location payments, and other payments including redundancy pay or payment of notice periods.
³ The median is calculated by ranking individuals FTE basic pay, and taking the midpoint. It is considered a more robust indicator of 'typical' pay than the mean.
⁴ This is the total FTE for all payments made in the quarterly period, divided by 3 to give a monthly average.
17.3 Basic pay and earnings for medical staff groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean basic salary per full-time equivalent(^1)</th>
<th>Mean total earnings per full-time equivalent(^2)</th>
<th>Median full-time equivalent basic salary(^3)</th>
<th>Median full-time equivalent total earnings</th>
<th>Average worked FTE in sample(^4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foundation year 1/House Officer</td>
<td>£22,600</td>
<td>£32,200</td>
<td>£22,400</td>
<td>£31,400</td>
<td>6,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation year 2/Senior House Officer</td>
<td>£29,100</td>
<td>£41,200</td>
<td>£27,800</td>
<td>£41,700</td>
<td>7,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registrar group</td>
<td>£37,700</td>
<td>£55,600</td>
<td>£37,400</td>
<td>£53,400</td>
<td>33,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultants (old contract)</td>
<td>£85,100</td>
<td>£101,500</td>
<td>£80,200</td>
<td>£92,200</td>
<td>1,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultants (new contract)</td>
<td>£89,400</td>
<td>£117,700</td>
<td>£89,400</td>
<td>£109,300</td>
<td>33,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate specialist</td>
<td>£78,200</td>
<td>£89,400</td>
<td>£74,300</td>
<td>£80,900</td>
<td>2,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff grade</td>
<td>£62,800</td>
<td>£69,100</td>
<td>£74,700</td>
<td>£61,600</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialty doctors</td>
<td>£57,200</td>
<td>£68,700</td>
<td>£55,800</td>
<td>£62,200</td>
<td>4,423</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Information Centre for Health and Social Care (2011) NHS Staff Earnings Estimates, January to March 2011. Processed using data taken from the Electronic Staff Record Data Warehouse, as at June 2011.

General notes

a. Inspection of data suggests that discretionary point payments are sometimes included with basic pay for consultants.

b. These figures represent payments made using the Electronic Staff Record to NHS Staff who are directly paid by NHS organisations. It does not include, for example, elements of pay for clinical staff which are paid to the individual by universities, or other non-NHS organisations providing NHS care.

c. Figures rounded to the nearest £100.

d. Figures based on data from all NHS organisations who are using ESR (two Foundation Trusts have not taken up ESR).

---

1 Mean basic salary is calculated by dividing the total amount of basic pay earned by staff in the group by the total worked FTE for those staff.

2 This includes basic salary, plus hours-related pay, overtime, occupation payments, location payments, and other payments including redundancy pay or payment of notice periods.

3 The median is calculated by ranking individuals FTE basic pay, and taking the midpoint. It is considered a more robust indicator of ‘typical’ pay than the mean.

4 This is the total FTE for all payments made in the quarterly period, divided by 3 to give a monthly average.
18. Glossary

**Agency overheads** Overhead costs borne by managing agency.

**Annuity value** Converting a capital investment (such as the cost of a building) into the annual equivalent cost for the period during which the investment is expected to last.

**Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS)** is a name for NHS-provided services for children in the mental health arena in the UK. In the UK they are often organised around a 4 Tiers system. Tier 3 services are typically multidisciplinary in nature and the staff come from a range of professional background.

**Capital overheads** Buildings, fixtures and fittings employed in the production of a service.

**Care package costs** Total cost of all services received by a patient per week.

**Cost function analysis** Statistical analysis using a multivariate technique ‘designed to simultaneously tease out the many influences on cost’.

Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) is the largest government department in the United Kingdom, created on June 8, 2001 from the merger of the employment part of the Department for Education and Employment and the Department of Social Security and headed by the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions, a Cabinet position.

**Direct overheads** Day-to-day support for a service, such as immediate line management, telephone, heating and stationery.

**Discounting** Adjusting costs using the time preference rate spread over a period of time in order to reflect their value at a base year.

**Durables** Items such as furniture and fittings.

**Indirect overheads** Ongoing managing agency costs such as personnel, specialist support teams and financial management.

**Long-term** The period during which fixed costs such as capital can be varied.

**Marginal cost** The cost of an additional unit of a service.

**Oncosts** Essential associated costs such as employer’s national insurance contributions on salaries.

**Opportunity cost** The value of the alternative use of the assets tied up in the production of the service.

**Per average stay** Cost per person of a typical stay in a residential facility or hospital.

**Per client hour** Cost of providing the service for one hour of patient attendance. This allows for costs of time not spent with clients and allocates the costs of this time to the time spent with clients.

**Per clinic visit** Cost of attending to one client in a clinic. This allows for overall time spent on non-clinical activity and allocates this to the total time spent with clients in any setting.

**Per consultation** Cost per attendance in a clinic or surgery. This also allows for overall time spent on non-clinical activity and allocates this to the total time spent with clients.

**Per example episode** Cost of a typical episode of care, comprising several hours of a professional’s time.

**Per home visit** Cost of one visit to a client at home. This includes the cost of time spent travelling to the visit. It also allows for overall time spent on non-clinical activity and allocates this to the total time spent with clients in any setting.

**Per hour in clinic** Cost of one hour spent by a professional in a clinic. This allows for overall time spent on non-clinical activity and allocates this to the total time spent with clients in any setting.
**Unit Costs of Health and Social Care 2011**

**Per hour of client contact** Cost of one hour of professional time spent attending to clients. This also allows for the costs of time not spent with clients and allocates the costs of this time to the time spent with clients.

**Per hour of client-related work** Hourly cost of time spent on activities directly related to the client. This is not necessarily time spent in face-to-face contact with the client.

**Per hour of direct outputs (teams)** Cost of one hour of team activity which results in a measurable activity by any member(s) of the team.

**Per hour of face-to-face contact** Hourly cost of time spent in face-to-face contact with clients. This also allows for the costs of time not spent with clients and allocates the costs of this time to the time spent with clients.

**Per hour of home visiting** Cost of one hour spent by a professional undertaking visits to clients at home. This includes the cost of time spent travelling. It also allows for overall time spent on non-clinical activity and allocates this to the total time spent with clients in any setting.

**Per hour of patient-related work or per patient-related hour** Hourly cost of time spent on activities directly related to the patient. This is not necessarily time spent in face-to-face contact with the patient.

**Per hour on duty** Hourly cost of time spent by a hospital doctor when on duty. This includes time spent on-call when not actually working.

**Per hour worked** Hourly cost of time spent by a hospital doctor when working. This may be during the normal working day or during a period of on-call duty.

**Per inpatient day** Cost per person of one day in hospital.

**Per patient day** Cost per person of receiving a service for one day.

**Per permanent resident week** Total weekly cost of supporting a permanent resident of a residential facility.

**Per place per day (nursery)** Cost of one child attending a nursery for one day.

**Per procedure** Cost of a procedure undertaken in a clinic or surgery. This also allows for overall time spent on non-clinical activity and allocates this to the total time spent with clients.

**Per professional chargeable hour** Hourly cost of services provided when paid for by the client. This also allows for the costs of time not spent with clients and allocates the costs of this time to the time spent with clients.

**Per resident week** Cost per person per week spent in a residential facility.

**Per session (day care)** Cost per person of each morning or afternoon attendance in a day care facility.

**Per session per client** Cost per person of one treatment session.

**Per short-term resident week** Total weekly cost of supporting a temporary resident of a residential facility.

**Price base** The year to which cost information refers.

**Ratio of direct to indirect time spent on: client-related work/direct outputs/face-to-face contact/clinic contacts/home visits** The relationship between the time spent on direct activities (such as face-to-face contact) and time spent on other activities. For example, if the ratio of face-to-face contact to other activities is 1:1.5, each hour with a client requires 2.5 paid hours.

**Revenue costs** Supplies and services other than salaries incurred in the production of a service.

**Revenue overheads** Variable support services, supplies and other expenditure incurred in the production of a service.

**Schema** Framework and contents of cost synopsis for each service.
**Short-term** The period during which durable assets cannot be immediately added to or removed from the existing stock of resources.

**SSMSS** Social Services Management and Support Services: Overhead costs incurred by a local authority as defined by CIPFA guidelines. These include indirect overheads such as finance and personnel functions.

**Time preference rate** The rate at which future costs or benefits are valued in comparison to current or base years costs or benefits.
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20. Index of References

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21. List of useful sources

Adult Mental Health Service Mapping: www.durham.ac.uk/service_mapping
The AMH service mapping aims to contribute towards the improvement of mental health services for adults and provides information on the adult services available nationally. From this we have been able to make cost estimates for the multidisciplinary teams found in chapter 10.

Audit Commission: www.audit-commission.gov.uk

Blackwell Publishing: www.blackwell.com
Blackwell Publishing is one of the world’s largest journal publishers within physical sciences, life sciences, medicine, social sciences and humanities.

Building Cost Information Service: www.bcis.co.uk/site/index.aspx
BCIS is the UK’s leading provider of cost and price information for construction and property occupancy.

Care Quality Commission: www.cqc.org.uk/
The Care Quality Commission is the new health and social care regulator for England and replaces the Healthcare Commission, Commission for Social Care Inspection and the Mental Health Act Commission which all ceased to exist on 31 March 2009.

Centre for Child and Family Research: www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/ss/staff/ward.html

Centre for Health Related Studies: www.bangor.ac.uk/research/rae_egs/groups_by_school.php.en?SchoolID=0770&S
School%20of%20Healthcare%20Sciences

Child and Adolescent Mental Health Mapping Service: www.camhsmapping.org.uk
This website provides information specifically on the mental health services available to children and adolescents.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA): www.cipfastats.net
The CIPFA Statistical Information Service (SIS) was established as a partnership between individual authorities and CIPFA. SIS has been undertaking detailed annual surveys of local authority operations for more than a century, and the ‘CIPFA Statistics’ still remain the only impartial and comprehensive account of the extent and achievements of each individual Council. Surveys are conducted in the following areas: education, environmental services, environmental health, housing, leisure, planning, public protection, social services, transport.

Consultant Service (Health and Social Care): www.matrixrcl.co.uk


Department for Children, Schools and Families: www.dcsf.gov.uk

Department for Work and Pensions: www.dwp.gov.uk

Family Resource Survey: research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/frs/

Federation of Ophthalmic & Dispensing Opticians: www.fodo.com

Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC): www.ic.nhs.uk
The Information Centre for health and social care (IC) is a Special Health Authority set up on 1 April 2005 to take over most DH statistical collection and dissemination and some functions of the former NHS Information Authority. This includes information on Personal Social Services Expenditure.
Hospital Episode Statistics (HES): [www.hesonline.nhs.uk](http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk)

This is the national statistical data warehouse for England of the care provided by NHS hospitals and for NHS hospital patients treated elsewhere. HES is the data source for a wide range of healthcare analysis for the NHS, Government and many other organisations and individuals. The HES database is a record-level database of hospital admissions and is currently populated by taking an annual snapshot of a sub-set of the data submitted by NHS Trusts to the NHS-Wide Clearing Service (NWCS). Quarterly information is also collected. A separate database table is held for each financial year, containing approximately 11 million admitted patient records from all NHS Trusts in England.

Intute: [www.intute.ac.uk/social sciences](http://www.intute.ac.uk/social sciences)

Intute is a free online service providing access to web resources for education and research, evaluated and selected by a network of subject specialists.

Joseph Rowntree Foundation: [www.jrf.org.uk](http://www.jrf.org.uk)

This website provides information on housing and care.

Laing & Buisson: [www.laingbuisson.co.uk](http://www.laingbuisson.co.uk)

Laing & Buisson, an independent company, provides authoritative data, statistics, analysis and market intelligence on the UK health.


London School of Economics, Personal Social Services Research Unit: [www.lse.ac.uk/collections/PSSRU/](http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/PSSRU/)

National Council for Palliative Care: [www.ncpc.org.uk](http://www.ncpc.org.uk)

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence: [www.nice.org.uk](http://www.nice.org.uk)

National Prescribing Centre: [www.npc.co.uk/prescribing/](http://www.npc.co.uk/prescribing/)


PSSRU at LSE, London School of Economics and Political Science: [www.lse.ac.uk/collections/PSSRU](http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/PSSRU)


This website gives details on how and on what NHS expenditure was used. The Reference Costs/Reference Costs Index publication is the richest source of financial data on the NHS ever produced. As in previous years, its main purpose is to provide a basis for comparison within (and outside) the NHS between organisations, and down to the level of individual treatments.

Social Care Institute for Excellence: [www.scie.org.uk](http://www.scie.org.uk)

Social Care Online: [www.scie-socialcareonline.org.uk/](http://www.scie-socialcareonline.org.uk/)

Social Policy Research Unit, University of York: [www.york.ac.uk/inst/spru](http://www.york.ac.uk/inst/spru)

YoungMinds: [www.youngminds.org.uk](http://www.youngminds.org.uk)

YoungMinds is a national charity committed to improving the mental health of all children and young people.
22. List of items from previous volumes not included in this volume

Articles

2001
Child care costs in social services
Independent sector home care providers in England
Unit costs for multi-country economic evaluations

2002
A nurse practitioner service for nursing and residential care
The costs of child and adolescent psychiatric inpatient units
The new PSS EX1 return on expenditure and unit costs
Mapping mental health services in England
Developing health accounts for the United Kingdom

2003
The costs of intermediate care schemes
The Rapid Response Services
Reference costs

2004
The costs of adoption
The costs of undertaking core assessments
The development of unit costs for social work processes
Estimating the unit costs for Home-Start support

2005
The cost of providing home care
Personal social services pay and prices index
Typical costs of Sure Start local programme services

2006
Guest Editorial – Conducting and interpreting multi-national economic evaluations: the measurement of costs
The costs of an intensive home visiting programme for vulnerable families
Direct payments rates in England
Training costs of person centred planning
The baker’s dozen: unit costs and funding

2007
The costs of telecare: from pilots to mainstream implementation
The Health BASKET Project: documenting the benefit basket and evaluating service costs in Europe
Recording professional activities to aid economic evaluations of health and social care services

2008
Guest editorial – National Schedule of Reference Costs data: community care services
The Challenges of estimating the unit cost of group based therapies
Costs and users of Individual Budgets

2009
Guest editorial – Economics and Cochrane and Campbell methods: the role of unit costs
Estimating unit costs for Direct Payments Support Organisations
The National Dementia Strategy: potential costs and impacts
SCIE’s work on economics and the importance of informal care

2010
The costs of short-break provision
The impact of the POPP programme on changes in individual service use
The Screen and Treat programme: a response to the London bombings
Expected lifetime costs of social care for people aged 65 and over in England

Schema

2006
Adolescent support worker
Educational social work team member
Behavioural support service team member
Learning support service team member

2007
All children’s service withdrawn, but reinstated in 2010

2008
Paramedic and emergency ambulance services

2009
Cost of maintaining a drugs misuser on a methadone treatment programme
Unpaid care

2010
Voluntary residential care for older people
Nursing-Led Inpatient Unit (NLIU) for intermediate care
Local authority sheltered housing for older people
Housing association sheltered housing for older people
Local authority very sheltered housing for older people
Housing association very sheltered housing for older people
Local authority residential care (staffed hostel) for people with mental health problems
Local authority residential care (group home) for people with mental health problems
Voluntary sector residential care (staffed hostel) for people with mental health problems
Private sector residential care (staffed hostel) for people with mental health problems
Acute NHS hospital services for people with mental health problems
NHS long-stay NHS hospital services for people with mental health problems
Voluntary/non-profit organisations providing day care for people with mental health problems
Sheltered work schemes for people with mental health problems

Village communities for people with learning disabilities

The costs of community-based care of technology-dependent children