V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

16. Inflation indices
17. NHS Staff Earning Estimates
18. Care home fees
19. Glossary
20. References
22. List of useful sources
23. List of items from previous volumes
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.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>BCIS/ABI Rebuilding cost index (1988=100)</th>
<th>Annual % increases</th>
<th>Index (1986/87=100)</th>
<th>Annual % increases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>176.6</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>175.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>183.8</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>180.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>191.3</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>184.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>206.1</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>188.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>219.8</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>193.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>228.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>199.9</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>243.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>208.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>236.9</td>
<td>-2.7</td>
<td>212.6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>239.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>222.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>252.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>234.5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>242.0</td>
<td>3.2</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 & prices inflation figure.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hospital &amp; community health services (HCHS) Pay &amp; prices index (1987/8=100)</th>
<th>Annual % increases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pay4</td>
<td>Prices4</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>276.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>282.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>289.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Provided by the Department of Health, 2013.
3 Provided by the Department of Health, 2013.
4 The methodology for the pay cost index was revised in 2011/12 and now uses Electronic Staff Record data at occupation code level. Pay cost data are therefore not comparable with earlier years. The 2012/13 pay inflator has been estimated using the average of the three previous years.
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 BIS 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(^1) annual % increases</th>
<th>Tender price index for public sector building (non-housing) (PUBSEC)(^1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Index (1995=100)</td>
<td>Annual % increases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>2.51</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16.4 The PSS pay & prices index

The data and methodology used to calculate the PSS pay & prices index has been extensively reviewed this year, following changes in the collection and availability of pay and workforce data. Workforce data for the children’s sector, which accounted for 11 per cent of the total whole time equivalent (WTE) workforce in 2010, is no longer collected and the indices below are for the adult sector alone. This year therefore, three indices have been produced including, for the first time, one for the independent sector. No forecasts for this sector have been made prior to 2010/11.

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).\(^2\)

The following occupation groups are used for analysis: managers, social workers, nurses, occupational therapists, community and care workers. In addition, two support groups were identified: administrative/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 pay bill. Workforce data for 2012 from the National Minimum Data Set for Social Care (NMDS-SC), collected by Skills for Care (SfC), is used this year for the proportion of PSS staff in each occupation group. This data source has replaced the NHS IC’s SSDD001 return since 2010, but does not include the children’s sector. For further information on changes to this year’s inflators, contact Armin Kirthi-Singha (Armin.Kirthi-Singha@dh.gsi.gov.uk).

Pay changes for 2012/13 are projected using an average of the 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.

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\(^1\) Provided by the Department of Health, 2013.

\(^2\) 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.
### 16.4.1 The PSS annual percentage increases for adult services (all sectors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>PSS all sectors, adults only&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual % increases</td>
<td>Pay &amp; prices (excluding capital)</td>
<td>Pay &amp; prices (including capital)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Provided by the Department of Health, 2013.

### 16.4.2 The PSS annual percentage increases for adult local authority services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>PSS local authority, adults only&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual % increases</td>
<td>Pay &amp; prices (excluding capital)</td>
<td>Pay &amp; prices (including capital)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 16.4.3 The PSS annual percentage increases for adult independent services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>PSS independent care, adults only&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual % increases</td>
<td>Pay &amp; prices (excluding capital) (no information available)</td>
<td>Pay &amp; prices (including capital)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>2011/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 17. NHS staff earning estimates\(^1\)

#### 17.1 Mean annual basic pay per FTE for non-medical occupational groupings, NHS England

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupational Grouping</th>
<th>Mean annual basic pay per FTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambulance staff</td>
<td>£24,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration and estates staff</td>
<td>£26,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare assistants and other support staff</td>
<td>£16,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing, midwifery and health visiting staff</td>
<td>£28,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing, midwifery and health visiting learners</td>
<td>£21,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific, therapeutic and technical staff</td>
<td>£31,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare scientists</td>
<td>£28,958</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 17.2 Mean annual basic pay per FTE for qualified nursing, midwifery & health visiting staff by Agenda for Change band, NHS England

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agenda for Change Band</th>
<th>Mean annual basic pay per FTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Band 4</td>
<td>£19,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 5</td>
<td>£25,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 6</td>
<td>£31,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 7</td>
<td>£38,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8a</td>
<td>£45,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8b</td>
<td>£53,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8c</td>
<td>£63,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8d</td>
<td>£75,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 9</td>
<td>£90,753</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 17.3 Mean annual basic pay per FTE for qualified allied health professionals staff by Agenda for Change band, NHS England

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agenda for Change Band</th>
<th>Mean annual basic pay per FTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Band 4</td>
<td>£21,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 5</td>
<td>£23,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 6</td>
<td>£30,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 7</td>
<td>£38,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8a</td>
<td>£45,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8b</td>
<td>£54,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8c</td>
<td>£65,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8d</td>
<td>£78,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 9</td>
<td>£95,805</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

\(^1\) More specific enquiries relating to pay by grade or staff group should be directed to the Health & Social Care Information Centre, [www.hscic.gov.uk](http://www.hscic.gov.uk).
17.4 Mean annual basic pay per FTE for administration and estates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band</th>
<th>Mean annual basic pay per FTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Band 1</td>
<td>£14,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 2</td>
<td>£16,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 3</td>
<td>£18,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 4</td>
<td>£21,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 5</td>
<td>£25,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 6</td>
<td>£30,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 7</td>
<td>£36,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8a</td>
<td>£44,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8b</td>
<td>£53,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8c</td>
<td>£64,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8d</td>
<td>£76,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 9</td>
<td>£92,317</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17.5 Mean annual basic pay per FTE by Agenda for Change band, NHS England

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band</th>
<th>Mean annual basic pay per FTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Band 1</td>
<td>£14,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 2</td>
<td>£16,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 3</td>
<td>£18,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 4</td>
<td>£21,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 5</td>
<td>£25,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 6</td>
<td>£31,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 7</td>
<td>£37,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8a</td>
<td>£44,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8b</td>
<td>£53,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8c</td>
<td>£64,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 8d</td>
<td>£77,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band 9</td>
<td>£92,873</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 17.6 Mean annual basic pay per FTE for NHS staff groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staff Group</th>
<th>Mean basic salary per full-time equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All nurses, midwives and health visiting staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualified</td>
<td>£30,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursery nurses and nursing assistants</td>
<td>£17,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science technical &amp; therapeutic staff (ST&amp;T): allied health professionals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualified</td>
<td>£33,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unqualified</td>
<td>£18,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST&amp;T staff: other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualified</td>
<td>£35,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unqualified</td>
<td>£19,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambulance staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualified</td>
<td>£26,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unqualified</td>
<td>£18,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former pay negotiating council groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior managers</td>
<td>£75,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managers</td>
<td>£47,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative &amp; clerical</td>
<td>£22,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance &amp; works</td>
<td>£22,041</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source of tables 17.1-17.6: Health & Social Care Information Centre (2013) *NHS staff earnings estimates, 12 month period July 2012 to June 2013*. Processed using data taken from the Electronic Staff Record Data Warehouse, as at September 2013.

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**General notes**

- Inspection of data suggests that discretionary point payments are sometimes included with basic pay for consultants.
- 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.
- Figures rounded to the nearest £100.
- Figures based on data from all NHS organisations who are using ESR (two Foundation Trusts have not taken up ESR).
### 18. Care home fees

#### 18.1 The minimum and maximum fee for single and shared rooms for local authority nursing and residential care homes in the UK¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nursing homes</th>
<th>Residential care homes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults under 65 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dementia</td>
<td>£466</td>
<td>£517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning disability</td>
<td>£806</td>
<td>£934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td>£455</td>
<td>£649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older people</td>
<td>£479</td>
<td>£526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical disability</td>
<td>£1,112</td>
<td>£890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average cost of all</td>
<td>£476</td>
<td>£526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>care home fees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 18.2 The minimum and maximum fee for single and shared rooms for private and voluntary nursing and residential care homes in the UK¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nursing homes</th>
<th>Residential care homes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain injury rehabilitation</td>
<td>£1,305</td>
<td>£2,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dementia</td>
<td>£595</td>
<td>£816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning disability</td>
<td>£859</td>
<td>£1,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td>£777</td>
<td>£1,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older people</td>
<td>£592</td>
<td>£777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical disability</td>
<td>£683</td>
<td>£1,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensory impairment</td>
<td>£570</td>
<td>£1,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance misuse problems</td>
<td>£854</td>
<td>£1,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average cost of all</td>
<td>£609</td>
<td>£815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>private/voluntary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sector care home fees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Laing & Buisson (2013) *Annual Survey of UK Local Authority Baseline Fee Rates 2013/14*, Laing & Buisson.
19. Glossary

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

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

**Child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS)** is a name for NHS-provided services for children with mental health needs in the UK. In the UK they are often organised around a tier system. Tier 3 services, for example, are typically multidisciplinary in nature and the staff come from a range of professional backgrounds.

**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 8 June 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 an employer’s national insurance contributions.

**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. The costs of time not spent with clients are allocated to the time spent with clients.

**Per clinic visit** Cost of one client attending a clinic. This allows for overall time spent on non-clinical activity to be allocated 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 to be allocated 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 for the visit, the proportion of time spent on non-clinical activity which is attributable to visiting patients in their own home, and the time spent on visiting patients at home.

Per hour in clinic Cost of one hour spent by a professional in a clinic. Time spent on non-clinical activity is allocated to the total time spent with clients in any setting.

Per hour of client contact Cost of one hour of professional time spent attending to clients. This also includes the costs of time not spent with clients and allocates this 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 includes the costs of time not spent with clients and allocates this 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 to be allocated 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 procedure Cost of a procedure undertaken in a clinic or surgery. This includes the cost of time spent on non-clinical activity and the total time spent with clients.

Per professional chargeable hour Hourly cost of services provided when paid for by the client.

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 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 spent with a client requires 2.5 paid hours.

Overheads

NHS overheads
Management and other non-care staff overheads include administration and estates staff.

Non-staff overheads include costs to the provider for office, travel/transport and telephone, education and training, supplies and services (clinical and general), as well as utilities such as water, gas and electricity.

Local authority overheads
Direct overheads include costs to the provider for administration and management, as well as for office, training and utilities such as water, gas and electricity.

Indirect overheads include general management and support services such as finance and human resource departments.

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 year’s costs or benefits.
20. References


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Department of Health (2008) *End of life care strategy: promoting high quality care for adults at the end of their life*,


Department of Health (2011) *Commissioning services for people with dementia*,

Department of Health (2011) *Whole Systems Demonstrator programme*,


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22. List of useful sources

Audit Commission: http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/Pages/default.aspx

Building Cost Information Service: http://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: http://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: http://www.lboro.ac.uk/research/ccfr/

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

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA): http://www.cipfa.org/
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.


Department for Education: http://www.education.gov.uk/

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

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

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

Health & Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC): http://www.ic.nhs.uk/
The Health & Social Care Information Centre (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): 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 health-care 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.

Joseph Rowntree Foundation: http://www.jrf.org.uk/
This website provides information on housing and care.

Laing & Buisson: http://www.laingbuisson.co.uk/
Laing & Buisson, an independent company, provides authoritative data, statistics, analysis and market intelligence on the UK health.
Livability: http://www.livability.org.uk/

National Council for Palliative Care: http://www.ncpc.org.uk/

National End of Life Care Intelligence network: http://www.endoflifecare-intelligence.org.uk/home/

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence: http://www.nice.org.uk/

National Prescribing Centre: http://www.npc.co.uk/


PSSRU at LSE, London School of Economics and Political Science: http://www2.lse.ac.uk/LSEHealthAndSocialCare/Home.aspx


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: http://www.scie.org.uk/

Social Care Online: http://www.scie-socialcareonline.org.uk/

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

YoungMinds: http://www.youngminds.org.uk/

YoungMinds is a national charity committed to improving the mental health of all children and young people.
23. List of items from previous volumes

Editorials and 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 Service
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 & 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

2011
The costs of extra care housing
Shared Lives – model for care and support
Calculating the cost and capacity implications for local authorities implementing the Laming (2009) recommendations

2012
Guest Editorial: appropriate perspectives for health care decisions
Using time diaries to contribute to economic evaluation of criminal justice interventions
Costing multi-site, group-based CBT workshops
A review of approaches to measure and monetarily value informal care

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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 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
2011
Approved social worker

2012
High-dependency care home for younger adults with physical and sensory impairments
Residential home for younger adults with physical and sensory impairments
Special needs flats for younger adults with physical and sensory impairments
Rehabilitation day centre for younger adults with brain injury
Comparative costs of providing sexually abused children with individual and group psychotherapy