Benchmarking & Analytics for CAMHS

Monday 13th June 2016



Benchmarking Network

Overview

- Background
- Community based CAMHS
- Tier 4
- Quality
- Discussion points

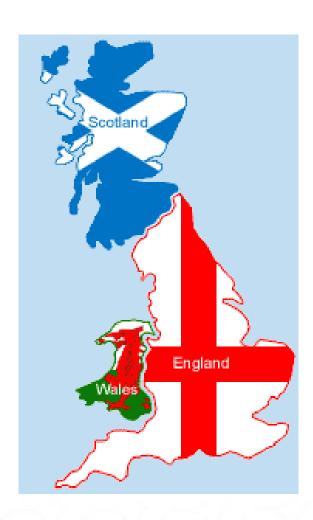




Participants

CAMHS Benchmarking

- 79 participants largest ever number of contributors
- Majority of providers in England
- 100% LHBs in Wales
- Scotland representation
- Additional independent sector providers for specialist services



Service models Access and waits



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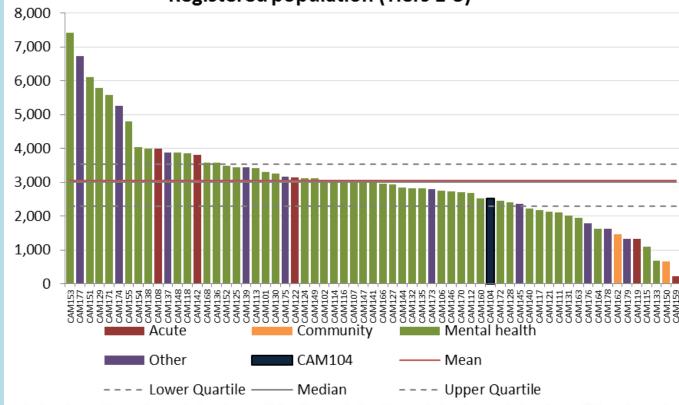


Tier 1-3: Access

Referrals received

- Referral rates for CAMHS have risen for a fifth consecutive year.
- This year saw an average of 3,051 referrals received per 100,000 population 0-18.
- This is an 11% increase from 2,748 in 2013/14.
- 79% referrals are accepted







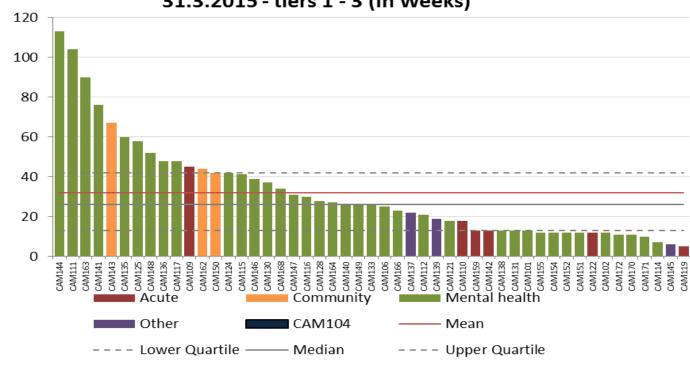


Tier 1-3: Access

Maximum waiting times for routine appointments

- Maximum routine waiting times have increased in recent years. 2014/15 mean maximum wait is 32 weeks (22 weeks in 2013/14).
- Median
 maximum waiting
 times for routine
 appointments are
 26 weeks in
 2014/15.

Maximum waiting times for routine appointment as at 31.3.2015 - tiers 1 - 3 (In Weeks)







Increase in waiting times:

Maximum wait for a routine appointment

2011/12



11 weeks

2012/13



11 weeks

2013/14



16 weeks

2014/15



26 weeks





Community CAMHS Activity



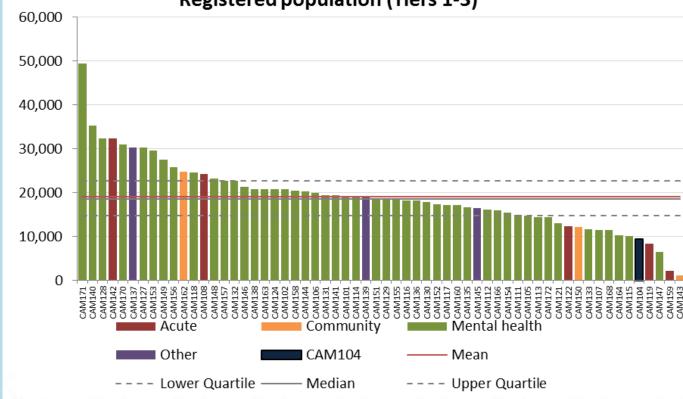
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Tier 1-3: Activity

Total contacts (face to face and non face to face)

- The mean number of contacts per 100,000 registered population has increased again this year by 4%, taking the total to 19,158 contacts per 100,000 population.
- Approximately
 79% of all contacts
 for CAMHS are
 face to face
 contacts.

Total number of contacts - 2014/15 Per 100,000 Total Registered population (Tiers 1-3)





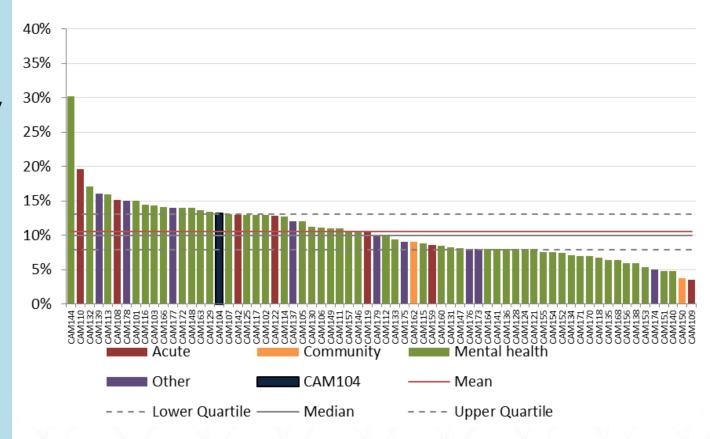


Tier 1-3: Activity

DNA rates

The average
DNA rate
reported has
remained steady
at 11% for the
last 3 years.

Overall CAMHS DNA rate % 2014/15







Community CAMHS Workforce

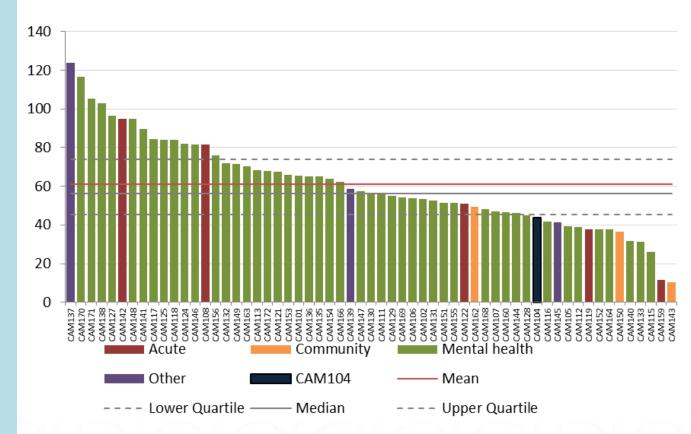


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Total Staff

- This year has seen a minor increase in CAMHS T1-3 workforce.
- In 2013/14, participants reported 60 WTE per 100,000 population. In 2014/15 this increased to 61 WTE per 100,000 registered population (0-18).

All staff Per 100,000 Total Registered population (Tiers 1-3)



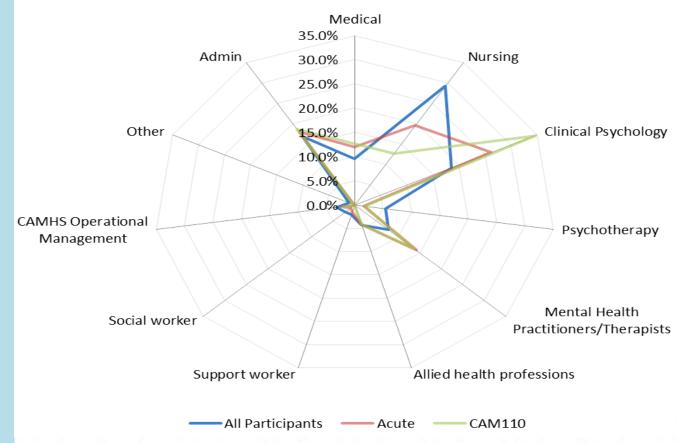




Workforce groups – Total

- The blue line represents the average across all organisations. Key positions include;
- Nursing 29%
- Psychology & Psychotherapy 24%
- Admin 17%
- Medical 10%
- Other Therapy / MHP 8%
- Social Worker2%

Workforce Group: CAMHS Tiers 1-3



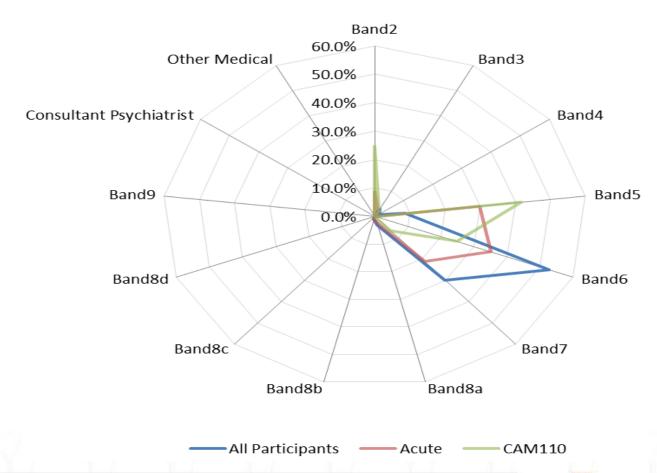




Skill mix - Nursing

- CAMHS tier 1-3
 services
 employ most
 Nurses at
 bands 6 and 7
 (around 83% of
 Nursing staff).
- Unqualified staff total 5% of Nurses

CAMHS Tiers 1-3 Nursing



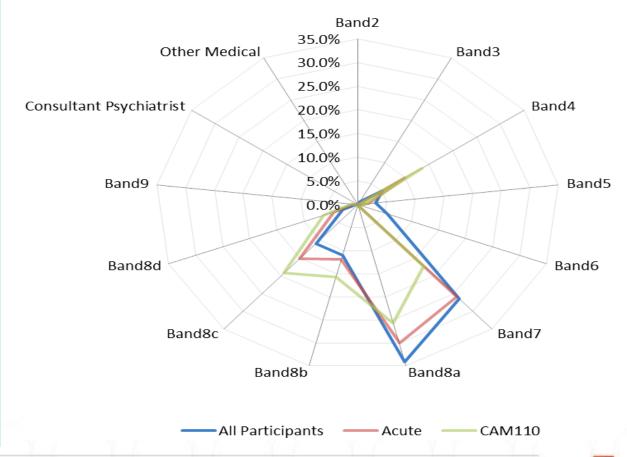




Skill mix – Clinical Psychology

- Clinical psychology has a richer skill mix than nursing and displays a range across CAMHS providers.
- 85% at band 7 or above

CAMHS Tiers 1-3 Clinical Psychology







Community CAMHS Finance



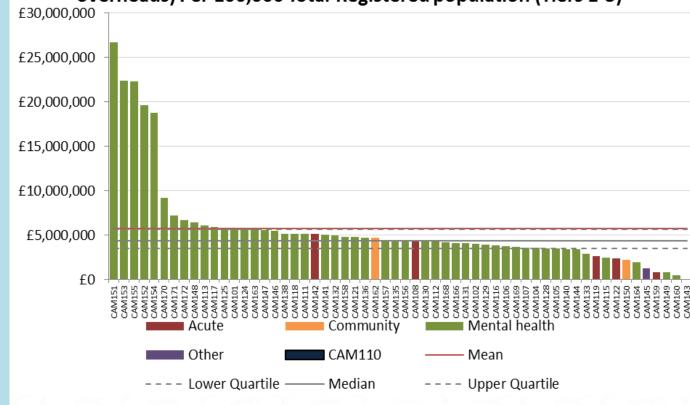
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Tier 1-3: Finance

Total costs

- The mean average cost reported in 2014/15 was £5.7m per 100,000 population, a minor increase on 2013/14 of £5.6m per 100,000 population areas.
- The average (median) investment level for 2014/15 is £4.3m per 100,000 population.

Total Costs of service in 2014/15 (including corporate costs and overheads) Per 100,000 Total Registered population (Tiers 1-3)





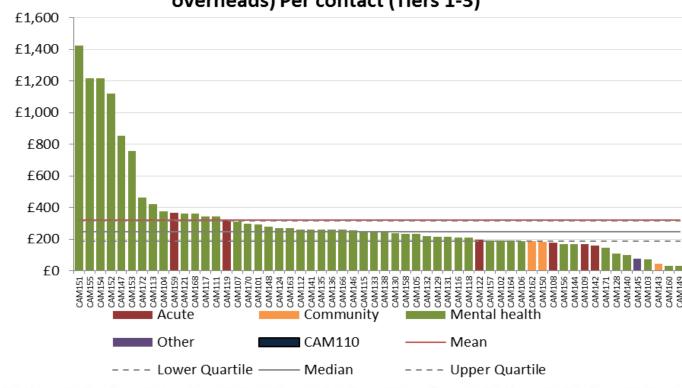


Tier 1-3: Finance

Costs per contact

- This year the mean reported cost per contact is £319 and the median £249.
- This compares to a mean of £390 and a median of £266 per contact in 2013/14.
- Both unit cost measures have decreased since 2013/14.

Total Costs of service in 2014/15 (including corporate costs and overheads) Per contact (Tiers 1-3)







CAMHS Tier 4 (36 providers) Eating Disorders, Secure CAMHS, Other CAMHS



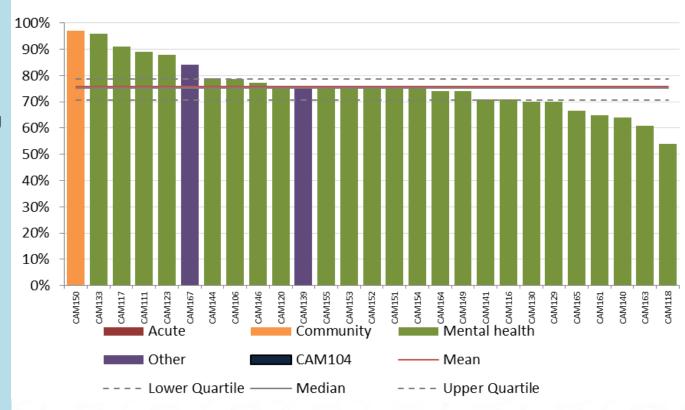
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Tier 4: Bed Occupancy

Bed occupancy rate

- Across all bed types, participants reported a mean bed occupancy of 76% excluding leave (no change from 2013/14)
- Mean bed occupancy rates including leave were 90% this year, compared to 92% last year.

Total CAMHS - Bed occupancy rate (excluding leave) 2014/15







Bed Occupancy Comparisons Bed Occupancy excluding leave

| Bed Type | Bed Occupancy % | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| CAMHS | 76% | |
| Adult Acute | 94% | |
| Older Adult | 84% | |
| PICU | 84% | |
| Low Secure | 92% | |
| Medium Secure | 82% | |
| High Secure | 89% | |
| Eating Disorders | 82% | |
| Mother and Baby | 68% | |
| High dependency rehabilitation | 84% | |
| Longer term complex / continuing care | 84% | |



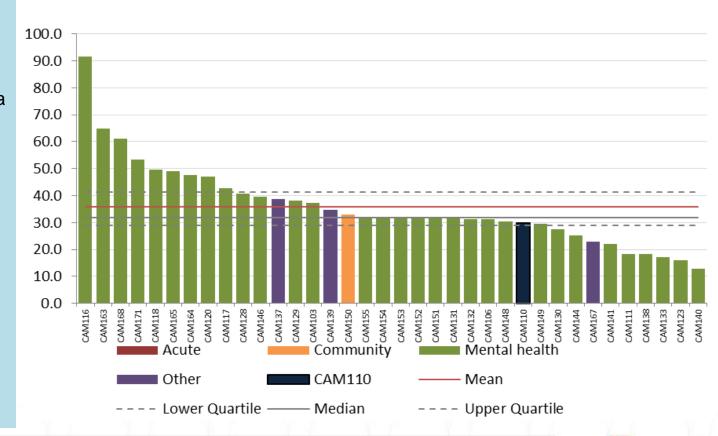


Tier 4: Total staff per 10 beds

Total Staff per 10 beds

- Staffing levels have increased for a third year in a row, to 36 WTE per 10 beds (from 35 WTE per 10 beds in 2013/14 and 34 WTE in 2012/13).
- Impact of Safer Staffing initiative

All staff Per 10 Beds (Tier 4) -All CAMHS





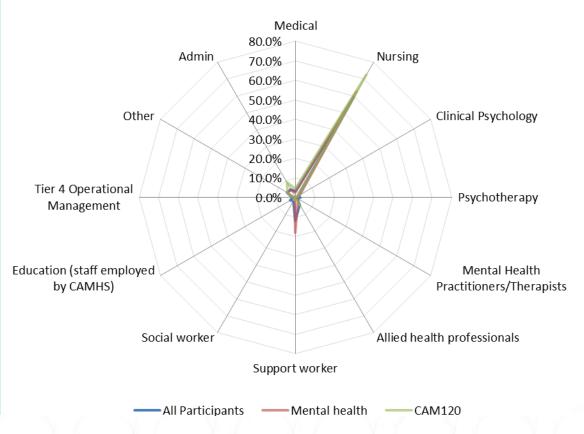


Secure CAMHS: Workforce

Workforce groups

- Staffing on Secure CAMHS units is predominantly nursing (60%) & Support Workers (12%)
- Psychology and medical input make up just 4% and 3% of the workforce respectively.
- This profile again raises the questions of the amount of therapy input provided in **CAMHS** inpatients services.

Workforce Group: CAMHS Tier 4 -Secure CAMHS





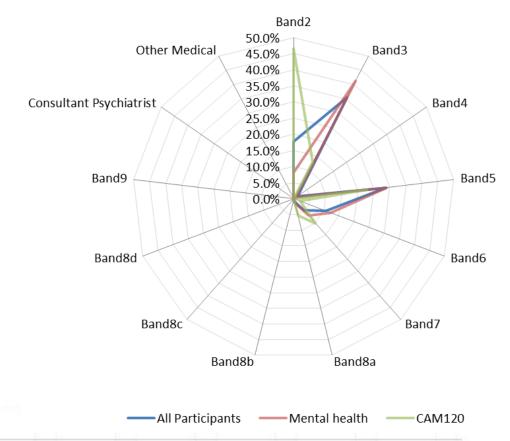


Secure CAMHS: Workforce

Skill mix

Band 3 nurses
 account for
 approximately 35% of
 all staffing, followed
 by Band 5s (29%).
 The proportion of
 Band 6 and Band 7
 nurses is lower than
 on other types of
 CAMHS units such as
 Eating Disorders.

CAMHS Tier 4 Nursing







Benchmarking ALOS

Profiling average length of stay excluding leave

| Average length of stay (days) | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 133 | |
| 134 | |
| 52 | |
| 32 | |
| 76 | |
| 45 | |
| 594 | |
| 548 | |
| 2,450 | |
| 100 | |
| 39 | |
| 409 | |
| 760 | |
| | |

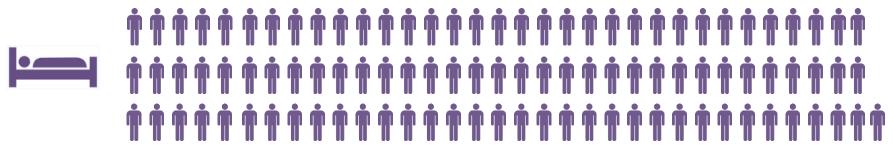
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NHS

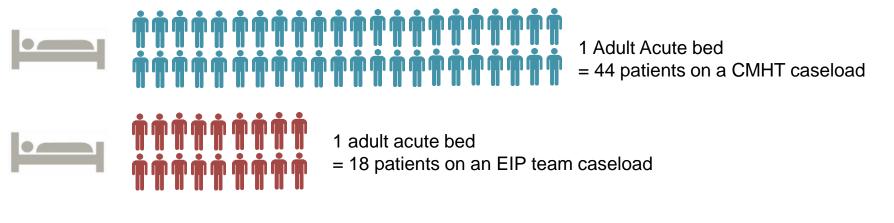
Benchmarking Beds Profiling inpatient costs

| Bed Type | Average cost per admission £ | Average cost per bed per annum £ |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| CAMHS | £60,000 | £230,000 |
| Adult Acute | £11,300 | £126,000 |
| Older Adult | £32,000 | £136,000 |
| PICU | £37,000 | £218,000 |
| Low Secure | £346,000 | £143,000 |
| Medium Secure | £394,000 | £172,000 |
| Eating Disorders | £50,000 | £160,000 |
| Mother and Baby | £35,000 | £199,000 |
| High dependency rehabilitation | £194,000 | £111,000 |
| Longer term complex / continuing care | £435,000 | £113,000 |

Economic comparisons



1 CAMHS bed = 100 patients on a CAMHS community caseload





1 older adult bed

= 35 patients on an older adult CMHT caseload





CAMHS Quality and Outcomes



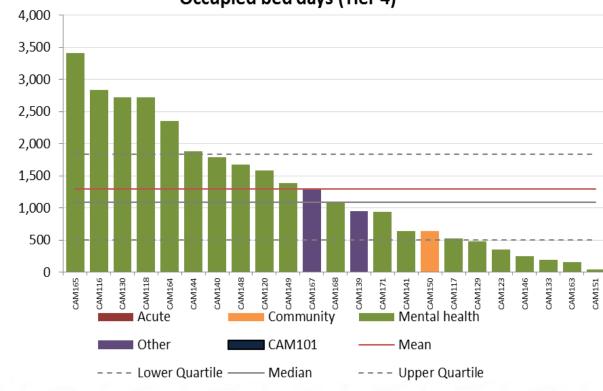
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Quality and Outcomes

Ligature incidents

- The mean average reported is 1301 ligature incidents per 100,000 bed days. This is a reduction from 1600 per 100,000 bed days in 2013/14.
- This position is almost 9 times higher than that reported for adult mental health services.
- This may reflect higher levels of behavioural challenge and risk in the CAMHS patient inpatient cohort.

Number of incidents involving ligatures 2014/15 Per 100,000 Occupied bed days (Tier 4)





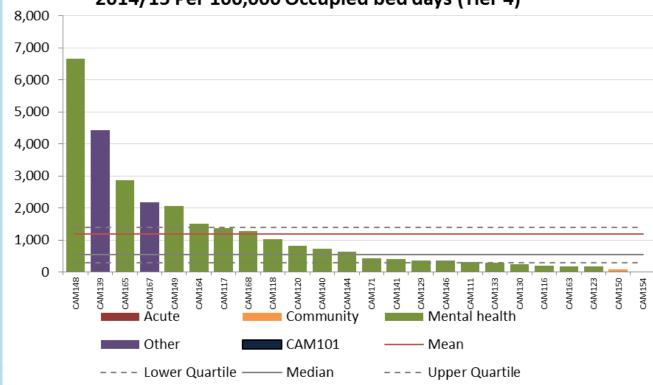


Quality and Outcomes

Violence to staff

 On average, participants reported 1,200 incidents of violence to staff per 100,000 occupied bed days. This compares to 1,800 incidents per 100,000 bed days last year.

 Rates of violence are higher than adult mental health services. Number of incidents involving actual physical violence to staff 2014/15 Per 100,000 Occupied bed days (Tier 4)





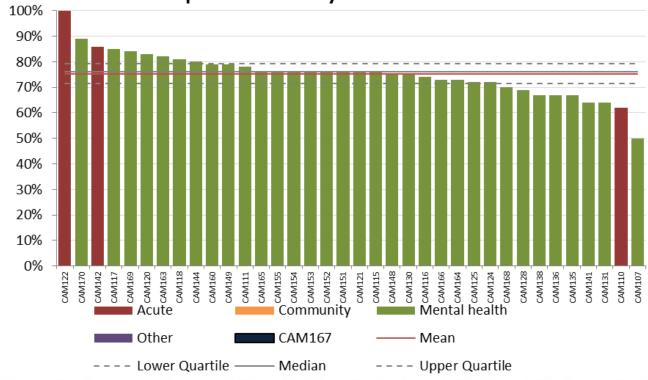


Quality and Outcomes

Staff Satisfaction

Staff satisfaction rates within **CAMHS** are good, with 75% of staff reporting they are satisfied with the quality of work and patient care they are able to deliver.

Consistent with 2014 & Adult MH NHS Staff Survey results % feeling satisfied with the quality of work and patient care they are able to deliver







Conclusions

- Ongoing increases in demand
- Activity increases
- Waiting times issue
- Bed utilisation
- Therapy delivery in inpatient care?
- Adequate admission avoidance capacity?
- Economic case for community care
- Most incident types have improved
- Outcomes focus to be commended
- Considerable innovation evident



Discussion Points



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