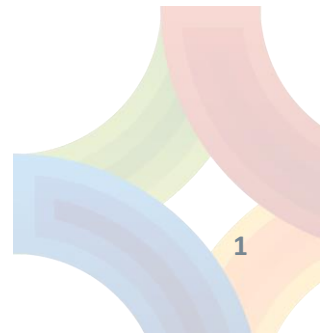


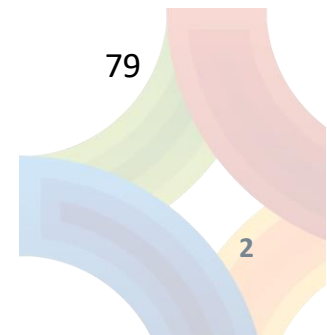
# Somerset Children and Young Peoples Mental Health Benchmarking Analytics Workshop

**Analysis V1.0**  
**10th November 2021**



# Contents

	<b>Page</b>
Executive Summary	3
Introduction	6
South West demographics	7
Social care	23
Education	28
Investment	33
CYPMH community services	38
CYPMH inpatient services	66
Conclusion	78
Appendix	79



# Executive Summary

This report outlines the analysis of data relating to children and young people's mental health (CYPMH) services across the UK, and places a particular focus on the South West of England, and the Somerset CYPMH system in particular. Data has been drawn from multiple sources and will inform a targeted seminar with representatives from the Somerset system to understand the major issues playing out in CYPMH services, and how these apply in the Somerset context.

Key findings from the analysis include:

## South West demographic

- The total population of the South West is around 5.7 million, with children and young people accounting for 1 in 5 of the population (19%). Forecasts from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) predict an 11% increase in the all age population within the next 20 years, but notably, the 0-18 population in the South West is predicted to be lower in 20 years than it is at present.

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's Income Deprivation Affecting Children's Index (IDACI) suggests that in the South West 14% of children and young people are reported to be living in income deprived households.

- Public Health England data suggests the South West has a higher prevalence of school pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs (3.3%) than the national average (2.7%).
- Data from Somerset confirms issues with increasing demand as the system copes with issues related to mental health being the new morbidity in child health. The impact of demand growth is felt not just by the NHS but by partners including the education and justice sectors.

## Social care

- National data from the Department for Education shows there are fewer looked after children per capita in the South West than the national average. Around 0.7% of all children in England are looked after.
- Analysis of referrals to children's social services shows a wide variation across the region from 280 referrals per 10,000 population in Bath and North East Somerset to 769 referrals per 100,000 population in Plymouth. Across the UK around 5% of children are referred to social care each year. Rates of children reported to be in need or neglect in Somerset are around 10% higher than England average rates. Homelessness rates in the county are around a third lower than England average rates.

# Executive Summary

## Investment

- The NHS Mental Health Dashboard data shows lower CCG expenditure per capita on CYPMH services in the South West than the national average. However, there is variation evident across the region. Somerset CCG invest £61 per head (0-18) in CYPMH services, below the England average position of £72 per head.

## CYPMH community services

- Referral rates across CYPMH services in the South West are lower than the national average, with referral acceptance rates also below the national average. Referrals to CYPMH services have though doubled in the last 8 years with a further acceleration evident as the Covid recovery continues.
- CYPMH services in the South West reported shorter waiting times for 1<sup>st</sup> appointments than the national average. Similarly, referral to treatment (2<sup>nd</sup> appointment) times were slightly lower than the national average. Providers in the South West reported a lower than average number of children and young people on caseload per capita than the national average. The CYPMH community workforce in the South West is around 25% larger than the national average per capita. The multi-disciplinary team working in CYPMH services possesses a strong therapeutic core and has been expanding in size in recent years in line with national policies.

## CYPMH inpatient services

- Across the South West, CYPMH services reported an average of 11 general admission beds per organisation, compared to a national average of 17, with a bed occupancy rate slightly lower than the national average at 54%. Low bed occupancy rates in CYPMH conflict with many of the established anecdotes about poor access to CYPMH services.
- The number of admissions per general admission bed in 2019/20 was slightly lower in the South West than the UK average.
- Length of stay in CYPMH inpatient services is around twice the level reported for adult acute mental health admissions. ALOS in the South West largely maps the national average although Somerset reports shorter stays which generally improve access to care.
- The quality of the inpatient ward environment is a discussion point across the NHS with the inpatient team skill-mix demonstrating a smaller therapeutic core than CYPMH community services and the use of restrictive practices being much higher than in adult mental health services.

## Somerset CYPMHS Benchmarking Analytics Key Findings



0.92  
(0.99)

Average all age MH needs index score



93  
(96)

Community workforce per 100,000 population



14%  
(17%)

Children affected by income deprivation



219  
(199)

Children in Need due to abuse/neglect per 10k population



58%  
(65%)

General Admission CYP bed occupancy excluding leave



£61  
(£72)

CCG investment in young people's MH services per capita



0.12%  
(0.19%)

Of families are homeless



12.4%\*  
(11.5%)

Of 16-24 year olds are not in education, employment or training



3.3%  
(2.8%)

Of school pupils have social, emotional or mental health needs

\*South West average

*The figures in parentheses are the national average, given for comparison where available.*

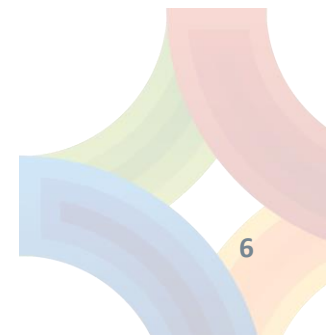
# Introduction

This report details the results of an independent analysis of Children and Young People's Mental Health (CYPMH) services across the South West of England. The project explores the position of each ICS area in turn with this report focusing on the Somerset system. The work was undertaken by the NHS Benchmarking Network (NHSBN). The project was commissioned by NHS England and NHS Improvement South West and took place between March and July 2021. Data to support the project's analytics was accessed from both public domain and NHSBN sources. Consent to use data was obtained from providers across the region.

The report covers data from multiple publicly available data sources such as the Department for Education, Public Health England and the Ministry of Justice as well as data from NHS Benchmarking Network's Children and Young People's Mental Health annual benchmarking collection. This year is the 9<sup>th</sup> year that the NHS Benchmarking Network has provided comprehensive analytics for the UK mental health sector including services for children and young people at a Trust level.

The report explores variation at a local (Somerset), regional (South West), and national level in the context of:

- Demographic profiling of the South West
- Social care
- Education
- CCG and LA investment on CYP mental health
- CYPMH community services (activity and workforce)
- CYPMH inpatient services (activity and workforce)



# South West demographics



# GP registered population



The latest NHS England data on population shows around 5.7 million people currently live in the South West, with a 51:49 split of females to males.

The chart to the left explores the population in the South West, split into three categories: children and young people (0-17), working age adults (18-64) and older adults (65+).

Children and young people are shown in the green area of the chart and account for just under 1 in 5 (19%) of the population in the South West.

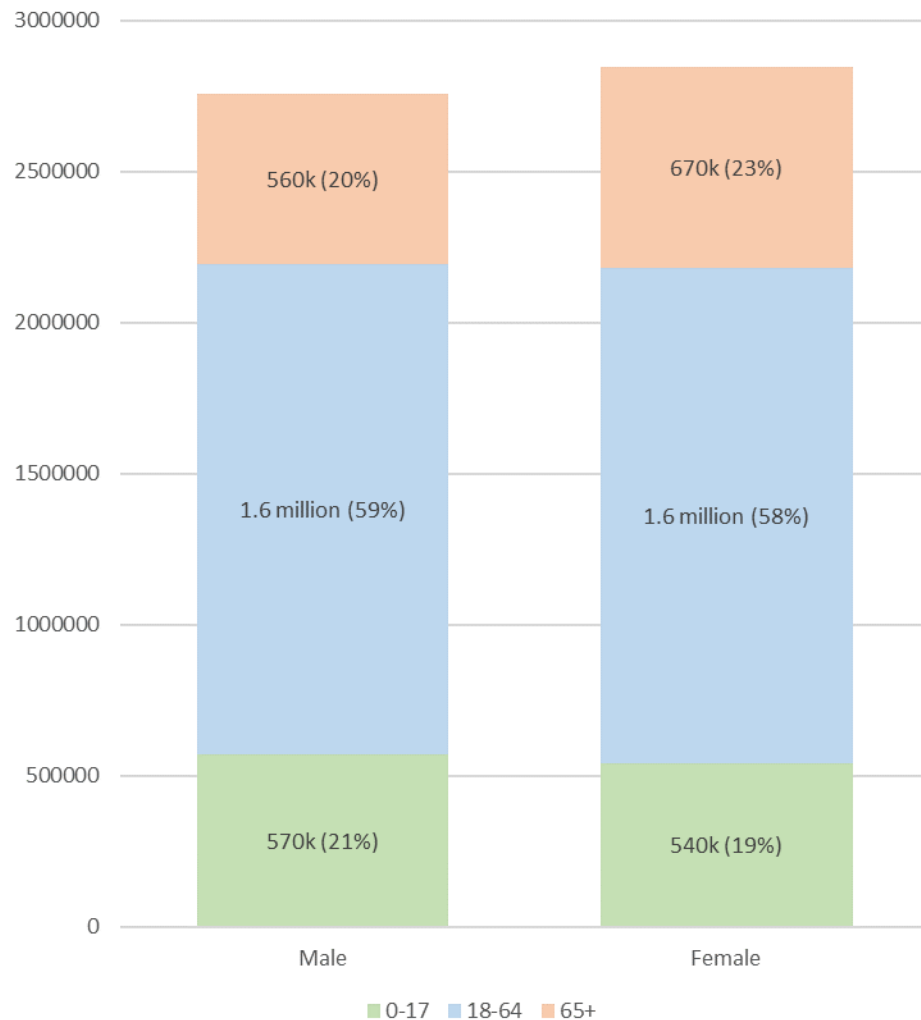
The following pages analyse the South West's population at CCG level and the population prediction for the near future.





# ONS resident population

South West resident population



The data from the 2018 mid-year ONS stocktake estimates there are 5.6 million residents within the South West region of England.

Similar to the GP registered population, there is a 51:49 split between female and male residents.

However, the proportion of children and young people aged 0-17 is marginally higher, with roughly 21% of males aged 0-17, and 19% of females.



# Somerset population

The charts below explore the GP registered population and ONS resident population of Somerset CCG.

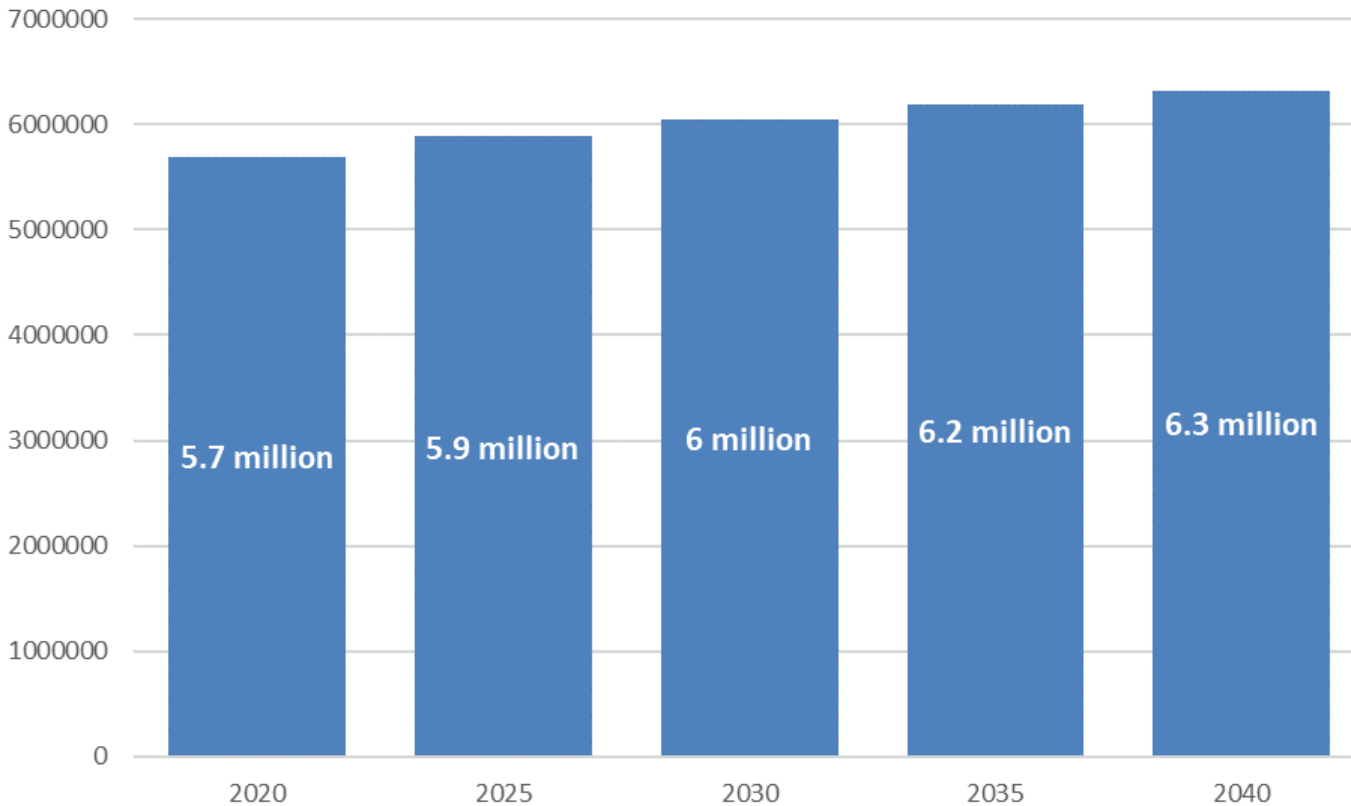
The NHS England GP registered population estimates there are around 570,000 people in Somerset CCG, which is similar to the figure reported by ONS, which reports there are 560,000 residents within Somerset CCG.

The charts below split the registered and resident population of Somerset CCG by gender and age. Similar to the South West region as a whole, Somerset CCG reports that children and young people (aged 0-17) account for around 1 in 5 of the population (19%).



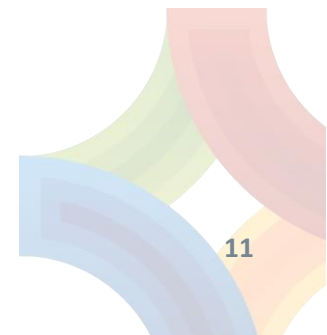
# All age population change predictions

South West population prediction (all age)



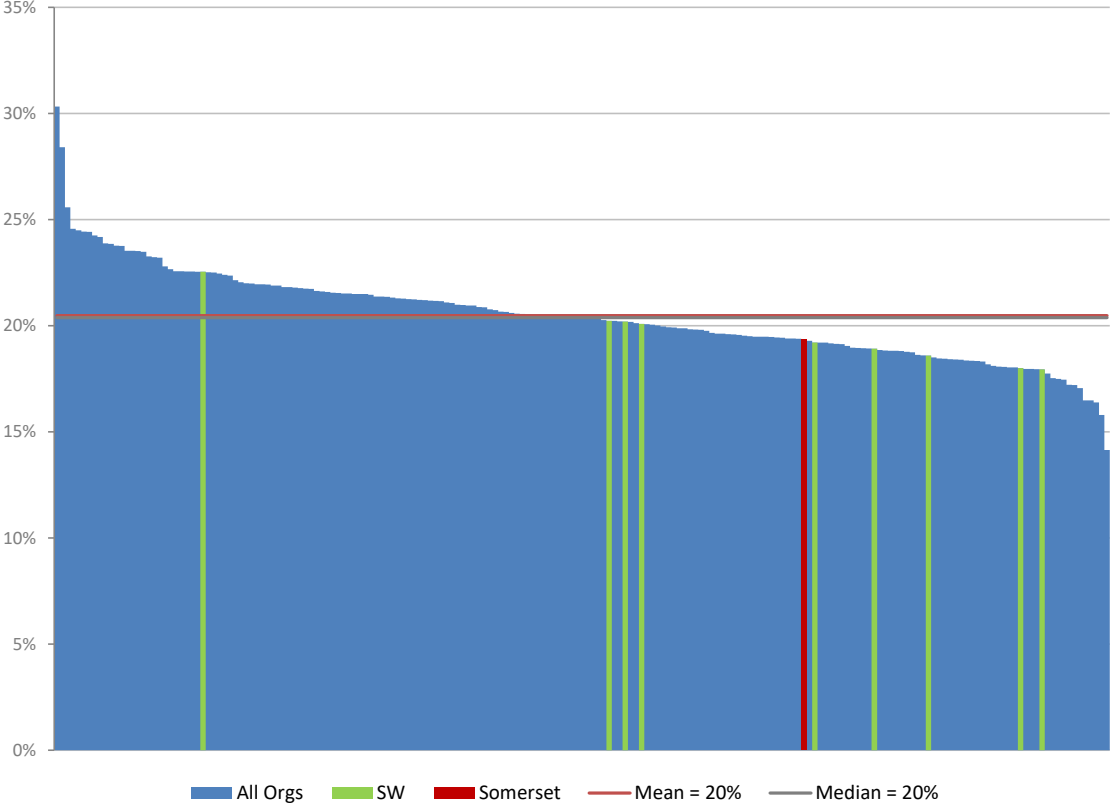
The population data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) predicts an 11% increase in the South West region's population, from 5.7 million in 2020, to 6.3 million in 2040. The increase of 600,000 people roughly equates to the population of Sheffield.

The chart to the left depicts the predicted population increases in the South West in five year periods from 2020 to 2040.



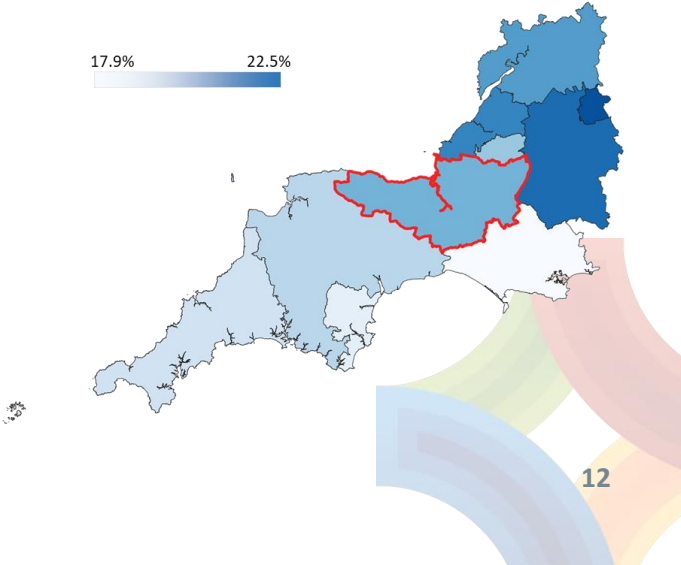
# Population

Percentage of the population aged 0-18, 2019/20 (Source: NHS England)



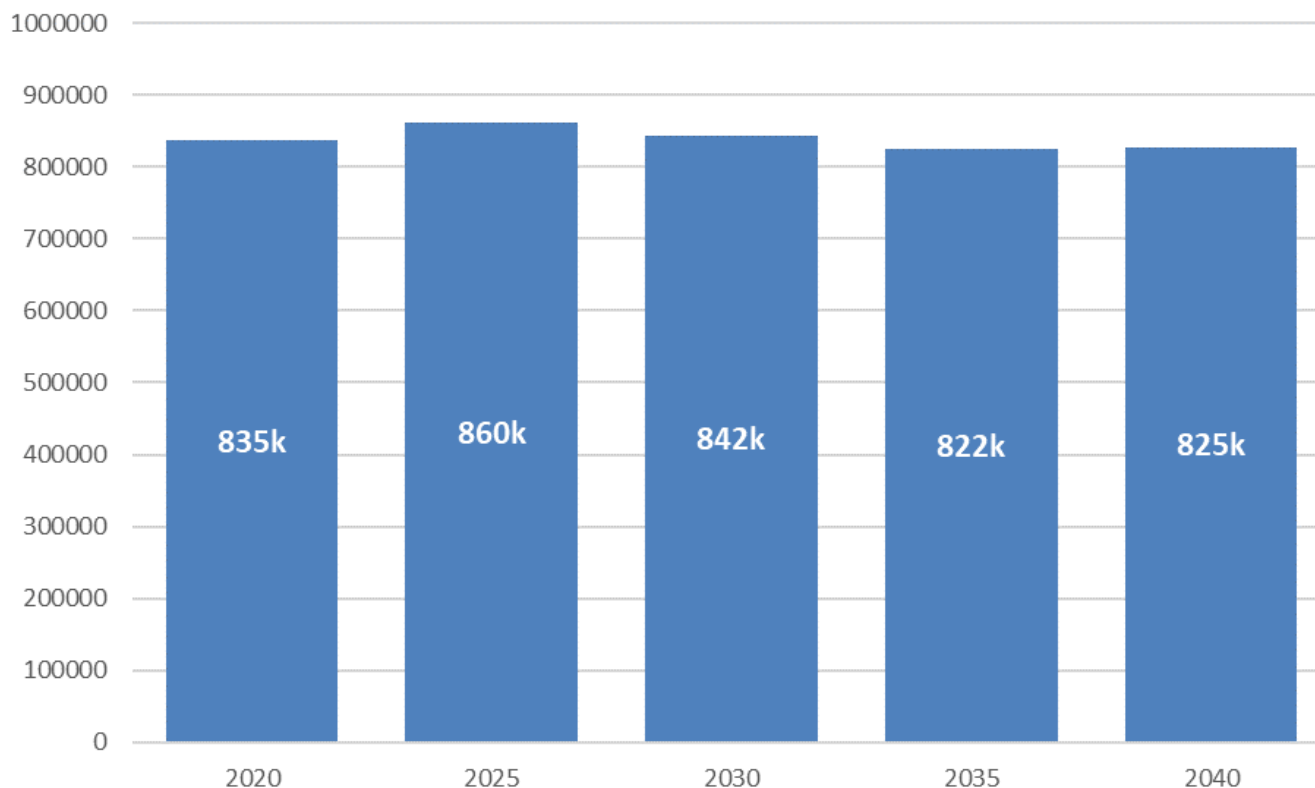
The map below shows that there are higher concentrations of young people in the North and East of the region. Across the South West, 20% of the population are children and young people, in line with the national average for England.

There is variation in the proportion of children and young people (aged 0-18) across the South West region, from South Devon and Torbay (18%) to Swindon (23%). In Somerset, 19% of the population are aged 0-18, close to the national mean of 20%.



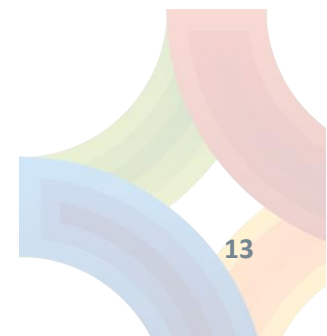
# South West population profile (school-age)

## South West population prediction (5-17 year olds)



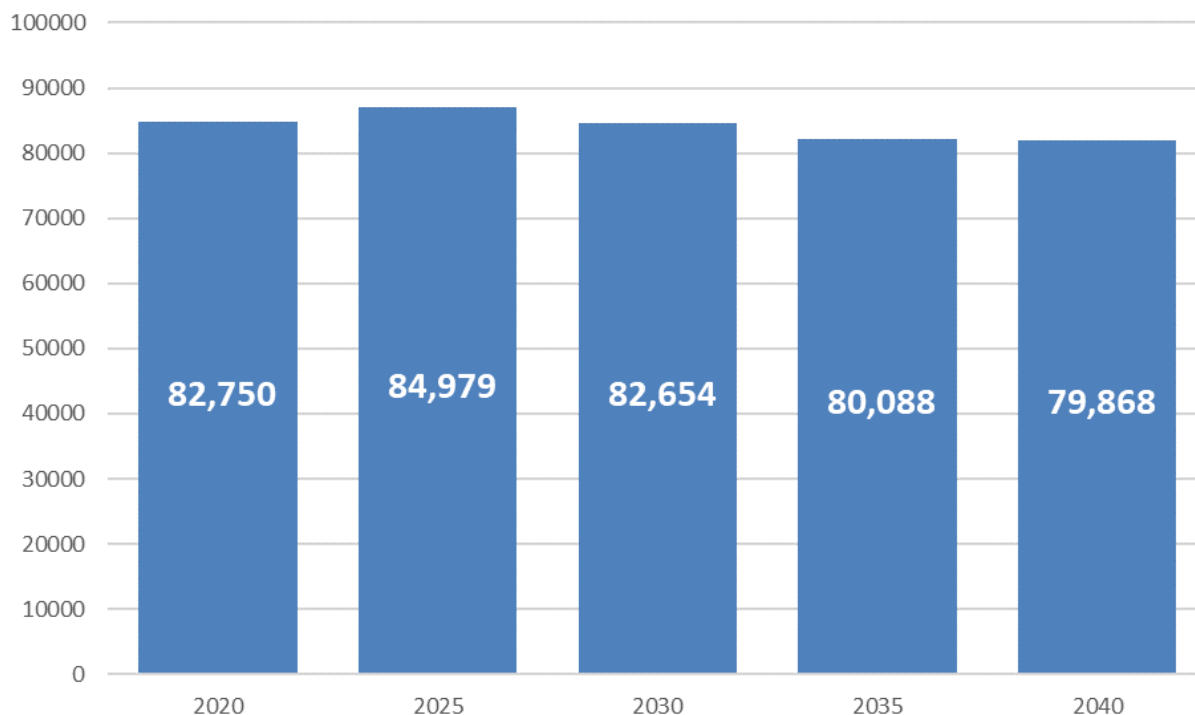
Data from the Office for National Statistics predicts the number of children and young people aged 5-17 in the South West will fluctuate over the next 20 years.

After initially rising to 860k in 2025, the prediction forecasts a drop of around 38k from 2025 to 2035, before a slight rise to 825k in 2040.



# Somerset population profile (school-age)

Somerset population prediction (5-17 year olds)



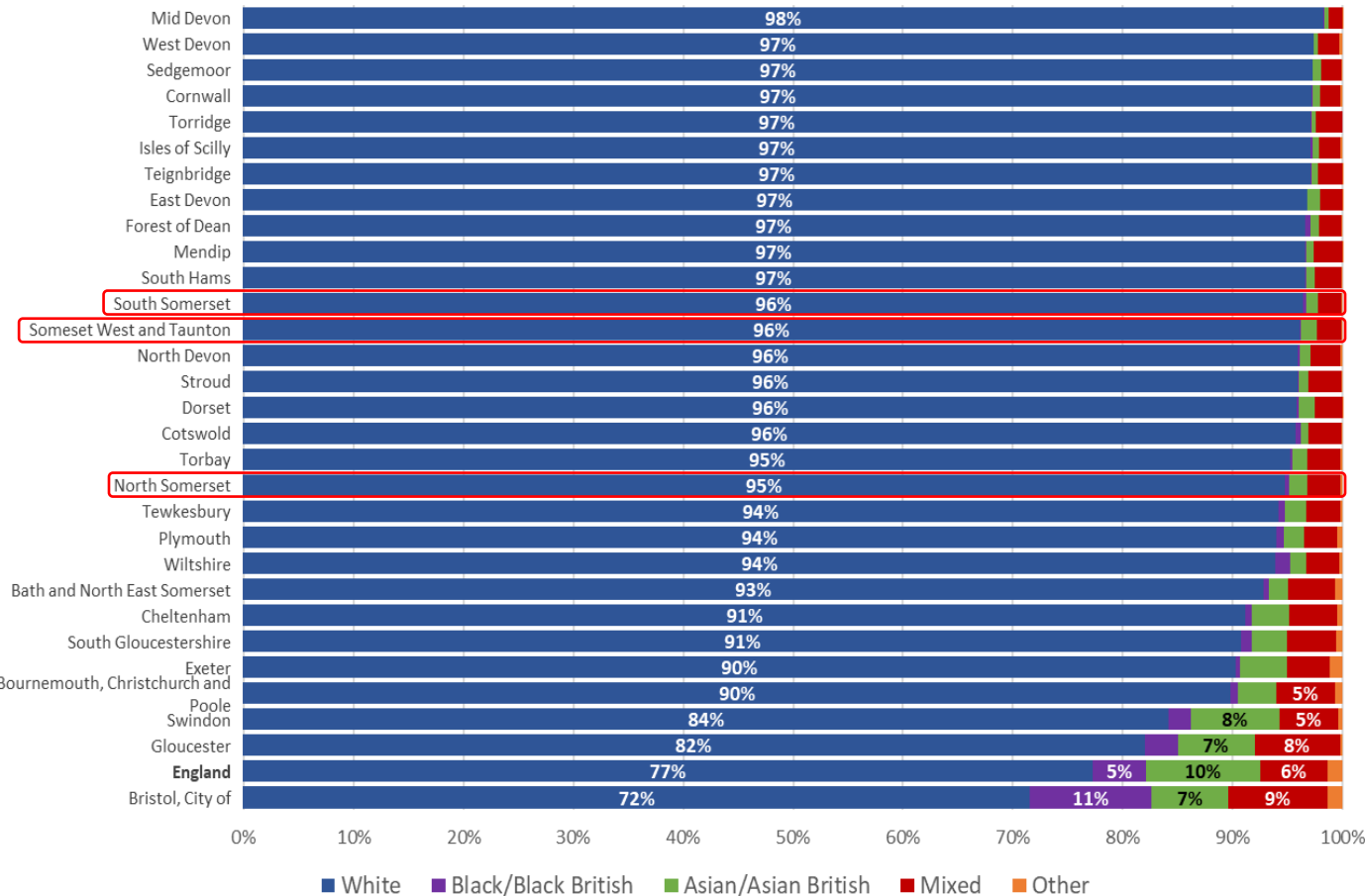
The chart to the left explores the Office for National Statistics' prediction on the school age population (aged 5-17) of Somerset CCG over the next 20 years.

The trend follows a similar pattern to the South West region, with an initial rise in 2025, to 85,000 school age children, before dropping to just below 80,000 by 2040.



# Ethnicity

Population Ethnicity Estimates - Mid 2019 aged 0-18

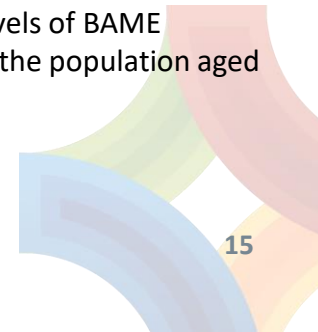


The chart to the left displays the ethnic breakdown of the 0-18 population in local authorities across the South West of England.

The data shows that there is minimal variation in the ethnic mix of children and young people across the South West local authorities with low levels of diversity evident.

Only one borough (Bristol) in the South West of England had a larger proportion of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) young people than the England average.

Somerset's local authorities show low levels of BAME diversity for the population aged 0-18.



# South West gender profile

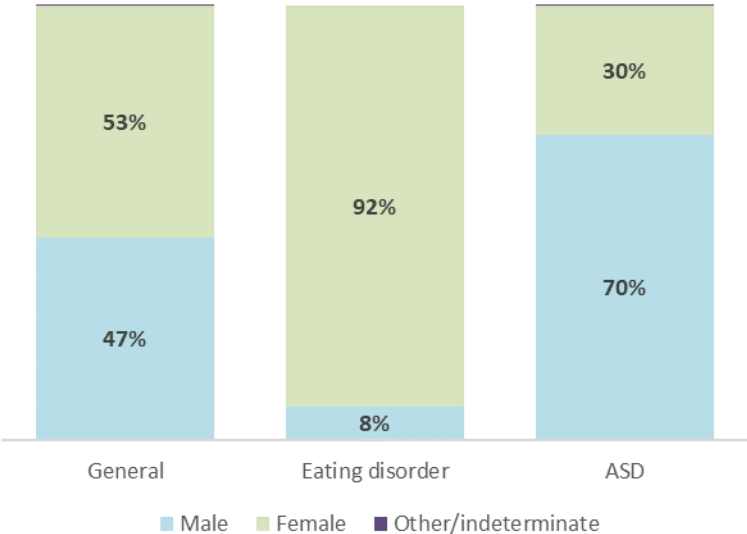
The charts below explore the gender split for children and young people on community caseloads and for those admitted to inpatient beds across the South West of England.

In community CYPMHS, providers in the South West reported slightly more females (53%) in general and behavioural CYPMHS, while in eating disorder community teams, the vast majority of patients were female (92%). This largely mirrors the national picture where females account for 89% of eating disorder caseloads.

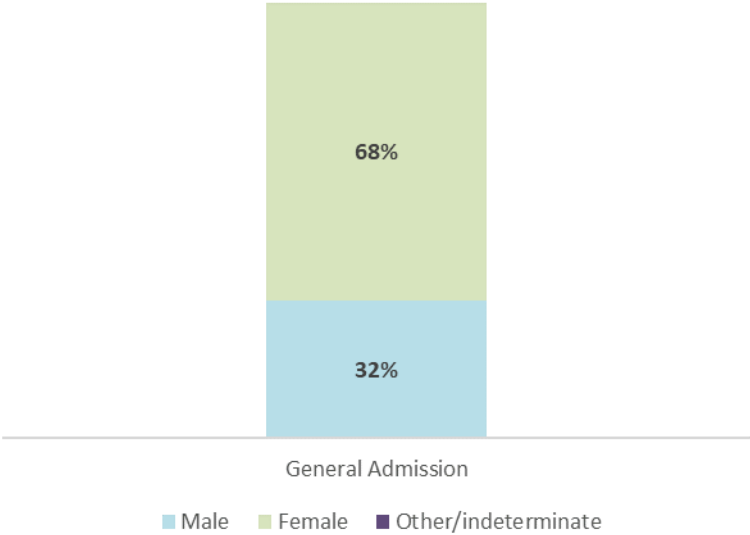
In inpatient CYPMHS, there is a 2:1 ratio of females to males within general admission CYP wards across the South West. This is slightly less than the UK average, where the ratio is 3:1 female to male.

In Somerset NHS Foundation Trust, the gender profiling within community teams is similar to the South West, with 58% of patients on general and behavioural CYPMHS caseloads being females, and 91% of patients on the caseload in eating disorder community services being female. In general admission services, Somerset NHS Foundation Trust reported 39% of admissions were male, marginally above the region's average of 32%.

South West Community CAMHS - gender of patients



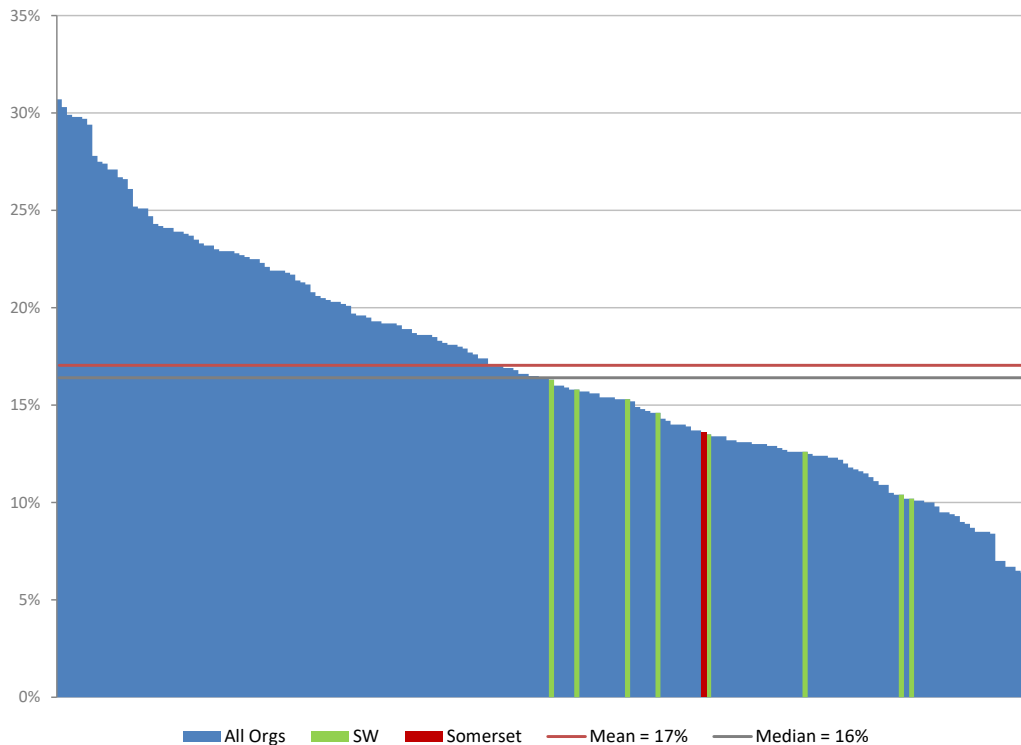
South West Inpatient CAMHS - gender of patients





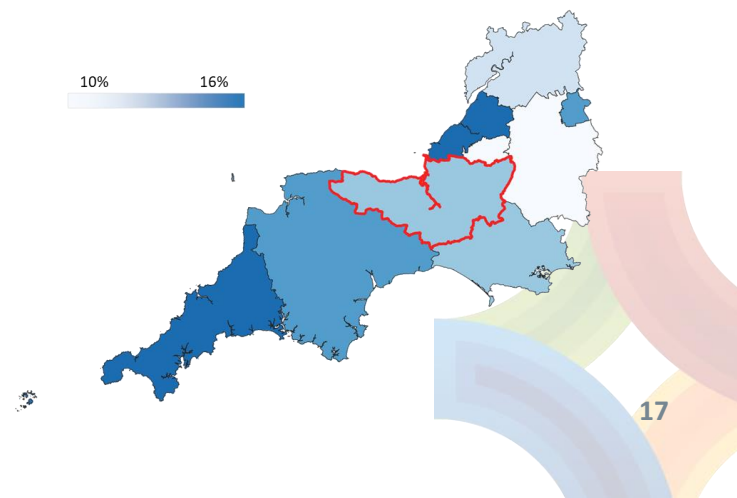
# Income deprivation

Income deprivation affecting children's index, 2019 (Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government)



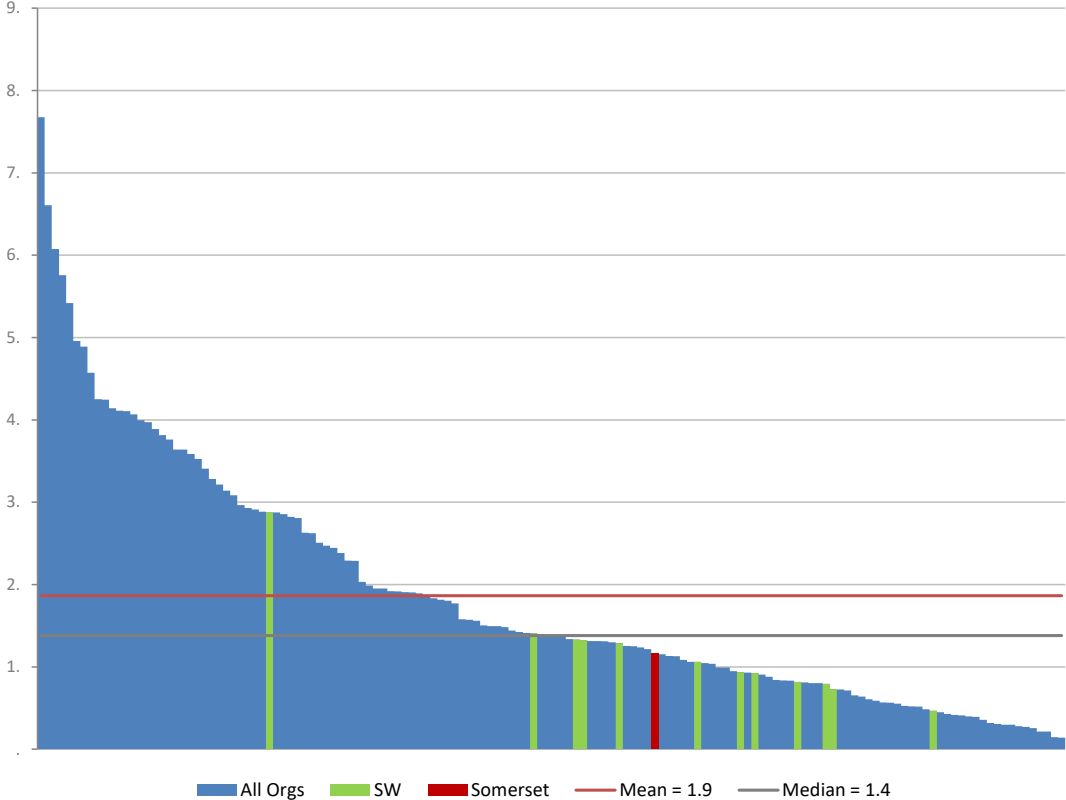
The Income Deprivation Affecting Children's Index (IDACI) details the proportion of children and young people aged 0-15 years living in income deprived households. Across the South West, 14% of children and young people are reported to be living in income deprived households, with all CCGs in the South West reporting lower levels of income deprivation than the national average of 17%. In Somerset, 14% of children and young people were living in income deprived households, in line with the regional average.

The map below shows a concentration of children living in income deprived households in the North West and South West of the region. The proportion of children living in income deprived households ranges from 10% in Wiltshire to 16% in Kernow.



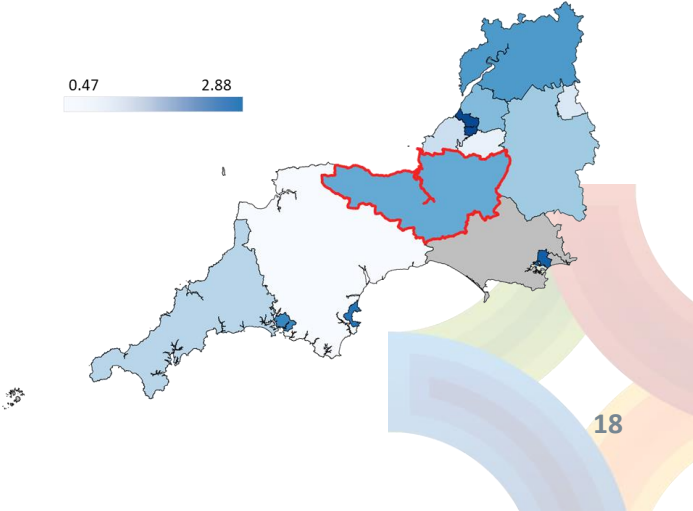
# Homelessness

Family homelessness rate per 1,000, 2017/18 (Source: PHE)



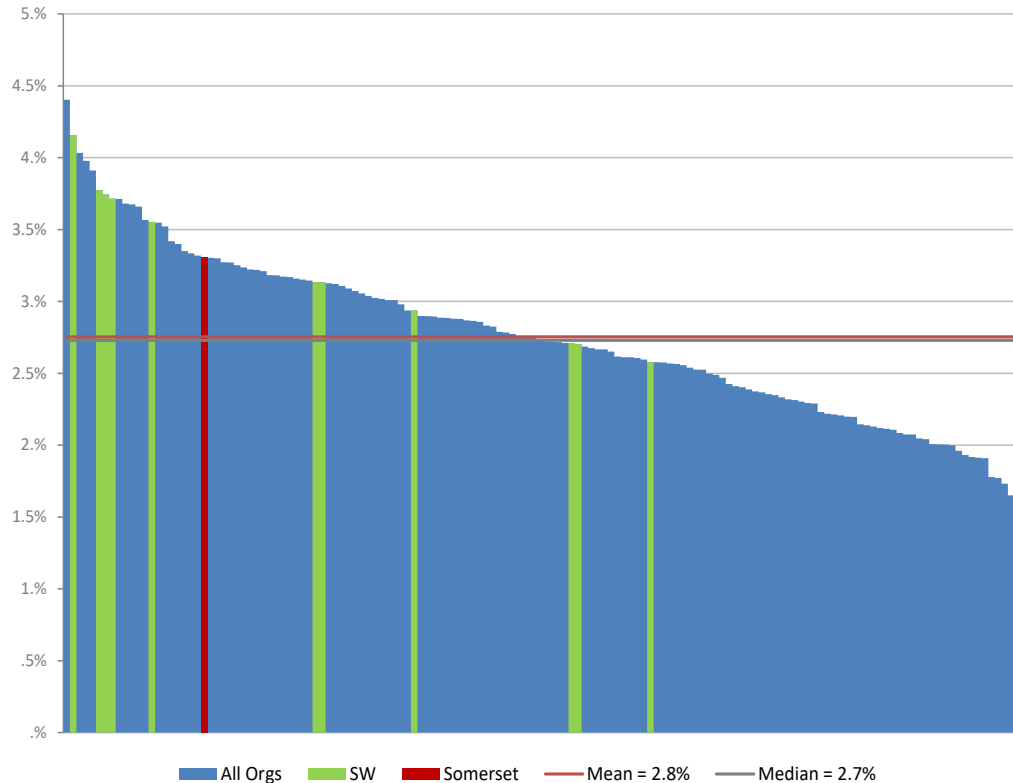
The chart to the left explores data from Public Health England on the number of households with dependent children or pregnant women who were unintentionally homeless per 1,000 households.

Nationally, there is family homelessness in 0.19% of households (1.9 in every 1,000 households). In the South West this is lower, at 0.12%. Somerset specifically also has a value of 0.12%. However, there is a wide degree of variation across the region, from Devon, with 0.5 homeless families per 1,000, (0.05%), to the City of Bristol with 2.9 (0.29%).



# School pupils with social, emotional and MH needs

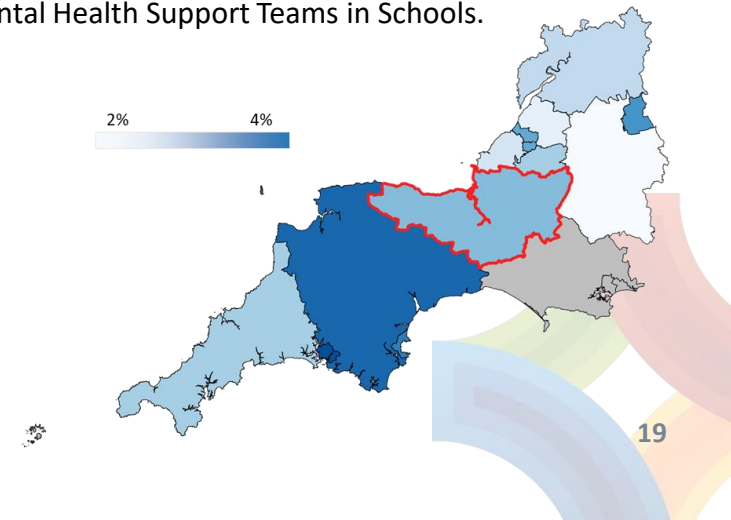
Percentage of school pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs, 2020 (Source: PHE)



Public Health England provides data on the estimated prevalence of school pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs.

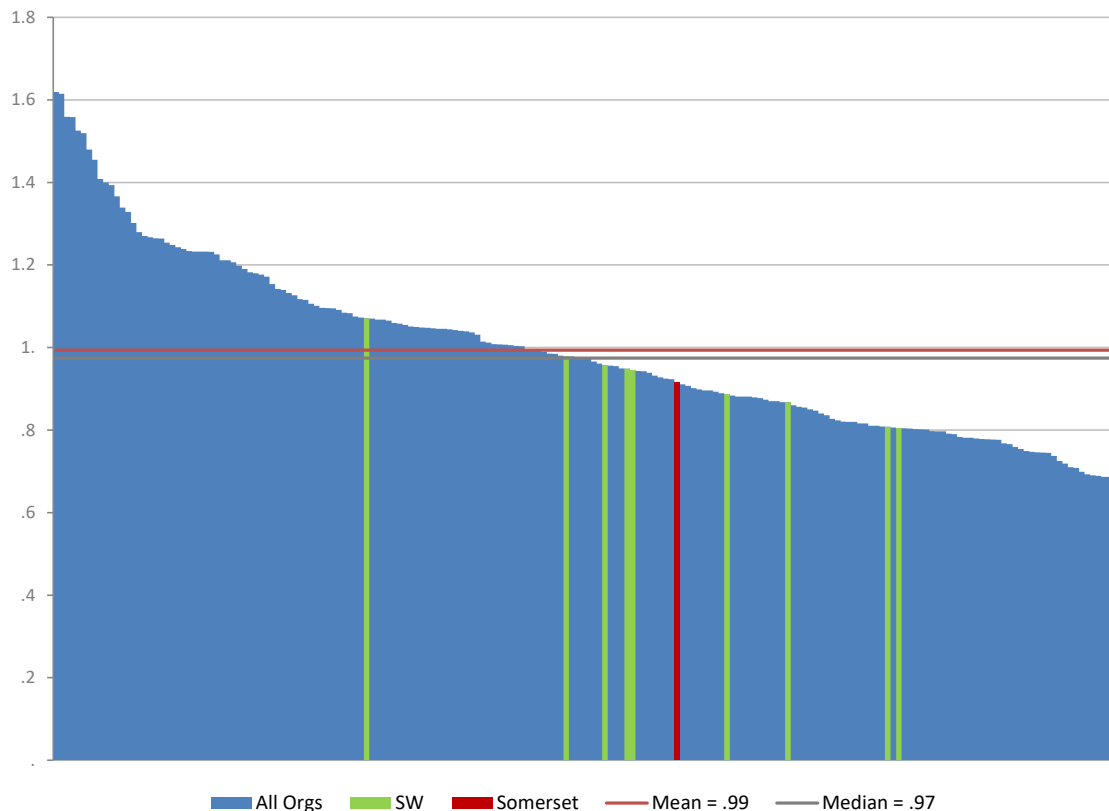
The most recent data from 2020 shows that on average, 3.3% of school pupils across the South West reported social, emotional and mental health needs. This is higher in most South West local authorities than the national average of 2.7%.

The map below shows the large variation across the region, with needs lowest in Wiltshire (2.6%) and highest in Plymouth (4.2%). Somerset reported 3.3%, in line with the regional average but placed in the top quartile when a UK wide position is taken. The above average prevalence of needs recorded in the school environment marks Somerset as a high demand area within the educational setting and points to the importance of ensuring adequate coverage for new initiatives such as Mental Health Support Teams in Schools.



# Mental health needs index (all age)

Mental health needs index, 2021/22 (Source: NHS England & NHS Improvement)



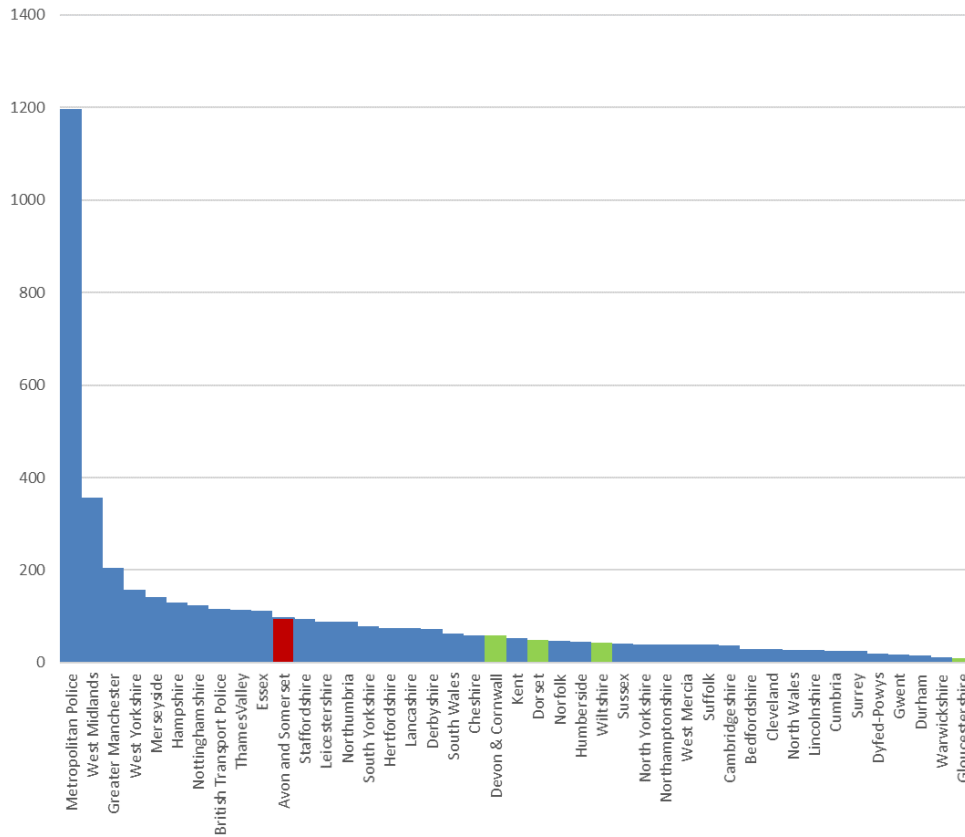
The 2021/22 CCG allocations outline mental health needs as an index contributing to each CCG's baseline funding position. The mental health needs index is a multifactorial index derived from the PRAMH formula and is developed from GP Practice level data which is consolidated at CCG level.

Across the South West, there is some variance in the mental health needs index, from Wiltshire (0.80) to South Devon and Torbay (1.07). Somerset has a mental health needs index score of 0.92, the same as the regional average. This compares to a national average of 0.99.

Please note that the England-wide mental health needs index is predominantly based on adult needs. Children and young people's mental health needs are viewed in this sense as context within wider mental health needs, in the absence of an effective children and young people mental health specific needs index.

# Knife Crime

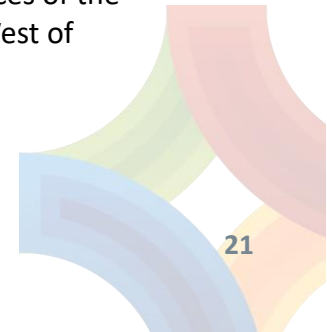
Convictions and cautions for knife crime offences by those aged 10-17  
(Source: MoJ, 2019)



The Ministry of Justice publishes data on the number of cautions and convictions for knife crime offences. The figures are based on counting the number of caution and sentencing occasions for offences committed by young people who were prosecuted by police forces in England and Wales. Offenders may be counted more than once where they have been cautioned or sentenced on multiple occasions.

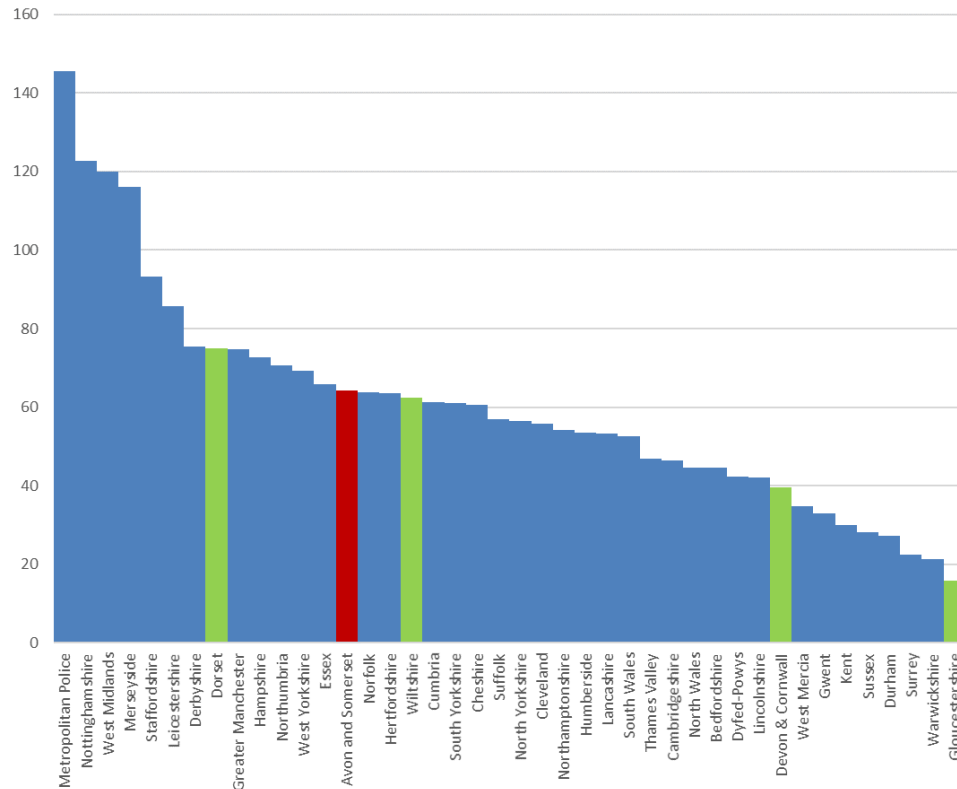
The chart to the left shows the number of convictions and cautions given to people aged 10-17 for knife crime offences by police forces in England and Wales. The bars highlighted in green depict the police forces within the South West of England.

Avon and Somerset police force, highlighted in red, had the highest raw number of convictions and cautions given to people aged 10-17 for knife crime offences of the four police forces in the South West of England.



# Knife Crime per capita

Convictions and cautions for knife crime offences by those aged 10-17  
 (Source: MoJ, 2019), per 100,000 population aged 10-17 (Source: ONS, 2019)

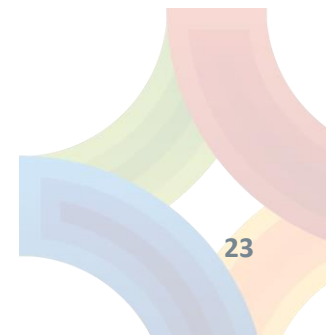


The chart to the left explores the number of convictions and cautions given to people aged 0-17 for knife crime offenses benchmarked per 100,000 population (0-17) for each police force.

This shows a notable degree of variation in rates of youth knife crime across the South West region, from 16 convictions/cautions per 100,000 population in Gloucestershire to 75 per 100,000 in Dorset, almost a five fold difference. Dorset Police appears in the top quartile for UK recorded knife crime by young people.

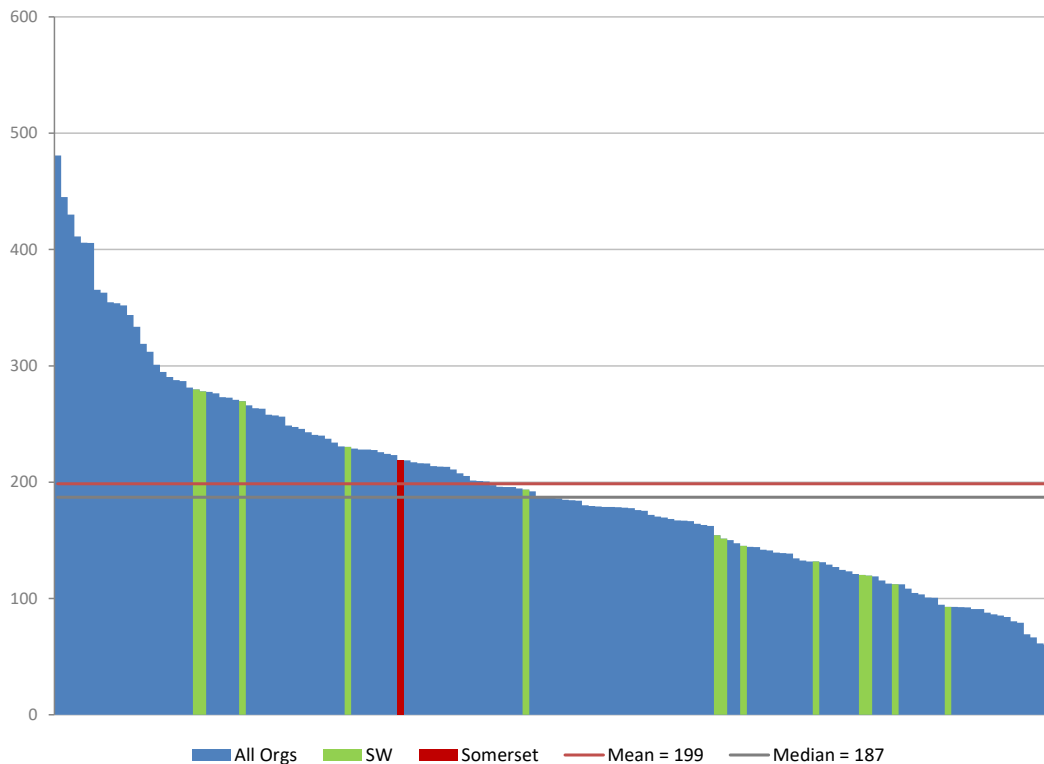
Avon and Somerset police force had a rate of 64 convictions/cautions per 100,000 population, just below the national mean average of 66 per 100,000 population (but above the national median position and the second highest of the region's police forces)..

# Social care



# Children in need

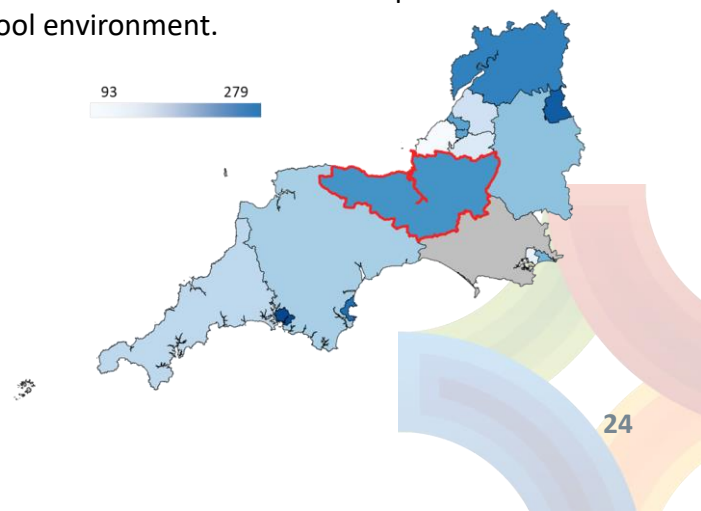
Children in need due to abuse or neglect: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 years, 2018 (Source: PHE)



Public Health England provides data on the number of children identified as ‘children in need’ due to abuse or neglect across the country.

In 2018, an average of 199 children per 10,000 population (0-17), were identified as children in need due to abuse or neglect across England. In the South West, the average was slightly lower, at 178 per 10,000 population; however in Somerset, the children in need rate was higher than both the national and South West average, at 219 per 100,000.

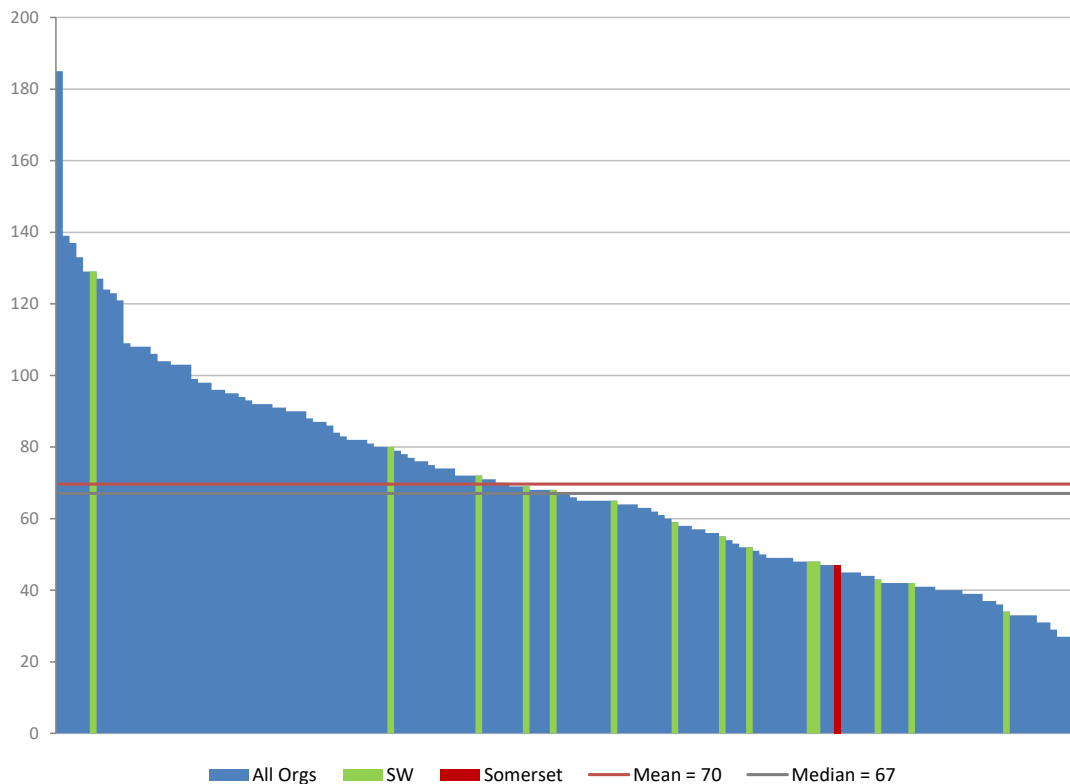
The map below explores the variation across the region, with the lowest rate of children in need due to abuse or neglect per 10,000 children in North Somerset (93) and the highest in Plymouth (280). Somerset’s position is 10% above the national average and confirms some of the additional needs which are also reported in the school environment.





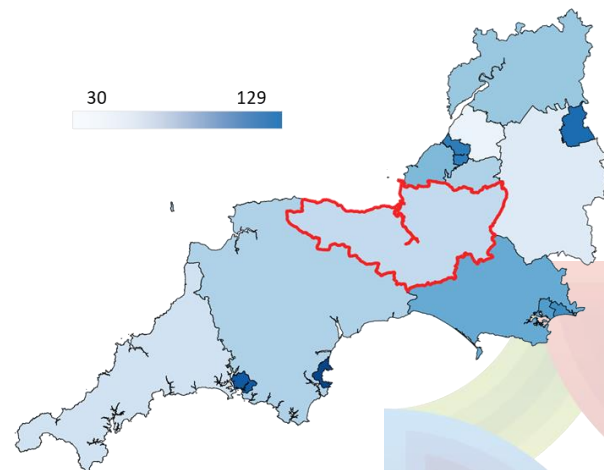
# Looked after children

Children looked after rate, per 10,000 children aged under 18, 2018  
(Source: DfE)



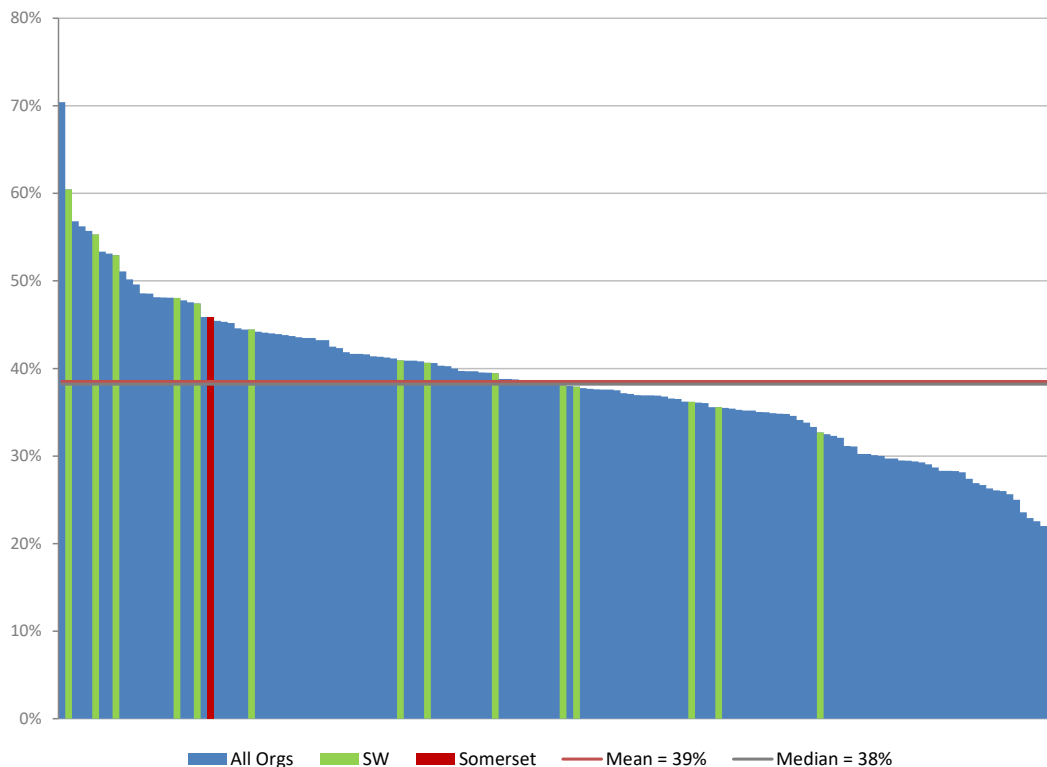
The Department for Education provides data on the number of children who are looked after by Local Authorities. In 2018, the data showed that on average, 70 children per 10,000 population were looked after, with the most looked after children per capita being in Blackpool. There is visible variation across the South West region.

On average across the South West, 61 children per 10,000 population were looked after. South Gloucestershire has the lowest rate within the region, at 34 per 10,000 population and Torbay had the highest rate of looked after children, with 129 per 10,000. Torbay is ranked 6<sup>th</sup> highest in England for looked after children numbers per capita. Somerset had a lower rate of looked after children than both the national and regional averages, at 47 per 10,000 population.



# Looked after children - wellbeing

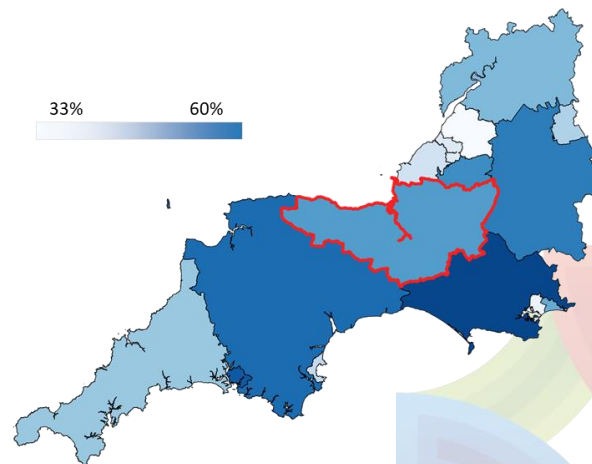
Percentage of looked after children (5-16 yrs) whose emotional wellbeing is a cause for concern, 2018/19 (Source: PHE)



The chart to the left explores the percentage of looked after children whose emotional wellbeing is a cause for concern.

Across the South West, 44% of looked after children have emotional wellbeing that is a cause for concern. This is slightly above the national average of 39%. The average for Somerset is 46%, above both the regional and national averages.

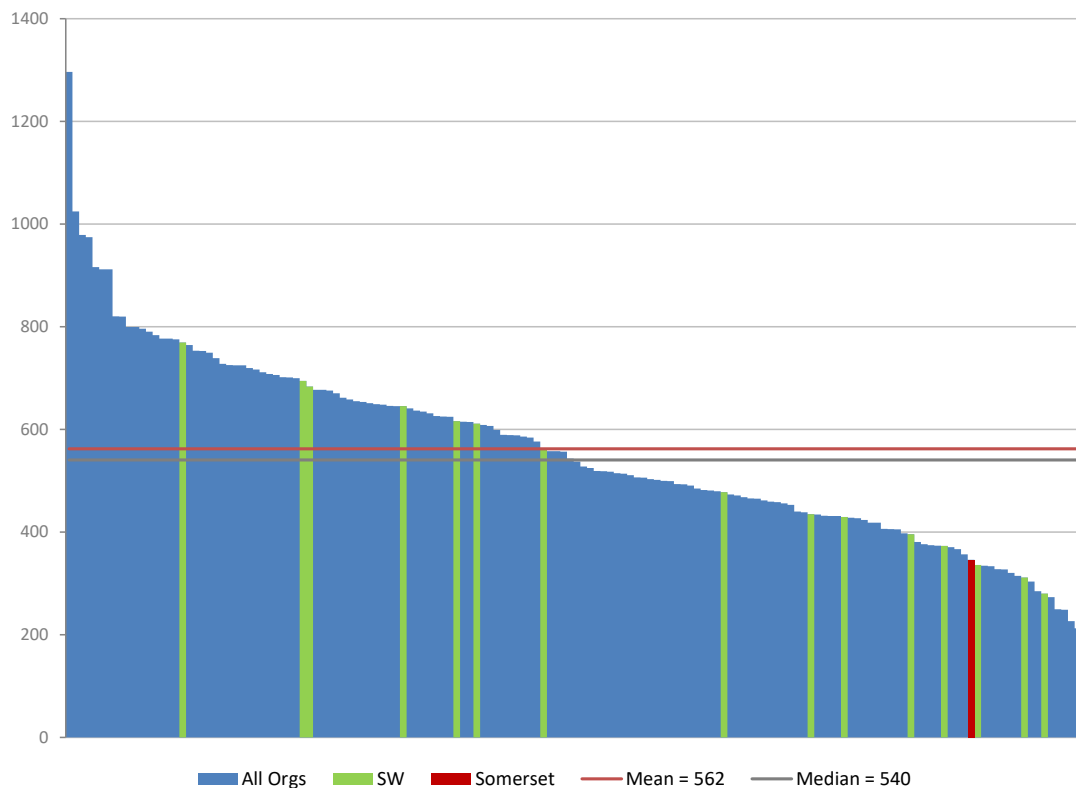
Within the South West region, South Gloucestershire has the lowest rate of wellbeing concerns for looked after children, at 33%, while Dorset has the highest at 60%. Around half of South West local authorities are placed in the top quartile for above average needs for the emotional wellbeing of looked after children.



# Referrals to Children's Social Services

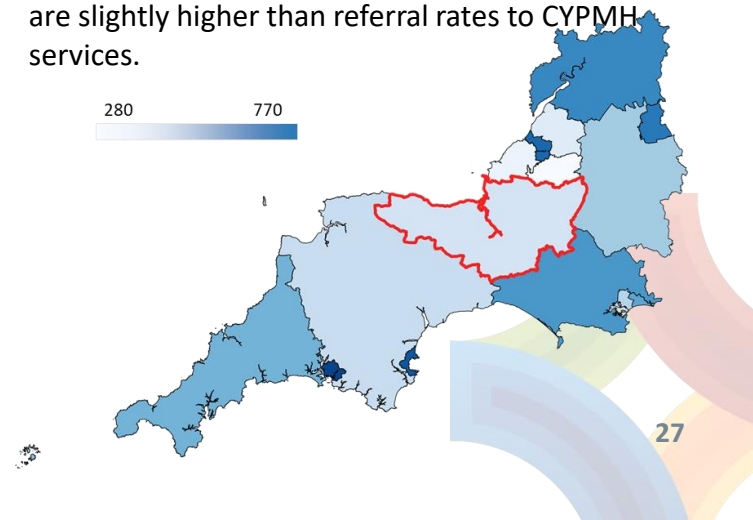
In 2019, the Department for Education reported that there were on average 562 referrals to children's social services per 10,000 population.

Rates per 10,000 of referrals to Children's Social services, 2019  
(Source: DfE)

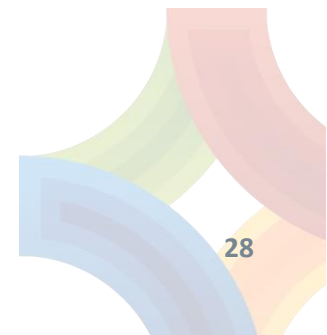


Across the South West, there is a wide range of referral rates to children's social services, with a regional average of 498 per 10,000 population. Somerset had a notably lower rate of referrals to children's social services than both the national and regional average, with 346 per 10,000 population which placed the county in the lower quartile for English local authorities.

Within the South West region, the lowest rate of referrals to children's social services was in Bath and North East Somerset, at 280 per 10,000 population, and the highest was in Plymouth, at 769 per 10,000 population. Referral levels to children's social services across the South West are slightly higher than referral rates to CYPMH services.

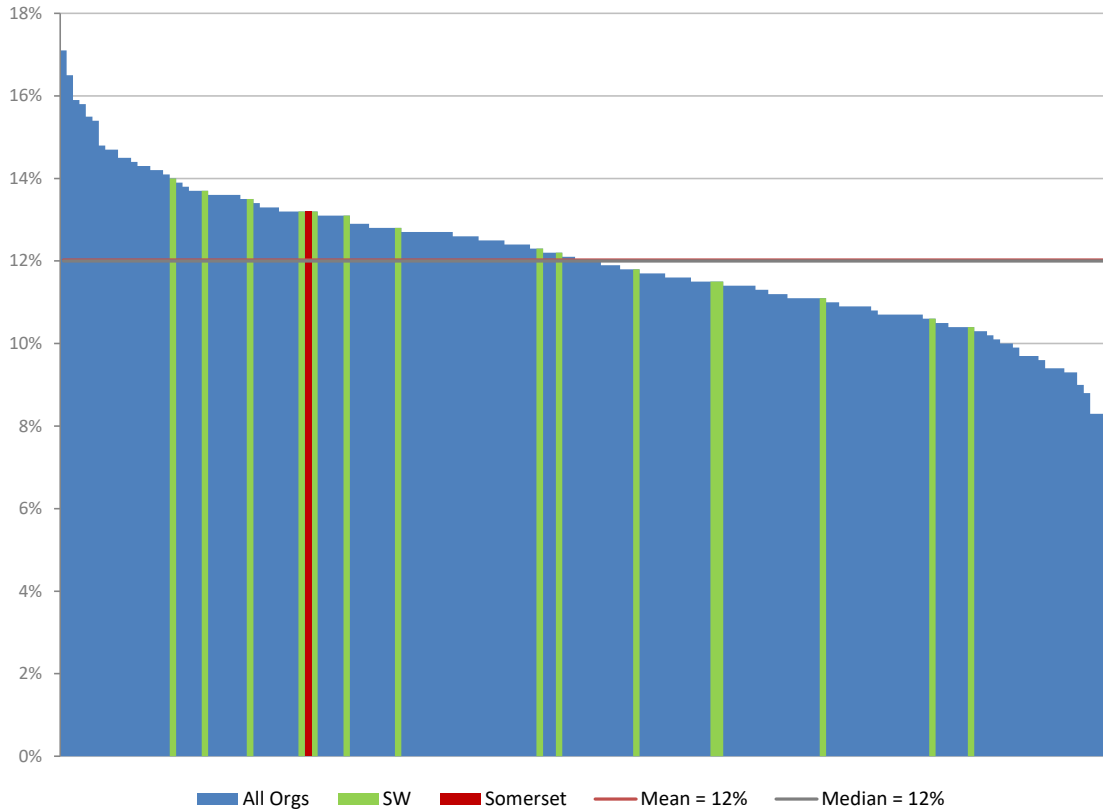


# Education



# Pupils with special educational needs (SEN) support

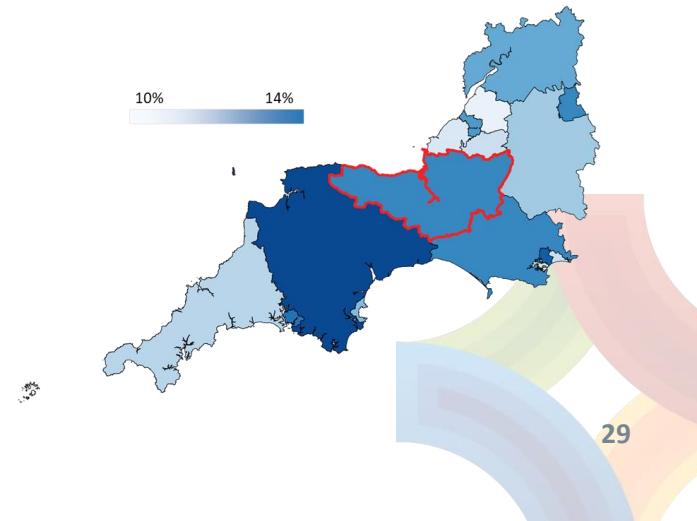
Percentage of pupils with SEN support (all schools), 2019 (Source: DfE)



The chart to the left displays data from the Department for Education on the percentage of pupils who receive special educational needs (SEN) support.

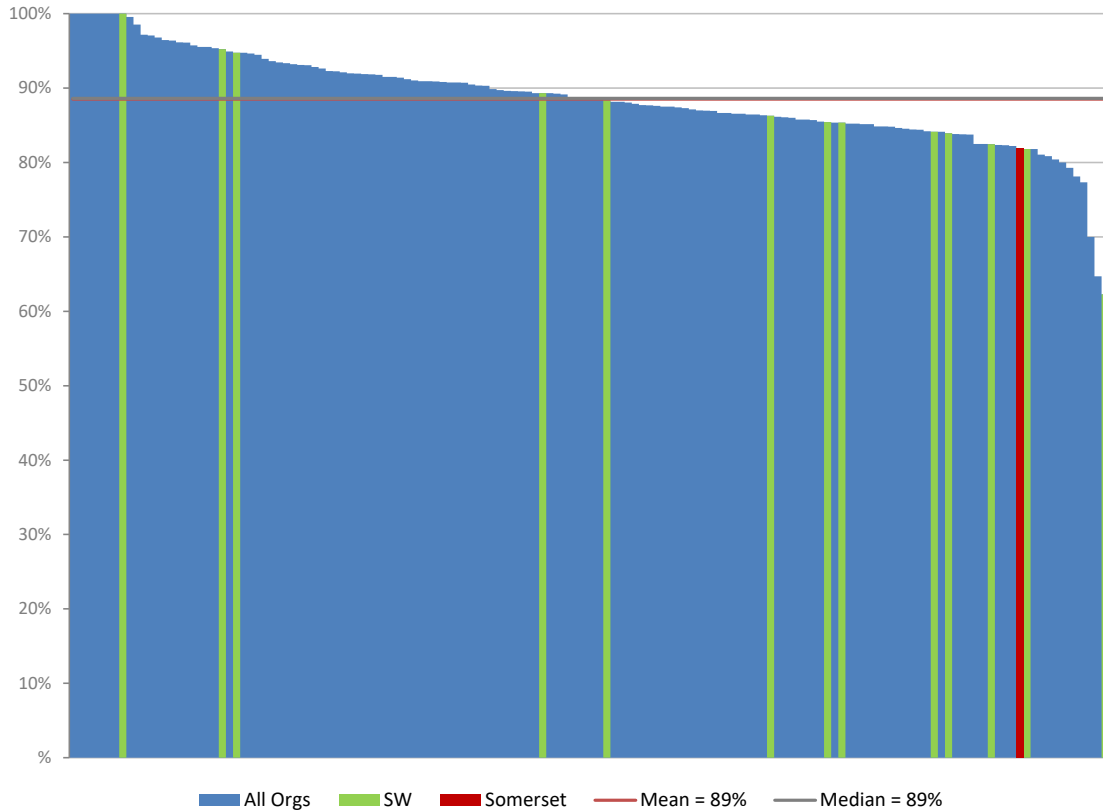
In 2019, 12% of pupils in the South West received SEN support, exactly in line with the national average. In Somerset, 13% of pupils received SEN support, slightly above the regional and national averages.

Within the region, The Isles of Scilly has the lowest rate in the region at 10%. Devon has the highest rate of pupils receiving SEN support at 14%.



# SEN in education and training

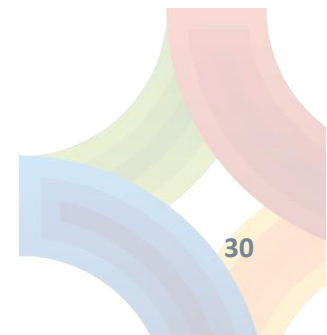
Proportion of 16 and 17 year olds with SEN support participating in education and training 2021 (Source: DfE)



This chart shows the percentage of 16 and 17 year olds with special educational needs who were participating in education and training as of March 2021.

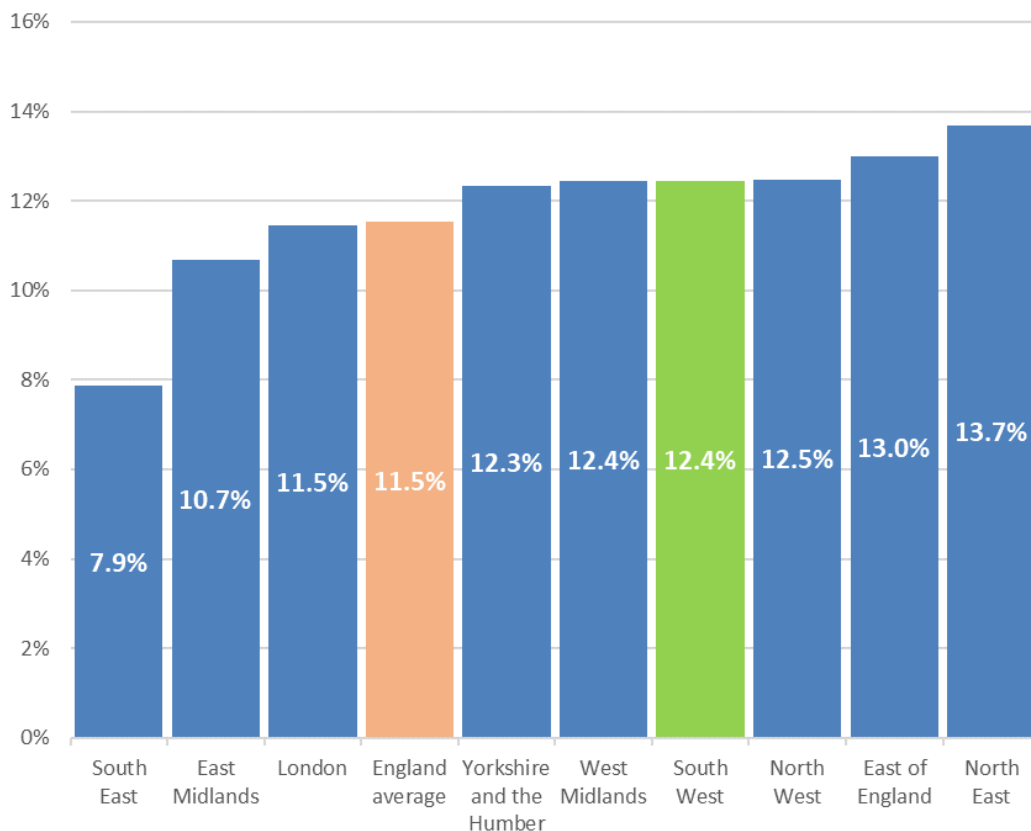
Across the South West region this varies from 62% in the City of Bristol, to 100% in the Isles of Scilly.

In Somerset 82% of 16-17 year olds with SEN were participating in education and training. This is below the regional average of 86% and one of the lower positions reported for local authority areas.



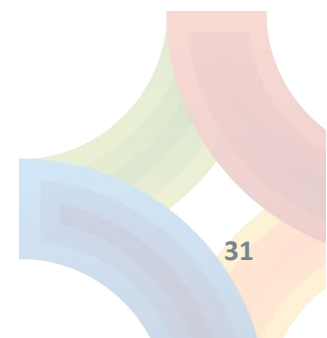
# NEET (not in employment, education or training)

Estimated percentage of the 16-24 population who are NEET (not in education, employment or training) 2020 (Source: LFS)



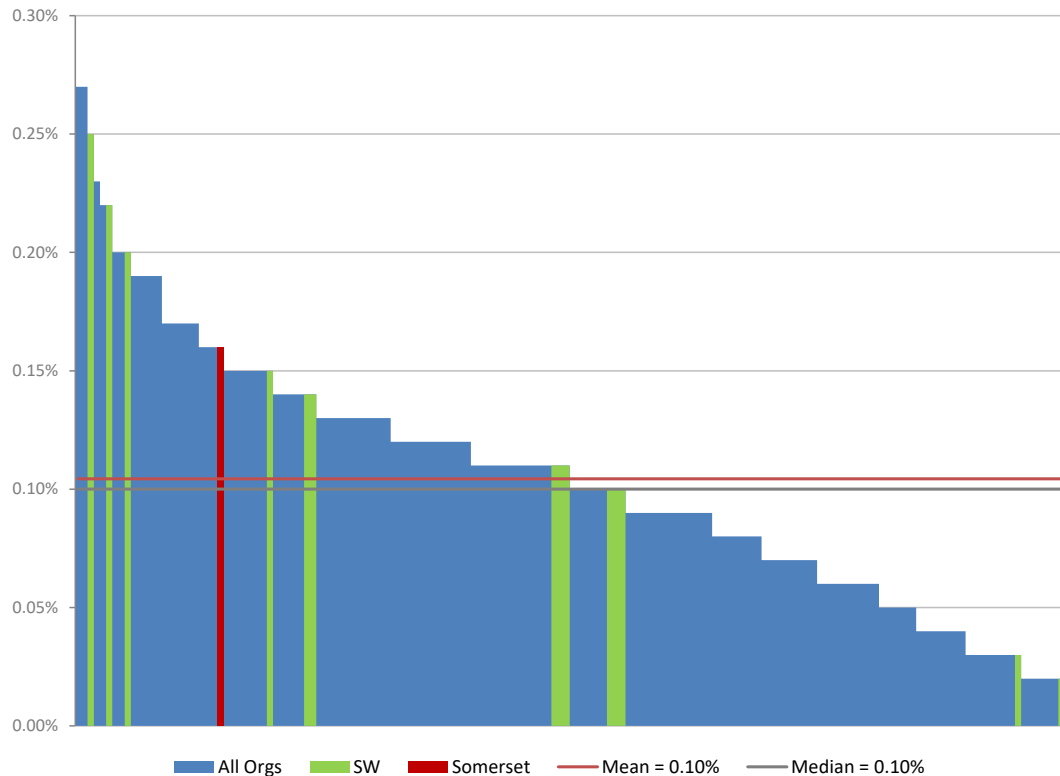
The chart to the left explores the latest estimates on the proportion of 16-24 year olds who are not enrolled in education, employment or training (NEET) by region. Data is available at regional level but not accessible for individual local authorities.

Data from the Labour Force Survey estimates that there are roughly 660,000 16-24 year olds who are NEET across England. In the South West, 12.4% of 16-24 years are not in employment, education or training, slightly higher than the national average. This positions the region between the North West and West Midlands in terms of overall economic potential for young people.



# Permanent exclusions

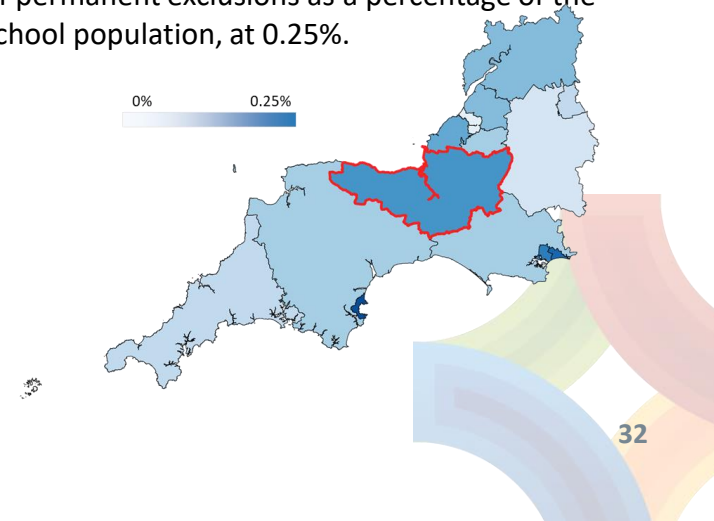
Total permanent exclusions from school as a % of the school population, 2017/18 (Source: DfE)



The rate of permanent exclusions from school is a metric which gathers data on a very small percentage of the overall CYP population, but it has been included as a potential risk factor for children's mental wellbeing.

There is wide variance across the South West. The regional average is 0.13%, marginally higher than the national average of 0.10%. In Somerset, the rate of permanent exclusions is above the national and South West averages, at 0.16%. This metric again confirms the importance of the CYPMH offer being responsive to the school environment where Somerset consistently reports above average incidence of demand for additional support.

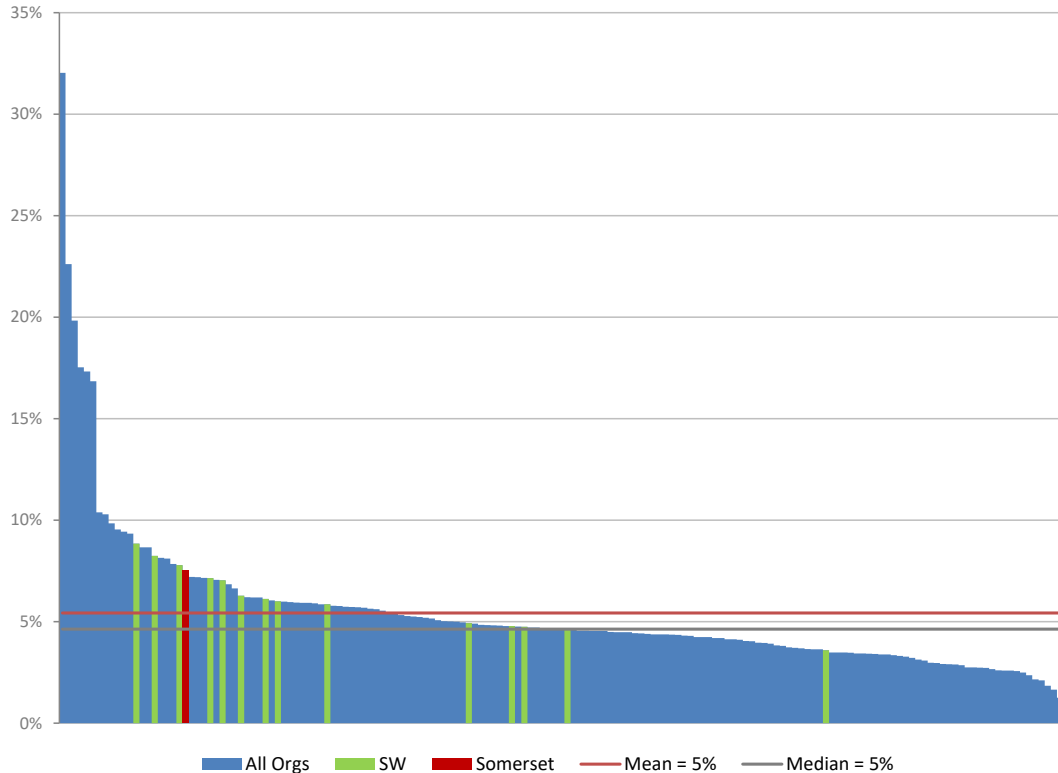
The city of Bristol has the lowest rate in the South West of England and second lowest rate nationally at 0.02%. Torbay has the highest rate of permanent exclusions as a percentage of the school population, at 0.25%.





# Fixed period exclusions

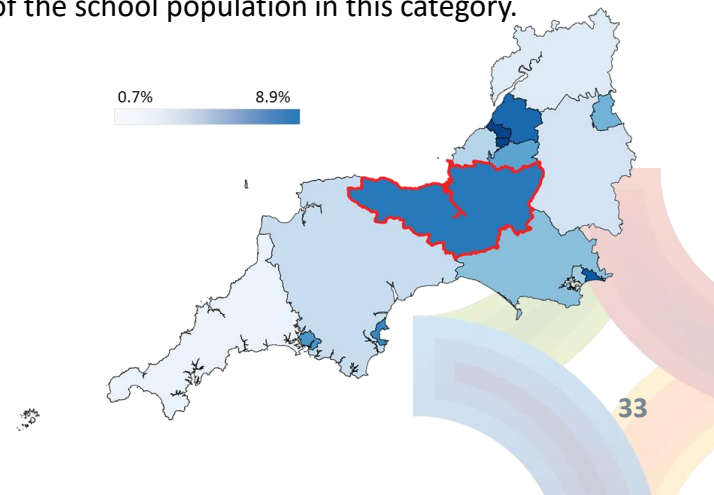
Number of all school fixed period exclusions as a % of the school population, 2018 (Source: DfE)



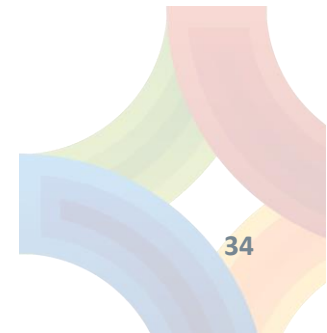
Data on fixed term exclusion encompasses a slightly larger section of the CYP population than permanent exclusions.

The South West has a regional average of 6% of the school population experiencing fixed period exclusions, marginally higher than the national average of 5%. In Somerset this is 8%, above both the regional and national averages and again supporting the hypothesis of higher levels of need and challenging behaviour in Somerset.

The Isles of Scilly have the lowest rate nationally, at 1% of the school population. The City of Bristol has the highest rate of fixed period exclusions in the region, with 9% of the school population in this category.

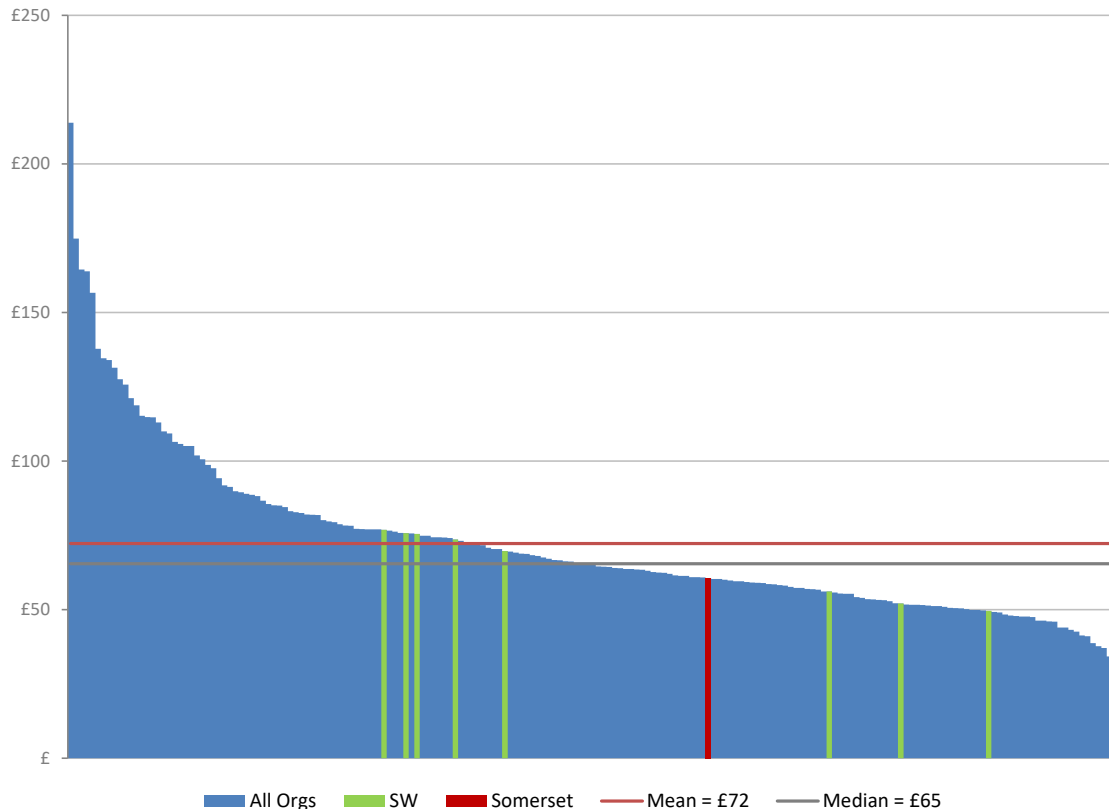


# Investment in CYPMH services



# CCG investment

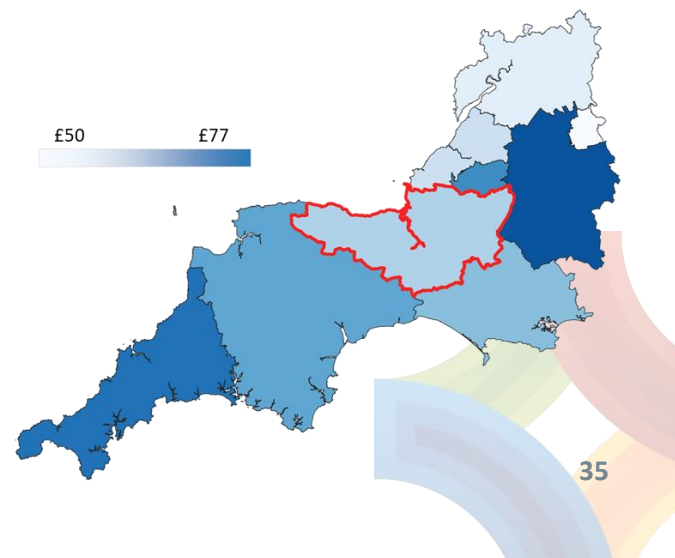
CCG spend on children and young people's mental health services per capita, 2019/20 (Source: NHS Mental Health Dashboard)



CCG investment in CYP mental health services is reported via the NHS England and NHS Improvement Mental Health Dashboard. When benchmarked per capita (0-18), the national average investment is £72.

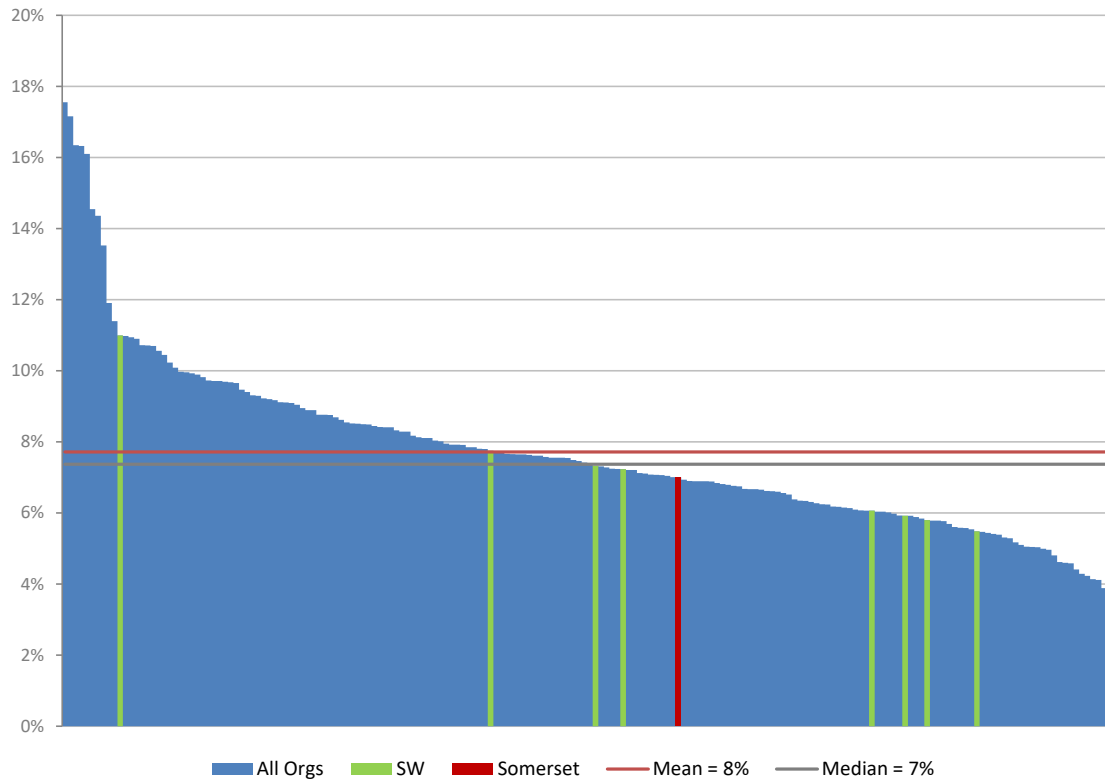
The average across all South West CCGs was £66 per capita. This is slightly below the national average but largely consistent with the all-age relative needs position reported in the mental health needs index. In Somerset, the CCG spend per capita was £61, below both the regional and national averages.

Within the region, Swindon has the lowest spend per capita at £50, and Wiltshire has the highest at £77. Expenditure levels by CCG do not always align well with reported needs levels in each CCG.



# Spend on CYPMHS as a % of mental health spend

CCG spend on children and young people's mental health services as a % of spend on mental health, 2019/20 (Source: NHS Mental Health Dashboard)



The NHS Mental Health Dashboard provides insight into CCG spend on children and young people's mental health services as a percentage of total spend on mental health.

In Somerset, the CCG allocated 7% of their mental health spend to CYPMH services, in line with the regional average (7%). This is comparable to the national average of 8%. Within the region, the lowest percentage spend was Dorset (5%), and the highest was Wiltshire (11%).

Nationally, the lowest reported spend on CYPMHS as a percentage of total spend on mental health was North Staffordshire CCG (3%), with the highest being South Norfolk CCG (18%).

# CCG investment

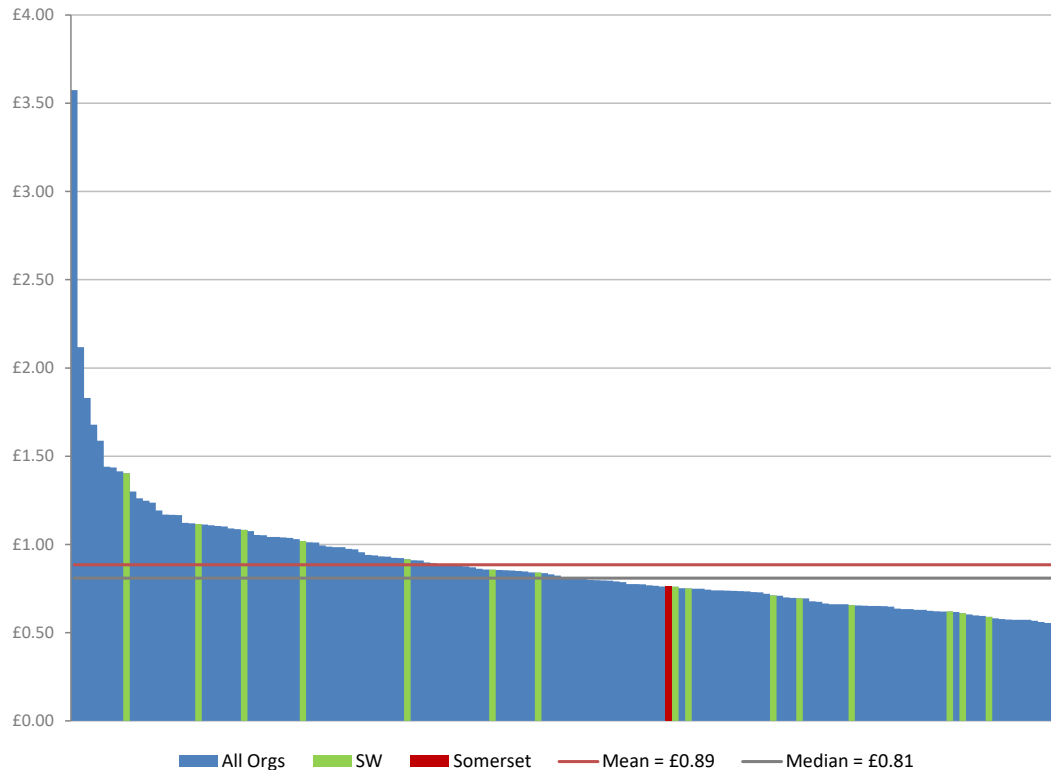
The table below compares the spend on children and young people’s mental health services per capita and the spend on children and young people’s mental health services as a percentage of overall spend on mental health for South West CCGs

The table shows Wiltshire CCG spending the highest percentage and most per capita on CYPMH services within the South West. Conversely, Swindon CCG spent the lowest on CYPMH services per capita whilst Dorset CCG spent the lowest as a percentage of their overall spend on mental health. Somerset CCG spends the lowest per capita on CYPMH of any of its contiguous neighbours.

CCG	CCG spend on children and young people's mental health services per capita	CCG spend on children and young people's mental health services as a % of spend on mental health
NHS Bath and North East Somerset CCG	£75	8%
NHS Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire CCG	£56	7%
NHS Devon CCG	£74	6%
NHS Dorset CCG	£70	5%
NHS Gloucestershire CCG	£52	6%
NHS Kernow CCG	£76	6%
NHS Somerset CCG	£61	7%
NHS Swindon CCG	£50	7%
NHS Wiltshire CCG	£77	11%

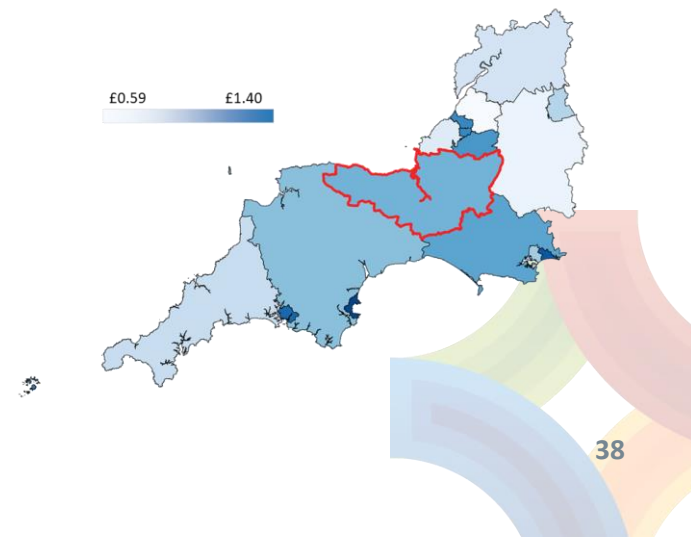
# Local Authority investment

Local Authority per capita (0-17) spend on children and young people's services excluding education (Source: PHE)



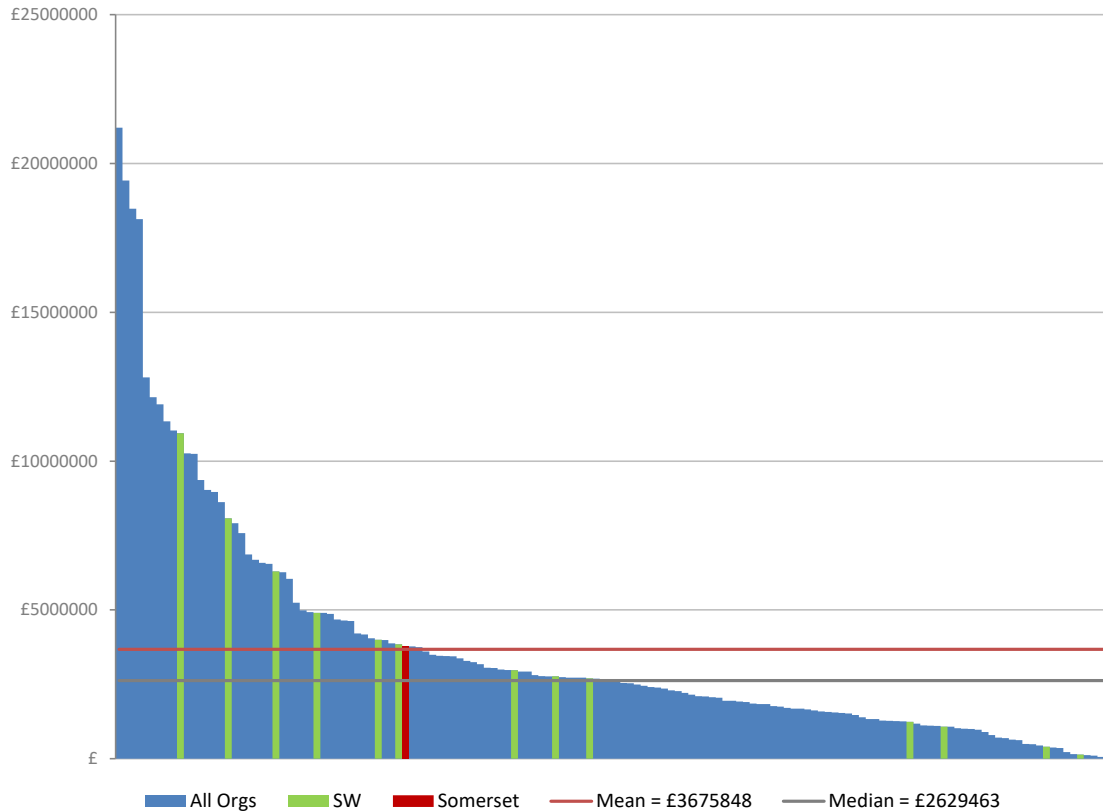
There is notable variation in investment in children and young people's services by Local Authorities (LAs) across the South West. South Gloucestershire has the lowest relative spend within the region, at £0.59 per capita. Torbay spends the most on children and young people's services, at £1.40 per capita, while Somerset spends £0.76.

The South West regional average of £0.84 is marginally lower than the national average of £0.89. It should be noted that local authority expenditure levels are now at around 1% of the value of NHS expenditure levels on CYPMH. The reduction in local authority expenditure can be aligned to the austerity period experienced by LAs and confirms the NHS as the lead commissioner and provider of CYPMH services within a multi-agency environment.



# SEN and special schools budget expenditure

Planned budget expenditure on SEN and special schools 2019/20  
(Source: DfE)

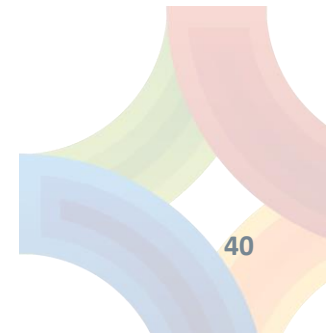


This chart demonstrates the planned budget expenditure on Special Educational Needs and Special schools in 2019/20.

It shows a high degree of variation, both nationally and across the South West region, from £2,799 in the Isles of Scilly, to £10.9 million in Devon. However, it is important to note that this metric is not benchmarked by population, so is likely to be heavily impacted by the differing population sizes covered by Local Authorities.

Somerset has a planned expenditure of £3.8 million, which is roughly in line with both the regional average (£3.5 million) and the national average (£3.7 million).

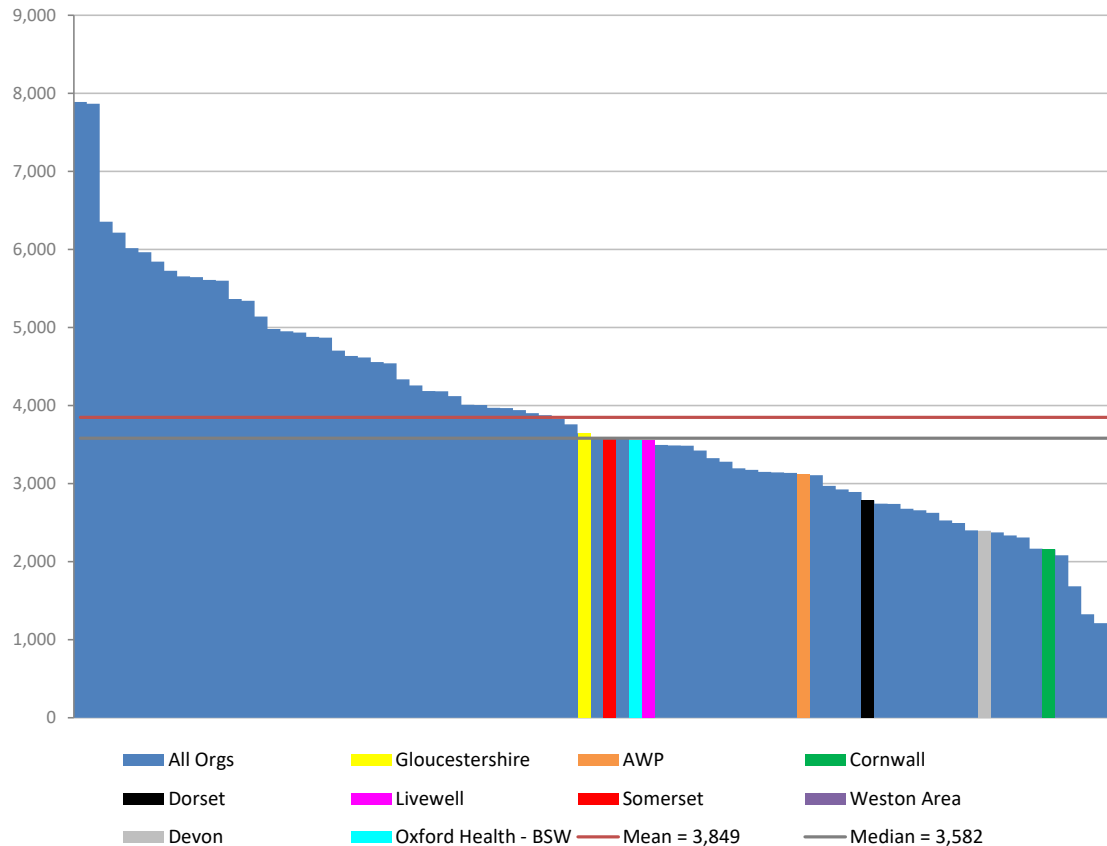
# CYPMH community services





# Referrals to CYPMHS

Number of referrals received per 100,000 population (0-18) 2019/20



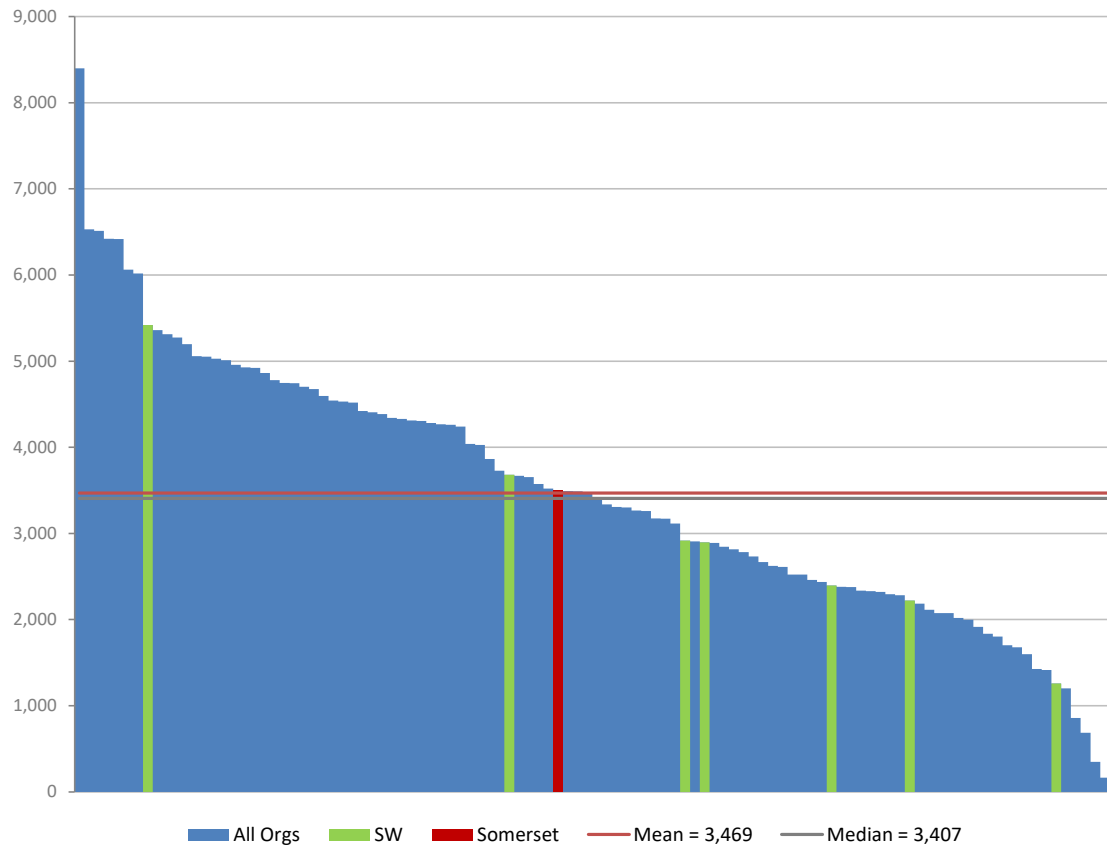
The demand for children and young people’s mental health services has increased in recent years, with UK providers reporting an average of 3,849 referrals per 100,000 population (0-18) in 2019/20. This is the highest level of demand reported over the 9 years that NHS Benchmarking Network have collected data on CYPMH services.

Across the South West, an average of 3,099 referrals were received per 100,000 population (0-18), with all providers in the South West receiving fewer referrals per 100,000 population than the national mean average.

Somerset NHS Foundation Trust reported receiving 3,581 referrals per 100,000 population, which is the closest to the national median position for this metric and the second highest position in the region.

# Referrals to CYPMHS 2021

Number of referrals received per 100,000 population (0-18) 2020/21

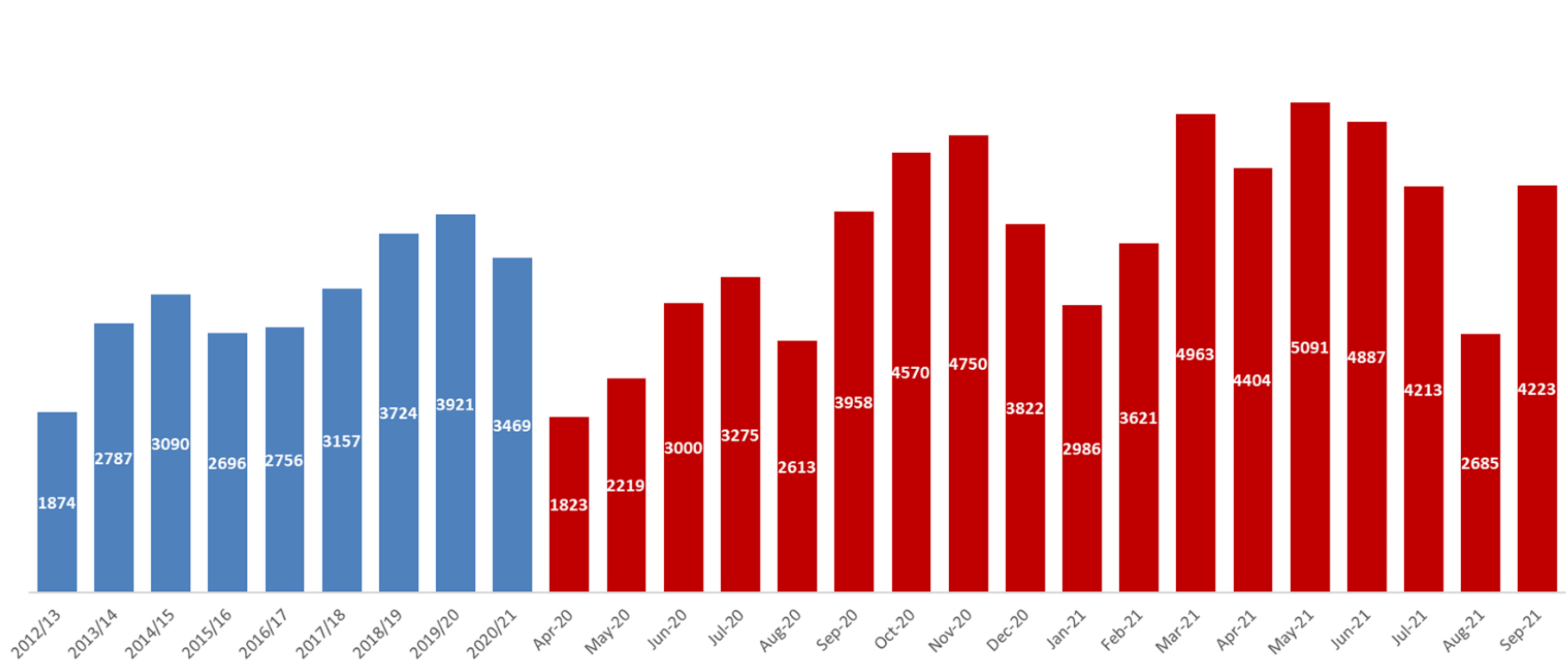


The national lockdowns caused by the Covid-19 pandemic have seen referrals fall for the first time since 2015/16. Referrals in 2020/21 reduced by 12% compared to the previous year, with 3,469 referral received per 100,000 population. Referral acceptance rates have remained stable at 81%.

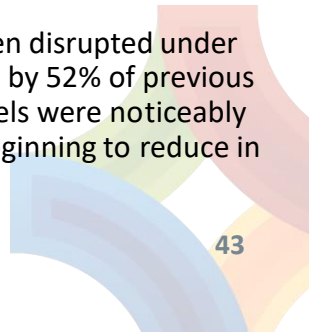
In 2020/21, Somerset NHSFT reported receiving 3,504 referrals per 100,000 population, slightly higher than the national average and very close to the levels reported in the pre-Covid year 2019/20. The pandemic therefore had only slight impact on overall referral levels in Somerset although there was likely to have been a large amount of volatility in the timing of referrals given the school closures and difficulties in accessing primary care at the start of the pandemic.

# CYPMH referrals, historic trends & impact of Covid-19

Referrals received per 100,000 population (age 0-18)

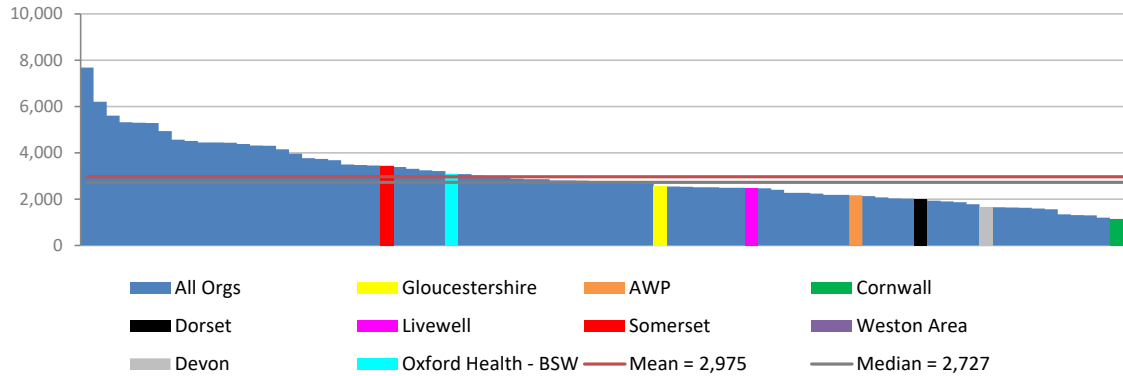


- The chart above displays the UK wide trends in CYPMH referrals over a 9 year period. Across the NHS, referrals to CYPMHS doubled over the period 2012/13 to 2019/20, making CYPMHS one of the fastest growing major specialties in healthcare. This is displayed on the blue area of the chart above.
- The red area of the chart explores CYPMH referrals by month during the Covid pandemic. Referrals systems have been disrupted under Covid with demand growing in excess of historic rates after the second national lockdown. Referrals initially dropped by 52% of previous annual levels in April 2020 but rebounded strongly as lockdowns were lifted. From March 2021 onwards, referral levels were noticeably higher than before the pandemic with referrals peaking in May 2021 at over 30% higher than historic rates before beginning to reduce in August.

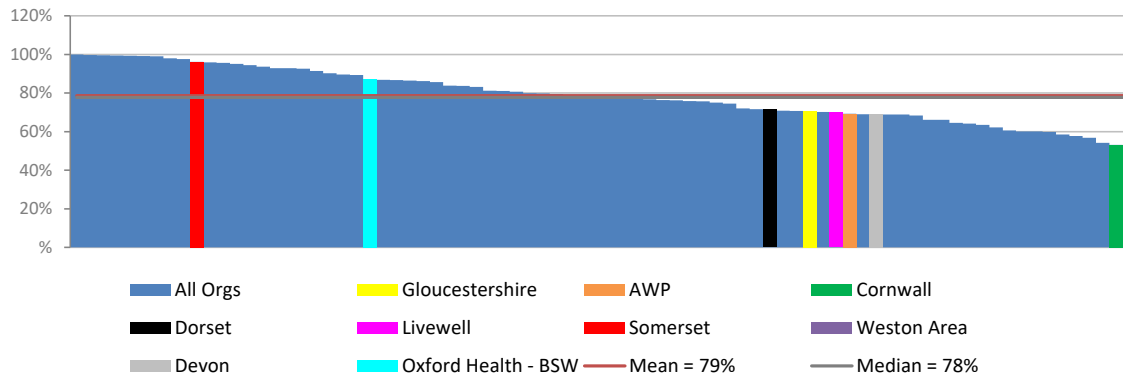


# Referrals accepted by CYPMHS

Number of referrals accepted per 100,000 population (0-18) 2019/20



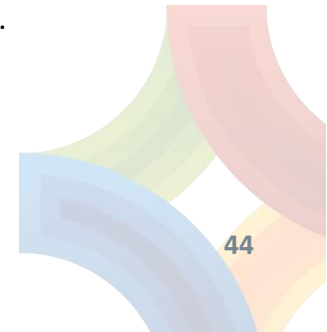
Referral acceptance rate 2019/20



The number of referrals accepted into UK CYPMH services per 100,000 population in 2019/20 has also increased, with 2,975 referrals accepted per 100,000 population across the UK. This equates to 79% of referrals being accepted by CYPMH services in 2019/20.

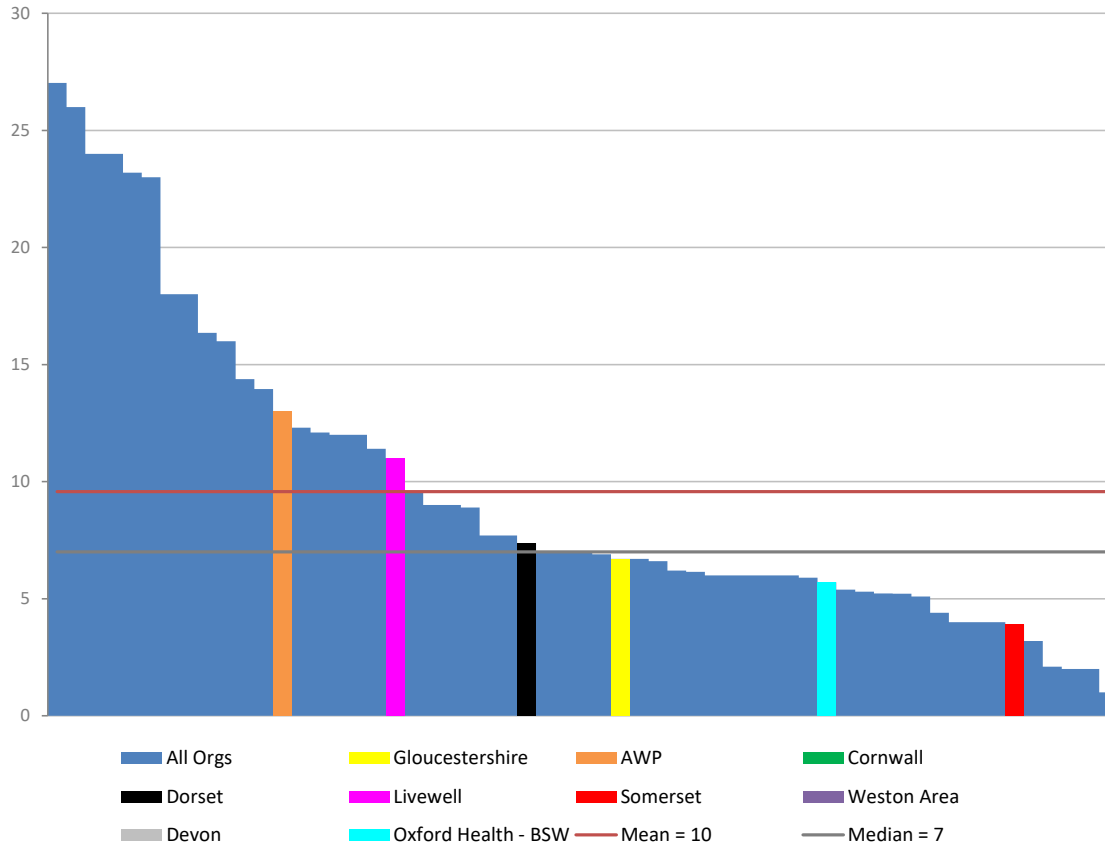
There is wide variation in the number of referrals accepted into CYPMH services across the South West, averaging 2,319 referrals per 100,000 population, with a slightly lower referral acceptance rate of 73%.

Somerset NHSFT accepted the highest number of referrals per 100,000 population across the South West region (3,444 referrals accepted per 100,000 population), with a referral acceptance rate of 96%.



# Waiting times – routine care

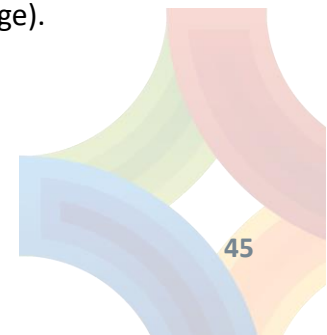
Mean waiting time from referral to 1st routine appointment (weeks)



The following charts explore the mean waiting times for first (assessment) and second (treatment) routine appointments in CYPMH services. In the UK, the average waiting time from referral to first appointment was 10 weeks.

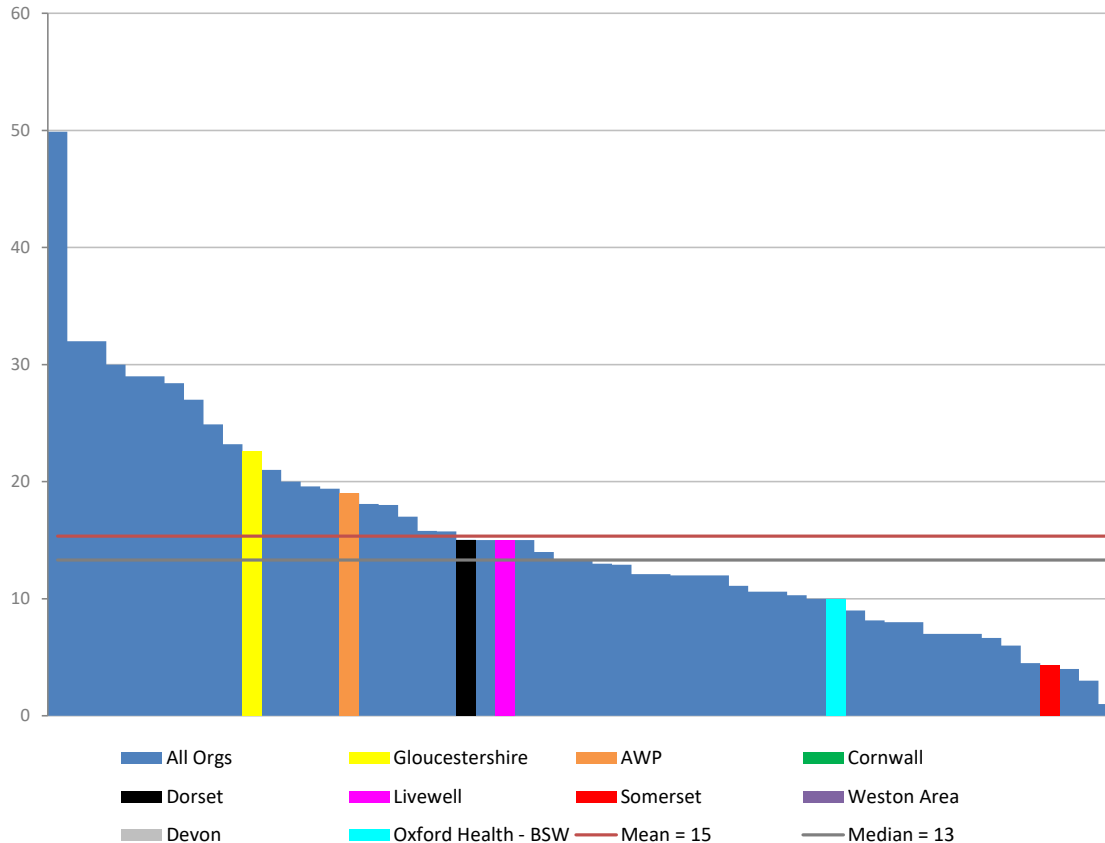
In 2019/20, 4 of the 6 providers in the South West who were able to provide data on this metric reported shorter waiting times than the national average, with the average waiting time across the South West for a 1<sup>st</sup> appointment equating to 8 weeks.

There is an ongoing data validation issue with data from Somerset with waiting times for both first appointment (4 weeks) and second appointment / referral to treatment time both reported at 4 weeks (see next page).



# Waiting times – routine care

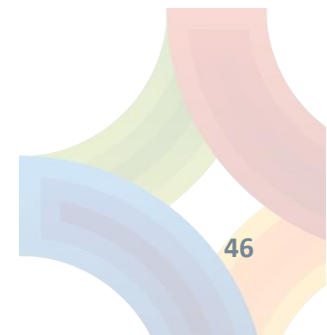
Mean waiting time from referral to 2nd routine appointment (weeks)



Across the UK, children and young people wait an average of 15 weeks from referral to second appointment. This has increased by 1 week compared to the figure reported in 2018/19. Therefore, the longest wait remains in the first part of the process between referral and assessment.

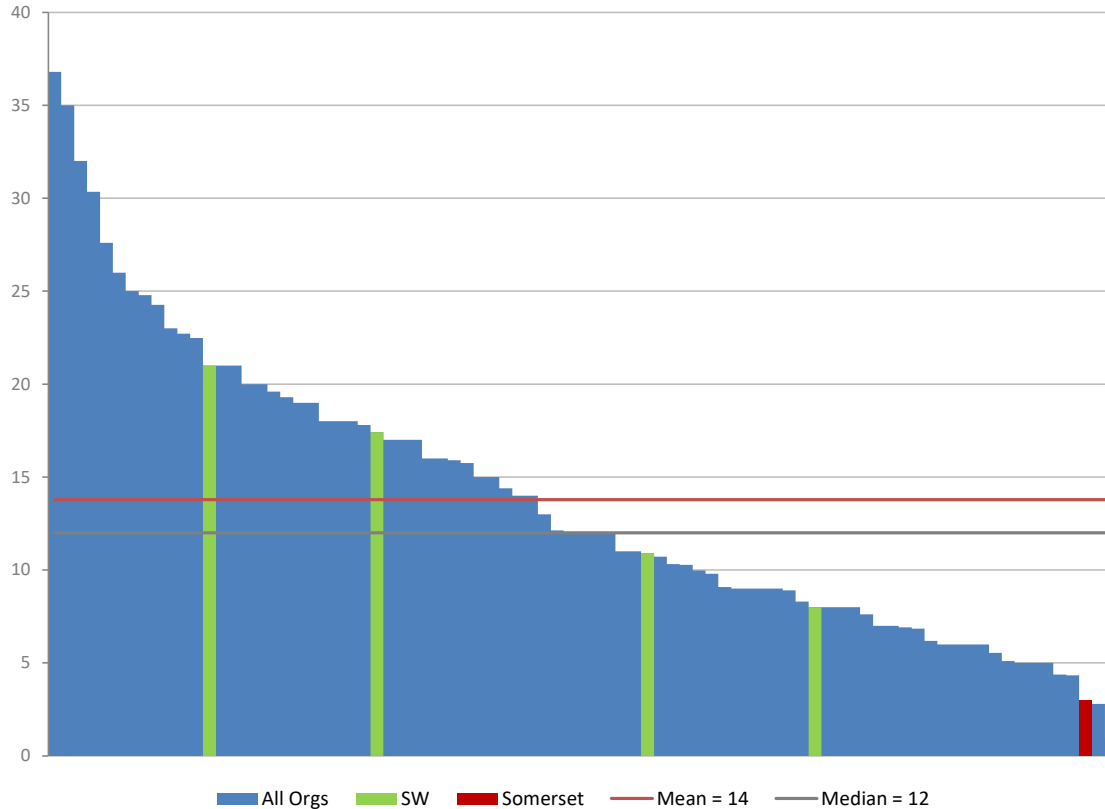
The average waiting time from referral to second appointment across South West CYPMH services was 14 weeks, which is slightly lower than the national average.

As highlighted on the previous page, Somerset report a 4 week refer to treatment time for non-urgent referrals to CYPMH.



# Waiting times – routine care 2021

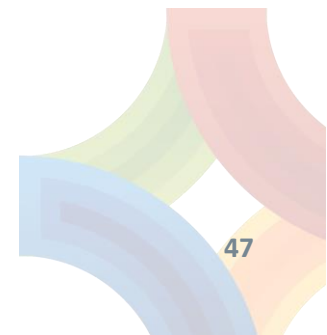
Total - Mean waiting time from referral to 2nd appointment for routine appointments (weeks)



In 2020/21, average waiting times for both first and second appointment fell for the first time in four years in CYPMH services. This may be due to the fall in demand as national lockdowns affected CYPMH services in 2020/21.

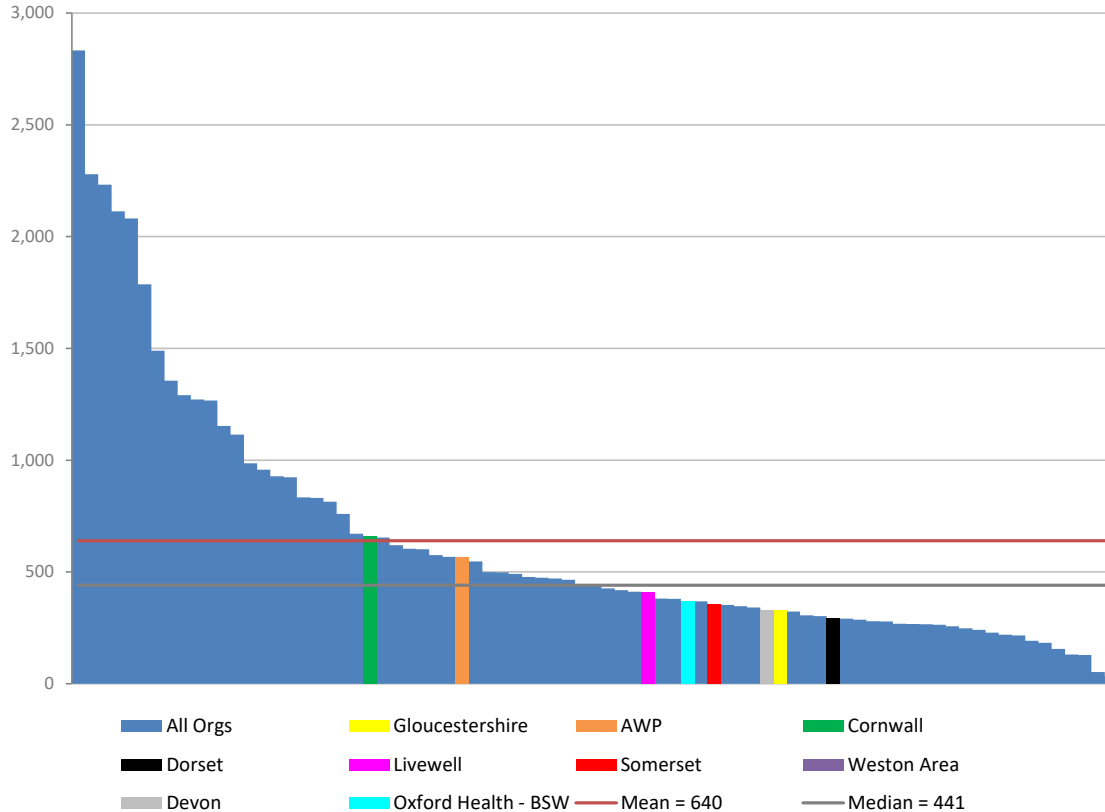
The average waiting time from referral to 1<sup>st</sup> appointment was 8 weeks and referral to 2<sup>nd</sup> appointment was 14 weeks.

Somerset NHSFT reported in 2020/21, an average waiting time of 2 weeks from referral to 1<sup>st</sup> appointment and 3 weeks from referral to 2<sup>nd</sup> appointment suggesting rapid access to services in Somerset.



# Waiting lists

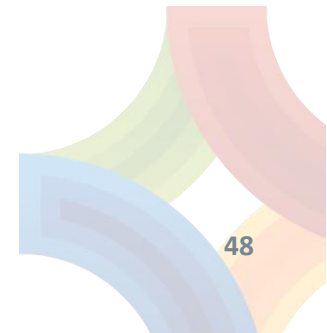
Number of patients on the waiting list for a 1st appointment on 31st January 2020 per 100,000 total population (0-18)



The number of patients on CYPMH waiting lists has continued to increase in recent years, with 640 children and young people per 100,000 population waiting for their first appointment on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020.

In the South West, providers reported an average of 413 children and young people on their waiting list for a 1<sup>st</sup> appointment per 100,000 population, with all but one provider reporting shorter waiting lists compared to the national average.

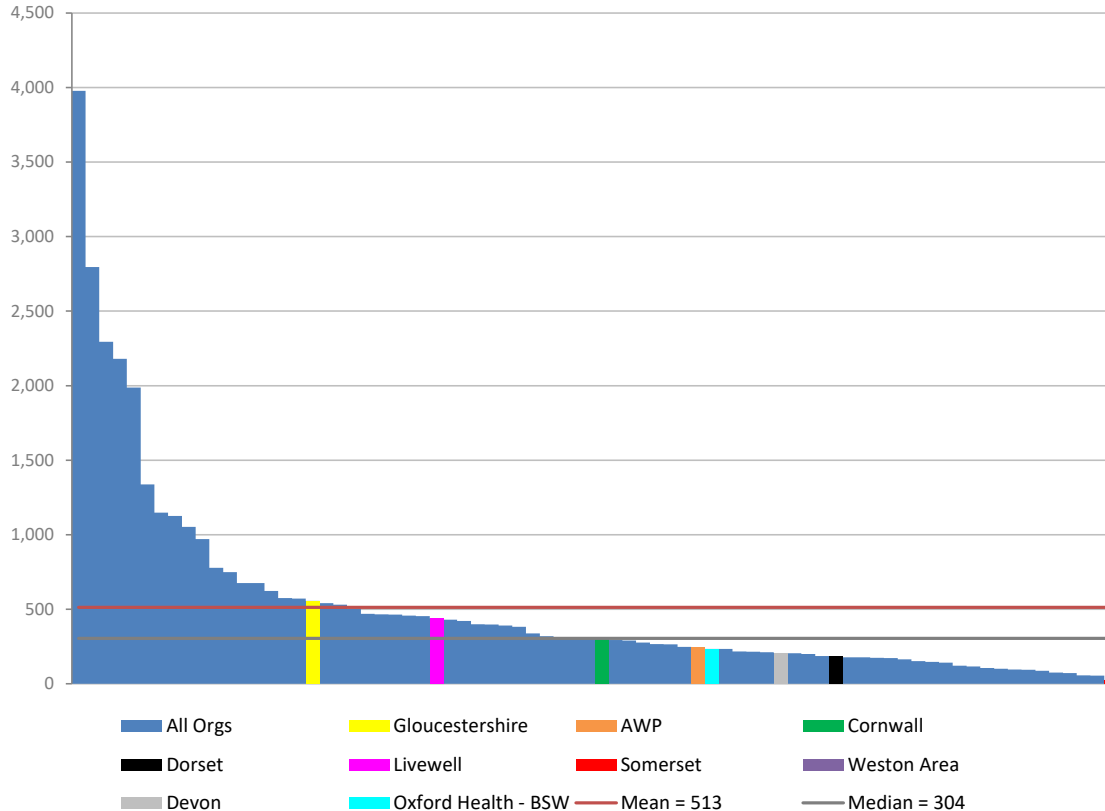
In Somerset NHSFT, 354 CYP were on the waiting list for a 1<sup>st</sup> appointment on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020.





# Waiting lists

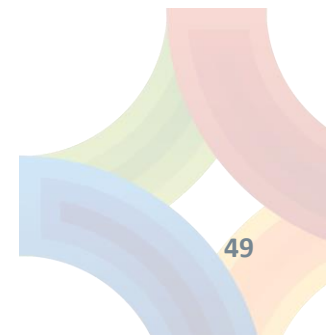
Number of patients on the waiting list for a 2nd appointment on 31st January 2020 per 100,000 total population (0-18)



Providers across the UK reported a further 513 children and young people per 100,000 population were on a waiting list for their second appointment at 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020.

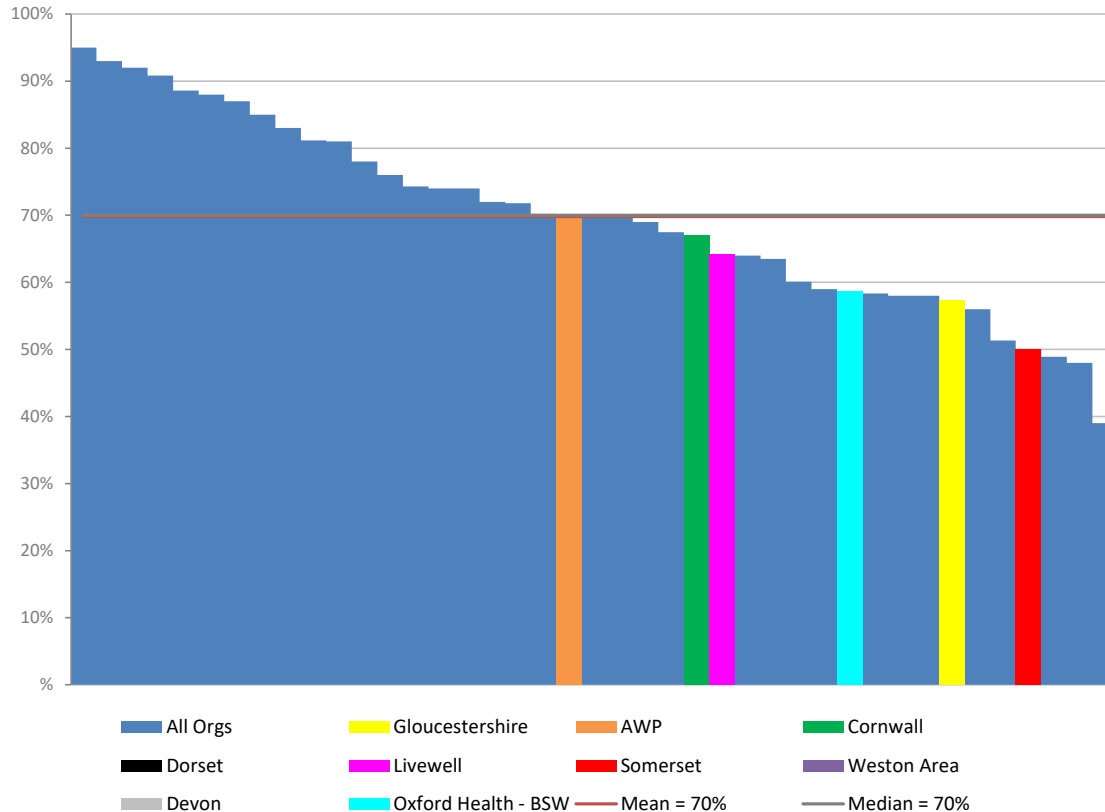
Across the South West, the large majority of providers reported shorter waiting lists compared to the national average, with an average of 274 children and young people on a waiting list for a second appointment per 100,000 population.

Somerset NHSFT reported on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020, there were only 26 CYP waiting for a 2<sup>nd</sup> appointment, the shortest waiting list in the UK.



# Conversion rate

Conversion % rate i.e. proportion of patients who had a first appointment who also had a second / subsequent appointment

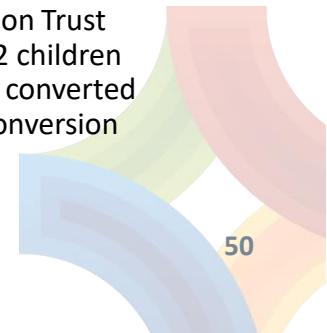


The conversion rate measures the proportion of children and young people who are assessed by CYPMH services and are subsequently added to caseload. In recent years, this figure has increased, suggesting increases in capacity and loosening of thresholds for care.

In 2019/20, the average conversion rate across UK CYPMH services was 70%.

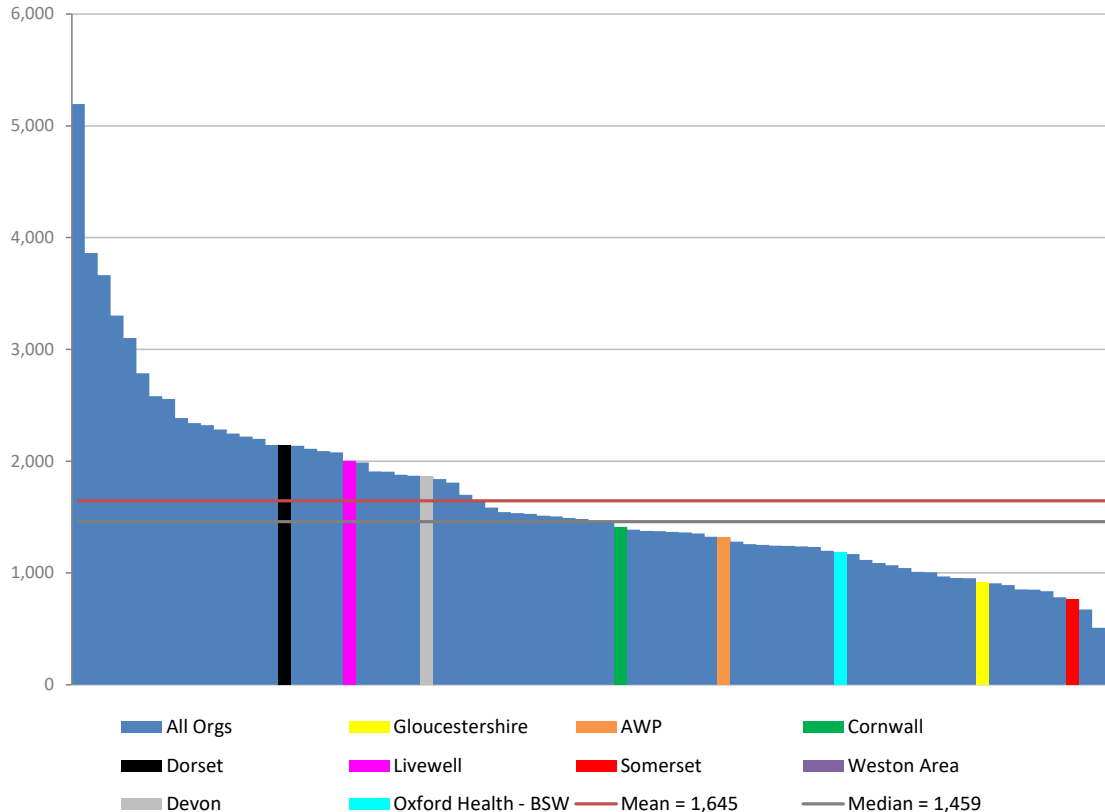
Providers in the South West reported that 61% of children and young people who had a first appointment also had a second face to face appointment and were subsequently added to caseload. This confirms a lower conversion rate to caseloads across the region.

Somerset NHS Foundation Trust reported that only 1 in 2 children and young people were converted onto caseload, with a conversion rate of 50%.



# CYPMHS Caseload

Number of patients on the caseload as of 31st January 2020 per 100,000 population (0-18)

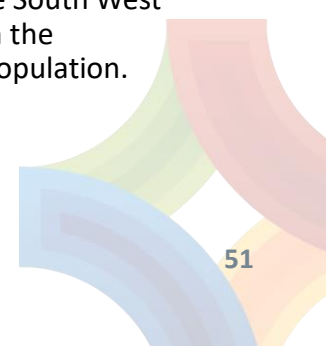


The number of patients on caseload across the UK was recorded at both January and March 2020 to track any changes to CYPMH services due to Covid-19. However, no notable difference between the two census points was reported nationally.

The number of children and young people on caseload at 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020 was 1,645 per 100,000 population across the UK. This compares to 1,451 patients on caseload per 100,000 population across the South West region.

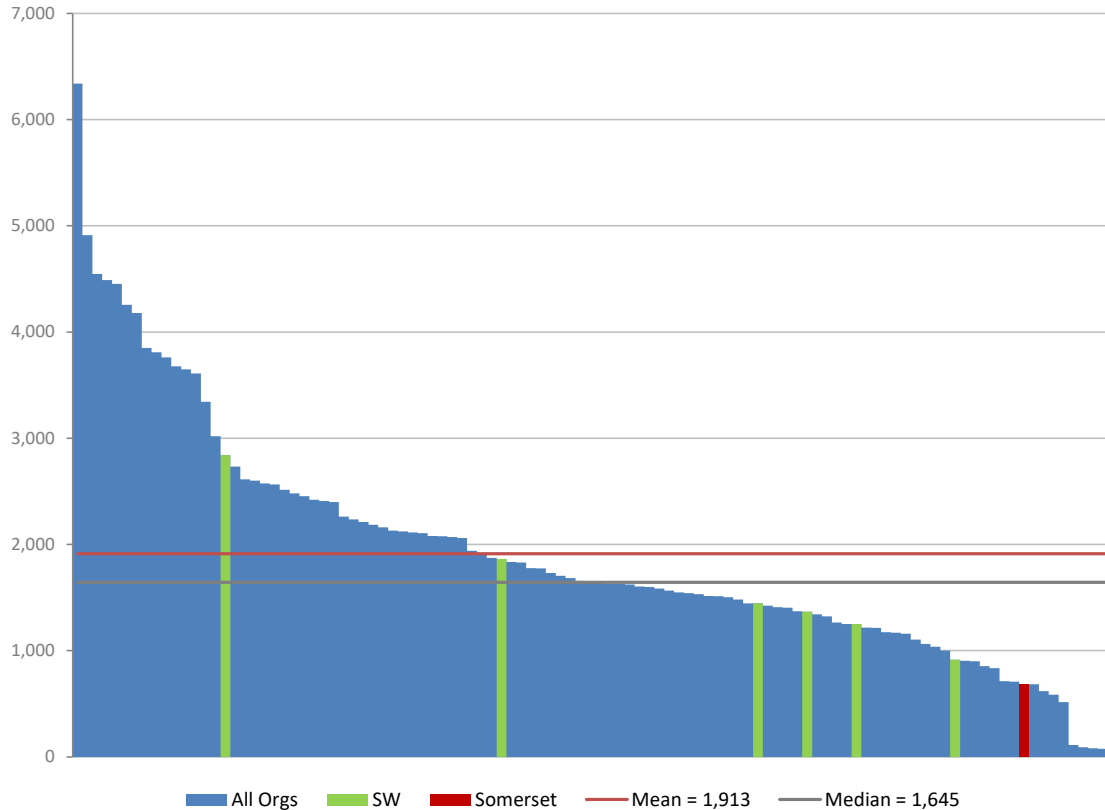
There is wide variation across the sites in the South West, ranging between 765 and 2,139 patients on caseload per 100,000 population.

Somerset NHSFT reported the fewest number of children and young people on caseload at 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020 across the South West region, with 765 CYP on the caseload per 100,000 population.



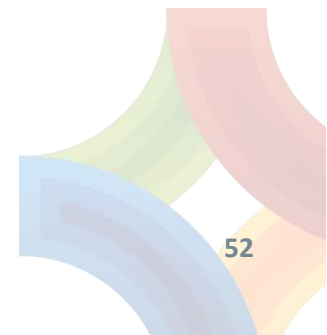
# CYPMHS Caseload 2021

Total - Number of patients on the caseload as of 31st March 2021 per 100,000 population



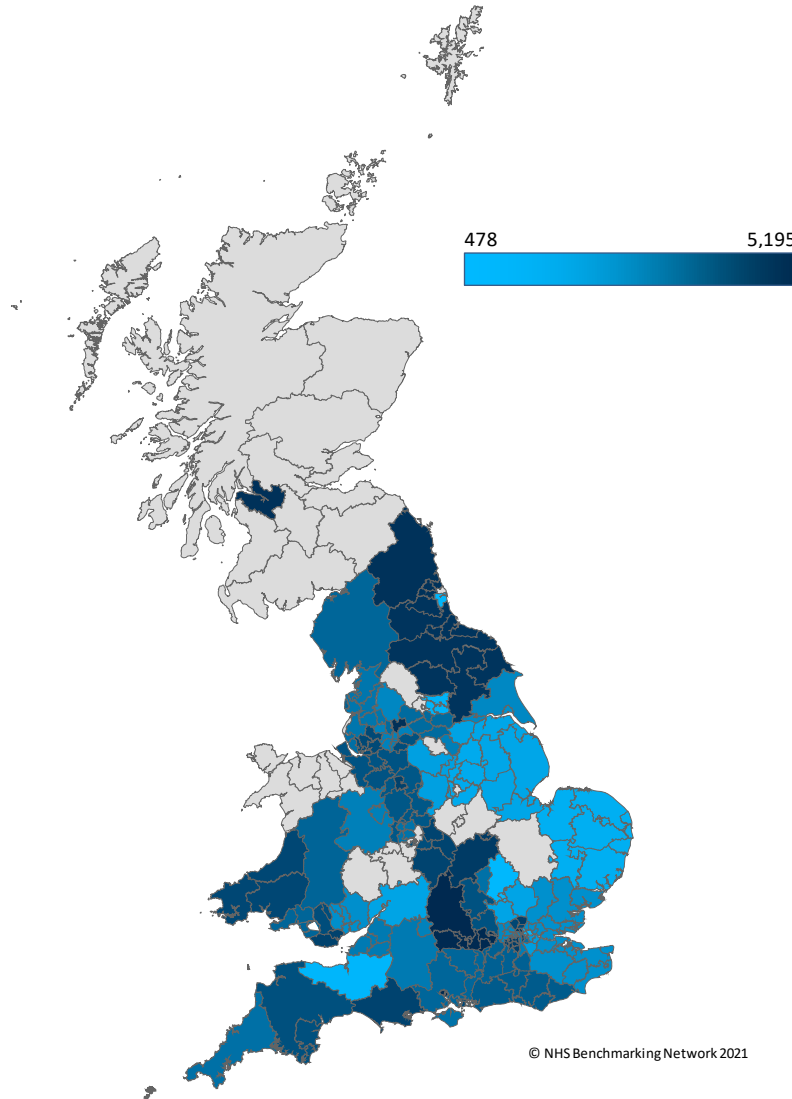
The number of children and young people on a CYPMHS caseload at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 increased from to 1,913 per 100,000 population from 16,59 per 100,000 population 12 months prior. This indicates a rapid recovery to pre-Covid levels of caseload with activity levels almost recovered back to the levels seen pre-pandemic.

Somerset NHSFT reported that 685 patients were on a community caseload per 100,000 population in 2020/21.

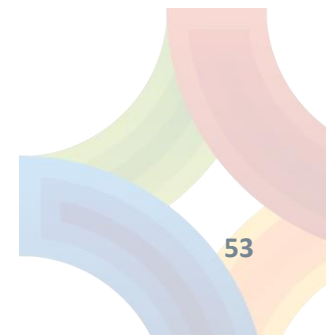


# Caseload UK map

Community caseload per 100,000 registered population (0-18 years)

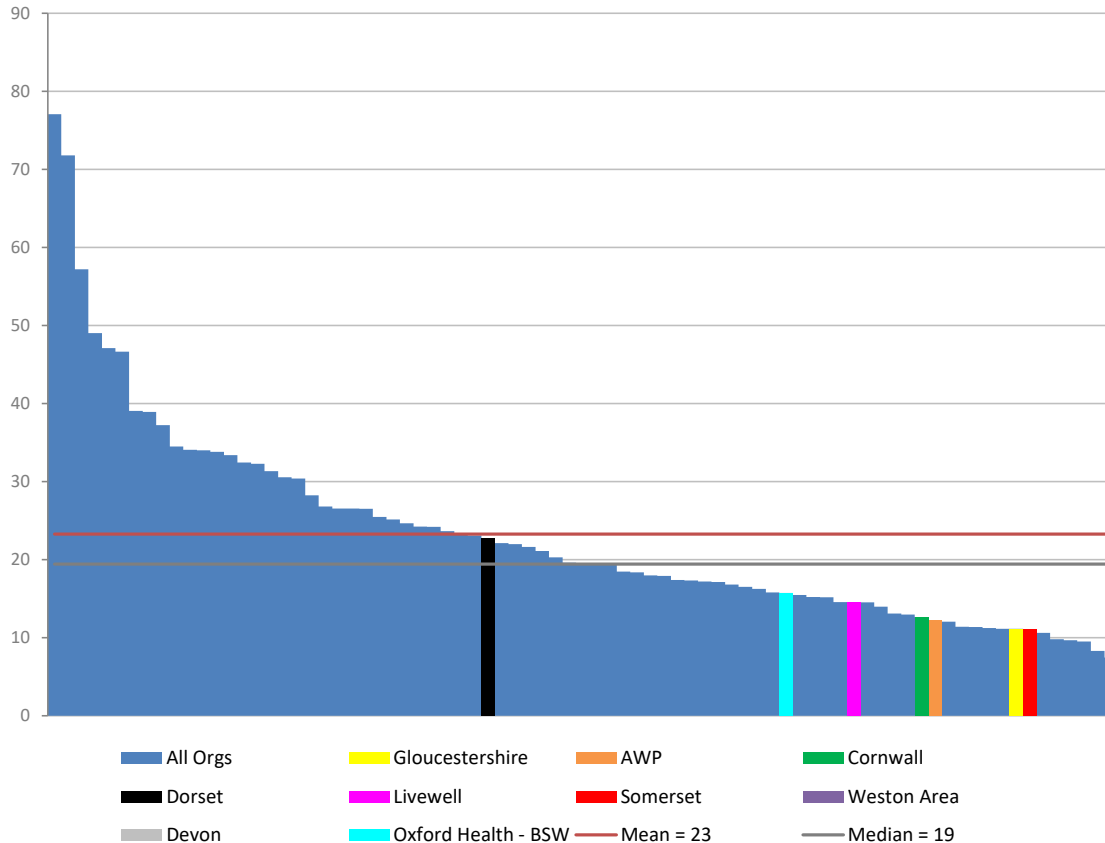


The map to the left explores the number of children and young people on caseload per 100,000 population across the UK. The darker shades of blue represent higher numbers of CYP on caseload.



# Caseload per clinical WTE

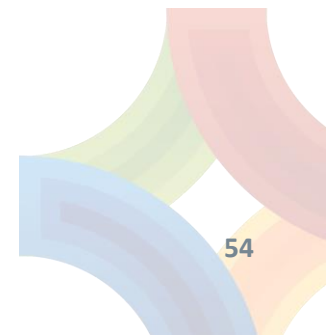
Number of patients on caseload per clinical WTE



On average in CYPMH services across the UK, there are 23 children and young people on caseload per clinical WTE.

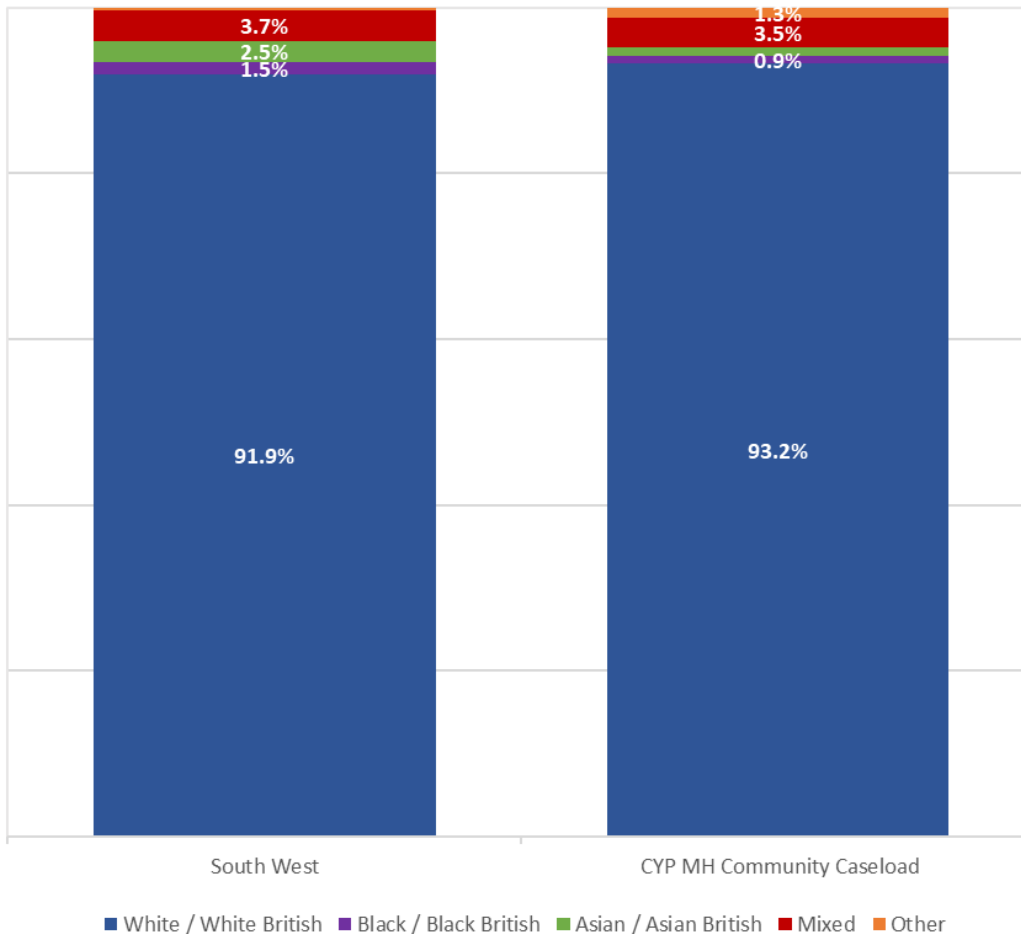
In the South West, CYPMH services reported slightly fewer patients on caseload per clinical staff member, with an average of 14 patients on caseload per clinical WTE.

Somerset reported there were 11 patients on caseload per clinical WTE within their community CYPMH services. This metric illustrates active caseload but not overall caseload seen during a year.



# Ethnicity – CYP community caseload

South West services by ethnicity of service users

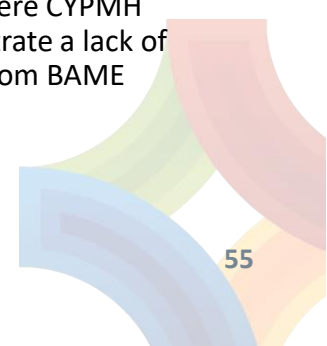


The chart to the left explores the comparison between the ethnicity of service users on caseload within CYPMH services based in the South West of England and the ethnicity of children and young people living in the South West.

In the South West, the large majority of residents aged 0-18 are White/White British (91.9%). In CYPMH community services, the proportion of White/White British children on caseload is slightly higher, representing 93.2% of service users on caseload.

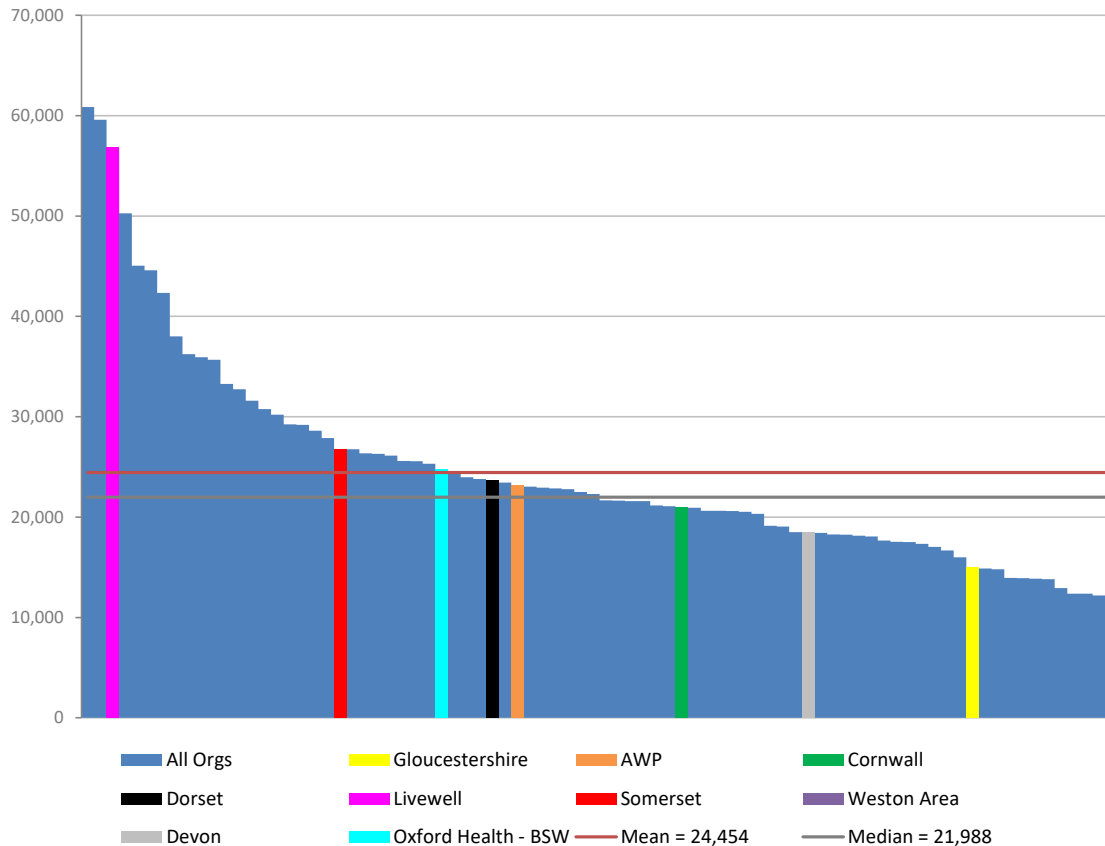
The most under-represented children and young people are from an Asian/Asian British background, who make up 2.5% of the South West's 0-18 resident population, but only 1.1% of service users in CYPMH services. The position in the South West is therefore one of a lack of inclusivity for BAME young people. This conclusion is also evident for most of the rest of the UK where CYPMH services consistently demonstrate a lack of inclusivity for young people from BAME groups.

\* Ethnicity not known, 24.2% community caseload



# Contacts

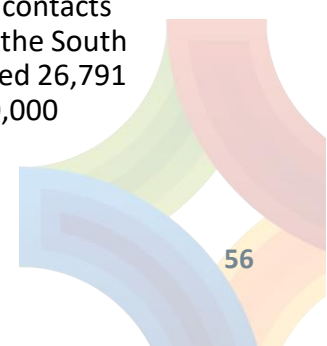
Number of contacts per 100,000 total population 2019/20



Nationally, the average number of contacts delivered by CYPMH services dropped marginally in 2019/20 compared to 2018/19, with 24,454 contacts delivered per 100,000 population. However, the number of contacts delivered is still 20% higher than 2 years ago.

In the South West, providers reported an average of 26,193 contacts delivered per 100,000 population. Contact rates in the South West are above the national average although it should be noted that this position is skewed by the high volumes of contacts delivered by Livewell who deliver the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest per capita contact rate in the UK.

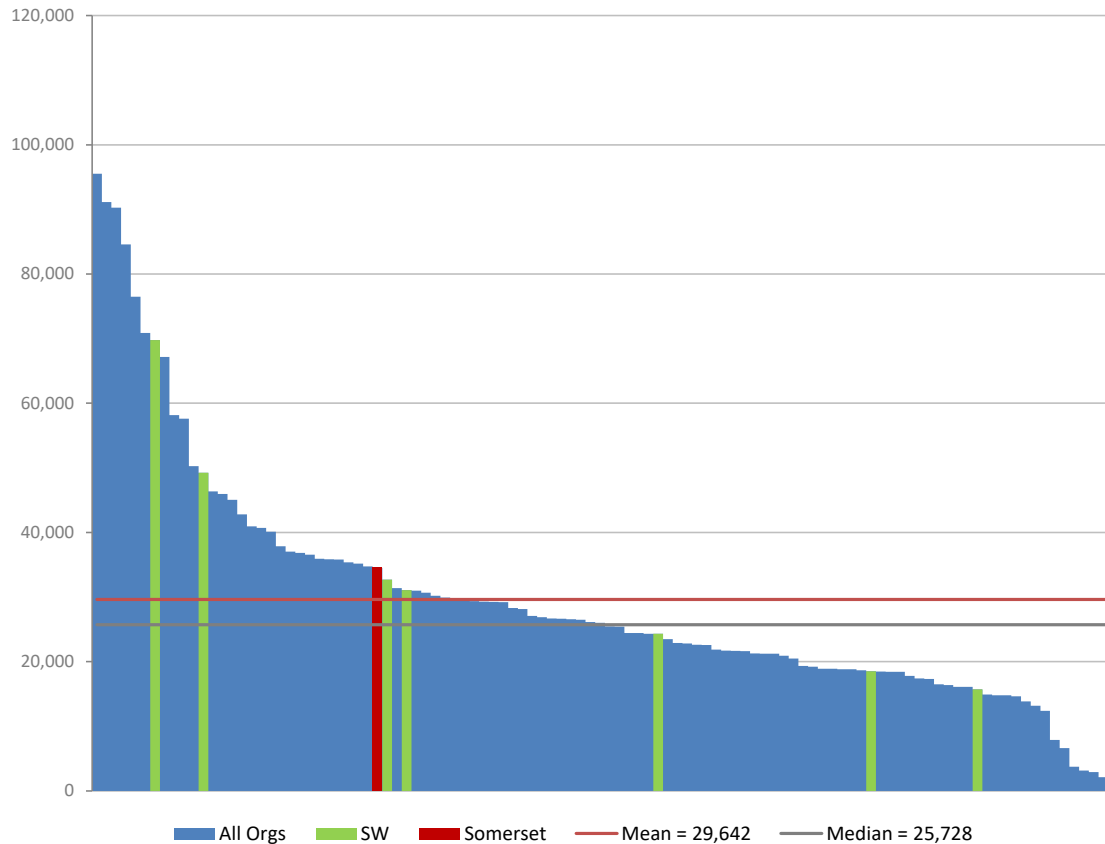
Somerset NHSFT delivered the second highest number of contacts per 100,000 population in the South West region, with a reported 26,791 contacts delivered per 100,000 population.





# Contacts 2021

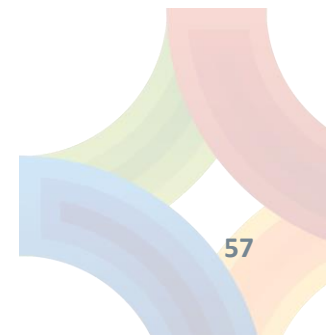
Total - Number of contacts - 2020/21 per 100,000 total population



The number of contacts delivered to children and young people has increased to 29,642 per 100,000 population in 2020/21, up from 24,433 contacts per 100,000 population in 2019/20. A large part of the increase is due to the flexibility possible in care delivery due to the increase in virtual appointments during the pandemic.

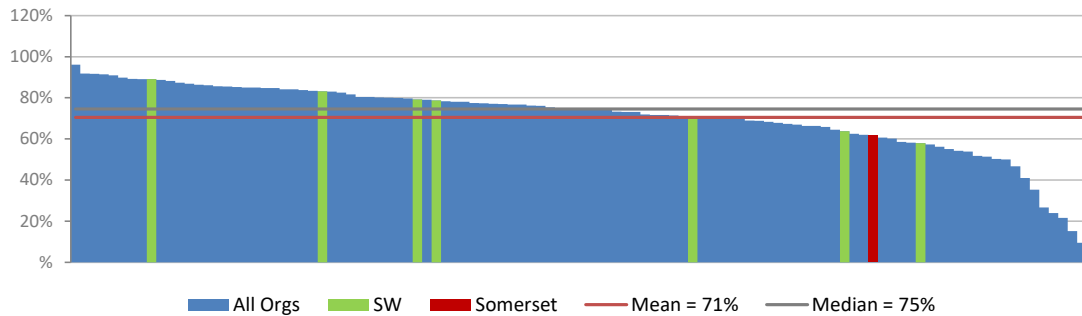
In Somerset NHSFT, there were more contacts delivered per capita than the national average, with 34,512 contacts per 100,000 population.

The following page explores the proportion of contacts delivered in a non face-to-face manner as well as the proportion of contacts delivered digitally in 2020/21.



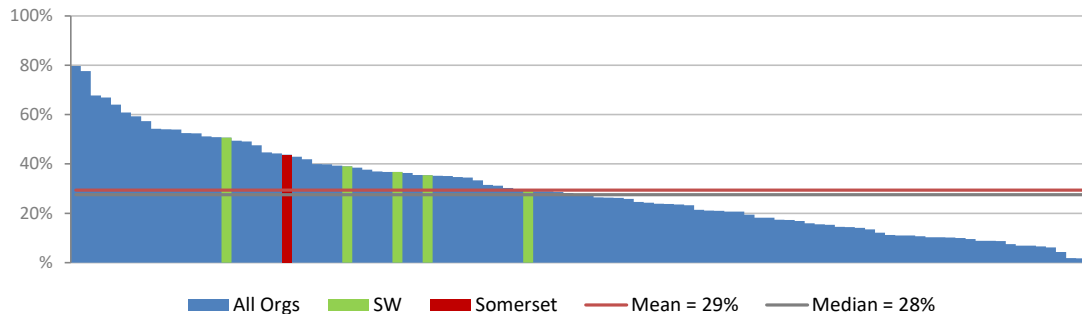
# Non face to face contacts 2021

**Total - Proportion of contacts delivered non face to face (telephone or digitally)**



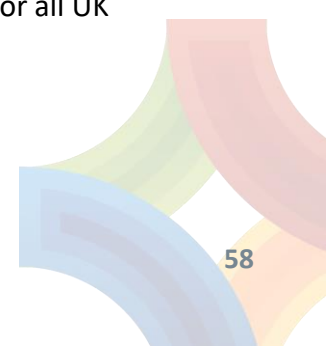
The majority of contacts delivered in CYPMH services in 2020/21 were non face to face (71%). This is a notable contrast to 2019/20, where only 24% of contacts were delivered non face-to-face. Of the contacts delivered non face-to-face, 29% were delivered digitally, either through video technologies or telemedicine.

**Total - Proportion of non face to face contacts delivered digitally (e.g. video, telemedicine)**



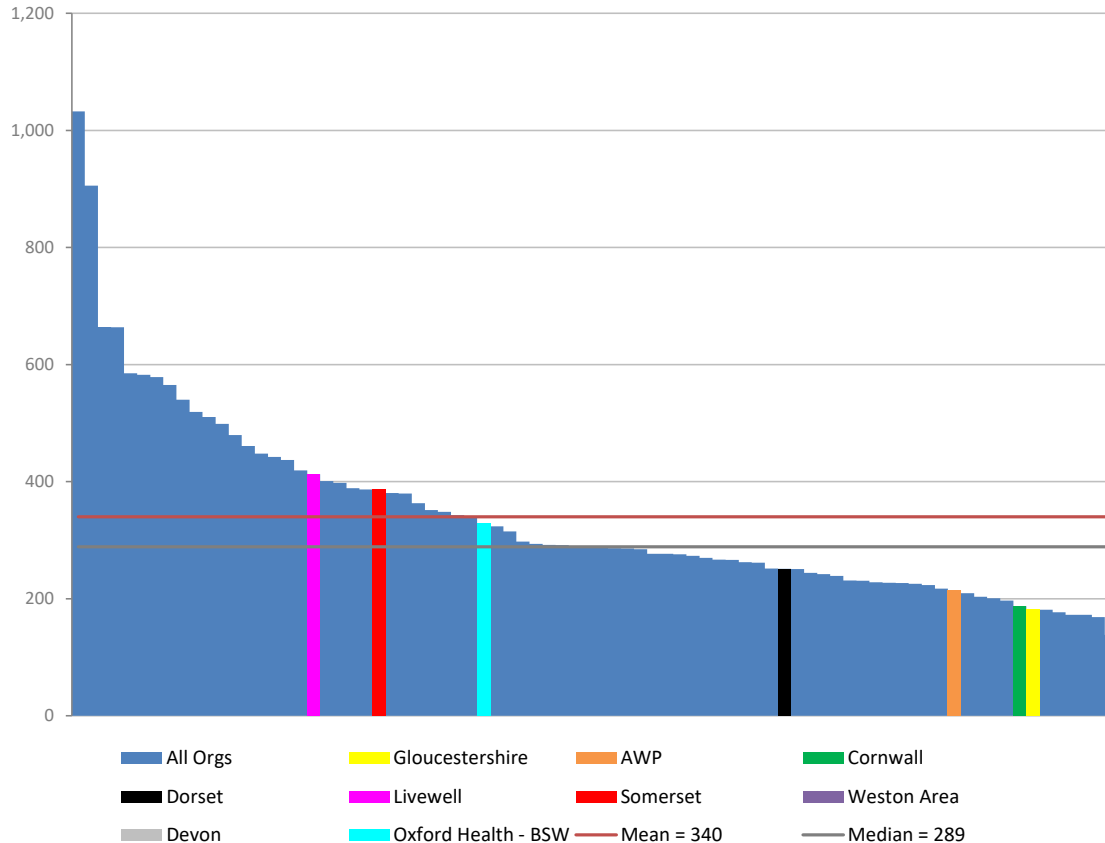
In Somerset NHS Foundation Trust, around two thirds of contacts (62%) were delivered non face-to-face, with 44% of those being delivered digitally.

The Trust has managed to retain a core of a face to face offer during 2020/21 at around 40% of all contacts whilst also accelerating its digital offer which is provided at a rate in the upper quartile for all UK providers.



# Contacts per clinical WTE 2020

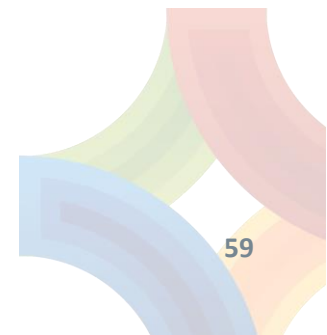
Contacts per clinical WTE



The chart to left explores the number of contacts delivered per clinical WTE in CYPMH services. This can be used as a proxy for productivity levels within services. In 2019/20, providers reported that on average, each WTE of clinical staff in CYPMH services delivered 340 contacts.

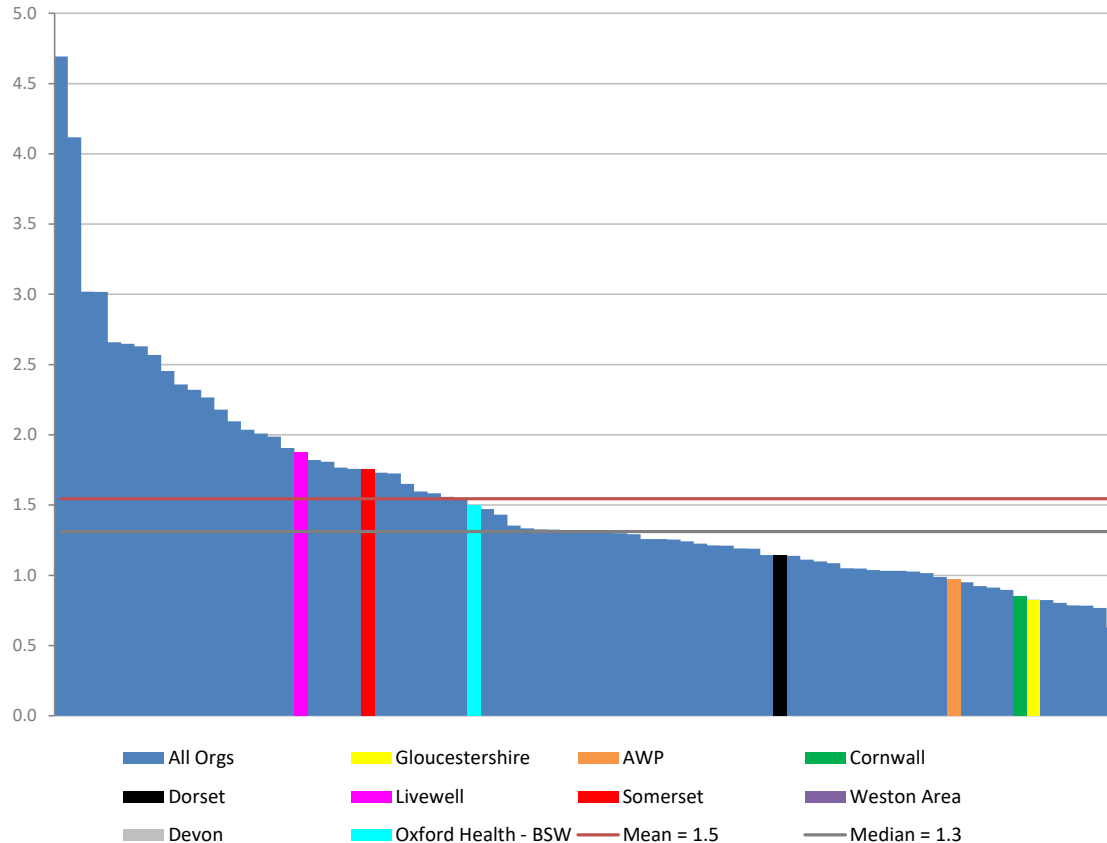
Across the South West, CYPMH services reported fewer contacts per clinical WTE than the national average, with a regional average of 280 contacts per clinical WTE in 2019/20. However, there is wide variation across the South West in the number of contacts delivered per clinical WTE, with a twofold range evident across providers from 182 to 413.

Somerset NHSFT delivered 386 contacts per clinical WTE, 14% higher than the national average.



# Contacts per clinical WTE per day

Contacts per clinical WTE per day

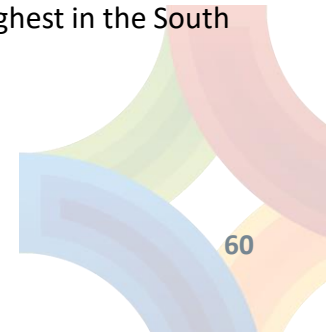


The chart to the left explores the number of contacts delivered per clinical WTE in CYPMH services per day. This assumes there are 220 working days per year, taking into account annual leave, sickness and training days.

In 2019/20, UK providers reported that on average each WTE of clinical staff in CYPMH services delivered 1.5 contacts per day.

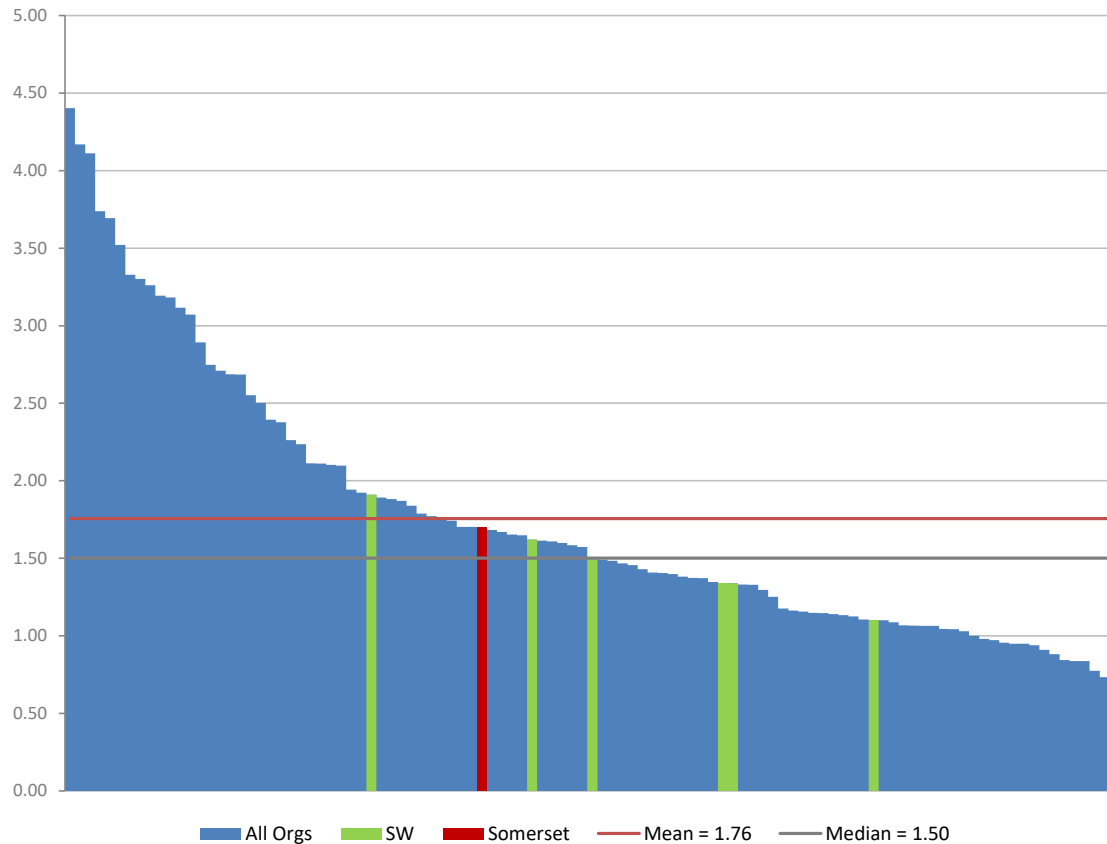
Across the South West, CYPMH services reported a regional average of 1.3 contacts per clinical WTE per day in 2019/20.

When calculated to a per day figure, Somerset reported that clinicians delivered 1.8 contacts per clinical WTE, the second highest in the South West region.



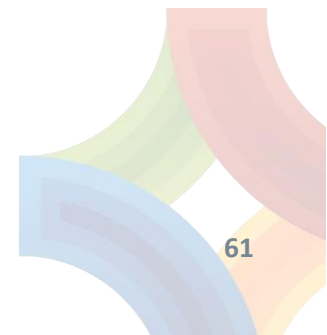
# Contacts per clinical WTE per day 2021

Total - Contacts per clinical WTE per day



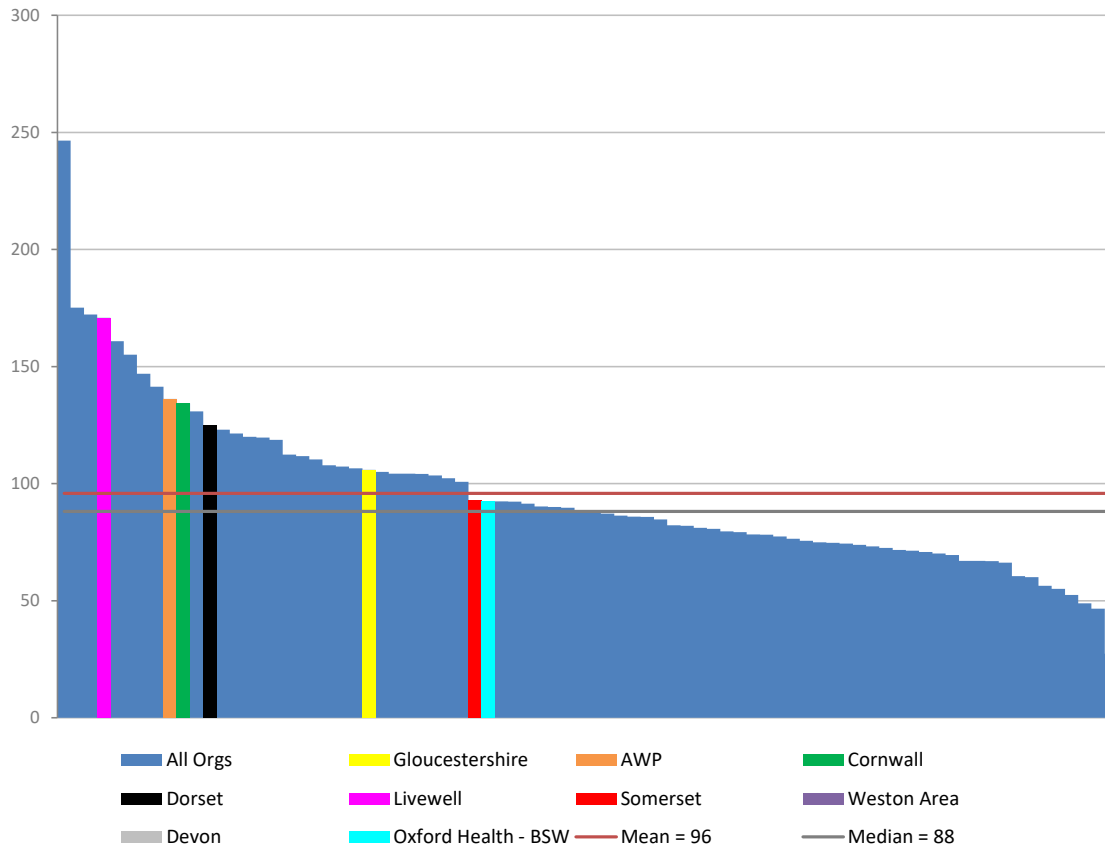
In 2020/21, the number of contacts delivered per clinical WTE per day increased by 17% from 1.5 contacts per clinical WTE in 2019/20 to 1.76 contacts per clinical WTE.

Somerset NHS Foundation Trust reported delivering 1.7 contacts per clinical WTE per day in 2020/21, close to the national average and second highest in the region.



# Community workforce

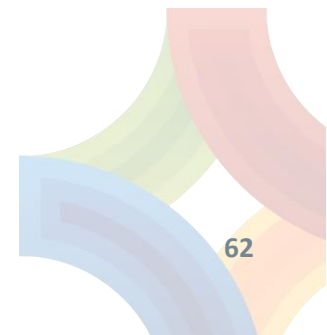
Total workforce per 100,000 total population at 31st January 2020



The CYPMH community workforce has increased for the seventh successive year, with an average of 96 WTE per 100,000 population employed in community based CYPMH services in 2019/20. The rise in the community workforce shows the results of increased national investment in CYPMH services across the UK.

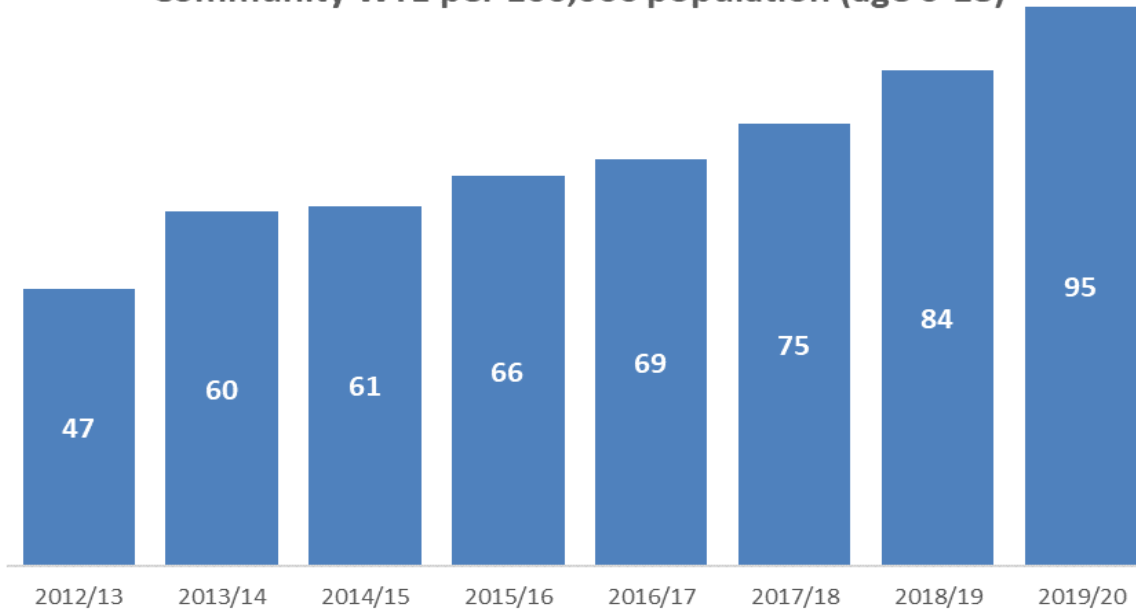
All but two organisations in the South West reported a larger than average workforce per capita, with a regional average of 122 WTE per 100,000 population in their CYPMH services.

Somerset NHSFT reported that there were 93 WTE staff employed per 100,000 population within their CYPMH services, slightly lower than the national average.



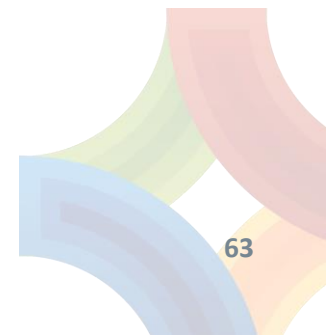
# Growth in UK CYPMH community workforce

Community WTE per 100,000 population (age 0-18)



The UK workforce in CYPMH has doubled since 2012/13. The chart opposite illustrates the rate of growth seen across the UK.

In the most recent year where workforce data was available (2019/20), there was a 13% increase reported



# Community CYPMHS discipline mix

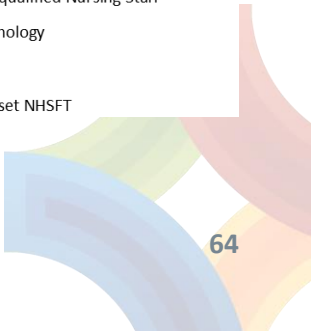
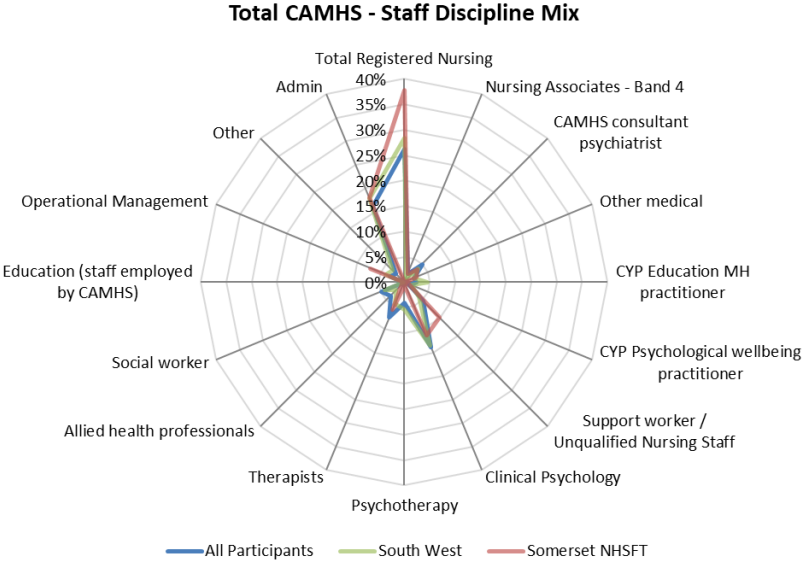
The table and chart below explore the discipline mix in the CYPMH community workforce across both the UK and the South West.

In 2019/20, providers across the UK reported that over 1 in 4 staff (26%) in CYPMH community services were registered nurses. There is a notable presence of clinical psychologists (14%) across the UK as well as an emergence of new roles such as CYP education mental health practitioners (2%) and psychological well being practitioners (1%).

Across the South West, providers reported a slightly larger proportion of registered nurses (28%) than the UK average, equating to a 2:1 ratio of registered nurses to support workers. Providers also reported a notable presence of new emerging roles such as CYP education mental health practitioners (5%).

Somerset NHS Foundation Trust reported a higher proportion of registered nurses (38%) than the national average, and also a notable presence of clinical psychologists and other therapists accounting for 1 in 6 staff (17%).

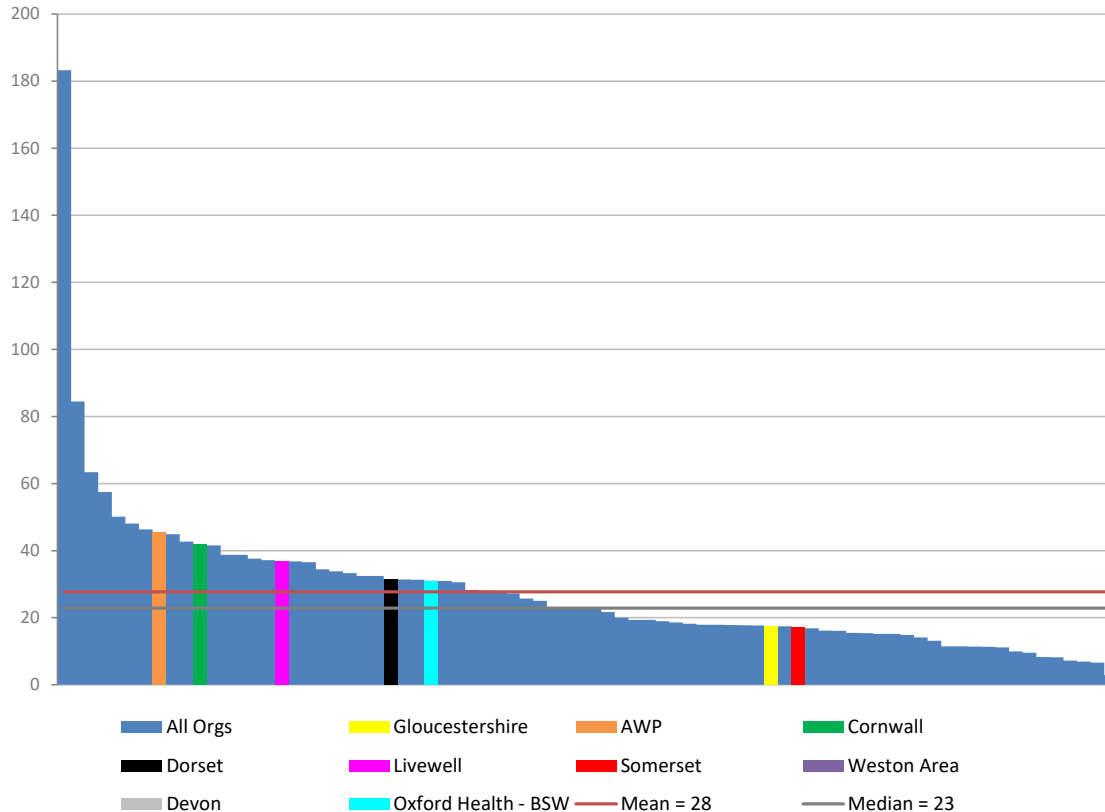
Community CYPMH service	All Participants	South West	Somerset NHSFT
Total Registered Nursing	26%	28%	38%
Nursing Associates - Band 4	2%	1%	2%
CAMHS consultant psychiatrist	5%	4%	4%
Other medical	2%	2%	3%
CYP Education MH practitioner	2%	5%	0%
CYP Psychological wellbeing practitioner	1%	1%	1%
Support worker / Unqualified Nursing Staff	5%	4%	10%
Clinical Psychology	14%	14%	11%
Psychotherapy	4%	5%	1%
Therapists	8%	5%	6%
Allied health professionals	4%	2%	1%
Social worker	5%	4%	0%
Education (staff employed by CAMHS)	0%	0%	0%
Operational Management	3%	4%	7%
Other	2%	3%	0%
Admin	16%	18%	18%





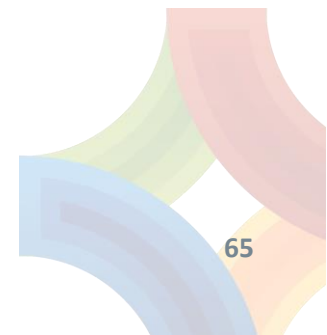
# Psychologists and other therapists

Psychologists and other therapists per 100,000 total population at 31st January 2020



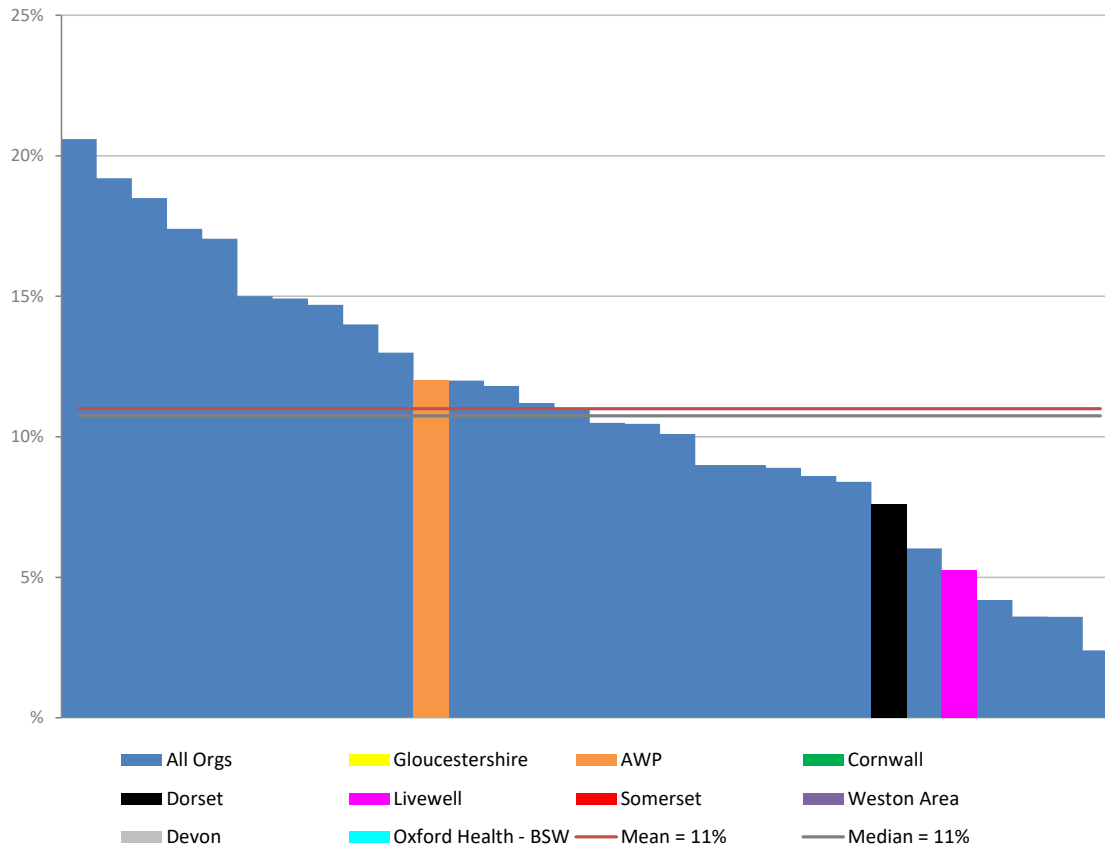
The chart to the left explores the number of psychologists and therapists within CYPMH community services. These specialist therapy roles account for 30% of the community workforce across the UK, with an average of 28 WTE per 100,000 population. This reflects one of the strongest therapeutic cores of any mental health specialties operating in the NHS.

In 2019/20, CYPMH services in the South West employed on average 32 WTE of psychologists and other therapists per 100,000 population.



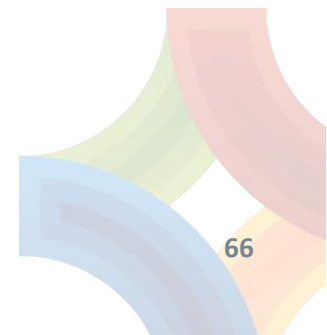
# Vacancy rate

Staff vacancy % rate 2019/20



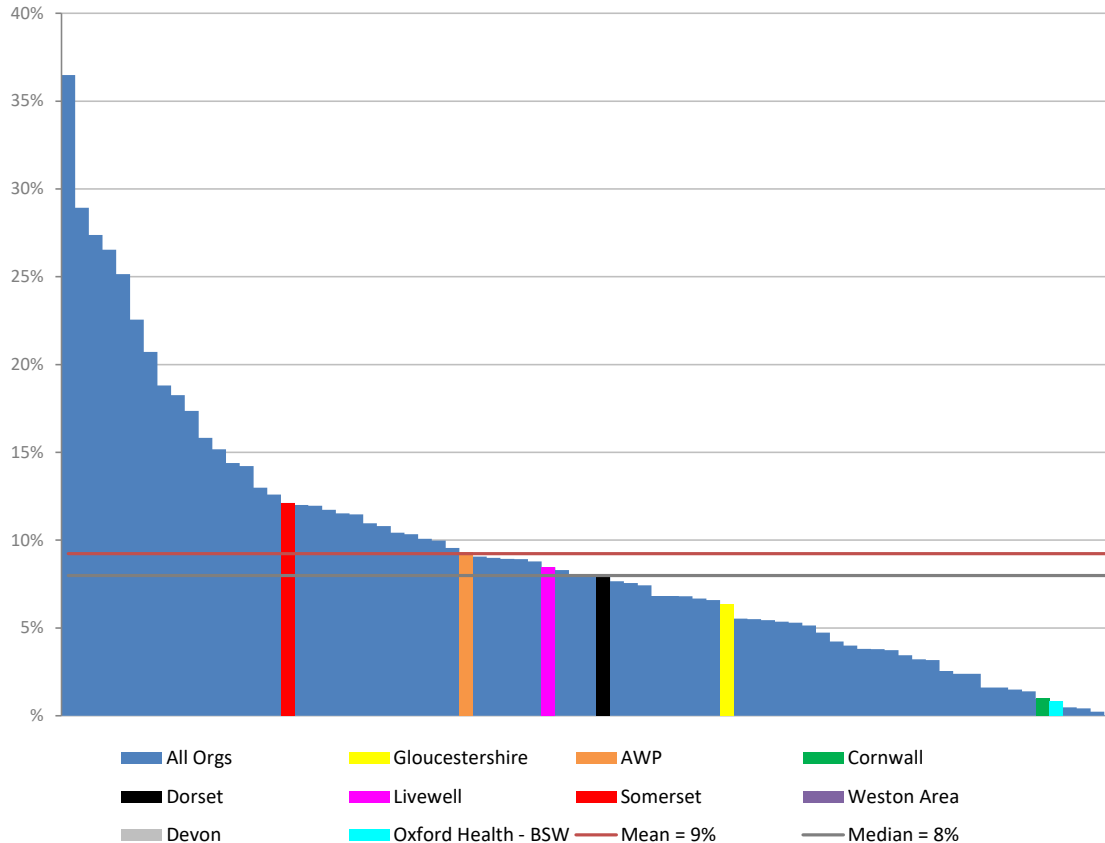
The vacancy rate across CYPMH providers in the UK averaged 11% in 2019/20, equating to 1 in 9 posts being vacant.

In the South West, the three CYPMH providers that submitted data reported an average vacancy rate of 8%.



# Bank and Agency CYP MH

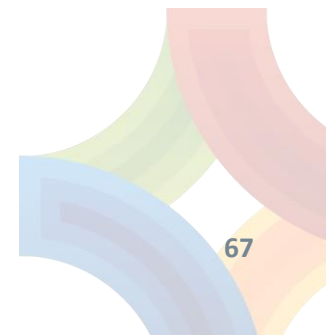
Bank and Agency spend as a % of total pay costs 2019/20



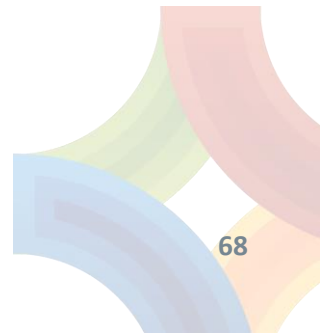
The continued expansion of the CYP MH community workforce has seen the proportion of pay costs spent on bank and agency staff fall to an average of 9%.

In 2019/20, the average proportion of pay costs spent on bank and agency staff in the South West was slightly lower than the national average, at 6%.

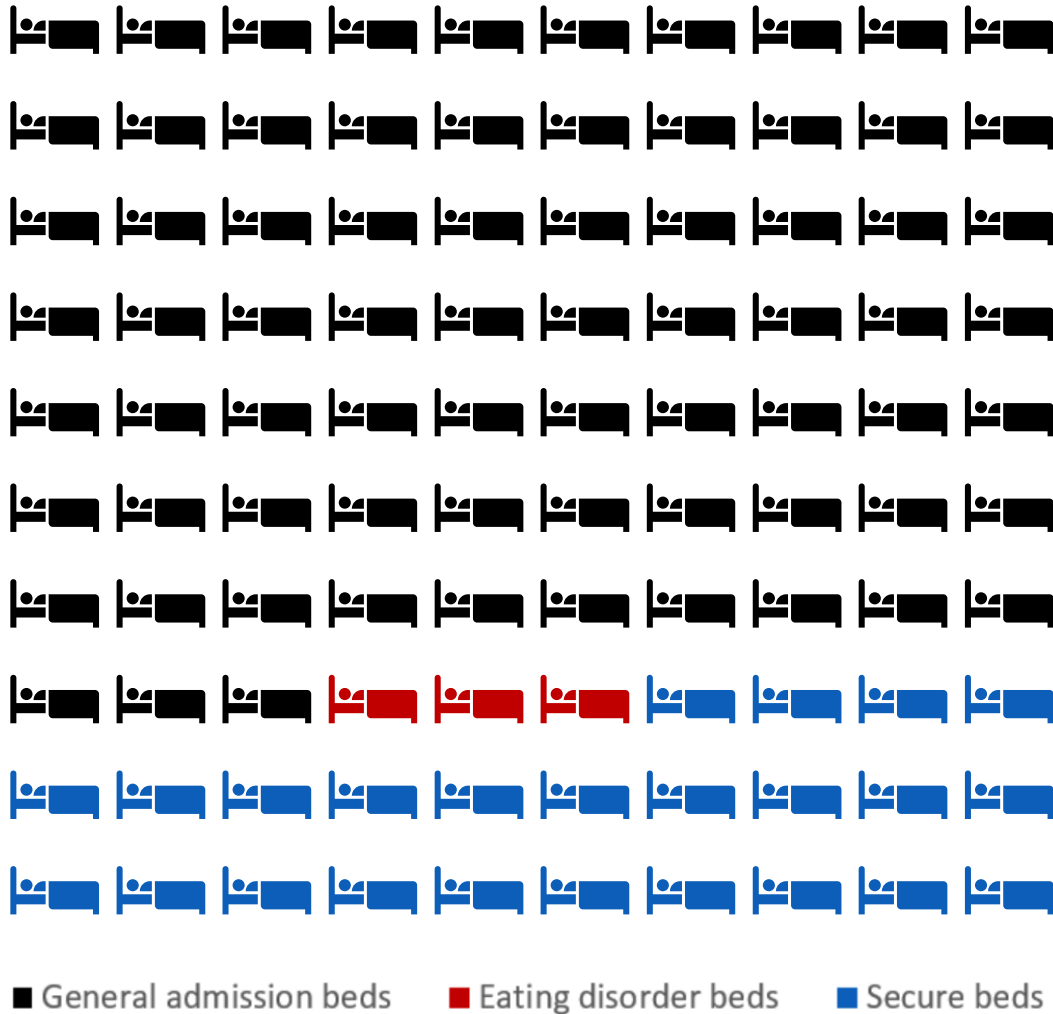
Somerset reported the highest spend on bank and agency staff in the South West region, with bank and agency staff accounting for around 12% of pay costs in their CYP MH services.



# CYPMH inpatient services

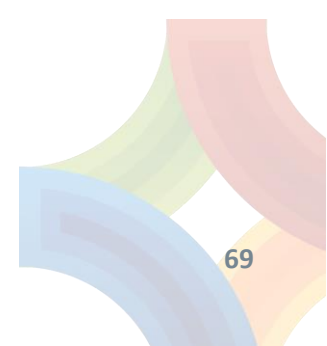


# Types of beds



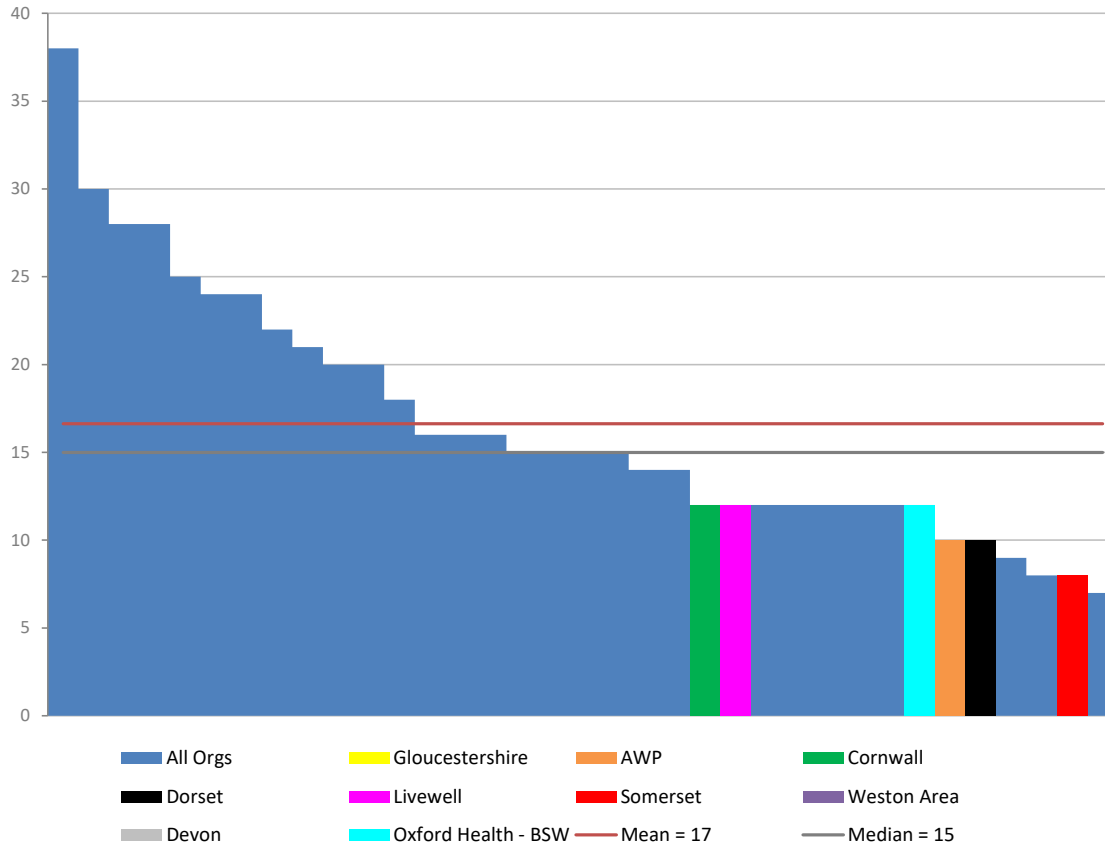
The infographic to the left explores the UK breakdown of inpatient CYPMH beds into three different bed types: general admission, eating disorder and secure.

The majority of beds are general admission beds (73%), which are categorised as all CYPMH beds except specialist beds for eating disorders or secure care. Eating disorder beds accounted for 3% of beds, with secure beds accounting for nearly a quarter of all CYPMH beds (24%).



# General Admission Beds

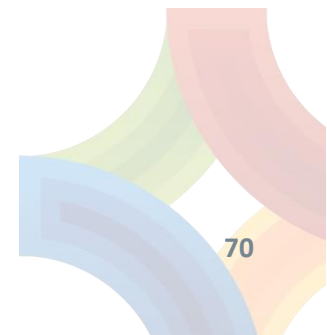
General Admission MH - Number of beds at 31st January 2020



On 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020, CYPMH providers of general admission beds reported 570 beds across the UK. This equates to an average of 17 general admission beds per organisation or site providing this bed type.

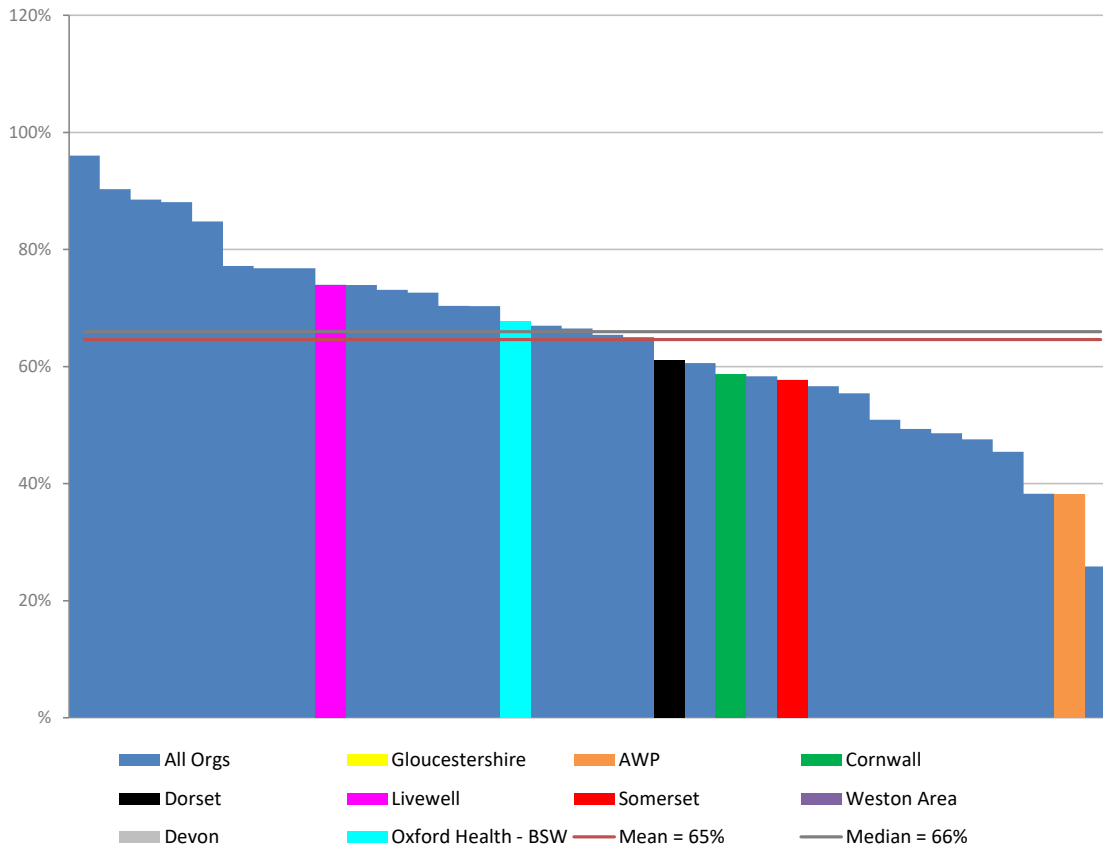
Across the South West, CYPMH services reported there were on average 11 general admission beds per organisation in 2019/20.

Somerset reported that there were 8 general admission CYP beds at 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020.



# Bed occupancy

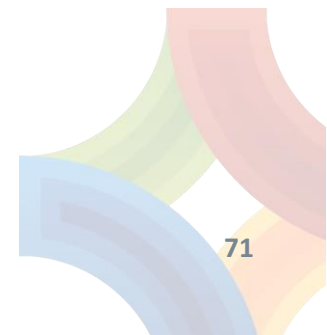
General Admission MH - Bed occupancy (excluding leave) 2019/20



General admission wards for children and young people reported a 65% bed occupancy (excluding leave) in 2019/20. This is notably lower than levels reported within adult acute services, which reached 94% bed occupancy this year excluding leave.

In the South West, the bed occupancy rate averaged 60%, with all but two providers reporting bed occupancy positions lower than the national average. Somerset reported a bed occupancy of 58%, slightly below the regional average.

The chart on the following page explores wider bed occupancy positions across all UK mental health specialties. CYPMH reports one of the lowest occupancy positions (lower than most adult mental health specialties).

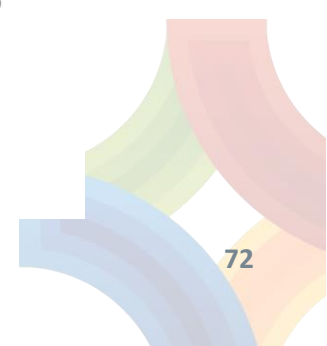
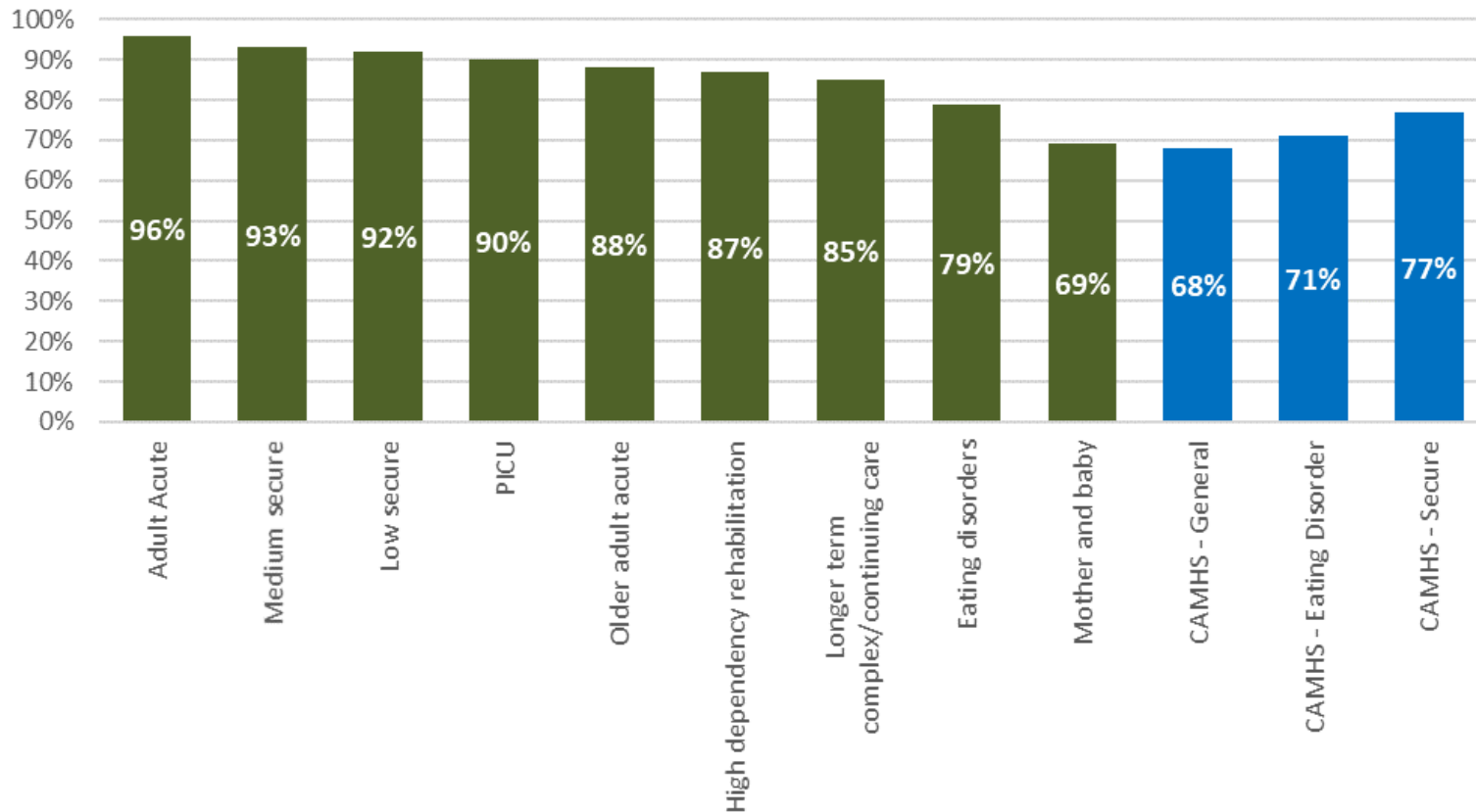


# Bed occupancy by bed type

The chart below confirms the relatively low bed occupancy position of CYPMH inpatient services compared to other UK mental health specialties.

CYPMH general admission beds have the lowest occupancy position of any mental health specialty.

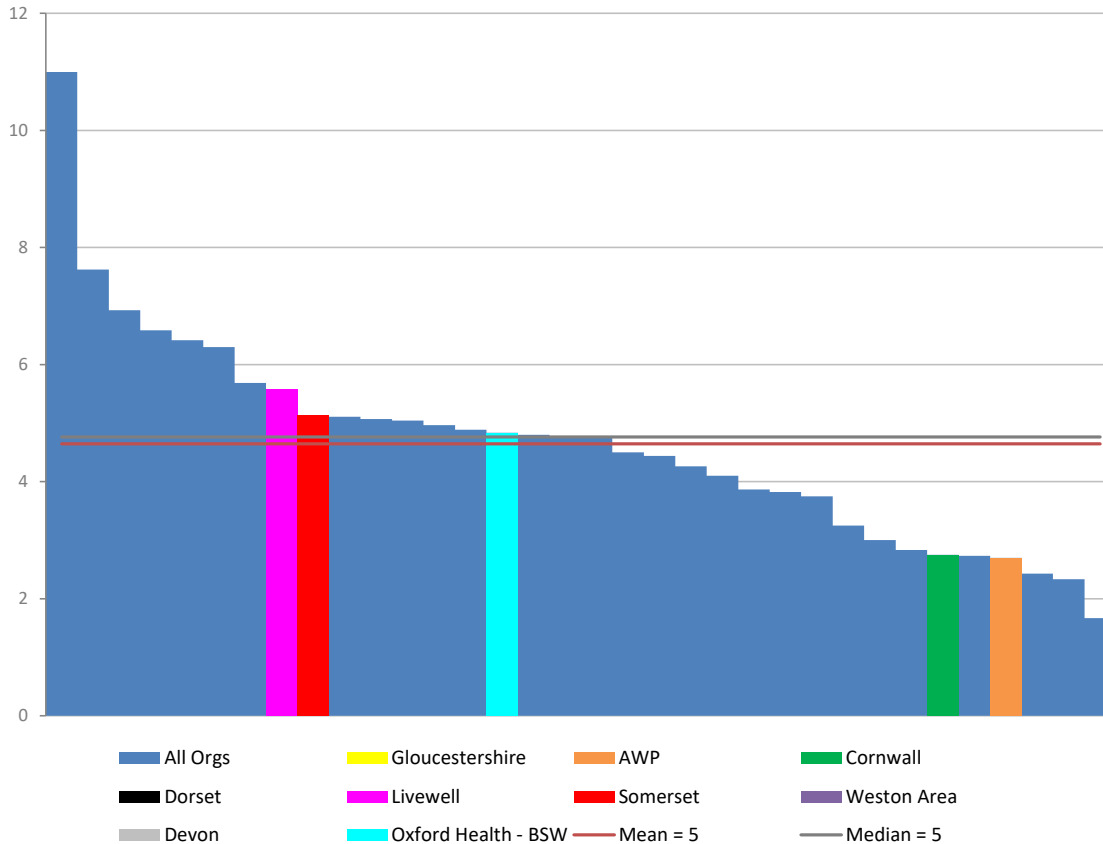
Bed occupancy (excluding leave) 2019/20





# Admissions

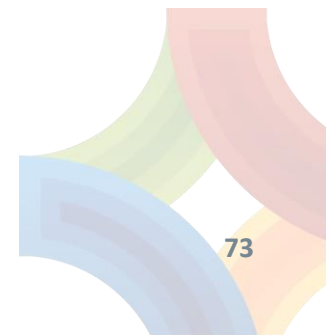
General Admission MH - Number of admissions per bed 2019/20



In 2019/20, providers reported an average of 78 admissions to their general admission CYP wards. This equates to 5 admissions per bed throughout the year.

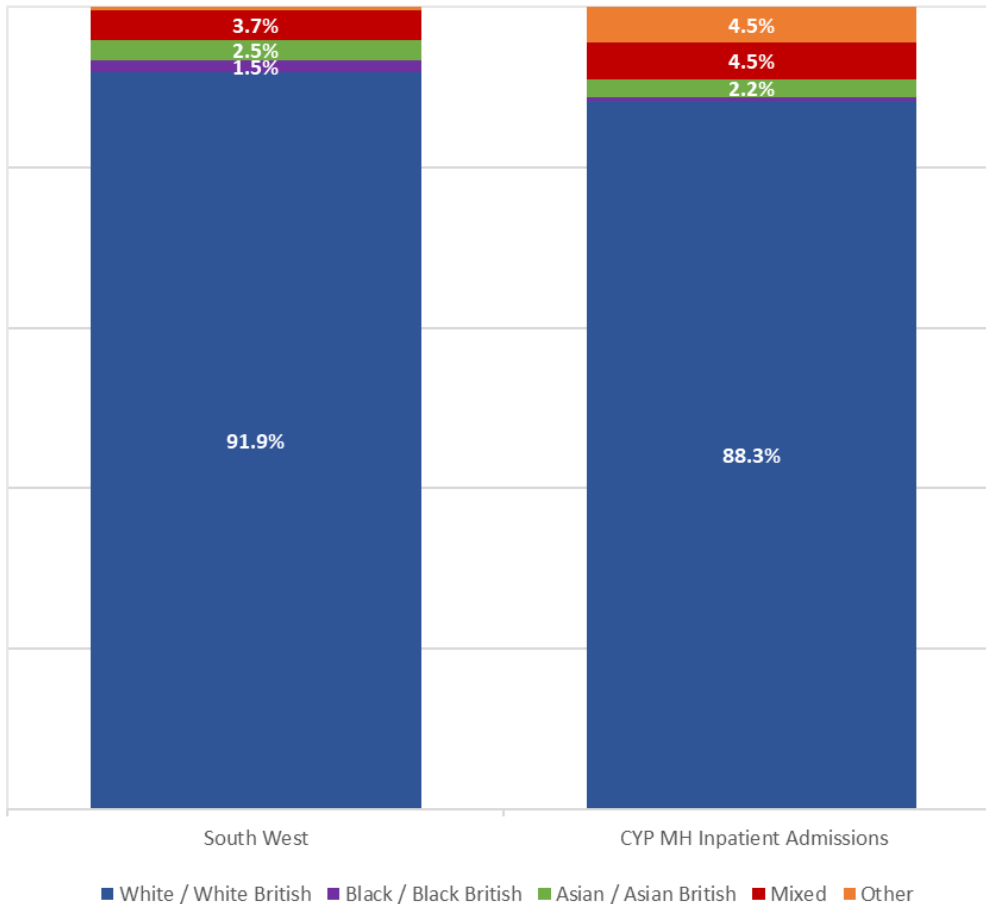
In the South West, general admission CYPMH services admitted on average 42 CYP in 2019/20. This equates to just lower than the national average at a regional average of 4 admissions per bed.

Somerset NHSFT reported their general admission CYPMH service admitted 5 CYP per bed in 2019/20, similar to the national average.



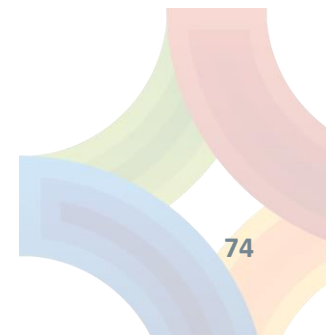
# Ethnicity – CYP admissions

South West services by ethnicity of service users



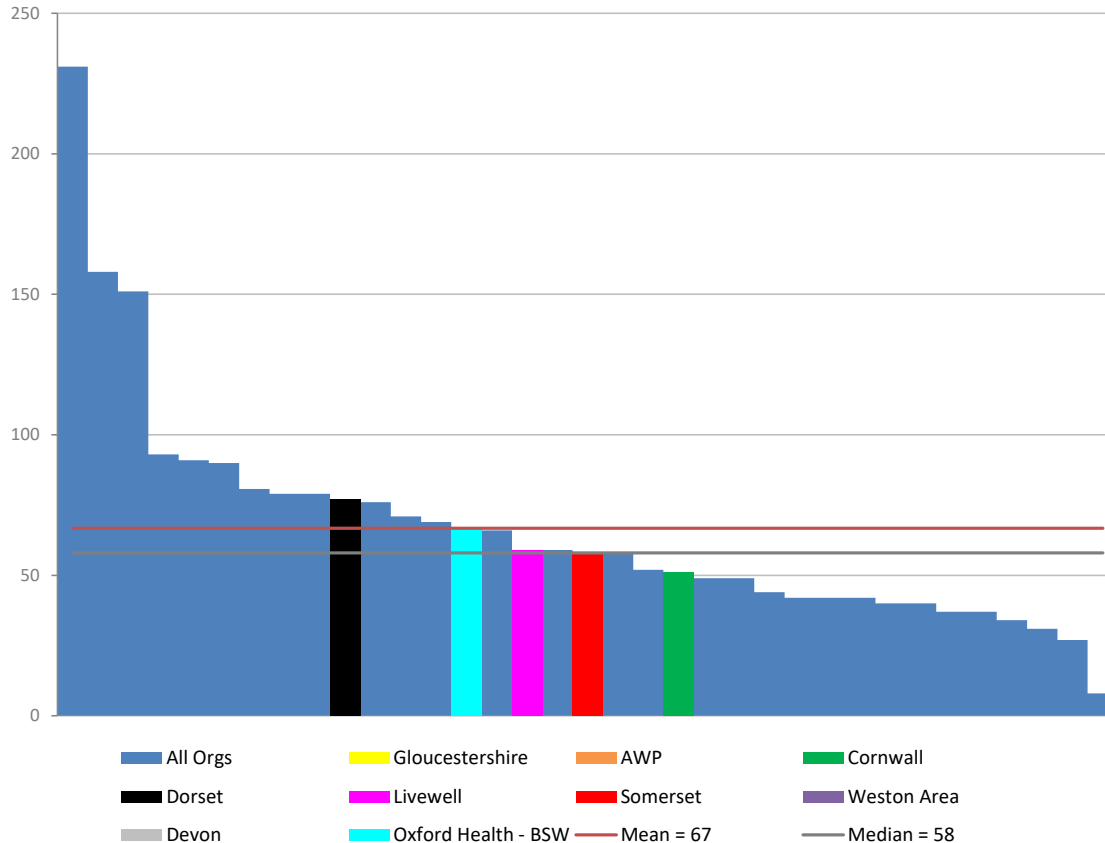
\* Ethnicity not known, 7.7% inpatient admissions

In the inpatient setting, the ethnicity breakdown of service users is different to the community setting. In the inpatient setting, there is an over-representation of children and young people from a BAME background. Just over 1 in 9 (11.7%) admissions are from a BAME background, while the resident population consists of around 1 in 12 children and young people (8%) from a BAME background.



# Average length of stay

General Admission MH - Mean length of stay (excluding leave)

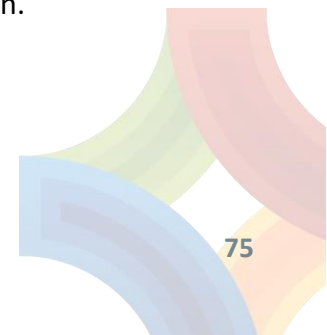


The mean length of stay (excluding leave) reported by general admission CYP wards across the UK was 67 days in 2019/20.

The chart shows considerable variation between providers, with lengths of stay between 8 and 231 days. This may reflect that the general admission category includes units operating service models with different cohorts depending on provider and location.

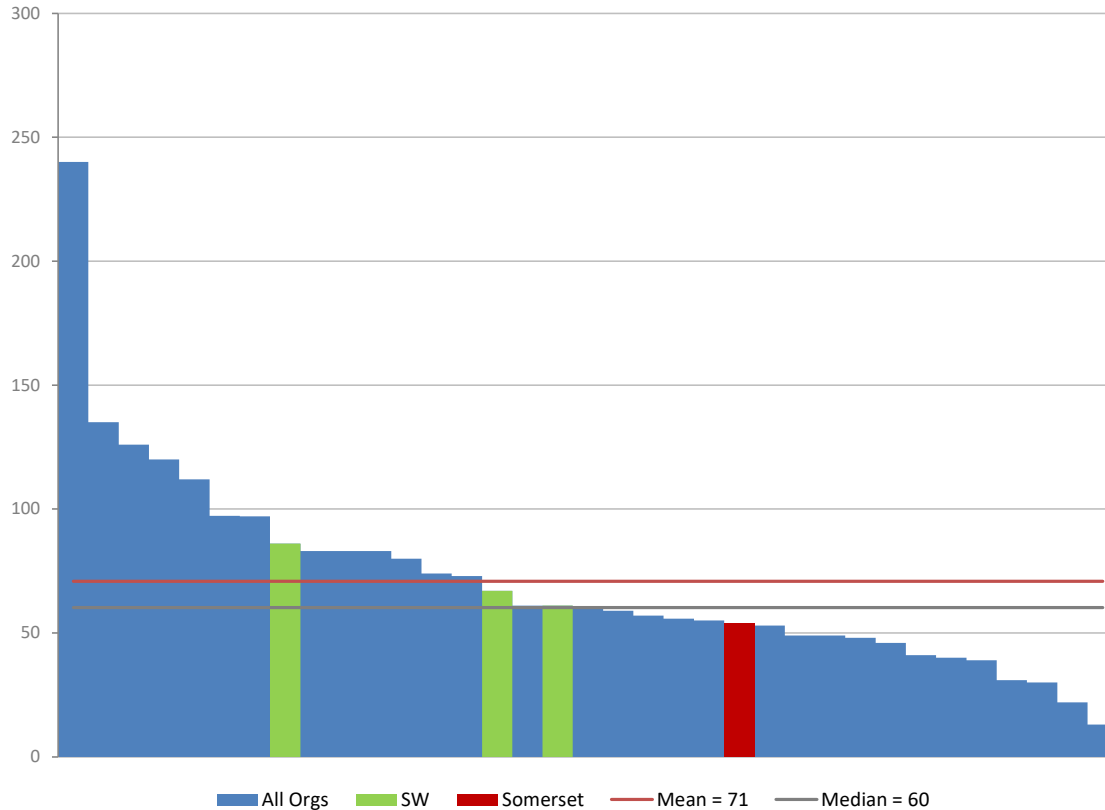
In 2019/20, the South West CYPMH providers reported a regional average of 62 days average length of stay in general admission CYP wards.

Somerset reported an average length of stay of 58 days within their general admission wards, exactly the same as the national median position.



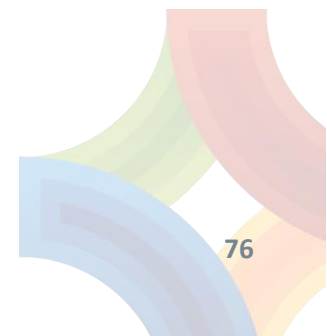
# Average length of stay 2021

General Admission CYPMHS: Average Length of Stay (excluding leave)



The mean length of stay in general admission CYPMHS wards increased for a fourth successive year, with participants reporting an average length of stay of 71 days in 2020/21.

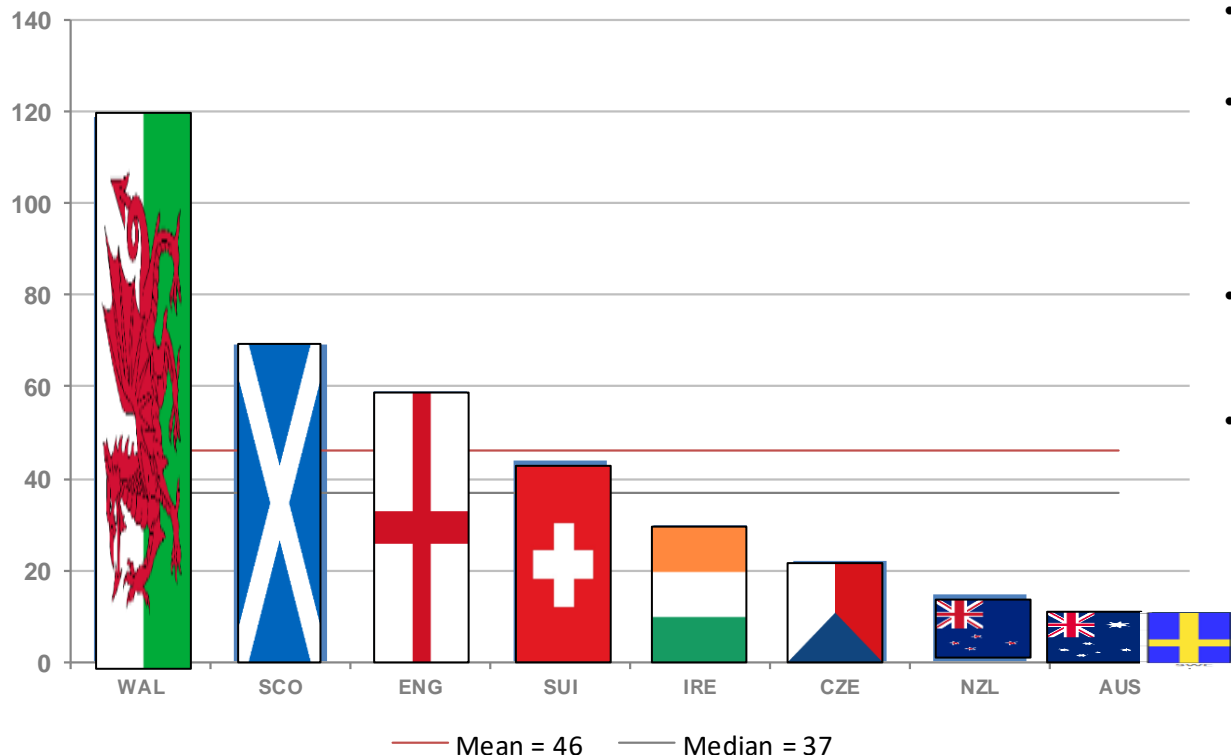
Somerset NHS FT reported the shortest average length of stay in the South West region with 54 days in 2020/21.





# Children and young people's length of stay

## Length of stay in children and young people's beds (days, excluding leave)



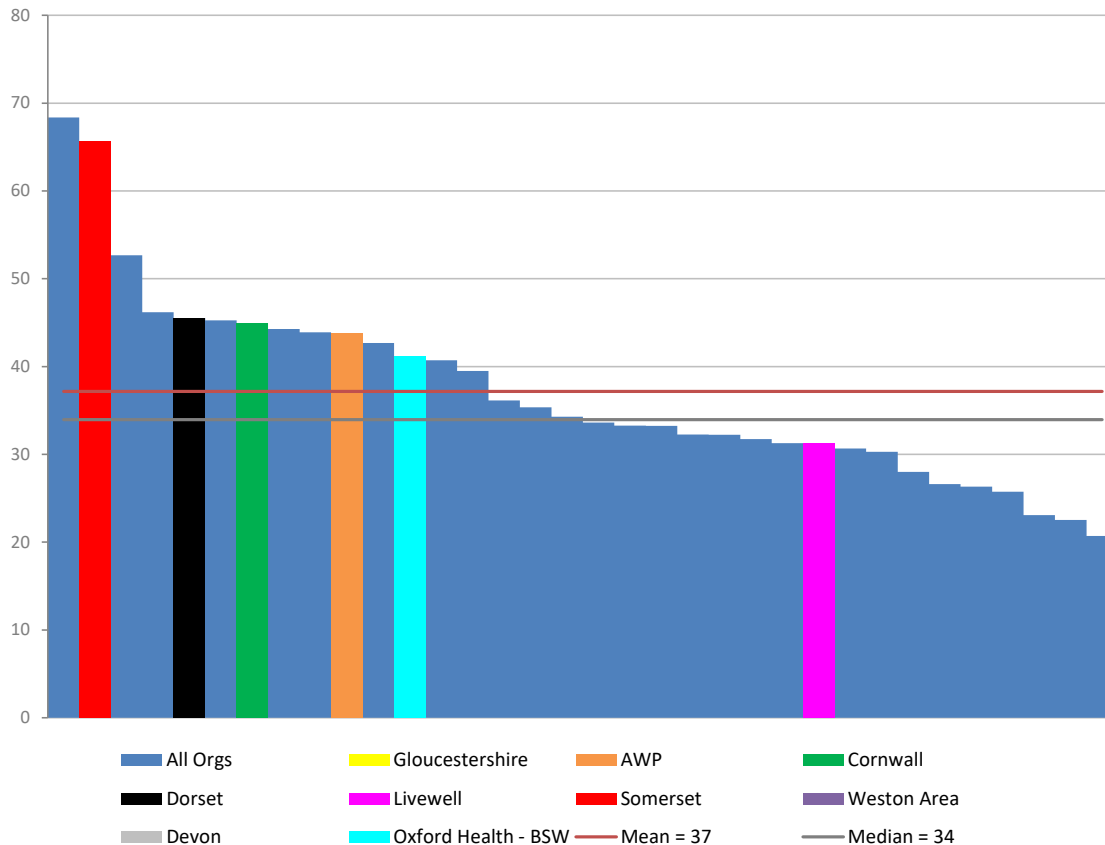
Figures for Scotland, Switzerland and Ireland are including leave

- NHS Benchmarking Network data is also available from other countries via our international CYPMH benchmarking project.
- A 12-fold variation is evident in child & adolescent bed length of stay.
- Average length of stay in child and adolescent inpatient facilities average 37 days (42 days in 2017/18), although this included substantial variation from 8 days (Sweden) to 119 days (Wales).
- UK countries demonstrated long lengths of stay, which are also higher than in parallel adult acute psychiatric services.
- The long lengths of stay in UK CYPMH inpatient services offer an opportunity for improvement alongside consideration of the outcomes achieved from admissions.



# Inpatient workforce

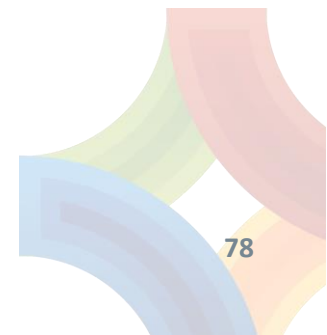
General Admission MH - Workforce per 10 beds at 31st January 2020



Nationally, the number of staff employed in general admission wards was 37 WTE per 10 beds in 2019/20, similar to figures reported in 2018/19.

In 2019/20, all but one CYP providers who responded in the South West reported more staff per 10 general admission beds than the national average, with a regional average of 46 WTE per 10 beds.

Somerset NHSFT employs the most number of staff per 10 beds in the South West region, and second highest nationally, with 66 WTE per 10 beds. The following slide explores the discipline mix within CYP inpatient services.



# Inpatient CYPMHS workforce profile

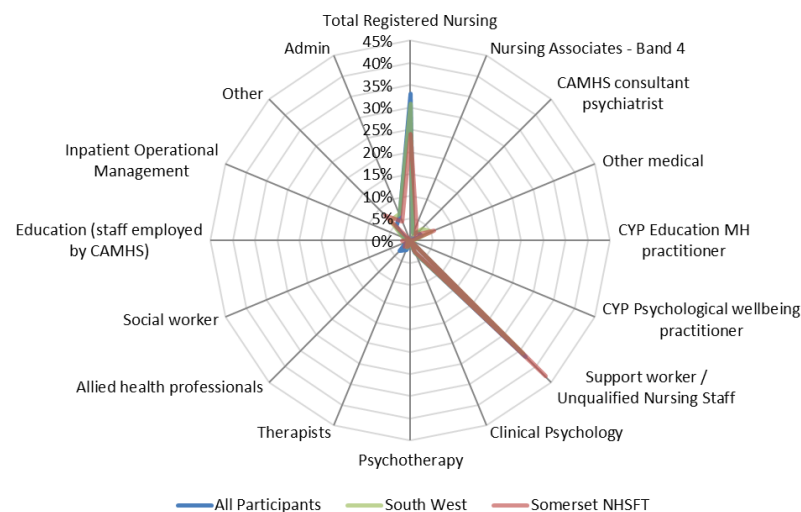
The chart and table below explores the discipline mix within general admission wards on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020 at both national and regional level.

The discipline mix in general admission wards across the South West mirrors the national picture, with a slightly higher proportion of support workers (36%) than registered nurses (31%).

Somerset NHSFT reported that 1 in 4 staff within general admission inpatient services (24%) were registered nurses, with 43% of the workforce being support workers. Somerset, like other UK providers, also reported low levels of specialist therapists working in the inpatient CYPMH environment.

Inpatient CYPMH service	All Participants	South West	Somerset NHSFT
Total Registered Nursing	33%	31%	24%
Nursing Associates - Band 4	2%	2%	4%
CAMHS consultant psychiatrist	3%	4%	2%
Other medical	3%	5%	6%
Support worker / Unqualified Nursing Staff	37%	36%	43%
Clinical Psychology	3%	3%	3%
Psychotherapy	1%	1%	0%
Therapists	2%	2%	2%
Allied health professionals	3%	1%	2%
Social worker	1%	1%	1%
Education (staff employed by CAMHS)	1%	1%	2%
Inpatient Operational Management	1%	2%	0%
Other	5%	6%	8%
Admin	6%	6%	5%

General Admission CAMHS - Staff Discipline Mix



# Conclusions

This report analyses the latest available data on children and young people's mental health services across the South West of England with a particular focus on the Somerset system. We would like to express our thanks to all contributors who provided data and supported the validation of the data. The following observations were made from the analysis of the data for the South West and Somerset systems:

- The Income Deprivation Affecting Children's Index estimates just over 1 in 7 (14%) of children aged 0-15 are living in income deprived households across the region, lower than the national average.
- For every £100 spent on mental health, CCGs in the South West spend £7 on CYPMH services, with the average South West CCG expenditure on CYPMH services equating to £66 per capita, a position that is 8% lower than the national average (£72). Somerset CCG invest £61 per head, below both the regional and national average positions.
- Nationally, the demand for CYPMH services continues to grow, with referral rates reaching new heights in 2019/20. Referral rates and referral acceptance rates across the South West were lower than the national average but increasing at pace in the Covid recovery period evident at the end of the March 2021 lockdown. Referral rates are expected to continue growing at pace in the short to medium terms which raises focus on the need for a suitably industrialised approach to responding to these demand increases though enhanced access rates and contact levels. Somerset CCG is at the top end of the scale for regional referral rates and volumes which during the Covid pandemic quickly recovered close to historic rates. The remaining months of 2021/22 are a time of uncertainty around the direction which referrals may take.
- Across the region, the average number of children on the waiting list for a 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> appointment is lower than the national average. This is reinforced by the shorter referral to 1<sup>st</sup> appointment waiting times reported by South West CYPMH services. Somerset report low waiting times for CYPMH which are amongst the lowest levels anywhere in the UK.
- The CYPMH community workforce in the South West is 25% larger than the national average per 100,000 population. Somerset at 93 WTE are marginally below the national average position of 96 WTE per 100,000 population.
- In the South West, all providers reported a lower bed occupancy in general admission CYP wards than the national average. CYPMH as a specialty has the lowest bed occupancy of any mental health specialty. Occupancy within Somerset is below national average rates. Average length of stay for inpatient admissions is high in all UK countries and is reported at 62 days in the South West region. Significant opportunities exist in reviewing clinical practice in UK CYPMH inpatient care and learning from models elsewhere. Average length of stay in Sweden is 8 days with a range of other countries also demonstrating significantly shorter admissions than the UK.

The NHS Benchmarking Network look forward to discussing our results with stakeholders from across the South West region. If you have any questions, please contact Stephen Watkins ([s.watkins@nhs.net](mailto:s.watkins@nhs.net)) or Alexander Ng ([a.ng1@nhs.net](mailto:a.ng1@nhs.net)).

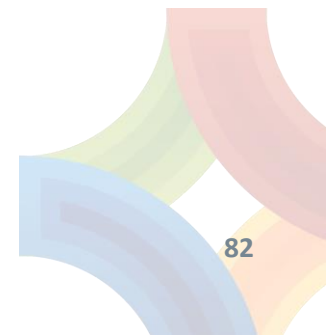


# Appendix – CCG demographics, spend & activity

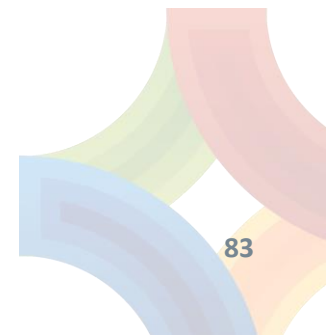
CCG	Percentage of the population aged 0-18, 2019/20 (Source: NHS England)	Income deprivation affecting children's index, 2019 (Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government)	Mental health needs index, 2021/22 (Source: NHS England & NHS Improvement)	CCG spend on children and young people's mental health services per capita, 2019/20 (Source: NHS Mental Health Dashboard)	CCG spend on children and young people's mental health services as a % of spend on mental health, 2019/20 (Source: NHS Mental Health Dashboard)
NHS Bath and North East Somerset CCG	19%	10%	0.81	£75	8%
NHS Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire CCG	20%	16%	0.96	£56	7%
NHS Devon CCG	Not applicable	15%	Not applicable	£74	6%
NHS Dorset CCG	18%	14%	0.95	£70	5%
NHS Gloucestershire CCG	20%	13%	0.87	£52	6%
NHS Kernow CCG	19%	16%	0.98	£76	6%
NHS Northern, Eastern and Western Devon CCG	19%	Not applicable	0.95	Not applicable	Not applicable
NHS Somerset CCG	19%	14%	0.92	£61	7%
NHS South Devon and Torbay CCG	18%	Not applicable	1.07	Not applicable	Not applicable
NHS Swindon CCG	23%	15%	0.89	£50	7%
NHS Wiltshire CCG	20%	10%	0.81	£77	11%



Borough	Family homelessness rate per 1,000, 2017/18 (Source: PHE)	Percentage of school pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs, 2020 (Source: PHE)	Children in need due to abuse or neglect: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 years, 2018 (Source: PHE)	Children looked after rate, per 10,000 children aged under 18, 2018 (Source: DfE)	Percentage of looked after children (5-16 yrs) whose emotional wellbeing is a cause for concern, 2018/19 (Source: PHE)
Bath and North East Somerset	0.7	3.1%	120	48	47%
Bournemouth	Data not available	Not applicable	154	68	44%
Bristol, City of	2.9	3.6%	194	69	36%
Cornwall	0.9	3.1%	132	43	41%
Devon	0.5	3.8%	145	48	53%
Dorset	Not applicable	Data not available	Not applicable	59	60%
Gloucestershire	1.3	2.9%	230	52	41%
Isles of Scilly	Data not available	3.1%	Data not available	0	Data not available
North Somerset	0.8	2.7%	93	55	38%
Plymouth	1.3	4.2%	280	80	55%
Poole	1.4	Not applicable	112	65	36%
Somerset	1.2	3.3%	219	47	46%
South Gloucestershire	1.1	2.7%	120	34	33%
Swindon	0.8	3.7%	278	72	39%
Torbay	1.3	3.7%	270	129	38%
Wiltshire	0.9	2.6%	151	42	48%



Borough	Rates per 10,000 of referrals to Children's Social services, 2019 (Source: DfE)	Percentage of pupils with SEN support (all schools), 2019 (Source: DfE)	Total permanent exclusions from school as a % of the school population, 2017/18 (Source: DfE)	Number of all school fixed period exclusions as a % of the school population, 2018 (Source: DfE)	Local Authority per capita (0-17) spend on children and young people's services excluding education (Source: PHE)
Bath and North East Somerset	280	12%	0.11%	6.3%	£0.86
Bournemouth	563	12%	0.22%	8.2%	£1.12
Bristol, City of	683	13%	0.02%	8.9%	£0.92
Cornwall	478	12%	0.10%	3.6%	£0.69
Devon	373	14%	0.11%	4.8%	£0.76
Dorset	611	13%	0.11%	6.0%	£0.84
Gloucestershire	616	13%	0.14%	4.6%	£0.66
Isles of Scilly	435	10%	0.00%	0.7%	£1.02
North Somerset	311	11%	0.15%	4.9%	£0.62
Plymouth	769	14%	0.10%	7.0%	£1.08
Poole	396	14%	0.20%	5.9%	£0.75
Somerset	346	13%	0.16%	7.5%	£0.76
South Gloucestershire	336	11%	0.14%	7.8%	£0.59
Swindon	645	13%	0.10%	6.1%	£0.71
Torbay	695	12%	0.25%	7.2%	£1.40
Wiltshire	430	12%	0.03%	4.8%	£0.61



Police Force	Convictions and cautions for knife crime offences by those aged 10-17 (Source: MoJ, 2019)	Convictions and cautions for knife crime offences by those aged 10-17 (Source: MoJ, 2019), per 100,000 population aged 10-17 (Source: ONS, 2019)
Avon and Somerset	96	64
Bedfordshire	30	45
Cambridgeshire	37	46
Cheshire	59	60
Cleveland	30	56
Cumbria	26	61
Derbyshire	72	76
Devon & Cornwall	59	40
Dorset	49	75
Durham	15	27
Dyfed-Powys	19	42
Essex	113	66
Gloucestershire	9	16
Greater Manchester	204	75
Gwent	18	33
Hampshire	129	73
Hertfordshire	75	64
Humberside	45	54
Kent	54	30
Lancashire	75	53
Leicestershire	88	86
Lincolnshire	27	42
Merseyside	142	116
Metropolitan Police	1197	145
Norfolk	48	64
North Wales	28	45
North Yorkshire	40	56
Northamptonshire	40	54
Northumbria	88	71
Nottinghamshire	125	123
South Wales	62	53
South Yorkshire	78	61
Staffordshire	94	93
Suffolk	39	57
Surrey	26	22
Sussex	42	28
Thames Valley	115	47
Warwickshire	11	21
West Mercia	40	35
West Midlands	357	120
West Yorkshire	157	69
Wiltshire	43	62

Region	Estimated % of the 16-24 population who are not in education, employment or training (Source: LFS, 2020)
South East	7.9%
East Midlands	10.7%
London	11.5%
England average	11.5%
Yorkshire and the Humber	12.3%
West Midlands	12.4%
South West	12.4%
North West	12.5%
East of England	13.0%
North East	13.7%

