



Radiotherapy Costing and Tariff Development Project

Update for 2009/10 Reference Costs



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National Cancer Action Team Radiotherapy Costing and Tariff Development Update for 2009/10 Reference Costs

1 Background

- 1.1 When Reference Costs for radiotherapy in 2006/07 and 2007/08 were reviewed by the Department of Health (DH) and the National Cancer Action Team (NCAT), they showed a wide variation in the activity volumes and unit costs reported. This raised concerns that there were significant variations in data quality.
- 1.2 As a result, NCAT developed a costing template to capture key data in relation to how providers recorded radiotherapy activity and costed the service. This was widely circulated among radiotherapy providers for them to complete.
- 1.3 To follow up this initiative, NCAT commissioned Bailey and Moore to undertake a review of radiotherapy costing in 2010. The basis of this review was a meeting with every radiotherapy provider in England to discuss their approach to costing radiotherapy. These meetings were informed by an analysis of the latest radiotherapy Reference Costs, which at the time was the 2008/09 collection, and the NCAT costing template, if the provider had completed it.
- 1.4 Bailey and Moore published a report of their findings (*Radiotherapy Costing and Tariff Development*) in July 2010. With the publication of 2009/10 Reference Costs, the analysis contained in the report has been refreshed and revised comparative data forms the basis of this update report.

2 Analysis of 2009/10 Reference Costs

- 2.1 The Reference Costs exercise is a national collection of cost data undertaken by the Department of Health (DH) each year in June. Every NHS provider submits this data, based on the previous financial year's accounts. Our July report was based on the 2008/09 Reference Costs collection.
- 2.2 2009/10 Reference Costs were published on the DH web site in January 2011¹.
- 2.3 The data downloaded from the DH web site showed that there were 50 providers of radiotherapy services in England in 2009/10. Imperial College NHS Trust, who did not submit for the 2008/09 collection, has now provided data for fractions, but not planning events. Two PCT providers that had apparently submitted in error for 2008/09 are absent from the 2009/10 collection.
- 2.4 As in our previous report, the providers above have been divided into 5 peer groups of 10 providers each, based on the fractions of treatment delivered in 2009/10 as reported in Reference Costs. This was to enable radiotherapy departments of similar size to be compared

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http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH 123459

in groups rather than geographically which would, for example, compare small satellite units with major cancer centres. Changes in volumes reported since 2008/09 have meant that several trusts have moved between groups.

- 2.5 A list of all providers that submitted Reference Costs for radiotherapy in 2009/10 and their allocated peer group, with 2008/09 equivalents included for comparison, is attached at **Appendix 1**.
- 2.6 An overview of the national picture, shown at **Appendix 2**, shows the following key data items:
 - Planning number of events and total cost
 - Treatment number of fractions and total cost
 - Number of Linacs on site (including service efficiency and non-operational machines but excluding those not used for NHS treatment such as R&D or private patients)
- 2.7 The following comparative data are shown at Appendix 3 and as charts at Appendix 4:
 - Planning unit cost (average cost per planning event)
 - Treatment unit cost (average cost per fraction delivered)
 - Number of fractions per planning event
 - Ratio of total costs of planning: total costs of treatment
 - Average number of fractions delivered per Linac
 - Total cost quantum (planning and treatment) divided by number of Linacs used
- 2.8 This comparison should enable each Trust to see their own data compared to other Trusts in their peer group, as well as looking at the average for the peer group and the national average.
- 2.9 The comparative data also illustrates the wide range of values that were submitted by Trusts as part of their Reference Costs submission and provides an indicator of where there might be issues regarding the accuracy of counting and/or costing.
- 2.10 The costs used in the comparative data were all deflated by each Trust's Market Forces Factor (MFF). The MFF is a measure of "unavoidable" cost differences between NHS providers based on their geographical location, principally caused by rates of staff pay and the cost of land and buildings. The MFF for each provider is published each year. It is normal practice to deflate all submitted costs by the MFF to ensure a fair "like for like" comparison between Trusts in different parts of England.

3 Analysis of changes since 2008/09 Reference Costs

Trusts with significant changes

3.1 There were 4 providers who reported significantly different numbers of fractions delivered in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09. These are summarised in Table 1 overleaf:

Table 1: Trusts with significant changes

	Fractions reported 2009/10	Fractions reported 2008/09	Percentage change
Southampton University Hospitals NHST	75,828	38,835	95%
Brighton & Sussex University Hospitals NHST	33,017	1,069	2,989%
Taunton & Somerset NHSFT	9,764	288	3,290%
Imperial College Healthcare NHST	2,926	0	-

- 3.2 Although the reasons for these changes would need to be confirmed with all the Trusts concerned, the following observations can be made:
 - In the case of Southampton, the Trust advised that there was an error in their submission and that the actual volume of fractions delivered in 2009/10 was 37,052
 - The activity reported by Brighton & Sussex is likely to be the correction of erroneous data submitted in the 2008/09 collection
 - Taunton & Somerset opened a new PFI facility for 2 linacs in early 2009 and therefore the 2009/10 data will now reflect the effect of this new capacity in full
 - Imperial College, who submitted no data in 2008/09, have now submitted data, but the 3,000 fractions reported does not appear to be consistent with the number of linacs believed to be in operation (6).

Changes to overall data

- 3.3 Overall, the data shows a somewhat greater degree of consistency between Trusts. This is demonstrated in the tables overleaf, which compare 2009/10 Reference Costs to those submitted for 2008/09 for planning (Table 2) and treatment (Table 3).
- 3.4 Tables 2 and 3 reflect the 2009/10 Reference Costs as submitted by each provider except for the following adjustments:
 - The data submitted by Southampton University Hospitals NHST has been amended to reflect the correct volume of fractions, as stated in section 3.2 above
 - The data submitted by Imperial College NHST has been excluded, as it is unlikely to be correct, as stated in section 3.2 above, and its inclusion in any statistical measure skews the result significantly
 - Data submitted by Peterborough and Stamford Hospitals NHSFT has been excluded because they are a small atypical provider without any linacs.

Table 2: Comparison of average unit costs for reported planning events

	2009/10	2008/09
Average unit cost	£574	£533
Lowest unit cost	£88	£85
Highest unit cost	£1,478	£1,562
Range	£1,390	£1,477
Lower quartile	£349	£301
Upper quartile	£854	£795
Inter-quartile range	£505	£494
Standard deviation	£345	£351

Table 3: Comparison of average unit costs for reported fractions

	2009/10	2008/09
Average unit cost	£126	£123
Lowest unit cost	£49	£41
Highest unit cost	£313	£1,106
Range	£263	£1,065
Lower quartile	£104	£98
Upper quartile	£147	£154
Inter-quartile range	£43	£57
Standard deviation	£47	£155

3.5 The degree of improvement in reporting fractions is significant, as several outliers have moved towards the average. Table 3 demonstrates a clear reduction in range, inter-quartile range and standard deviation of the data submitted. However, there is no significant improvement in the data for reported planning events, reflecting the difficulties highlighted in the July report concerning the recording and costing of this activity.

4 Potential impact of a National Tariff

- 4.1 As part of this update, an indicative national tariff has been calculated by Healthcare Resource Group (HRG) based on 2009/10 Reference Costs. This has been calculated by taking the national average unit cost for each HRG, deflated by each provider's MFF.
- 4.2 A single tariff has been calculated for each HRG, irrespective of whether the patient was an inpatient, outpatient or day attender when receiving radiotherapy planning or treatment. This is for the following reasons:
 - The feedback received at the meetings with providers indicated that these categories were not captured consistently across providers

- Current Radiotherapy Data Set guidance recommends recording all activity as outpatient activity, irrespective of whether the patient is admitted or not
- Many providers reported that the costs of radiotherapy were not significantly different between different modalities of care.
- 4.3 The indicative tariff calculated is attached at **Appendix 5**. It should be stressed that this purely illustrative, for the purposes of assessing the potential impact of such a change, and does not reflect DH policy in any way.
- 4.4 It is then possible to model the impact on each Trust of introducing such a tariff as the basis for Trust income, compared to the costs reported in Reference Costs. This analysis is attached at **Appendix 6**.
- 4.5 The analysis shows that many Trusts could be affected significantly if such a tariff were to be introduced, assuming Reference Costs reflects accurately the true cost of delivering their radiotherapy service. Some Trusts would be funded for significantly more than their reported costs and some significantly less. This illustrates that there remains a wide degree of variation from the national average cost across Trusts, even though this has reduced since 2008/09.
- 4.6 One other factor that may be of concern is that the general trend is for Trusts in peer groups 1 to 3 to attract tariff income in excess of their reported costs. Whereas Trusts in peer groups 4 and 5 tend to attract income below their reported costs. This implies that larger Trusts would benefit from the introduction of a national tariff, at the expense of smaller ones.
- 4.7 Therefore the conclusions reached in our July report remain pertinent. Any such national tariff would need to be introduced with extreme care and with further refinements over and above a simple national average price, so as not to destabilise the service financially. At the very least, Reference Costs data would need to be significantly "cleaned", for example by using only the data falling within the inter-quartile range and ignoring outlying data.

5 Conclusions

- 5.1 Many of the findings and recommendations from the July report remain relevant and these are summarised at **Appendices 7, 8 and 9** for ease of reference.
- 5.2 Although positive progress is evident from the analysis of the 2009/10 Reference costs submission, it is apparent that the quality of costing radiotherapy services remains varied across organisations.
- 5.3 Therefore, the introduction of a tariff system will pose a risk to the continued development of radiotherapy services. Those Trusts that do not have a clear analysis of their position in relation to national and peer group averages are likely to suffer under the introduction of a tariff, whether nationally or locally determined.
- 5.4 A clear understanding of costs, their drivers and the underlying activity will be key to ensuring the best possible radiotherapy services for patients can continue on a sound financial footing. As a contribution to the continued understanding of these issues, our guidance notes issued with the July report are also attached herewith as **Appendices 10 and 11**.

Reference Costs 2009/10 Fractions by Trust and Peer Group Ranking

	2009/10 Reference Costs			2008/09 Refe	<u> </u>	
	Fractions			Fractions		In arrange /
	Fractions	A -41: -14: -	A -41-14-		4 -45 -54 -	Increase/
	Delivered	Activity	Activity	Delivered	Activity	Decrease in
	2009/10	Rank	Peer Group	2008/09	Peer Group	Fractions
CLATTERBRIDGE CENTRE FOR ONCOLOGY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	88,784	1	. 1	89,479	1	-0.8%
THE CHRISTIE NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	85,442	2		82,028	1	4.2%
LEEDS TEACHING HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	70,238	3		67,103	1	4.2%
MAIDSTONE AND TUNBRIDGE WELLS NHS TRUST	59,901	4		54,198	1	10.5%
THE NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	58,817	5		52,976	1	11.0%
THE ROYAL MARSDEN NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	57,859	6		49,324	1	17.3%
SHEFFIELD TEACHING HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	56,103	7		57,741	1	-2.8%
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL BIRMINGHAM NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	55,547	8		51,509	1	7.8%
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	54,314	g		51,656	1	5.1%
GUY'S AND ST THOMAS' NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	46,931	10		44,872	2	4.6%
LANCASHIRE TEACHING HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	45,325	11		43,564	2	4.0%
UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS BRISTOL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	43,323	12		45,148	1	-4.3%
				-		
EAST AND NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE NHS TRUST	42,019	13		44,722	2 2	-6.0%
GLOUCESTERSHIRE HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	40,209	14		36,326		10.7%
UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE NHS TRUST	39,162	15		35,080	2	11.6%
SOUTH TEES HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	38,385	16		36,716	2	4.5%
OXFORD RADCLIFFE HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	38,131	17		36,446	2	4.6%
SOUTHAMPTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	37,052	18		38,835	2	-4.6%
NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	36,651	19		33,575	2	9.2%
ROYAL SURREY COUNTY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	36,169	20		32,585	3	11.0%
HULL AND EAST YORKSHIRE HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	35,877	21		32,622	2	10.0%
BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	33,017	22		1,069	5	2988.6%
UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS OF LEICESTER NHS TRUST	32,920	23		31,921	3	3.1%
POOLE HOSPITAL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	32,773	24		31,757	3	3.2%
THE ROYAL WOLVERHAMPTON HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	30,110	25		25,943	3	16.1%
NORFOLK AND NORWICH UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	28,611	26		23,775	4	20.3%
NORTH MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL NHS TRUST	27,624	27		27,059	3	2.1%
PORTSMOUTH HOSPITAL OF NORTH STAFFORDSHIPE AND TRUCT	26,737	28		29,029	3	-7.9%
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE NHS TRUST	25,526	29		23,751	4	7.5%
COLCHESTER HOSPITAL UNIVERSITY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	25,329	30		23,798	4	6.4%
UNITED LINCOLNSHIRE HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	25,158	31		27,431	3	-8.3%
DERBY HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	24,955	32		25,822	3	-3.4%
NORTHAMPTON GENERAL HOSPITAL NHS TRUST	24,405	33		24,741	3	-1.4%
SOUTHEND UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	24,336	34		24,634	4	-1.2%
BARTS AND THE LONDON NHS TRUST	23,789	35		24,155	4	-1.5%
ROYAL DEVON AND EXETER NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	22,359	36		21,339	4	4.8%
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	20,643	37		24,943	3	-17.2%
BARKING, HAVERING AND REDBRIDGE UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	19,656	38		19,845	4	-1.0%
ROYAL BERKSHIRE NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	19,639	39		16,195	4	21.3%
PLYMOUTH HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	17,568	40		18,935	4	-7.2%
ROYAL UNITED HOSPITAL BATH NHS TRUST	16,585	41		15,190	5	9.2%
ROYAL CORNWALL HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	16,582	42		16,266	4	1.9%
IPSWICH HOSPITAL NHS TRUST	14,552	43		14,293	5	1.8%
SHREWSBURY AND TELFORD HOSPITAL NHS TRUST	14,521	44		14,057	5	3.3%
NORTH CUMBRIA UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	10,288	45		12,815	5	-19.7%
SOUTH DEVON HEALTHCARE NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	10,075	46		10,894	5	-7.5%
TAUNTON AND SOMERSET NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	9,764	47		288	5	3290.3%
ROYAL FREE HAMPSTEAD NHS TRUST	9,253	48		10,641	5	-13.0%
IMPERIAL COLLEGE HEALTHCARE NHS TRUST	2,926	49		submitted		-
PETERBOROUGH AND STAMFORD HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	789	50	5	814	5	-3.1%
Grand Total	1,656,612			1,557,905		6.3%

Indicates significant change since 2008/09

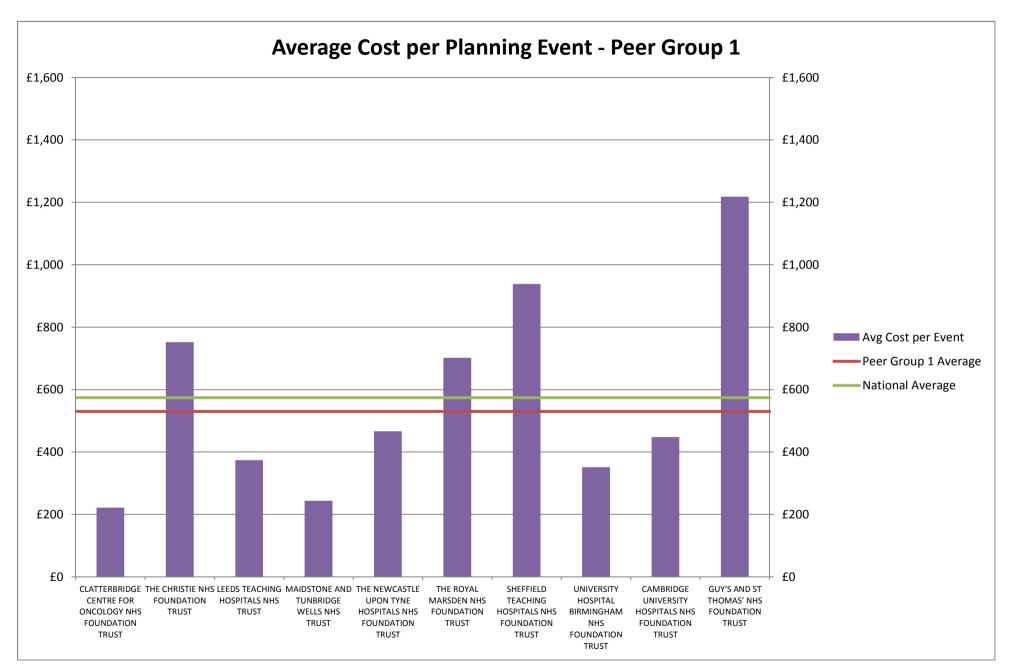
Reference Costs 2009/10 Key Data by Trust

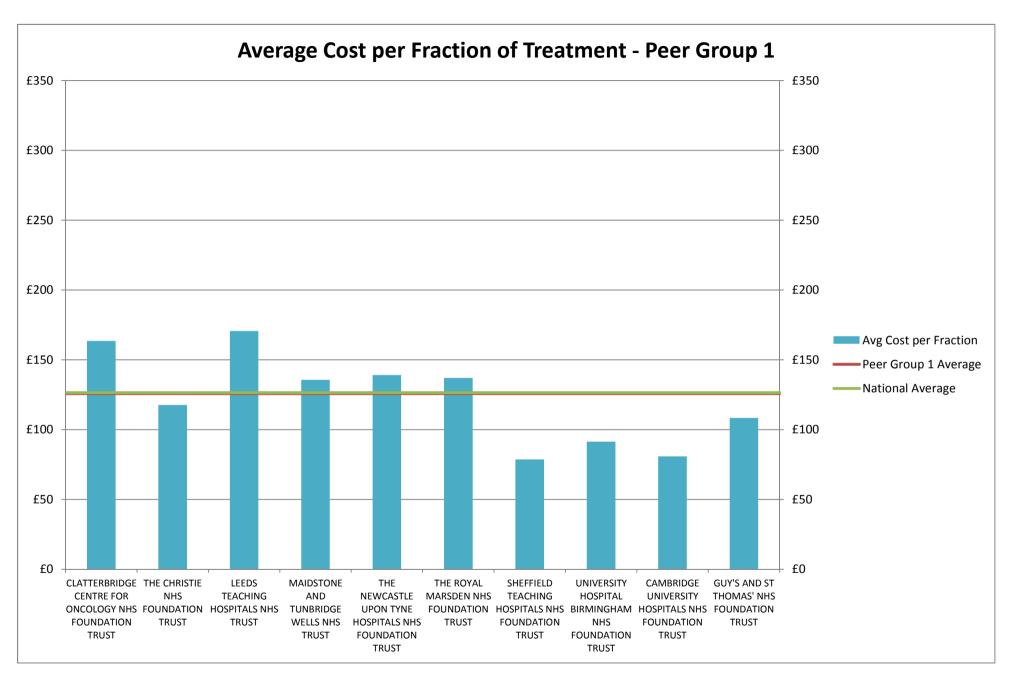
		No. of	Planning		Treatment	
	Peer	Planning	MFF adj	No. of	MFF adj	Number of
Organisation	Group	Events	Cost	Fractions	Cost	Linacs
CLATTERBRIDGE CENTRE FOR ONCOLOGY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	6,937	£1.5m	88,784	£14.5m	9
THE CHRISTIE NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	7,721	£5.8m	85,442	£10.0m	12
LEEDS TEACHING HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	1	5,438	£2.0m	70,238	£12.0m	10
MAIDSTONE AND TUNBRIDGE WELLS NHS TRUST	1	7,455	£1.8m	59,901	£8.1m	7
THE NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	4,066	£1.9m	58,817	£8.2m	10
THE ROYAL MARSDEN NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	4,626	£3.2m	57,859	£7.9m	11
SHEFFIELD TEACHING HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	2,217	£2.1m	56,103	£4.4m	7
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL BIRMINGHAM NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	3,256	£1.1m	55,547	£5.1m	8
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	5,229	£2.3m	54,314	£4.4m	8
GUY'S AND ST THOMAS' NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	4,335	£5.3m	46,931	£5.1m	6
Total, Peer Group 1		51,280	£27.2m	633,936	£79.7m	88
				•		
LANCASHIRE TEACHING HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	2	3,276	£2.4m	45,325	£4.3m	6
UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS BRISTOL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	2	3,007	£1.6m	43,206	£5.1m	5
EAST AND NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE NHS TRUST	2	3,626	£4.0m	42,019	£5.4m	9
GLOUCESTERSHIRE HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	2	4,432	£0.5m	40,209	£5.1m	5
UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE NHS TRUST	2	3,744	£1.8m	39,162	£3.0m	5
SOUTH TEES HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	2	3,205	£1.5m	38,385	£4.1m	6
OXFORD RADCLIFFE HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	2	2,877	£3.1m	38,131	£5.4m	6
SOUTHAMPTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	2	3,605	£0.3m	37,052	£3.6m	6
NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	2	2,499	£1.2m	36,651	£5.0m	4
ROYAL SURREY COUNTY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	2	1,886	£1.9m	36,169	£3.3m	6
Total, Peer Group 2		32,157	£18.2m	396,309	£44.2m	58
HULL AND EAST YORKSHIRE HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	3	2,835	£2.5m	35,877	£5.6m	6
BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	3	1,611	£1.6m	33,017	£3.0m	4
UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS OF LEICESTER NHS TRUST	3	2,358	£0.5m	32,920	£5.1m	4
POOLE HOSPITAL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	3	2,554	£1.3m	32,773	£3.2m	4
THE ROYAL WOLVERHAMPTON HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	3	4,009	£1.2m	30,110	£3.5m	4
NORFOLK AND NORWICH UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	3	2,959	£1.5m	28,611	£3.5m	4
NORTH MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL NHS TRUST	3	2,607	£1.2m	27,624	£1.6m	3
PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	3	2,676	£1.7m	26,737	£3.8m	4
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE NHS TRUST	3	1,826	£2.3m	25,526	£4.4m	3
COLCHESTER HOSPITAL UNIVERSITY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	3	2,535	£0.8m	25,329	£2.9m	3
Total, Peer Group 3		25,970	£14.6m	298,524	£36.5m	39
UNITED LINCOLNSHIRE HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	4	2,303	£1.4m	25,158	£3.4m	3
DERBY HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	4		£2.1m	24,955	£2.6m	5 5
NORTHAMPTON GENERAL HOSPITAL NHS TRUST	4	1,845		-	£3.3m	3
	4	1,750		24,405		3 4
SOUTHEND UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	-	3,108	£0.7m	24,336	£2.8m	
BARTS AND THE LONDON NHS TRUST	4	2,122	£1.4m	23,789 22,359	£4.7m	4
ROYAL DEVON AND EXETER NHS FOUNDATION TRUST		1,838		,	£3.3m	3
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	4	3,721		20,643	£4.7m	4
BARKING, HAVERING AND REDBRIDGE UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	4	1,257		19,656	£2.8m	4
ROYAL BERKSHIRE NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	4	1,635	£0.6m	19,639	£2.8m	3
PLYMOUTH HOSPITALS NHS TRUST Total, Peer Group 4	4	1,590 21,169	£1.3m	17,568 222,508	£2.5m £32.9m	3 36
Total, Feel Gloup 4		21,103	£14./III	222,306	132.5111	30
ROYAL UNITED HOSPITAL BATH NHS TRUST	5	1,491	£0.8m	16,585	£2.3m	2
ROYAL CORNWALL HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	5	1,779		16,582	£1.3m	2
IPSWICH HOSPITAL NHS TRUST	5	1,132		14,552	£2.3m	3
SHREWSBURY AND TELFORD HOSPITAL NHS TRUST	5	1,277		14,521	£0.7m	2
NORTH CUMBRIA UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	5	1,401		10,288	£1.9m	2
SOUTH DEVON HEALTHCARE NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	5	650		10,075	£2.5m	2
TAUNTON AND SOMERSET NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	5	1,021		9,764	£3.1m	3
ROYAL FREE HAMPSTEAD NHS TRUST	5	845	£0.9m	9,253	£1.4m	2
IMPERIAL COLLEGE HEALTHCARE NHS TRUST	5	0.13	£0.0m	2,926	£6.7m	6
PETERBOROUGH AND STAMFORD HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	5	135	£0.0m	789	£0.2m	0
Total, Peer Group 5	<u> </u>	9,731	£5.8m	105,335	£22.5m	24
TOTAL		140,307	£80.5m	1,656,612	£215.8m	245

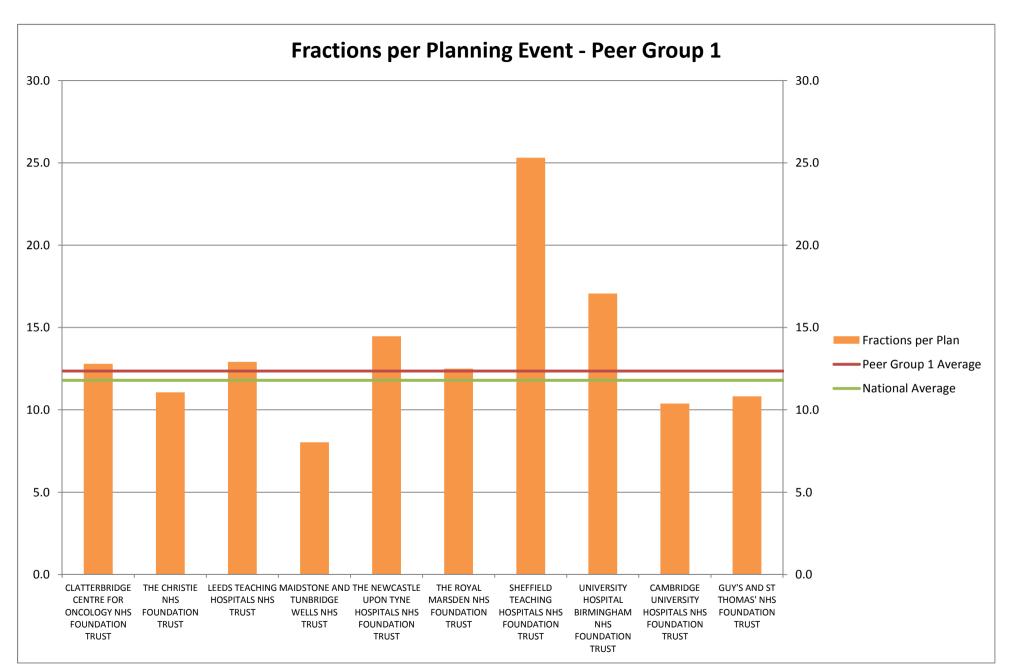
Reference Costs 2009/10 Key Ratios by Trust

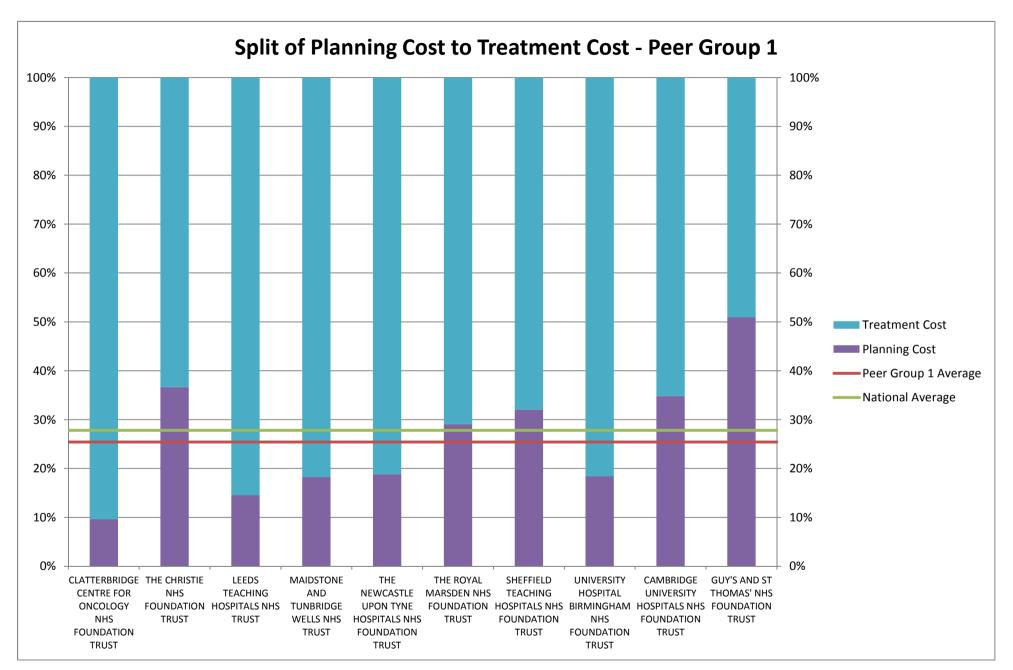
				Fractions			Planning		
		Cost per	Cost per	per	Planning	Treatment	Cost:	Thousand	Cost
	Peer	Planning	Treatment	Planning	Cost	Cost	Treatment	Fractions	Quantum
Organisation	Group	Event	Fraction	Event	fraction	fraction	Cost	per Linac	per Linac
CLATTERBRIDGE CENTRE FOR ONCOLOGY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	£222	£163	12.8	10%	90%	10:90	9.9	£1.8m
THE CHRISTIE NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	£752	£118	11.1	37%	63%	37:63	7.1	£1.3m
LEEDS TEACHING HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	1	£374	£171	12.9	15%	85%	15:85	7.0	£1.4m
MAIDSTONE AND TUNBRIDGE WELLS NHS TRUST	1	£244	£136	8.0	18%	82%	18:82	8.6	£1.4m
THE NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	£466	£139	14.5	19%	81%	19:81	5.9	£1.0m
THE ROYAL MARSDEN NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	£702	£137	12.5	29%	71%	29:71	5.3	£1.0m
SHEFFIELD TEACHING HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	£939	£79	25.3	32%	68%	32:68	8.0	£0.9m
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL BIRMINGHAM NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	£352	£91	17.1	18%	82%	18:82	6.9	£0.8m
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	£448	£81	10.4	35%	65%	35:65	6.8	£0.8m
GUY'S AND ST THOMAS' NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	£1,218	£108	10.8	51%	49%	51:49	7.8	£1.7m
Total, Peer Group 1		£530	£126	12.4	25%	75%	25:75	7.2	£1.2m
LANCASHIRE TEACHING HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	2	£722	£94	13.8	36%	64%	36:64	7.6	£1.1m
UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS BRISTOL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	2	£530	£119	14.4	24%	76%	24:76	8.6	£1.3m
EAST AND NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE NHS TRUST	2	£1,114	£129	11.6	43%	57%	43:57	4.7	£1.1m
GLOUCESTERSHIRE HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	2	£119	£127	9.1	9%	91%	9:91	8.0	£1.1m
UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE NHS TRUST	2	£474	£78	10.5	37%	63%	37:63	7.8	£1.0m
SOUTH TEES HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	2	£464	£106	12.0	27%	73%	27:73	6.4	£0.9m
OXFORD RADCLIFFE HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	2	£1,061	£141	13.3	36%	64%	36:64	6.4	£1.4m
SOUTHAMPTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	2	£88	£96	10.3	8%	92%	8:92	6.2	£0.6m
NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	2	£464	£136	14.7	19%	81%	19:81	9.2	£1.5m
ROYAL SURREY COUNTY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	2	£1,018	£90	19.2	37%	63%	37:63	6.0	£0.9m
Total, Peer Group 2		£567	£111	12.3	29%	71%	29:71	6.8	£1.1m
THE AND EAST VORKSHIPE HOSPITALS AND TRUET	2	cocc	C1 F.C	12.7	30%	700/	20.70	6.0	C1 2
HULL AND EAST YORKSHIRE HOSPITALS NHS TRUST BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	3	£866	£156 £89	12.7 20.5		70%	30:70	6.0 8.3	£1.3m
UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS OF LEICESTER NHS TRUST	3	£1,014 £214	£154	14.0	36% 9%	64% 91%	36:64 9:91	8.3 8.2	£1.1m £1.4m
POOLE HOSPITAL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	3	£491	£99	12.8	28%	72%	28:72	8.2	£1.4111
THE ROYAL WOLVERHAMPTON HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	3	£293	£115	7.5	25%	75%	25:75	7.5	£1.2m
NORFOLK AND NORWICH UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS WITS FOUNDATION TRUST	3	£494	£121	9.7	30%	70%	30:70	7.3	£1.2m
NORTH MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL NHS TRUST	3	£454	£58	10.6	42%	58%	42:58	9.2	£0.9m
PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	3	£645	£143	10.0	31%	69%	31:69	6.7	£1.4m
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE NHS TRUST	3	£1,283	£173	14.0	35%	65%	35:65	8.5	£2.2m
COLCHESTER HOSPITAL UNIVERSITY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	3	£322	£115	10.0	22%	78%	22:78	8.4	£1.2m
Total, Peer Group 3		£560	£122	11.5	28%	72%	28:72	7.7	£1.3m
LIMITED LINICOLNICHIDE HOSDITALS NINS TRUST	4	£589	£133	10.9	29%	71%	29:71	8.4	£1.6m
UNITED LINCOLNSHIRE HOSPITALS NHS TRUST DERBY HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	4	£1,136	£106	13.5	44%	56%	44:56	5.0	£1.6m £0.9m
NORTHAMPTON GENERAL HOSPITAL NHS TRUST	4	£526	£137	13.9	22%	78%	22:78	8.1	£1.4m
SOUTHEND UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	4	£232		7.8	20%	80%	20:80	6.1	£0.9m
BARTS AND THE LONDON NHS TRUST	4	£671	£199	11.2	23%	77%	23:77	5.9	£1.5m
ROYAL DEVON AND EXETER NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	4	£850	£145	12.2	32%	68%	32:68	7.5	£1.6m
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	4	£806	£227	5.5	39%	61%	39:61	5.2	£1.9m
BARKING, HAVERING AND REDBRIDGE UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	4	£1,383	£143	15.6	38%	62%	38:62	4.9	£1.1m
ROYAL BERKSHIRE NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	4	£340	£141	12.0	17%	83%	17:83	6.5	£1.1m
PLYMOUTH HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	4	£814	£144	11.0	34%	66%	34:66	5.9	£1.3m
Total, Peer Group 4		£693	£148	10.5	31%	69%	31:69	6.2	£1.3m
DOVAL LIMITED LIGGRITAL DATILABLE TRUST	_	CESS	C4 40	44.	350/	7501	35.75	0.0	C4 C
ROYAL UNITED HOSPITAL BATH NHS TRUST	5	£529	£140	11.1 9.3	25% 31%	75%	25:75	8.3	£1.6m
ROYAL CORNWALL HOSPITALS NHS TRUST IPSWICH HOSPITAL NHS TRUST	5	£333 £261	£79	9.3 12.9	31% 11%	69% 89%	31:69	8.3 4.9	£1.0m £0.9m
SHREWSBURY AND TELFORD HOSPITAL NHS TRUST	5	£261 £1,478				89% 28%		7.3	£0.9m £1.3m
NORTH CUMBRIA UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	5	£1,478 £284		11.4 7.3	72% 17%	28% 83%	72:28 17:83	7.3 5.1	£1.3m
SOUTH DEVON HEALTHCARE NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	5	£608		15.5	14%	86%	14:86	5.0	£1.5m
TAUNTON AND SOMERSET NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	5	£572		9.6	16%	84%	16:84	3.3	£1.2m
ROYAL FREE HAMPSTEAD NHS TRUST	5	£1,021	£153	11.0	38%	62%	38:62	4.6	£1.1m
IMPERIAL COLLEGE HEALTHCARE NHS TRUST	5	£0	£2,283	0.0	0%	100%	0:100	0.5	£1.1m
PETERBOROUGH AND STAMFORD HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	5	£301	£222	5.8	19%	81%	19:81	0.0	£0.0m
Total, Peer Group 5		£605	£154	10.6	27%	73%	27:73	4.2	£0.9m
TOTAL		£574	£126	11.8	28%	72%	28:72	6.7	£1.2m

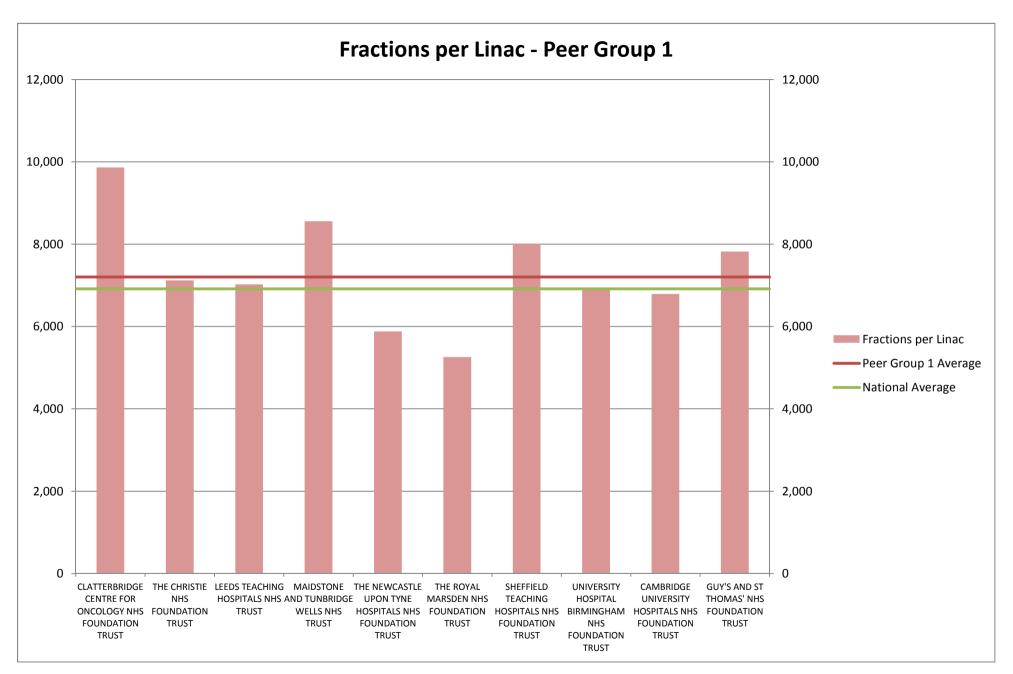
Ranges (all excl Imperial and Peterborough & Stamford):		
Lowest unit cost	£88	£49
Highest unit cost	£1,478	£313
Range	£1,390	£263
Lower quartile	£349	£104
Upper quartile	£854	£147
Inter-quartile range	£505	£43
Standard deviation	£345	£47
Mean minus 1 standard deviation	£286	£86
Mean plus 1 standard deviation	£976	£180

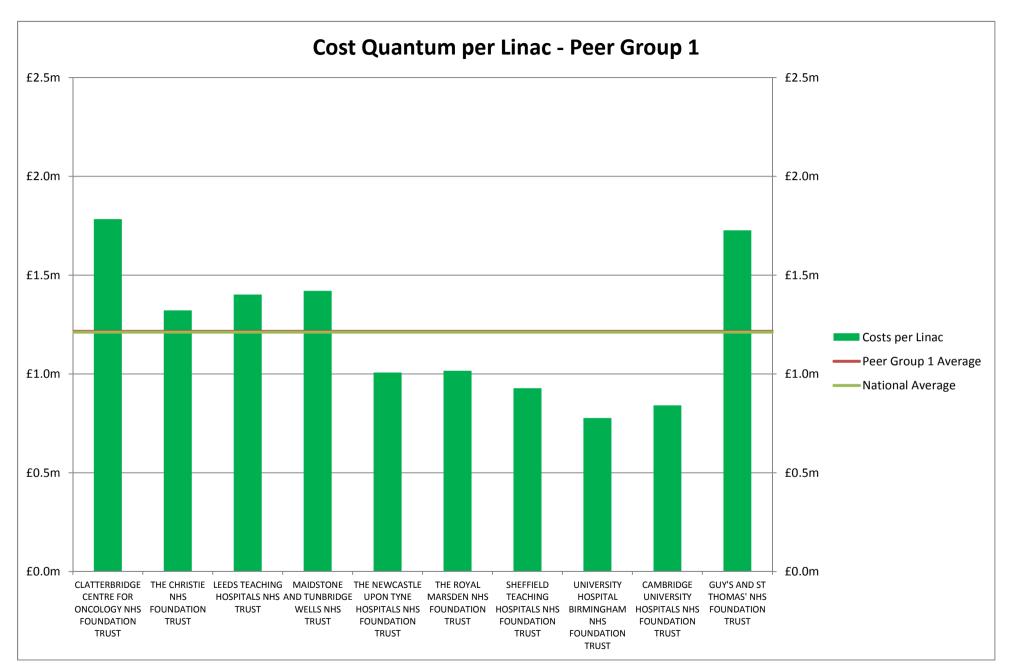


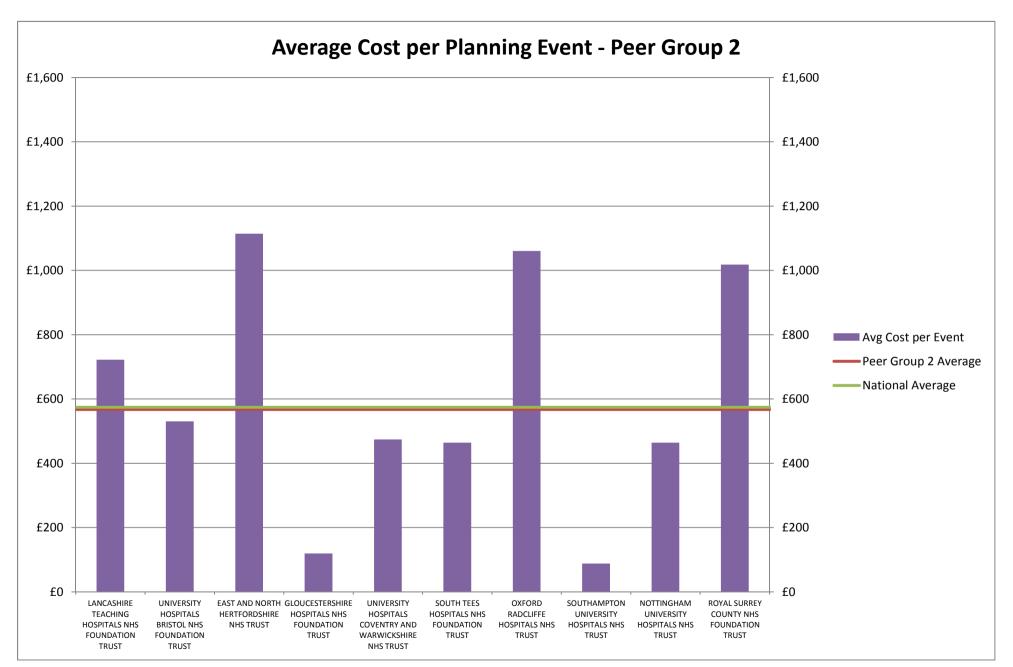


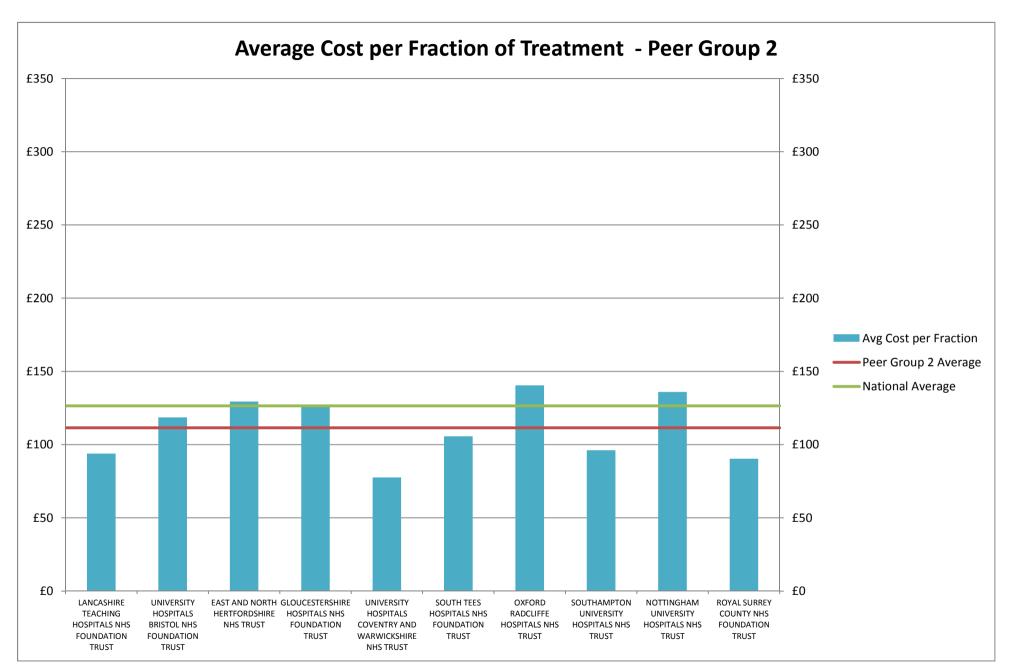


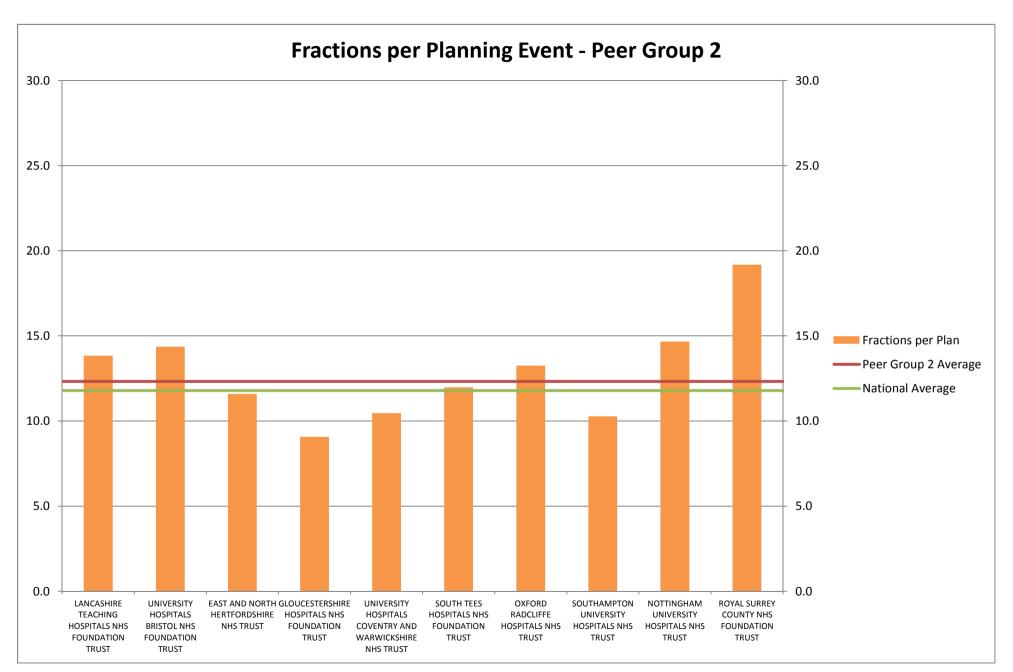


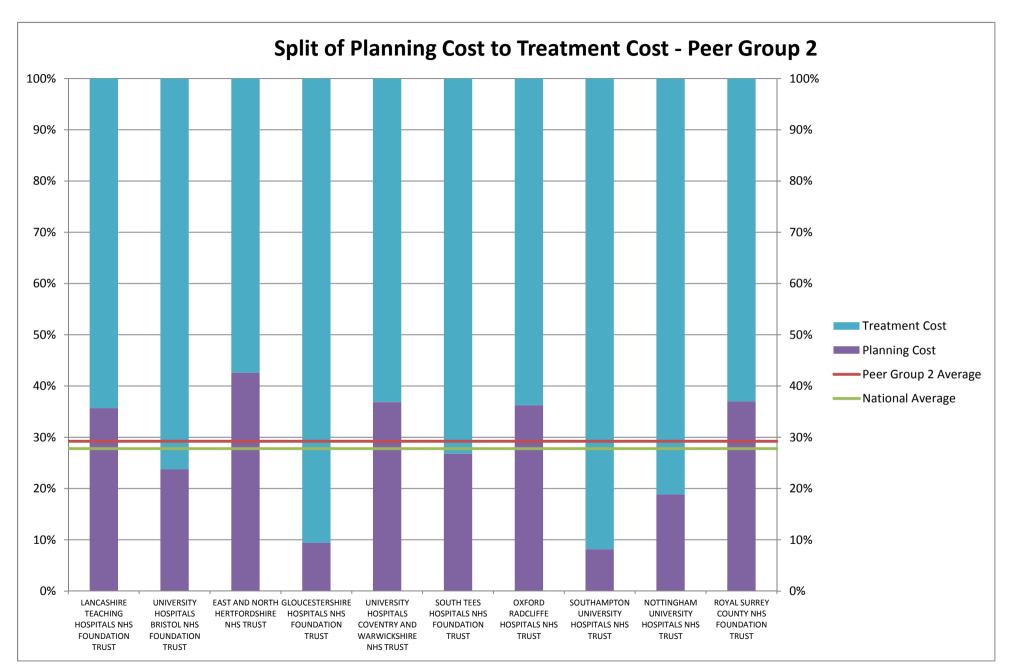


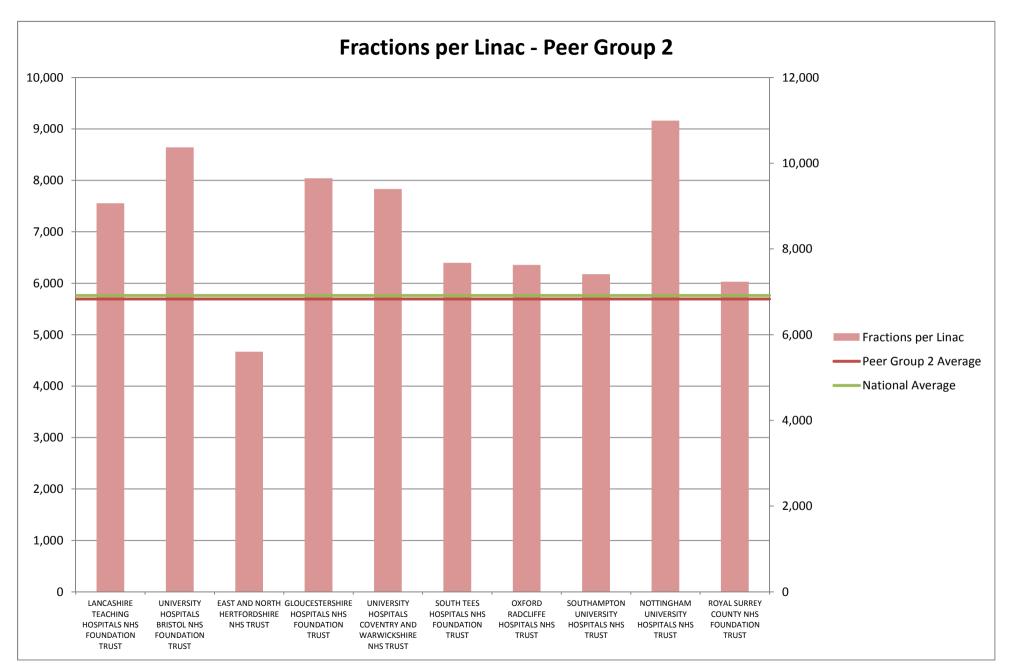


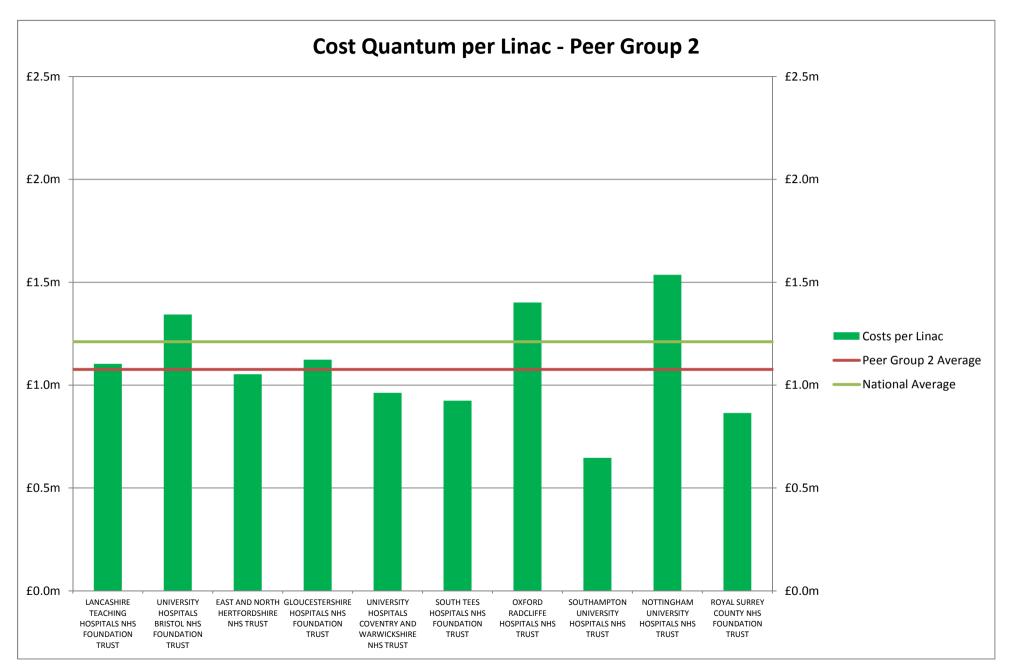




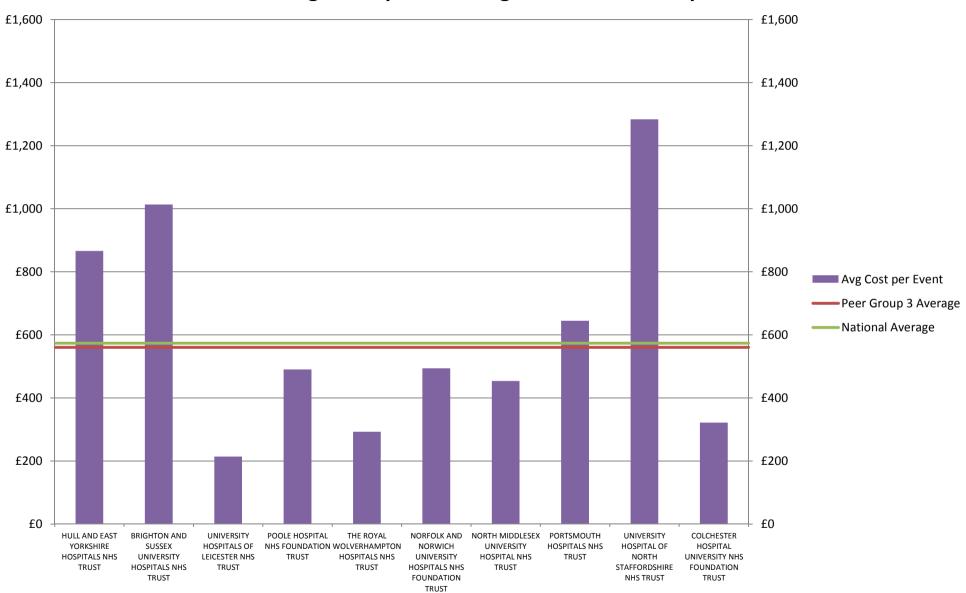




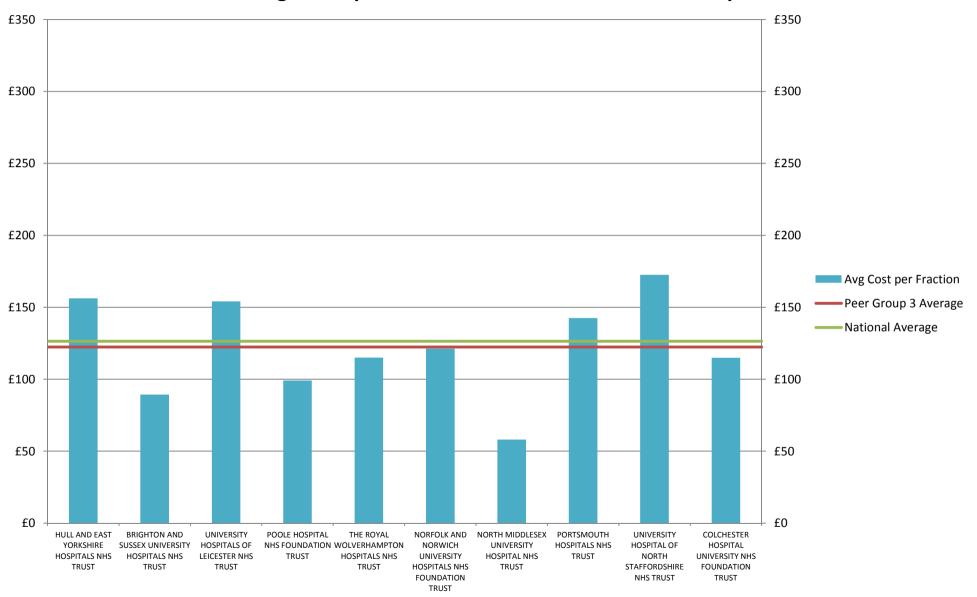




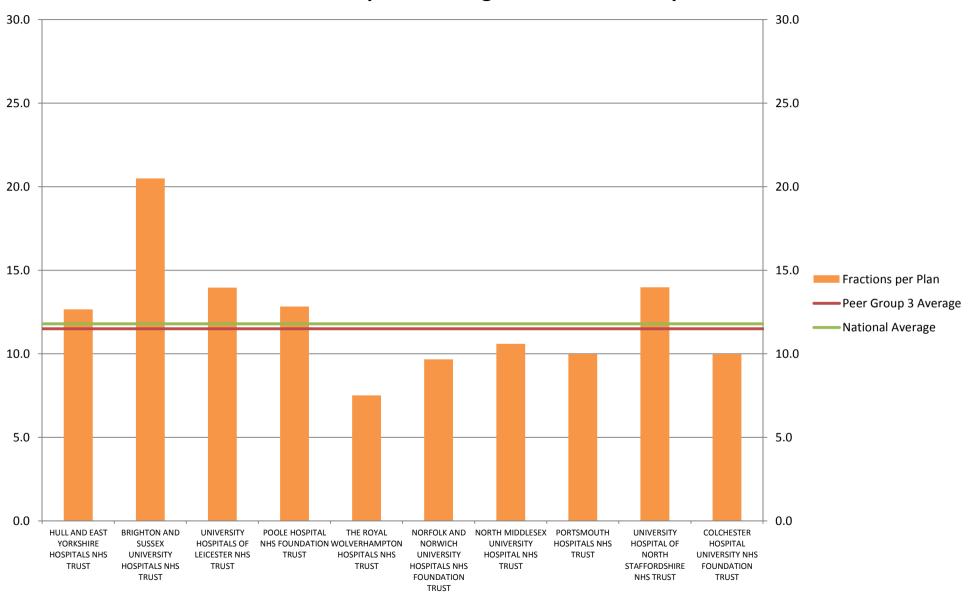
Average Cost per Planning Event - Peer Group 3



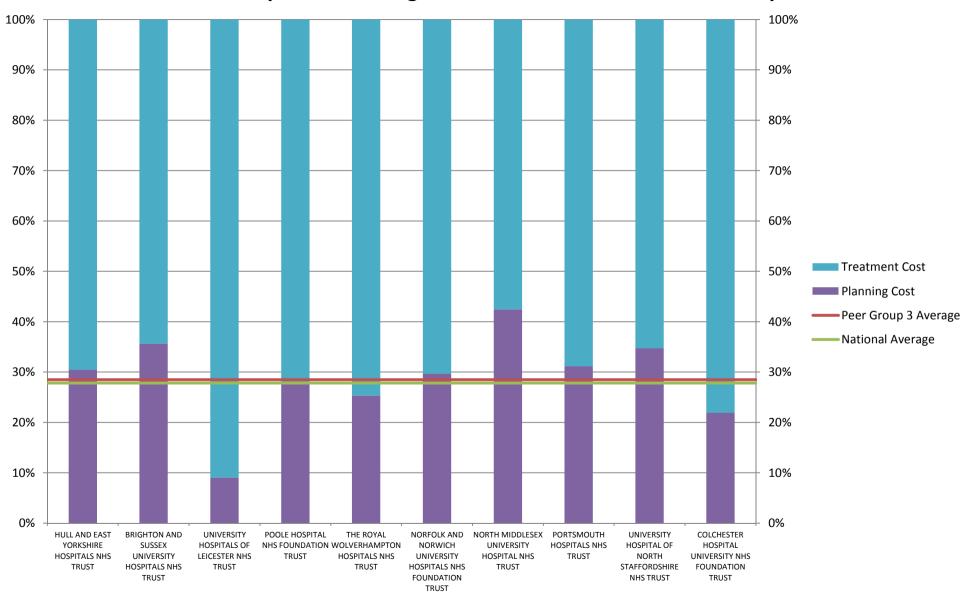
Average Cost per Fraction of Treatment - Peer Group 3



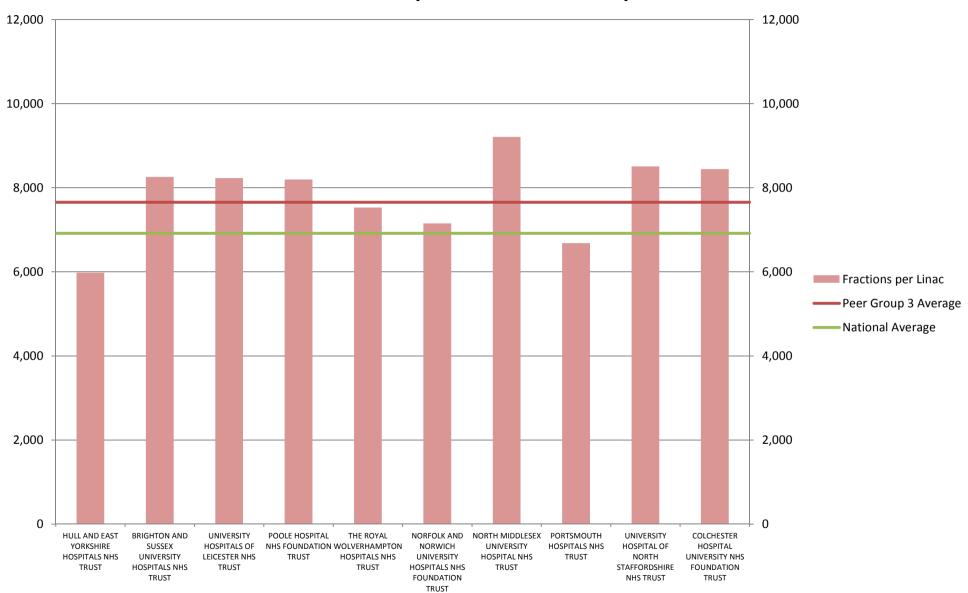
Fractions per Planning Event - Peer Group 3



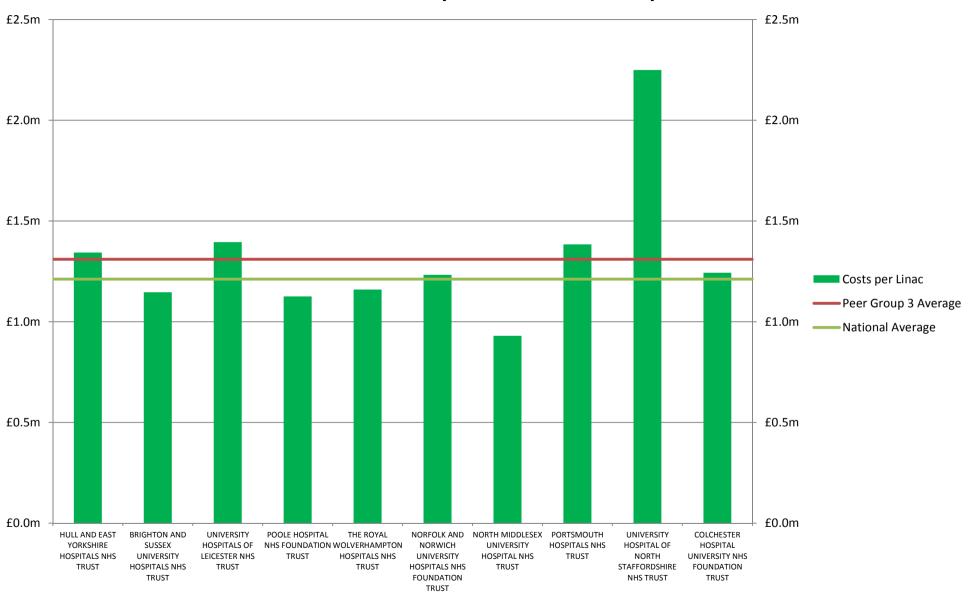
Split of Planning Cost to Treatment Cost - Peer Group 3

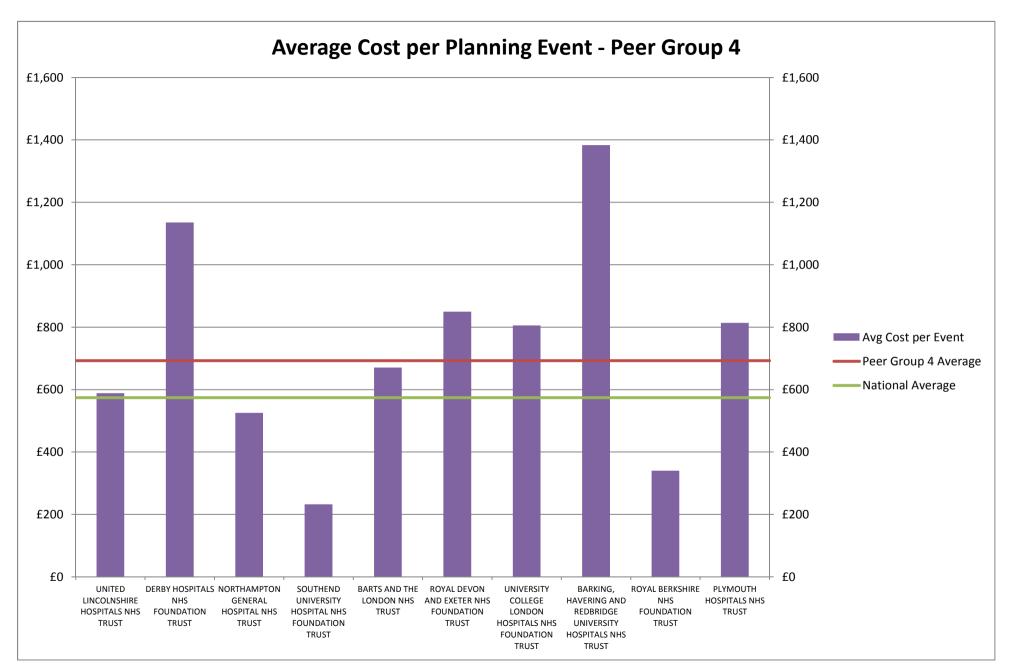


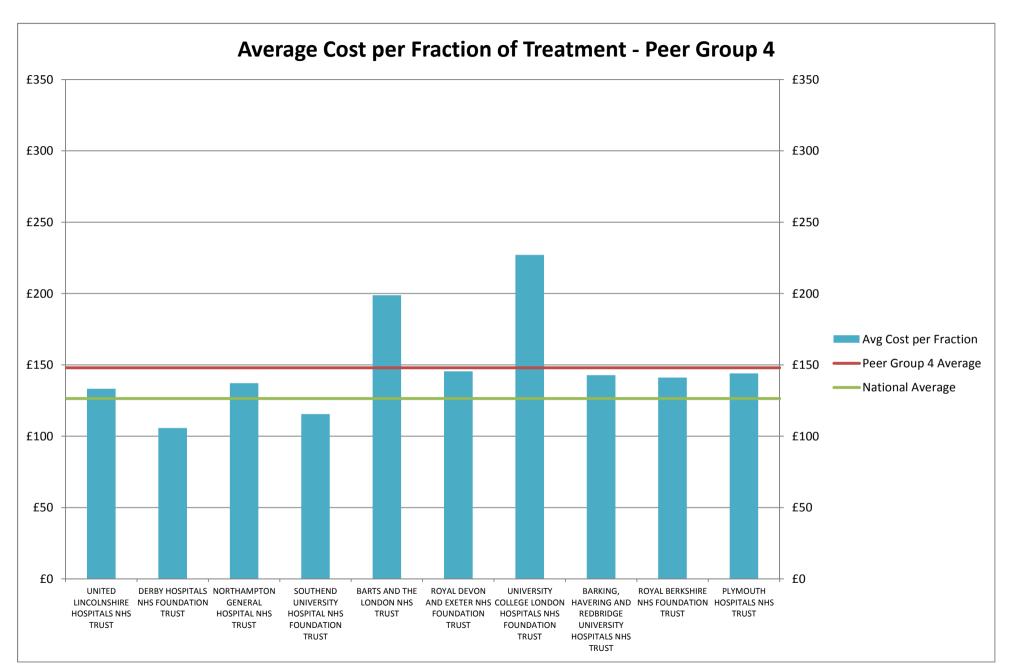
Fractions per Linac - Peer Group 3

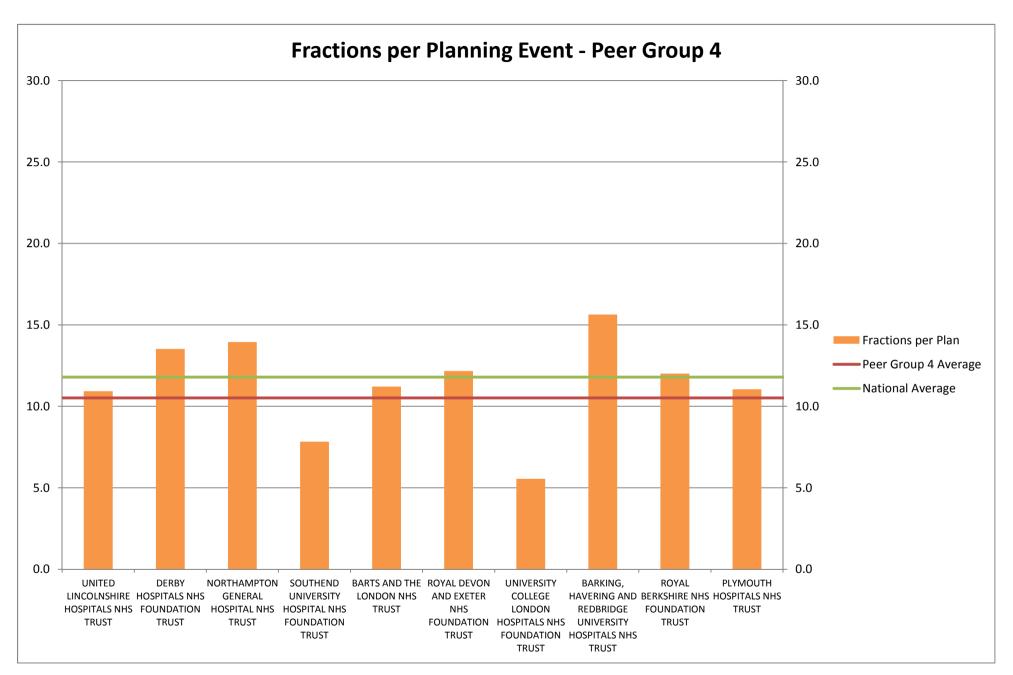


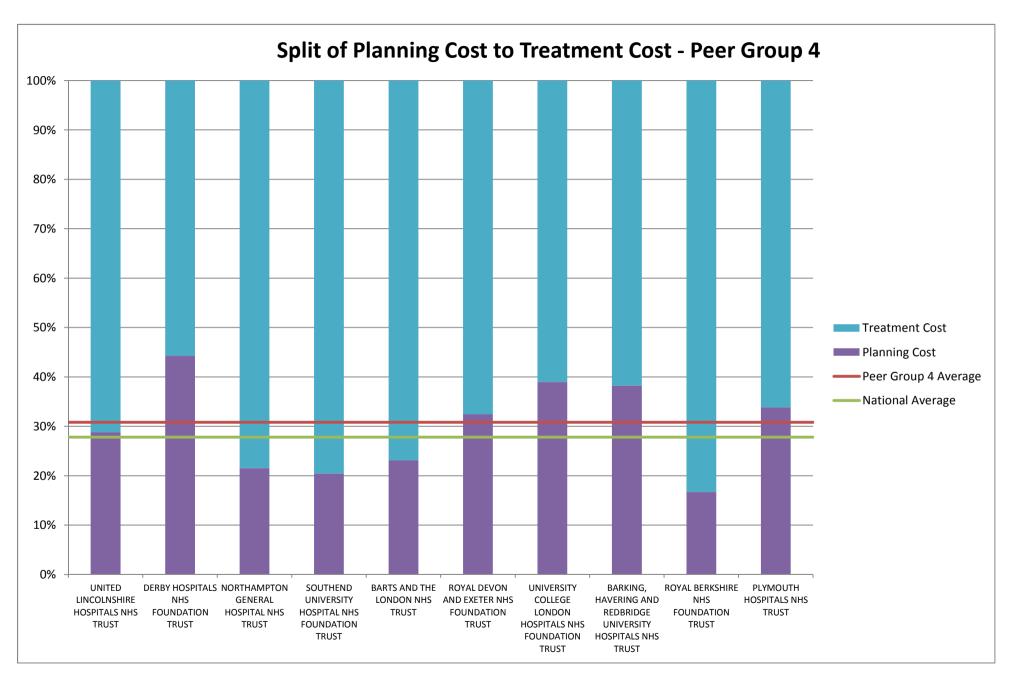
Cost Quantum per Linac - Peer Group 3

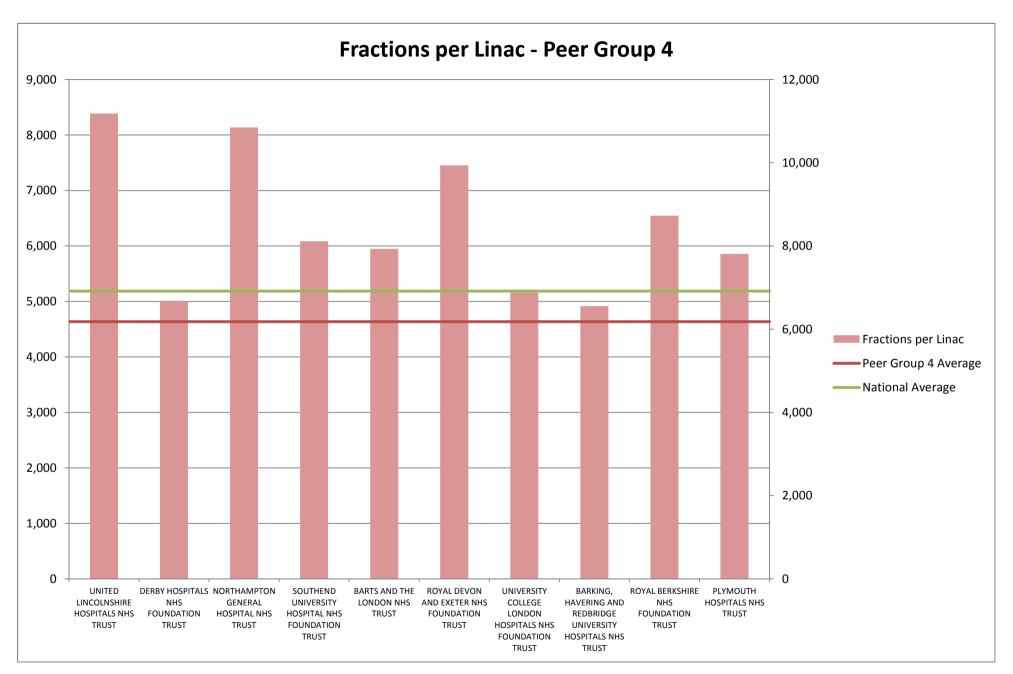


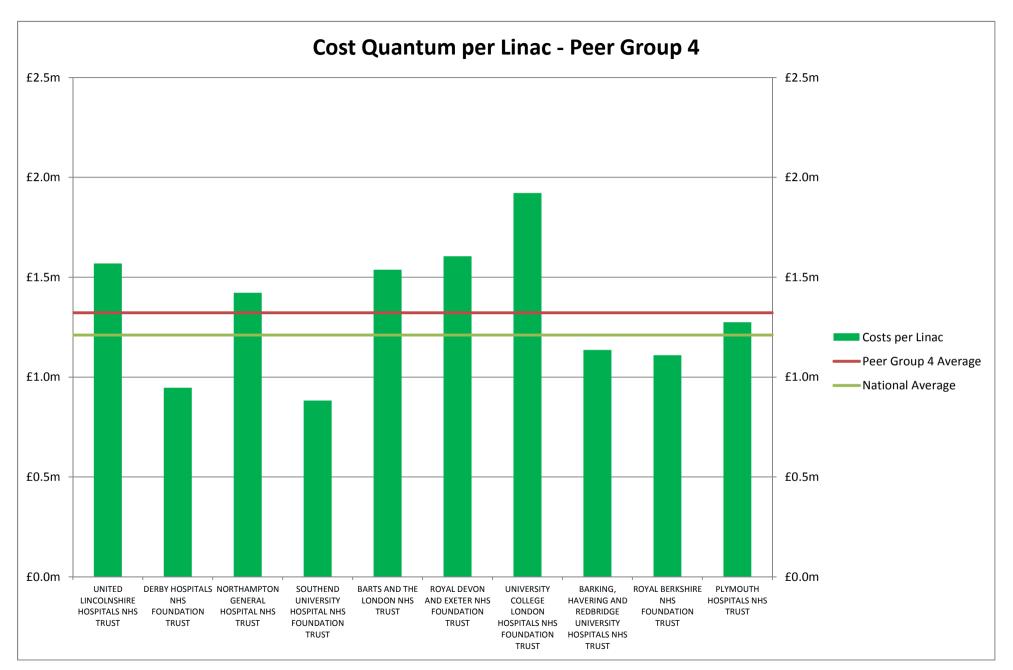


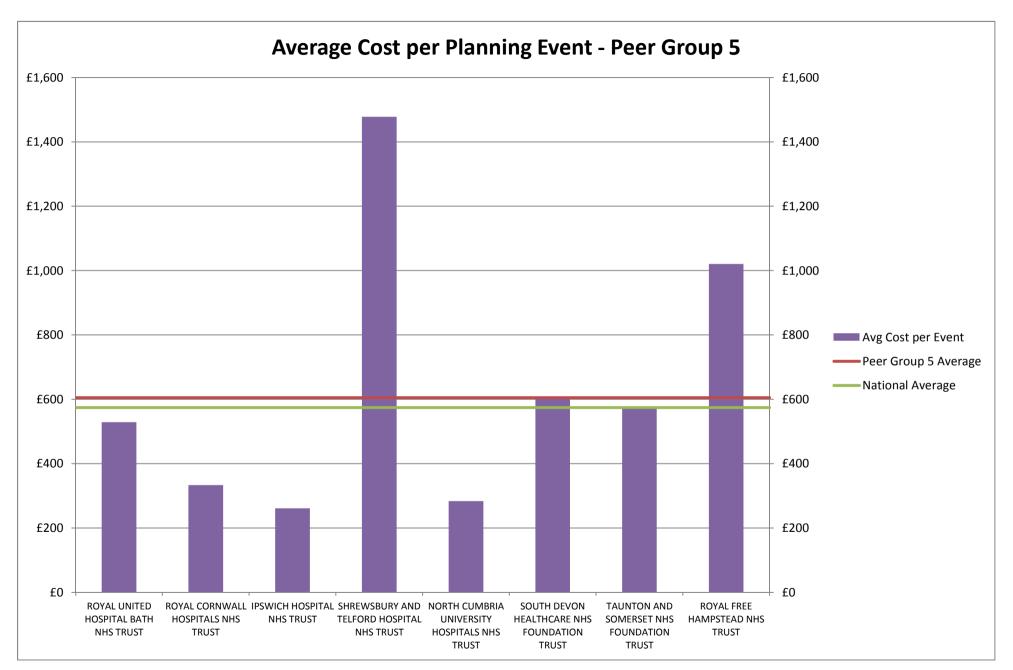


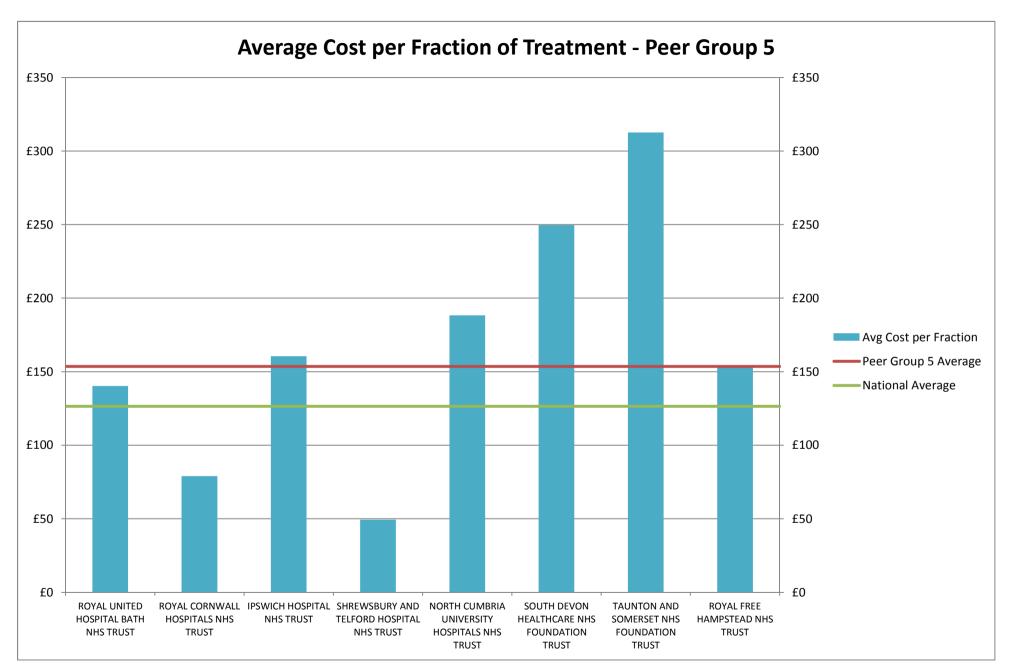


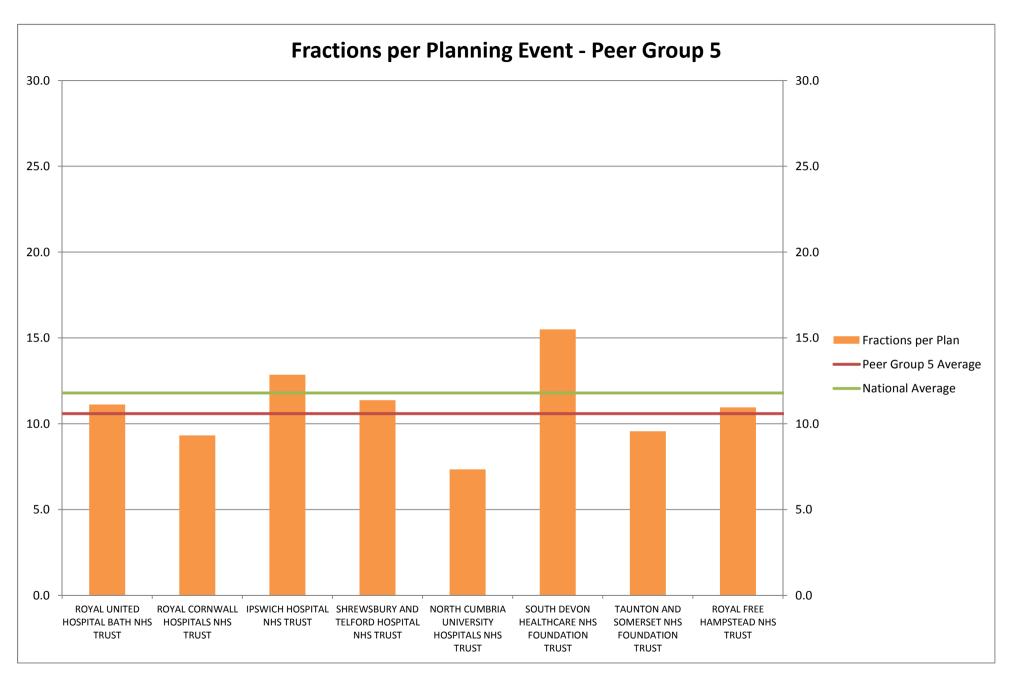


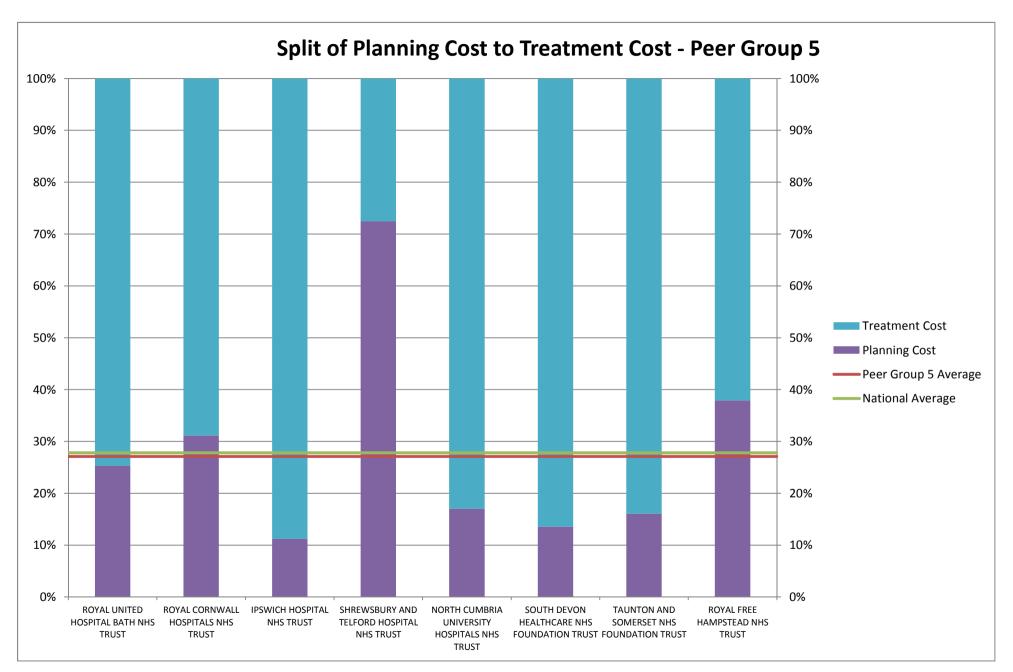


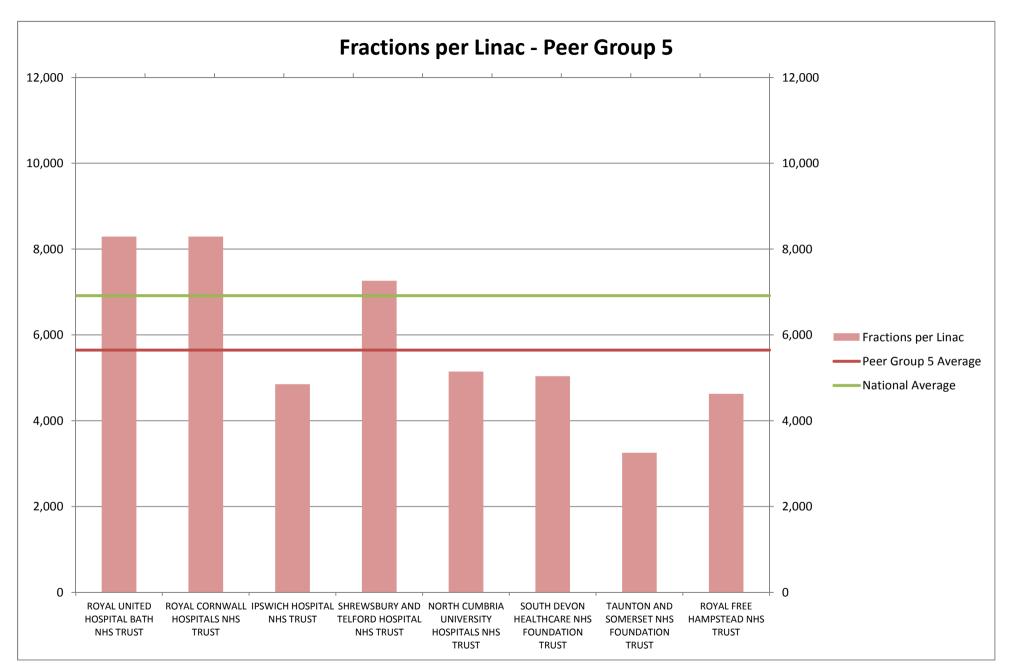


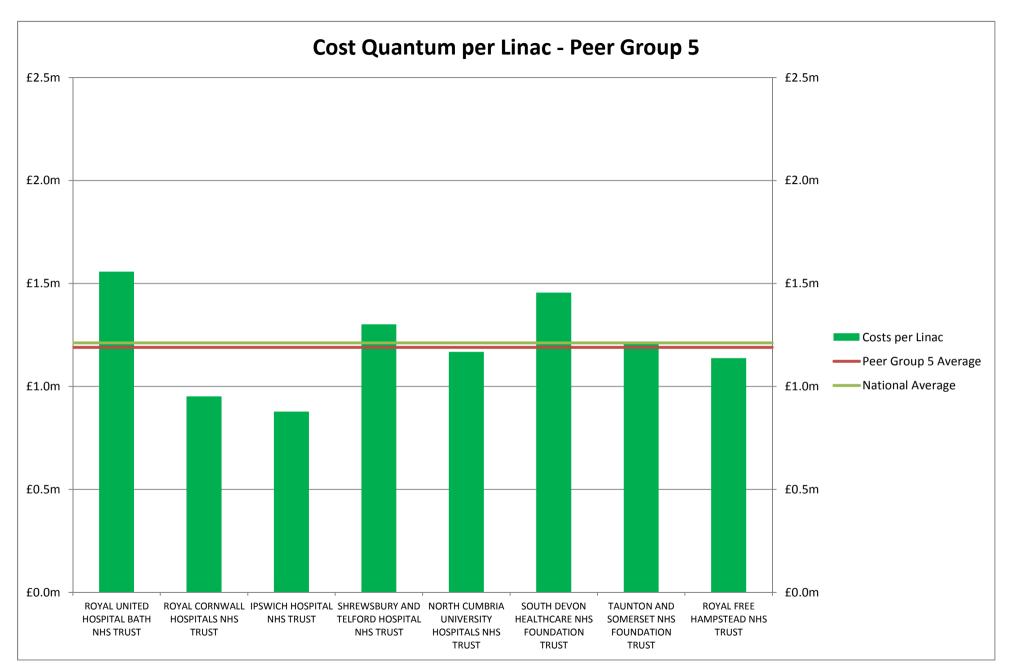












Indicative Tariff for Radiotherapy based on 2009/10 Reference Costs

		Indicative
		Tariff
DI		
Planning SC40Z	Drangestian for intensity modulated radiation thereny	£989
SC40Z SC41Z	Preparation for intensity modulated radiation therapy	£550
SC41Z SC42Z	Preparation for intensity modulated radiation therapy-With Technical Support	£515
SC42Z SC43Z	Preparation for Total Body Irradiation Preparation for Total Body Irradiation-With Technical Support	£863
SC43Z SC44Z		£722
SC44Z SC45Z	Preparation for hemi body irradiation	£409
SC45Z SC46Z	Preparation for simple radiotherapy with imaging and dosimetry Preparation for simple radiotherapy with imaging and dosimetry-With Technical Support	£672
SC46Z SC47Z	Preparation for simple radiotherapy with imaging and dosimetry-with reclinical support Preparation for simple radiotherapy with imaging and simple calculation	£335
SC472 SC48Z		£561
SC48Z SC49Z	Preparation for simple radiotherapy with imaging and simple calculation-With Technical Support Preparation for superficial radiotherapy with simple calculation	£273
SC50Z	Preparation for superficial radiotherapy with simple calculation-With Technical Support	£349
SC50Z SC51Z	Preparation for complex conformal radiotherapy	£727
SC51Z SC52Z	Preparation for complex conformal radiotherapy Preparation for complex conformal radiotherapy-With Technical Support	£867
SC52Z SC53Z	Preparation for intraluminal brachytherapy	£314
SC54Z	Preparation for intracavitary brachytherapy	£618
SC55Z	Preparation for interstitial brachytherapy	£546
SC56Z	Other external beam radiotherapy preparation	£656
SC57Z	Other brachytherapy preparation	£443
30372	Other brachytherapy preparation	1443
Treatmen	t	
SC21Z	Deliver a fraction of treatment on a superficial or orthovoltage machine	£86
SC22Z	Deliver a fraction of treatment on a megavoltage machine	£101
SC23Z	Deliver a fraction of complex treatment on a megavoltage machine	£121
SC24Z	Deliver a fraction of Radiotherapy on a megavoltage machine using General Anaesthetic	£200
SC25Z	Deliver a fraction of Total Body Irradiation	£222
SC26Z	Deliver a fraction of Intracavitary Radiotherapy without General Anaesthetic	£414
SC27Z	Deliver a fraction of Intracavitary Radiotherapy with General Anaesthetic	£380
SC28Z	Deliver a fraction of Interstitial Radiotherapy	£374
SC29Z	Other Radiotherapy Treatment	£215
SC30Z	Deliver of a fraction of intraluminal brachytherapy	£116
SC31Z	Deliver a fraction of adaptive Radiotherapy on a megavoltage machine	£180

Potential Impact of Indicative Tariff for Radiotherapy based on 2009/10 Reference Costs

Organisation			Pla	nning			Trea	tment			TOTAL		
		Ref Costs	Ref Costs	Potential		Ref Costs	Ref Costs	Potential			Potential		
	Peer	2009/10	2009/10	Income (incl	Surplus/	2009/10	2009/10	Income (incl	Surplus/	Ref Costs	Income		
	Group	Activity	Cost	MFF)	Deficit	Activity	Cost	MFF)	Deficit	2009/10 Cost	(incl MFF)	Surplus/ D	eficit
CLATTERBRIDGE CENTRE FOR ONCOLOGY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	6,937	£1.5m	£3.5m	£2.0m	88,784	£13.9m	£9.6m	-£4.3m	£15.4m	£13.0m	-£2.4m	-15%
THE CHRISTIE NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	7,721	£5.7m		-£1.3m	85,442	£9.9m		£0.7m	£15.6m	£15.0m	-£0.6m	-4%
LEEDS TEACHING HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	1	5,438	£2.0m		£0.7m	70,238	£11.6m		-£3.5m	£13.5m	£10.7m	-£2.8m	-21%
MAIDSTONE AND TUNBRIDGE WELLS NHS TRUST	1	7.455	£1.9m		£4.4m	59,901	£8.3m		£4.1m	£10.2m	£18.7m	£8.5m	84%
THE NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	4,066	£1.8m		£0.4m	58,817	£7.8m		-£0.3m	£9.6m	£9.7m	£0.1m	1%
THE ROYAL MARSDEN NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	4,626	£3.6m		-£0.7m	57,859	£8.9m		£0.1m		£11.9m	-£0.6m	-5%
SHEFFIELD TEACHING HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	2,217	£2.0m		-£0.3m	56,103	£4.2m		£1.7m	£6.2m	£7.6m	£1.4m	23%
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL BIRMINGHAM NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	3,256	£1.1m		-£0.0m	55,547	£4.9m		£1.8m	£6.0m	£7.8m	£1.8m	30%
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	5,229	£2.4m		£0.6m	54,314	£4.4m		£2.9m	£6.8m	£10.3m	£3.6m	53%
GUY'S AND ST THOMAS' NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	1	4,335	£6.2m		-£3.3m	46,931	£6.0m		£0.2m	£12.2m	£9.1m	-£3.1m	-25%
Total, Peer Group 1		51,280	£28.1m	£30.5m	£2.4m	633,936	£79.8m	£83.4m	£3.6m	£107.9m	£113.9m	£6.1m	6%
		·				,							
LANCASHIRE TEACHING HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	2	3,276	£2.3m	£1.8m	-£0.5m	45,325	£4.1m	£5.6m	£1.5m	£6.3m	£7.4m	£1.0m	17%
UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS BRISTOL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	2	3,007	£1.6m	£1.8m	£0.2m	43,206	£5.1m	£5.5m	£0.4m	£6.7m	£7.3m	£0.6m	9%
EAST AND NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE NHS TRUST	2	3,626	£4.2m	£2.5m	-£1.8m	42,019	£5.7m	£5.7m	£0.0m	£10.0m	£8.2m	-£1.7m	-18%
GLOUCESTERSHIRE HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	2	4,432	£0.5m	£2.1m	£1.6m	40,209	£5.0m	£5.1m	£0.1m	£5.5m	£7.2m	£1.7m	31%
UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE NHS TRUST	2	3,744	£1.7m	£1.8m	£0.0m	39,162	£3.0m	£4.7m	£1.8m	£4.7m	£6.5m	£1.8m	38%
SOUTH TEES HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	2	3,205	£1.4m	£1.5m	£0.1m	38,385	£3.9m	£4.8m	£0.9m	£5.3m	£6.3m	£1.1m	20%
OXFORD RADCLIFFE HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	2	2,877	£3.1m	£1.7m	-£1.4m	38,131	£5.4m	£4.9m	-£0.5m	£8.5m	£6.7m	-£1.9m	-22%
SOUTHAMPTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	2	3,605	£0.3m	£2.0m	£1.7m	37,052	£3.6m	£4.5m	£0.9m	£3.9m	£6.5m	£2.6m	67%
NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	2	2,499	£1.1m	£1.3m	£0.2m	36,651	£4.8m	£4.3m	-£0.4m	£5.9m	£5.7m	-£0.2m	-3%
ROYAL SURREY COUNTY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	2	1,886	£2.1m	£1.3m	-£0.8m	36,169	£3.5m	£4.7m	£1.2m	£5.5m	£6.0m	£0.4m	7%
Total, Peer Group 2		32,157	£18.3m	£17.8m	-£0.5m	396,309	£43.9m	£49.9m	£5.9m	£62.3m	£67.6m	£5.4m	9%
HULL AND EAST YORKSHIRE HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	3	2,835	£2.3m	£1.7m	-£0.6m	35,877	£5.2m	£4.4m	-£0.9m	£7.5m	£6.1m	-£1.5m	-19%
BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	3	1,611	£2.3m		-£0.6m	33,017	£2.9m		£0.9m	£7.5m	£4.9m	£0.4m	-19% 9%
UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS OF LEICESTER NHS TRUST	3	2,358	£0.5m		£0.6m	32,920	£4.9m			£5.4m	£4.9m	-£0.4m	-8%
POOLE HOSPITAL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	3	2,554	£1.2m		£0.011	32,920	£3.2m		-£1.0m £1.6m	£4.4m	£6.2m	£1.8m	41%
THE ROYAL WOLVERHAMPTON HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	3	4,009	£1.1m		£0.7m	30,110	£3.3m		£0.0m	£4.4m	£5.2m	£0.8m	17%
NORFOLK AND NORWICH UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	3	2,959	£1.4m		£0.7111	28,611	£3.2m		£0.2m	£4.6m	£5.0m	£0.4m	9%
NORTH MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL NHS TRUST	3	2,607	£1.3m		£0.3m	27,624	£1.8m		£2.0m	£3.1m	£5.3m	£2.2m	73%
PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	3	2,676	£1.7m		-£0.1m	26,737	£3.8m		-£0.4m	£5.6m	£5.1m	-£0.4m	-8%
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE NHS TRUST	3	1,826	£2.2m		-£0.9m	25,526	£4.2m		-£1.0m	£6.4m	£4.4m	-£1.9m	-30%
COLCHESTER HOSPITAL UNIVERSITY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	3	2.535	£0.8m		£0.6m	25,329	£2.8m		£2.2m	£3.6m	£6.4m	£2.8m	78%
Total, Peer Group 3		25,970	£14.2m		£0.7m	· · · · ·	£35.4m		£3.5m	£49.5m	£53.7m	£4.2m	8%

Potential Impact of Indicative Tariff for Radiotherapy based on 2009/10 Reference Costs

Organisation	Planning Treatment		tment			TOTAL							
	Peer	Ref Costs 2009/10	Ref Costs 2009/10	Potential Income (incl	Surplus/	Ref Costs 2009/10	Ref Costs 2009/10	Potential Income (incl	Surplus/	Ref Costs	Potential Income		
	Group	Activity	Cost	MFF)	Deficit	Activity	Cost	MFF)	Deficit	2009/10 Cost	(incl MFF)	Surplus/ D	eficit
UNITED LINCOLNSHIRE HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	4	2,303	£1.3m	£1.3m	-£0.0m	25,158	£3.1m	£3.1m	-£0.1m	£4.4m	£4.3m	-£0.1m	-2%
DERBY HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	4	1,845	£2.0m	£1.1m	-£0.9m	24,955	£2.5m	£3.1m	£0.6m	£4.5m	£4.1m	-£0.4m	-9%
NORTHAMPTON GENERAL HOSPITAL NHS TRUST	4	1,750	£0.9m	£1.0m	£0.1m	24,405	£3.3m	£3.0m	-£0.3m	£4.2m	£3.9m	-£0.2m	-6%
SOUTHEND UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	4	3,108	£0.7m	£1.9m	£1.2m	24,336	£2.8m	£2.8m	£0.0m	£3.5m	£4.8m	£1.3m	36%
BARTS AND THE LONDON NHS TRUST	4	2,122	£1.6m	£1.4m	-£0.2m	23,789	£5.3m	£3.4m	-£2.0m	£7.0m	£4.8m	-£2.1m	-31%
ROYAL DEVON AND EXETER NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	4	1,838	£1.5m	£0.9m	-£0.5m	22,359	£3.1m	£2.8m	-£0.3m	£4.5m	£3.7m	-£0.8m	-18%
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	4	3,721	£3.6m	£3.1m	-£0.5m	20,643	£5.6m	£3.4m	-£2.2m	£9.2m	£6.6m	-£2.6m	-29%
BARKING, HAVERING AND REDBRIDGE UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	4	1,257	£1.9m	£0.7m	-£1.2m	19,656	£3.0m	£2.8m	-£0.2m	£4.9m	£3.5m	-£1.4m	-29%
ROYAL BERKSHIRE NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	4	1,635	£0.6m	£0.8m	£0.2m	19,639	£2.9m	£2.6m	-£0.3m	£3.5m	£3.4m	-£0.1m	-4%
PLYMOUTH HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	4	1,590	£1.2m	£0.8m	-£0.4m	17,568	£2.4m	£2.1m	-£0.3m	£3.6m	£2.9m	-£0.7m	-20%
Total, Peer Group 4		21,169	£15.2m	£13.0m	-£2.2m	222,508	£34.1m	£29.0m	-£5.1m	£49.3m	£42.0m	-£7.3m	-15%
DOWN HANTER HOSPITAL BATHANIS TRUST	_	4 404	50.0		50.0	46.505	62.2	62.0	60.0	60.4	62.0		400/
ROYAL UNITED HOSPITAL BATH NHS TRUST	5	1,491	£0.8m		£0.0m	16,585	£2.3m		-£0.3m	£3.1m	£2.8m	-£0.3m	-10%
ROYAL CORNWALL HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	5	1,779	£0.5m		£0.5m	16,582	£1.2m		£0.7m	£1.8m	£2.9m	£1.2m	67%
IPSWICH HOSPITAL NHS TRUST	5	1,132	£0.3m		£0.4m	1	£2.3m		£0.0m	£2.5m	£3.0m	£0.5m	18%
SHREWSBURY AND TELFORD HOSPITAL NHS TRUST	5	1,277	£1.8m		-£1.2m	14,521	£0.7m		£1.9m	£2.5m	£3.2m	£0.8m	31%
NORTH CUMBRIA UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS NHS TRUST	5	1,401	£0.4m		£0.2m	10,288	£1.8m		-£0.6m	£2.2m	£1.9m	-£0.3m	-16%
SOUTH DEVON HEALTHCARE NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	5	650	£0.4m		£0.0m	1	£2.3m		-£0.6m	£2.7m	£2.1m	-£0.6m	-21%
TAUNTON AND SOMERSET NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	5	1,021	£0.6m		-£0.1m	9,764	£2.9m		-£1.7m	£3.5m	£1.6m	-£1.8m	-53%
ROYAL FREE HAMPSTEAD NHS TRUST	5	845	£1.0m		-£0.4m	9,253	£1.6m		-£0.3m	£2.6m	£1.9m	-£0.7m	-28%
IMPERIAL COLLEGE HEALTHCARE NHS TRUST	5	0	£0.0m		£0.0m	1	£7.6m		-£6.9m	£7.6m	£0.8m	-£6.9m	-90%
PETERBOROUGH AND STAMFORD HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION TRUST	5	135	£0.0m		£0.0m	789	£0.2m		-£0.1m	£0.2m	£0.1m	-£0.1m	-45%
Total, Peer Group 5		9,731	£5.7m	£5.2m	-£0.6m	105,335	£23.0m	£15.2m	-£7.8m	£28.7m	£20.4m	-£8.4m	-29%
TOTAL		140,307	£81.6m	£81.4m	-£0.2m	1,656,612	£216.2m	£216.4m	£0.2m	£297.7m	£297.7m	-£0.0m	-0%

Summary of findings of July 2010 report

Counting and Recording Activity

The introduction of RTDS has greatly improved both the data and management's understanding of data quality issues. Extracting volumes of fractions delivered appears to be relatively straightforward from computerised radiotherapy systems.

Recording planning events was more problematic for the following reasons:

- There is no simple definition of the term in the NHS Data Dictionary
- Connecting for Health and Reference Costs guidance on coding and RTDS guidance on coding are inconsistent
- Trusts need to extract the data from their own recording systems in such a way that records (or calculates) one event per treatment course

Most Trusts had developed a methodology for extracting this data or via proxy measures. However, by calculating the ratio of treatment fractions to planning events against peer group and national averages (see graphs included in **Appendix 4**), a significant number of Trusts remain as outliers, suggesting problems in this area. There are, therefore, several difficulties that Trusts need to overcome when counting planning events for Reference Costs:

Allocating Costs to Radiotherapy

Many Trusts reported well-developed costing processes in place, however, this was not always evidenced by the results of the benchmarking of reference costs. There were also a number of Trusts whose processes were rudimentary. The variation in the quality and robustness of costing appeared to be largely dependent on the level of resources that Trusts put into costing.

There is evidently a risk that fundamental errors in costing methodology will occur if the principles of the NHS Costing Manual are not followed carefully and if the issues raised in the July report are not dealt with appropriately by Trusts. In addition, important details, such as the split of costs between planning and treatment, can be materially distorted if costing methodology is incorrectly applied.

Additional costing guidance for Trusts is attached at Appendix 10.

Cost Variations

The expensive equipment used to deliver a radiotherapy service has the potential to significantly vary costs between individual Trusts, as well as between financial years. The combination of the factors set out in this section will be one of the major determinants of a Trust's average radiotherapy unit costs. Important factors that affect Trust costs are summarised at **Appendix 11**.

These factors mean that radiotherapy Reference Costs will suffer from a relatively high degree of volatility compared to other hospital services. This should be borne in mind when benchmarking radiotherapy costs and drawing conclusions from costing data. This degree of variation in cost also has significant implications for the development of a national tariff for radiotherapy.

Recommendations for Radiotherapy Services

Trusts should count activity accurately

A more sophisticated level of commissioning (i.e. where Trusts are moving away from block contracts) will need to be supported by a greater degree of accuracy and detail in recording activity. Payment will be based on validated activity data recorded in accordance with the national standards and if systems are not in place to deliver the RTDS, Trusts may lose income.

The pace of technological development will also reinforce the need for a good understanding of current and future work. Planning for developments and capacity will need to be based on accurate activity data and projections, especially if the Trust needs to make a case for further funding.

If Commissioner and Trusts are to have a productive and successful dialogue about future planning of radiotherapy services, both parties need to have confidence in the activity data recorded.

Trusts should have a robust costing process

Trusts need to ensure that adequate resources are deployed to provide reliable costing information for radiotherapy services. To achieve this, different parts of the organisation (radiotherapy management, management accounts, costing leads, informatics) need to work effectively together.

Trusts will need to ensure that the financial contribution made by radiotherapy is understood (i.e. how the costs compare to the income currently received in SLAs). This is often achieved through the introduction of Service Line Reporting/ Patient Level Costing.

Processes should also include ensuring the reference costs submissions are reconciled to these costs, to support the compilation of any national tariff which is likely to be based on a national average of reference costs.

Trusts should understand key cost drivers

Trusts will need to ensure they understand the key components of their costs and the factors that drive their costs. In many cases, the predominant factor will be the capital investment underlying the service. However, other important factors, such as skill mix employed, will also need to be analysed.

Trusts need to understand how their costs may vary both from year to year and compared to other Trusts within its peer group. This will enable them to benchmark the costs of their services, then identify and maximise potential efficiencies. If they work to reduce variations caused by counting and costing issues, this will expose the real issues driving their cost base.

As funding is stretched, Commissioners will be looking for further efficiencies and cost improvements to be delivered. Benchmarking also provides a tool to identify where the cost structure can be altered so as to deliver the service in a more cost efficient way.

Commissioning arrangements must be fit for purpose

There are a variety of arrangements in place for the commissioning of radiotherapy across Trusts. Some areas have progressed to sophisticated cost and volume contracts, defined by HRG and reimbursed at a locally-agreed tariff. Others remain on fixed block contracts which are historically determined and rolled forward each year with nothing more than a standard inflationary uplift.

Moving to a national tariff system means that commissioning will need to move uniformly on to cost and volume contracts. Arrangements under block contract should be urgently reviewed, perhaps using shadow contracts at locally agreed prices to understand the potential impact of a tariff system.

While this will provide Trusts with opportunities in terms of attracting additional funding if activity or casemix increases, the onus will be on them to record activities consistently and accurately. They will also need to understand their own costs and whether the tariff covers them sufficiently at differing levels of activity.

Trusts will also need to bear in mind likely future settlements for health budgets. Despite rising activity and technological developments, commissioners will not have unlimited funding. Trusts and Commissioners will both be exposed to risk and will need to work collaboratively to address the future needs of the radiotherapy service.

Feedback from the project should be shared with the PbR Team

There is an opportunity to share feedback from this exercise to inform the setting of any future tariff. This could include a summary of the particular issues affecting radiotherapy services and recommendations, such as the following:

Issue	Recommendation
Cost variations between trusts	Trusts to manage within tariff.
Volatility of costs – capital costs	The volatile nature of costs of RT services could be mitigated by allowing local top-up payments, for example to allow Trusts to invest in new technology by supporting revenue costs of significant capital investment.
Speed of growth in technology	As above
Speed of introduction of new treatments	New treatments and regimes could be covered by specific exclusions to the tariff and covered by a locally agreed price until the tariff "catches up" and they become more widespread.
Complexities (e.g. Paeds)	Tariffs for complex treatment if material, such as for children, could be addressed by an adjustment to the existing HRGs, for example by splitting according to age or co-morbidities
Incentivising quality	"Best Practice" tariff could be introduced.

Next steps

To continue to improve coding and recording of activity

Trusts will continue to improve their performance in delivering the RTDS, with the target for data quality and completeness being introduced by the end of the year.

Further guidance is needed to address the lack of clarity re counting, and inconsistencies.

- Draft further guidance where need was identified in meetings e.g., re planning events.
- Identify where guidance is inconsistent
- Set out the issues, make further recommendations to Connecting for Health and continue to pursue

To ensure all Trusts have a robust costing methodology and that the variance in reference costs is reduced

Extreme outliers on the analysis of 2009/10 reference costs were mainly due to anomalies in costing and counting.

- The graphs at **Appendix 4** indicate those Trusts which are outliers and where a review of methodology would be advisable.
- The trend of narrowing the gap between upper and lower quartiles should continue by employing all means available to disseminate good costing practice and benchmarking data. Additional costing guidance for Trusts is attached at **Appendix 10**.

Provide feedback from meetings to attendees

- Send out 2009/10 Reference Cost comparison spreadsheet to all attendees
- Consider putting this report onto a Reference Costs Forum for information.
- Send out attendees lists (geographically and in peer groups) to promote networking.
- Feedback sessions to be arranged placing Trusts into peer groups and facilitating discussion of the issues arising from the report

Provide feedback to PbR team

Key issues, along with recommendations should continue to be sent to the PbR team. This would detail how any tariff structure could be adapted so that the issues raised in the report do not adversely affect provision of the service.

To provide additional feedback, a small group of pilot sites, selected from across all peer groups, could be formed to "road test" an indicative tariff. This would be based on national average reference costs and should model its effect over 10 years, the capital life cycle of a Linac.

Costing Advice: June 2010

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the paper is to provide guidance on allocating costs to the unbundled radiotherapy cost pool and, within that pool, to individual delivery and planning activities / HRGs.

It is based on a paper produced by Susan Gibbin, with the assistance of the Radiotherapy finance leads, in April 2009. It has been revised in the light of discussions with all Radiotherapy providers during the course of May and June 2010.

2. CONTEXT

It is recognised nationally that the quality of radiotherapy data collection and associated reference costing may not be robust enough to develop a national tariff at this stage. Therefore supplementary advice has been provided to assist organisations in improving their costing processes. A key part of this was a costing template developed by the National Cancer Action Team, which many Trusts have already started to use during the course of 2007/08 and 2008/09.

Following our discussions with radiotherapy providers, a number of key themes emerged where providers indicated that extra guidance may be helpful. This paper provides assistance to trusts seeking to complete the template but is also intended to provide general guidance to all trusts when costing radiotherapy services.

3. THE TEMPLATE

The radiotherapy template is optional. However, Trusts are asked to complete the "cost summary" worksheet, which summarises the total cost pool for radiotherapy across various categories. This will allow trusts' costs to be benchmarked and the results will be shared with trusts.

The remaining worksheets are designed to capture activities based on each organisation's local descriptions as defined within their radiotherapy department. Capturing activity and costs at this granular level provides sufficient flexibility to allow costs to be mapped to both the existing and any future OPCS / HRG data definitions. Alternatively, Trusts may have their own systems and spreadsheets for capturing this detail.

It is assumed that organisations will follow national costing guidance in calculating the radiotherapy cost pool. This guidance should therefore be used in conjunction with the following national standards:

- Reference Cost Guidance for 2009/10 collection:
 http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_112590
- NHS Costing Manual 2009/10 edition: http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH 112597

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4. RECORDING AND COUNTING ACTIVITY

Activity is likely to be held on radiotherapy systems rather than on PAS. Therefore it is unlikely to be in a suitable format for running through the HRG grouper software and OPCS codes will have to be assigned manually to local descriptions of activity. From these codes, HRGs can be derived.

Useful guidance on what type of activities map to each HRG can be found at: http://www.ic.nhs.uk/webfiles/Services/casemix/Prep%20HRG4/Radiotherapy%20HRG%20Definitions.pdf

This should be read in conjunction with the relevant HRG grouping documentation for the year in question. The 2009/10 files are at: http://www.ic.nhs.uk/services/the-casemix-service/using-this-service/reference/downloads/costing/hrg4-2009-10-reference-costs-grouper-documentation

Some additional guidance documents have been provided for OPCS coding on the Radiotherapy Data Set (RTDS) web site at: http://www.canceruk.net/rtservices/rtds

In respect of Planning HRGs, it is important to remember that Reference Costs guidance allows only one planning event to be recorded per course of treatment. Therefore, if multiple planning attendances relating to the same course of treatment are being recorded, only the first attendance should be counted and any subsequent attendances should be excluded. An alternative approach, used by several Trusts, is simply to count courses of treatment and use this as a proxy for planning events.

The RTDS guidance mentioned above allows for planning events to be recorded for every prescription rather than one per course of treatment. It is therefore imperative that organisations are clear how they are recording this activity and can reconcile between the different conventions.

Treatment HRGs are measured in fractions and this should be more straightforward to collect from radiotherapy systems. However, it is important to remember to exclude the following types of activity which may be present in the data:

- Multiple fractions in a single visit the HRG design means these should be recorded as a single fraction except in exceptional circumstances such as hyper-fractionated radiotherapy
- Non-NHS treatment (e.g. private patients)
- Non-treatment exposures (e.g. planning activity which should be included as part of the planning event for that course of treatment, equipment quality assurance, etc)

5. ALLOCATION TO THE COST POOL

A key objective is to ensure that only appropriate costs end up in the unbundled radiotherapy cost pool. As noted above, the expectation is that organisations follow national guidance and costing standards in determining which costs should be allocated and apportioned to radiotherapy.

However, to minimise any confusion and ambiguity guidance has been developed in line with the NCAT template. This guidance provides more detail than that available nationally to improve, where possible, consistency of approach. The table below offers advice on a number of areas, based on the issues Trusts highlighted during the course of our discussions.

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Area	Comment
Medical Staffing (Consultants and Junior Doctors)	Clinical Oncology medical staff often provide services to Radiotherapy as well as other departments, so costs need to be separated initially to take account of the time they spend on Radiotherapy specifically.
	This needs to be done on the basis of their agreed job plans, if available. This information can be supplemented with further knowledge about how their time is organised.
	In the case of junior medical staff, the allocation of their time will often be on the basis of best estimate. However, the net cost of their time, after netting off central funding for training and education, is unlikely to be significant.
	Some of their Radiotherapy time will be associated with planning and delivery, and some with radiotherapy care delivered in other settings, e.g. outpatient clinics. Therefore their radiotherapy time needs to be further sub-divided into that spent on planning, treatment and other activities not part of the unbundled radiotherapy cost pool.
	Activities to be <u>excluded</u> from the radiotherapy cost pool:
	 Ward rounds (cost should be allocated to the core HRG for the patient spell)
	 Outpatient consultation clinics (cost should be allocated to Clinical Oncology outpatients)
	 Radiotherapy Treatment Review / Floor Clinics (outpatient activity as above)
	 Multi-Disciplinary Team Meetings (reported separately for reference cost purposes)
	The costs of R&D, postgraduate education and nationally funded Clinical Excellence awards should not be allocated to patient care. This can be achieved by both identifying the time and excluding it or, more crudely, by netting off the income received for such activities from the total cost pool.
	Time spent on non-clinical duties (e.g. SPAs) needs to be allocated across clinical time as an indirect cost on an appropriate basis (usually evenly across clinical PAs unless another basis is specifically preferred).
	The activities remaining in the radiotherapy cost pool should only include those that contribute directly to the planning and delivery of radiotherapy. It is expected that the majority of medical time will be spent in planning rather than treatment.
	It is advisable to maintain a clear distinction between external beam radiotherapy and brachytherapy, as these treatments tend to be organised quite differently. Furthermore, the NCAT template only analyses the cost of external beam radiotherapy. Brachytherapy will be the subject of a separate review in the future.

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Area	Comment
Radiographers	The job plan templates can be modified for local use to identify the time spent by Therapeutic Radiographers in their key activities. As an alternative, local job planning systems or spreadsheets can be used.
	Once complete, this time allocation can be used to allocate their costs to those activities, some of which will be planning and treatment. Again, it is advisable to separate out, where possible, brachytherapy from external beam.
	The activity templates ask trusts to identify the time spent by groups of staff spent either directly planning the treatments, or in direct contact with patients having radiotherapy delivered. Time spent by staff supporting but not directly undertaking planning or delivery (e.g. supervisory staff) should also be allocated to those activities as an indirect cost on an appropriate basis.
Medical/Radiation Physics, Equipment Maintenance, etc	Organisations have different arrangements for testing and maintaining their equipment. Some trusts use in house Physics staff, where the costs and job plans should be relatively easy to identify. Ideally their time spent on their activities should be identified using a similar method to Radiographers wherever possible so as to maintain consistency.
	This area may be more difficult where these services are procured from an external body (another trust or a PFI/MES contractor) and reasonable estimates will have to be made in such cases.
Nursing Staff	With the exception of specialist nursing staff involved in a limited range of radiotherapy treatments (e.g. brachytherapy), it is unlikely that nursing costs will be a significant part of the radiotherapy cost pool.
	As with medical staff time, the following are to be <u>excluded</u> from unbundled radiotherapy cost pool:
	 Ward nursing (cost should be allocated to the core HRG for the patient spell)
	 Input into outpatient clinics (cost should be allocated to Clinical Oncology outpatients)
	 Radiotherapy Treatment Review / Floor Clinics (outpatient activity as above)
Other Supporting Staff	There will be a range of other staff, e.g. administrative staff on reception, that will support planning and treatment although not directly involved.

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Area	These indirect costs need to be allocated to planning and treatment on an appropriate basis, e.g. reception staff on the basis of patient attendances.
Diagnostic Imaging	Diagnostic Imaging (e.g. MRI, CT, etc) provided as part of the diagnosis and staging of cancer should not be included in the radiotherapy cost pool. These costs form part of the unbundled cost pool for diagnostic imaging. Only scans performed as part of the radiotherapy planning and treatment process (i.e. after the decision to treat with radiotherapy has been made) should be included within the pool. It is likely that this activity will be performed within the radiotherapy department rather than the imaging
	department.
Fixed Assets	The depreciation and capital charges associated with the equipment used to deliver radiotherapy are likely to form a significant part of the cost pool. It is therefore imperative that the revenue costs relating to fixed assets are calculated with the utmost care. This implies having an accurate and up-to-date asset register wherever possible, covering both the equipment and the buildings used in radiotherapy.
	Particular attention should be paid to the following:
	 Source of funding for assets needs to be recorded and documented – donated or government granted (e.g. NOF) assets attract no capital charges and depreciation is offset by a transfer from reserves
	 Age profile of equipment and remaining life of assets under the organisation's accounting policies – this will have a significant impact on the calculation of depreciation and capital charges
	 Recognising in full the correct accounting treatment of leased assets being brought on balance sheet, whether under conventional finance leases or longer-term PFI/MES arrangements
	 Being aware of which activities individual assets are used for so that costs can be allocated accurately between the various planning and treatment HRGs, e.g. Linacs will be predominantly used in treatment and as such their cost should not be spread evenly across all activities
	 Buildings – depreciation and capital charges based on a known book value wherever possible, rather than, for example, a total for a building apportioned by floor area.
Provider to Provider recharges	Where providers supply radiotherapy services on behalf of other providers (e.g. planning services provided by a larger trust), care needs to be taken that the activity and associated costs are counted against only one organisation.

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Area	Comment
	The NHS Costing Manual suggests the following default treatment:
	 "The receiving NHS organisation should record both the costs and activity. Such costs should be added to the cost of the Finished Consultant Episode/Spell/attendance/client if necessary;
	"The providing NHS organisation should match the income and expenditure as with support services, but any resultant activity (FCEs/Spells/attendances etc) should be excluded and reconciled through the appropriate statement detailed in Chapter 11. Thus, the matching principle of activity and cost is maintained as the costs are offset by the income and the activity is not double counted across the NHS as a whole."
Contributions from Income	Significant sources of income, predominantly from private patient activity, were indicated by some trusts.
	Such income needs to be netted off the cost pool, preferably by excluding private patient activity together with the associated cost. If this is not possible, total income for radiotherapy should be netted off the total cost pool.
	Similar principles should apply to contributions from other income sources, such as research and teaching income, although these are expected to be relatively immaterial.
Corporate Overheads	In addition to the direct and indirect costs described above, there will be a range of organisation-wide overhead costs to be apportioned to radiotherapy. These apportionments will normally be calculated across the whole trust by trusts' costing systems.
	Suggested bases of apportionment can be found in the NHS Costing Manual (Appendix 2) and Acute Health Clinical Costing Standards.
	The issue of utilities (energy, water, etc) may warrant some additional attention, as radiotherapy is thought to be a disproportionate user of these services and a standard apportionment across the trust (usually floor area or building volume) may understate the true cost. Experts in facilities, estates, etc. may be able to suggest a suitable weighting if this issue is thought to be material.
	Once a share of overheads has been apportioned to the radiotherapy cost pool, wherever possible, a reasonable method should be used to allocate these between the various activities/HRGs relating to planning and treatment. This may be a continuation of the apportionment basis used by the costing system or an alternative method may be required. For example, the main driver of the individual HRGs is time and this may be the most appropriate basis upon which to allocate the overheads across activities.

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6. SUMMARY

The radiotherapy cost pool needs to be built up carefully using the approach described above. In particular, costs relating to inpatient and outpatient care need to be identified and excluded.

Allocating the cost pool further between individual activities and/or HRGs requires a great deal of local knowledge and close co-operation between radiotherapy service managers, business accountants for the service and Reference Costs leads.

However, Trusts should always be aware of the materiality of the issues they are attempting to resolve – e.g. junior doctor time was identified by many trusts as a problematic issue yet allocating their net cost (after netting off income for training and education) on different bases is unlikely to affect the cost pool significantly.

An effective "sense check" that an organisation can apply to verify its cost pool and the associated activity is to benchmark itself with other similar organisations. The template summary worksheet is designed to facilitate this by analysing the cost pool over key staff groups, non pay, capital, etc. Collating this data nationally and feeding back the results to trusts should provide a vital aid to improving the quality of radiotherapy costing.

Richard Bailey Fiona Moore July 2010

Thanks to the authors of the original paper:

- Susan Gibbin, Project Lead
- Jeremy Brinley-Codd (G&St T)
- Carolyn Crossland (Christie)
- John Andrews (Clatterbridge)
- Cynthia Cardozo (Royal Marsden)

Factors driving costs variations

Cost	Note	Increases costs	Decreases costs
Capital funding			
Availability of capital funding	Particularly for smaller units, where cost of 1 linac may be more than annual capital budget.	PFI/MES/leasing - may be more expensive to run in the short term but may mean less "down time" and protection from future price increases	Raise funds through charitable donations, run machines beyond expected life
Donated vs. funded	Significant numbers of linacs were funded from NOF monies and other donations. These are now being replaced with Trusts bearing the costs.	Replacing donated linacs by purchasing or leasing new machines	Purchasing linacs from newly donated funds
Capital profile			
No of Linacs	Fractions delivered per linac - some Trusts keep a standby machine for service efficiency or where linacs not used full time due to, say, staff shortages	Cost per fraction higher where assets are not fully utilised	Trusts "sweat" the assets.
Age of Linacs	Using older linacs for longer or replacing them	Higher prices and costs of new technology mean the cost of capital is higher.	Where fully depreciated, usually >10 yrs, there is no cost of capital.
Replacement profile	A phased programme of replacement will even out stepped increases in capital costs	Replacing more than one machine in a year	Phasing replacements over a number of years
Staffing			
Skill mix	Different staffing models for services. Varies due to clinical judgement on service delivery as well as from necessity, e.g. availability of staff locally	Higher skill mix levels – e.g. Physics staff calculate dosage	Lower skill mix – e.g. use dosimetrists
Numbers and rotas	Establishment used for service delivery plus how rotas are used, e.g. structured to minimise overtime	Higher staff numbers, use of overtime – but may mean extra income	Lower staff numbers, overtime
Availability of Junior docs/ students	Teaching hospitals will have access to student staff to carry out some roles – but increased training hours.	Additional costs of training students	Students used for delivering services
Service delivery			
Complexity of activity	Complexity of work – may be outside HRG bands	More time required per patient	More time required per patient
New technology	Required to deliver new techniques/treatments	Updating assets	Better health outcomes
Model of service delivery	Use SLAs with other Trusts How planning is delivered e.g. CTs etc	Decisions on how service is delivered may bring prices above or below th average.	
No. of sites, Double-running costs	Where service is delivered over more than one site	Losing economies by duplication across > one site	Single site, sharing staff across one site.