

Hospital Estates and Facilities Statistics 2010-11

Main Findings

These statistics cover a broad spectrum of estates and facilities aspects such as the size of the estate, quality of its buildings, single bedroom provision, hospital cleaning and hospital food. The main findings provided here are for those aspects which have attracted interest historically in the media and from Parliament.

The main findings for the year 2010-11 are:

- The amount of **single bedrooms** as a percentage of total available beds continues to increase. The proportion of beds which are single bedrooms now stands at 36.4 per cent, a significant increase from 32.7 per cent in 2009-10. In actual bed numbers, this means that 56,790 single bedrooms were available for patient use in 2010-11, which is 4,031 more single bedrooms than the 52,759 reported for 2009-10.
- Data on the proportion of **single bedrooms** that have full **en-suite** facilities was collected for the first time in the 2010-11 collection. The NHS reported that 52.5% of all single bedrooms had full en-suite facilities, a total of 29,794 bedrooms. An en-suite facility can include a WC and a wash handbasin only or a WC with shower / bath and a wash handbasin.
- The total **size of the NHS estate**, measured by its floor area, has grown by 2 per cent since 2009-10 to 29 million m², whereas the total site land area, which includes all buildings, grounds and gardens has decreased by 1 per cent to 7,397 hectares. This continues the trend of recent years of a larger built estate on a smaller land area.
- The NHS have classified 6.3 per cent of all occupied floor area as **un-utilised space**, declaring it either empty or under-used. This equates to 1,720,807 m² from a total occupied floor area of 27,314,401 m². In 2009-10, the amount of un-utilised space was declared by the NHS to be 7.3 per cent, equating to 1,974,983 m² from a total occupied floor area of 27,053,886 m². These figures demonstrate that although occupied space has increased, the amount of un-utilised space has decreased significantly by 254,176 m² in the year since 2009-10.
- The total cost of **hospital cleaning** services has risen from £897.2 million in 2009-10 to £937.9 million, an increase of £40.7 million or 4.5 per cent.

- At hospital sites where **car parking charges** are made and data was supplied, the average fee per hour for visitor and patient car parking is £1.14. This relates to 388 hospitals sites that made charges and supplied data. This compares to 2009-10, where the average fee was £1.13 from a sample of 373 hospital sites who supplied data.
- The total cost to eradicate **backlog maintenance** has increased slightly since 2009-10, by £69.1 million from £4,096.4 million to £4,165.5 million, representing an increase of 1.7 per cent. Whilst the total national cost shows a slight increase, there are some significant differences within individual NHS trusts.

Risk level	Backlog maintenance £ million		Percentage change
	2009-10	2010-11	
High risk	300.8	321.7	+ 6.9
Significant risk	1,107.1	1,021.6	- 7.7
Moderate risk	1,514.1	1,523.6	+ 0.6
Low risk	1,174.4	1,298.6	+10.6
Total	4,096.4	4,165.5	+ 1.7

- On **hospital food**, the average cost of feeding one patient per day has increased by 52 pence, from £8.06 in 2009-10 to £8.58. This is the average daily cost for the provision of all meals and beverages fed to one in-patient per day.
- Also on **hospital food**, the total number of patient main meals has risen by 1.7 million [1.32 per cent] from 132 million in 2009-10 to 133.7 million. This relates to data from 360 out of a total of 382 NHS organisations in 2010-11. A patient meal is defined as either a breakfast, midday or evening meal which has been ordered by an inpatient or day patient from a ward or department.
- The national total annual revenue cost to provide **estate and hotel services**, often referred to as the cost of occupancy, is reported as £7,080 million. This figure is the total of the cost to provide the Estates Services element, known as the hard facilities management costs, at £4,140 million and the Hotel Services costs at £2,940 million, known as the soft facilities management costs. These figures do not include the costs of financing the estate e.g. depreciation and cost of capital.

Overall, the direct costs of the NHS estate are therefore £7.1 billion which makes it one of the largest costs for the NHS along with staff costs and drugs.