

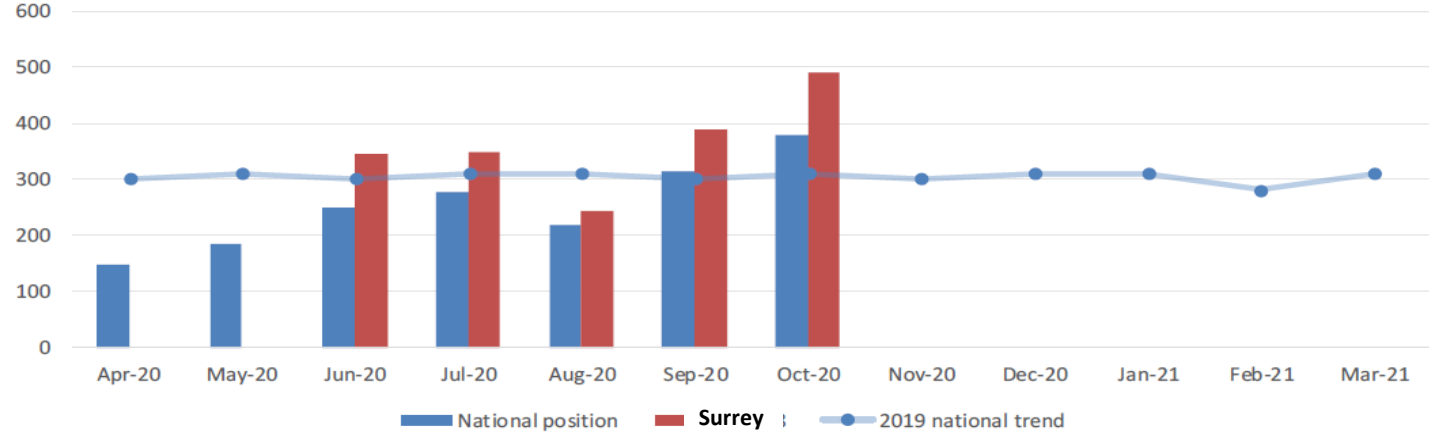
# Current pressures – children

- CAMHS is currently showing a **22% increase in demand** above the same time last year. For example, experiencing a 66% increase in demand for children’s eating disorder services and a 3-fold increase in urgent cases.

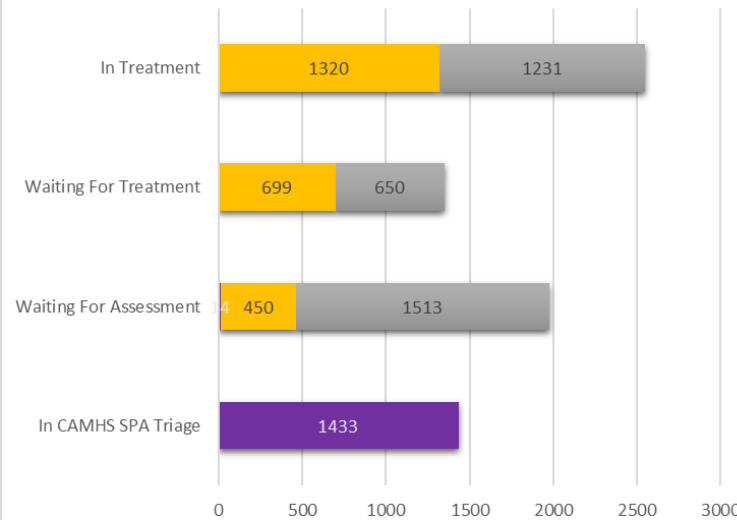
- Since November there has been an **89% increase** in referrals triaged by the Children’s Single Point of Access (SPA) from 758 on 1 November to 1433 on 14 Jan, and increasing delays creating a backlog

- There is also a 12% increase in referrals waiting for assessment.

Total referrals received by CAMHS community teams during the month per 100,000 registered population

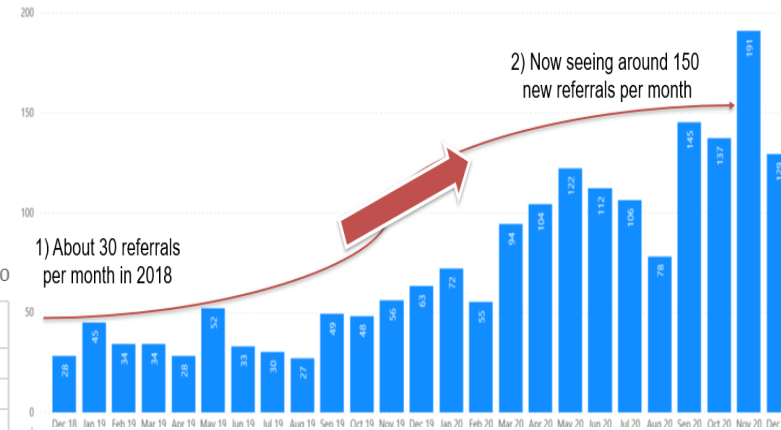


Referrals on 14th January 2021



	In CAMHS SPA Triage	Waiting For Assessment	Waiting For Treatment	In Treatment
■ CAMHS SPA	1433	14		
■ CAMHS CT		450	699	1320
■ ADHD / ASD		1513	650	1231

HOPE Service Referrals



# Current pressures – adults

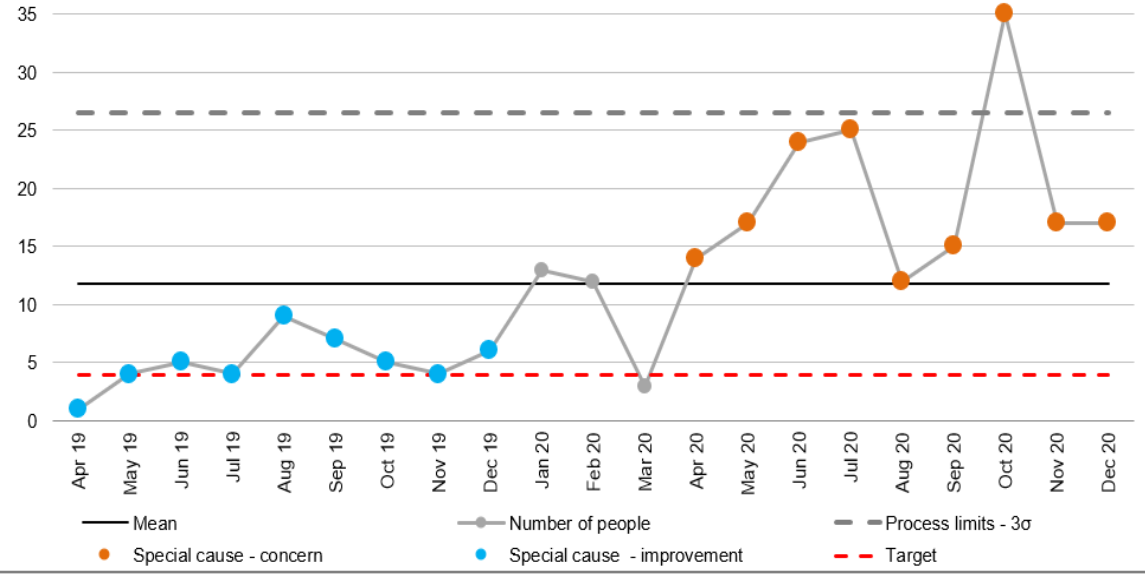
- Contacts 'in crisis' now over 80% compared to 37% in 2019, with a 45% increase in referrals to Home Treatment Teams, Psychiatric Liaison and intensive support teams

- Increased inpatient admissions and higher average **occupancy rates of over 96+%** are leading to significant increase in Out-of-Area placements. Accommodation is the biggest barrier to discharge with approx. 40% of those medically fit delayed as a result.

### Crisis, Liaison and Intensive Support Teams Activity



### Admissions-Inappropriate Out of Area starting 01/04/19



# Pandemic Impacts

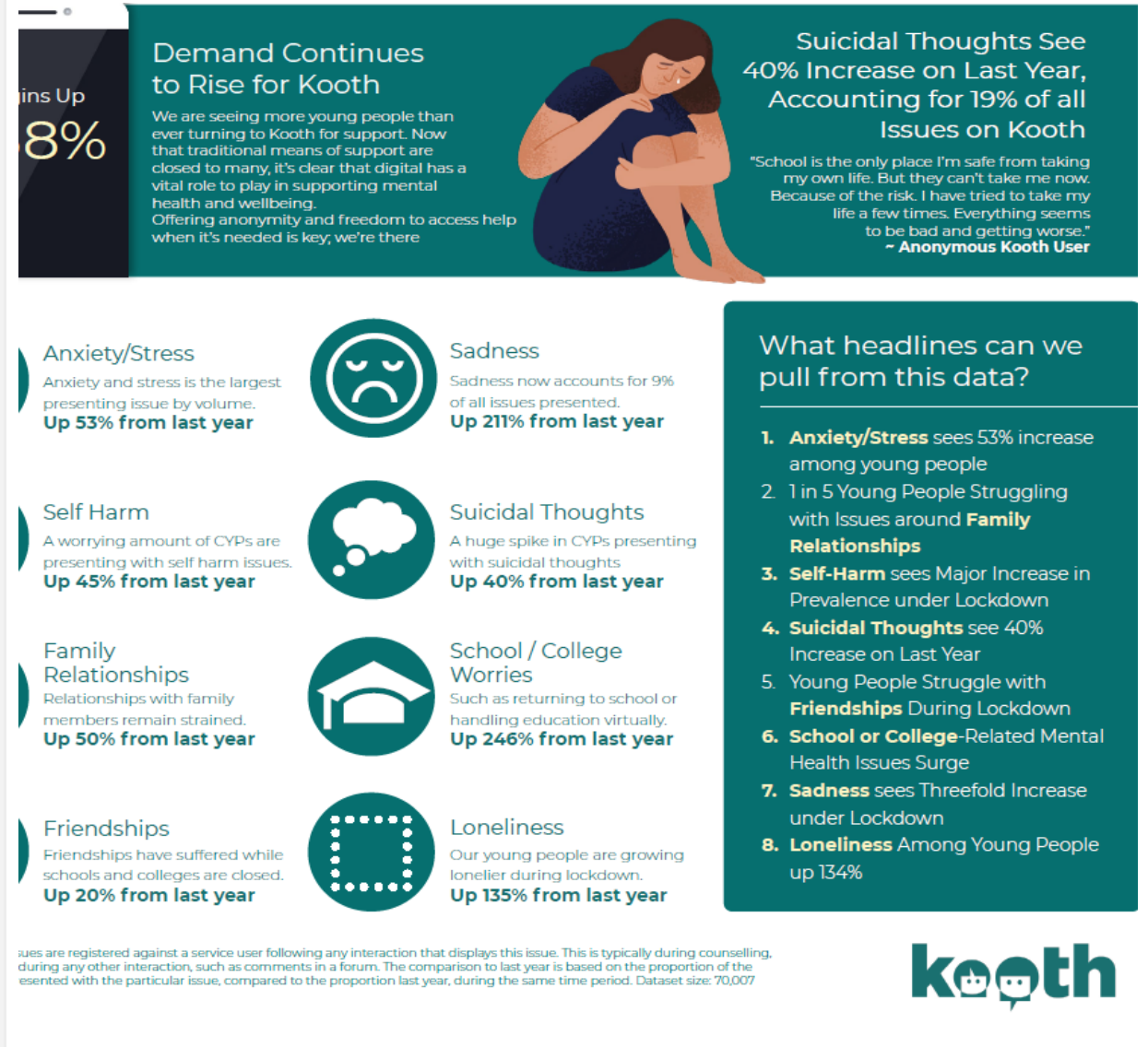
## Community Impact Assessment (CIA)

### Key concerns from residents

- social isolation due to lockdown (particularly on working-age adults living alone and those in poor health)
- loss of coping mechanisms (e.g. ability to connect with friends and family and taking daily outdoor exercise)
- fear of becoming infected (self and family)
- conflicting information
- ability to access care (patients as well as carers)
- working in frontline

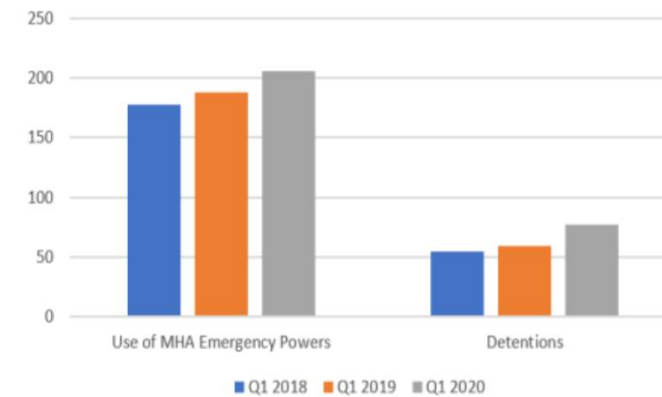
### Key findings

- 75% of residents reported lockdown affected their mental wellbeing.
- 52% of 16-25 year-olds and 46% of those in low income (under £25k) households felt more lonely.
- An increase in unhealthy behaviour: smoking (↑38%) drinking (↑35%).
- Increase in number of residents claiming Universal Credit or Job Seekers Allowance by over 300%.

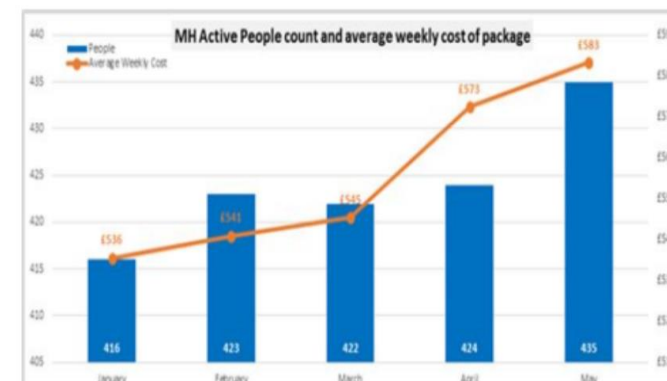


# Pandemic impacts - CIA Rapid Needs Assessment

- 69% of adults in the UK report feeling somewhat or very worried about the effects of COVID-19 on their lives
- Both Surrey Drug and Alcohol Care (SDAC) helpline and Community Communications reported an increase in the number of calls and referrals respectively.
- Increase in the presentation of MH related issues were also reported by the local community helplines set up during the lockdown.
- There was also a significant increase in the use of the Emergency MHA (Mental Health Act) Powers. This was demonstrated by an increase in the MHA Detention rate of 37% in 2020 compared to 30% and 31% in previous 2 years.
- Data also shows an upward trend both in the number of people with mental health social care packages and the average cost of the package.
- The mental health burden and the long-term health impacts of job losses will be unequally distributed across society. In addition, older, younger people, homeless, those from BAME groups, people with drug and alcohol dependencies who don't access services under normal circumstances are more likely to have been impacted by further lockdowns.



**Figure 5A** change in use of Emergency MHA and detention rate from 2018 to June 2020



**Figure 5B** Trend in number of people and average weekly cost of Mental Health package from Jan 2020 to June 2020