

Open Letter on the Failings of NHS Talking Therapies

Birmingham and Solihull ICB Area

We are members of the Mental Health Action group, a collaboration of Keep Our NHS Public and the Socialist Health Association members campaigning to improve NHS mental health services. Our group comprises current and retired NHS psychotherapists and psychiatrists, social workers, mental health service users and carers.

We are concerned that NHS Talking Therapies is a failing service, shielded behind a propaganda campaign of innovation, effectiveness and success. In fact, it is inefficient, ineffective and has consistently failed to meet the three main targets required of it by government.

There is a growing crisis of mental ill-health in the UK, with ever-more people suffering common mental health distress. At the same time, the NHS Long Term Plan includes promises to reorganise community mental health services.¹ For both reasons, we argue it is now time for a critical review of the primary care psychological therapies currently being provided by the NHS in England.

We are therefore writing to ICBs in England including heads of Talking Therapy services, as well as healthcare scrutiny committees, campaigners and local press, pointing to the failures of the service and consequent injury to people suffering mental health distress within their catchment areas.

We would like to hear back from you in response to the concerns and questions we outline below.

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Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health NHS Foundation Trust (by post)

1. NHS Talking Therapies (NHSTT) has an exceptionally high drop-out rate

According to NHSTT annual performance data,² across England as a whole only a third of all referrals completed a course of therapy in 2023-4.

Despite regular reports and academic papers on the dramatic failure of the service to meet the needs of its referrals, most recently the Nuffield Trust's report *Does the NHS talking therapies service have an attrition problem*³, there has been no improvement year in year out.⁴

In 2023-24 in Birmingham and Solihull ICB's NHSTT services, less than a third of the total number of 51,860 referrals and less than a half of the 33,555 who started therapy actually **finished** a course of treatment. 70% of the people who applied for primary care talking therapies in Birmingham and Solihull dropped out.

Question 1: Why is the drop out rate so high?

Question 2: What happens to the 36,125 people in Birmingham and Solihull who are looking for help but drop out of the service?

2. Talking Therapies meets none of its NHS targets

The NHS Long Term Plan⁵ (currently under revision) gives Talking Therapies (TT) three targets on *access, waiting times and recovery*.

- Give access to 25% of the 'adult community prevalence' of common mental health disorders (CMD) by 2023-24, a total of 1.9m people nationally.
- 75% of people asking for therapy should have their first treatment session within six weeks.
- 50% of referrals should recover.

The service meets none of these targets:

- The adult community prevalence of Common Mental Health Disorders in the Birmingham and Solihull ICB area was around 184,850 in 2017. NHSTT gave access to 33,555 adults in 2023-24, i.e. 18% of the 2017 prevalence – well below the 25% target. And only a fifth of this 18% recovered. (<https://rb.gy/qy2dlv>)
- In the Northants area, Talking Therapies apparently met the 75% waiting time target in 2023-24 of a maximum 6 weeks. However, the average wait between the first and second session was 27 days by which time half its referrals had dropped out. 2,400 of the remainder waited over 6 weeks for a second session.
- The reliable recovery rate for Birmingham and Solihull ICB in 2023-24 was 41.5% of people who completed a course of treatment. However, the more meaningful statistic is for the recovery rate of people who entered treatment - 20%.

Question 3: Why does NHS TT claim to meet its required targets when the claim is untrue?

Question 4: Why does it measure recovery in relation to completed treatment rather than treatment entry?

3. NHS Talking Therapies is not cost-effective

Evidence of the cost of NHS TT sessions is not in the public domain as far as we are able to find. It is difficult then to assess the efficiency of the service in comparison to any alternatives. There is no independent audit of the service, no accountability to CQC scrutiny for example.

In 2023-24, the annual TT funding for Birmingham and Solihull was £17.3 million (<https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/nhs-mental-health-dashboard/>). The average duration of a session that year was 55 minutes, and for a finished course of treatment 304 minutes or 5.5 sessions. If we divide the spend by the number of people who finished a course of treatment (15,735), the cost per session was around £200.

If we use this admittedly crude measure, NHS TT's claim to cost efficiency doesn't hold water. There are over 600 qualified practitioners based in Birmingham and Solihull who are currently offering counselling and psychotherapy for under £50 per session. By this comparison £200 could buy each patient four times the number of sessions. (See <https://www.counselling-directory.org.uk/?>)

Question 5: Why is there no independent audit of the TT service?

Question 6: What is the average cost of a completed course of treatment?

4. One size doesn't fit all – the denial of care

NHS TT provides variations of a single psychological theory and practice – cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT). Its therapies are short-term and offer technique rather than a relationship; a didactic rather than a therapeutic process. NHS CBT has been adapted to the requirements of measuring costs and targets, standardisation of practice and data collection, efficient through-put and the prioritisation of utilitarian values.

Online therapy along with mental health apps is increasingly replacing face-to-face contact, embedding the more utilitarian and non-relational qualities of CBT-based talking therapies.

Clients are “directed” how to think, and for many the approach will either not make a connection, or will fail to travel deeply enough to carry meaning - hence the drop-out rates.

Noticeably, on the issue of short-termism and lack of depth, Birmingham and Solihull TT delivered 4,340 courses of low intensity non-guided and guided self-help therapy by book, compared to 2,660 courses of high intensity face-to-face CBT.

A third of people who did a course of therapy either experienced no change or deteriorated.

In Birmingham and Solihull, NHS talking therapy services offer online talking therapy via Silvercloud and the text-based service ieso. Both are in partnership with US based data and cloud companies developing fully automated conversational AI therapy using millions of recorded NHS sessions. (<https://mentalhealthaction.uk/artificial-intelligence-and-the-future-of-nhs-talking-therapies/>)

Question 7: Why are only behavioural therapies offered by NHS TT?

Question 8: Why is there no longer term therapy available for people who need it?

5. NHS Talking Therapies fail to address inequalities of mental health care

The current service is an obstacle to responding more effectively to common mental ill-health in our diverse communities. The limitations of the service's standardised approach are demonstrated, for example, in its limited engagement with mental health inequalities around social deprivation, race and gender.

For example, while 42% of less socially deprived referrals finished a course of treatment, 37% of the more socially deprived did so.

Far more women than men access the service. In 2023-24, two thirds of all referrals in Birmingham and Solihull ICB were women. What does this imply for mental health services for men?

Inequalities of access by ethnicity are striking. For example, while people of non-White ethnic background make up 51% of the ICB's population, they make up only 36% of people accessing the service in 2023-24. 22% of referrals accessing TT from White communities reliably recovered, compared with 17% from Asian communities.

Question 9: What is Birmingham and Solihull ICB doing about mental health inequalities in its area of responsibility?

Question 10: What plans does the ICB have to attune its TT services to the needs of its different communities and constituencies?

¹ <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6866387fe6557c544c74db7a/fit-for-the-future-10-year-health-plan-for-england.pdf>

² Unless otherwise noted, all statistics in this Open Letter have been compiled from the annual report on NHS Talking Therapies for 2023-24 available in the public domain from NHS Digital - <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/nhs-talking-therapies-for-anxiety-and-depression-annual-reports/2023-24>

³ <https://www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/news-item/does-the-nhs-talking-therapies-service-have-an-attrition-problem#:~:text=Referrals>

⁴ <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/psychological-therapies-annual-reports-on-the-use-of-iapt-services>