Priorities for the NHS nationally and in London post General Election

Dr Anne Rainsberry
Regional Director (London), NHS England
The challenges facing the health and care system are well rehearsed in key strategy documents.

NHS five year strategy

London five year strategy

CCG and NHS England Collaboration

- There are huge synergies between these documents, with the NHS *Five Year Forward View* setting out a broad strategy for health and care improvement and *Better Health for London* providing detailed recommendations on how to deliver this within the London context.

- These are complemented by SPG and CCG strategic and operating plans, that respond more closely to local contexts.

- Together, these provide a real platform for long-term change for the better health of Londoners.
The London Health Commission set this overarching goal, recognising that London is currently ranked 7 out of 14 comparable cities for health.

In March 2015, NHS England, CCGs, local government, the GLA and PHE ratified a collective vision of 10 aspirations to improve the lives of Londoners and achieve this goal:

- Give all London’s children a healthy, happy start to life
- Enable Londoners to do more to look after themselves
- Get London fitter with better food, more exercise and healthier living
- Ensure that every Londoner is able to see a GP when they need to and at a time that suits them
- Make work a healthy place to be in London
- Create the best health and care services of any world city, throughout London and on every day
- Help Londoners to kick unhealthy habits
- Fully engage and involve Londoners in the future health of their city
- Care for the most mentally ill in London so they live longer, healthier lives
- Put London at the centre of the global revolution in digital health

London’s 13 transformation programmes are aligned to the priorities in the FYFV

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>The NHS Five Year Forward View</th>
<th>Better Health for London</th>
<th>London’s 13 Transformation Programmes</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A radical upgrade of public health</strong></td>
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<td>• Targeted prevention for diabetes</td>
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<td>• Address health in the workplace</td>
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<td>• Support local authorities to take local action</td>
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<td>• Action to tackle childhood obesity</td>
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<td><strong>Better care</strong></td>
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<td>• A new deal for primary care</td>
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<td>• New models of care</td>
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<td>• Integration of health and care services</td>
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<td><strong>Making the change</strong></td>
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<td>• Local leadership and initiatives</td>
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<td>• Use of data and technology</td>
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<td>• Preparing a workforce for the future</td>
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<td>• New payment arrangements for care</td>
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<td>• Efficiency and value efforts</td>
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Delivering value and sustainability across the whole system

**A radical upgrade in prevention and public health**

Preventing ill health and making Londoners healthier

**Designing care around Londoners’ needs**

- Giving London’s children the best start in life
- Transforming care for Londoners experiencing mental illness
- All Londoners to be able to access the best cancer care in the world
- Joining up to transform the lives of the homeless

**Transforming how care is delivered to every Londoner**

- Transforming London’s urgent and emergency care system
- Transforming London’s primary care
- Creating world class specialised care services

**Making change happen**

- Connecting Londoners and health and care providers to allow for real time access to records and information
- Ensuring Londoners are engaged and involved in their own health and the health of their city
- Aligning funding and incentives to promote transformation of care
- Developing London’s workforce to enable transformation of care
- Transforming London’s estate to deliver high quality care
The Government has outlined key health priorities:

1. The current government are committed to maintain an NHS free at the point of use
2. They have committed to spending an extra £8 billion on the NHS by 2020 – of which London will receive £1.74 billion
3. It is currently unclear how the extra investment will be funded. The Conservative narrative in the run up to the election was that more money could be spent on the NHS if we had a strong economy. More details are likely to emerge during the Chancellor’s Budget on 8th July 2015
4. They will support the NHS’s own action plan (NHS Five Year Forward View) for the next five years
5. A number of areas have a particular political focus, including:
   i. 7 days a week by 2020 for general practice and hospital care
   ii. Integrate health and social care through the Better Care Fund
   iii. Lead the world in fighting cancer and funding a cure for dementia
Delivering that vision more fully will require us to overcome significant challenges.

A “one size fits all” approach will not meet the changing needs of London’s diverse population:

- London is the most populous city in Europe. London’s population is forecast to exceed 9m by 2021 and to be almost 10m by 2031.
- At an average age of 37 years, London has a younger population than the national average.
- Despite this, the 65+ population makes up a large and growing group and is expected to increase by 19% by 2020.
- London had 70,000 short-term residents in 2011: ~37% of national total. The majority of these were in central London.
- London is one of the world’s most ethnically diverse cities: 50 non-indigenous groups have populations over 10,000.

Clinical outcomes and patient experience need to improve. For cancer:

- Local cancer patients have relatively poor clinical outcomes. One London borough has the country’s lowest proportion of total cancer patients who survive >1 year after diagnosis.
- There are inequalities in patient outcomes.
- Services are fragmented with insufficient specialisation to make the most of treatment advances.
- Patients do not always have a good experience. Of all trusts in England in 2012/13, London trusts made up nine of the ten worst-performing trusts for patient experience.

To meet these changing demands, the NHS in London faces a £4.76bn affordability gap:

- In London almost one in four children in Reception and more than one in three children in Year 6 are overweight or obese.
- 57% of adult Londoners are overweight, many have an unhealthy diet and over 1.8 million are not physically active enough for good health.
- With over 17% of Londoners still smoking and 67 children taking up the habit each day, the health consequences of smoking are set to continue. Illegal tobacco is a particular problem in London and makes it easier and cheaper for children to start and continue to smoke.
- ‘High-risk’ drinking causes over 20,000 hospital admissions.

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