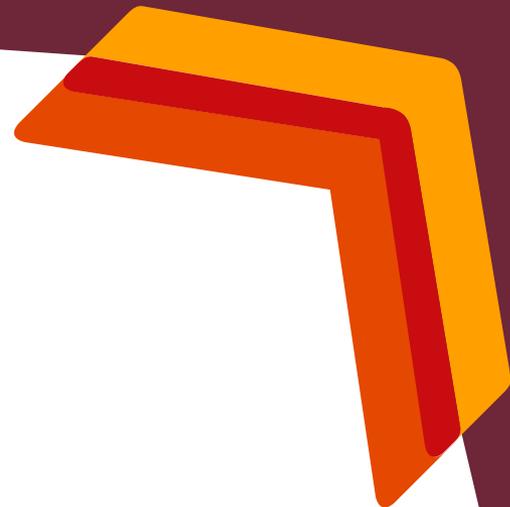


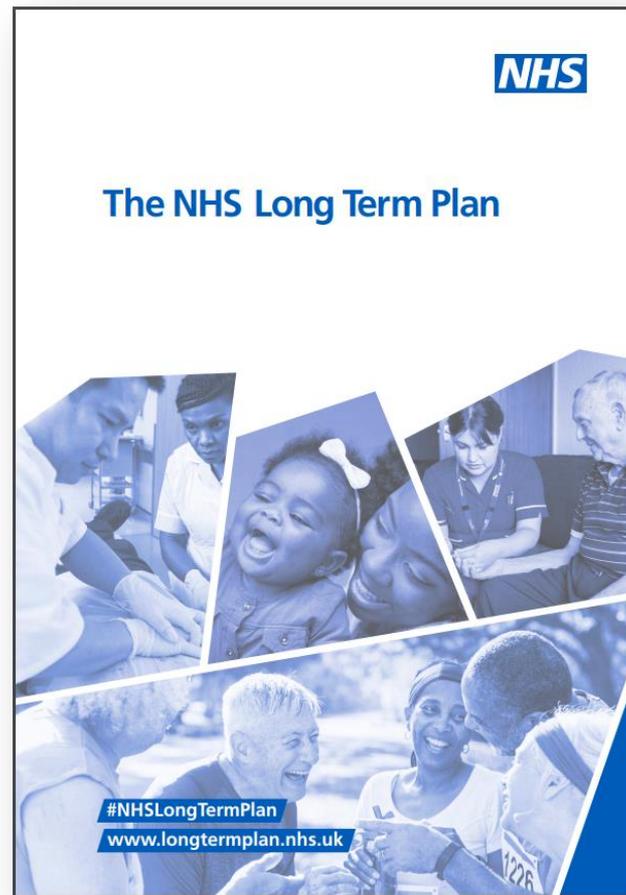
What does the future hold? The NHS long-term plan

David Maguire
Senior Analyst, Policy
The King's Fund

November 2019



- What difference do plans make?
- What are the main commitments in the plan?
- What might they mean for the VCS?



How many times do these words appear in the Long Term Plan?

Community

158*

Patient

393

**Voluntary
sector**

13

NHS

1,169

The NHS is good at writing plans



Five Year Forward View, October 2014

FYFV set out a vision, focused on:

- Prevention & public health
- Integration
- New models of care
- Engaging patients and communities



We need to engage with communities and citizens in new ways, involving them directly in decisions about the future of health and care services.

But do policy plans have any impact on YOU?

The five year forward view was published in October 2014

- Do you know what the five year forward view is about?
- Did this plan have an impact on you and your organisation? Did it help or hinder your work?



Why this plan, why now?



**£20.5bn a year
additional funding for
the NHS by 2023**

Our long-term plan
for the NHS

The NHS was tasked with producing a 10 year plan, setting out how this extra money would be spent and how it would be used to improve services

The funding context



NHS funding increases
2019/20 to 2023/24

- Generous compared to other public services
- Generous compared to the last decade

What does it say..?

The NHS long-term plan explained

[NHS long-term plan](#) [Mental health](#) [NHS finances](#)
[Productivity](#) [Workforce and skills](#) [System leadership](#)
[Technology and data](#) [Patient involvement](#) [Integrated care](#)
[Health inequalities](#)

Jump to section



23 January 2019



[9 comments](#)



Authors



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On 7 January, the NHS long-term plan (formerly known as the 10-year plan) was published setting out key ambitions for the service over the next 10 years. In this explainer, we set out the main commitments in the plan and provide our view of what they might mean, highlighting the opportunities and challenges for the health and care system as it moves to put the plan into practice.

Contents

- [Introduction](#)
- [Improving services](#)
[Clinical priorities](#)

Clinical priorities

- Commits to investment and improvement in a number of specific clinical areas
 - Cancer care
 - Maternity services
 - Cardiovascular disease
 - Stroke
 - Diabetes
 - Respiratory disease
 - Children and young people's health
 - Mental health and learning disability services

“This plan sets out clear and costed improvement priorities for the biggest killers and disablers of our population”

Ambitious yes, but can they be delivered?



Health

Cancer waits breached for 1,000 days

Failure to treat cancer patients quickly is putting patients at risk, experts say.

🕒 58 minutes ago | [Health](#)

NHS Tracker: Check key targets in your area



Worst performance since records began for meeting 62 day treatment target

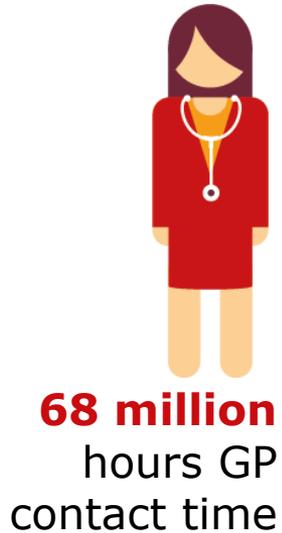
Primary care and community services

- One of the plan's headline commitments
- New funding (an extra £4.5billion)
- Primary care networks covering all areas of the country, formed in just 2 months. 



“We will boost ‘out-of-hospital’ care, and finally dissolve the historic divide between primary and community health services”

GP contact time vs home care contact time



Integrated care systems

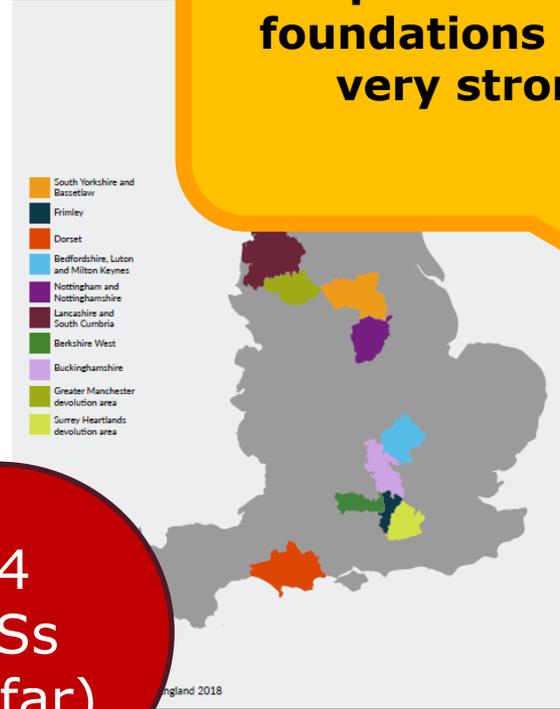
England Sustainability and Transformation Plan footprints

NHS
Transformation Unit



44
STPs

Figure 1 The 10 'first wave'



14
ICSs
(so far)

If ICSs are a core pillar – our foundations aren't very strong.

The role of patients and carers

- A 'fundamental shift' in how the NHS works alongside individuals
- Creating genuine partnerships between professionals and patients
- Increasing support for people to manage their own health
- Expanding existing initiatives
 - Social prescribing
 - Personal health budgets



“People will get more control over their own health and more personalised care when they need it”

Digital technology

Largely confirms existing direction of travel (set out in Wachter, etc)

Underpins some of the plan's most ambitious patient-facing targets

- By 2020/21, patients to access care plan and communications via NHS app
- From 2024 – new right to access digital primary care services
- By 2028/29 – vision for people to be supported via remote monitoring, etc

Digital tech will also facilitate service transformation, eg outpatients

To support all this, commitments for:

- Chief information/clinical information officer on all NHS boards by 2021/22
- All secondary care providers to be fully digitised by 2024

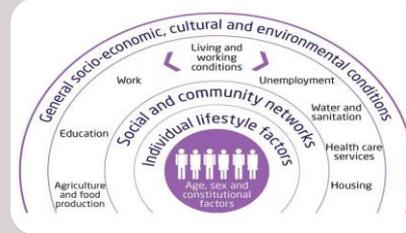
Workforce shortages

- The scale of the challenge is recognised
- The plan includes some steps e.g.
 - more nurse undergraduate placements
 - more accessible routes into nursing
 - broadening the primary care team to include pharmacists, physiotherapists
- But most solutions are left for the workforce implementation plan
- Remains the biggest risk to delivering the plan



“To make this Long Term Plan a reality, the NHS will need more staff, working in rewarding jobs and a more supportive culture”

...and much, much more



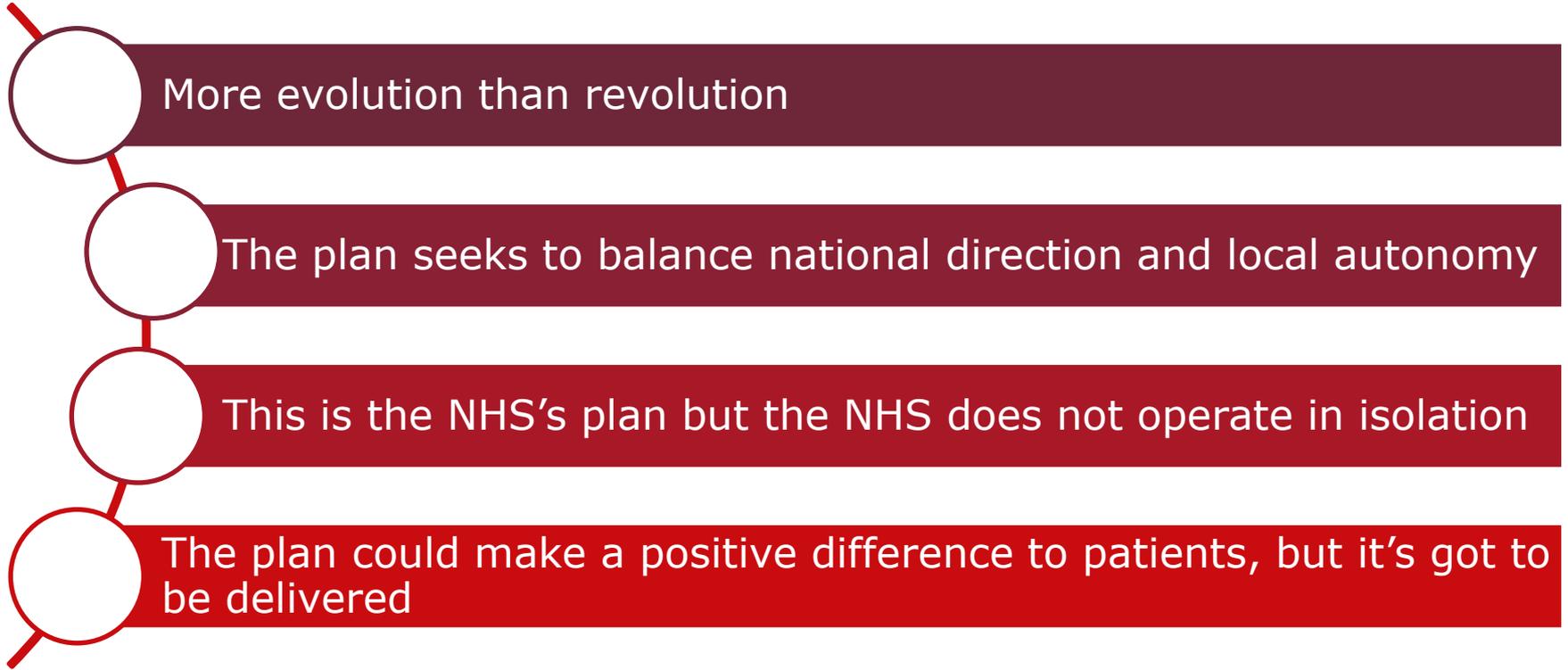
Urgent and
emergency
care

Redesigning
outpatient
services

Prevention
and health
inequalities

Leadership
and culture

Reflecting on the plan overall



Reflecting on the plan and the VCS

- 
- There is less explicit reference to the VCS than in the 5YFV
 - Delivery rests on the success of ICSs, but their engagement with VCS has been limited so far
 - Fundamental question about how commissioners work with the VCS
 - Will the focus on social prescribing divert resources from other important VCS work ?
 - Areas with less developed VCS sector will need support to deliver social prescribing commitment
 - Will marginalised populations miss out with the focus on primary care networks?

Thank you

www.kingsfund.org.uk