

The reality behind the 2019–24 NHS funding settlement

The NHS has received a comparatively generous funding settlement, however, estimates of future pressures far exceed this allocated funding.



Stabilising waiting times
£2bn

Chronic conditions
£4bn

Population growth and ageing
£12bn

Estimated financial pressures



System deficit
£2bn



Drug prices
£3bn

Staff pay
£8bn

Therefore to remain in balance, the NHS will have to continue to make considerable efficiency savings.

To maximise impact the funding should focus on:

IMPROVING
patient outcomes through investment in frontline services

EXPANDING
primary and community services to support prevention

GROWING
and valuing the workforce

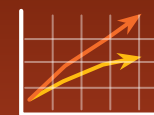
INVESTING
in a transformed and modernised service

For this to work we need a realistic NHS plan developed with the NHS and the public that:

prioritises what the NHS can achieve within the funding available



identifies what we could stop doing to remain **sustainable** for the future and focus funding on what works for patients



sets **realistic** levels of efficiency savings

supports **collaboration**, by removing financial and regulatory barriers to local integration



outlines support for the current and future **workforce**

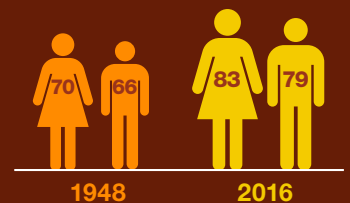
focuses on **prevention** and reducing health inequalities



is coupled with a resourced and robust financial plan for **social care**

Why has the £2bn deficit developed?

Success of the NHS in supporting people to **live longer**, resulting in a growing and **ageing population** with more long-term conditions and therefore increasing treatment costs



Underfunding

AVERAGE INCREASE IN NHS SPENDING PER PERSON
3.3%

0.6%

1949–2017

2009–2017

Despite savings of

£9.21bn
by NHS trusts

+

£5.96bn
by CCGs

over the last three years

For sources please visit www.nhscc.org/nhsfinances2018