



Understanding the NHS in London

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What I want to cover today

- The complexity of the system
- The constituent parts of the NHS
- How the money flows
- The NHS in London
- The vision for London
- Our challenges
- Delivering the future



Patient



Service

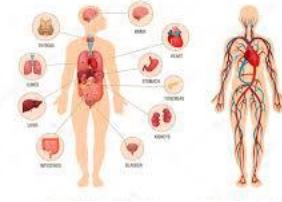


System-wide

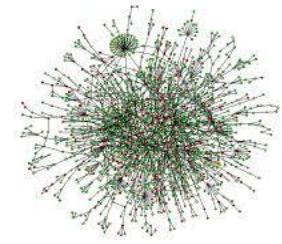
Mechanistic



Organic



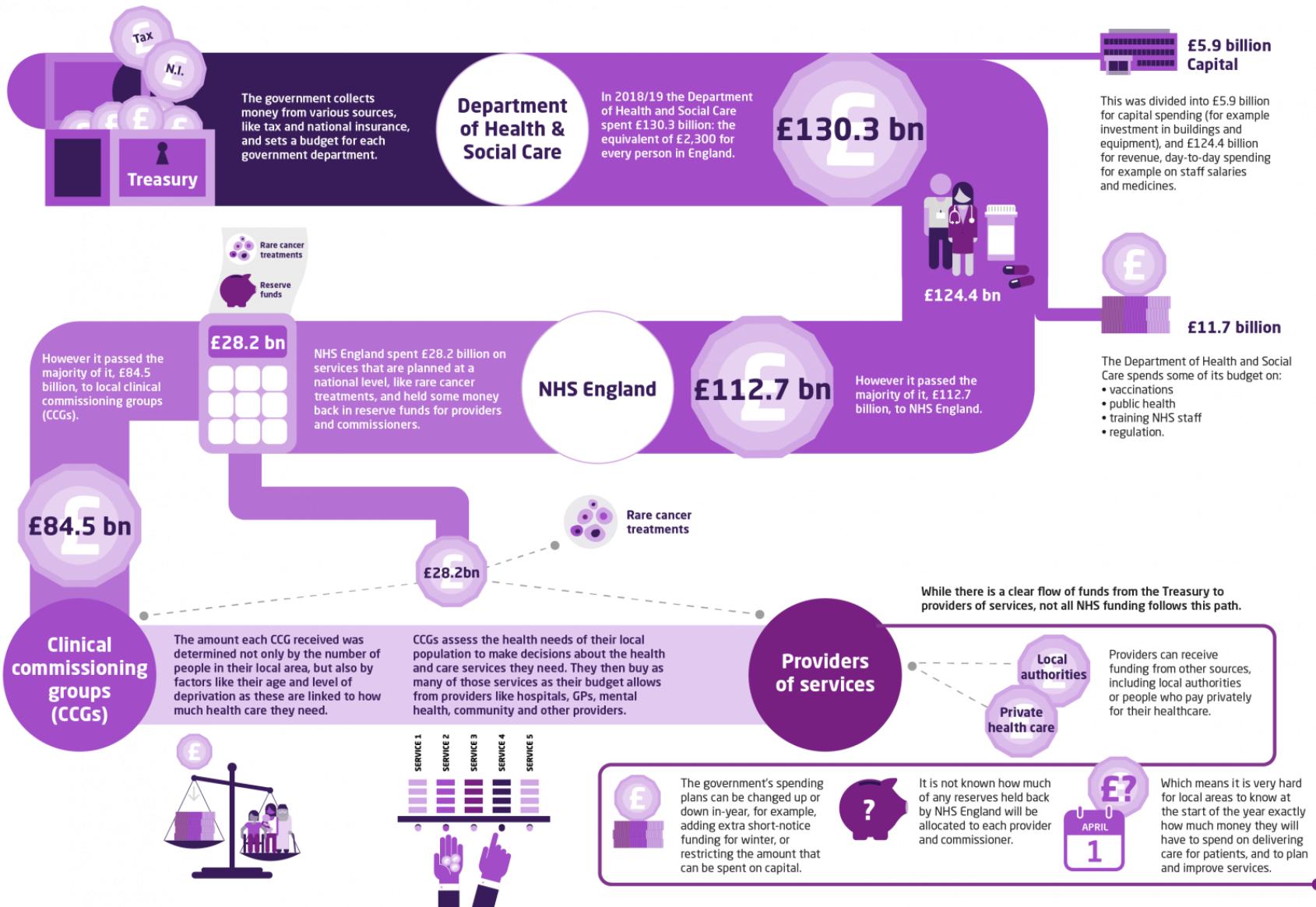
Complex Adapt



Parts of the NHS

- **NHS England** - monitors the performance of the NHS nationally and supports commissioning locally.
- **CCGs** - assess local health needs and commission services needed to meet them.
- NHS acute or foundation **trusts** - running hospital, outpatients and other services commissioned by CCGs.
- **Ambulance trusts** - response to emergency calls, transporting patients and providing out-of-hours care.
- **Mental health trusts** – providing primary and secondary services in and out of hospital
- **Care trusts** - co-ordinate health and social care services for individual users.
- **Primary care services** - GP practices, walk-in centres, NHS 111 24 hour information and triage phone line, dental practices, pharmacies and opticians.

How funding flows in the NHS



So what does this look like in London?

Providers of Care

33 Trusts

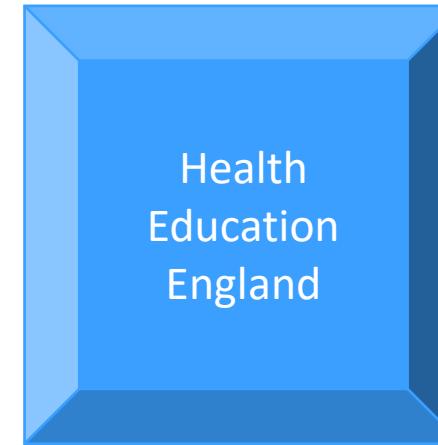
1,500 GP practices

Voluntary and charity sector

33 local authorities

Independent sector

So what does this look like in London? Oversight & commissioning



The London Vision

We have a shared ambition to make London the world's healthiest global city, and the best global city in which to receive health and care services.



We know we need to work together across public services and wider society, both to make the most of opportunities for good health and tackle issues that cause poor health and health inequalities. The London Vision sets out our shared priorities as a partnership and will guide us as we design London-wide and local action together with Londoners.

The Vision represents a major milestone in our partnership. It builds on significant collaborative work over several

years through which we have achieved things like a new social movement for better mental health (Thrive LDN), the first London Estates Strategy, and much more. It is the beginning of a conversation about the next phase of this collaborative work, and an important invitation to you – professionals, partner organisations, the community and voluntary sector and members of the public – to discuss and debate it with us.

London's challenges

Like many big cities, London offers a wealth of opportunities for people to lead healthy and happy lives, but it also presents issues and challenges to health. People are living longer but many are living in poor health, and significant health inequalities persist. No one's health should suffer because of who they are or where they live.

2 million

Londoners experience mental ill health every year

400,000

Children under 18 live in areas that exceed legal limits for air pollution

12

Londoners die each week from suicide

8,000

Smoking remains London's leading cause of premature death, killing 8,000 people per year

200,000

offences of violence including 120 homicides were recorded in London in the 12 months to March 2019



The number of rough sleepers in London has more than doubled in the last 10 years



Despite considerable progress, HIV is twice as common in London as it is in England

Almost 40%

of children in Year 6 are overweight or obese

2x

People with dementia stay in hospital twice as long as other older people



What's the scale of this

Approximately 110,000 births a year

Over 3.5m GP appointments booked in December 2021

Over one million outpatients January 22

13,000 hospital beds

12,500 attendances at A&E every day



Ethnic Inequalities in Healthcare: A Rapid Evidence Review

Dhami Kapadia, Jingwen Zhang,
Sarah Salway, James Nazroo,
Andrew Booth, Nazmy
Villarroel-Williams, Laia
Bécares & Aneez Esmail

February 2022

Evidence of inequalities in;

- Access to healthcare,
- Experiences of health services, and
- Outcomes of healthcare

These inequities exist;

- Structurally,
- Institutionally, and
- Interpersonally

System recommendations

- Enforce Guidance on Ethnic Monitoring data
- Produce better analysis
- Invest in interpreter services
- Build better relationships with ethnic minority VCSE organisations
- Understand better the impact of racism on healthcare

London Health Board - Tackling Structural Inequalities



London Health Board

Report makes 14 recommendations on

- Labour market inequality (e.g. Ensure our workforces reflect London, at all levels)
- Financial hardship and living standards (e.g. Make London a Living Wage City)
- Equity in public services (e.g. Prioritise work to address structural racism)
- Civil society strength (e.g. Support strong relationships between equalities-led civil society, funders, public bodies and private companies)

Looks at

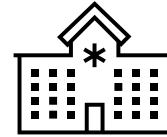
- Black and minoritized Londoners
- Disabled & the Deaf Londoners
- LGBTQ+ Londoners
- Older Londoners
- Women and Girls

Recovering from Covid

Waiting lists



Restoration of services



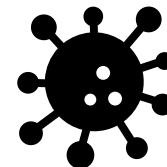
Long covid



Mental well-being



Infection prevention and control



“There's not another room full of people that
is going to sort this out”