

The Funding Challenge facing the NHS – What is Plan B?

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The options to solve the NHS Funding challenge going forwards

Additional real terms growth in funding via taxation

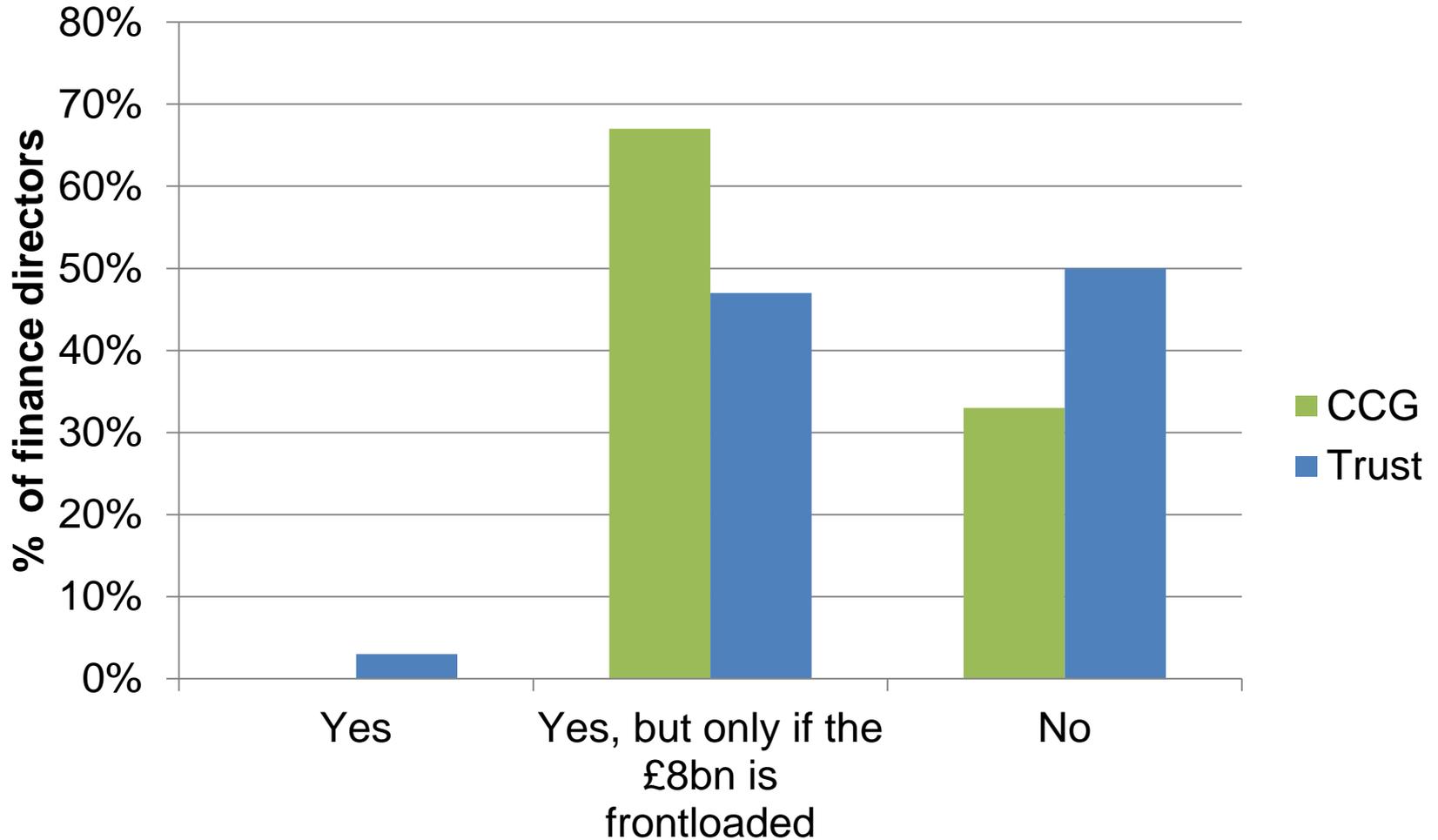
Changes to service delivery models improving quality and efficiency

Reduction in quality thresholds and range of services provided by the NHS

Increased system of co-payments to supplement NHS taxpayer funding



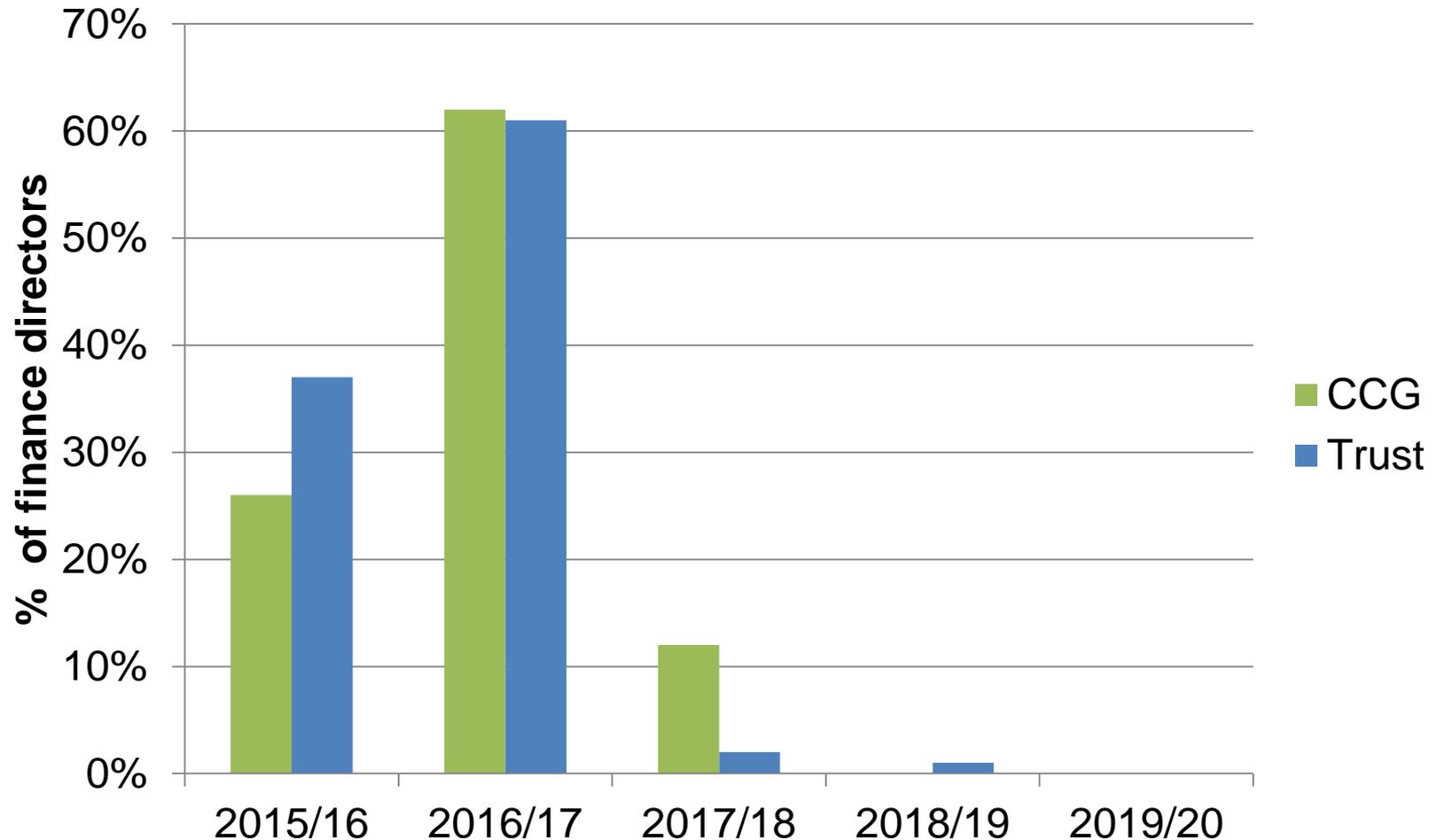
Finance directors said £8bn will be required sooner rather than later to maintain current levels of quality* across their organisations



*Quality is defined as services that are patient-centred, safe, effective, efficient, equitable and timely

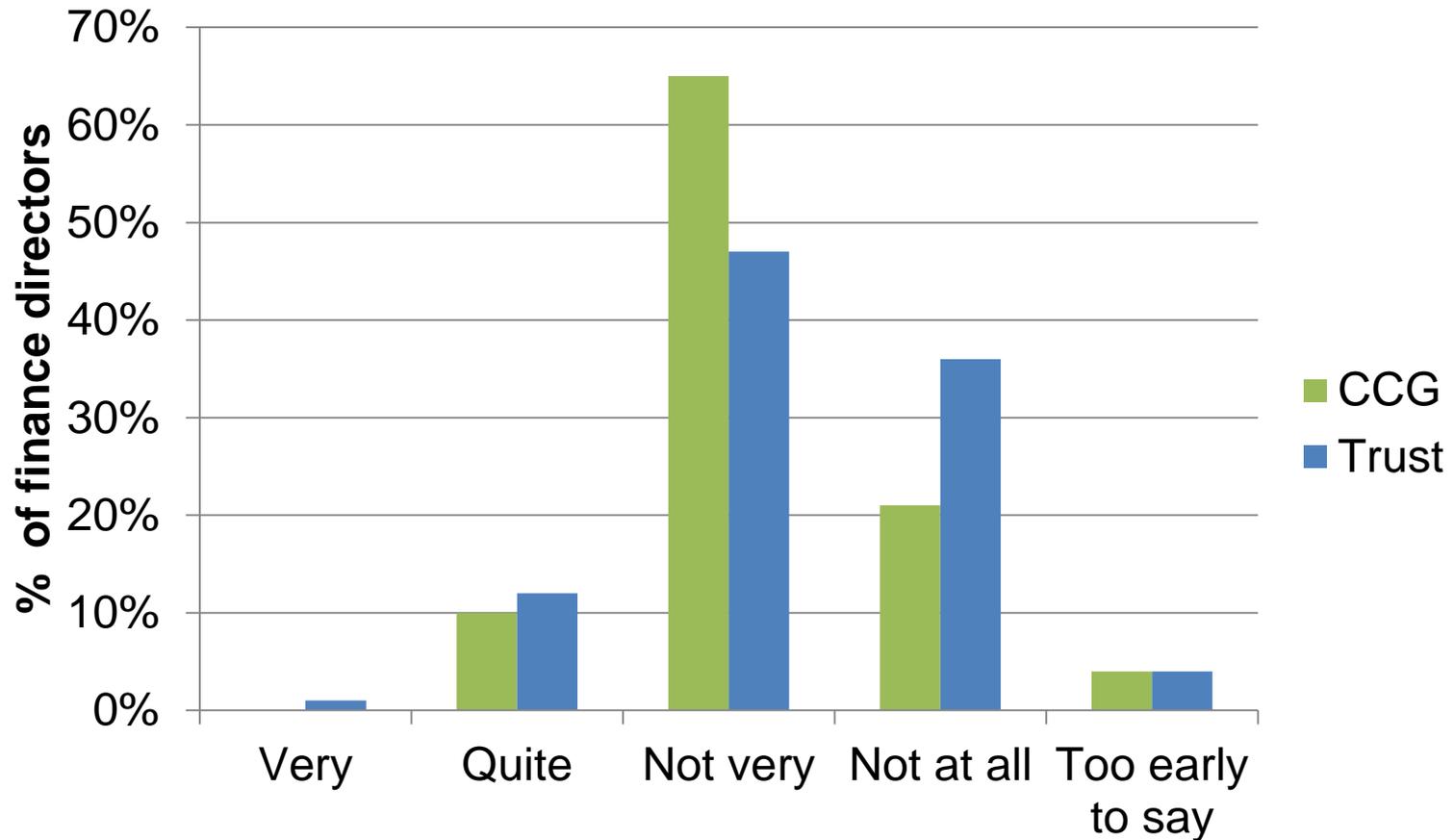


The majority of finance directors are calling for the £8bn additional funding promised by the Government by 2016/17



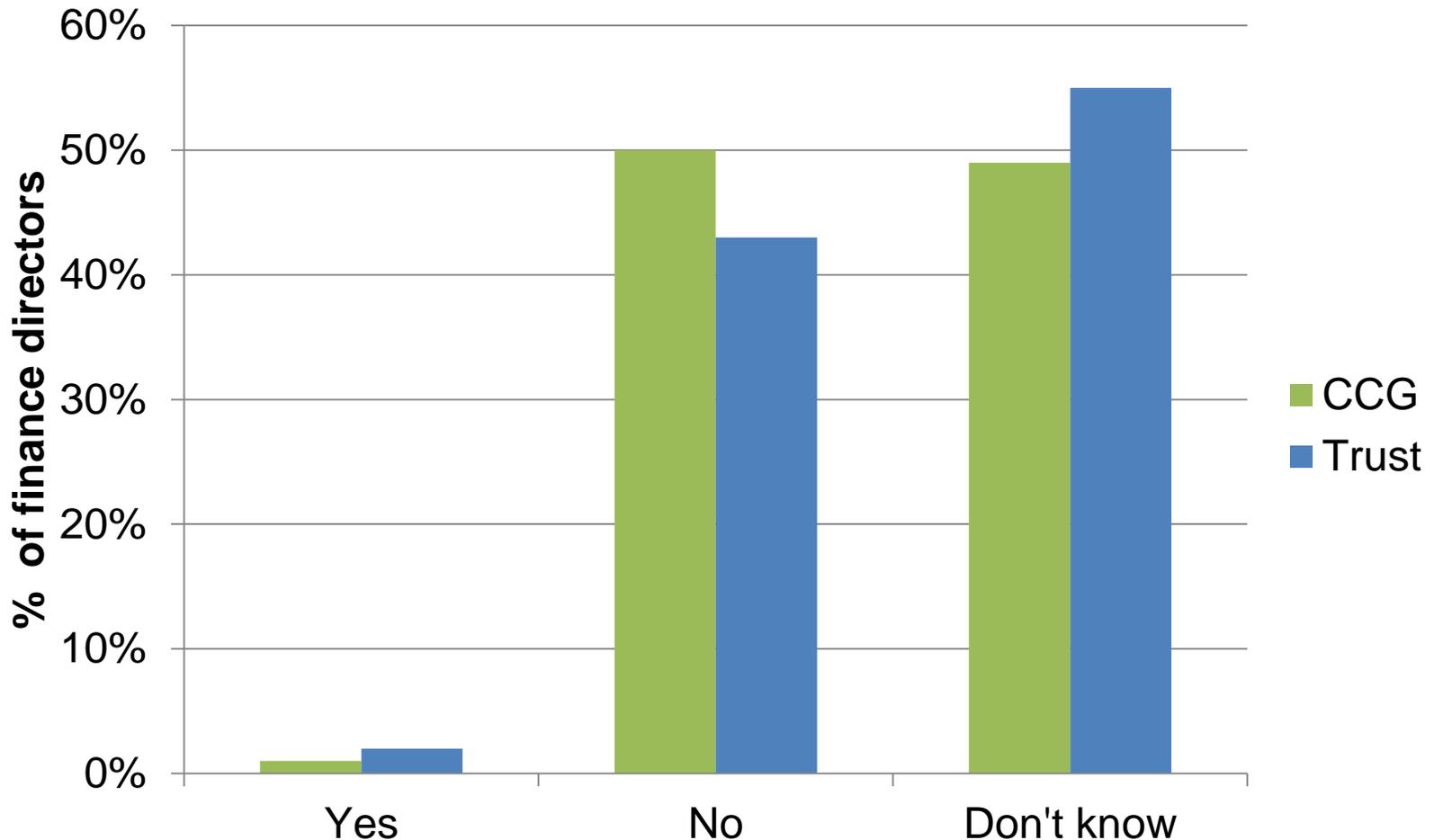


Only a small number of finance directors are confident that productivity gains of 2% to 3% per year could be achieved between now and 2020 to close the £22bn funding gap



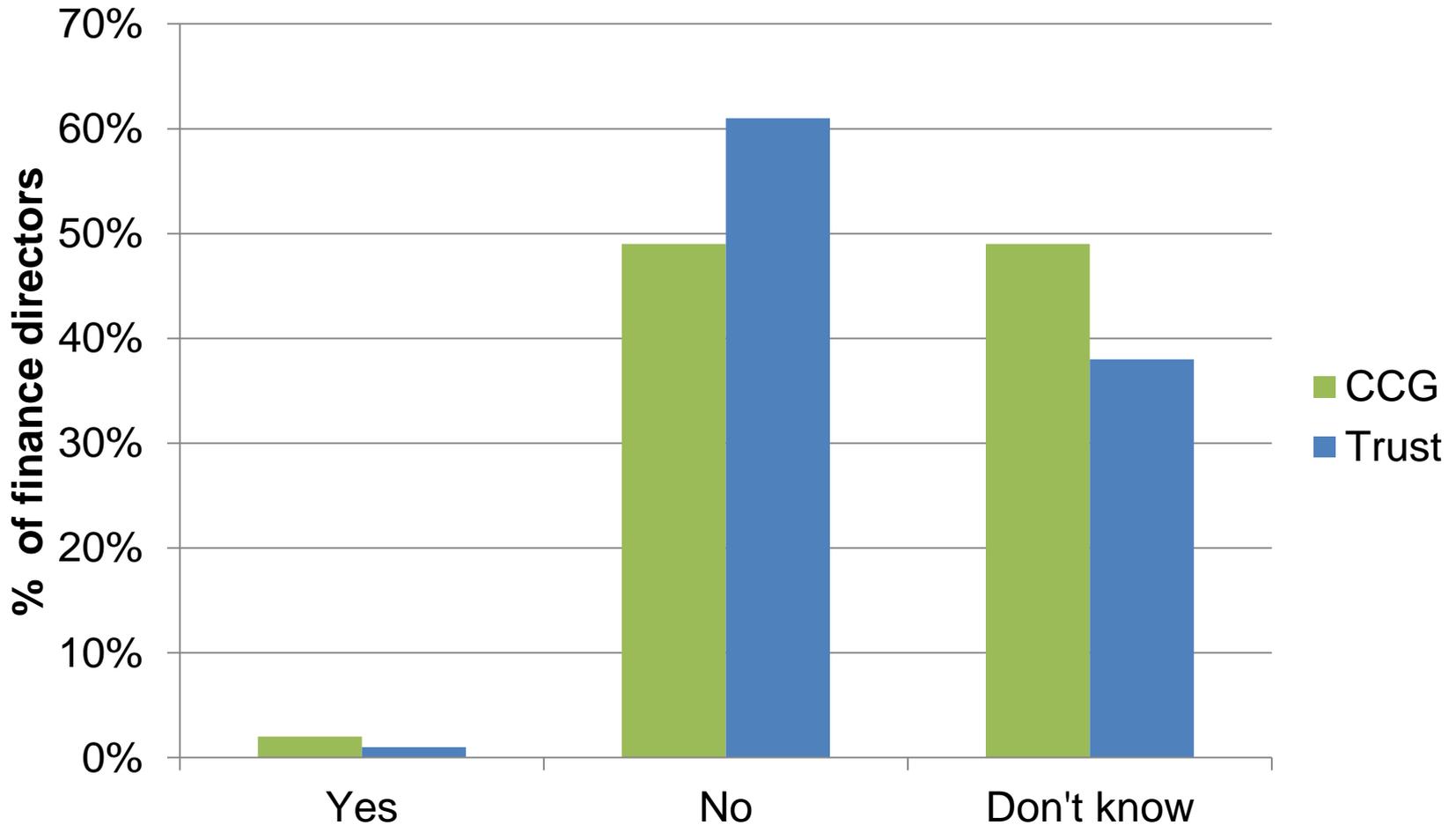


Finance directors are not confident the scale of productivity gains identified in Lord Carter's operational productivity review are achievable





Finance directors were sceptical about whether the new care models outlined within the FYFV would help to deliver the estimated funding gap of £17bn



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We can't afford to carry on providing the full range of services we currently do in the NHS so we need to ration service provision!

- How strongly do you agree with that? What is the appetite for it?
- Is it a realistic option?
- Where do you think it might be possible?
- Can it be a palatable option for patients the public and politicians?
- How might such an approach be best managed?

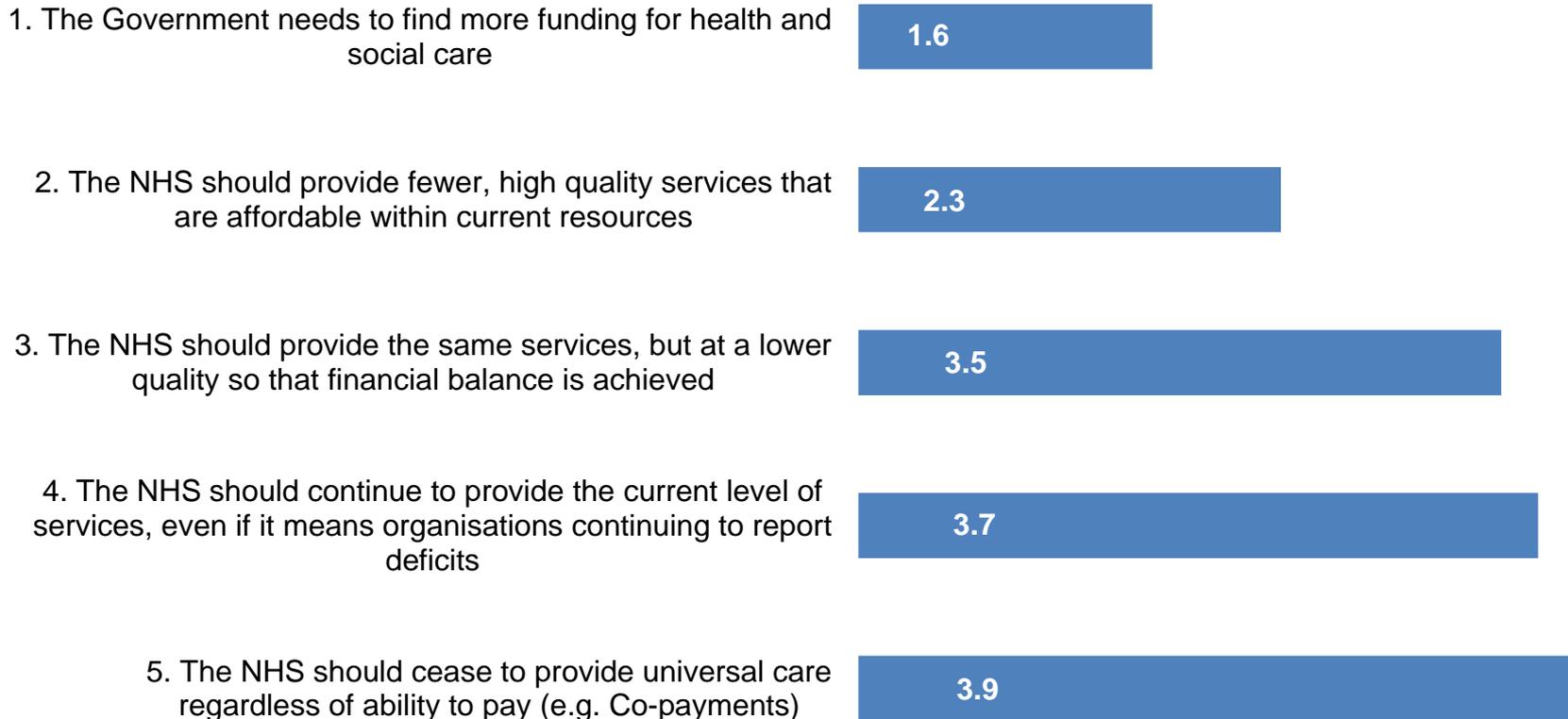
We need to move to a system that is no longer universally tax payer funded and introduce much wider systems of co-payments by service users!

- How strongly do you agree with that? What is the appetite for it?
- Is it a realistic option?
- Where do you think it might be possible?
- Can it be a palatable option for patients the public and politicians?
- How might such an approach be best managed?



Which actions should be used to reduce the deficit if the NHS cannot continue to deliver the current levels of quality within the promised levels of funding?

■ Average ranking (where 1 is the most preferred option, and 5 is the least)



Thank you

Questions?

