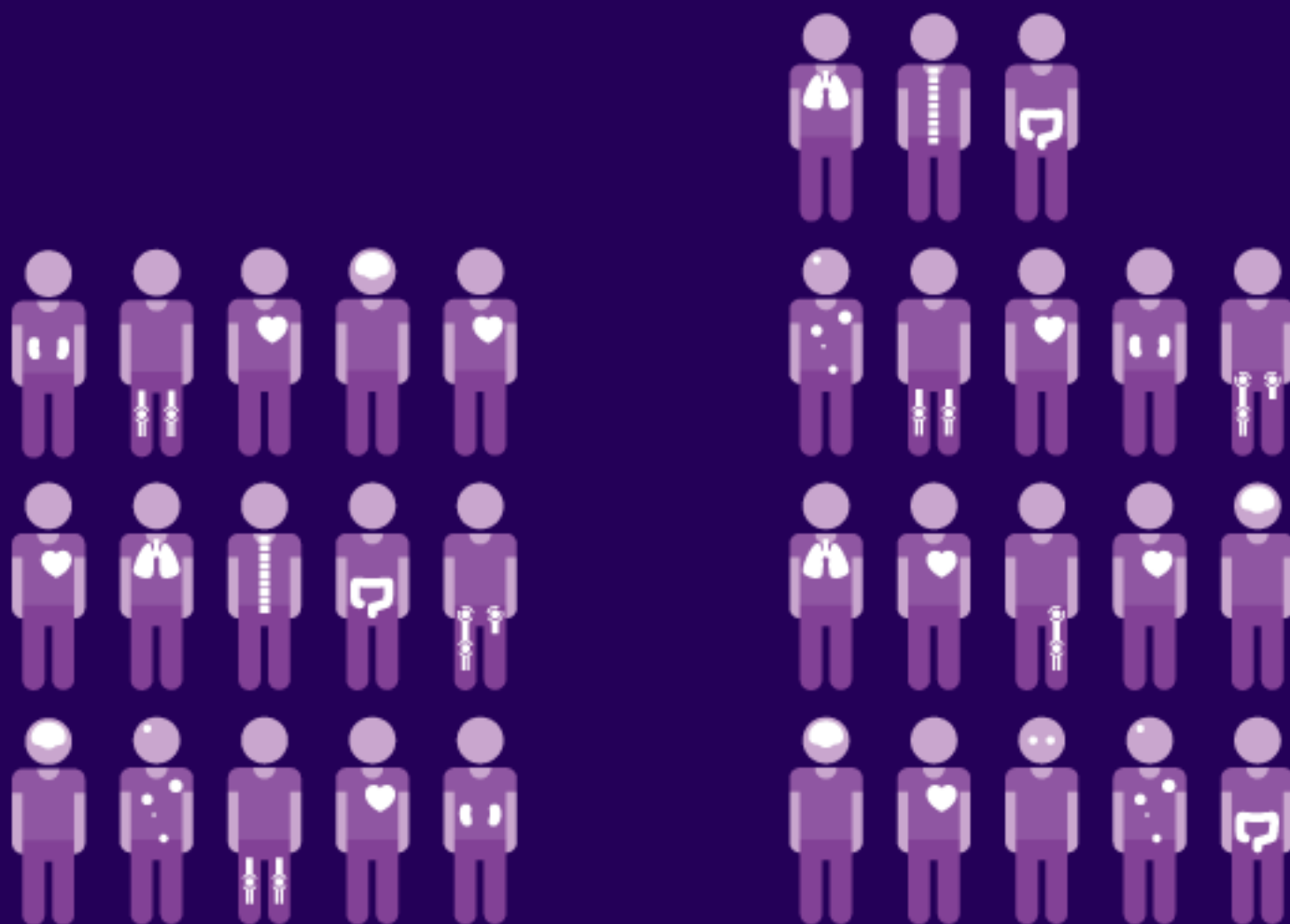


# Re-thinking the location of care

About 15 million people in England have a long-term condition.  
By 2025, the number of people with at least one long-term condition  
will rise to 18 million.



**2012**

15 million people

**2025**

18 million people

People with long-term conditions now account for about 50% of all GP appointments, 64% of all outpatient appointments and over 70% of all inpatient bed days.



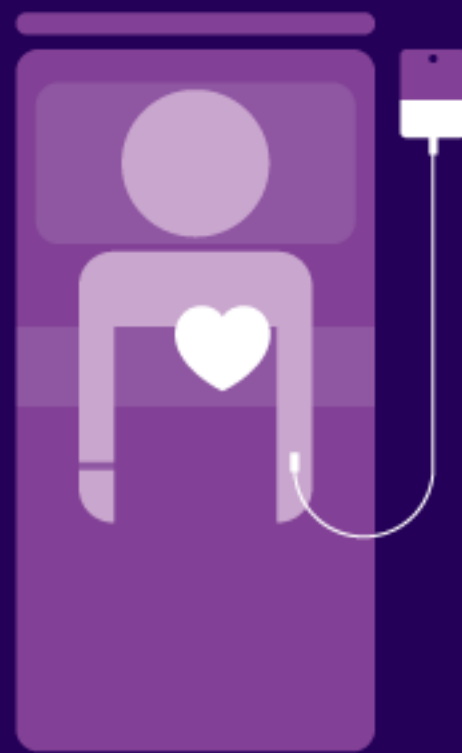
**50%**

GP appointments



**64%**

outpatient appointments



**70+%**

inpatient bed days

The NHS spends **£1.42 billion** each year on emergency admissions to hospital for people with long-term conditions. This figure could be reduced by **8-18%** by investing in better primary and community-based services.

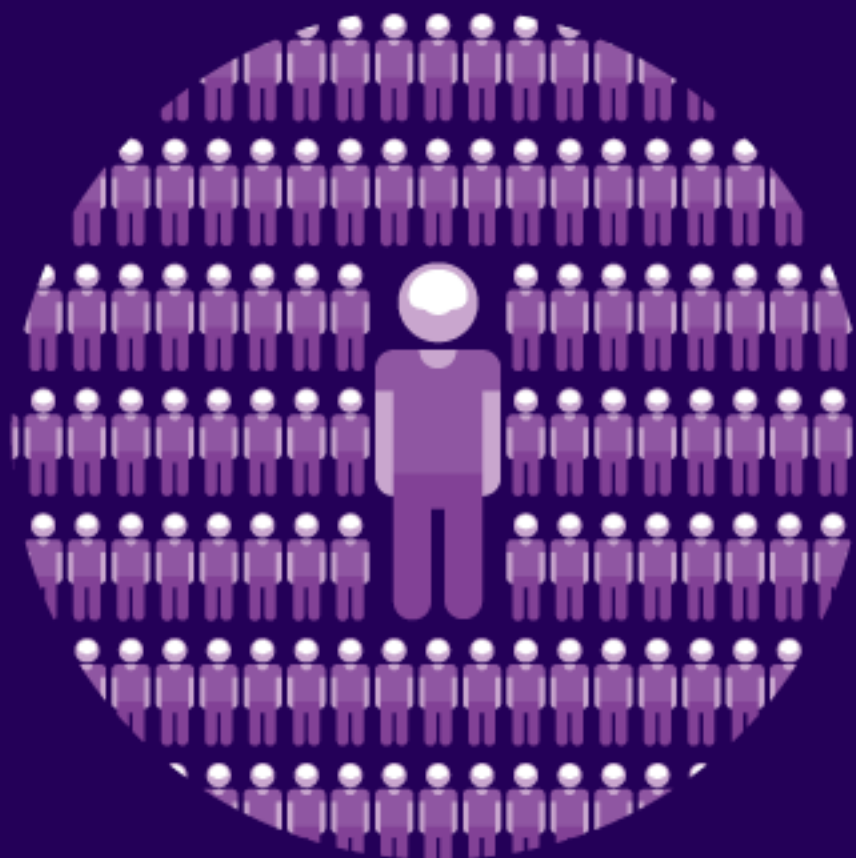


It is estimated that there are more than 570,000 people with dementia in England, and over the next 30 years that is expected to more than double to 1.4 million.



**2012**

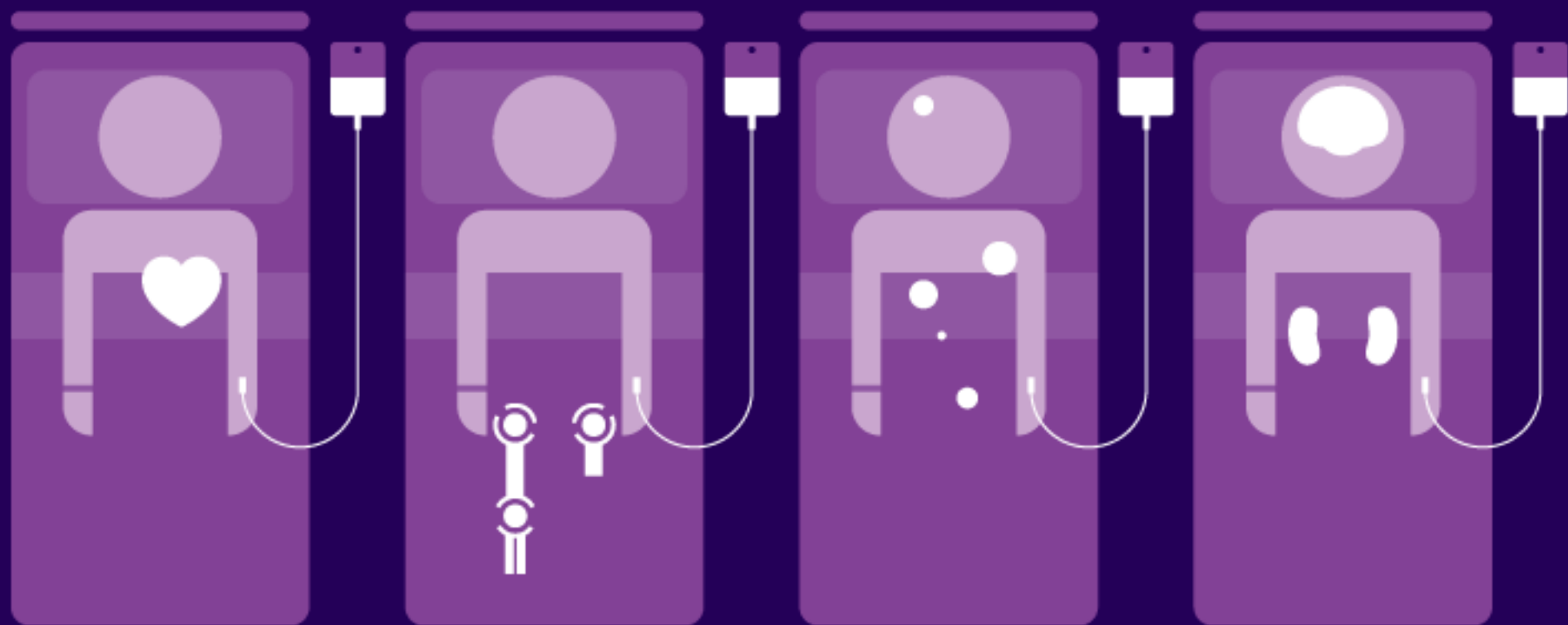
570,000 people with dementia



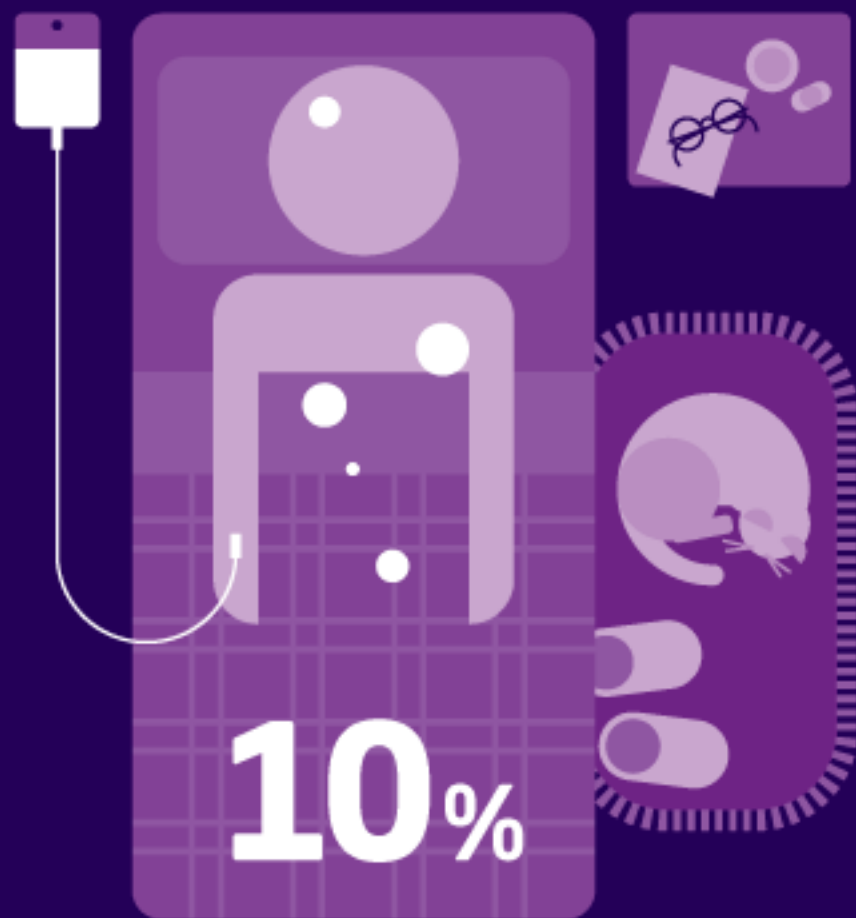
**2042**

1.4 million people with dementia

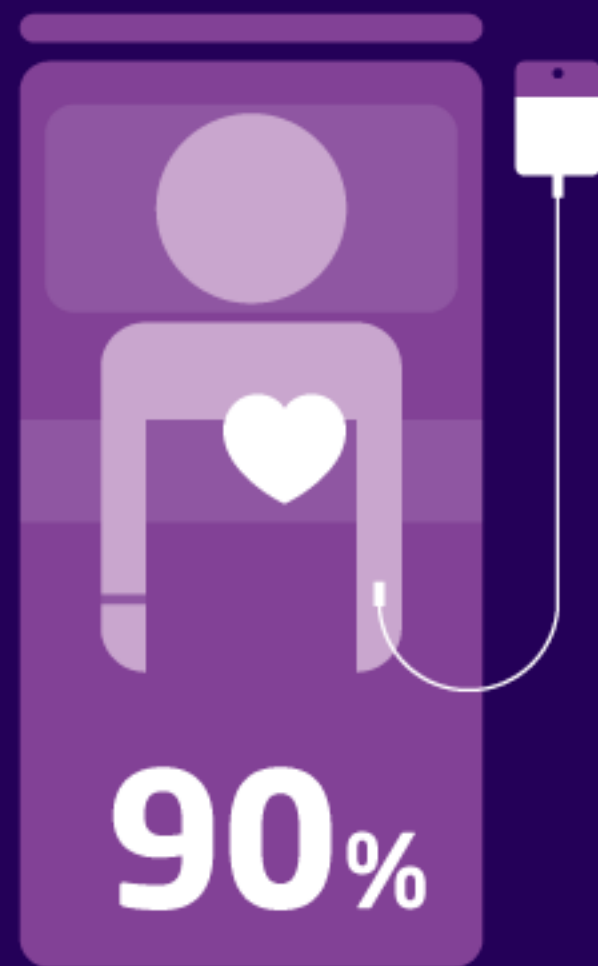
Approximately one in four patients in acute hospitals has dementia, and their needs are not currently well met.



Approximately two-thirds of people would prefer to die at home. If recent trends continue, by 2030 fewer than 1 in 10 people will die at home.



of people in 2030 predicted  
to die at home



of people will not

Concentrating some specialist services within fewer hospitals improves health outcomes for patients. In London, an estimated 400 lives will be saved each year by centralising acute stroke services in eight hospitals.

The infographic features a dark purple background with a repeating pattern of small white icons representing people. A thick, wavy purple line winds across the center. Eight stylized hospital buildings, each labeled 'HOSPITAL' at the top, are scattered around the central text. The central text '400 LIVES SAVED' is rendered in large, bold, white capital letters.

# 400 LIVES SAVED



In the future, the increasing numbers of frail older people and more patients with long-term conditions will mean we need to rethink where and how care is delivered.

