Cost of Health Inequalities

- £5.5 billion*

  *Estimated annual cost to the NHS of failure to address Health Inequalities

  Source: Institute of Health Equity
Life Expectancy

Men with learning disabilities die 13 years sooner than the general population; women 20 years sooner

22% were under 50 when they died

(CIPOLD, 2013)
Mental Health

- Lesbian, gay and bisexual people are at higher risk of
  - depression and anxiety disorders 1.5 times higher
  - alcohol and other substance dependence over 12 months also 1.5 times higher
  - lesbian and bisexual women were particularly at risk of substance dependence
  - lifetime prevalence of suicide attempt was especially high in gay and bisexual men

- (King et al, 2009, BMJ)
Health Inequalities

- Homeless people are over 9 x more likely to commit suicide than general population
  - 42% have attempted suicide

- Source (The salvation Army 2008)
Religion

- Muslims, Sikhs and Caribbean Christians have worst health than white Christians eg: self assessed health, limiting longstanding illness, diabetes and waist/hip ratios

- (Karlsen and Nazroo, 2009)
Gypsy & Travellers communities

• Have lowest life expectancy of any ethnic group in UK
  (Source DH Ministerial working group 2012)

• Continue to experience high infant mortality rates (18% of G&T) women have experienced the death of a child

• High maternal mortality rates; low child immunization levels

• High rates of mental illness, suicides, substance misuse, diabetes, heart disease and premature death
  (Source, Parry et al, DH 2004)

• Life expectancy estimated 12 years less for G&T women and 10 years for men
  (Source: IPSOS Mori East of England 2009)
Sex Working

Sex work carries high risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIS) and blood borne virus’s (BBVs) for the worker

80% of street workers report using heroin and 87% using crack cocaine

Poor mental health outcomes, due to child hood abuse homelessness etc

Source: London Health Observatory, 2013
Life Expectancy of Rough Sleepers

• The average age of death of a rough sleepers is 30 years earlier than average population

• 47 years for men &
• 43 years for women

• Source: (Crisis, 2012)
Life Expectancy

- In the UK men live on average 4 years less than women
- In Haringey, this gender gap is 6.3 years
- In Kingston upon Thames it is 2.8 years

(ONS 2008-10)
Healthcare Services

Department of Health estimates that 15-20% of inequalities in mortality can be directly influenced by health interventions to prevent or reduce risk

(NAO 2011)
People with Learning disabilities are 2.5 times more likely to have a health problem than other people

(Department of Health, 2010)
Trans People

• 6.3% of respondents said they had been refused medical treatment because of their trans background

• a further 13.2% felt their treatment had been adversely affected because of health staff knowing about that background

(Whittle et al, 2007)
Health Inequalities

Street Sex Workers experience Post Traumatic Stress Disorder comparable to abuse victims and combat veterans

Up to 95% are problematic drug users
80% of street sex workers reported difficulties in accessing GP surgeries

(Sources: Inclusion Health Board, 2009; DH 2012 Mathie Report)
Age

• The incidence of breast cancer peaks in the 85+ age group. Surgery rate peaks for patients in their mid-60s & declines sharply from the age of 70.

• (Access for All, Age UK/RCS 2012)
The ONS Opinions Survey 2010 found a third of disabled people experience difficulties related to their impairment in accessing public services, including health services.
Health Inequalities

Between 2004 and 2008, those with 3 or more lifestyle risks (smoking, drinking to excess etc.) reduced significantly in the highest educated and status groups

but there was no difference in the lowest educational group or those in unskilled jobs

(Kings Fund, 2008)
People with Learning Disabilities are **58 times** more likely to die before the age of 50 than the general population

(Source: Hollins et al 1999)
Life Expectancy

- Women in Manchester live an average of 79 years

- It is 90 years in Kensington & Chelsea

- A gap of 11 years
Health Inequalities

Black African Caribbean men are

30 per cent more likely to die from

prostate cancer than white men

(BME Cancer Communities, 2013)
Two-thirds of refugees & asylum seekers suffer from anxiety or depression

(Inclusion Health Board, 2009)
Cost to England’s Economy

• £70 billion*

*Estimated annual cost to England of failure to address Health Inequalities

• Source: Institute of Health Equity
Life Expectancy

• Men’s life expectancy varies by 17 years from the least to most affluent areas of Westminster

• For women, the gap is 10 years
Health Inequalities

Up to 2.5m extra years of life could be enjoyed by those who die prematurely as a result of health inequalities...

...and an additional 2.8m extra years of life free from limiting illness or disability

(Marmot et al 2010)
Smoking rates are higher amongst

1. Bangladeshi men 44% compared with 27 % of the general population  
   (Race for Health, 2013)

2. Lesbian, bisexual and gay people – twice as likely to smoke as heterosexual young people  
   (Hagger-Johnson e al, 2013)

3. Those with lower educational attainment and those living in deprivation  
   (eg: cited in Hunt and Batty 2009)
Life Expectancy

- Men live an average of 74 years in Blackpool

- In Kensington and Chelsea it is an average of 85 years

- A gap of 11 years
Health Inequalities

Homeless people have far worse physical health outcomes:

4 x more likely to have musculoskeletal problems

6 x more likely to have respiratory problems

25 x more likely to have eye complaints

Department of Health, 2012
Homeless People and A&E

Homeless people

• Attend A&E 5 x more than non homeless people

• Are admitted 3.2 x as often

• And stay 3 x as long

• Because they are 3 x as sick

Life Expectancy

It is estimated that people with schizophrenia can expect to live 10 years less than those without schizophrenia

(Newman and Bland, 1991)
Mental Health

- People with serious mental illness have rates of cardiovascular disease rates 2–3 times higher than the general population

  - (Brown et al., 2000, Osby et al., 2000)
Suicide rates are higher for men

• There were 4,231 suicides among men in 2010 (17.0 per 100,000 population)

• In women there were 1,377 suicides in 2010 (5.3 per 100,000 population)

And highest in those aged 45–74

(ONS, 2010)
Health Inequalities

Gypsy & Travellers communities:

- poor birth outcomes and maternal health
- low child immunisation rates and elevated rates of measles, whooping cough and other infections

(Source: London Health Observatory, 2013)
Life Expectancy

• 2006 - 2010 average life expectancy rose

• But so did the “gap” in life expectancy between poor and rich – by 1.4 years for men and 1.9 years for women
Health Inequalities: GP registration

Street homeless people are 40 times less likely to register with a GP

54% of migrants turned away from GP practices

80% of street workers reported difficulties in accessing GP surgeries

Source (Inclusion Health Board, 2009 and DH report 2012)
67 years male life expectancy in Church St, Westminster compared with

83 years in Belgravia, one mile away.

(Race for Health, 2013)
Health Inequalities

• Gay and bisexual men are **over four times** more likely than heterosexual men to attempt suicide

• LGB young people are **four times** more likely to self-harm and are three times more likely to suffer from depression than their heterosexual counterparts

  • (Sheffield in the Pink 2009)
Life Expectancy

• Both men and women who identify as Black are more likely to be an inpatient of mental health services

• They are also more likely to be subject to the Mental Health Act

• (Count Me In 2005-10)