The role of data and digital in reducing healthcare inequalities





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The role of data & digital in reducing health inequalities.

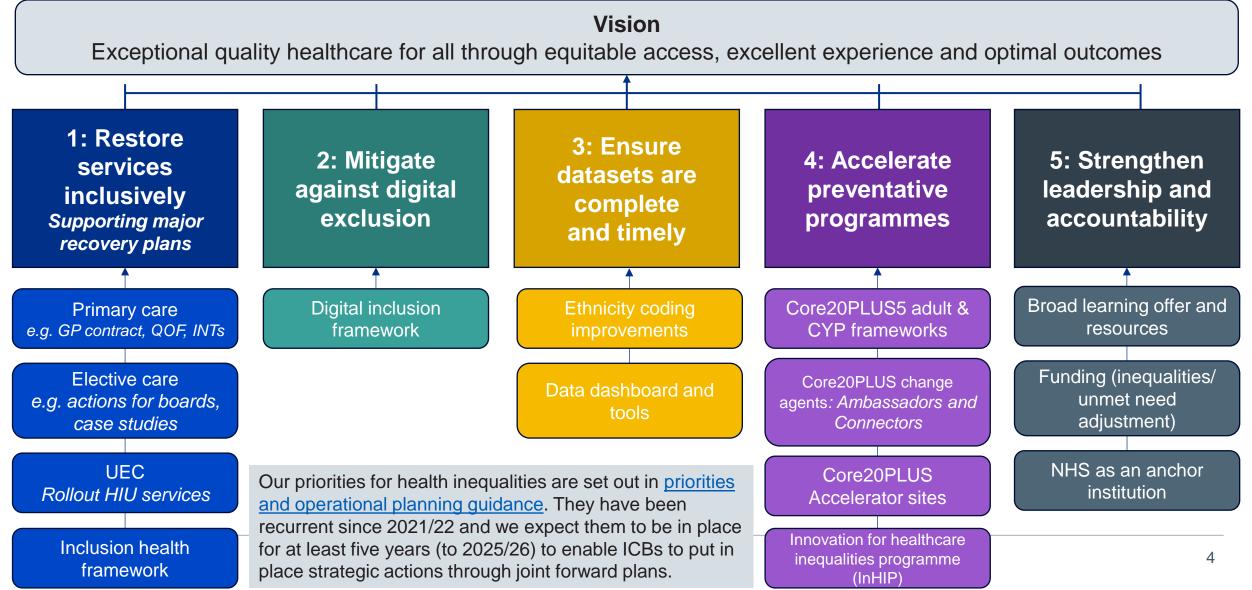


Our vision to is achieve exceptional quality healthcare for all through equitable access, excellent experience and optimal outcomes

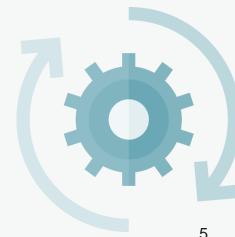
To do this, we need to make several cultural shifts among NHS leaders.

Shift from	Move to	
Health inequalities on the 'too difficult' pile; believing change is someone else's responsibility	Focusing on the things we can do within our spheres of influence Identifying practical steps we can all take in our work	
Tick box, late-stage consideration of inequalities issues	Ongoing, proactive consideration of inequalities throughout programmes of work, particularly when faced with choices or decisions	
Only describing the problem	Creating solutions through innovation and quality improvement	
General statements of ambition	Explicit strategies, action plans and deliverables; demonstrable impact	

To support our vision, we have set five strategic priorities with associated support and initiatives



Context and case for change



Lord Darzi Independent Investigation of the NHS

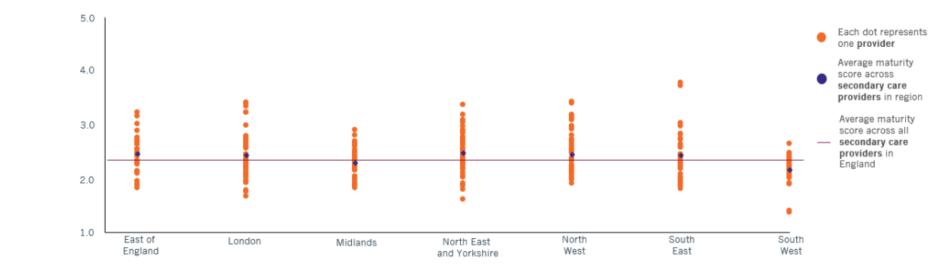
"Tilt towards technology:

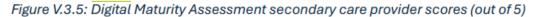
Digital maturity is

much of the NHS.

still low across

There must be a major tilt towards technology to unlock productivity. In particular, the hundreds of thousands of NHS staff working outside hospitals urgently need the benefits of digital systems. There is enormous potential in AI to transform care and for life sciences breakthroughs to create new treatments."





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Research regarding the case for change



What we do

Funding and partnerships News and comment Publications

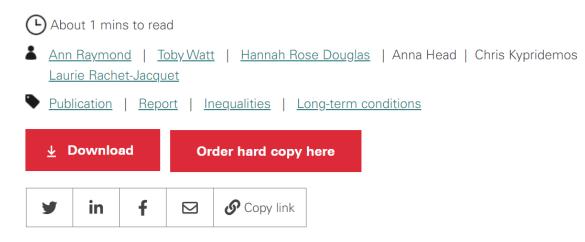
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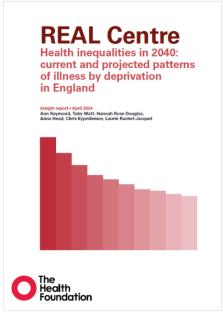
Publications Home >

Health inequalities in 2040

Current and projected patterns of illness by deprivation in England

April 2024



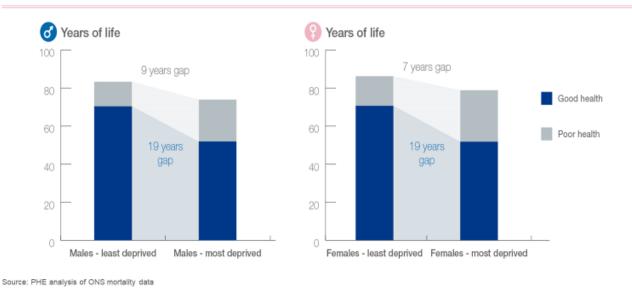


The people cost of healthcare inequalities... ...the pandemic has exacerbated inequalities

Disproportionate deaths from COVID-19 between those living in the most deprived areas and those living in the least deprived areas.

> People in more deprived areas spend more of their shorter lives in ill health than those in the least deprived areas.

In 2015-17 the gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas in England was 9 years for males and 7 years for females. The gap for years spent in good health was 19 years for males and females. The inequality gap in life expectancy has increased significantly since 2011-13 for both sexes.



Health Profile for England 2019

For women in the most deprived areas of England, life expectancy fell between 2010 and 2019

In the areas of England with the lowest healthy life expectancy, **more than a third of 25 to 64 year olds are economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability**

Recurrent **hospital admissions** (for acute exacerbations of chronic respiratory disease) are more prevalent in more deprived neighbourhoods.

Social isolation and loneliness are associated with a 30% increased risk of heart disease and stroke

👑 Public Health England

Economic disadvantage is strongly associated with the prevalence of smoking, obesity, diabetes, hypertension

Living in **poverty** in early childhood can have **damaging consequences for long-term health**

A business case for tackling healthcare inequalities

Increased NHS treatment costs

- > £5 billion

Losses from illness associated with health inequalities

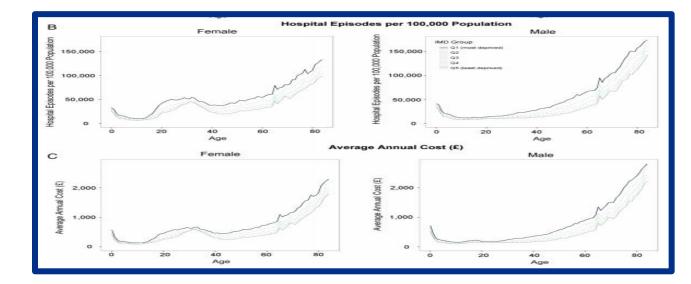
Productivity losses

- £31 billion - £33 billion

Reduced tax revenue and higher welfare payments

- £20-£32 billion

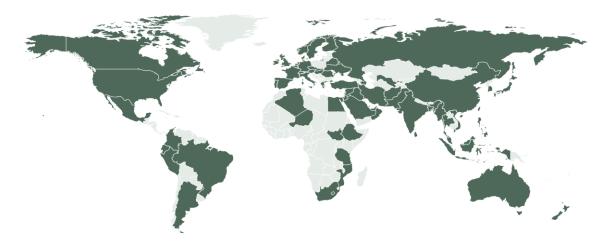
People from the most deprived areas have a lower life expectancy compared to those in more affluent areas, yet the per capita cost of healthcare due to emergency admissions, LTCs, prolonged LOS & spend on healthcare is higher for those from more deprived areas



Fair Society, Healthy Lives The Marmot Review of Health inequalities in England post 2010 - PowerPoint PPT Presentation https://www.slideserve.com/daniel_millan/fair-society

Gaps in Global Health Data

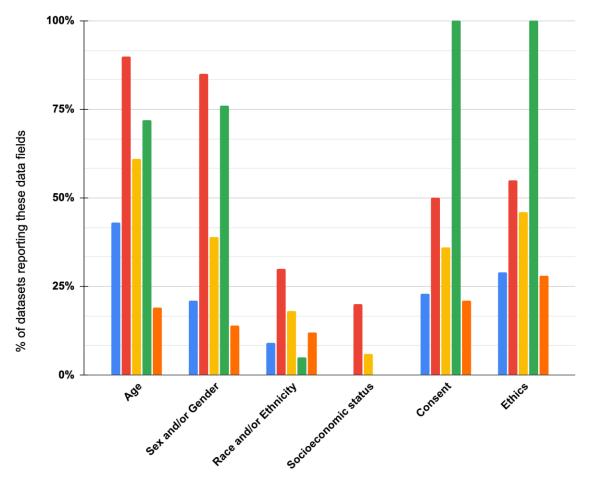




Countries / territories consistently not represented in healthcare datasets

Alderman JE, Laws E, Palmer J et al. Machine Learning for Healthcare, 2024. Adapted from: Khan et al (The Lancet Digital Health, 2021), Wen et al (The Lancet Digital Health, 2022), Alderman et al (The Lancet Digital Health, in press), Laws et al (submitted for peer review), and Laws et al (unpublished).

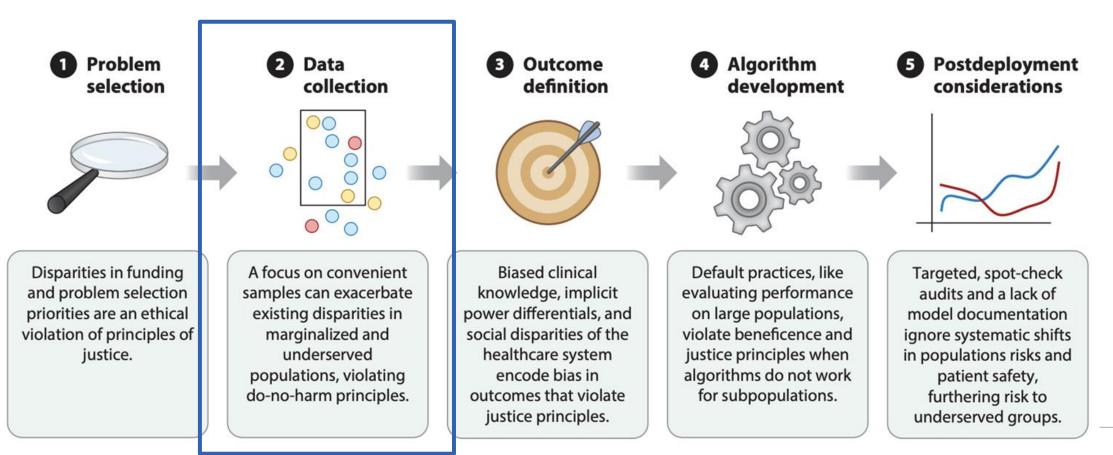
With thanks to Dr Elinor Laws, Dr Xiao Liu, Professor Alastair Denniston, Dr Joe Alderman, Dr Jo Palmer and Jaspreet Gill from **Standing Together** for their work on the Al Health Data Landscape. Covid 19 (%) n=119
 Heart Failure (%) n=20
 Mammography (%) n=28
 Skin Cancer (%) n=21
 Ophthalmology (%) n=94



Algorithmic bias can arise from any step of the Al lifecycle STANDING

STANDING Together Annual Review of Biomedical Data Science Ethical Machine Learning in Healthcare

Irene Y. Chen,¹ Emma Pierson,² Sherri Rose,³ Shalmali Joshi,⁴ Kadija Ferryman,⁵ and Marzyeh Ghassemi^{1,6}



With Thanks to...



Dr Xiao Liu

University Hospitals **Birmingham NHS** Foundation Trust & University of Birmingham, UK



Alastair Denniston University Hospitals **Birmingham NHS** Foundation Trust & University of Birmingham, UK

Dr Joe Alderman

University Hospitals **Birmingham NHS** Foundation Trust & University of Birmingham, UK



Dr Jo Palmer University Hospitals **Birmingham NHS** Foundation Trust, UK

NIHR National Institute for Health Research

Dr Elinor Laws University Hospitals **Birmingham NHS** Foundation Trust, UK



University Hospitals **Birmingham NHS** Foundation Trust. UK

Jaspret Gill



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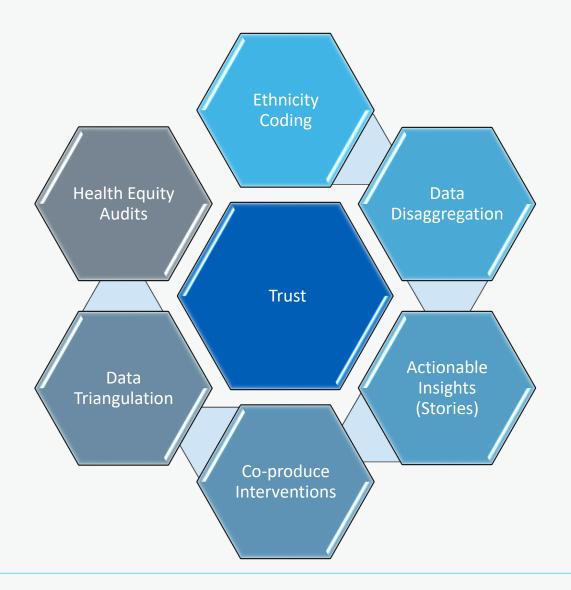
NHS **University Hospitals Birmingham** NHS FO

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Medicines & Healthcare products Regulatory Agency



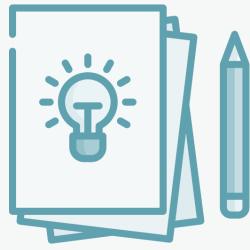
Narrowing Healthcare Inequalities - Data



Narrowing Healthcare Inequalities - Innovation



Creating change



The Core20PLUS5 approach

<u>Core20PLUS5</u> adults: We introduced the <u>Core20PLUS5</u> as a framework to support systems to focus on clinical priorities where the NHS can address the social gradient in the most common cause of death, and stark inequalities faced by other groups. Core20PLUS5 <u>children and</u> <u>young people</u>: Similarly focuses on inequalities in disease areas where the NHS can make a specific contribution that will complement the work of wider partners

Core20PLUS5 ecosystem The Core20PLUS5 approach

is supported by people – both professionals and those with lived experience – appointed to help to encourage change







Purpose of the digital inclusion framework

The <u>framework</u> is designed to help NHS staff enable and encourage **greater access to and improved experience** of healthcare, and increased adoption of digital approaches where appropriate.

Recognising that:



Digital inclusion is a whole-of-society issue, requiring collaboration at different levels and across sectors



It is essential that the NHS maintains non-digital healthcare and access routes to complement digital offerings



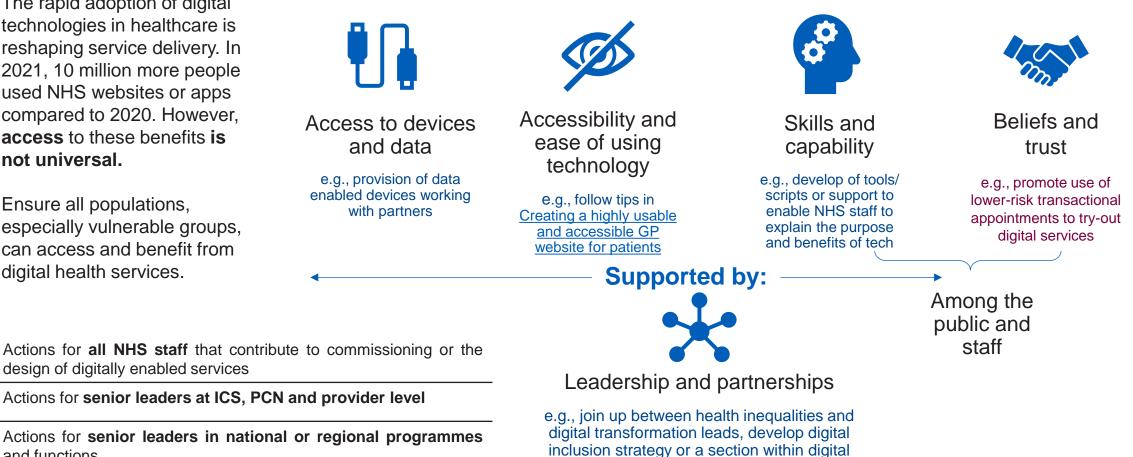
User-centred or human centred design is essential for development of great, inclusive digital approaches

Five domains for action

The rapid adoption of digital technologies in healthcare is reshaping service delivery. In 2021, 10 million more people used NHS websites or apps compared to 2020. However, access to these benefits is not universal.

Ensure all populations, especially vulnerable groups, can access and benefit from digital health services.

and functions



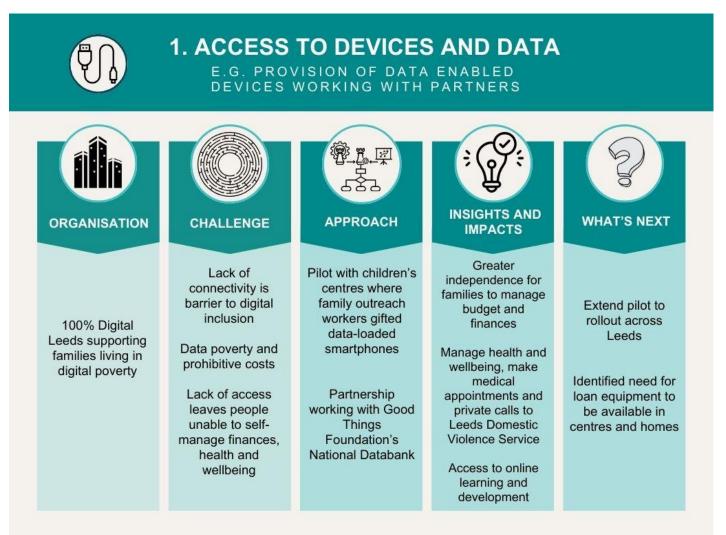
strategies

Story bank for NHS action on digital inclusion framework

The framework identifies five domains where action is needed:

- 1. access to devices and data
- 2. accessibility and ease of using technology
- 3. skills and capability
- 4. beliefs and trust
- 5. leadership and partnerships

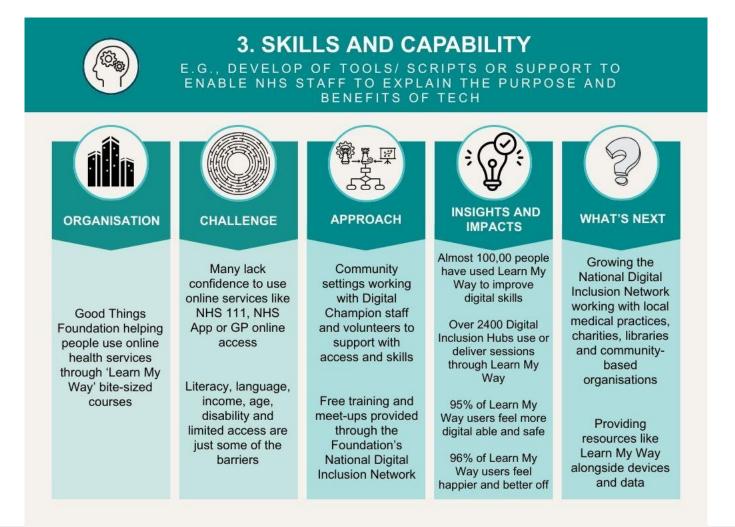
1. Access to devices and data



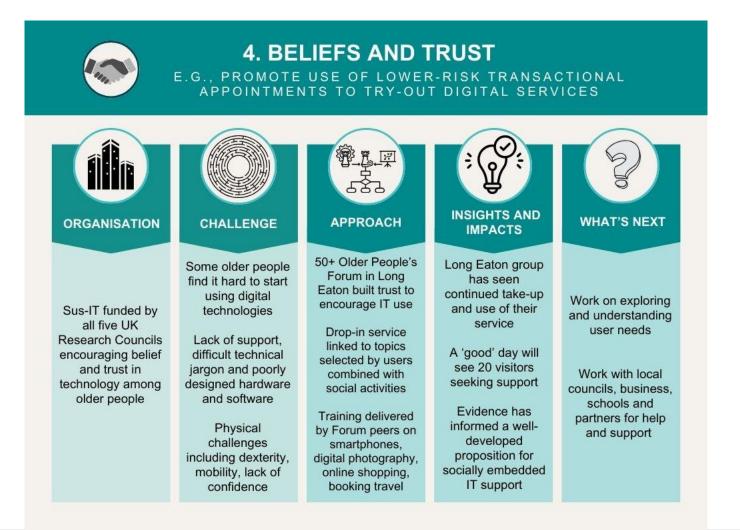
2. Accessibility and ease of using technology



3. Skills and capability



4. Beliefs and trust



5. Leadership and partnerships



5. LEADERSHIP AND PARTNERSHIPS

E.G. JOIN UP BETWEEN HEALTH INEQUALITIES AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION LEADS, DEVELOP DIGITAL INCLUSION STRATEGY OR A SECTION WITHIN DIGITAL STRATEGIES

ORGANISATION	CHALLENGE	APPROACH	INSIGHTS AND IMPACTS	WHAT'S NEXT
Cheshire and Merseyside ICB using a heatmapping tool to identify digitally excluded hotspots across Cheshire and Merseyside	Provide 150 personal computers to residents, on a fair share basis, to support digital access Identifying those living in digital poverty and where they live	Working group across different systems shared data and intelligence with Thrive by Design partner to co- produce virtual, interactive, digital exclusion heatmapping tool	Heatmap tool developed in six months in 2022 and supports projects and further research into barriers to digital inclusion Cheshire and Merseyside since collaborated with VOLA to research and map community digital inclusion activities by layering this data on existing information to help target resources	Deliver a campaign to improve digital adoption including use of the NHS app Use the heatmapping tool to build trust and confidence amongst digitally excluded groups



Thank You

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england.nhs.uk