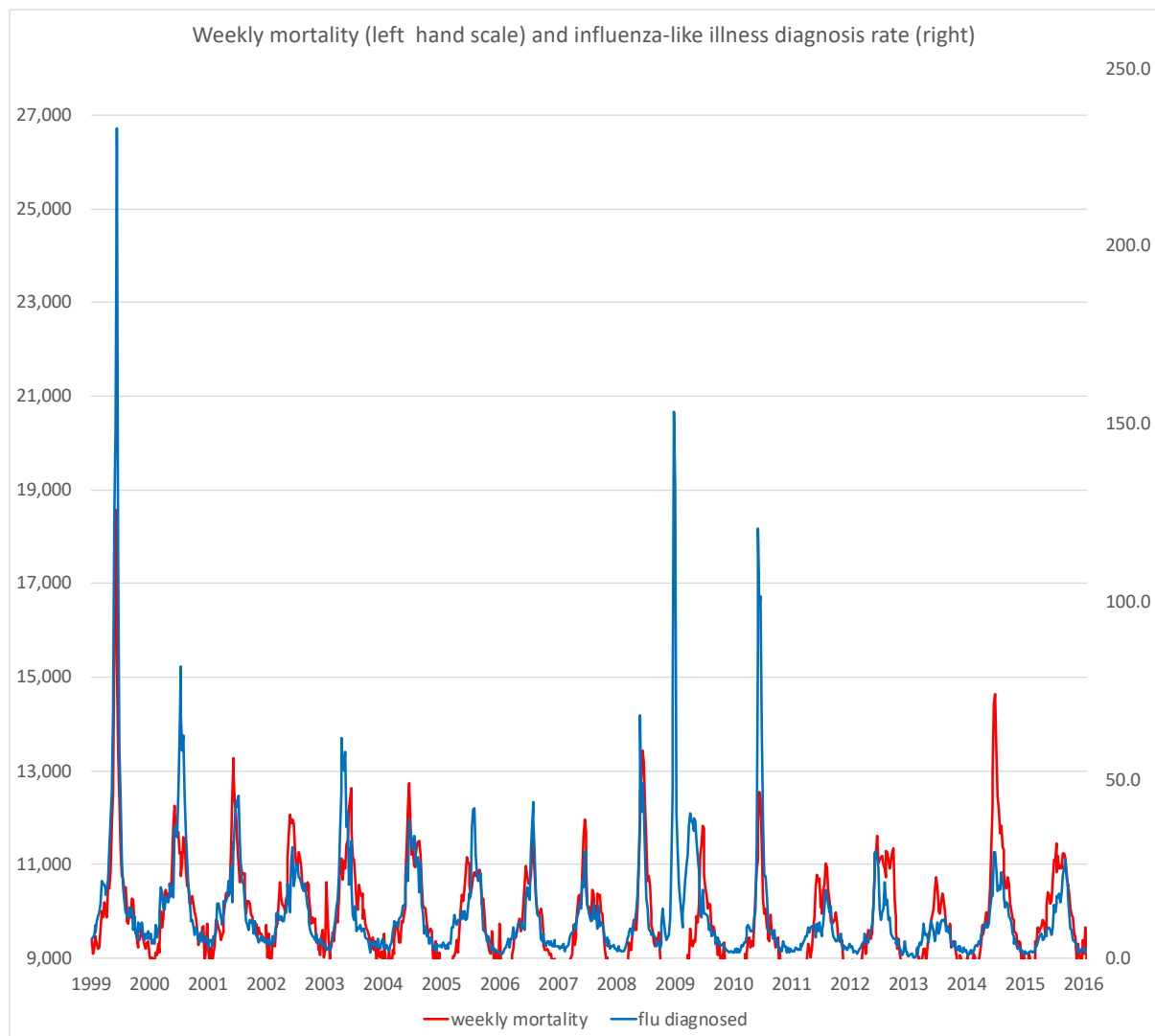


Austerity, not influenza, caused the UK's health to deteriorate. Let's not make the same mistake again

Lucinda Hiam , Danny Dorling, Martin McKee

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, England and Wales had seen stalling life expectancy, rising infant mortality rates, increasing mid-aged mortality (including so-called 'deaths of despair'), and tightening restrictions on access to healthcare.¹ Spikes in age-standardised mortality rates (ASMR) have been, by many, attributed to influenza, though the evidence does not support this.



As we enter winter 2020 with a health and social care service that has endured a decade of insufficient funding, a population whose health has been worsened by austerity, and now a

pandemic, let's not once again suggest that influenza was the cause of excess mortality and cancelled elective surgeries in previous winters.² Figure 1 is taken from data in the Office for National Statistics (ONS) excess winter mortality data for England and Wales 2015-2016.³ This shows weekly deaths from all causes, alongside influenza-like illness (ILI, from Public Health Wales and Royal College of General Practitioners) consultations per 100,000 population in England and Wales from 1993 to 2016. Since 2011, ILI has not exceeded weekly mortality peaks. Notably, in 2015-16 when the biggest year-on-year increase in deaths for almost 50 years was seen,⁴ ILI rates were not unusually high.

It is often said that it cannot be proven that austerity has results in higher mortality than expected. We disagree. However, what matters now is going into winter 2020, after an incredibly challenging year for the four nations of the UK not only in terms of the pandemic, but unemployment, housing precarity, hunger, poverty and the huge impact on mental health, we accept the role it has played in the deteriorating health of the nation, and do not repeat the mistakes of the past in blaming 'influenza'..

References

1. Hiam L, Dorling D, McKee M. Things Fall Apart: the British Health Crisis 2010-2020. *Br Med Bull* 2020;133(1):4-15. doi: 10.1093/bmb/ldz041 [published Online First: 2020/03/29]
2. Academy of Medical Sciences. Preparing for a challenging winter 2020/21 2020 [updated 14 July 2020; cited 2020 7 September]. Available from: <https://acmedsci.ac.uk/file-download/51353957> accessed 7 September 2020.
3. Office for National Statistics. Excess winter mortality in England and Wales 2019 [updated 27 November 2019; cited 2020 7 September]. Available from: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/datasets/excesswintermortalityinenglandandwalesreferencetables> accessed 14 August 2020 2020.
4. Office for National Statistics. Spike in number of deaths in 2015 driven by increased mortality in over 75s ONS2016 [updated 7 April 2016; cited 2016 7 May]. Available from: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/news/news/spikeinnumberofdeathsin2015drivenbyincreasedmortalityinover75s> accessed 7 May 2016.