



COLLABORATIVE CENTRE

- ETHNIC INEQUALITIES
- SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS
- MULTIPLE DISADVANTAGE

ETHNIC INEQUALITIES IN UK MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEMS

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**SYNERGI COLLABORATIVE CENTRE BRIEFING:
NOVEMBER 2017**

FINDINGS

(from our meta-analyses)

Ethnic Inequalities in Incidence Rates

Compared to the White reference population, a diagnosis of schizophrenia is:

- 5.84 times more likely in Black African people (six studies);
- 5.41 times more likely in 'Other Black' people (one study);
- 3.20 times more likely in Mixed White and Black Caribbean people (one study);
- 1.74 times more likely in Asian people broadly defined (six studies);
- 1.68 times more likely in Indian people (six studies);
- 1.65 times more likely in Pakistani people (five studies);
- 2.10 times more likely in Bangladeshi people (one study);
- 3.22 times more likely in Polish people (one study);
- 2.39 times more likely in Irish people (five studies);
- 2.06 times more likely in 'Other White' people (two studies);
- 3.97 times more likely in 'Foreign-born' people broadly defined (two studies).

Compared to the White reference population, a diagnosis of a mood disorder is:

- 3.15 times more likely in Black Caribbean people (nine studies);
- 3.67 times more likely in Black African people (three studies);
- 10.90 times more likely in Mixed White and Black Caribbean people (one study);
- 6.10 times more likely in People of 'Mixed' ethnicity broadly defined (one study);
- 2.30 times more likely in 'Other White' people (one study).

Ethnic Inequalities in Pathways to Care

Compared to the White reference population, detention amongst the civil population is:

- 3.41 times more likely for Black people broadly defined (28 studies);
- 3.38 times more likely for Black Caribbean people (20 studies);
- 3.11 times more likely for Black African people (six studies);
- 2.04 times more likely for Black British people (one study);
- 3.58 times more likely for 'Other Black' people 3.58 times (one study);
- 1.44 times more likely for Asian people broadly defined (eleven studies).

Compared to the White reference population, detention amongst forensic populations is:

- 2.91 times more likely for Black people broadly defined (two studies);
- 2.52 times more likely for Black Caribbean people (two studies);
- 3.21 times more likely for Black African people (one study);
- 7.48 times more likely for Black British people (one study);
- 3.40 times more likely for Asian people broadly defined (one study).

Compared to the White reference population, being detained under:

- Section 2 of the Mental Health Act is 1.53 times more likely for Black people broadly defined (three studies);
- Section 2 and 3 combined is 3.96 times more likely for Black people broadly defined (one study) and 1.44 times more likely for Asian people broadly defined (one study);
- Section 2, 3, 4 and 5(2) combined is 4.38 times more likely for Black people broadly defined (one study).

Compared to the White reference group, police & criminal justice system involvement is:

- 2.54 times more likely for Black people broadly defined (18 studies);
- 2.63 times more likely for Black Caribbean people (15 studies);
- 2.38 times more likely for Black African people (seven studies);
- 1.57 times more likely for Black British people (two studies);
- 1.54 times more likely for 'Other White' people (five studies).

Compared to the White reference population, GP involvement is:

- 0.67 times less likely for Black people broadly defined (eleven studies);
- 0.57 times less likely for Black Caribbean people (seven studies);
- 0.61 times less likely for Black African people (four studies);
- 0.71 times less likely for 'Other White' people (four studies).

ETHNIC INEQUALITIES IN PREVALENCE/INCIDENCE/PATHWAYS TO CARE FOR SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS

(from previous meta-analyses)

DATA FROM 11 UK STUDIES (TORTELLI ET AL. 2015, BLACK CARIBBEAN) AND 5 UK STUDIES (KIRKBRIDE ET AL. 2012, BLACK AFRICAN)

ESTIMATE THAT FOR EVERY 1 WHITE PERSON WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA, 4.7 BLACK PEOPLE ARE DIAGNOSED WITH THIS DISORDER.



DATA FROM 3 UK STUDIES (KIRKBRIDE ET AL. 2012)

ESTIMATE THAT FOR EVERY 1 WHITE PERSON WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA, 2.4 ASIAN PEOPLE ARE DIAGNOSED WITH THIS DISORDER.



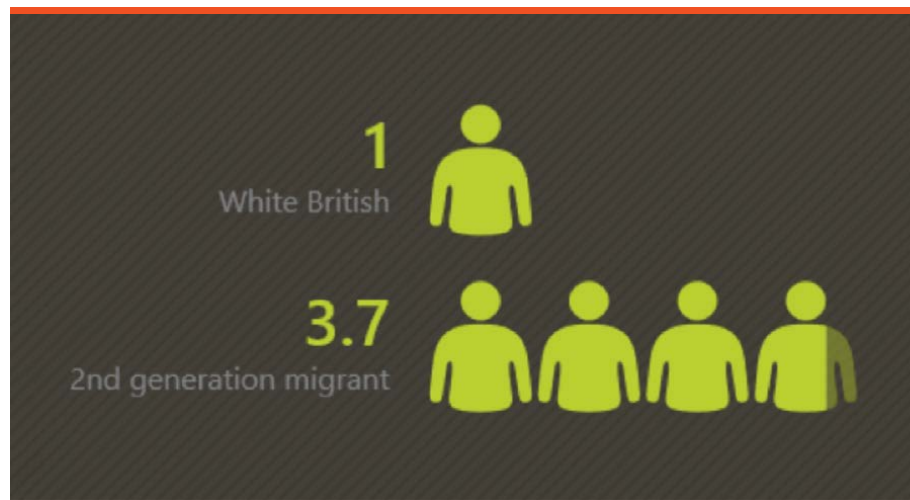
DATA FROM 24 EFFECT ESTIMATES IN THE UK (BOURQUE ET AL. 2011)

ESTIMATE THAT FOR EVERY 1 WHITE BRITISH PERSON WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA, 2.8 FIRST-GENERATION MIGRANTS ARE DIAGNOSED WITH THIS DISORDER.



DATA FROM 9 EFFECT ESTIMATES IN THE UK (BOURQUE ET AL. 2011)

ESTIMATE THAT FOR EVERY 1 WHITE BRITISH PERSON WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA, 3.7 SECOND-GENERATION MIGRANTS ARE DIAGNOSED WITH THIS DISORDER.



DATA FROM 14 STUDIES INCLUDING 9 FROM THE UK (SWINNEN AND SELTEN 2007)

ESTIMATE THAT FOR EVERY 1 WHITE BRITISH PERSON WITH MOOD DISORDER, 1.38 MIGRANTS ARE DIAGNOSED WITH THIS DISORDER.



DATA FROM 19 UK STUDIES (SINGH ET AL. 2007)

ESTIMATE THAT FOR EVERY 1 WHITE PERSON DETAINED UNDER THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1983, 3.83 BLACK PEOPLE ARE DETAINED.



DATA FROM 5 UK STUDIES (SINGH ET AL. 2007)

ESTIMATE THAT FOR EVERY 1 WHITE PERSON DETAINED UNDER THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1983, 2.06 ASIAN PEOPLE ARE DETAINED.



DATA FROM 5 UK STUDIES (ANDERSON ET AL. 2014)

ESTIMATE THAT FOR EVERY 1 WHITE PERSON INVOLVED WITH THE POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, 2.14 BLACK PEOPLE ARE INVOLVED WITH THESE AGENCIES



DATA FROM 5 UK
STUDIES (ANDERSON
ET AL. 2014)

ESTIMATE THAT
FOR EVERY 1 WHITE
PERSON IN CONTACT
WITH A GENERAL
PRACTITIONER (GP),
ONLY 0.66 BLACK
PEOPLE ARE IN
CONTACT WITH A GP.





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➤ **The Synergi Collaborative Centre** is a five year national programme, funded by Lankelly Chase, to transform the realities and narratives of ethnic inequalities in severe mental illness and multiple disadvantage. Project partners are: Professor Kamaldeep Bhui, Queen Mary University of London, Professor James Nazroo, The University of Manchester and Joy Francis, Words of Colour Productions.

➤ **Website**
synergicollaborativecentre.co.uk

➤ **Contact**
For more information, contact Dr Kristoffer Halvorsrud, Postdoctoral Research Fellow:
kristoffer@synergicollaborativecentre.co.uk

PROJECT PARTNERS



The University of Manchester



FUNDED BY

Lankelly Chase