



# UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom is performing well on health system policies and rights. National diabetes plans are being implemented in Wales and developed in Scotland and Northern Ireland. Some preventive policies exist including a voluntary agreement with the food and drink industry, but the Member Association believes these programmes do not go far enough.

A large proportion (36%) of diabetes-related deaths have been prevented due to the relatively high level of investment in diabetes-related health expenditures.



Nations of the United Kingdom, except England, are developing or implementing national diabetes plans and there is some cross-Government discussion of NCD policies. The Government has partially implemented a policy on healthy food access, banned junk food advertising during TV programmes aimed at under-16s and promoted a healthier lifestyles programme.



The health system provides services for the full range of diabetes care. While more than 80% of costs are covered, the Member Association reports geographical variation in the services provided. Availability of self-management education is limited. Specialised services are provided for groups such as pregnant women and the elderly.



A monitoring and surveillance framework is routinely implemented in the United Kingdom. This includes incidence/prevalence of diabetes, raised blood pressure and use of tobacco.



The Government allocates funding for the full range of diabetes care and prevention as part of its general health system funding. Funding allocation varies by local area.



The Member Association contributes to policy-making. Laws exist to protect all people with disabilities from discrimination including people with diabetes.



Global Monitoring Framework:  
Not adopted.

## UNITED KINGDOM at a glance (IDF Diabetes Atlas, 2013)

Adult population (20-79) in 1000s	45,307.03	Diabetes expenditure / person with diabetes (USD)	3,994
Diabetes cases (20-79) in 1000s	2,974.95	Diabetes related deaths (20-79)	24,897
Diabetes raw national prevalence (%)	6.57	Number of people with undiagnosed diabetes (20-79) in 1000s	1,088.54

# THE GLOBAL DIABETES SCORECARD TRACKING PROGRESS FOR ACTION

- 🎯 IDF's Global Diabetes Scorecard is designed as a powerful tool for advocacy on behalf of people with diabetes – to highlight areas of good practice and identify areas for more effective action.
- 🎯 It measures governments' response to diabetes in key areas: national plans and policies, health systems, monitoring and funding for diabetes as well as rights and engagement.
- 🎯 It tracks government progress on international commitments to reduce premature deaths from diabetes and other NCDs.
- 🎯 IDF Member Associations have used their knowledge and views to provide the data to score countries from red, through amber and yellow, to green.
- 🎯 It identifies that internationally more efforts must be put into preventive policies, financing for diabetes and rights for people with diabetes.

## EUR EUROPE

Across the Europe Region (EUR) approximately 56 million people have diabetes – a prevalence of 8.5%. In the next two decades, the number of people with diabetes is expected to increase by more than 20%. The challenge for governments across Europe is to maintain their health systems and increase preventive policies in the context of an ageing population.

According to the data from IDF Member Associations in the Region, the majority of countries in Europe are making progress in responding to diabetes achieving a moderate score. In general, the Member Associations throughout the Region expect a high level of official response to the epidemic and are of the opinion that their governments could take stronger action on diabetes. The scores reflect this.

It appears from the analysis that many European countries need to take a stronger strategic approach to diabetes. Approximately a third of the countries do not have a national diabetes plan and only one country reports a plan that is fully implemented.

Prevention policies are mixed, with most countries having policies that are partially implemented or in development. Policies regulating marketing to children are less common and, while physical activity policies are more prevalent, they are often only partially implemented. Diabetes self-management education is limited in half of the countries.

Health system policies are the strongest performing area in the EUR countries, with the overwhelming majority of governments achieving high scores within this area. Monitoring and surveillance systems are also an area of strength, with five countries in the highest level of performance.

The majority of countries also achieve high scores for their budgeting and finance policies. However, the sixth edition of the *IDF Diabetes Atlas* reports wide variation in Europe in the amount of healthcare spending on diabetes.

Nine of the countries in the Region have so far adopted the Global Monitoring Framework for NCDs.

# 24

countries provided their input to this survey

# 42%

report having a national diabetes plan (full or partial implementation)

# 5

countries report integrated diabetes self-management education

# 29%

have no preventive nutrition policies