

## Richer older adults have higher walking speeds



A person aged 71 with the most wealth has an average walking speed of 0.91 metres per second compared to 0.75 metres per second for someone with the least wealth\*

\*Source: Zaninotto, P., Sacker, A., & Head, J. (2013). Relationship between wealth and age trajectories of walking speed among older adults: evidence from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing

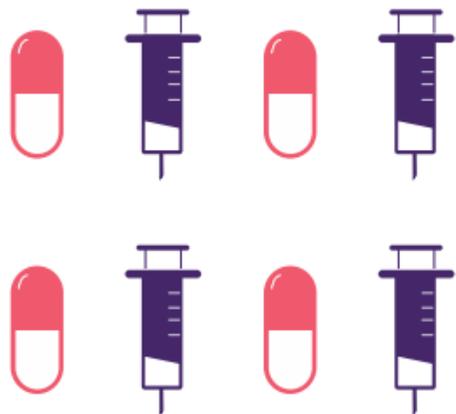
# Life expectancy in England for men at age 65



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In 2013-2015, the highest life expectancy in England for men at age 65 was in Kensington and Chelsea, in London (21.4 years). The lowest was in Manchester (15.8 years)\*

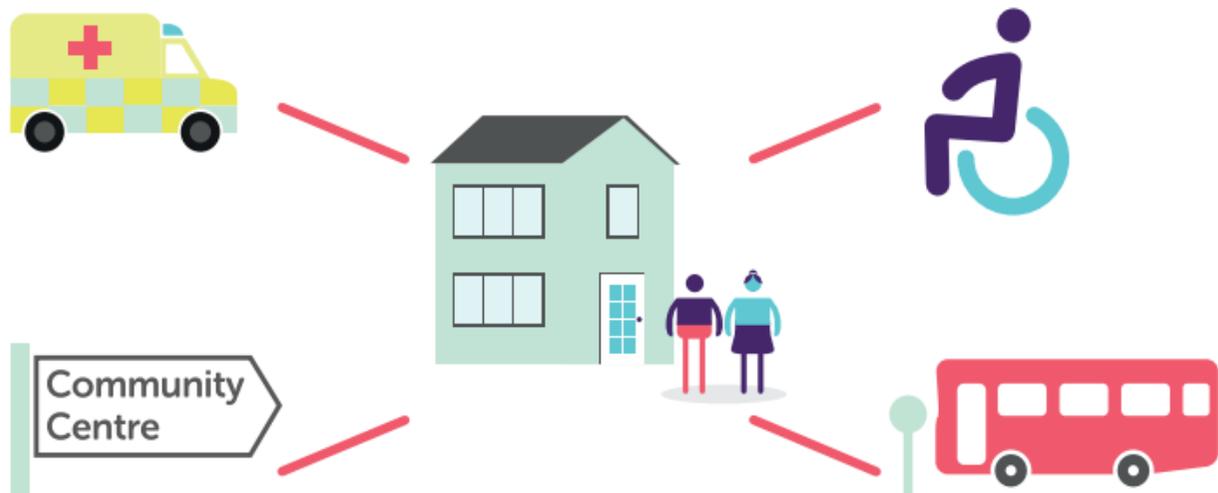
## Diabetes and osteoarthritis are more likely to affect poorer people in later life



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Poorer people in later life are four times more likely to have Type 2 diabetes and 15 times more likely to have osteoarthritis\*

## Older people living in disadvantaged areas have less access to social and health-care services



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People living in the most disadvantaged areas are also much less likely to receive treatment for health conditions than those in the least deprived areas\*

Older people in areas of low 'neighbourliness'  
have nearly three fewer social contacts per month



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Older people who report low 'neighbourliness' where they live have nearly three fewer social contacts per month than those who perceive their area as having high 'neighbourliness'\*

## Older women are at greater risk of not receiving the full state pension



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Only 36% of women aged 65 to 69 years received the full state pension in 2014 with most receiving over 50% but less than 100% of its value\*

Older people with visual impairments are more likely to be living in poor housing conditions



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People who report impaired vision in later life are more likely to experience poor housing conditions and have low incomes\*

Older lesbian, gay and bisexual people are more likely to be excluded when it comes to health and social care provision



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Older lesbians and gay men face a great deal of exclusion & marginalisation, which is inherent to many policies and practices\*

\*Source: Ward, R., River, L., & Fenge, L. (2008). Neither silent nor invisible: A comparison of two participative projects involving older lesbians and gay men in the United Kingdom