



MOVEMBER® INSTITUTE  
OF MEN'S HEALTH  
MOUSTACHES LOVE RESEARCH

# The Real Face of Men's Health

MODELLING THE COST OF MEN'S ILL HEALTH ACROSS SIX COUNTRIES  
CONDUCTED BY HEALTH LUMEN IN 2024



Phase 1:



TABLE 1: TOP 5 LEADING CAUSES OF YEARS OF LIFE LOST PER COUNTRY

COUNTRY OF INTEREST	LEADING CAUSES OF YLL
Australia	COPD, CHD, lung cancer, stroke, and suicide.
Canada	COPD, CHD, colorectal cancer, lung cancer, and suicide.
Ireland	COPD, CHD, colorectal cancer, lung cancer, and suicide.
New Zealand	COPD, CHD, lung cancer, stroke, and suicide.
United Kingdom	COPD, CHD, colorectal cancer, lung cancer, and suicide.
United States	COPD, CHD, colorectal cancer, lung cancer, and suicide.

COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CHD, coronary heart disease

OVERVIEW

This study assessed the cost of men’s ill health across six countries: Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The 2019 Global Burden of Disease study by the Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation was used to identify the top five leading causes of years of life lost (YLL) in these countries (Table 1) (1). Direct healthcare costs and indirect costs for the diseases of interest were also identified through a literature search. Official government sources were considered the most robust and accurate estimate of disease cost. If no official government sources were identified, costs from the published literature or grey literature sources were identified.



HEALTH ECONOMICS

National and per-patient costs were included in this analysis. Where national cost estimates were chosen, costs were divided by the estimated patient population from the cited cost year, to obtain per-patient costs. These costs, as well as any per-patient costs identified, were then multiplied by the projected estimate of the male patient population in 2023, to obtain male disease cost estimates. Costs were then converted to the country’s local currency, and inflated using the CCEMG-EPPI purchasing power parity (PPP) tool from the cited cost year to 2023, using International Monetary Fund (IMF) 2022 data (2,3).

Preventable costs of disease were calculated by multiplying the estimated male cost in 2023 by the proportion of disease caused by mitigatable factors. Suicide and drug use disorder were assumed to be completely preventable. The proportion of avoidable coronary heart disease (CHD) costs was calculated by multiplying the cost of disease by the percentage of cases that are in men aged under 75 and then multiplying by the relevant percentage of disease that is found to be preventable.

Male disease cost estimates were also used to estimate the cost per male of the diseases of interest. This was achieved by dividing the male disease cost estimates by the total estimated male population of the country of interest in 2023, taken from the United Nations, World Population Prospects 2022 data (4).

**Costs used in this study were estimated through various cost approaches across the published literature, and as such, costs between diseases are likely to be incomparable.**

1. Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) IHME2021 [updated March 7 2023. Available from: <https://ghdx.healthdata.org/series/global-burden-disease-gbd>.
2. Campbell & Cochrane Economics Methods Group (CCEMG), EPPI Centre. CCEMG - EPPI-Centre Cost Converter 2024 [updated January 2024. Available from: <https://eppi.ioe.ac.uk/costconversion/>.
3. International Monetary Fund. World Economic Outlook: Countering the Cost-of-Living Crisis. Washington, DC; 2022 October.
4. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. World Population Prospects 2022. United Nations. 2022 [Available from: <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.