Mind the Gap:

Addressing Deprivation and Healthy Life Expectancy Across London

By Gabriella Adide | gabriellaadide@gmail.com

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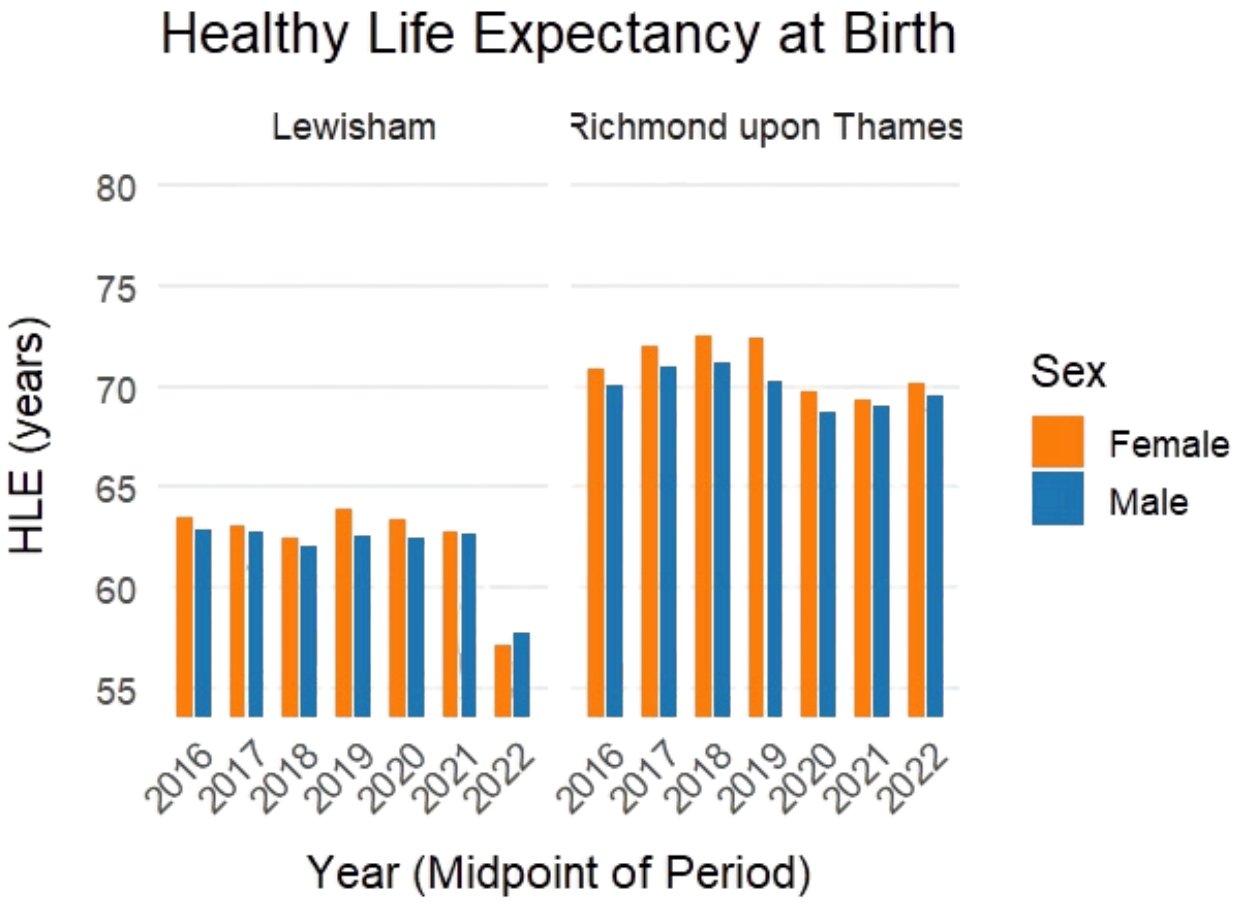
UCLPartners Health Innovation

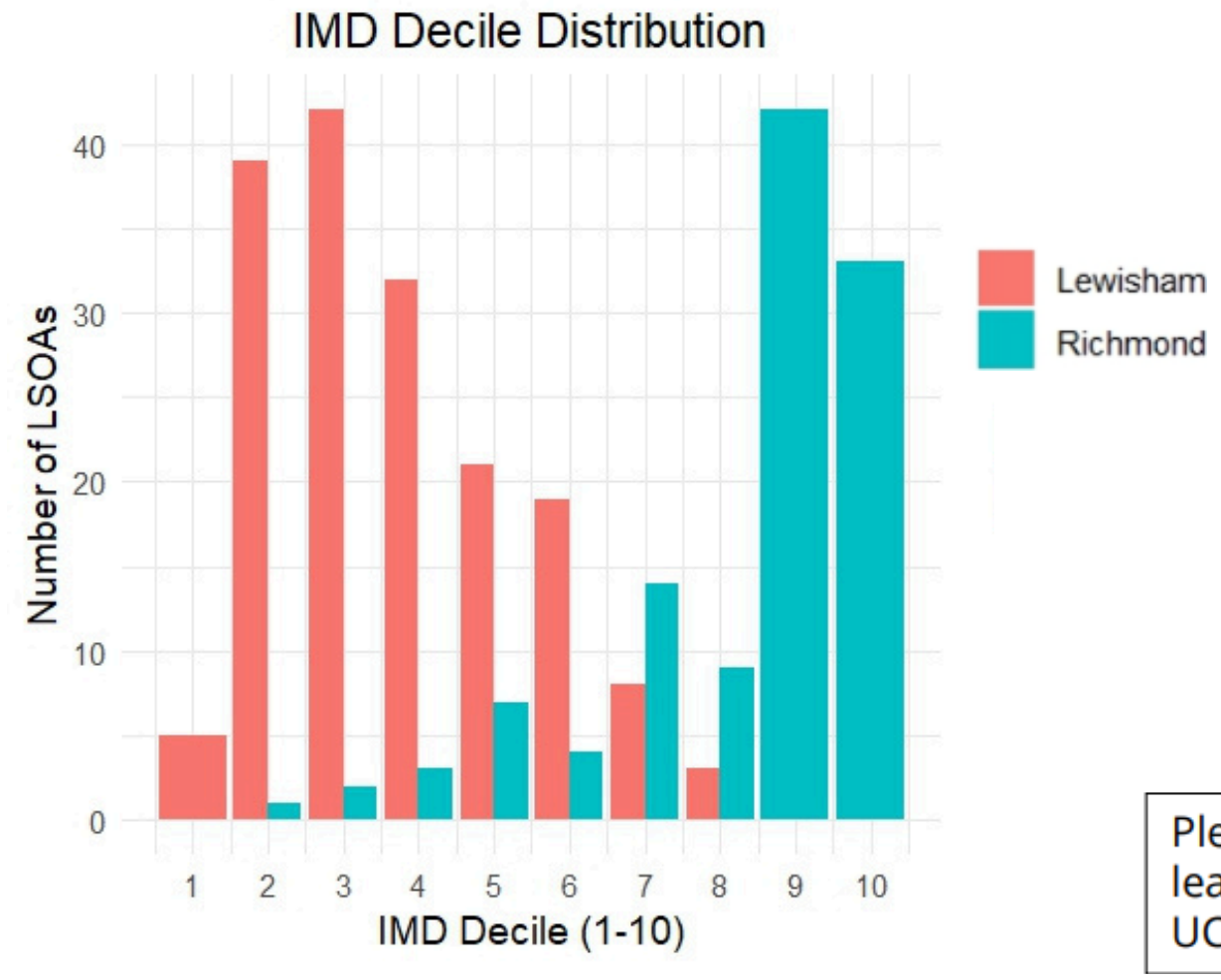
Background

- Health inequalities are **avoidable** and **unfair differences** in health outcomes across a population. They arise from **social, economic, environmental** and **structural disadvantages**

Method & Objectives

- **Identify** the London boroughs with the **highest and lowest healthy life expectancy** (HLE)
- **Compare HLE** dataset with the Index of Multiple Deprivation (**IMD**) scores
- Identify if **deprivation** is statistically **associated** with differences in **HLE**
- **Visualise**, **analyse** and **clean bulk** data using **R**





Results

- **10-year gap** in **HLE** between most and least deprived boroughs
- **Lewisham = highest deprivation** (deciles 1-3)
- **Richmond = lowest deprivation** (deciles 8-10)
- This confirms an **inverse relationship between IMD decile and HLE**.

Next Steps

- IMD uses several factors such as **housing**, **income & employment** and **education** to determine deprivation.
- For deprivation to decrease, we must **improve** each of those **factors** through targeted pathways, innovations and access to those who need it the most
- **Increase PPIE**, design solutions with communities, not just for them
- **Health is more than healthcare- it's shaped by where and how we live.**

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