

JSNA newsflash

Marmot Health Inequalities Indicators 2014

Health differences by deprivation are caused by inequalities in the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age, and the cumulative effects of hazards and disadvantages through life.

In 2010 Professor Sir Michael Marmot recommended action to reduce health inequalities in his report *Fair Society, Healthy Lives*. [New figures](#) from the Institute of Health Equity were published on Tuesday 23 September. They show that improvement is needed, in particular in children's development and ensuring incomes are sufficient for people to live healthy lives.

What does this mean for Richmond?

The new data on inequalities for Richmond upon Thames can be found [here](#).

Richmond is an affluent area. Life expectancy is among the highest in the country (as reported in a [previous newsflash](#)), and relatively few people are unemployed. However, even within Richmond's wealthy population there are opportunities for reducing inequalities, because differences are not only seen between the very best-off and the very worst-off: the higher someone's social position, the better their health.

- Life expectancy is about 7 years lower for men and 4 years lower for women in the most deprived than in the least deprived areas within Richmond.
- What happens during the early years of childhood lays the foundation for physical, intellectual and emotional development and has lifelong effects on many aspects of health and wellbeing.

The report highlights that in England only half of children achieve a good level of development at the end of reception and only 36% of those with free school meal status. Richmond performs below the average for England and London (good development achieved by 43% of all children and 21% of children with free school meal status).

It is important to note that this is a new indicator and the low ranking of Richmond may reflect inconsistencies in applying the new assessment processes. Nevertheless there is clear variation in this outcome measure among children in Richmond, with children from poorer social background doing less well.

- Only 4.2% of people aged 16 and over in Richmond are unemployed, compared to 8.5% in London and 7.4% in England. While unemployment has decreased in all

regions, no region has seen their unemployment rate reduce to pre-crisis levels.

Contact details

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We welcome feedback and are continually reviewing processes and products.

As new information becomes available, we aim to rapidly distribute with a local commentary via our Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) newsflashes. We'd welcome your feedback. Please send your comments directly to JSNA@richmond.gov.uk or to the Public Health Team.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessments for the borough of Richmond are available at www.richmond.gov.uk/jsna.



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