



Milton Keynes

This profile gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

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Population 250,000

Mid-2011 population estimate

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2013

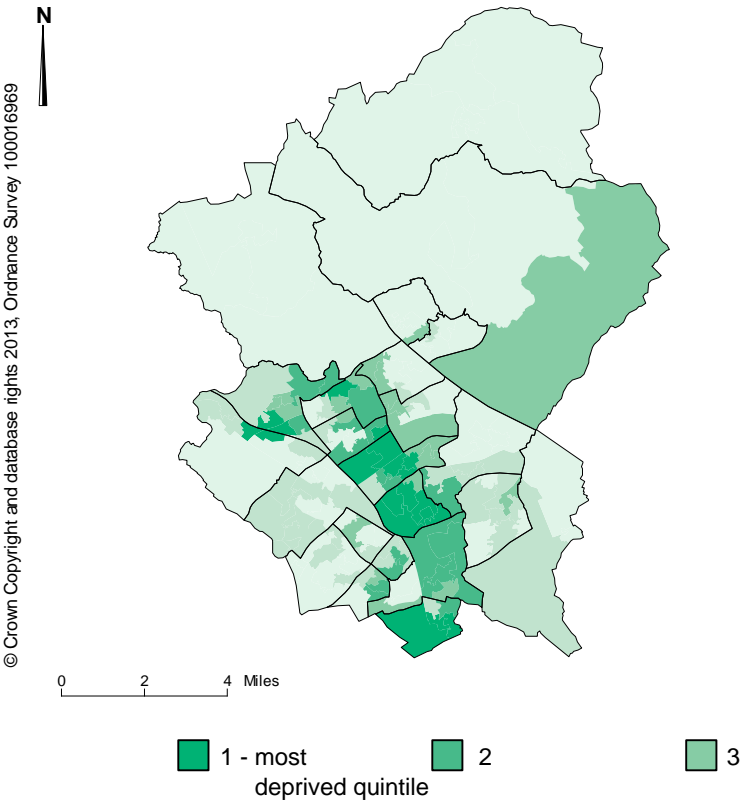
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Milton Keynes at a glance

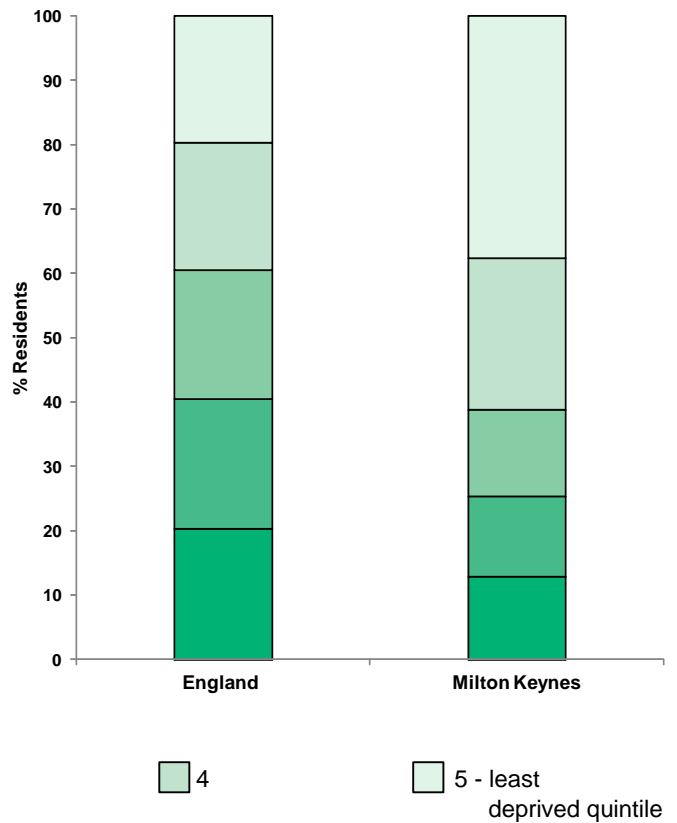
- The health of people in Milton Keynes is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 11,000 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for men is lower than the England average.
- Life expectancy is 7.3 years lower for men and 6.0 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Milton Keynes than in the least deprived areas.
- Over the last 10 years, all cause mortality rates have fallen. The early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen and is similar to the England average.
- In Year 6, 19.1% of children are classified as obese. Levels of teenage pregnancy and alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 are better than the England average.
- An estimated 18.0% of adults smoke and 25.3% are obese. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and road injuries and deaths are better than the England average. The rates of statutory homelessness and violent crime are worse than average. The rates of long term unemployment and drug misuse are better than average.
- Priorities in Milton Keynes include reducing death and disability from the 'major killers', reducing inequalities in life expectancy and improving wellbeing. For more information see www.mkiobservatory.org.uk

Deprivation: a national view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.

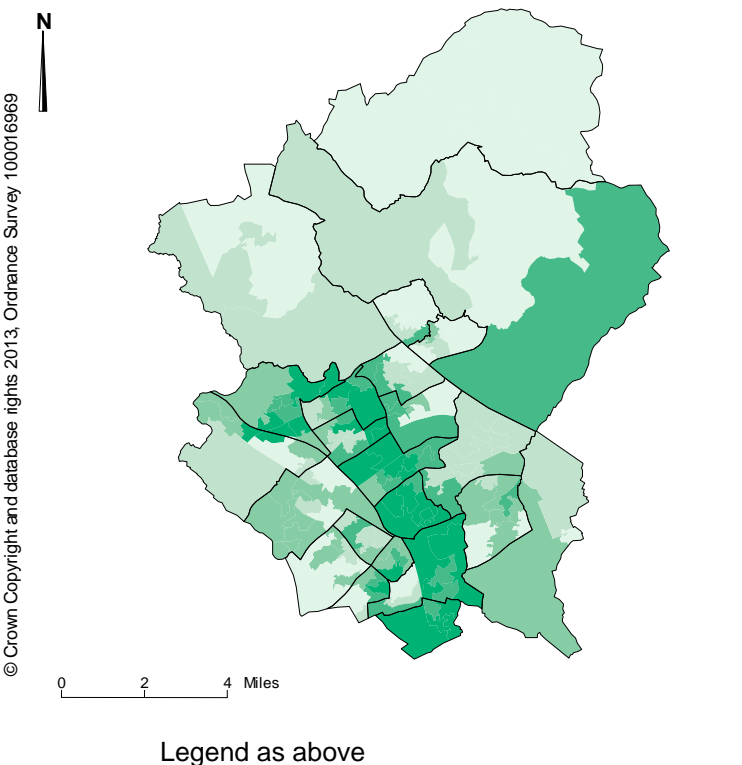


This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

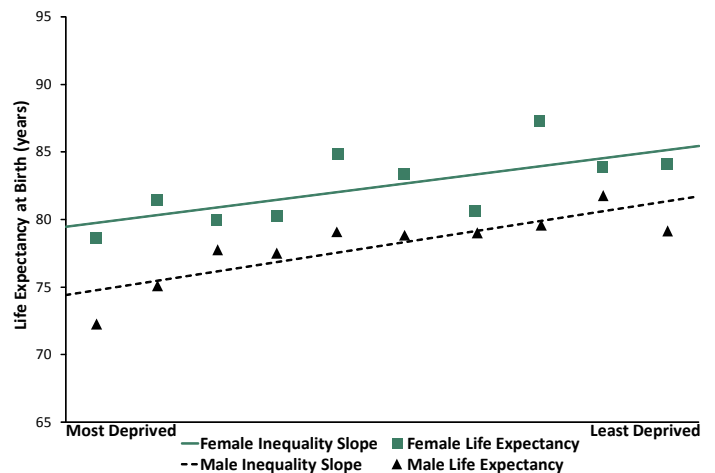


Health inequalities: a local view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on local quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are the most deprived in this area.



The lines on this chart represent the Slope Index of Inequality, which is a modelled estimate of the range in life expectancy at birth across the whole population of this area from most to least deprived. Based on death rates in 2006-2010, this range is 7.3 years for males and 6 years for females. The points on this chart show the average life expectancy in each tenth of the population of this area.



Health inequalities: changes over time

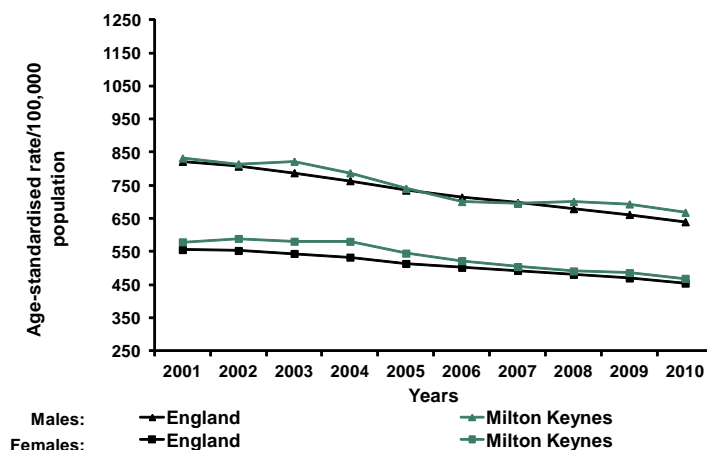
These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

Trend 1 compares rates of death, at all ages and from all causes, in this area with those for England.

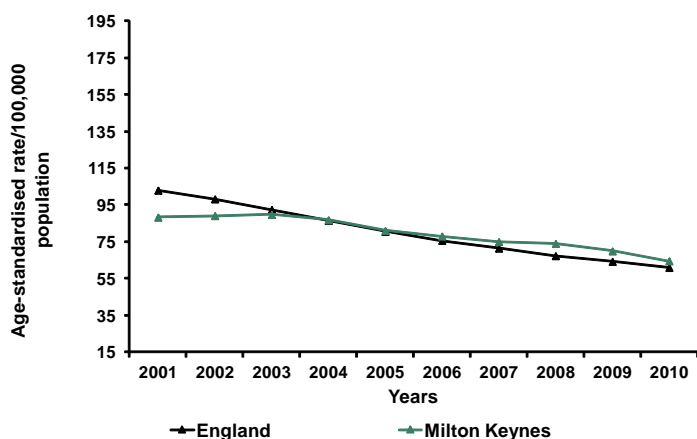
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

Trend 3 compares rates of early death from cancer (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

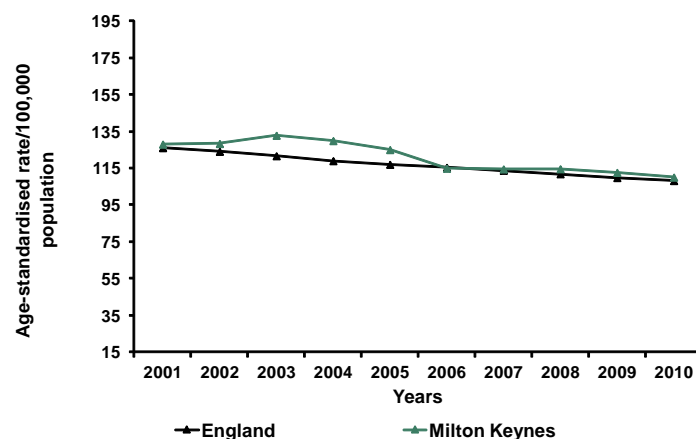
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



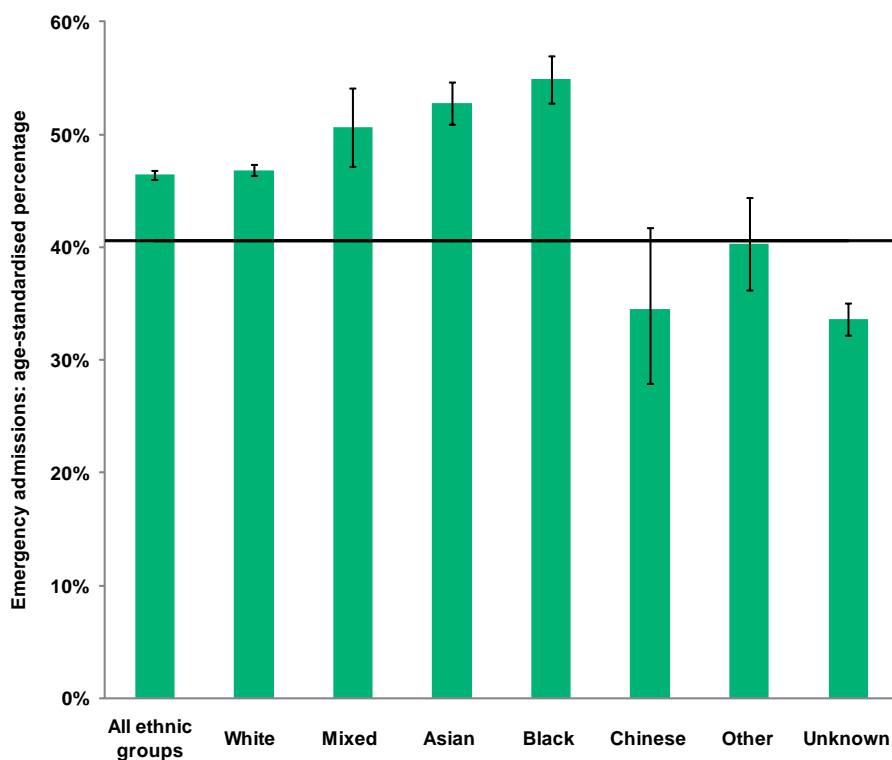
Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



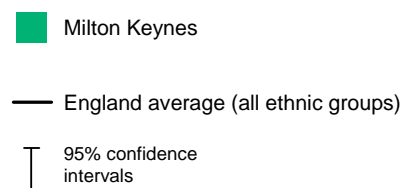
Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



Health inequalities: ethnicity



This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2011/12 that were emergencies for each ethnic group in this area. A high percentage of emergency admissions may reflect some patients not accessing or receiving the care most suited to managing their conditions. By comparing the percentage in each ethnic group in this area with that of the whole population of England (represented by the horizontal line) possible inequalities can be identified.

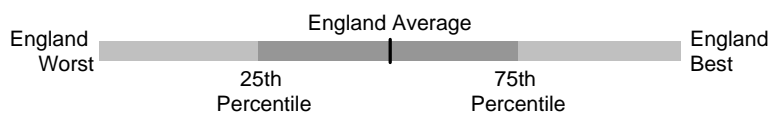


Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.

	25366	20428	478	1543	1302	62	223	1330	Local number of emergency admissions
	46.4%	46.8%	50.6%	52.8%	54.9%	34.5%	40.3%	33.6%	Local value
	40.6%	41.1%	40.0%	45.3%	44.4%	38.0%	46.4%	30.1%	England value

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	32300	12.9	20.3	83.7	[Grey bar, red dot]	0.0
	2 Proportion of children in poverty	10990	20.8	21.1	45.9	[Grey bar, yellow dot]	6.2
	3 Statutory homelessness	299	3.1	2.3	9.7	[Grey bar, red dot]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	1617	58.5	59.0	31.9	[Grey bar, yellow dot]	81.0
	5 Violent crime	4255	17.6	13.6	32.7	[Grey bar, red dot]	4.2
	6 Long term unemployment	1385	8.3	9.5	31.3	[Grey bar, green dot]	1.2
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy ‡	473	12.8	13.3	30.0	[Grey bar, yellow dot]	2.9
	8 Starting breast feeding ‡	2838	76.0	74.8	41.8	[Grey bar, yellow dot]	96.0
	9 Obese Children (Year 6) ‡	533	19.1	19.2	28.5	[Grey bar, yellow dot]	10.3
	10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	22	39.0	61.8	154.9	[Grey bar, green dot]	12.5
	11 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) ‡	135	29.7	34.0	58.5	[Grey bar, green dot]	11.7
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Adults smoking	n/a	18.0	20.0	29.4	[Grey bar, yellow dot]	8.2
	13 Increasing and higher risk drinking	n/a	22.5	22.3	25.1	[Grey bar, yellow dot]	15.7
	14 Healthy eating adults	n/a	26.5	28.7	19.3	[Grey bar, yellow dot]	47.8
	15 Physically active adults	n/a	57.4	56.0	43.8	[Grey bar, yellow dot]	68.5
	16 Obese adults ‡	n/a	25.3	24.2	30.7	[Grey bar, yellow dot]	13.9
	Disease and poor health	17 Incidence of malignant melanoma	30	13.2	14.5	28.8	[Grey bar, yellow dot]
18 Hospital stays for self-harm		469	190.5	207.9	542.4	[Grey bar, yellow dot]	51.2
19 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm ‡		4657	1878	1895	3276	[Grey bar, yellow dot]	910
20 Drug misuse		932	5.6	8.6	26.3	[Grey bar, green dot]	0.8
21 People diagnosed with diabetes		10502	4.9	5.8	8.4	[Grey bar, green dot]	3.4
22 New cases of tuberculosis		32	13.1	15.4	137.0	[Grey bar, yellow dot]	0.0
23 Acute sexually transmitted infections		1680	672	804	3210	[Grey bar, green dot]	162
24 Hip fracture in 65s and over		155	429	457	621	[Grey bar, yellow dot]	327
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths ‡	100	20.4	19.1	35.3	[Grey bar, yellow dot]	-0.4
	26 Life expectancy – male	n/a	78.4	78.9	73.8	[Grey bar, red dot]	83.0
	27 Life expectancy – female	n/a	82.6	82.9	79.3	[Grey bar, yellow dot]	86.4
	28 Infant deaths	17	4.3	4.3	8.0	[Grey bar, yellow dot]	1.1
	29 Smoking related deaths	281	212	201	356	[Grey bar, yellow dot]	122
	30 Early deaths: heart disease and stroke	143	64.5	60.9	113.3	[Grey bar, yellow dot]	29.2
	31 Early deaths: cancer	244	110.1	108.1	153.2	[Grey bar, yellow dot]	77.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths	83	33.7	41.9	125.1	[Grey bar, green dot]	13.1

‡ For comparison with PHOF Indicators, please go to the following link: www.healthprofiles.info/PHOF

Indicator Notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2010 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2010 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2011/12 4 % at Key Stage 4, 2011/12 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2011/12 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2012 7 % mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known, 2011/12 8 % mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known, 2011/12 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2011/12 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2007/08 to 2009/10 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2009-2011 12 % adults aged 18 and over, 2011/12 13 % aged 16+ in the resident population, 2008-2009 14 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 15 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2012 16 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 17 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2008-2010 18 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2011/12 19 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 20 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 21 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2011/12 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2009-2011 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2012 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 24 Directly age and sex standardised rate for emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2011/12 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.08-31.07.11 26 At birth, 2009-2011 27 At birth, 2009-2011 28 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2009-2011 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2009-2011 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2009-2011 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2009-2011 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2009-2011

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