

# 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.

Visit the Health Profiles website for:

- Profiles of all local authorities in England
- Interactive maps – see how health varies between areas
- More health indicator information
- Links to more community health profiles and tools

Health Profiles are produced by the English Public Health Observatories working in partnership.

[www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info)



© Crown Copyright and database rights 2012, Ordnance Survey 100020290  
Other map data © Collins Bartholomew.

## Population 241,000

Mid-2010 population estimate

Source: National Statistics website: [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)



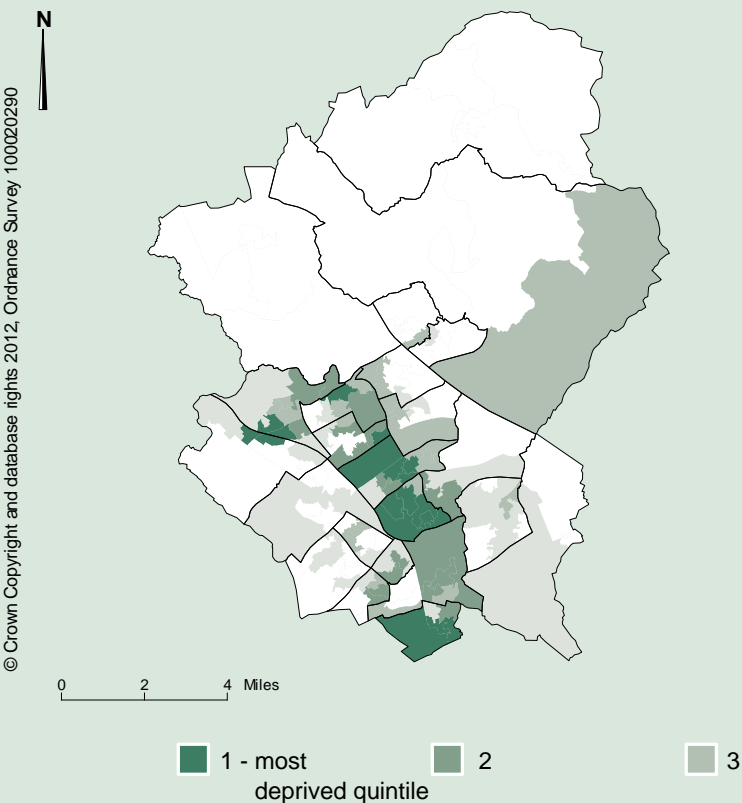
## Milton Keynes at a glance

- The health of people in Milton Keynes is mixed compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 11,100 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is similar to 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. Early death rates from cancer and from heart disease and stroke have fallen and are similar to the England average.
- About 19.9% of Year 6 children are classified as obese. The level of GCSE attainment is worse than the England average. Levels of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 and breast feeding initiation are better than the England average.
- An estimated 22.9% of adults smoke and 25.3% are obese. The rate of hip fractures is worse than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and road injuries and deaths are better than the England average. The rates of violent crime and long term unemployment are higher than average. The rate of drug misuse is lower than average.
- Priorities in Milton Keynes include reducing death and disability caused by the 'major killers', reducing inequalities in life expectancy and improving educational attainment. See [www.miltonkeynes.nhs.uk](http://www.miltonkeynes.nhs.uk) or [www.mkiobservatory.org.uk](http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk)

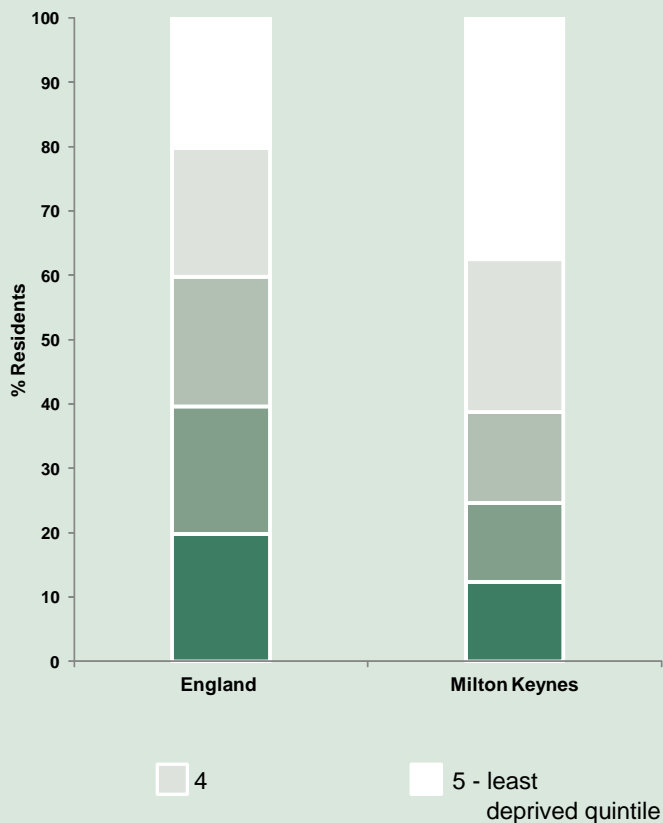


## Deprivation: a national view

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.

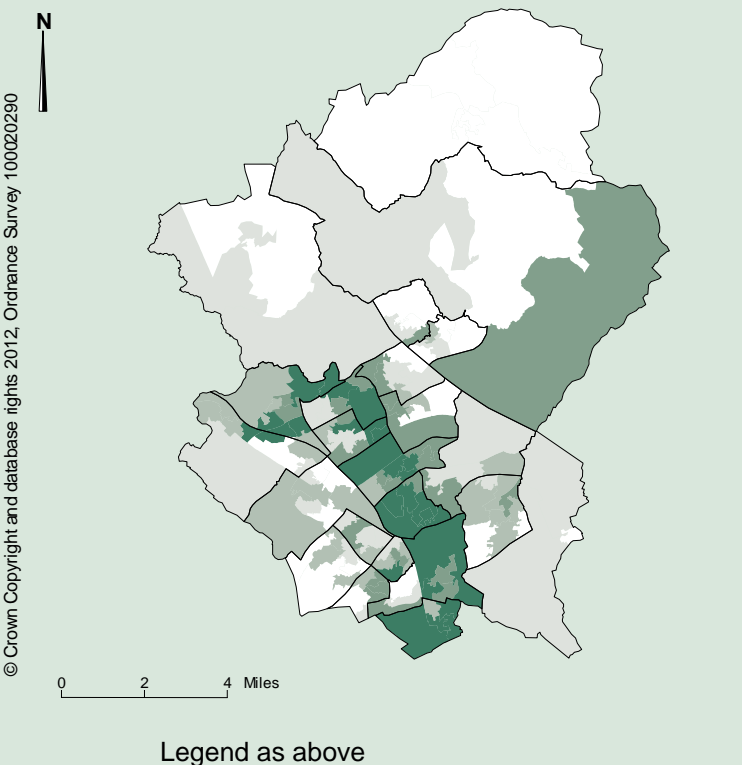


This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

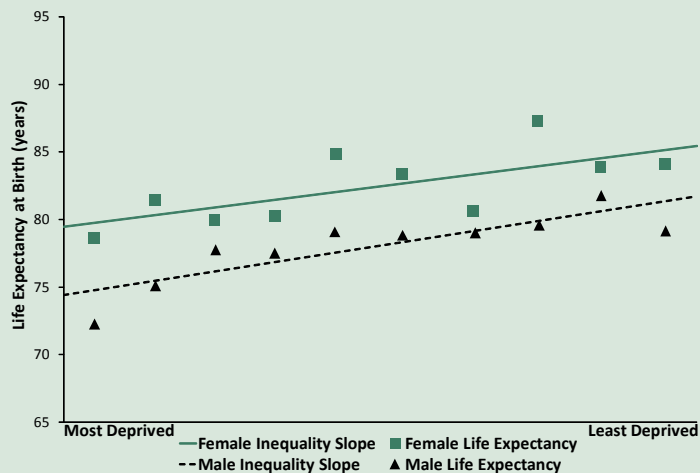


## Health inequalities: a local view

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

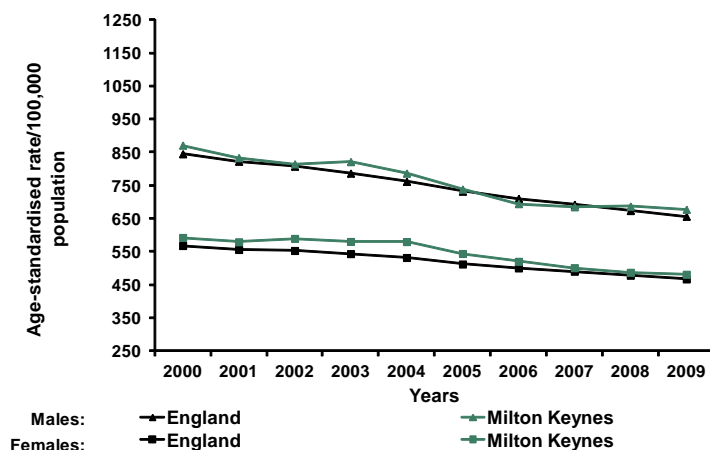
These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

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.

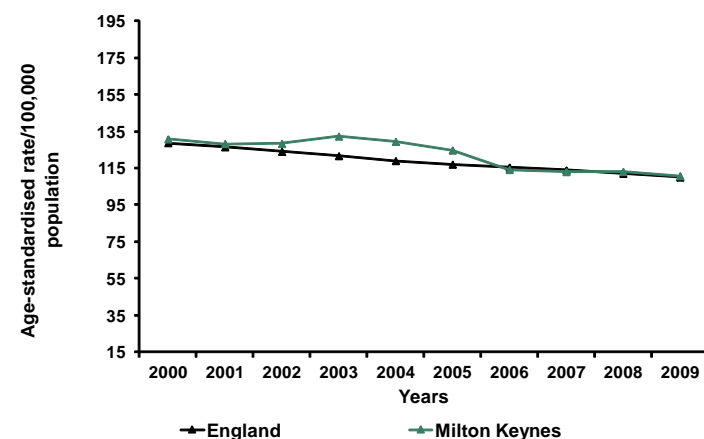
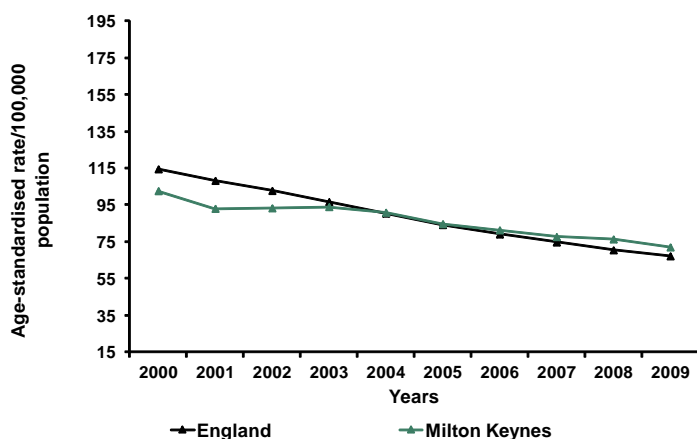
Trend 3 compares rates of early death from cancer (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

### Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality

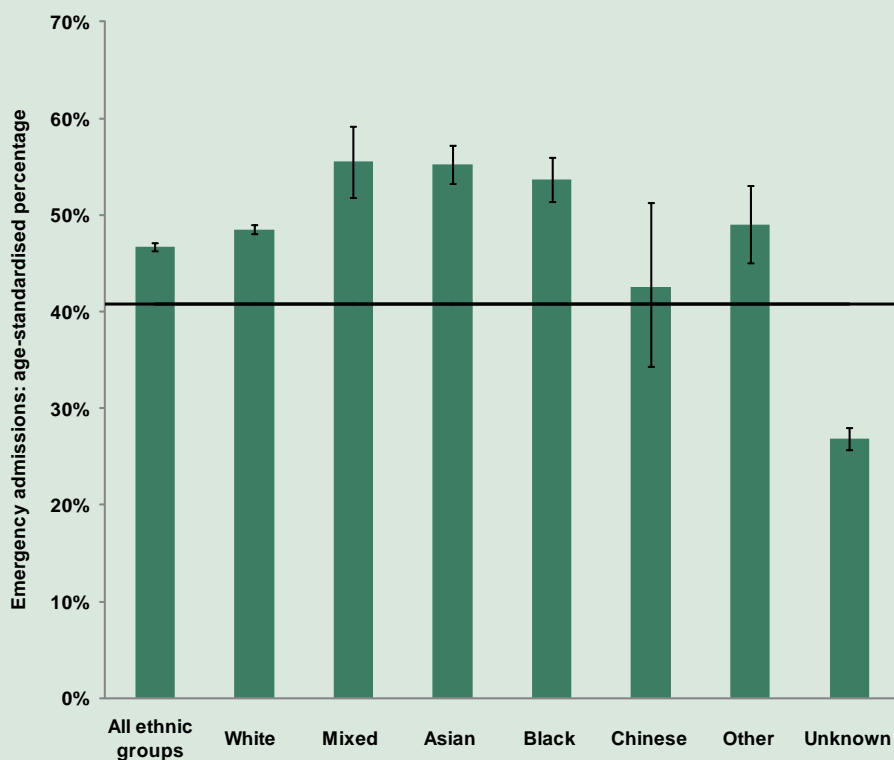


Males: — England — Milton Keynes  
Females: — England — Milton Keynes

### Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



## Health inequalities: ethnicity



This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2010/11 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.

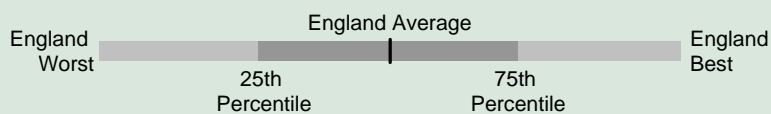
■ Milton Keynes  
— England average (all ethnic groups)  
| 95% confidence intervals

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

All ethnic groups	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese	Other	Unknown	Local number of emergency admissions
24309	19692	425	1361	1038	54	290	1449	Local value
46.7%	48.5%	55.5%	55.3%	53.6%	42.6%	49.0%	26.9%	England value
40.8%	41.3%	39.7%	45.3%	44.2%	37.4%	46.6%	31.1%	

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	28830	12.4	19.8	83.0	[Grey bar, green circle]	0.0
	2 Proportion of children in poverty ‡	11055	21.4	21.9	50.9	[Grey bar, green circle]	6.4
	3 Statutory homelessness ‡	180	1.9	2.0	10.4	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	1409	52.1	58.4	40.1	[Grey bar, red circle]	79.9
	5 Violent crime	5655	23.9	14.8	35.1	[Grey bar, red circle]	4.5
	6 Long term unemployment	1086	6.7	5.7	18.8	[Grey bar, red circle]	0.9
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy ‡	458	12.6	13.7	32.7	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	3.1
	8 Breast feeding initiation ‡	2853	77.6	74.5	39.0	[Grey bar, green circle]	94.7
	9 Obese Children (Year 6) ‡	451	19.9	19.0	26.5	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	9.8
	10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	22	39.0	61.8	154.9	[Grey bar, green circle]	12.5
	11 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) ‡	162	37.0	38.1	64.9	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	11.1
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Adults smoking ‡	n/a	22.9	20.7	33.5	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	8.9
	13 Increasing and higher risk drinking	n/a	22.5	22.3	25.1	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	15.7
	14 Healthy eating adults	n/a	26.5	28.7	19.3	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	47.8
	15 Physically active adults ‡	n/a	9.8	11.2	5.7	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	18.2
	16 Obese adults ‡	n/a	25.3	24.2	30.7	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	13.9
Disease and poor health	17 Incidence of malignant melanoma	27	12.7	13.6	26.8	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	2.7
	18 Hospital stays for self-harm ‡	529	225.5	212.0	509.8	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	49.6
	19 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm ‡	4657	1878	1895	3276	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	910
	20 Drug misuse	997	6.1	8.9	30.2	[Grey bar, green circle]	1.3
	21 People diagnosed with diabetes ‡	9861	4.7	5.5	8.1	[Grey bar, green circle]	3.3
	22 New cases of tuberculosis	33	13.9	15.3	124.4	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	0.0
	23 Acute sexually transmitted infections	1440	596	775	2276	[Grey bar, green circle]	152
	24 Hip fracture in 65s and over ‡	193	544	452	655	[Grey bar, red circle]	324
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths ‡	102	21.1	18.7	35.0	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	4.4
	26 Life expectancy – male	n/a	78.1	78.6	73.6	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	85.1
	27 Life expectancy – female	n/a	82.2	82.6	79.1	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	89.8
	28 Infant deaths ‡	20	5.3	4.6	9.3	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	1.2
	29 Smoking related deaths	288	219	211	372	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	125
	30 Early deaths: heart disease and stroke ‡	156	72.1	67.3	123.2	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	35.5
	31 Early deaths: cancer ‡	242	110.8	110.1	159.1	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	77.9
	32 Road injuries and deaths ‡	80	33.9	44.3	128.8	[Grey bar, green circle]	14.1

‡ Substantially similar to indicator proposed in the Public Health Outcomes Framework published January 2012

### 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, 2009 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2010/11 4 % at Key Stage 4, 2010/11 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2011 7 % mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known, 2010/11 8 % mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known, 2010/11 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2010/11 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) 2008-2010 12 % adults aged 18 and over, 2010/11 13 % aged 16+ in the resident population, 2008/2009 14 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 15 % aged 16 and over, Oct 2009-Oct 2011 16 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 17 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2006-2008 18 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 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, 2009/10 21 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2010/11 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2008-2010 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 24 Directly age and sex standardised rate for emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2010/11 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.07-31.07.10 26 At birth, 2008-2010 27 At birth, 2008-2010 28 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2008-2010 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2008-2010 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2008-2010 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2008-2010 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2008-2010

More information is available at [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info) Please send any enquiries to [healthprofiles@sepho.nhs.uk](mailto:healthprofiles@sepho.nhs.uk)

© Crown copyright, 2012. You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. To view this licence, visit [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence)