

Priorities Summary Framework

	Priority 1: Every child has a strong, healthy start in life; from maternal health, through the first thousand days to reaching adulthood	Priority 2: People are supported to engage with and manage their health and wellbeing	Priority 3: People age well, with proactive interventions to stay healthy, independent and active as long as possible	Priority 4: We work together to build the economy and support sustainable growth	Priority 5: In everything we do we aim to embed the principles of population health and reduce inequalities
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our earliest experiences in life, starting in the womb, through birth, early years and into childhood and adolescence are vital in laying the foundations for future good health and wellbeing. Children with adverse experiences growing up, such as living in a household with substance misuse or domestic violence, are less likely to be healthy and achieve in life Fragmentation in the children's system leads to poorer outcomes for our most vulnerable children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting people to stay well for longer and making the most of the expertise, capacity and potential of people, families and communities in delivering better health and wellbeing outcomes and experiences will reduce pressures on health and care services Earlier identification of health conditions can help to improve outcomes and reduce premature mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tackling issues such as social isolation, alongside reducing risk factors such as physical activity, poor hydration and nutrition and sensory impairment improves quality of life and reduces health service pressures and demands Supporting independence, using an asset based approach, is a priority in maximising quality of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People's economic circumstances – the security and safety of their jobs and their level of income – are key to their health. Good employment is closely linked to good health and wellbeing and protects against social exclusion High quality economic infrastructure enhances quality of life The quality and availability of affordable homes is a key contributor to wellbeing of individuals and families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health inequalities are unfair and avoidable differences in health across the population, and between different groups within society. Inequalities arise because of the conditions in which we are born, grow, live, work and age Evidence says that people living in our most deprived areas face the worse inequalities in relation to health access, experiences and outcomes.
BLMK context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 39% of 15-16 year olds achieve grades 9-5 in English and Maths, compared to an England average of 43% One third of children in year 6 are overweight or obese. One third of 5 year olds in Luton have tooth decay 24% of children living in Central Bedfordshire, 31% of children in MK and Bedford Borough and 46% of children in Luton live in poverty with similar areas Covid has caused a rise in mental health needs and eating disorders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compared to England, the smoking prevalence in Luton and in routine/manual occupations in Milton Keynes are significantly higher Milton Keynes and Bedford Borough residents are less likely than average to visit the natural environment for health or exercise purposes A baby girl born in Central Bedfordshire can expect to live for almost six years longer than a baby boy born in Luton; this gap mainly reflects higher deaths from circulatory diseases, cancer and respiratory diseases in deprived areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 44% of social care service users in BLMK feel they have as much social contact as they would like Over 150,000 over-65s live in BLMK and this is expected to increase to 210,000 over the next 20 years. The number of over-90s is expected to more than double in that period Emergency hospital admissions due to falls for people 65 and over are 11% higher in Milton Keynes than the England average 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 1.15 jobs per person of working age in Milton Keynes and 0.75 jobs per person elsewhere in BLMK; England has 0.87 jobs per person The employment rate gap in BLMK is 1.1 percentage points worse for people with a long term condition, 67 for people with a learning disability and 68 for people in contact with secondary mental health services Overall, close to 1/5 jobs pay less than the living wage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the most healthy wards of BLMK, women enjoy 20 years longer in good health than in the least healthy small areas. For men the gap is 17 years Babies born in the most affluent parts of BLMK will live longer than those born in the most deprived areas. The biggest gap for men is in Bedford Borough (10 years) and the smallest is for women in Luton (6 years). Two thirds of children are living in poverty in Biscot and Dallow wards in Luton and Queens Park ward in Bedford
Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All children, regardless of where they live or their background, will be supported to have the best possible health and emotional wellbeing Improved outcomes for pregnant women and infants; eliminating inequalities for Black and Asian women and those in deprived areas Children can grow up in a safe and healthy home environment There is an increase in educational attainment and employment levels for young people leaving education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Levels of wellbeing in the population increase, with people able to manage their own health and wellbeing An increase in the number of years of healthy life expectancy A reduction in the gap between highest and lowest decile healthy life expectancy A reduction in premature mortality in BLMK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fewer older people feel lonely or socially isolated Older adults stay healthier, happier and independent for longer There is a reduction in the number of older people having falls People receive good quality end of life care and have good deaths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased economic growth rates Increased levels of employment and the proportion of people earning the living wage Closing the employment gap for people with long term conditions and learning disabilities and mental health issues Increasing the quality and availability of our housing stock across BLMK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve reductions in inequalities through the work of priorities 1-4 Reduce the gap between outcomes for our wider communities and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gypsy and traveller communities BAME communities For people with specific conditions including people with learning disabilities, autism or both