Saints Ward Profile –
Key Demographic and Health Statistics:

Saints Ward is situated in the central area of Luton. A MSOA is a geographical boundary that has an average population of 7,200 people. Within the ward there are three Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs). There are two main MSOAs in Saints (Luton 015 and Luton 010) covering the east and western areas of the ward overlapping into Biscot and Dallow wards. The other MSOA overlaps in the north of Round Green Ward from Limbury Ward. For information on geographical boundaries please visit http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/ons_geog.asp

Key Saints Ward Summary Points:
- The population is estimated to be younger than Luton as a whole.
- Census data showed a higher proportion than the Luton average of non-white ethnic groups (52% compared to 28%).
- High General Fertility Rate (GFR) - 117 births per 1000 women aged 15-44 compared to 84 per 1000 in Luton as a whole.
- Circulatory disease and cancer make up a higher proportion of all deaths in Saints compared to the proportion of all deaths in Luton as a whole.
- Slightly higher average deprivation score compared to Luton as a whole with pockets of higher deprivation in the north and south of the ward.
- High estimate of fruit and vegetable consumption and low estimated adult obesity
- Low teenage conception rate (lowest 25% of areas in Luton).
- High estimated diabetes prevalence (highest 20% of areas in Luton).
Demography

Population:

The national source for population figures come from the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The 2001 census population for Saints was 11,703. The population estimate by ONS shows Saints Ward is estimated to have increased by 8.7% from 2001 to 12,723 in 2007.

Luton Borough Council (LBC) have also estimated the local population and based on their calculations the population is estimated to be 13,610 in 2007 - 7% higher than the ONS estimate. The Council believes the influencing factor in this is migration which they suggest is underestimated by ONS. They have projected that Saint's population will decrease by 2.8% from 2007 to 2012.

The population in Saints is younger than Luton as whole, with much higher proportions of the population in all age groups 0-19 and 25-34 years (as shown in Figure 1).

Figure 1: Age breakdown in Saints Ward

Source: Mid-2007 estimate, ONS

Ethnic Group:

Table 1: Ethnic Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Saints %</th>
<th>Luton %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White: British</td>
<td>40.34</td>
<td>64.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Irish</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>4.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Other White</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>2.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed: White and Black Caribbean</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>1.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed: White and Black African</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed: White and Asian</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed: Other Mixed</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Asian British: Indian</td>
<td>8.04</td>
<td>4.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Asian British: Pakistani</td>
<td>27.25</td>
<td>9.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi</td>
<td>5.76</td>
<td>4.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Asian British: Other Asian</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or Black British: Caribbean</td>
<td>4.56</td>
<td>4.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or Black British: African</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>1.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or Black British: Other Black</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese or other ethnic group: Chinese</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese or other ethnic group: Other ethnic group</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS 2001 census

Please note census data is still the only comprehensive source for ward level ethnic group data, however bear in mind this is now out of date (2001) and should be used as an indication only. The 2011 census information should be available in 2012. The 2001 census data shows Saints has a higher proportion than the Luton average of non-white ethnic groups (52% compared to 28%). This is likely to have changed as ONS estimates for 2007 suggest Luton’s non-white population has grown to 35% overall.

Births

The number of live births registered to Saints residents has risen from 232 in 1998 to 319 in 2008. The 2007 General Fertility Rate (GFR) for Saints was 117 births per 1000 women aged 15-44 compared to 84 per 1000 for Luton and 62 per 1000 in England.

Mortality and Life Expectancy

The main causes of death in Saints, Luton and England are circulatory diseases. These make up 30.2% of all deaths in Saints compared with 31.4% in Luton as a whole in 2006-08. Saints has a higher proportion of all deaths comparatively to Luton from cancer and a lower proportion from respiratory disease (Figure 2).

The main MSOAs (Luton 010 and 015) in Saints have a higher rate of mortality\(^2\) compared to Luton (highest 20% and 20-40%) for premature (<75 years) circulatory disease mortality and lower rate of mortality (lowest 20%) to Luton for premature cancer mortality. One of the main MSOAs (Luton 015) is significantly lower than the Luton average.

\(^2\) Standardised mortality rates show the number of deaths of a particular disease per 100,000 population. They take into account population size, age and gender differences that exist between areas. Therefore an area may have a lower than average proportion of all deaths from a particular disease however the actual number of deaths could still be high in relation to that areas population and demographics.
Figure 2: Main causes of death in Saints and Luton as a whole (2006-08)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Saints</th>
<th>Luton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory disease</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other circulatory disease</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHD</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS Annual District Death files

Life expectancy for males in the main MSOAs in Saints (015 and 010) is similar to the average life expectancy for Luton. Female life expectancy is also similar in Luton 010 but higher in Luton 015 (although not significantly different).

Figure 3: Life expectancy for male and females in Luton MSOAs

Source: ERPHO 2009 Inequalities Profile
Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation\(^3\) combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.

The national average deprivation score for local authorities’ ranges from 4.13 to 46.97 (the higher the average deprivation score the more deprived an area). Saints Ward has a slightly higher level of deprivation to Luton with an average score of 27.09 compared to an average score of 24.73 in Luton. Figure 4 shows there are pockets of higher deprivation with areas in the 40% most deprived areas in Luton in the north and south of the ward.

The Child Well-Being Index (CWI) is made up of seven domain indices. These are material well-being, health and disability, education, crime, housing, environment and children (at risk of being) in need. The CWI is a small area index for children. Each area is scored across these seven domains with one representing the highest well-being\(^4\).

Figure 5 shows variation within Saints Ward when looking at the child well-being index compared to deprivation overall. It shows children in the western part of the ward fall within the 40% lowest well-being within Luton. Additional information shows that when compared nationally, all areas within Saints Ward fall within the 20-50% lowest well-being.

Figure 4: Deprivation in Saints Ward

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\(^4\) Luton Borough Council have produced a more detailed local analysis of the CWI which can be found at http://www.luton.gov.uk/media%20library/pdf/environment%20&%20regeneration/planning/observatory/local%20index%20of%20child-wellbeing%202009.pdf
Lifestyle

The data used in this section comes mainly from the model-based estimates of healthy lifestyle behaviours produced by The National Centre for Social Research (NatCen) and commissioned by The NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care. These estimates use the most recent Health Survey for England (HSfE) data and are published as experimental statistics. They are calculated based on the local characteristics of the area and do not take account of any additional local factors that may impact on the true prevalence rate. Therefore they cannot be used to monitor performance or changes over time.

This data is presented at a MSOA level but due to the smaller geography (and therefore smaller numbers) there may not be any significant differences with the Luton average, the data is indicative only of the areas estimated prevalence.
Smoking:

Figure 6: Smoking prevalence in MSOAs in Luton

Based on the characteristics of the local population, smoking prevalence in the two main MSOAs in Saints are estimated to be in the lowest 25% of areas in Luton (Figure 6).

Figure 7: Smoking attributable mortality in Luton MSOAs

Smoking attributable mortality in the two main MSOAs (Luton 010 and 015) of Saints are estimated to be in the lowest 20-40% and 20% of areas in Luton (Figure 7).
Figure 8: Adult obesity prevalence in Luton MSOAs

Based on the characteristics of the local population, adult obesity in the main MSOA of Saints is estimated to be in the lowest 25-50% of areas in Luton (Figure 8).

Figure 9: Reception Year risk of overweight or obesity

Source: NCMP 08-09
Figures 9 and 10 show the proportion of children in Year 6 and Reception year who are at risk of being overweight or obese. They show the proportion of children at risk in Saints Ward for Reception year (26%) and Year 6 (37%) are similar to the Luton (26%, 36%) and England (23%, 33%) averages.

**Binge Drinking:**

Figure 11: Binge drinking in Luton MSOAs

Based on the characteristics of the local population, binge drinking (16 years and over) in the two main MSOAs of Saints are estimated to be in the lower 25% of areas in Luton (Figure 11).
Healthy Eating:
Figure 12: Healthy Eating in Luton MSOAs

Based on the characteristics of the local population, healthy eating (16 years and over) in the two main MSOAs of Saints are estimated to be in the highest 25% of areas in Luton (Figure 12).

Teenage Conceptions
Figure 13: Teenage conceptions in Luton by ward

The teenage conception rate in Saints is in the lower 25% of Luton wards, significantly lower than Luton (37.5) and England (40.9) averages.
Figure 14: Estimated diabetes prevalence in Luton by ward

Figure 14 shows diabetes prevalence taken from the Association of Public Health Observatories (APHO) Diabetes Prevalence Model 2010. Diabetes prevalence in Saints is estimated to be in the highest 20% in Luton.

APHO has developed other disease prevalence models\(^5\). These give estimated and projected prevalence for Luton as a whole on a range of diseases including coronary heart disease, hypertension and stroke. Apart from the diabetes model there are currently no ward estimates. However, APHO have developed estimates by GP practice\(^6\). The Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) also has recorded prevalence at a GP level published annually\(^6\).

For more information on Saints and Luton please see Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and Annual Public Health Report found at
