

Overview of health and social care needs in Luton 2022

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Introduction

Aim and purpose

Local Authorities are required to produce a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). We use the JSNA to identify the needs of our people, so that we can deliver what matters most. The JSNA helps us to shape our local activity by providing an evidence base.

This JSNA summary report describes the health and social care needs of our population by using data to identify our improvements, our challenges, and where we may want to look further to understand what is happening. It is part of a set of reports that make up our JSNA. Other related reports are available at [Luton Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#).

Our health and social care needs are related to the overall needs of our people, which can be described in terms of our age and gender profile and how much poverty or other social factors are present within our population. For further information on Luton's people, please see [This is Luton](#)

How we use the data

Within this document, we identify our improvements, challenges and areas for further investigation by looking at data and making comparisons to our 'benchmarks', so we can identify if the levels and trend in Luton is within expected values.

We use a red/amber/green (RAG) method of identifying how we compare, which acts as a guide for us in identifying our challenges and where we do well. Very generally, areas that compare poorly and may require further analysis are red, areas that compare similarly, but may be worth monitoring are amber, and those areas where we compare well and can potentially learn from are green. This is described in more detail below.

Please note that this method is used within this document, however, other documents may use different methods.

Our benchmarks

National averages and rates – This identifies how Luton compares to England.

Regional averages and rates – This identifies how Luton compares to the East of England (this includes Luton, Thurrock, Southend on Sea, Peterborough, Bedford, Essex, Norfolk, Central Bedfordshire, Suffolk, Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire)

Nearest neighbour – This identifies how Luton compares to areas that similar in terms of population makeup. This is often the most useful comparator, as our population is different in terms of the age, gender and socio-economic profile to the East of England and England.

We compare with Luton's Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) nearest neighbours for adults, and the Children's Services Statistical Neighbour Benchmarking Tool (CSSNBT) for children (see [CIPFA Nearest Neighbour Model](#) and [Local Authority Nearest Neighbour Tool](#) for further details).

Where data for a 'nearest neighbour average' is not available, the analysis makes comparisons against the statistically closest neighbour to Luton, which is Coventry for CIPFA and Birmingham for CSSNBT.

Trend - We also compare against previous data in the same population, in other words, the numbers in Luton over a period of time, to describe the trend. This helps us to identify whether we have improved or worsened over time.

We summarise this information in the JSNA summary in the following way:

Icon summarises the overall rating of highest representative colour based on national, regional and nearest neighbour comparison	Subheading/ Data Source	National comparison	Most recent figure significantly worse than England – red No significant difference – amber Significantly better – green	
		Nearest neighbour comparison	Based on CSSNBT ranking Rank 1 green Ranks 2,3,4 - amber Rank 5 - red	Based on CIPFA ranking Ranks 1-4 - green Ranks 5-12 - amber Ranks 13-16 red
		Region comparison	Most recent figure significantly worse than Region – red No significant difference – amber Significantly better – green	
		Trend	Most recent year is significantly worse than 3 years – red No difference – amber Significantly better - green	

Please note that some data may not be available in this format, or there may be additional data that shows a slightly different picture, where there is additional information, this is included in the text.

Definitions

We use ‘rates’ to measure how much of an issue there is in Luton, this is usually described in terms of how many people, so that we can compare against other areas that may have different population sizes. The rate is defined within each section.

We use ‘prevalence’ to refer to the total number of individuals in a population who have a disease or health condition at a specific period of time, usually expressed as a percentage of the population.

We use ‘incidence’ to refer to the number of individuals who develop a specific disease or experience a specific health-related event during a particular time period (such as a month or year).

We describe our local data as ‘comparable’ if we are similar (within expected values) in comparison to our benchmarks.

We use the term ‘significant’ if we are different from our benchmarks and outside expected values.

Some of our data is also ‘standardised’. This means that we have allowed for differences in populations, such as age makeup. Disease may be more likely to occur in older populations, therefore we standardise the population to remove this effect. This is referred to as Directly Standardised Rate (DSR) or Age Standardised Rate (ASR).

Data Sources

This report uses data taken from Office for Health Improvement & Disparities (formerly Public Health England) reports, particularly the Local Health Profile, Child and Maternal Health Profile, and the Public Health Outcomes Framework. All these reports can be accessed via the Office for Health Improvement & Disparities public health data portal here: [Fingertips](#).

All data is correct as at 5th April 2022

Icons

All icons are created by Freepik and have been taken from [Flaticon](#).

Executive summary

Luton is an ethnically diverse town with an estimated 150 languages and dialects spoken. It is densely populated, with some pockets of overcrowding. Luton also has a younger than average population, however, forecasting suggests that this population will rise in the future with an increase in older age groups. Luton is also comparatively deprived, with some wards in the most deprived areas in the country and high levels of child poverty. These population characteristics, especially those related to deprivation and related inequalities, contribute to the overall health and social care needs within the town. An aging population also presents a challenge for particular health conditions.

Our life expectancy and mortality data shows life expectancy at birth in Luton for both males and females is lower in comparison to England and the Region, but is better in comparison to areas with similar population. Our mortality rate shows a similar picture. Although better comparably for overall life expectancy and mortality, our healthy life expectancy presents more of a challenge, especially for males, who have a lower healthy life expectancy in comparison and this has recently worsened. This is a challenge for us and we will need to understand this in more detail.

Life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and mortality in Luton is largely influenced by the behaviours and lifestyle of the population: Tobacco accounted for the highest rate of deaths per 100,000 population, followed by high blood pressure, high fasting plasma glucose (hyperglycaemia), and dietary risks. Making positive changes to diet, exercise and reducing tobacco use would have positive effects on the overall life expectancy for people in Luton by preventing cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and infections.

The impact of Covid-19 has recently emerged as an issue nationally and in Luton. Covid-19 was the second leading cause of death and accounted for 16% of deaths in Luton in 2020. It is expected that cases of Covid-19 and related deaths will reduce in the future, however, this is an area that will require sustained focus as the full impact is largely unknown.

Starting well

- Luton has seen recent improvements in the rate of children in low-income families. Reducing poverty is a priority in Luton. Further activity to reduce poverty and income inequalities through our Luton 2040 work and key public health programmes will be vital for us to continue our success in these areas.
- Luton has also seen recent improvements in MMR vaccinations, although this has not improved to rates seen in the previous five years. Therefore, improving the vaccination rate remains an area of focus for us.
- Luton is comparable to our similar areas in terms of smoking in pregnancy, dental decay, rates of special educational needs and disabilities, speech and language development, the under-18's conception rate and emotional health and wellbeing. We will continue to monitor trends in this area to ensure the best start for our children.
- Our data shows that our children at a healthy weight are comparable to our similar areas, however, we are significantly worse than the national and regional average and although the trend is not significantly increasing, it is rising. Therefore, identifying underlying factors and preventing childhood obesity remains important.
- Poor oral health is the most common cause of hospital admission for 5-9 year olds. Our data below shows that rates of dental decay are comparable to our similar areas, although they are significantly worse than the national and regional average. Therefore, oral health remains a clear focus for us.
- Luton has particular challenges in the areas of hospital admissions for substance misuse, Dtap/IPV/Hib Immunisations and low birth weight babies. These areas will need further focus to understand the issues in the local area and how best to tackle them.

Living well

- Luton is better in comparison to similar areas in terms of opiate users successfully completing drug treatment. Continuing activity through key public health programmes will be important for us to continue our success in these areas.

- Luton is also better in comparison to similar areas in terms of our STI diagnosis rate, however HIV late diagnosis is a particular challenge and will require further focus.
- Luton is comparable to our similar areas in terms of diabetes and adults with learning disabilities living in their own home. We will continue to monitor trends in this area to ensure that they remain within acceptable levels.
- Obesity, along with the low rates of adult physical activity, high levels of smoking and alcohol-related hospital admissions places a high demand on social care services and budgets. But more importantly, it reduces the healthy life expectancy for people. Luton has seen recent increases in hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions, smoking prevalence and fewer people who are physically active, this trend is significantly worse for adult obesity. These lifestyle factors are a key cause of mortality in our population and prevent adults living well into old age, which further supports the need for improving lifestyles in our population.
- Luton has a mixed picture in terms of emotional wellbeing. There is currently a lower life satisfaction overall in Luton in comparison to the national and regional rate and this is worsening. This data may indicate future demand for mental health support and this will require further focus.
- Luton also has a challenge in relation to tuberculosis, rates are worse in comparison to England, the region and to our nearest neighbours.

Aging well

- Luton is better in comparison to similar areas in terms of incidence of hip fractures and respiratory disease and also better in comparison to similar areas in prevalence of dementia. Continuing activity through key public health programmes will be important for us to continue our success in these areas.
- Luton is comparable to our similar areas in terms of incidence of falls, excess winter deaths, and cardiovascular disease. Luton is also similar in terms of prevalence of social isolation. We will still need continue to monitor trends in this area to ensure that our older people live healthier for longer.
- Luton compares variably in terms of cancer screening. Luton is significantly better than our similar areas for screening for breast cancer, however, this has recently worsened. We will need to keep a focus on this to continue in this success. Screening for cervical cancer is worse in comparison to the region and England, but similar to nearest neighbours. This trend has also recently worsened and presents a challenge within Luton. Screening for bowel cancer on the other hand is worse in comparison to the region and England, but comparable to our neighbours and has recently improved.

This is Luton

This is Luton summary

Luton is an ethnically diverse town with an estimated 150 languages and dialects spoken. It is densely populated, with some pockets of overcrowding. Luton also has a younger than average population, however, forecasting suggests that this population will rise in the future with an increase in older age groups.

Luton is also comparatively deprived, with some wards in the most deprived areas in the country and high levels of child poverty. These population characteristics contribute to the health and social care needs within the town. For further detail about Luton and its people, please refer to the 'This is Luton' report, available at [This is Luton](#).

Population

- The estimated population of Luton is 213,500 with a younger than average population.
- Luton is densely populated with a higher population density than some London boroughs.
- After a period of high growth, Luton's population fell between 2016 and 2018 before a small rise in population since then.
- Luton is an ethnically diverse town with more than half of the population not being white British.
- There are an estimated 150 languages and dialects spoken in Luton.
- Population forecasting models have been projecting the town's population to rise with the largest increases in the older age groups.

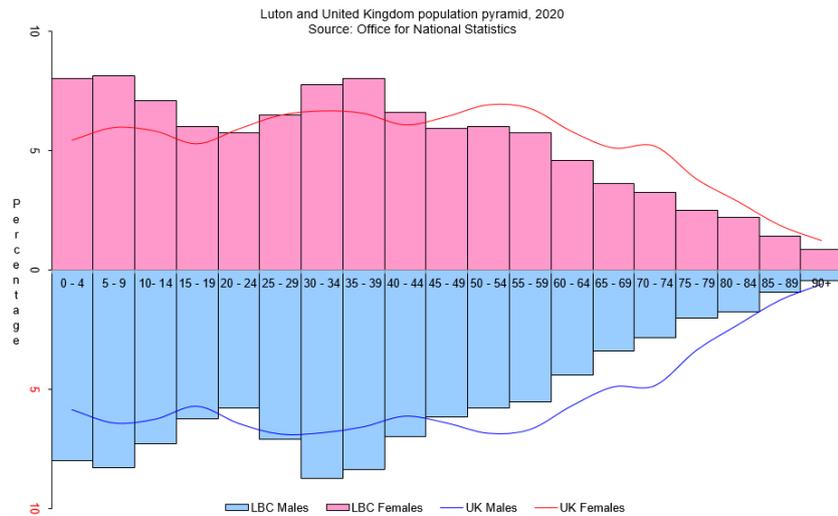


Figure 1 Luton's Population by age, 2020 Source: Office for National Statistics

Housing

- Luton has a higher than average proportion of residents privately renting.
- There are high levels of over-crowding in the town.
- House prices and rental costs have been rising, putting pressure on household budgets.
- Luton has high levels of homelessness.

Economy and employment

- Luton's economy had been growing strongly prior to the Covid-19 pandemic. The growing airport has contributed to this.
- There has been strong wage growth in Luton
- Low paid, unstable work has also increased in the town leading to an increase in in work poverty
- There is a higher proportion of low skilled jobs in Luton than the nationally.
- The Covid-19 pandemic has had a strong impact on Luton with unemployment increasing at a faster rate than nationally and impacting the more deprived areas most severely.

Poverty and deprivation

- Luton is ranked as the 70th most deprived (out of 317) local authority in the country.
- Areas in Farley, Northwell and South are in the 10 per cent of most deprived areas in the country.
- Luton has high levels of child poverty with more than half of children in Biscot and Dallow wards estimated to be living in poverty.
- The Covid-19 pandemic has dis-proportionally hit the more deprived areas, with some of the more affluent areas experiencing an increase in wealth through rising house prices and increased savings.

Life expectancy and mortality

Life expectancy and mortality summary

Life expectancy is the number of years a person would normally expect to live and mortality data refers rates of death. This information helps us understand the overall health of a population by explaining whether people are dying sooner than expected. It is related to the behavioural or lifestyle habits of a population and is also a reflection of local conditions including the environments in which people live and work – known as the social determinants of health. The aim for all Luton’s people is not only that they live longer, but they live longer in good health.

- Our life expectancy and mortality data shows life expectancy at birth in Luton for both males and females is lower in comparison to England and the Region, but is better in comparison to areas with similar population. Our mortality rate shows a similar picture. Child mortality is comparable to similar areas, whereas infant mortality only appears less favourably in comparison to the region. Our healthy life expectancy presents more of a challenge, especially for males who have a lower healthy life expectancy in comparison to all areas and this has recently worsened.
- Tobacco (including second-hand smoke) accounted for the highest rate of deaths per 100,000 population, followed by high blood pressure, high fasting plasma glucose (hyperglycaemia), and dietary risks. Making positive changes to diet, exercise and reducing tobacco use would have positive effects on the overall life expectancy for people in Luton by preventing cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and infections.
- The impact of Covid-19 has recently emerged as an issue nationally and in Luton. Covid-19 was the second leading cause of death and accounted for 16% of deaths in Luton in 2020. It is likely that cases of Covid-19 and related deaths will reduce in the future, however, this will require sustained focus as the full impact is unknown.
- Those that live in less deprived areas of Luton tend to live longer than those who live in the more deprived areas. Reducing such inequalities remains important for us.

Rating based on National and Regional comparison, Nearest Neighbour ranking, and 3-year trend;

● **Worse** ● **Similar** ● **Better**
● **Lower** ● **Similar** ● **Higher** ● **Not compared**

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Life Expectancy at Birth			Current rates of life expectancy in Luton are significantly lower than both the National and Regional averages, with no significant change in the latest 3-year period. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 3 out of 16 for males and 2 out of 16 for females.
Healthy Life Expectancy			Latest rates of healthy life expectancy in Luton are significantly lower than both the National and Regional averages. There has been no significant change in female healthy life expectancy in the latest 3-year period, but it has significantly fallen for males. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 16 out of 16 for males and 6 out of 16 for females.
Mortality			Current rates of all-cause mortality for under-75s in Luton are significantly higher than both the National and Regional averages, with no significant change in the latest 3-year period. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 3 out of 16 for males and 1 out of 16 for females.

Icon	Topic	Comments
	Infant Mortality	Current rates of infant mortality in Luton are similar to the National average, significantly higher than the Regional average, with no significant change in the latest 3-year trend. In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 2 out of 5.
	Childhood Mortality	Current rates of childhood mortality in Luton are significantly higher than both the National and Regional averages. There is no significant change in the rate in latest 3-year period. In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 4 out of 5.

Life expectancy at birth

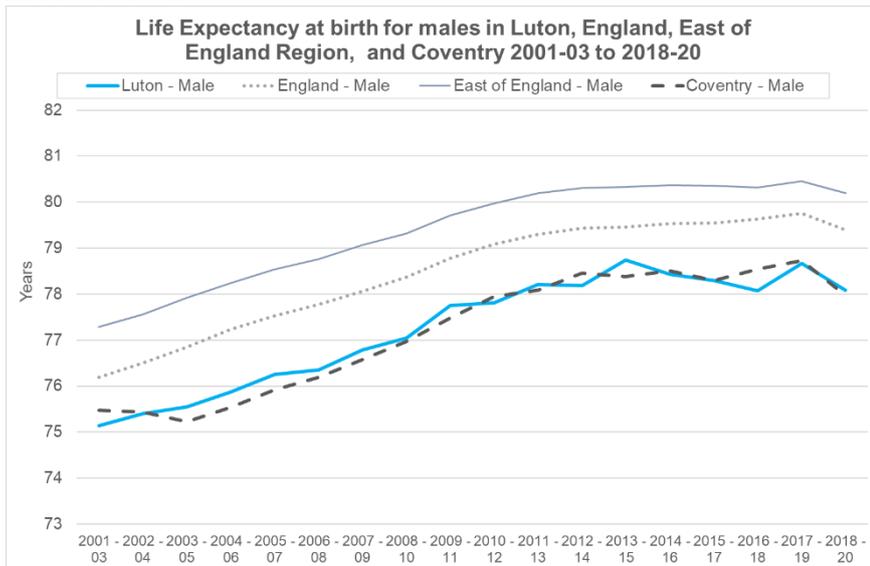
Life expectancy at birth is a measure of how long, on average, a new-born can expect to live if current death rates do not change. Our data below shows that life expectancy at birth in Luton for both males and females is lower in comparison to England and the region, but is better than our nearest neighbours. Although good in comparison to areas with similar population, life expectancy is lower for those who reside in more deprived areas of Luton, therefore reducing inequalities remains important for us.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Life Expectancy at Birth for Males	National Comparison	Life expectancy at birth in Luton is currently 78.1 years for males, which is significantly lower than the National average of 79.4
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 3 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	Life expectancy at birth in Luton is currently 78.1 years for males, which is significantly lower than the Regional average of 80.2
		Recent Trend	There has been no significant change in male life expectancy in Luton over the latest 3-year period.
	Life Expectancy at Birth for Females	National Comparison	Life expectancy at birth in Luton is currently 82.4 years for females, which is significantly lower than the National average of 83.1
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 2 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	Life expectancy at birth in Luton is currently 82.4 years for females, which is significantly lower than the Regional average of 83.8
		Recent Trend	There has been no significant change in female life expectancy in Luton over the latest 3-year period.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 2 shows life expectancy at birth for males in Luton over time against those for England, the East of England region, and the statistically closest CIPFA nearest neighbour of Coventry.

Figure 2: Life expectancy at birth for males in Luton, England, East of England, and Coventry 2001-03 to 2018-20



Although male life expectancy in Luton has increased since 2001-03, it has been consistently below that of England and the East of England. However, male life expectancy in Luton has followed a similar pattern to that of Coventry.

It is also worth noting that male life expectancy in Luton experienced a fall from 78.7 in 2013-15 to 78.1 in 2016-18, and although it increased in 2017-19, it has now fallen back to 2016-18 levels.

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), taken from OHID Fingertips tool, Local Authority Profile (accessed November 2021)*note that the axis does not start at 0 years

Figure 3: Life expectancy at birth for females in Luton, England, East of England, and Coventry 2001-03 to 2018-20

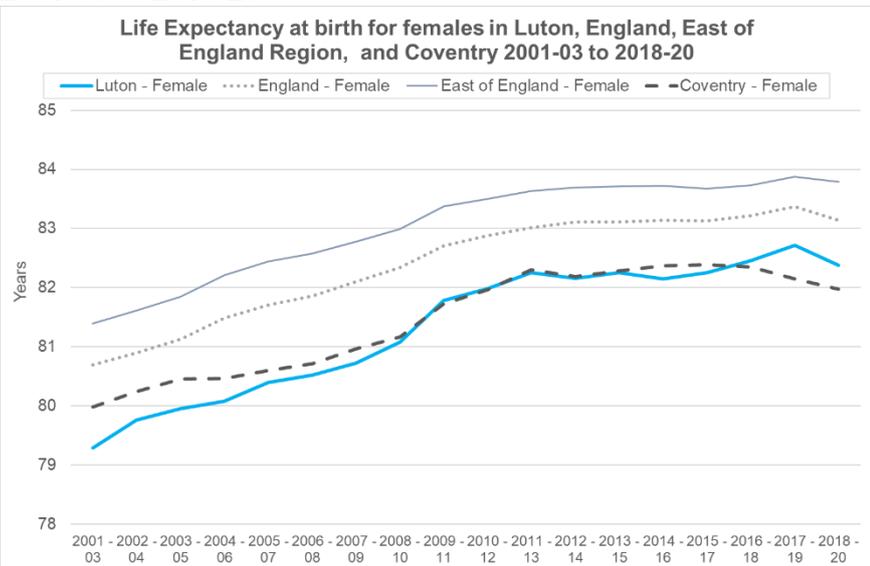


Figure 3 shows life expectancy at birth for females in Luton over time against those for England, the East of England region, and the CIPFA nearest neighbour of Coventry.

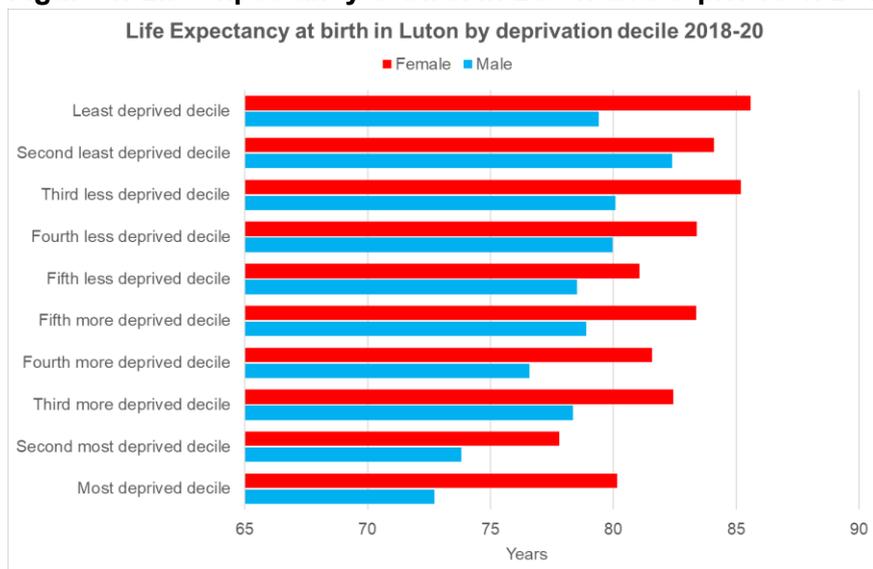
Again, although female life expectancy in Luton has increased since 2001-03, it has been consistently below that of England and the East of England.

However, female life expectancy has been slightly higher in Luton than in Coventry since 2017-19.

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), taken from OHID Fingertips tool, Local Authority Profile (accessed November 2021)

Figure 4 shows life expectancy at birth in Luton by deprivation decile. This shows how life expectancy changes depending on the level of deprivation: Life expectancy decreases for those who reside in more deprived areas of Luton.

Figure 4: Life expectancy at birth in Luton and deprivation 2018-20



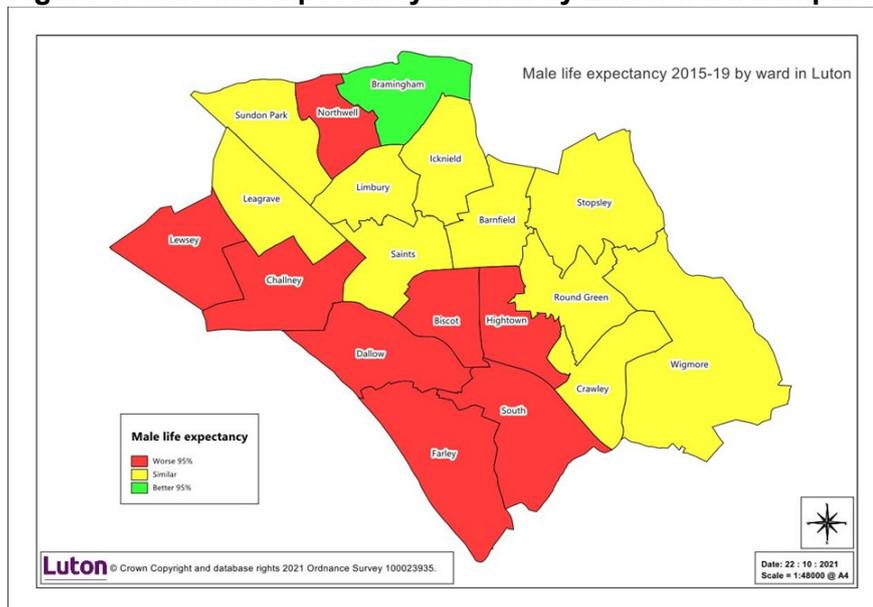
Life expectancy in the most deprived areas of Luton is 80.2 for females and 72.7 for males, compared to 85.6 and 79.4 in the least deprived parts of the Borough. In other words, people who live in the less deprived areas of Luton tend to live longer than those who live in the more deprived areas.

This has implications for the Council’s strategic aim of tackling health inequalities.

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), taken from OHID Fingertips tool, Local Authority Profile (accessed November 2021)

Figure 5 shows a map of male life expectancy at birth by Luton ward compared to the National average.

Figure 5: Male life expectancy at birth by Luton ward compared to the National average, 2015-19



There are 8 wards with a significantly lower life expectancy than the national figure. These are:

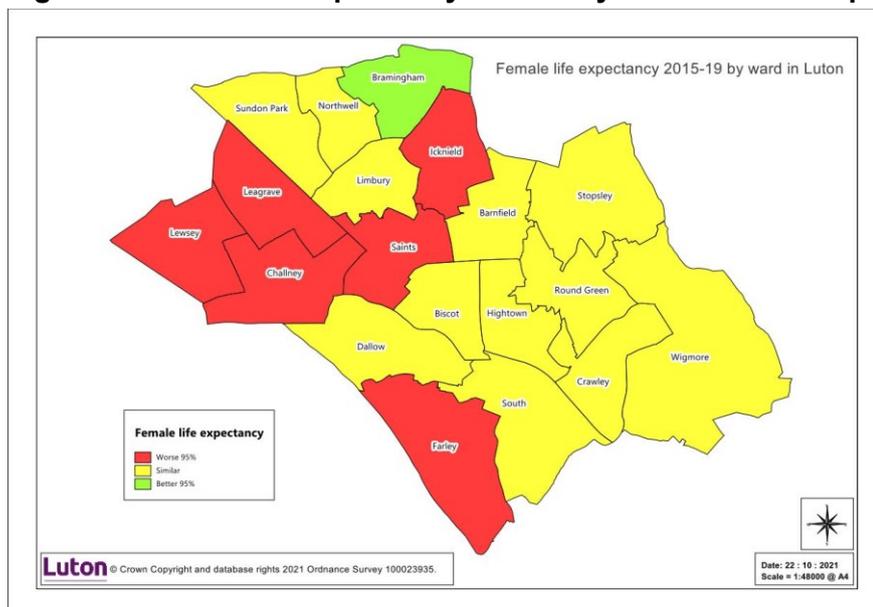
- Challney,
- Dallow,
- High Town,
- Lewsey,
- Biscot,
- Northwell,
- South
- Farley

Only the Bramingham ward has a significantly higher life expectancy for males.

Source: Public Health England analysis of ONS death registration data and mid-year population estimates.

Figure 6 shows female life expectancy at birth by ward area in Luton.

Figure 6: Female life expectancy at birth by Luton ward compared to the National average, 2015-19



There are 6 wards with a significantly lower life expectancy than the national figure. These are;

- Leagrave,
- Lewsey,
- Saints,
- Icknield,
- Farley
- Challney

Again, Bramingham is the only ward with a significantly higher life expectancy than nationally for females.

Source: Public Health England analysis of ONS death registration data and mid-year population estimates.

Luton’s ward level data for male and female life expectancy at birth can be found in Appendix I.

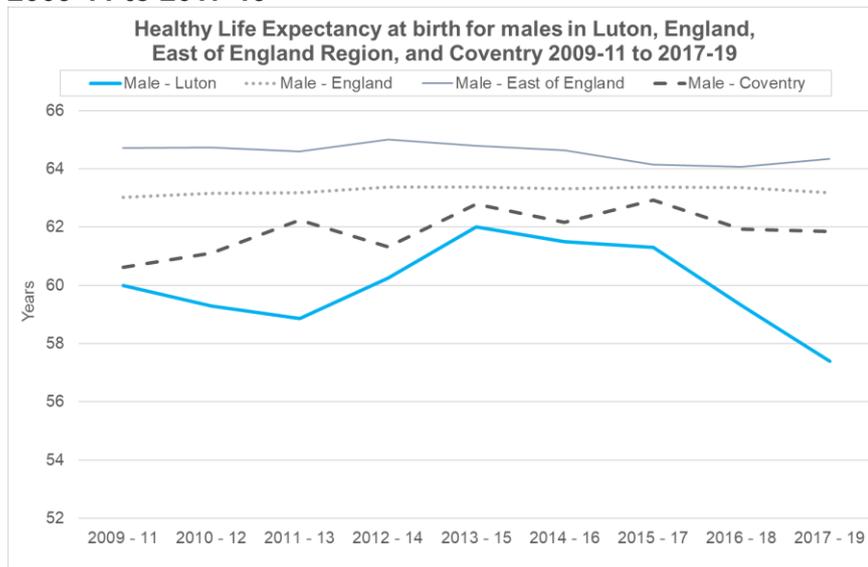
Healthy life expectancy

Healthy life expectancy shows the number of years a person can expect to live in good health. Our data below shows that healthy life expectancy in Luton for females is below that of the national and regional average, but is comparable to our nearest neighbours. Healthy life expectancy in males is worse in comparison to all areas and this is getting worse, presenting a particular challenge for us in Luton. As with overall life expectancy, healthy life expectancy also decreases for those who reside in more deprived areas of Luton.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth for Males	National Comparison	Healthy life expectancy at birth in Luton is currently 57.4 years for males, which is significantly lower than the National average of 63.2
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 16 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	Healthy life expectancy at birth in Luton is currently 57.4 years for males, which is significantly lower than the Regional average of 64.2.
		Recent Trend	There has been a significant fall in male healthy life expectancy in Luton over the latest 3-year period.
	Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth for Females	National Comparison	Healthy life expectancy at birth in Luton is currently 60.2 years for females, which is significantly lower than the National average of 63.5.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 6 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	Healthy life expectancy at birth in Luton is currently 60.2 years for females, which is significantly lower than the Regional average of 64.4.
		Recent Trend	There has been no significant change in female healthy life expectancy in Luton over the latest 3-year period.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 7: Healthy life expectancy in males at birth in Luton, England, East of England, and Coventry 2009-11 to 2017-19



*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to Introduction

Figure 7 shows healthy life expectancy at birth for males in Luton over time against those for England, East of England, and Luton’s closest CIPFA nearest neighbour of Coventry. Healthy life expectancy for males is currently at its lowest since 2009-11, following a sharp decrease from 61.3 years in 2015-17.

In comparison, healthy life expectancy for England has remained fairly stable over the time period, whilst healthy life expectancy for Coventry is higher in

2017-19 than in 2009-11.

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), taken from OHID Fingertips tool (accessed October 2021)

Figure 8: Healthy life expectancy in females at birth in Luton, England, East of England, and Coventry 2009-11 to 2017-19

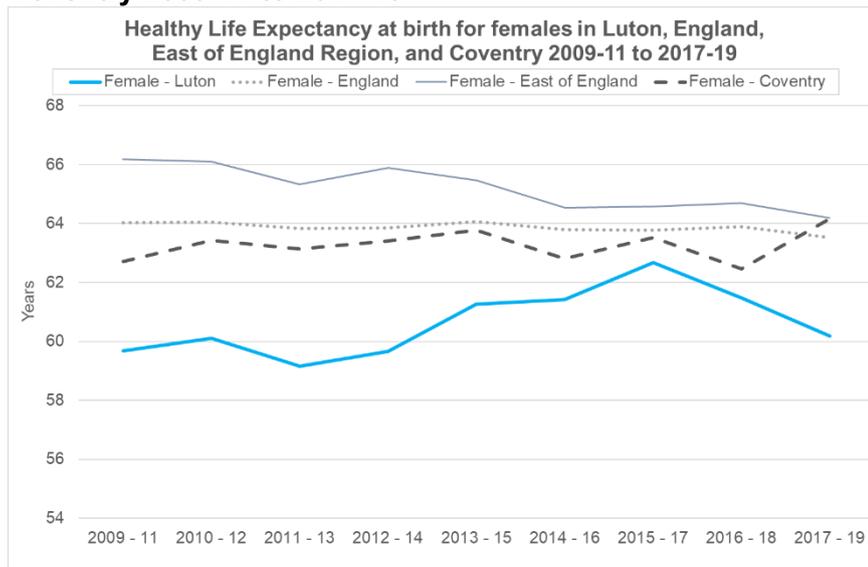


Figure 8 shows healthy life expectancy for females in Luton over time against those for England, East of England, and Luton’s closest CIPFA nearest neighbour of Coventry. Female healthy life expectancy in Luton has experienced a decrease from 62.7 years in 2015-17.

As with for males, female healthy life expectancy for England has remained fairly stable over the time period, whilst for Coventry it is higher in 2017-19 than in 2009-11.

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), taken from OHID Fingertips tool (accessed October 2021)

Mortality

Mortality data tells us about deaths in the population. Premature mortality, including infant and child mortality, is an indicator of the overall health of a population as it shows how many people die before they would usually be expected to. Our data below shows that all-cause mortality (all deaths) for both males and females under 75 occurs at a higher rate in comparison to England and the Region, but this is better than our nearest neighbours. Mortality in Luton is largely influenced by the behaviours and lifestyle of the population:

- tobacco (including second-hand smoke) accounted for the highest rate of deaths per 100,000
- high blood pressure, high blood sugar (hyperglycaemia) and dietary risks

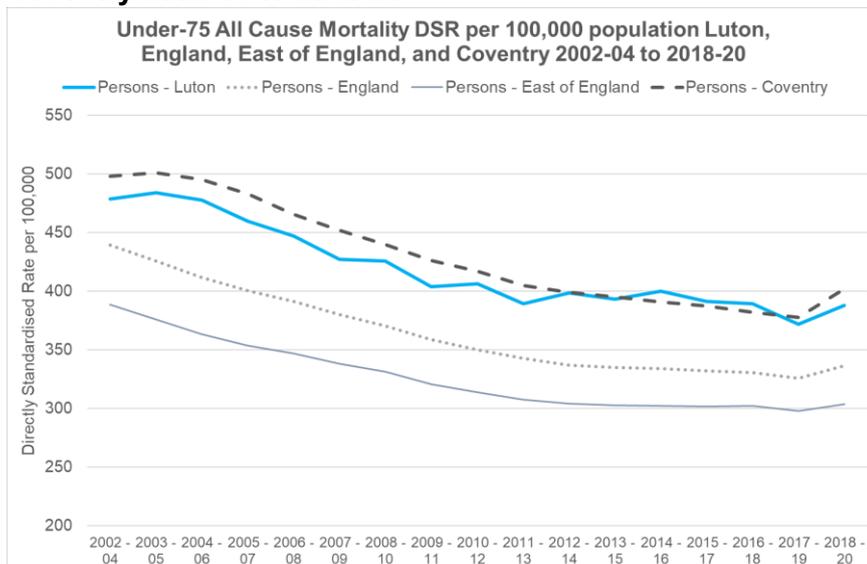
Making positive changes to diet, exercise and reducing tobacco use would have positive effects on the overall life expectancy for people in Luton by preventing cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and infections.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	All-Cause Mortality for Males under 75	National Comparison	The all-cause mortality rate for males aged under-75 in Luton is currently 481.1. This is significantly higher than the National average of 411.7.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 3 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	The all-cause mortality rate for males aged under-75 in Luton is currently 481.1. This is significantly higher than the Regional average of 371.6.
		Recent Trend	There has been no significant change in the male under-75 all-cause mortality rate in Luton over the latest 3-year period.
	All-Cause Mortality for Females under 75	National Comparison	The all-cause mortality rate for females aged under-75 in Luton is currently 297.2. This is significantly higher than the National average of 264.8.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 1 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	The all-cause mortality rate for females aged under-75 in Luton is currently 297.2. This is significantly higher than the Regional average of 239.1
		Recent Trend	There has been no significant change in the female under-75 all-cause mortality rate in Luton over the latest 3-year period.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 9 shows the directly standardised rate of all-cause mortality for all persons aged under-75 in Luton over time against those for England, the East of England region, and Coventry.

Figure 9: Under-75 All-cause mortality for all persons in Luton, England, East of England, and Coventry 2002-04 to 2018-20



The current under-75 all-cause mortality rate for all under-75s in Luton is 388.0. This compares against a National rate of 336.5. However, when compared to its CIPFA nearest neighbours Luton ranks 3rd.

Although all-cause mortality in Luton has decreased since 2002-04, it has been consistently above that of England and the East of England. However, apart from the period of 2012-14 to 2016-18, all-cause mortality for under-75s in Luton has been below that experienced by the CIPFA nearest neighbour of Coventry.

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), taken from OHID Fingertips tool, Local Authority Profile (accessed November 2021)

Data for 2014-16 shows that the all-cause mortality rate for under-75s in the most deprived parts of Luton was 849.7 for males and 410.0 for females compared to 308.0 and 205.2 in the least deprived areas. In other words, mortality is almost 3-times as high for men aged under-75 who live in the most deprived areas of Luton compared to those in the least deprived areas, and twice as high for women aged under-75.

Table 1 below shows the number and percentage of deaths by leading cause in Luton for 2019 and 2020. In total there were 1,789 deaths from all causes for all ages in 2020 compared to 1,399 in 2019. See here for more information on the [leading causes of death in England and Wales](#).

Table 1: Number and percentage of deaths by leading cause in Luton, 2019 and 2020

Leading Cause of Death	2019		2020	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cancer (malignant neoplasms)	372	26.6%	346	19.3%
Covid-19	0	0.0%	287	16.0%
Dementia and Alzheimer disease	136	9.7%	176	9.8%
Ischaemic heart diseases	150	10.7%	168	9.4%
Cerebrovascular diseases	81	5.8%	88	4.9%
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	92	6.6%	76	4.2%
Influenza and pneumonia	67	4.8%	56	3.1%
Accidents	28	2.0%	53	3.0%
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	29	2.1%	43	2.4%
Diabetes	25	1.8%	42	2.3%
Hypertensive diseases	31	2.2%	37	2.1%
Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	25	1.8%	33	1.8%
Parkinson's disease	22	1.6%	23	1.3%
Diseases of the urinary system	34	2.4%	20	1.1%
Heart failure and complications and ill-defined heart disease	19	1.4%	19	1.1%
Cardiac arrhythmias	19	1.4%	17	1.0%
Non-rheumatic valve disorders and endocarditis	14	1.0%	17	1.0%
Pulmonary heart disease and diseases of pulmonary circulation	6	0.4%	17	1.0%

Source: Deaths by Leading Cause, Mortality Statistics, NOMIS, extracted March 2022, those less than 1% excluded

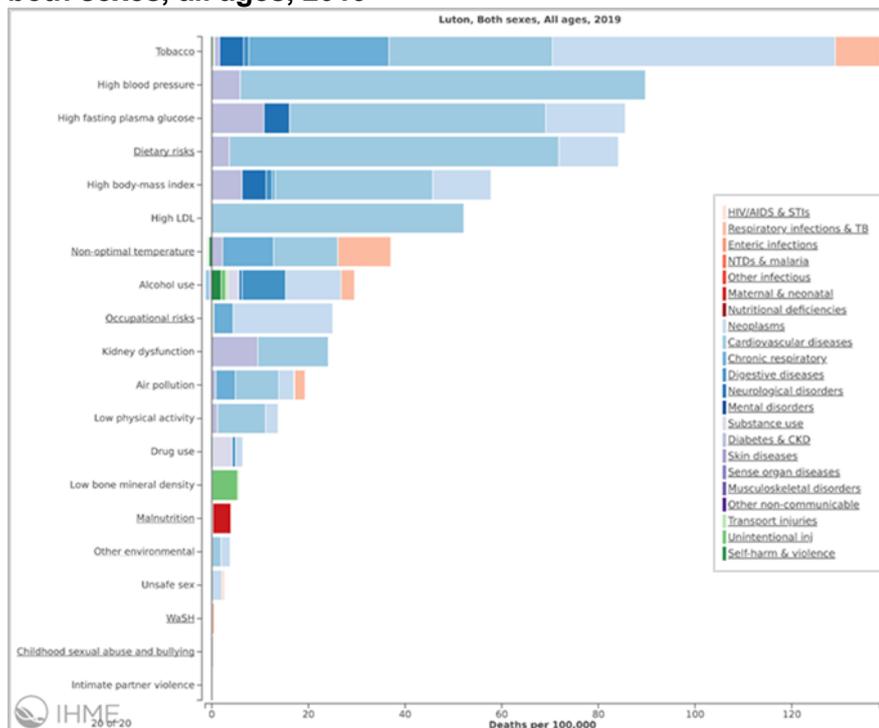
Cancer accounted for highest percentage of deaths in Luton in both 2020 and 2019. Covid-19 accounted for 16% of deaths in 2020. It is also worth noting that the actual number of deaths from Dementia and Alzheimer disease, heart diseases, and Cerebrovascular diseases (which include strokes) actually increased in 2020 compared to 2019, despite their percentage of total deaths falling.

The trends and causes of death in the population are influenced by a broad range of factors. Using the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) model, certain risk factors for disease can be ranked based on the proportion of deaths they are associated with.

The GBD divides risk factors into three main groups: behavioural, metabolic and environmental. Behavioural risks include smoking, alcohol, and unsafe sex; metabolic risk factors include high body mass index (BMI) and high cholesterol and environmental risks include air pollution, unclean water and other risks due to the working or living environment.

Figure 10 below shows the attribution of deaths to certain risk factors in Luton.

Figure 10: Attribution of deaths to risk factors, broken down by broad causes of death in Luton, both sexes, all ages, 2019



Among those risk factors included in the GBD analysis, tobacco (including second-hand smoke) accounted for the highest rate of deaths per 100,000 population, followed by high blood pressure, high fasting plasma glucose (hyperglycaemia), and dietary risks.

Cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) accounted for the majority of deaths associated with high blood pressure, high fasting plasma glucose and dietary risks.

Tobacco was associated with deaths from four major causes, neoplasms (cancers), cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke), chronic respiratory diseases, and respiratory infections.

Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), Global Burden of Disease (GDB) Visualisation Hub

Infant mortality (under 1 year)

Infant mortality is an indicator of premature death, which is death that occurs before it would normally be expected. Deaths occurring during the first 28 days of life (the neonatal period) in particular, are considered to reflect the health and care of both mother and new-born. Our data below shows that infant mortality is comparable to the national and nearest neighbour rate, but is worse than the regional average.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Infant Mortality	National Comparison	The infant mortality rate in Luton is 5.2 per 1,000 live births compared to a National rate of 3.9.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 2 out of 5.
		Regional Comparison	The infant mortality rate in Luton is 5.2 per 1,000 live births compared to a Regional rate of 3.4.
		Recent Trend	No significant change over latest 3-year period

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 11: Rate of infant (under 1 year) mortality in Luton, England, East of England, and Birmingham 2001-03 to 2018-20

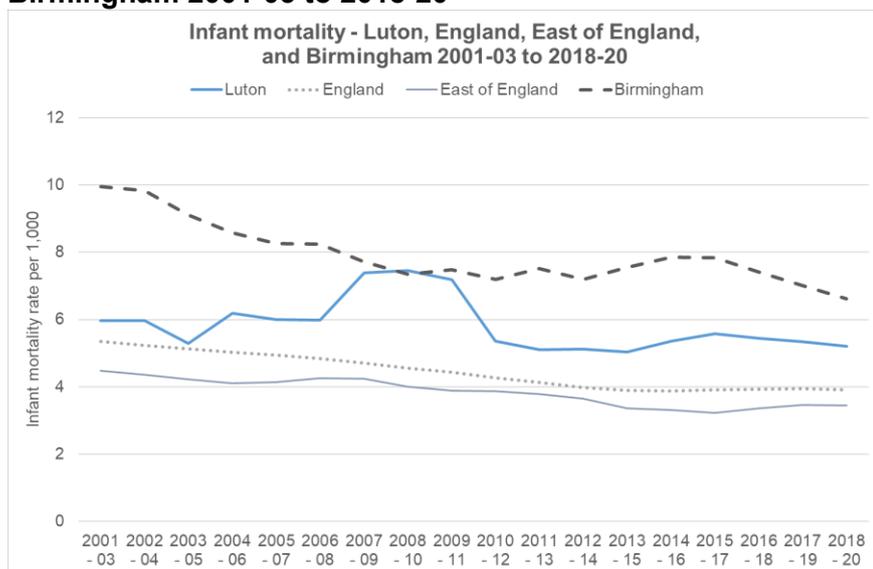


Figure 11 shows the rate of infant mortality per 1,000 live births over time for Luton, England, East of England, and the nearest neighbour of Birmingham.

It can be seen that there was a sharp increase in the infant mortality rate in Luton in 2007-09, but then this fell significantly in 2010-12, since which it has remained consistently below the rate of Birmingham.

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), taken from OHID Fingertips tool, Child and Maternal Health Profile (accessed March 2022)

Childhood mortality (1 to 17 years)

Death in childhood represents not only a tragedy for that child’s family but also a loss to wider society in terms of lost years of productive life. After the age of one year, the commonest cause of death in young people is injuries. Many of these injury related deaths are potentially avoidable. The need to provide adequate support to those children and families with life-limiting or life-threatening conditions is also recognised. Our data below shows that childhood mortality is higher than the national and regional average, but is comparable to areas with a similar population makeup.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Childhood Mortality	National Comparison	The childhood mortality rate in Luton is 16.9 per 100,000 population, which is significantly higher than the National rate of 10.3.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 4 out of 5.
		Regional Comparison	The childhood mortality rate in Luton is 16.9 per 100,000 population, which is significantly higher than the Regional rate of 10.
		Recent Trend	There is no significant change in the rate of childhood mortality in Luton over latest 3-year period

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 12: Rate of childhood (ages 1-17) mortality in Luton, England, East of England, and Birmingham 2001-03 to 2018-20

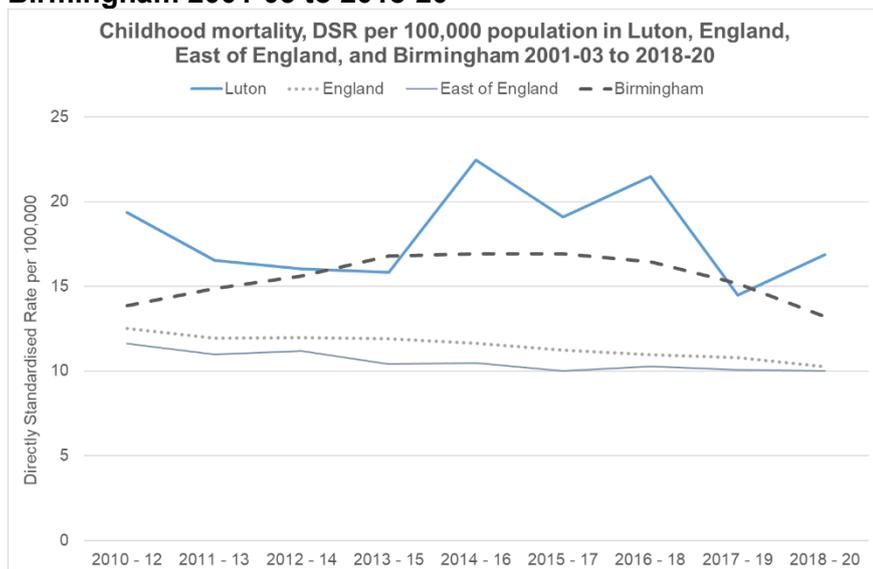


Figure 12 shows the directly standardised rate of death due to all causes in persons aged 1-17 years over time for Luton, England, the East of England, and Birmingham.

In Luton this has been consistently above the National and Regional averages, and in 2018-20 has increased above the rate of 13.2 in Birmingham. Although this is below the peaks of 22.5 in 2014-16 and 21.5 in 2016-18, this increase is worth monitoring.

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), OHID Fingertips tool, Child and Maternal Health Profile (accessed March 2022)

Impact of Covid-19

Covid-19 was the leading cause of death in England, and second leading cause of death in Luton in 2020. It is expected that cases of Covid-19 and related deaths will reduce in the future, largely due to increased immunity. However, the full extent of the impact is largely unknown. Therefore, this is an area that will require continuing focus to identify current and future needs.

Covid-19 was the leading cause of death in England in 2020, but the pandemic had a much greater impact on mortality in some areas than others. The data shown below is based on deaths where Covid-19 was mentioned anywhere on the death certificate. It therefore provides rates for deaths involving Covid-19, rather than deaths due to Covid-19. The latter have been reported by ONS in their report 'Deaths due to Covid-19, registered in England and Wales: 2020' which is based on deaths where Covid-19 was the underlying cause.

Age-standardised rates are provided which allow comparisons to be made between areas with different age structures. These therefore differ from data presented in the UK Coronavirus Dashboard which only includes only crude rates.

Figure 13: Mortality rate for all deaths involving Covid-19 in Luton, England, East of England and CIPFA statistical neighbours in 2020.

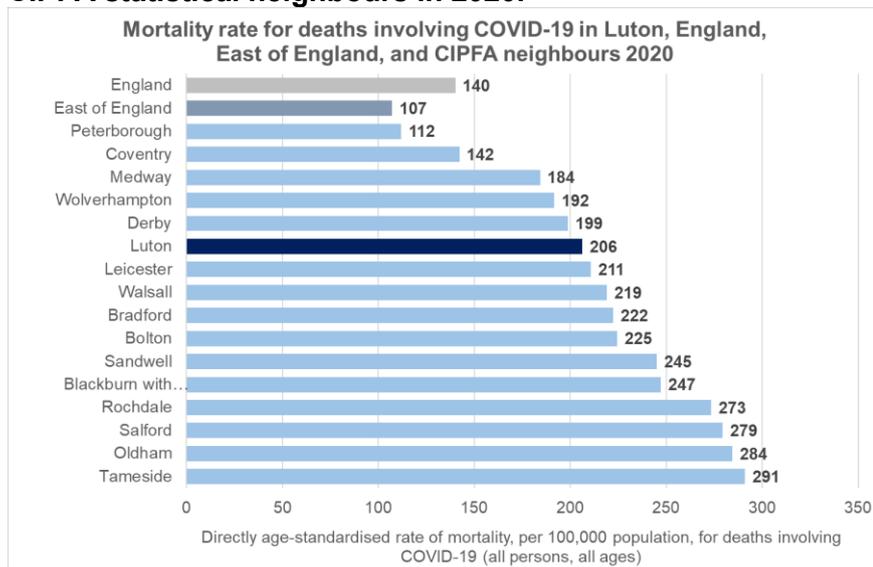


Figure 13 shows the directly age-standardised mortality rate for deaths involving Covid-19 in Luton, England, East of England, and Luton's CIPFA neighbours in 2020.

Luton's rate of 206.3 is significantly higher than both the National and Regional rates of 140.1 and 107.1 respectively. Out of the 16 CIPFA statistical neighbours, Luton ranks 6th (where 1st is the best and 16th is the worst).

Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, based on Office for National Statistics (ONS) data, taken from OHID Mortality Profile (accessed February 2022).

Local data analysis undertaken during the pandemic has shown that those that have been at greatest risk of contracting the Covid-19 virus are:

- older people and male, for Luton this means men who are over 50 years are at greater risk
- people from black, South Asian and minority ethnic backgrounds, including people identifying as 'white other'
- residents living in multi-occupancy/smaller dense houses, renters living in low cost housing or transient adults
- residents living in areas with lower index of multiple deprivation (IMD) scores

It is expected that cases of Covid-19 and related deaths will reduce in the future, largely due to increased immunity. However, the full extent of the impact is largely unknown, especially on the impact of related conditions such as long Covid or the impact on mental health. Therefore, this is an area that will require sustained focus to identify future needs.

Starting well

Starting well summary

- The outcome wanted for Luton’s children is that they live in a safe, nurturing environment, which enables them to start school healthy with enough support to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives. A good start in life is crucial to ensuring long-term health by promoting healthy behaviour and lifestyle habits at a younger age.
- Luton has seen recent improvements in the rate of children in low-income families. Reducing poverty is a priority in Luton. Further activity to reduce poverty and income inequalities through our Luton 2040 work and key public health programmes will be vital for us to continue our success in these areas.
- Luton has also seen recent improvements in MMR vaccinations, although this has not improved to rates seen in the previous five years. Therefore, improving the vaccination rate remains an area of focus for us.
- Luton is comparable to our similar areas in terms of smoking in pregnancy, dental decay, rates of special educational needs and disabilities, speech and language development, the under-18’s conception rate and emotional health and wellbeing. We will continue to monitor trends in this area to ensure the best start for our children.
- Our data shows that our children at a healthy weight are comparable to our similar areas, however, we are significantly worse than the national and regional average and although the trend is not significantly increasing, it is rising. Therefore, identifying underlying factors and preventing childhood obesity remains important.
- Poor oral health is the most common cause of hospital admission for 5-9 year olds. Our data below shows that rates of dental decay are comparable to our similar areas, although they are significantly worse than the national and regional average. Therefore, oral health remains a clear focus for us.
- Luton has particular challenges in the areas of hospital admissions for substance misuse, Dtap/IPV/Hib Immunisations and low birth weight babies. These areas will need further focus to understand the issues in the local area and how best to tackle them.

Rating based on National and Regional comparison, Nearest Neighbour ranking, and 3-year trend;

method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

- **Worse** ● **Similar** ● **Better**
- **Lower** ● **Similar** ● **Higher** ● **Not compared**

	Smoking in pregnancy	The percentage of mothers in Luton that are known to be smokers at the time of delivery is similar to the National and Regional averages, with no significant change in the latest 3-years. In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 2 out of 5.
	Low birth weight	The proportion of babies in Luton that are born with a low birth weight is significantly higher than both the National and Regional averages, with no significant change in past 3 years. In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 5 out of 5.
	Immunisations	The percentage of two-year olds in Luton that have received one dose of the MMR vaccination is significantly worse than the National and Regional averages. In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 4 out of 5. The percentage of two-year olds in Luton that have received one dose of Dtap/IPV/Hib vaccination significantly worse than the National and Regional averages. In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 5 out of 5.
	Dental Decay	The percentage of 5 year olds in Luton experiencing visually obvious dental decay is significantly higher than both the National and Regional averages, with no significant change in most recent 3-year period. In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 4 out of 5.

Rating based on National and Regional comparison, Nearest Neighbour ranking, and 3-year trend;

- **Worse** ● **Similar** ● **Better**
- **Lower** ● **Similar** ● **Higher** ● **Not compared**

method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

	Healthy Weight	The percentage of year 6 children classified as obese in Luton is significantly higher than both the National and Regional averages, with no significant change in most recent 3-year period. In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 3 out of 5.
	Special Educational Needs and Disabilities	The percentage of pupils in Luton that have special education needs is significantly higher than both the National and Regional averages, with no significant change in most recent 3-year period. In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 3 out of 5.
	Speech and Language Development	The percentage of children in Luton that achieve the expected level of development in communication, language and literacy skills at the end of Reception is significantly lower than both the National and Regional averages. There is no significant change in the latest 3-year trend. In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 2 out of 5.
	Children in low income families	The percentage of children that are in low income families is significantly higher in Luton than compared to the National and Regional averages. However, it has significantly fallen over the latest 3-year period. In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 2 out of 5.
	Under-18 conceptions	The current under-18 conception rate in Luton is not significantly different to the National and Regional averages, with no significant change over the latest 3-year period. In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 2 out of 5.
	Emotional health and mental wellbeing	The inpatient admission rate for mental health disorders for those aged 0-17 years in Luton is not significantly different to the National and Regional rates. There has been no significant change in the rate over the last 3 years. In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 4 out of 5.
	Young persons' substance misuse	The rate of hospital admissions for substance misuse for those aged 15-24 in Luton is significantly higher than both the National and Regional averages. There has been no significant change in the rate over the latest 3-year period. In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 5 out of 5.

Smoking in pregnancy

Smoking in pregnancy has well known detrimental effects for the growth and development of the baby and health of the mother. These include complications during labour and an increased risk of miscarriage, premature birth, stillbirth, low birth-weight and sudden unexpected death in infancy. Our data below shows that our rates of smoking in pregnancy are comparable across all measures.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Smoking in pregnancy	National Comparison	9.3% of mothers in Luton are known to be smokers at the time of delivery, compared to a National average of 9.6%
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 2 out of 5.
		Regional Comparison	9.3% of mothers in Luton are known to be smokers at the time of delivery compared to an East of England average of 9%,
		Recent Trend	No significant change over latest 3-year period

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 14: Smoking status at time of delivery in Luton, England, East of England, and Birmingham 2010-11 to 2020-21

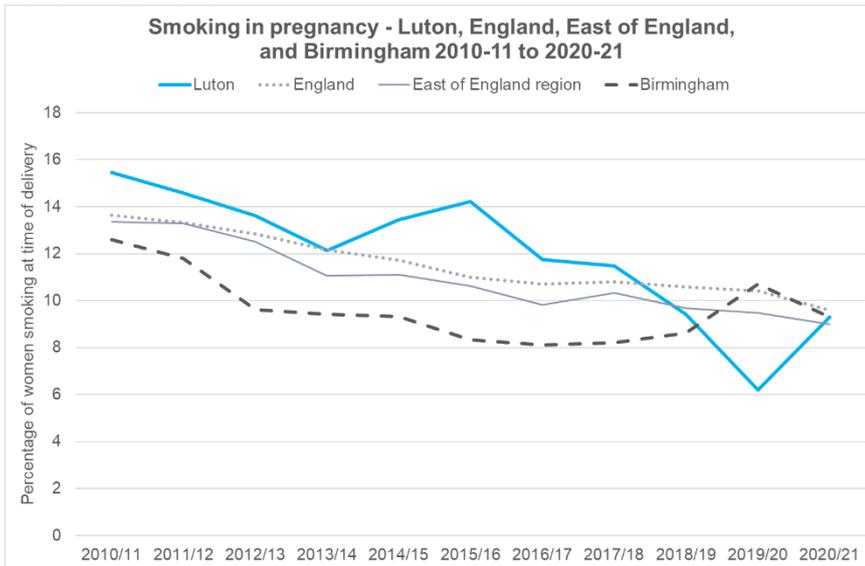


Figure 14 shows that although the percentage of women smoking in pregnancy has fallen in Luton since 2010-11, in 2019-20 it was significantly below both the National average, Regional average and Birmingham figure at just 6.2%.

Despite the fact that the current figure of 9.3% is similar to the National average and the closest statistical neighbours of Birmingham and Sandwell, it is probably worth monitoring this indicator for further future increases.

Source: Calculated by OHID from the NHS Digital return on Smoking Status At Time of delivery (SATOD), OHID Fingertips tool, Child and Maternal Health Profile (accessed November 2021)

Low birth weight of term babies

Low birth weight increases the risk of childhood mortality and of developmental problems for the child and is associated with poorer health in later life. At a population level there are inequalities in low birth weight and a high proportion of low birth weight births could indicate lifestyle issues of the mothers and/or issues with the maternity services. Our data below shows that low birth weight is comparatively worse across all measures.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Low birth weight	National Comparison	Luton has a significantly higher proportion of full term live births born with a low birth weight at 4.7 compared to England at 2.9.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 5 out of 5.
		Regional Comparison	Luton has a significantly higher proportion of full term live births born with a low birth weight at 4.7 compared to the East of England average of 2.6.
		Recent Trend	No significant change over latest 3-year period

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 15: Low birth weight of term babies in Luton, England, East of England, and Birmingham 2006 to 2020

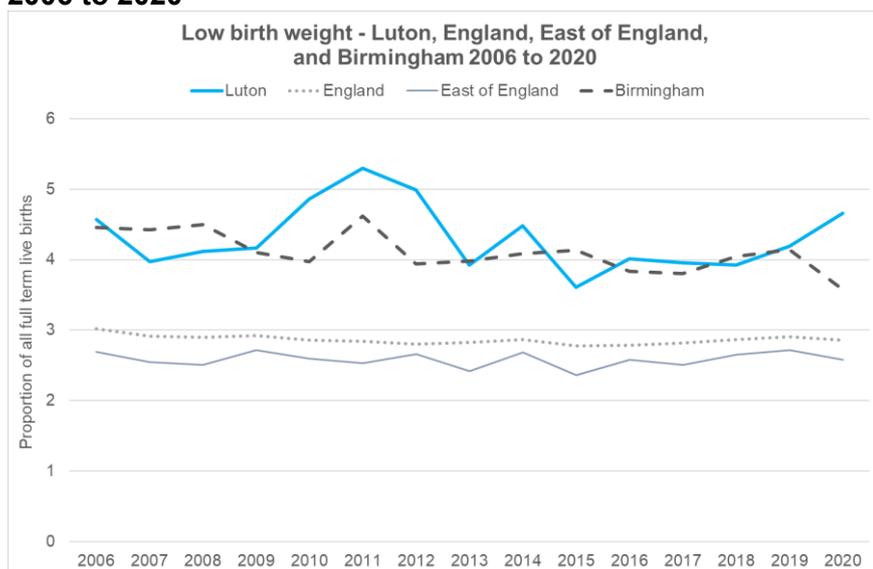


Figure 15 shows that although Luton's currently has a comparatively high proportion of full term live births born with a low birth weight, it is now lower than the peak rate of 5.3 experienced in 2011.

The increase in rates from 2018 to 2020 may be worth monitoring in future.

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), OHID Fingertips tool, Child and Maternal Health Profile (accessed March 2022)

Immunisation

Vaccination coverage indicates how much protection a population will have against communicable diseases. Monitoring coverage identifies possible drops in immunity before levels of disease rise. Our data below shows that although worse than the national and regional average, MMR immunisations are comparable to our similar areas and this trend has seen recent improvements, although this has not improved to rates seen in the previous five years. Therefore, this remains an area of focus for us. DTaP/IPV/Hib vaccinations remain a challenge for Luton, we are worse in all areas.

MMR is the combined vaccine that protects against measles, mumps and rubella. Measles, mumps and rubella are highly infectious, common conditions that can have serious complications, including meningitis, swelling of the brain (encephalitis) and deafness. They can also lead to complications in pregnancy that affect the unborn baby and can lead to miscarriage.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	MMR Immunisations	National Comparison	85.7 % of children in Luton received one dose of the MMR vaccination on or after their first birthday and at any time up to their second birthday in 2020-21. This compares to 90.3% in England.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 5 out of 5.
		Regional Comparison	85.7 % of children in Luton received one dose of the MMR vaccination on or after their first birthday and at any time up to their second birthday in 2020-21. This compares to 92.6% for the East of England,
		Recent Trend	The MMR vaccination rate in Luton has significantly improved over the latest 3-year period, although this has not improved to rates seen in the previous five years. Therefore, this remains an area of focus for us.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 16: Proportion of 2 year olds who received one dose of MMR vaccination in Luton, England, East of England and statistical neighbours 2010-11 to 2020-21

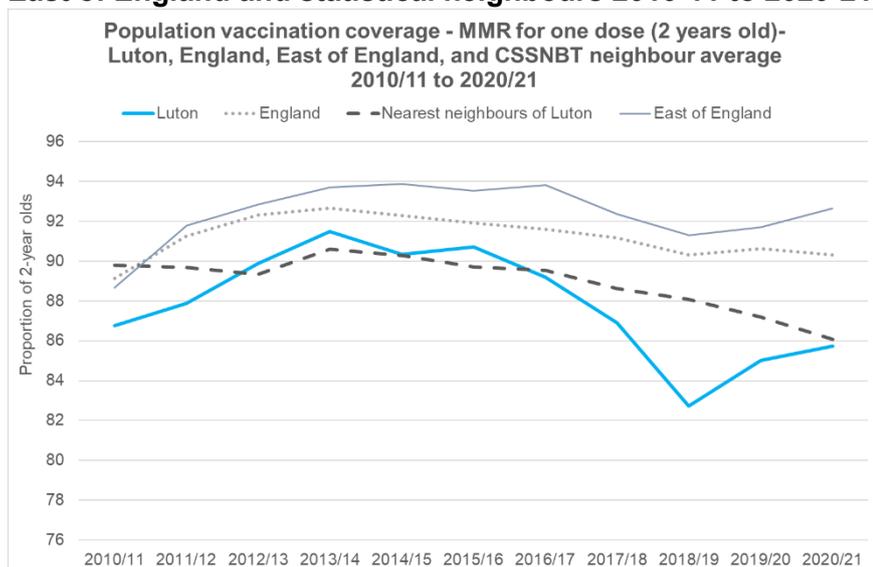


Figure 16 shows that the MMR vaccination rate for Luton was consistently below the National and Regional average over the period 2010-11 to 2020-21. Although the current rate in Luton is now close to that of the statistical neighbour average of 86.1%, this follows a fall from 90.7% in 2015/16 to 82.7% in 2018/19.

Source: Cover of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly (COVER) data collected by Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID). Available from NHS Digital. Taken from OHID Fingertips tool, Child and Maternal Health Profile (accessed February 2022)*note that the graph axis does not start at zero

The combined DTaP/IPV/Hib is the first in a course of vaccines offered to babies to protect them against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, Haemophilus influenzae type b (an important cause of childhood meningitis and pneumonia) and polio (IPV is inactivated polio vaccine).

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Dtap/IPV/Hib Immunisations	National Comparison	89.4% of children in Luton received one dose of the Dtap/IPV/Hib vaccination on or after their first birthday and at any time up to their second birthday in 2020-21. This compares to 93.8% in England.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 5 out of 5.
		Regional Comparison	89.4% of children in Luton received one dose of the Dtap/IPV/Hib vaccination on or after their first birthday and at any time up to their second birthday in 2020-21. This compares to 95% for the East of England.
		Recent Trend	No significant change over latest 3-year period

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 17: Proportion of 2 year olds who received one dose of Dtap/IPV/Hib vaccination in Luton, England, East of England and statistical neighbours 2010-11 to 2020-21

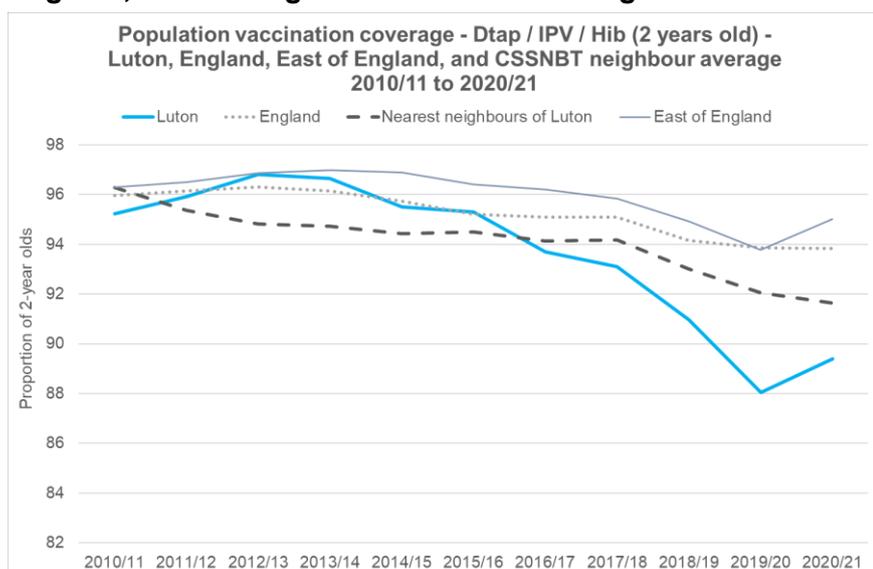


Figure 17 shows that the Dtap/IPV/Hib vaccination rate for Luton has been consistently below the Regional average, and more recently below the average rates in England and statistical neighbours.

This follows a fall in the vaccination rate in Luton from 96.8% in 2012-13 to 88% in 2019-20.

Although 2020-21 has seen some increase in this rate in Luton, further work is needed to improve this to previous levels.

Source: Cover of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly (COVER) data collected by Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID). Available from NHS Digital. Taken from OHID Fingertips tool, Child and Maternal Health Profile (accessed February 2022)

Dental decay in 5-year olds

Oral health is an integral part of overall health; when children are not healthy this affects their ability to learn, thrive and develop. Poor oral health is the most common cause of hospital admission for 5-9 year olds. Our data below shows that rates of dental decay are comparable to our similar areas, although they are significantly worse than the national and regional average. Therefore, oral health remains a clear focus for us.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Dental Decay	National Comparison	36.8% of 5 year olds in Luton experience of visually obvious dental decay. This is significantly higher than the National average of 23.4%.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 4 out of 5.
		Regional Comparison	36.8% of 5 year olds in Luton experience of visually obvious dental decay. This is significantly higher than the Regional average of 19%.
		Recent Trend	No significant change over latest 3-year period

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 18: Percentage of 5 year olds with experience of visually obvious dental decay in Luton, England, East of England and Birmingham 2007-08 to 2018-19

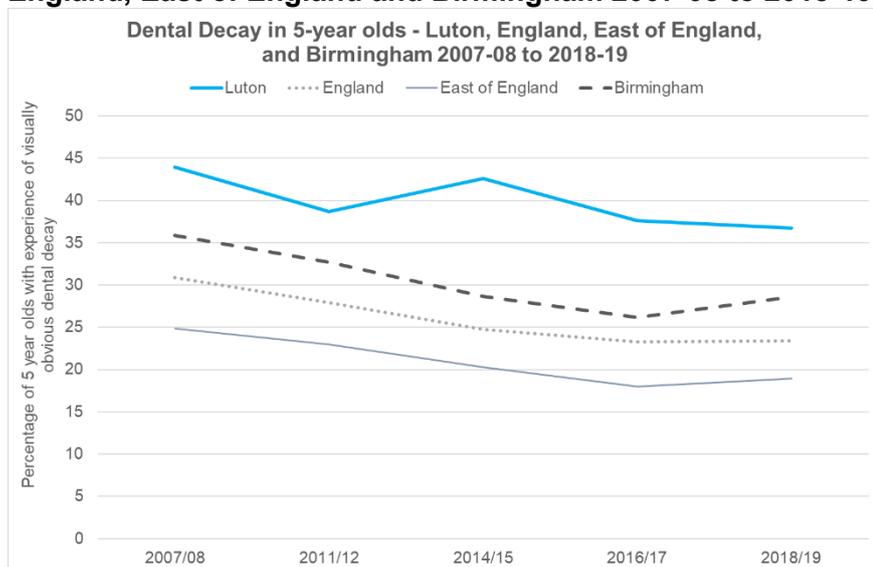


Figure 18 shows that the percentage of 5 year olds with experience of visually obvious dental decay in Luton has remained significantly higher than England and the East of England despite actually falling since 2007-08 when it was 43.9%.

Dental decay in Luton is also higher than in Birmingham, although not significantly so. All 5 of the CSSNBT neighbours have levels of dental decay that are significantly higher than the National average.

Source: Dental Public Health Epidemiology Programme for England: oral health survey of five-year-old children (Biennial publication - latest report 2019)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/oral-health#surveys-and-intelligence:-children>, OHID Fingertips tool, Child and Maternal Health Profile (accessed November 2021)

Childhood obesity/ healthy weight

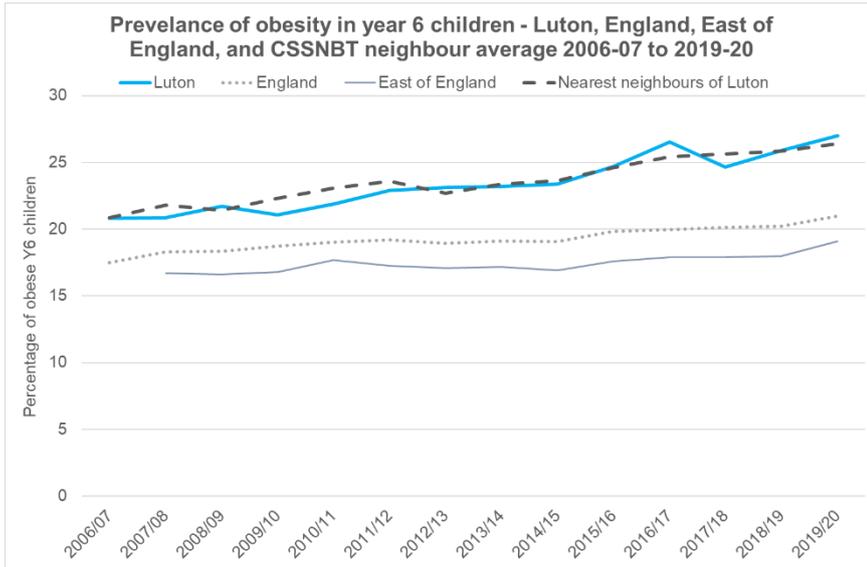
The risk of obesity in adulthood and risk of future obesity-related ill health are greater as children get older. Studies tracking child obesity into adulthood have found that the probability of overweight and obese children becoming overweight or obese adults increases with age. The health consequences of childhood obesity include: increased blood lipids, glucose intolerance, Type 2 diabetes, hypertension, increases in liver enzymes associated with fatty liver, conditions such as asthma and psychological problems such as social isolation, low self-esteem, teasing and bullying.

Obese children are more likely to be obese in adulthood, so prevention is important. Our data below shows that our children at a healthy weight are comparable to our similar areas, however, we are significantly worse than the national and regional average. Our recent trend shows that there is no significant change over the last three years, although there is a current upward trend. There are also clear differences in wards across Luton, therefore identifying underlying factors and preventing childhood obesity remains important.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Childhood obesity	National Comparison	In 2019-20 27% of year 6 children were classified as obese in Luton, compared to a National average of 21%
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 3 out of 5.
		Regional Comparison	In 2019-20 27% of year 6 children were classified as obese in Luton, compared to a Regional average of 19.1%,
		Recent Trend	No significant change over latest 3-year period, although there is a current upward trend.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 19: Obesity in year 6 children, Luton, England, East of England, and statistical neighbours 2006-07 to 2019-20



*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to Introduction

Figure 19 shows the percentage of year 6 obese children over time for Luton, England, the East of England, and the CSSNBT neighbour average.

It can be seen that there was a decrease in the percentage of obese year 6 children in Luton from 2016-17 to 2017-18, but since then it has increased back above the nearest neighbour average of 26.4%.

All five CSSNBT neighbours have a significantly higher level of childhood

obesity than the National average.

Source: NHS Digital, National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) taken from OHID Fingertips tool, Child and Maternal Health Profile (accessed November 2021)

Figure 20: Obesity in year 6 children by Luton Ward 2017-18 to 2019-20

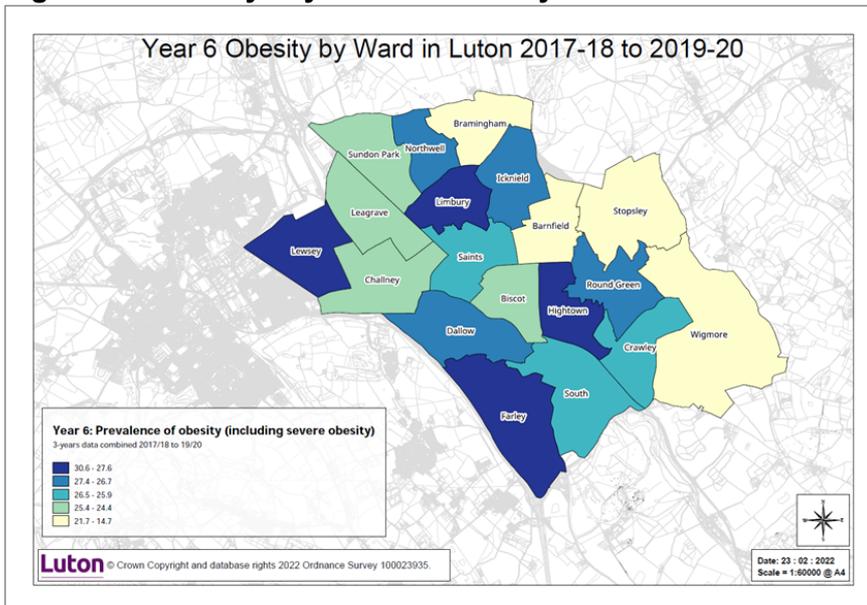


Figure 20 shows the prevalence of obesity in year 6 children by Luton ward area. The prevalence of obese year 6 children in Stopsley is more than 10% lower than that in Luton overall. The wards of Bramingham, Barnfield, and Wigmore also having a significantly lower percentage of obese year 6 children than the Luton average of 27%.

Further analysis is required to understand the differences across the wards and the possible factors driving them.

Source: NHS Digital, National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) taken from OHID Fingertips tool, Obesity Profile (accessed November 2021)

Special educational needs and disabilities (SEND)

One of the key priorities for children and young people in Luton's Population Wellbeing Strategy is to give all Luton's children the best start to their education, including speech and language development, and meeting the Special Educational Needs and Disabilities agenda.

Our data below shows that although worse than the national and regional average, rates of special educational needs and disabilities are comparable to areas with a similar population makeup. This indicator reflects the identification of special educational needs and disabilities, therefore a higher rate may reflect better identification.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Special Educational Needs and Disabilities	National Comparison	The percentage of pupils with special education needs in Luton is significantly higher than the National average at 15% compared to 14.4% respectively,
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 3 out of 5.
		Regional Comparison	The percentage of pupils with special education needs in Luton is significantly higher than the Regional average at 15% compared to 13.7% respectively,
		Recent Trend	No significant change over latest 3-year period

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 21: Percentage of school pupils with special educational needs (SEN) in Luton, England, East of England, and statistical neighbours 2014 to 2018

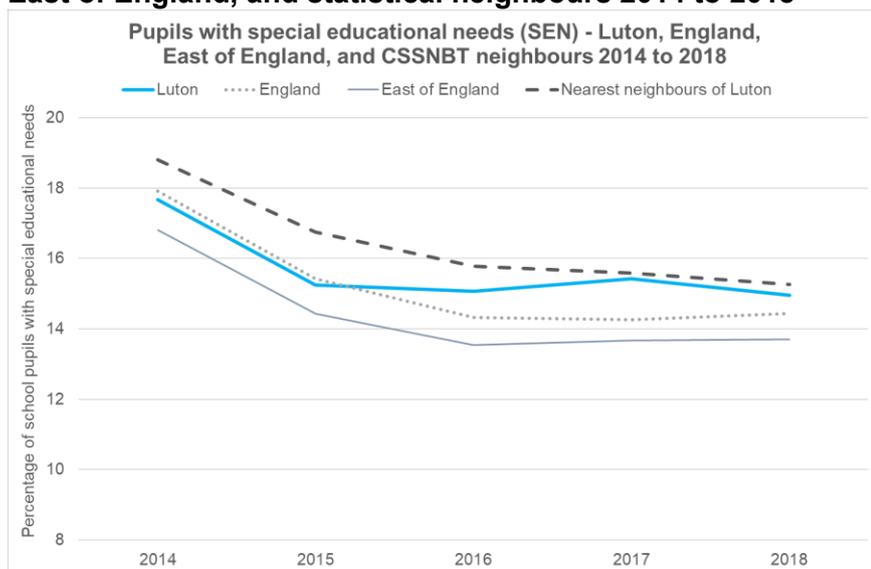


Figure 21 shows that the percentage of pupils with special education needs in Luton was actually similar to the National average in 2014 to 2015, but has remained at a higher level since then.

It has, however, remained consistently below the average of the CSSNBT statistical neighbours during the time period, which is currently 15.3%.

Source: Department for Education special educational needs statistics <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2018>, OHID Fingertips tool, Child and Maternal Health Profile (accessed November 2021)

Speech and language development

Differences in child language development are recognisable by the time a child reaches 2 years of age and if left unsupported, children are more likely to fail to achieve their full potential. It is therefore important for us to identify any problems at 2 to 2½ years, and to support development for children that are below this level.

Our data below shows the percentage of children who have reached the expected level of development in communication, language and literacy skills at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS). Although worse than the national and regional average, our speech and language development are comparable to areas with a similar population makeup.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Children at expected level of development in communication	National Comparison	69.4% of children in Luton are currently achieving at least the expected level of development in communication, language and literacy skills at the end of Reception. This significantly lower than the National average of 72.7%
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 2 out of 5.
		Regional Comparison	69.4% of children in Luton are currently achieving at least the expected level of development in communication, language and literacy skills at the end of Reception. This significantly lower than the Regional average of 73.3%
		Recent Trend	No significant change over latest 3-year period

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 22: School readiness: percentage of children achieving at least the expected level of development in communication, language and literacy skills at the end of Reception in Luton, England, the East of England and CSSNBT statistical neighbour average 2012-13 to 2018-19

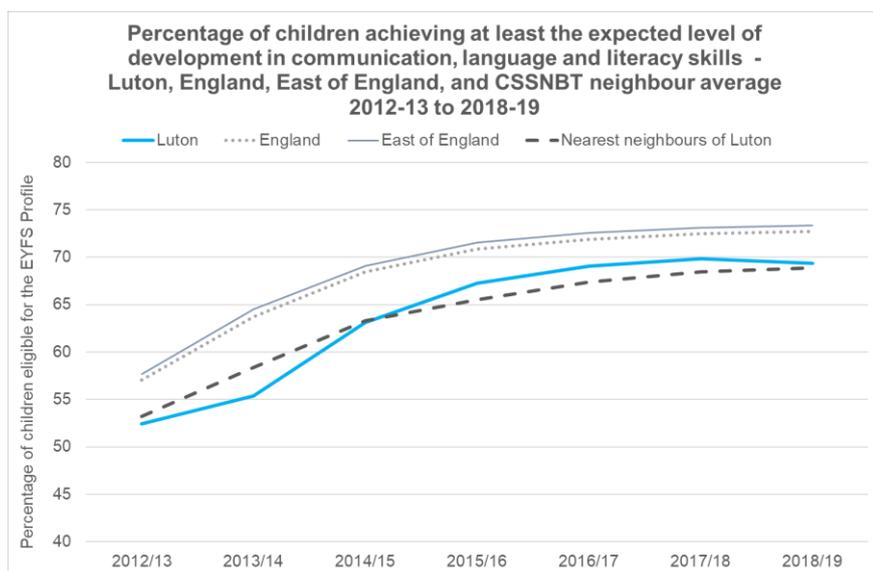


Figure 22 shows the percentage of children achieving at least the expected level of development in communication, language and literacy skills in Luton, England, the East of England and CSSNBT statistical neighbours over time.

Luton has been consistently below both England and the East of England over the period, but above the statistical neighbour average since 2014-15. However, Luton experienced a slight fall in 2018-19 compared to the previous year.

Source: Department for Education, Early years foundation stage profile results, taken from OHID Fingertips tool, Child and Maternal Health Profile (accessed February 2022).

Children in low income families

Childhood poverty leads to premature mortality and poor health outcomes for adults. Reducing the numbers of children who experience poverty should improve these adult health outcomes and increase healthy life expectancy.

Our data below shows that although worse than the national and regional average, rates of children in low-income families is comparable to areas with a similar population makeup and we have seen recent improvements in this area. This is an area that will require sustained focus to maximise on the recent improvements and to reduce deprivation related inequality.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Children in low income families	National Comparison	19% of children aged under 16 in Luton are in low income families. This compares to a National average of 17%.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 2 out of 5.
		Regional Comparison	19% of children aged under 16 in Luton are in low income families. This compares to a Regional average of 14.1%.
		Recent Trend	The percentage of children aged under 16 in low income families has significantly fallen over latest 3-year period.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 23: Percentage of children aged under 16 in low income families in Luton, England, East of England and Birmingham 2006 to 2016

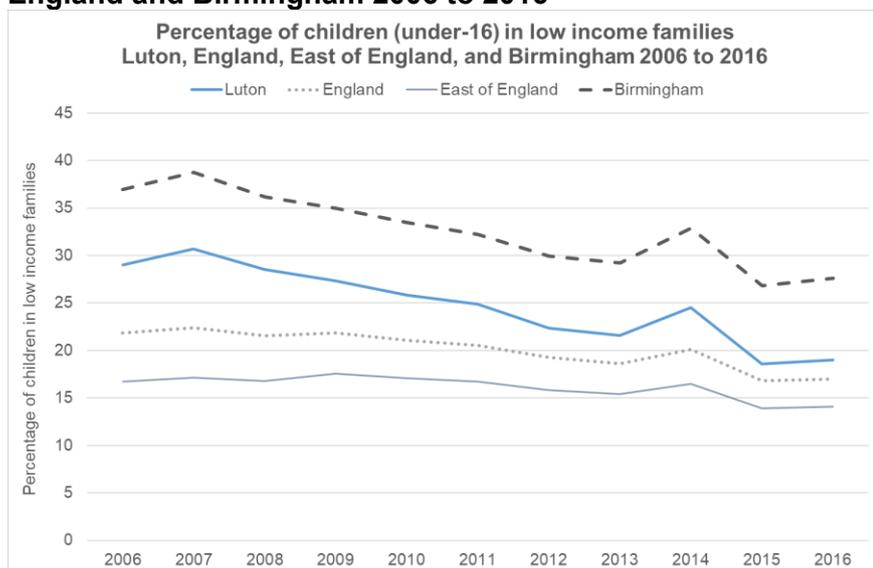


Figure 23 shows that although the percentage of children in low income families in Luton has remained consistently higher than the National and Regional averages, it has fallen over time and is now closer to the England figure than at any time during the past 10 years.

It has also remained consistently below that of Luton's closest CSSNBT statistical neighbour of Birmingham, where the current rate is 27.6%.

Source: HM Revenue and Customs (Personal Tax Credits: Related Statistics - Child Poverty Statistics) taken from OHID Fingertips tool, Local Authority Profile (accessed November 2021)

Under 18s conception rate

Most teenage pregnancies are unplanned and around half end in an abortion. As well as it being an avoidable experience for the young woman, abortions represent an avoidable cost to the NHS. While for some young women having a child when young can represent a positive experience, for many more teenagers bringing up a child often results in:

- poorer outcomes for both the teenage parent and the child, in terms of the baby's health
- the mother's emotional health and well-being
- the likelihood of both the parent and child living in long-term poverty

Infant mortality rates for babies born to teenage mothers are around 60% higher than for babies born to older mothers. The children of teenage mothers have an increased risk of living in poverty and poor quality housing and are more likely to have accidents and behavioural problems. Our data below shows that Luton has a comparable rate of under-18 conceptions to the region, nation and to areas with a similar population makeup.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Under-18 conception rate	National Comparison	The current under-18 conception rate in Luton is 15.5, which is similar to the National average of 15.7.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 2 out of 5.
		Regional Comparison	The current under-18 conception rate in Luton is 15.5, which is not significantly different to the Regional average of 13.9
		Recent Trend	There is no significant change in the under-18 conception rate in Luton over latest 3-year period.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 24: Conceptions in women aged under 18 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 in Luton, England, East of England, and statistical neighbours 1998 to 2019

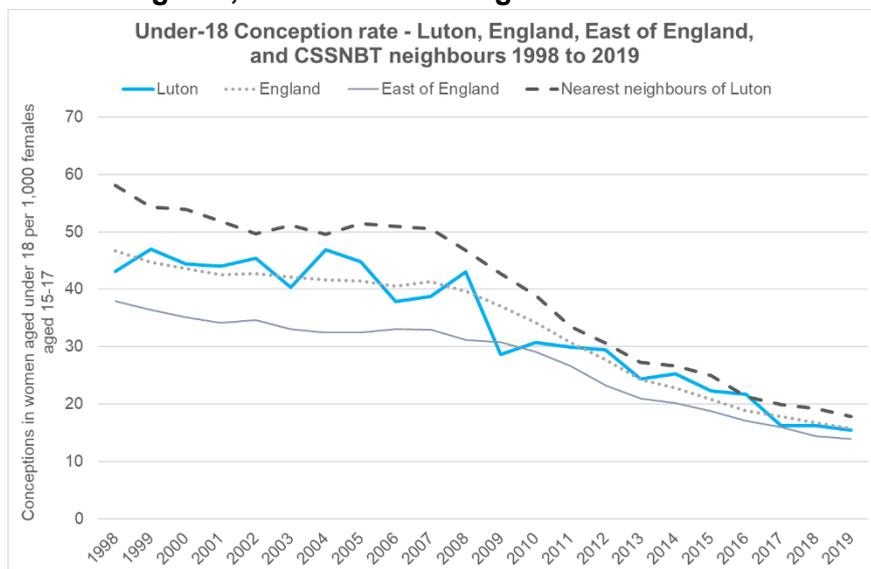


Figure 24 shows that the rate of under-18 conceptions in Luton has steadily fallen since 1998, largely in line with the National average, and consistently below the nearest neighbour average.

In 2009, the rate of under-18 conceptions in Luton actually fell below the Regional average.

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), OHID Fingertips tool, Child and Maternal Health Profile (accessed November 2021)

Young persons' mental health

One in ten children aged 5-16 years has a clinically diagnosable mental health problem and, of adults with long-term mental health problems, half will have experienced their first symptoms before the age of 14. Self-harming and substance abuse are known to be much more common in children and young people with mental health disorders, with ten per cent of 15-16 year olds having self-harmed.

Failure to treat mental health disorders in children can have a devastating impact on their future, resulting in reduced job and life expectations. Our data below shows that Luton has a comparable rate of admissions for mental health disorders for those aged 0-17 years.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Admission rate for mental health disorders	National Comparison	Luton currently has an inpatient admission rate for mental health disorders of 68.9 per 100,000 population aged 0-17 years. This is not significantly different to the National average of 87.5.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 4 out of 5.
		Regional Comparison	Luton currently has an inpatient admission rate for mental health disorders of 68.9 per 100,000 population aged 0-17 years. This is not significantly different to the Regional average of 71.5
		Recent Trend	There is no significant change in the inpatient admission rate for mental health disorders in under-18s in Luton over latest 3-year period.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 25: Inpatient admission rate for mental health disorders (aged 0-17 years) in Luton, England, East of England, and Birmingham 2010-11 to 2020-21

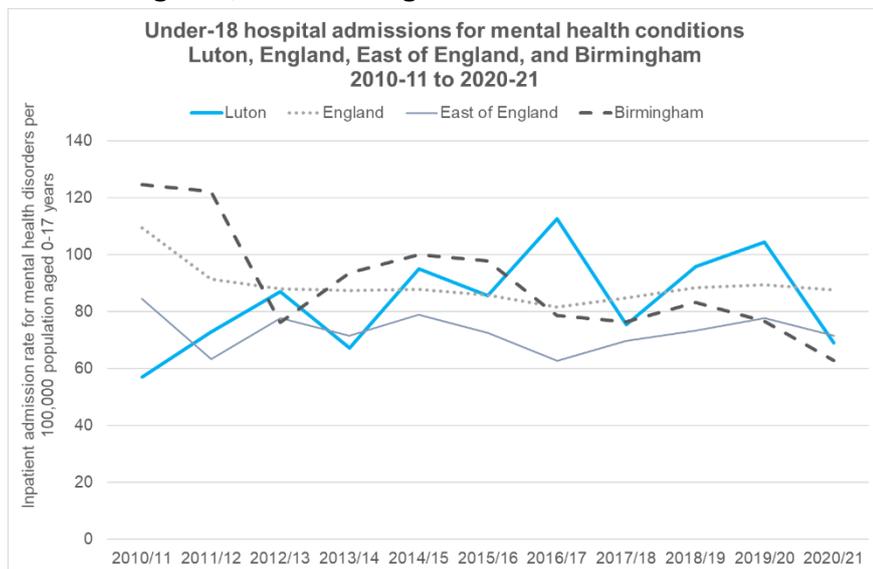


Figure 25 shows the inpatient admission rate for mental health disorders per 100,000 population aged 0-17 years in Luton, England, East of England, and Birmingham for the period 2010-11 to 2020-21.

Luton's rate has almost doubled over the period 2010-11 to 2019-20, although it has recently fallen to one of the lowest levels recorded during this time.

The highest ranking neighbour of Slough has a rate of just 34.4.

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) Copyright © 2020, Re-used with the permission of The Health and Social Care Information Centre, taken from OHID Fingertips tool, Child and Maternal Health Profile (accessed November 2021)

An increasing rate of admissions has obvious service implications, but also raises questions around the emotional health and wellbeing of Luton's younger population, and what can be done to address this. The fall in rates shown for 2020-21 feels counter-intuitive to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has had on the mental health of this age group, with its associated lockdowns, restrictions on socialising, and disruption to education.

Further exploration may be required here to establish whether this is actually due to improving mental health of younger people or restrictions on access to services due to the pandemic.

Young persons' substance misuse

There is evidence to suggest that young people who use recreational drugs run the risk of damage to mental health including suicide, depression and disruptive behaviour disorders. Regular use of cannabis or other drugs may also lead to dependence.

Among 10 to 15 year olds, an increased likelihood of drug use is linked to a range of adverse experiences and behaviour, including truancy, exclusion from school, homelessness, time in care, and serious or frequent offending. Our data below shows that Luton has a worse rate of hospitalisations due to substance misuse in those aged 15-24 in comparison to regional, national and similar areas.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Hospital admissions for substance misuse	National Comparison	The current directly standardised rate of hospital admission for substance misuse in Luton is 126.3, per 100,000 population aged 15-24 years. This is significantly higher than the rate of 81.2 in England.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CSSNBT nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 5 out of 5.
		Regional Comparison	The current directly standardised rate of hospital admission for substance misuse in Luton is 126.3, per 100,000 population aged 15-24 years. This is significantly higher than the Regional rate of 71.3.
		Recent Trend	There is no significant change in the rate of hospital admission for substance misuse in 15-24 year olds in Luton over latest 3-year period.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 26: Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (ages 15-24 years) in Luton, England, East of England, and Birmingham 2008/09-10/11 to 2017/18-20/21

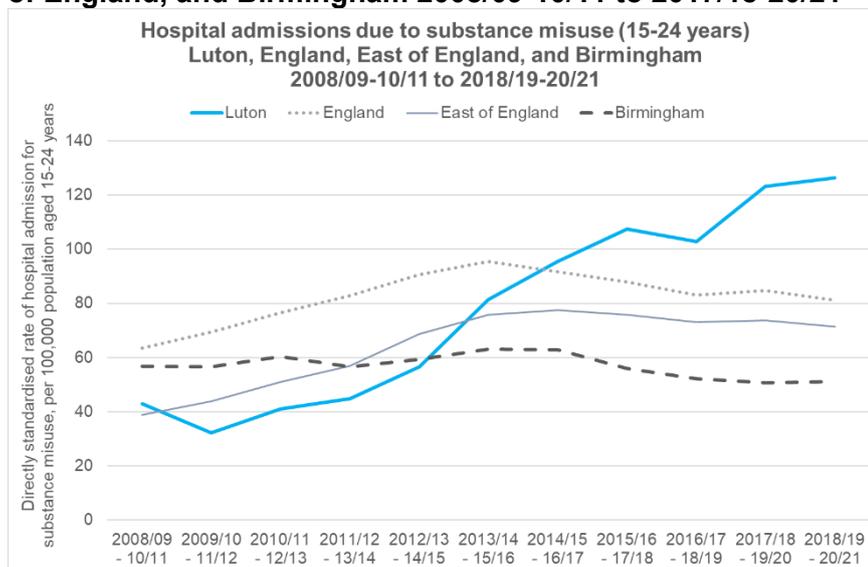


Figure 26 shows the directly standardised rate of hospital admission for substance misuse in per 100,000 population aged 15-24 years in Luton, England, the East of England, and the statistical neighbour of Birmingham, whose current rate is just 51.0.

The rate in Luton has almost quadrupled from 32.1 in 2009/10-11/12 to the current rate of 126.3 (the actual number of admissions has increased from 31 to 95).

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) Copyright © 2020, Re-used with the permission of The Health and Social Care Information Centre. All rights reserved. Taken from OHID Fingertips tool, Child and Maternal Health Profile (accessed March 2021)

Living well

Living well summary

This section covers the 16 to 64 age group and relates to the aim of “living a healthy life in a healthy environment with good employment”. The aim for Luton is that we ensuring a healthy standard of living for all.

Luton is better in comparison to similar areas in terms of opiate users successfully completing drug treatment. Continuing activity through key public health programmes will be important for us to continue our success in these areas.

Luton is also better in comparison to similar areas in terms of our STI diagnosis rate, however HIV late diagnosis is a particular challenge and will require further focus.

Luton is comparable to our similar areas in terms of diabetes and adults with learning disabilities living in their own home. We will continue to monitor trends in this area to ensure that they remain within acceptable levels.

Obesity, along with the low rates of adult physical activity, high levels of smoking and alcohol-related hospital admissions places a high demand on social care services and budgets. But more importantly, it reduces the healthy life expectancy for people. Luton has seen recent increases in hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions, smoking prevalence and fewer people who are physically active, this trend is significantly worse for adult obesity. These lifestyle factors are a key cause of mortality in our population and prevent adults living well into old age, which further supports the need for improving lifestyles in our population.

Luton has a mixed picture in terms of emotional wellbeing. There is currently a lower life satisfaction overall in Luton in comparison to the national and regional rate and this is worsening. This data may indicate future demand for mental health support and this will require further focus.

Luton also has a challenge in relation to tuberculosis, rates are worse in comparison to England, the region and to our nearest neighbours.

Rating based on National and Regional comparison, Nearest Neighbour ranking, and 3-year trend;

● **Worse** ● **Similar** ● **Better**
● **Lower** ● **Similar** ● **Higher** ● **Not compared**

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

	Alcohol-related conditions	The rate of alcohol-related hospital admission episodes in Luton is significantly higher in Luton than in England and the East of England. There is no significant change in the trend over the latest 3-year period. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 11 out of 16.
	Smoking prevalence	The estimated percentage of adults that currently smoke in Luton is significantly higher than both in England and the East of England. There has been no significant change in the trend over the latest 3-year period. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 12 out of 16.
	Physically active	The percentage of adults that are currently deemed to be physically active in Luton is significantly lower than both the National and Regional averages. There has been no significant change in the trend over the last 3 years. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 11 out of 16.
	Healthy Weight	The percentage of adults in Luton currently classified as overweight or obese is significantly higher than both in England and the East of England. There has been a significant increase in the percentage of overweight or obese adults in Luton in the past 3 years. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 12 out of 16.

Rating based on National and Regional comparison, Nearest Neighbour ranking, and 3-year trend;

● **Worse** ● **Similar** ● **Better**
● **Lower** ● **Similar** ● **Higher** ● **Not compared**

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

	Diabetes	The prevalence of diabetes amongst adults in Luton is significantly higher than in England and the East of England. There has been no significant change in Luton during the latest 3-year period. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 7 out of 16.
	Substance Misuse	The percentage of opiate users that successfully completed their drug treatment in Luton is similar to both the National and Regional averages. There has been no significant change in Luton over the past 3 years. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 3 out of 16.
	Emotional health and mental wellbeing	<p>The percentage of adults in Luton that have low satisfaction with life is significantly higher than in England and the East of England. This has significantly increased in Luton in the past 3 years. The CIPFA rank for low satisfaction with life is 6 (out of 8)*.</p> <p>The percentage of adults in Luton that have a low level of happiness, and those with a high level of anxiety, is similar to the National and Regional averages, with no significant change in either in the latest 3-year period. The CIPFA rank for low level of happiness is 5 (out of 16), and for high levels of anxiety is 1 (out of 16).</p>
	Learning Disability	The percentage of learning disabled working age adults in Luton that are living in their own home is similar to both the National and Regional averages. There has been no significant change in Luton over the past 3 years. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 15 out of 16.
	Social Care	The rate of new requests for social care support from adults aged 18 to 64 in Luton is substantially lower than those experienced in both England and the East of England. In the past 3 years, this rate has continued to fall in Luton. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 2 out of 16.
	STIs	The rate of new STI diagnoses in Luton is significantly below the National average, but significantly above the Regional average. There has been a significant fall in the rate of new STI diagnoses in Luton over the past 3 years. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 10 out of 16.
	HIV**	HIV late diagnosis in Luton is not significantly different to the National and Regional average. There has been no significant change in the percentage of adults in Luton with HIV late diagnosis over the past 3 years. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 11 out of 16.
	TB	The incidence of TB in Luton is significantly higher than both the National and Regional averages. There has been no significant change in the incidence of TB in Luton during the latest 3-year period. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 15 out of 16.

*Data is not available for all comparator authorities.

** Graded 'red' as Luton's performance exceeds 50%

Alcohol-related conditions

Alcohol consumption is a contributing factor to hospital admissions and deaths from a diverse range of conditions. Alcohol misuse is estimated to cost the NHS about £3.5 billion per year and society as a whole £21 billion annually.

Our data below shows that Luton has a worse rate of hospitalisations due to alcohol related conditions in comparison to England and the region, but is comparable to our nearest neighbours. Although not significant, there is an increasing rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions. This has implications for the long-term health of the local population as well as increasing pressures on services.

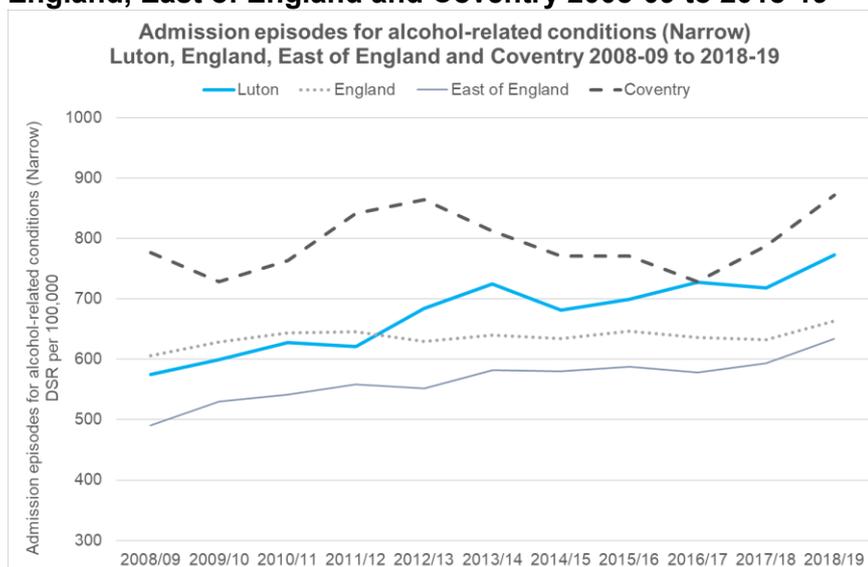
Further analysis is required to understand the factors behind this increase and what can be done to prevent them, particularly an examination of how many of these admission episodes are due to repeat admissions.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Admission Episodes for Alcohol-related conditions	National Comparison	The direct standardised rate of admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions in 2018-19 for Luton is 772.5 per 100,000 population. This is significantly higher than the rate of 663.7 for England.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 11 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	The direct standardised rate of admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions in 2018-19 for Luton is 772.5 per 100,000 population. This is significantly higher than the rate of 633.6 for the East of England.
		Recent Trend	There is no significant change in the rate of admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions in Luton over latest 3-year period.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 27 shows the directly standardised rate of alcohol-related hospital admission episodes in Luton over time against those for England, the East of England region, and Luton's closest CIPFA nearest neighbour of Coventry.

Figure 27: Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow: Old Method) in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry 2008-09 to 2018-19



The rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions in Luton has increased over the time period, surpassing the England average in 2012-13.

However, Luton's rate has remained below that of Coventry, despite reaching similar levels in 2016-17.

2018-19 experienced increases in rates across Luton, England, the East of England, and Coventry.

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), taken from OHID Fingertips tool, Local Authority Profile (accessed November 2021)

Smoking in adults

Smoking is the most important cause of preventable ill health and premature mortality in the UK. Smoking is a major risk factor for many diseases, such as lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and heart disease. It is also associated with cancers in other organs, including lip, mouth, throat, bladder, kidney, stomach, liver and cervix. Smoking is a modifiable behavioural risk factor; effective tobacco control measures can reduce the prevalence of smoking in the population.

Our data below shows that Luton has a worse rate of smoking in comparison to England and the region, but is comparable to our nearest neighbours. Luton has a higher proportion of smokers in the 'managerial and professional' and 'intermediate' socioeconomic groups compared to England and Coventry, with a lower percentage of smokers in the 'never worked and long term unemployed group' compared to Coventry.

This could have implications for the policies and interventions which the Council may wish to pursue in addressing the issue of increasing levels of smoking amongst adults in Luton.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Smoking prevalence	National Comparison	It is estimated that 16.8% of adults in Luton currently smoke which is significantly higher than the estimate of 13.9% in England.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 12 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	It is estimated that 16.8% of adults in Luton currently smoke which is significantly higher than the estimate of 13.7% in the East of England.
		Recent Trend	There is no significant change in the estimated prevalence of current smokers in Luton over latest 3 years.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 28: Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry 2011 to 2019

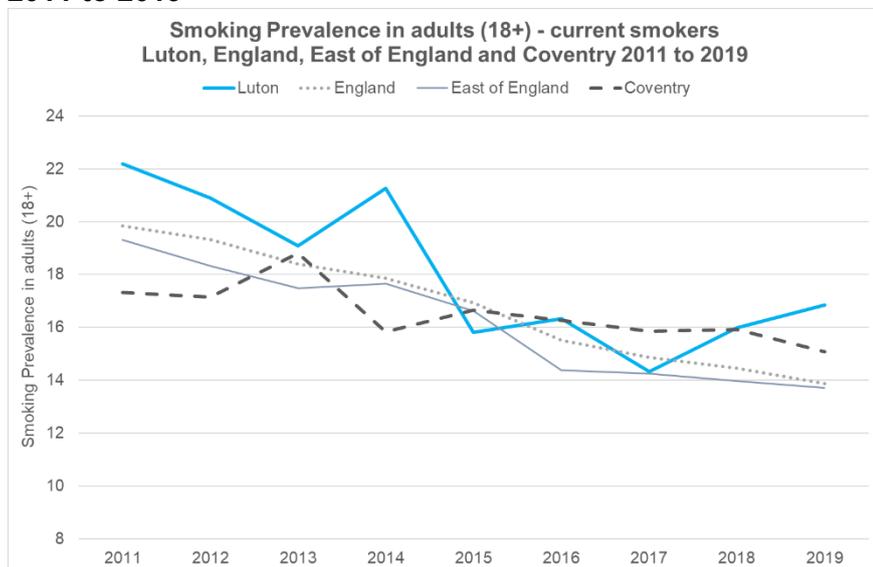


Figure 28 shows smoking prevalence amongst adults in Luton over time against those for England, the East of England, and Luton's closest CIPFA nearest neighbour of Coventry. The percentage of smokers in Luton experienced peaks of 22.2% in 2011 and 21.3% in 2014, but then fell to below that of Coventry in 2017.

However, since then it has started to increase again, in contrast to England and Coventry which have both experienced decreases in their levels of smoking prevalence.

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), taken from OHID Fingertips tool, Local Authority Profile (accessed November 2021)

It should be noted 2020 data on smoking prevalence is available from the latest version of Annual Population Survey, however this is considered to be incomparable with previous figures due to the impact the Covid-19 pandemic had on data collection methods, primarily the change to telephone only interviews from mixed methods. The 2020 figures are therefore considered to be lower than would have been expected if data collection had stayed the same. For Luton it is estimated that 15.3% of adults were current smokers in 2020 compared to a National average of 12.1%.

Figure 29: Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) by socioeconomic group in Luton, England and Coventry 2019

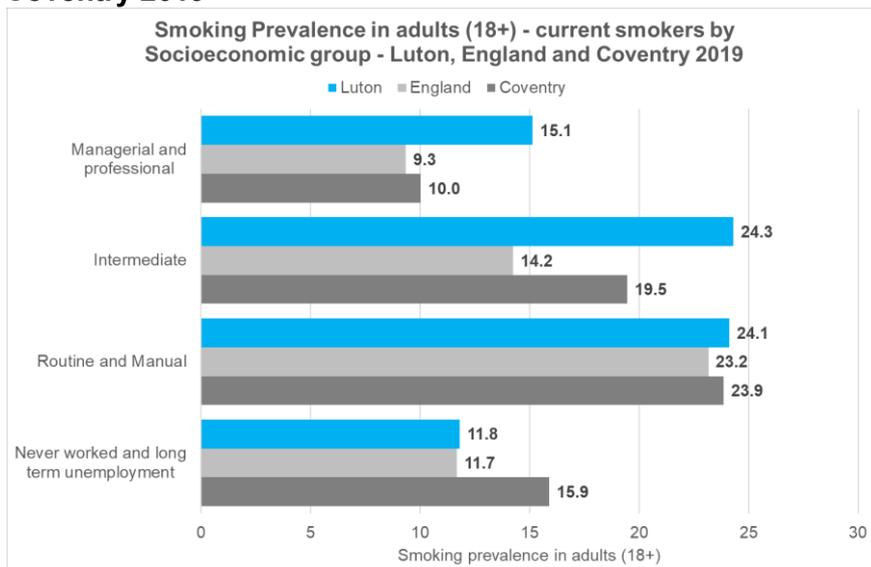


Figure 29 shows current smoking prevalence amongst adults by socioeconomic group in Luton, England and Coventry.

It can be seen that Luton has a higher proportion of smokers in the 'managerial and professional' and 'intermediate' socioeconomic groups compared to England and Coventry, with a lower percentage of smokers in the 'never worked and long term unemployed group' compared to Coventry.

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), taken from OHID Fingertips tool, Local Authority Profile (accessed November 2021)

Physical activity in adults

Physical inactivity is the 4th leading risk factor for global mortality accounting for 6% of deaths globally. People who have a physically active lifestyle have a 20-35% lower risk of cardiovascular disease, coronary heart disease and stroke compared to those who have a sedentary lifestyle. Regular physical activity is also associated with a reduced risk of diabetes, obesity, osteoporosis, and colon/breast cancer, and with improved mental health. In older adults physical activity is associated with increased functional capacities. The estimated direct cost of physical inactivity to the NHS across the UK is over £0.9 billion per year.

The Chief Medical Officer currently recommends that adults undertake a minimum of 150 minutes (2.5 hours) of moderate physical activity per week, or 75 minutes of vigorous physical activity per week or an equivalent combination of the two (MVPA), in bouts of 10 minutes or more. The overall amount of activity is more important than the type, intensity or frequency (Department of Health and Social Care, 2019).

Physical activity is measured in Sport England's Active Lives Survey as the number of survey respondents (aged 19 and over), with valid responses to questions on physical activity, doing at least 150 moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) minutes physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more in the previous 28 days. This is then expressed as a percentage of the total number of survey respondents aged 19 and over.

Our data below shows that Luton has a worse rate of adults who are physically active in comparison to England and the region, but is comparable to our nearest neighbours. Although not statistically significant, the trend of physically active adults is worsening. Further analysis may be required to understand the decline in levels of physically activity amongst adults in Luton and what can be done to build upon the 2019-20 increase.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Physically active	National Comparison	57.7% of adults in Luton are deemed to be physically active which is significantly lower than the National figure of 66.4%.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 11 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	57.7% of adults in Luton are deemed to be physically active which is significantly lower than the Regional figure of 67.3%.
		Recent Trend	There is no significant change in the percentage of physically active adults in Luton over latest 3 years.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 30: Percentage of physically active adults in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry 2015-16 to 2019-20

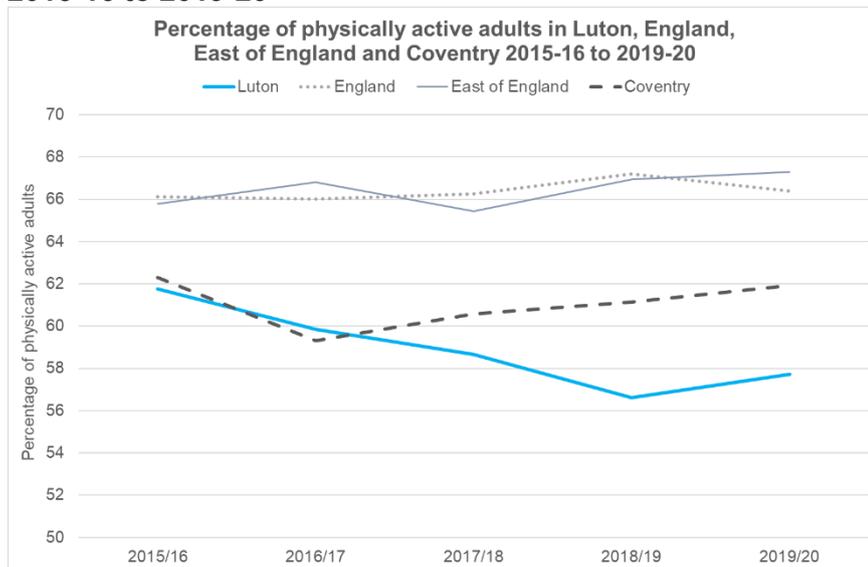


Figure 30 shows the percentage of physically active adults in Luton, England and the CIPFA nearest neighbour of Coventry for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20.

It can be seen that the percentage of physically active adults in Luton steadily decreased from 2015-16 to 2018-19, before experiencing a small increase in 2019-20. This is in contrast to levels in Coventry, which have been steadily increasing since 2016-17.

Source: Sport England Active Lives Adult Survey, taken from OHID Fingertips tool, Local Authority Profile (accessed November 2021)

Adult obesity

Obesity is a priority area for government. The government's 'call to action' on obesity included national ambitions relating to excess weight in adults, which is recognised as a major determinant of premature mortality and avoidable ill health (Department of Health and Social Care, 2011). Adults are defined as overweight (including obese) if their body mass index (BMI) is greater than or equal to 25kg/m².

Our data below shows that Luton has a worse rate of adults who are overweight or obese in comparison to England and the region, but is comparable to our nearest neighbours. This trend is also worsening, which presents a particular challenge in Luton.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Overweight or obese adults	National Comparison	70.7% of adults in Luton are currently classified as overweight or obese which is significantly higher than the National figure of 62.8%.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 12 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	70.7% of adults in Luton are currently classified as overweight or obese which is significantly higher than the Regional figure of 62.3%.
		Recent Trend	There has been a significant increase in the percentage of overweight or obese adults in Luton over the latest 3 years.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 31: Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry 2015-16 to 2019-20

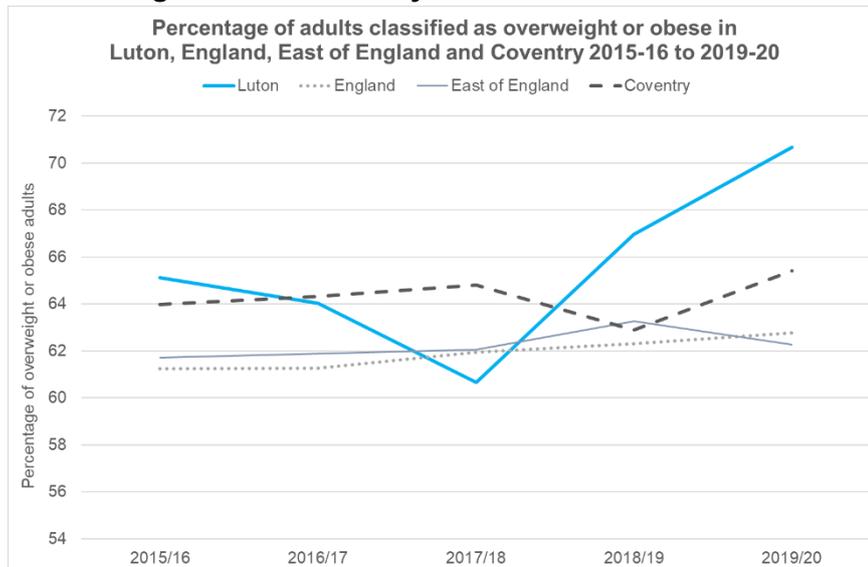


Figure 31 shows the percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese in Luton, England and Coventry for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20.

It can be seen that despite falling from 2015-16 to 2017-18, the percentage of overweight or obese adults in Luton has since increased by over 10%.

Source: Sport England Active Lives Survey, taken from OHID Fingertips tool, Local Authority Profile (accessed November 2021)

Diabetes

Diabetes mellitus is one of the common endocrine diseases affecting all age groups with over three million people in the UK having the condition. Effective control and monitoring can reduce mortality and morbidity. Much of the management and monitoring of diabetic patients, particularly patients with Type 2 diabetes is undertaken by the GP and members of the primary care team.

The data below examines the percentage of patients aged 17 years and over with diabetes mellitus, as recorded on practice disease registers. Our data below shows that Luton has a worse rate of diabetes in comparison to England and the region, but is comparable to our nearest neighbours.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Diabetes	National Comparison	8.4% of patients aged 17 and over in Luton are recorded as having diabetes. This is significantly higher than the 7.1% recorded Nationally.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 7 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	8.4% of patients aged 17 and over in Luton are recorded as having diabetes. This is significantly higher than the 6.9% recorded Regionally.
		Recent Trend	There has been no significant change in this percentage in Luton during the latest 3-year period

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 32: Diabetes prevalence in Luton, England, East of England and CIPFA neighbours 2009-10 to 2020-21

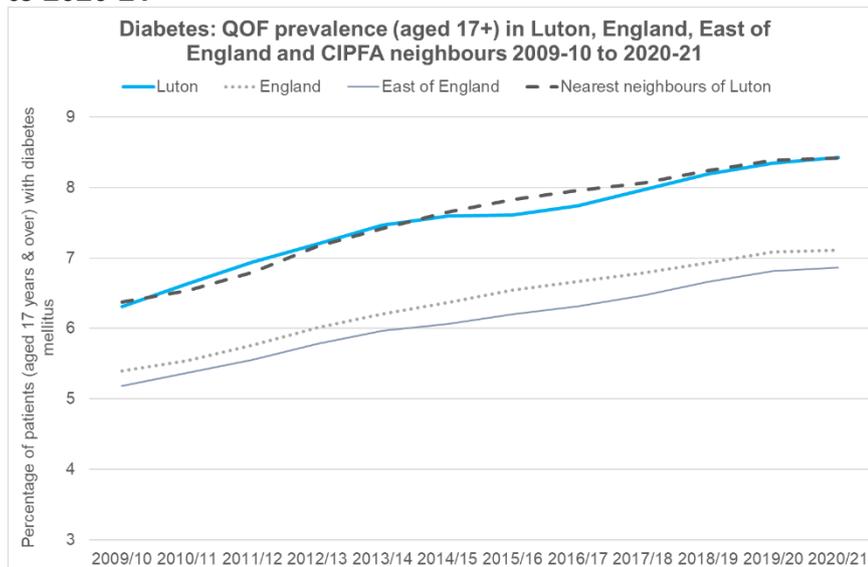


Figure 32 shows the percentage of patients aged 17 years and over with diabetes mellitus in Luton, England, East of England and the CIPFA neighbour average over time.

In Luton, this is consistently higher than the National and Regional averages over the time period. However, it is continuously at a similar level to the CIPFA nearest neighbour average.

Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital, taken from OHID Fingertips tool, Productive Healthy Ageing Profile (accessed March 2022)

Substance misuse

Opiate users that successfully complete a period of substance misuse treatment demonstrate a significant improvement in health and well-being in terms of increased longevity, reduced blood-borne virus transmission, improved parenting skills and improved physical and psychological health.

This aligns with the ambition of both public health and the government's drug strategy of increasing the number of individuals recovering from addiction. It also aligns well with the reducing re-offending outcome as offending behaviour is closely linked to substance use and it is well demonstrated that cessation of drug use reduces re-offending significantly. This in turn will have benefits to a range of wider services and will address those who cause the most harm in local communities.

Successful completion of treatment is defined as the number of opiate users that left drug treatment successfully (i.e. free of drug(s) of dependence) who do not then re-present to treatment again within 6 months as a percentage of the total number of opiate users in treatment.

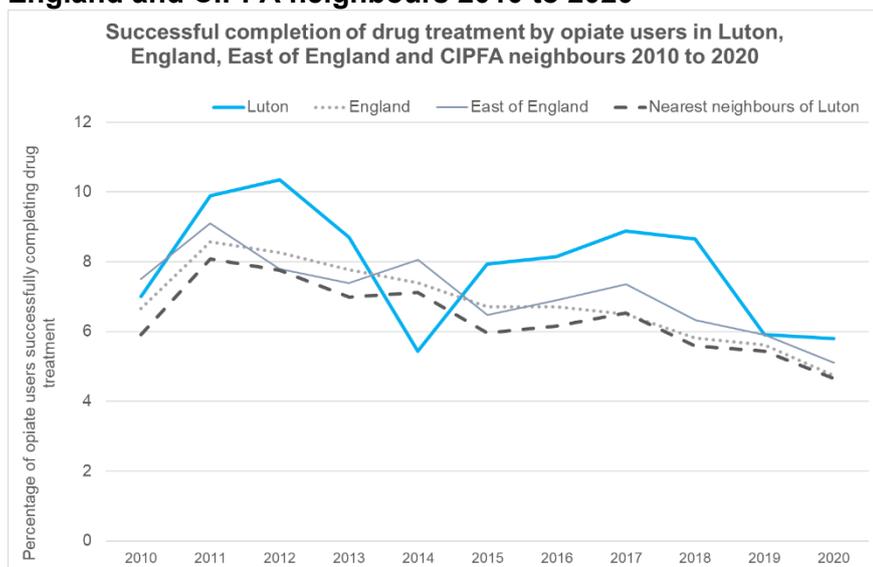
Our data below shows that Luton has a comparable rate of opiate users that complete drug treatment in comparison to England and the region, but is significantly better than our nearest neighbours.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Opiate users successfully completing drug treatment	National comparison	5.8% of opiate users successfully completed drug treatment in Luton in 2020, which is not significantly different to the National figure of 4.7%.
		Nearest neighbour comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 3 out of 16.
		Regional comparison	5.8% of opiate users successfully completed drug treatment in Luton in 2020, which is not significantly different to the Regional figure of 5.1%.
		Recent trend	There has been no significant change in the percentage of opiate users successfully completed drug treatment in Luton over the past 3 years.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 33 shows the percentage of opiate users that successfully completed drug treatment in Luton, England, East of England and the CIPFA neighbour average from 2010 to 2020.

Figure 33: Successful completion of drug treatment by opiate users in Luton, England, East of England and CIPFA neighbours 2010 to 2020



The current successful completion rate for opiate users in Luton is one of the lowest over the period for the area, just above the 5.4% experienced in 2014, when it was below the National, Regional, and CIPFA neighbour averages.

Luton’s successful completion rate was 8.6% in 2018, so has recently experienced a significant fall.

Further analysis is required to understand what may have influenced this reduction, and to ensure that it is not a continuing trend.

Source: National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS), taken from OHID Fingertips tool, PHOF (accessed February 2022)

Adult mental health

Well-being is a key issue for the Government and ONS are leading a programme of work to develop new measures of national well-being. People with higher well-being have lower rates of illness, recover more quickly and for longer, and generally have better physical and mental health. ONS are currently measuring individual/subjective well-being based on four questions included on the Integrated Household Survey:

- how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?
- to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?
- how happy did you feel yesterday?
- how anxious did you feel yesterday?

Responses are given on a scale of 0-10 (where 0 is “not at all satisfied/happy/anxious/worthwhile” and 10 is “completely satisfied/happy/anxious/worthwhile”). The percentage of respondents scoring 0-4 to the question "Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays" are considered to have a low satisfaction score.

Luton has a mixed picture in terms of emotional wellbeing. The low satisfaction score is a challenge for Luton, there is currently a lower satisfaction overall in Luton in comparison to the national and regional rate and this is worsening. However, we are generally comparable in all areas in terms of low happiness and in terms of anxiety, Luton is comparable with the region and with England and is comparably better than the nearest neighbours. This data may indicate future demand for mental health support and therefore this will require further monitoring and investigation.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Emotional health and mental wellbeing (Low Satisfaction)	National Comparison	9.3% of respondents in Luton were considered to have a low satisfaction score which is significantly higher than the National average of 6.1%.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	CIPFA Rank 6 (out of 8)**
		Regional Comparison	9.3% of respondents in Luton were considered to have a low satisfaction score which is significantly higher than the Regional average of 5.3%.
		Recent Trend	There has been a significant increase in the percentage of respondents with a low satisfaction score in Luton over the past 3 years.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#) **Only 8 of Luton’s CIPFA statistical neighbours have data for this indicator in 2020-21 due to small sample sizes in the other Local Authorities.

Figure 34: Self-reported wellbeing - people with a low satisfaction score in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry 2011-12 to 2020-21

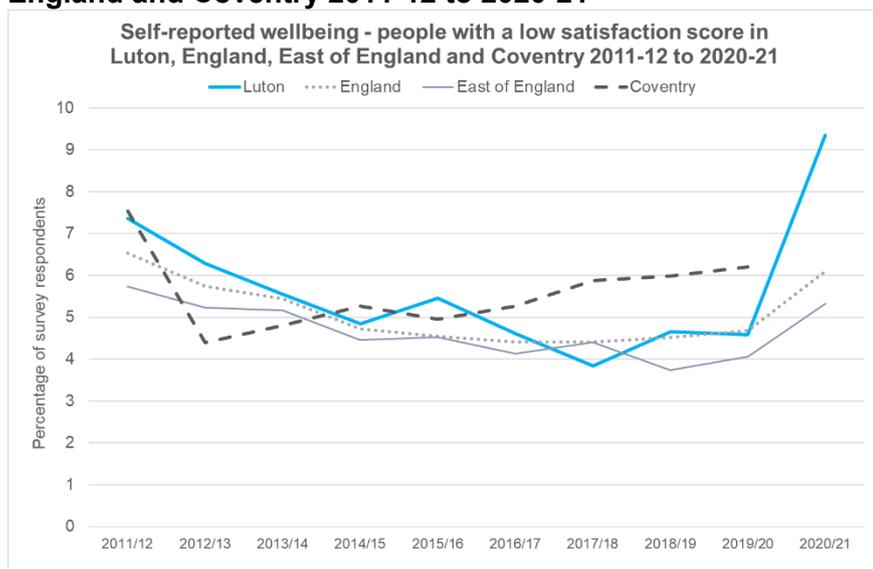


Figure 34 shows the percentage of survey respondents with a low satisfaction score in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry in 2011-12 to 2020-21.

This had largely been on a downward trend in Luton since 2011-12 when 7.4% of people had a low satisfaction score. The significant increase in low satisfaction levels in 2020-21 could be the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic and subsequent restrictions on everyday life.

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS); Office for National Statistics (ONS), taken from OHID Fingertips tool, PHOF (accessed February 2022)
 Note: No data for Coventry in 2020-21 due to a small sample size.

Figure 35: Self-reported wellbeing - people with a low worthwhile score in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry 2011-12 to 2020-21

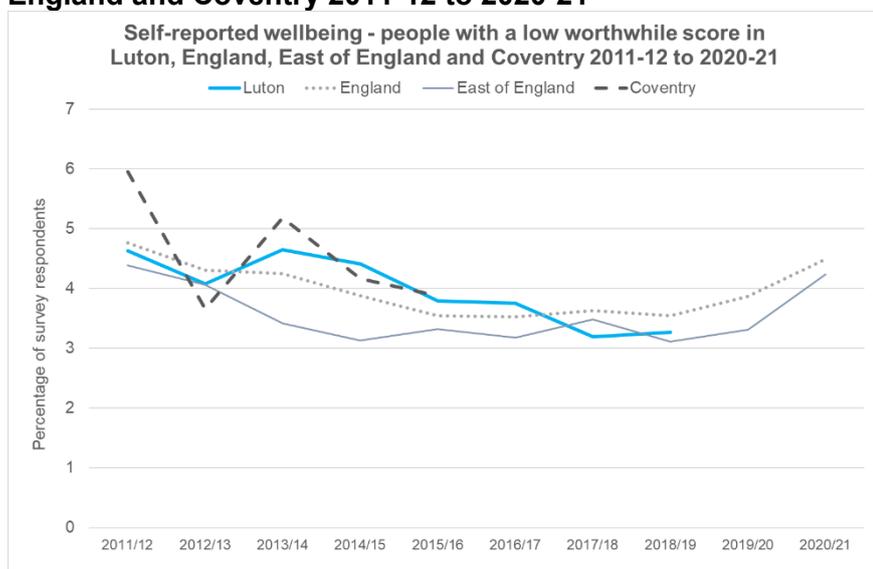


Figure 35 shows the percentage of survey respondents with a low worthwhile score in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry in 2011-12 to 2020-21.

This had largely been on a downward trend in Luton since 2011-12 when 4.6% of people had a low satisfaction score compared to 3.3% in 2018-19.

The lack of recent data for Luton makes it difficult to draw any further conclusions locally, although increases can be seen in the National and Regional data.

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS); Office for National Statistics (ONS), taken from OHID Fingertips tool, PHOF (accessed February 2022)
 Note: No data is shown where small sample sizes are considered too small to be reliable.

The percentage of respondents scoring 0-4 to the question "Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?" are considered to have a low happiness score

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Emotional health and mental wellbeing (Low Happiness)	National Comparison	9.5% of respondents in Luton were considered to have a low happiness score which is similar to the National average of 9.3%.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 5 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	9.5% of respondents in Luton were considered to have a low happiness score which is similar to the Regional average of 9%.
		Recent Trend	The percentage of respondents with a low happiness score in Luton has not significantly changed during the latest 3-year period.

Figure 36: Self-reported wellbeing - people with a low happiness score in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry 2011-12 to 2020-21

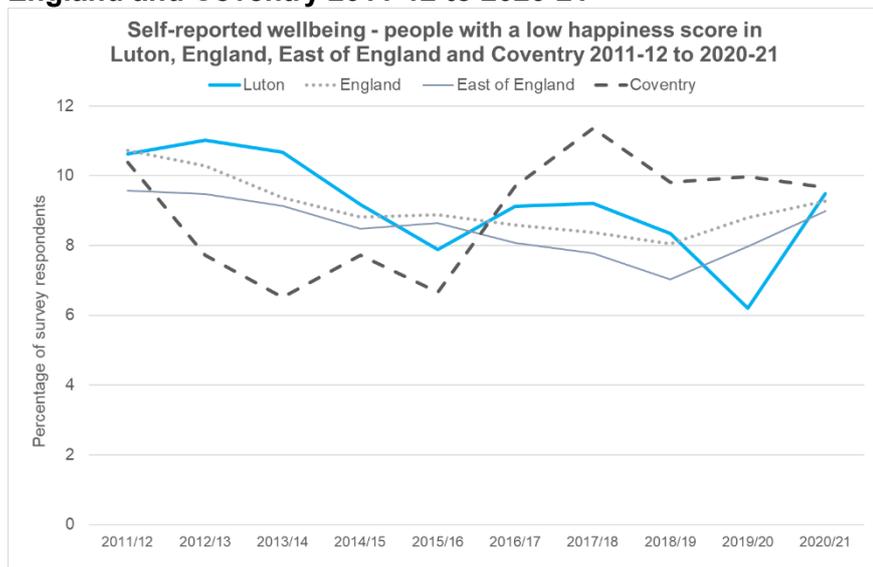


Figure 36 shows the percentage of survey respondents with a low happiness score in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry in 2011-12 to 2020-21.

In Luton this had fallen to an all-time low in 2019-20 of 6.2% compared to 10.6% at the start of the period.

Again, the significant increase in low happiness levels in 2020-21 could be the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic and subsequent restrictions on everyday life.

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS); Office for National Statistics (ONS), taken from OHID Fingertips tool, PHOF (accessed February 2022)

Note: No data is shown where sample sizes are considered too small to be reliable.

The percentage of respondents scoring 6-10 to the question "Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?" are considered to have a high anxiety score.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Emotional health and mental wellbeing (High Anxiety)	National Comparison	21.1% of respondents in Luton were considered to have a high anxiety score which is similar to the National average of 24.2%.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 1 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	21.1% of respondents in Luton were considered to have a high anxiety score which is similar to the Regional average of 23%.
		Recent Trend	The percentage of respondents with a high anxiety score in Luton has not significantly changed during the latest 3-year period.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 37: Self-reported wellbeing - people with a high anxiety score in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry 2011-12 to 2020-21

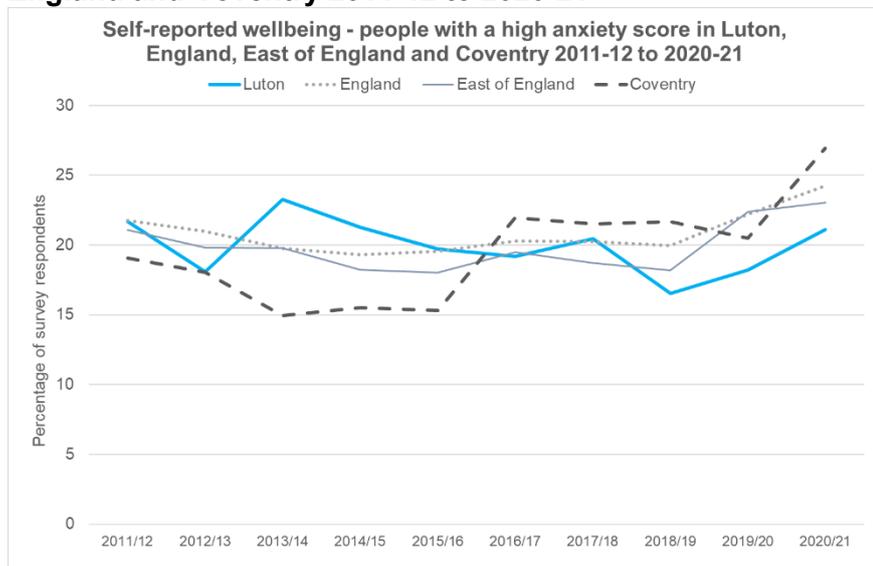


Figure 37 shows the percentage of survey respondents with a high anxiety score in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry in 2011-12 to 2020-21.

In Luton this has largely been around 20% of people, although it did fall to 16.6% in 2018-19.

As stated above, recent increases in high anxiety levels in 2020-21 could be the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic, although it is interesting that levels remain comparatively lower in Luton than elsewhere.

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS); Office for National Statistics (ONS), taken from OHID Fingertips tool, PHOF (accessed February 2022)

Note: No data is shown where small sample sizes are considered too small to be reliable.

Adults with a learning disability

The indicator below relates to the percentage of learning disabled clients that live in their own home. This measure is intended to improve outcomes for adults with a learning disability in settled accommodation by improving their safety and reducing their risk of social exclusion.

Maintaining settled accommodation and providing social care in this environment promotes personalisation and quality of life, prevents the need to readmit people into hospital or more costly residential care and ensures a positive experience of social care.

Our data below shows that Luton has a comparable rate of learning disabled adults in their home in comparison to England and the region, and we are worse than our nearest neighbours.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Learning Disabled clients living in their own home	National Comparison	77% of working age (aged 18-64) learning disabled clients in Luton live in their own home, which is not significantly different to the National average of 78.3%.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 15 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	77% of working age (aged 18-64) learning disabled clients in Luton live in their own home, which is not significantly different to the Regional average of 72.4%.
		Recent Trend	There has been no significant change in the percentage of working age (aged 18-64) learning disabled clients in Luton that live in their own home over the past 3 years.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 38: Percentage of working-age learning disabled clients living in their own home in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry 2011-12 to 2020-21

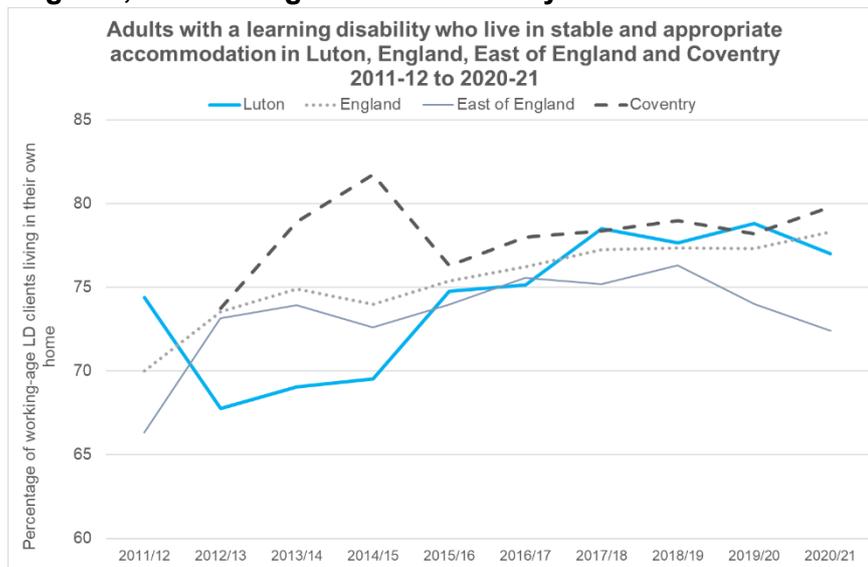


Figure 38 shows the percentage of working-age learning disabled clients aged 18 to 64 who are living in their own home in Luton has steadily increased since the low of 67.8% in 2012-13, with the current rate similar to the National average.

It is worth noting that 14 of the other CIPFA Local Authorities are all performing better than the National average.

Source: NHS Digital. Measures from the Adult and Social Care Outcomes Framework, table 1G, taken from OHID Fingertips tool, PHOF (accessed February 2022)

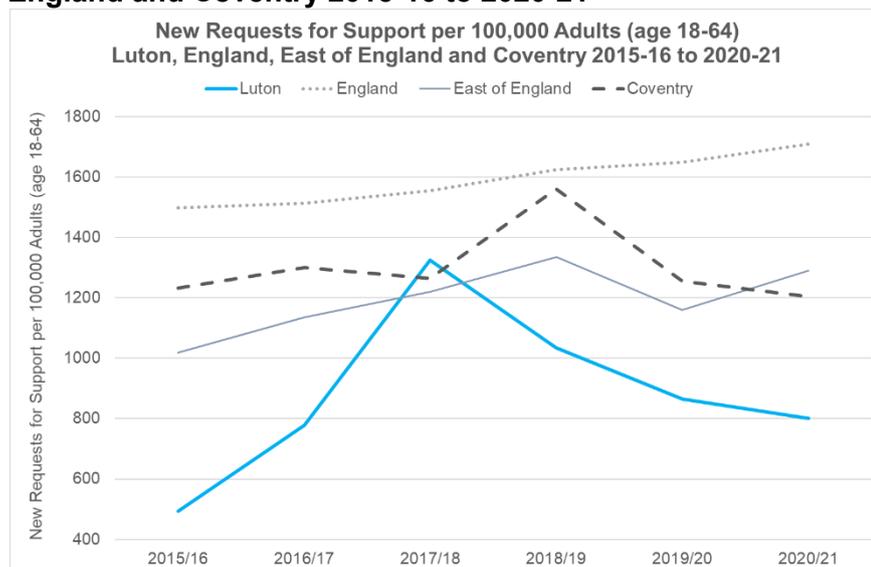
Adult social care (ASC)

Requests for social care impact upon the local authority as it is important that there is appropriate support available. The data below describes how many requests have been received in Luton for information purposes, however, we do not compare this to the region, England or to our nearest neighbours as it is not appropriate to state whether a higher or lower rate of requests for social care support is 'better' or 'worse'.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Social Care Requests	National Comparison	In 2020-21 Luton received 800 new requests for social care support from adults aged 18 to 64 per 100,000 population. This compares to 1,710 in England.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 2 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	In 2020-21 Luton received 800 new requests for social care support from adults aged 18 to 64 per 100,000 population. This compares to 1,290 in the East of England.
		Recent Trend	The rate of new requests for social care support from adults aged 18 to 64 has fallen in Luton over the past 3 years.

Figure 39 shows the number of new requests for social care support in from adults aged 18 to 64 per 100,000 population for the period 2015-16 to 2020-21 for Luton, England, the East of England, and the statistical nearest neighbour of Coventry.

Figure 39: New Requests for support per 100,000 adults (age 18-64) in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry 2015-16 to 2020-21



The rate of new requests for social care support in Luton has been consistently below that of the comparators apart from in 2017-18 where it was higher than both the rate in the East of England and Coventry.

Since then it has fallen to one of the lowest rates of requests for adult support out of the CIPFA neighbours.

However, the current Luton rate of 800 new requests per 100,000 population is almost double that experienced in 2015-16.

Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Analytical Hub, Overview by Region and Local Authority, Copyright © 2021 NHS Digital

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

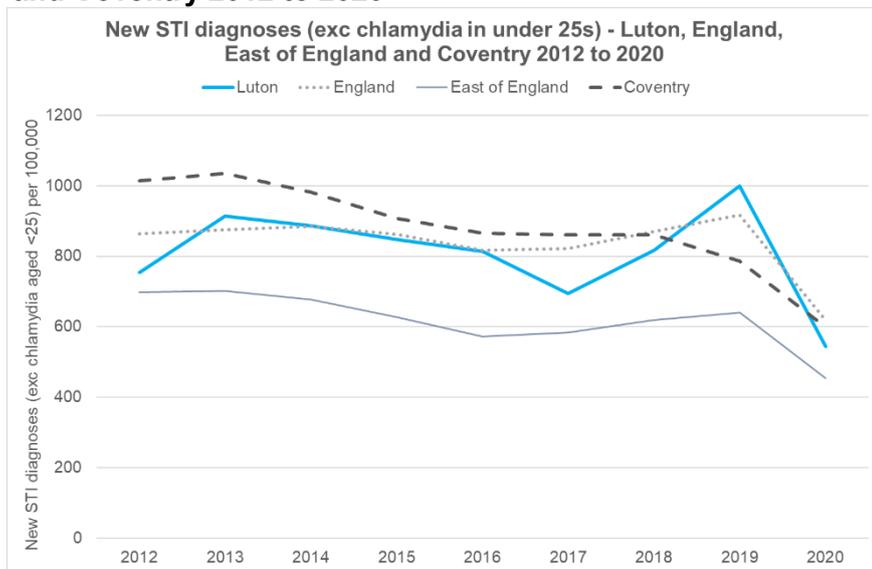
Diagnosis rates of STIs should be interpreted alongside the corresponding testing rate and positivity which can influence local diagnoses rates. A high diagnosis rate is indicative of a high burden of infection however, a low diagnosis rate may be explained by other factors.

Our data below shows that Luton has a comparable rate of STI diagnoses in comparison to the nearest neighbours and this is worse in comparison to the region, however we compare favourably in comparison to England and this is also improving.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia in under 25's)	National Comparison	Luton currently has a rate of 544.1 new STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia in those aged under 25 years) per 100,000 of those people aged 15 to 64 accessing sexual health services. This is significantly below the National average of 619.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 10 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	Luton currently has a rate of 544.1 new STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia in those aged under 25 years) per 100,000 of those people aged 15 to 64 accessing sexual health services. This is significantly above the Regional average of 453.7
		Recent Trend	There has been a significant fall in the rate of new STI diagnoses in Luton over the past 3 years.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 40: Rate of new STI diagnoses (exc chlamydia aged <25) in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry 2012 to 2020



Source: OHID Fingertips tool, Local Authority Profile (accessed November 2021)

Figure 40 shows the rate of new STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia in those aged under 25 years) for Luton, England, the East of England, and Coventry over time.

It can be seen that the rate of new STI diagnoses in Luton was similar to the National average from 2013 to 2016, then experienced a fall in 2017, followed by increases in the years of 2018 and 2019.

2020 has seen sharp decreases in the rates across Luton, England, the East of England, and Coventry.

HIV

A HIV key strategic priority is to decrease HIV-related mortality and morbidity through reducing the proportion and number of HIV diagnoses made at a late stage of HIV infection. Late diagnosis is the most important predictor of morbidity and mortality among those with HIV infection. Those diagnosed late have a 10-fold risk of death compared to those diagnosed promptly and is essential to evaluate the success of expanded HIV testing.

If someone is diagnosed with HIV when their CD4 count has dropped below 350 (or it reaches this point within three months of diagnosis) this is considered a late diagnosis. The data below directly measures late diagnoses and indirectly informs our understanding of the proportion of HIV infections undiagnosed.

Our data below shows that percentage of adults with late HIV diagnosis in Luton is comparable with National, Regional and Nearest Neighbour data, with no significant change over the latest 3-year period. However, it should be noted that as Luton’s performance exceeds 50%, it is graded ‘red’ overall (performance is graded green below 25%, amber if between 25% and 50%, and red if greater than 50%).

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	HIV**	National Comparison	52.2% of adults aged 15 and over in Luton currently have experience HIV late diagnosis This is not significantly different to the National average of 42.4%
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 11 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	52.2% of adults aged 15 and over in Luton currently have experience HIV late diagnosis This is not significantly different to the Regional average of 44.3%
		Recent Trend	There has been no significant change in the percentage of adults in Luton with HIV late diagnosis over the past 3 years.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#) ** Graded 'red' as Luton’s performance exceeds 50%

Figure 41: Percentage of adults (aged 15 and over) with HIV late diagnosis (all CD4 less than 350) in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry 2009-10 to 2018-20*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to Introduction ** Graded 'red' as Luton’s performance exceeds 50%

Figure 41 shows the percentage of adults with HIV late diagnosis for Luton, England, the East of England, and Coventry over time.

It can be seen that the percentage of adults with HIV late diagnosis in Luton is consistently higher than the National average over the time period, and higher than the Regional average from 2013-15 onwards.

Only in 2010-12 is Luton below the 50% target for this indicator.

Source: HIV and AIDS Reporting System (HARS), taken from OHID Fingertips tool, Public Health Outcomes Framework, (accessed March 2022)

Tuberculosis (TB) incidence

TB is a bacterial infection and is contagious. It is a serious condition that can be fatal if left untreated, but deaths are rare if treatment is completed. Reducing TB incidence is a key ambition of the Collaborative Tuberculosis Strategy for England 2015-2020. Our data below shows that Luton has a comparably worse rate of TB across the board and this is a particular challenge for us.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Tuberculosis	National Comparison	TB incidence in Luton shows a three-year average of 23.1 per 100,000 population for the period 2018-20. This compares to 8.0 in England.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 15 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	TB incidence in Luton shows a three-year average of 23.1 per 100,000 population for the period 2018-20. This compares to 5.7 in the East of England.
		Recent Trend	There has been no significant change in the incidence of TB in Luton during the latest 3-year period.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 42: TB incidence in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry 2000-02 to 2018-20

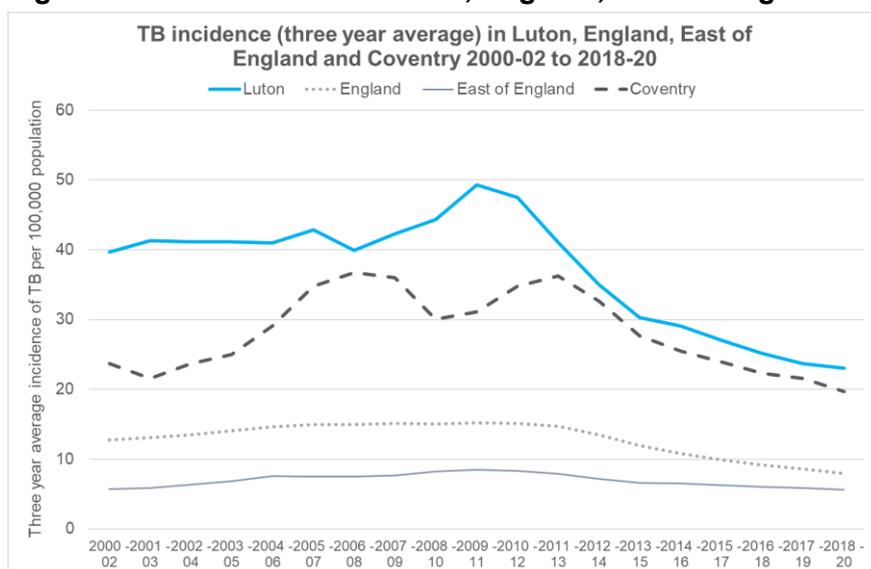


Figure 42 shows TB incidence over time in Luton, England, East of England and Luton's closest statistical neighbour of Coventry.

It can be seen that although the incidence of TB in Luton has fallen over the time period, and in particular since the high of 49.3 per 100,000 population in 2009-11, it has consistently remained above that of England, the East of England, and Coventry.

Source: UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) Enhanced Tuberculosis Surveillance system (ETS) taken from OHID Fingertips tool, PHOF (accessed December 2021)

Ageing well

Ageing well summary

The aim for Luton is that everyone lives a long life in good health. This section covers the 65 and over age group and relates to Luton’s strategic aim to “capitalise on the work done in the previous life stages to live a healthy old age”.

Luton is better in comparison to similar areas in terms of incidence of hip fractures and respiratory disease and also better in comparison to similar areas in prevalence of dementia. Continuing activity through key public health programmes will be important for us to continue our success in these areas.

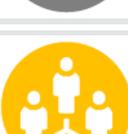
Luton is comparable to our similar areas in terms of incidence of falls, excess winter deaths, and cardiovascular disease. Luton is also similar in terms of prevalence of social isolation. We will still need continue to monitor trends in this area to ensure that our older people live healthier for longer.

Luton compares variably in terms of cancer screening. Luton is significantly better than our similar areas for screening for breast cancer, however, this has recently worsened. We will need to keep a focus on this to continue in this success. Screening for cervical cancer is worse in comparison to the region and England, but similar to nearest neighbours. This trend has also recently worsened and presents a challenge within Luton. Screening for bowel cancer on the other hand is worse in comparison to the region and England, but comparable to our neighbours and has recently improved.

Rating based on National and Regional comparison, Nearest Neighbour ranking, and 3-year trend;

- **Worse** ● **Similar** ● **Better**
- **Lower** ● **Similar** ● **Higher** ● **Not compared**

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

	Falls	The rate of emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 65 and over in Luton is similar to the National average, but higher than that in the East of England. There has been no significant change in the rate of falls in Luton during the latest 3-year period. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 12 out of 16.
	Hip fractures	The rate of hip fractures in people aged 65 and over in Luton is similar to both the National and Regional averages. There has been no significant change in the rate of hip fractures in Luton during the latest 3-year period. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 1 out of 16.
	Dementia	The estimated diagnosis rate of dementia in those aged 65 and over in Luton is significantly higher than the National average. Comparisons cannot be made with the Regional average due to a lack of data. There has been no significant change in the estimated diagnosis rate of dementia in Luton during the last 3 years. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 6 out of 16.
	Social care	The rate of new requests for social care support from adults 65 and over per 100,000 population in Luton is substantially lower than the rates in England and the East of England. This has fallen in Luton over the past 3 years. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 2 out of 16.
	Social isolation	The percentage of those aged 65 and over experiencing social isolation in Luton is similar to that experienced Nationally and Regionally. There has been no significant change in Luton during the latest 3-year period. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 12 out of 16.
	Excess winter deaths	Excess winter deaths for those aged 85 and over in Luton is similar to both the National and Regional averages. There has been no significant change in EWD for those aged 85 and over in Luton during the latest 3-year period. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 11 out of 16.

Rating based on National and Regional comparison, Nearest Neighbour ranking, and 3-year trend;

● **Worse** ● **Similar** ● **Better**
● **Lower** ● **Similar** ● **Higher** ● **Not compared**

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

	Screening for breast cancer	The percentage of eligible women screened for breast cancer in Luton is significantly higher than the National and Regional averages. There has been a significant fall in this percentage in Luton during the last 3 years. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 2 out of 16.
	Screening for cervical cancer	The percentage of eligible women screened for cervical cancer in Luton is significantly lower than the National and Regional averages. There has been a significant fall in this percentage in Luton during the past 3 years. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 12 out of 16.
	Screening for bowel cancer	The percentage of eligible men and women screened for bowel cancer in Luton is significantly lower than the National and Regional averages. There has been a significant increase in this percentage in Luton during the past 3 years. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 12 out of 16.
	CVD	The for under-75 mortality rate for preventable CVD in Luton is significantly higher in Luton than Nationally and Regionally. There has been no significant change in this rate over the latest 3-year period. The CIPFA rank is 5 (4 for males, 11 for females).
	Respiratory disease	The for under-75 mortality rate for preventable respiratory disease in Luton is similar to both the National and Regional rates. There has been no significant change in this mortality rate in Luton in the last 3 years. In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 2 out of 16.

Falls

Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes, for example being a major cause of people moving from their own home to long-term nursing or residential care.

The highest risk of falls is in those aged 65 and above and it is estimated that about 30% people (2.5 million) aged 65 and above living at home and about 50% of people aged 80 and above living at home or in residential care will experience an episode of fall at least once a year.

Falls that results in injury can be very serious - approximately 1 in 20 older people living in the community experience a fracture or need hospitalisation after a fall. Falls and fractures in those aged 65 and above account for over 4 million bed days per year in England alone, at an estimated cost of £2 billion.

Our data below shows that Luton has a comparable rate of falls in comparison to England and our nearest neighbours, and we are worse in comparison to the region.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Hospital Admissions for Falls injuries	National Comparison	The rate of emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 65 and over in Luton is 2,143 per 100,000 population. This is similar to the National rate of 2,023.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 12 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	The rate of emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 65 and over in Luton is 2,143 per 100,000 population. This is significantly higher than the Regional rate of 1,946
		Recent Trend	There has been no significant change in the rate of emergency hospital admissions for falls in Luton during the latest 3-year period.

Figure 43: Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over in Luton, England, the East of England and Coventry 2010-11 to 2020-21

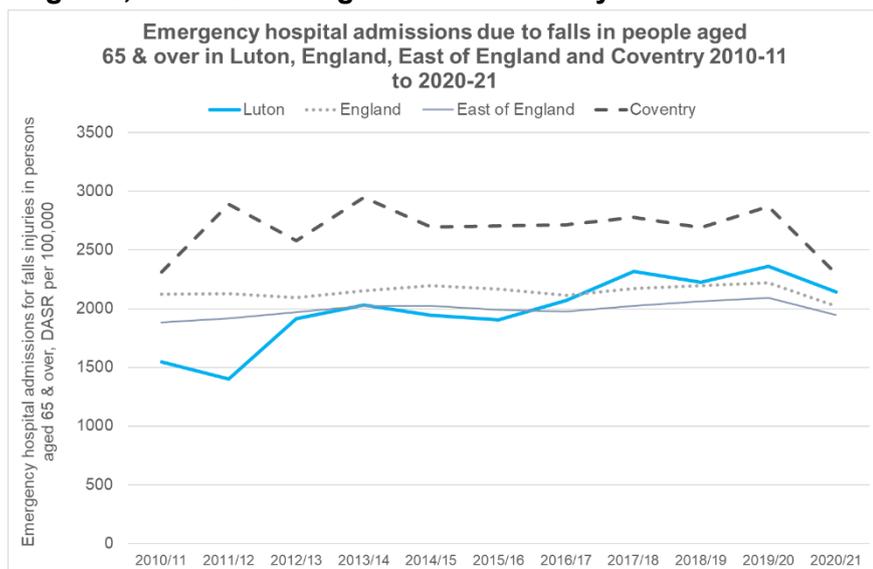


Figure 43 shows the rate of emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 65 and over in Luton, England, the East of England and Coventry.

The rate in Luton has increased over the time period from a low of 1,402 in 2011-12, although it has been consistently below that experienced in Coventry, which was 2,299 in 2020-21.

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), NHS Digital for the respective financial year, England. Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) Copyright © 2020, Re-used with the permission of NHS Digital. All rights reserved. Local Authority estimates of resident population, Office for National Statistics (ONS) Unrounded mid-year population estimates produced by ONS and supplied to the Office for Health Improvement & Disparities, taken from OHID Fingertips tool, (accessed February 2022)

Hip fractures

Hip fracture is a debilitating condition – only one in three sufferers return to their former levels of independence and one in three ends up leaving their own home and moving to long-term care. Hip fractures are almost as common and costly as strokes and the incidence is rising. In the UK, about 75,000 hip fractures occur annually at an estimated health and social cost of about £2 billion a year.

Our data below shows that Luton has a comparable rate of falls in comparison to England and the region, but we are comparatively better than our nearest neighbours.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Hospital Admissions for fractured neck of femur in over 65's	National Comparison	The rate of directly age standardised emergency hospital admissions for fractured neck of femur in persons aged 65 in Luton is 484.9 per 100,000 population. This is similar to the National rate of 571.6.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 1 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	The rate of directly age standardised emergency hospital admissions for fractured neck of femur in persons aged 65 in Luton is 484.9 per 100,000 population. This is similar to the Regional rate of 556.1
		Recent Trend	There has been no significant change in the rate of emergency hospital admissions for fractured neck of femur in Luton during the latest 3-year period.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 44: Emergency Hospital Admissions for fractured neck of femur in persons aged 65 and over in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry 2010-11 to 2019-20

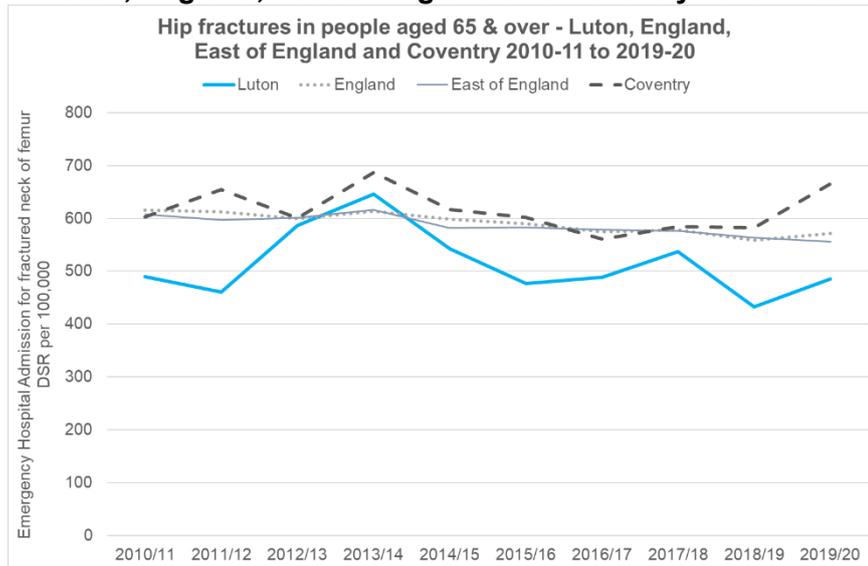


Figure 44 shows the directly age standardised rate per 100,000 of emergency hospital admission for fractured neck of femur in persons aged 65 and over in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry for the period 2010-11 to 2019-20.

Hospital admissions for hip fractures in Luton have been consistently below the level of those experienced in the closest comparator of Coventry, and largely lower than those in England and the East of England, with the exception of 2013-14.

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), NHS Digital for the respective financial year, England. Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) Copyright © 2020, taken from OHID Fingertips tool, (accessed November 2021)

Dementia

Timely diagnosis of dementia enables people living with dementia, their carers' and healthcare staff to plan accordingly and work together to improve health and care outcomes. It is therefore desirable to increase the number of people living with dementia who have a formal diagnosis.

The estimated diagnosis rate for dementia is defined as the rate of persons aged 65 and over with a recorded diagnosis of dementia per person estimated to have dementia given the characteristics of the population and the age and sex specific prevalence rates of the Cognitive Function and Ageing Study II.

Our data below shows that Luton has a comparable rate of dementia in comparison to our nearest neighbours, and we are significantly better in comparison to England.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Dementia	National Comparison	The estimated diagnosis rate of dementia in those aged 65 and over in Luton is currently 70.2. This is significantly higher than the National rate of 61.6
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 6 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	Comparisons cannot be made with the Regional average due to a lack of source data.
		Recent Trend	There has been no significant change in the estimated diagnosis rate of dementia in those aged 65 and over in Luton during the last 3 years.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 45: Estimated dementia diagnosis rate in those aged 65 and over in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry 2017 to 2021

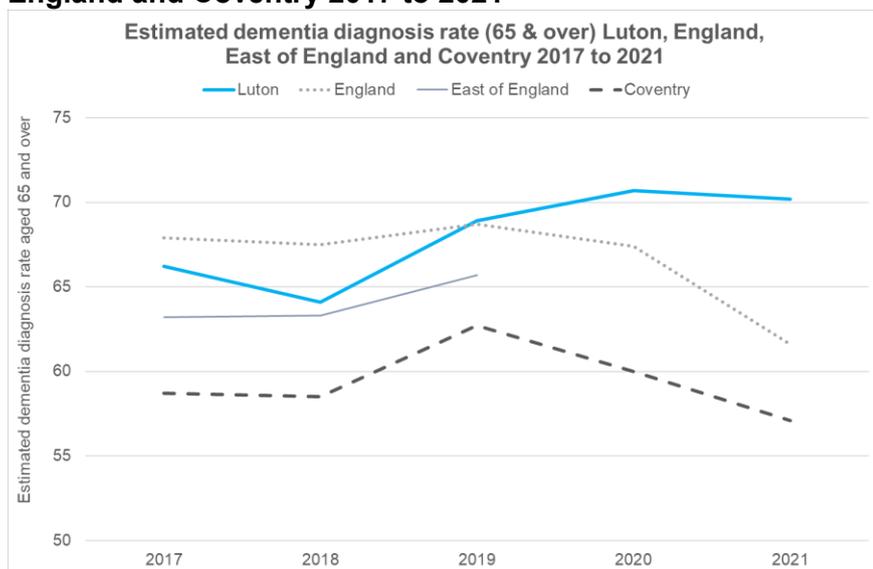


Figure 45 shows the estimated dementia diagnosis rate in those aged 65 and over in Luton, England and Coventry from 2017 to 2021.

Luton’s diagnosis rate has increased from 2018, since when it has been consistently above the National average.

Throughout this period Luton’s dementia diagnosis rate has also been significantly above that of the closest statistical neighbour of Coventry.

Source: NHS Digital, Data source - <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/recorded-dementia-diagnoses/march-2021>, taken from OHID Fingertips tool, (accessed November 2021).
 Note: There is no 2020 nor 2021 data for the East of England region

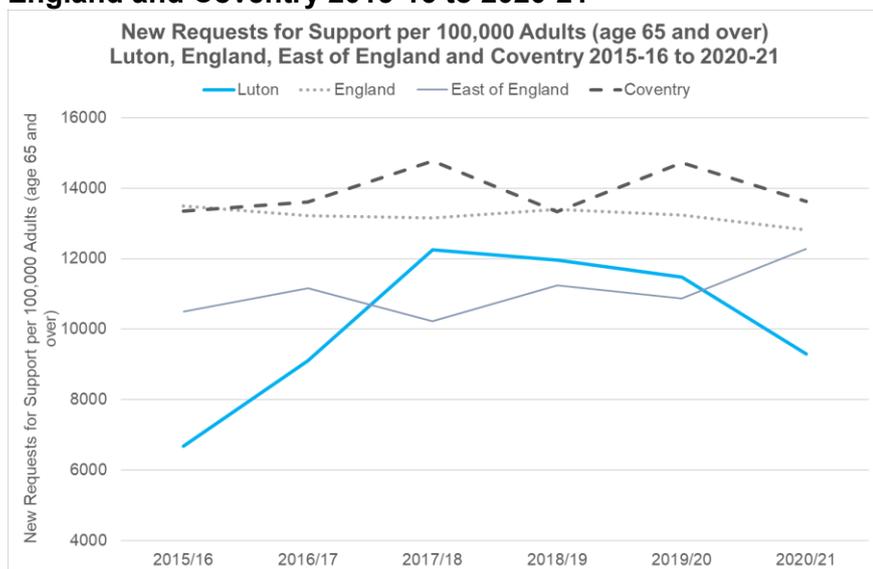
Adult social care (ASC)

Requests for social care impact upon the local authority as it is important that there is appropriate support available. The data below describes how many requests have been received in Luton for information purposes, however, we do not compare this to the region, England or to our nearest neighbours as it is not appropriate to state whether a higher or lower rate of requests for social care support is ‘better’ or ‘worse’. We do note, however, that due to an aging population, that requests for social care are likely to increase in the future.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Social Care Requests for adults over 65	National Comparison	In 2020-21 Luton received 9,300 new requests for social care support from adults aged 65 and over per 100,000 population This compares to 12,815 in England.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 2 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	In 2020-21 Luton received 9,300 new requests for social care support from adults aged 65 and over per 100,000 population. This compares to 12,280 in the East of England.
		Recent Trend	The rate of new requests for social care support from adults aged 65 and over has fallen in Luton over the past 3 years.

Figure 46 shows the number of new requests for social care support in from adults aged 65 and over per 100,000 population for the period 2015-16 to 2020-21 for Luton, England, the East of England, and the statistical nearest neighbour of Coventry.

Figure 46: New Requests for support per 100,000 adults (age 65 and over) in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry 2015-16 to 2020-21



The rate of new requests for social care support for those aged 65 and over in Luton has been consistently below that of England and Coventry, but was higher than that experienced in the East of England for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20.

Although the rate in Luton has fallen in 2020-21 compared to the previous year, it is still significantly higher than the rate of 6,673 per 100,000 population it experienced in 2015-16.

Source: NHS Digital Adult Social Care Analytical Hub, Overview by Region and Local Authority, Copyright © 2021 NHS Digital

Social isolation

There is clear link between loneliness and poor mental and physical health. A key element of the government's vision for social care is to tackle loneliness and social isolation, supporting people to remain connected to their communities and to develop and maintain connections to their friends and family.

This data draws on self-reported levels of social contact using the percentage of respondents to the ASC survey (service users) who responded to the question "Thinking about how much contact you've had with people you like, which of the following statements best describes your social situation?" with the answer "I have as much social contact as I want with people I like".

This applies to those people in receipt, at the point that data are extracted, of long-term support services funded or managed by social services following a full assessment of need.

Our data below shows that Luton has a comparable rate of social isolation across the board.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Adult social care users that have as much social contact as they would like	National Comparison	39.9% of adult social care users aged 65 and over in Luton have as much social contact as they would like. This is similar to the National rate of 43.4%
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 12 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	39.9% of adult social care users aged 65 and over in Luton have as much social contact as they would like. This is similar to the National rate of 45.2%
		Recent Trend	There has been no significant change in the percentage of those aged 65 and over experiencing social isolation in Luton during the latest 3-year period.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 47: Social Isolation: percentage of adult social care users aged 65 and over who have as much social contact as they would like in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry 2010-11 to 2019-20

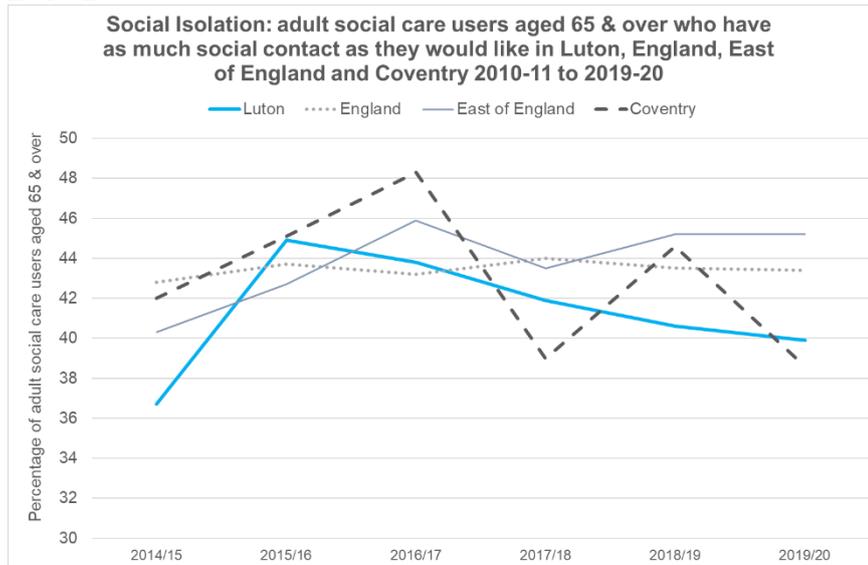


Figure 47 shows the percentage of social care users aged 65 and over that state they have as much social contact as they would like in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry for the period 2010-11 to 2019-20.

Since 2016-17 this has been lower in Luton than both the National and Regional averages. Luton’s current rate of 39.9% is higher than the 36.7% recorded in 2014-15, but much lower than the 45.1% in the following year. This continuing decline may be cause for concern.

Source: Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) based on the Personal Social Services Adult Social Care Survey, NHS Digital, taken from OHID Fingertips tool (accessed February 2022)

There is also data on loneliness available from the Active Lives Survey, although only for the periods November 2019-20 and May 2020-21.

Respondents to the survey were asked ‘How often do you feel lonely?’ with five possible answers available;

- Often / always
- Some of the time
- Occasionally
- Hardly ever
- Never

Table 2 below shows the adult (aged 16 and over) responses to this question for Luton, England, the East of England, and Luton’s CIPFA neighbours. For Luton, 14% of adults felt ‘often/always’ lonely, which is the highest of the CIPFA neighbours and compares to just 6.2% and 6.1% in England and the East Region respectively.

Table 2: Adult loneliness in Luton, England, East of England, and CIPFA neighbours May 2020-21

Area	Often / always	Some of the time	Occasionally	Hardly ever	Never
England	6.2%	18.0%	22.2%	28.1%	25.5%
East Region	6.1%	17.0%	21.6%	28.9%	26.4%
Blackburn with Darwen	*	18.5%	17.4%	25.8%	30.8%
Bolton	8.0%	17.8%	20.8%	25.5%	27.9%
Bradford	6.3%	16.3%	17.6%	31.3%	28.5%
Coventry	10.0%	15.6%	25.1%	26.5%	22.7%
Derby	6.0%	17.9%	18.5%	31.9%	25.7%
Leicester	12.6%	23.8%	21.6%	21.3%	20.7%
Luton	14.0%	16.2%	18.1%	23.8%	27.9%
Medway	*	15.0%	26.2%	25.1%	26.5%
Oldham	7.1%	19.4%	19.1%	29.5%	25.0%
Peterborough	*	18.1%	23.0%	27.7%	25.4%
Rochdale	5.5%	16.0%	22.4%	30.5%	25.6%
Salford	10.3%	18.4%	25.8%	26.0%	19.4%

Area	Often / always	Some of the time	Occasionally	Hardly ever	Never
Sandwell	7.4%	20.6%	26.7%	25.5%	19.8%
Tameside	6.5%	20.4%	22.7%	28.1%	22.2%
Walsall	*	14.2%	26.2%	29.9%	25.1%
Wolverhampton	13.7%	21.5%	22.9%	20.8%	21.1%

Source: Sport England Active Lives Adult Survey May 20/21 (accessed April 2022)

Note: * indicates insufficient data to report a result. Some local authorities have lower response numbers than others, and as a result, there may be missing data points where sample size does not permit analysis of data.

Excess winter deaths (aged 85+)

The number of excess winter deaths depends on the temperature and the level of disease in the population as well as other factors, such as how well equipped people are to cope with the drop in temperature. Most excess winter deaths are due to circulatory and respiratory diseases, and the majority occur amongst the elderly population (Office of National Statistics, 2013/14).

Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) is the excess winter deaths measured as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in all those aged 85 and over in the winter months compared with the expected number of deaths, based on the average of the number of non-winter deaths in those aged 85 and over.

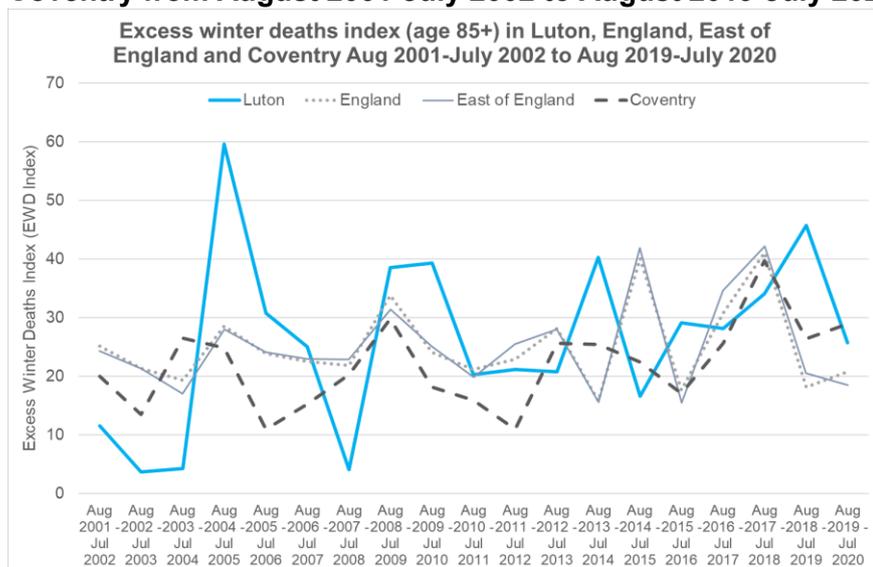
Our data below shows that Luton has a comparable rate of excess winter deaths across the board.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Excess winter deaths	National Comparison	Luton's EWD for those aged 85 and over was 25.7 for the period August 2019 to July 2020. This is similar to the National average of 20.8.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 11 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	Luton's EWD for those aged 85 and over was 25.7 for the period August 2019 to July 2020. This is similar to the Regional average of 18.5.
		Recent Trend	There has been no significant change in the EWD for those aged those aged 85 and over in Luton during the latest 3-year period.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 48 shows excess winter deaths (EWD) for those aged 85 and over in Luton, England, the East of England, and Luton's closest CIPFA statistical neighbour of Coventry for the period August 2001-July 2002 to August 2019-July 2020.

Figure 48: Excess winter deaths index (aged 85 and over) in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry from August 2001-July 2002 to August 2019-July 2020



Each of the areas shown in the chart experience sharp peaks and troughs over the time period, although interestingly not always at the same time.

Luton’s EWD index for those aged 85 and over peaked at 59.6 in August 2004-July 2005, with the latest score of 25.7 being a reduction on the previous year’s score of 45.7. However, this is still higher than for the 3-year period of Aug 2014 - Jul 2015 to Aug 2016 - Jul 2017.

Source: Office for National Statistics: Annual Births and Mortality Extracts, taken from OHID Fingertips tool, PHOF (accessed December 2021)

Cancer screening

Screening is a way of finding out if people have a higher chance of having a health problem, so that early treatment can be offered or information given to help make informed decisions. In this section, we focus on screening for breast cancer, cervical cancer and bowel cancer.

Our data below shows that Luton has variable results in terms of cancer screening. Luton is significantly better for screening for breast cancer across the board, however, this has recently worsened and will need to be monitored and understood in order to maintain this positive position. Screening for cervical cancer is comparably worse in comparison to the region and England, but similar to nearest neighbours. This trend has also recently worsened and presents a challenge within Luton. Screening for bowel cancer on the other hand is worse in comparison to the region and England, but comparable to our neighbours and has recently increased.

Breast screening supports early detection of cancer and is estimated to save 1,400 lives in England each year. Improvements in coverage would mean more breast cancers are detected at earlier, more treatable stages. The data below shows the proportion of women eligible for screening aged 53 to 70 who have had a test with a recorded result at least once in the previous 36 months.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Screening for breast cancer	National Comparison	68.6% of eligible women in Luton received breast cancer screening in 2021. This is significantly higher than the National average of 64.1%.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 2 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	68.6% of eligible women in Luton received breast cancer screening in 2021. This is significantly higher than the Regional average of 67.3%.
		Recent Trend	There has been a significant fall in the percentage of eligible women screened for breast cancer in Luton during the past 3 years.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 49: Cancer screening coverage for breast cancer in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry in 2010 to 2021

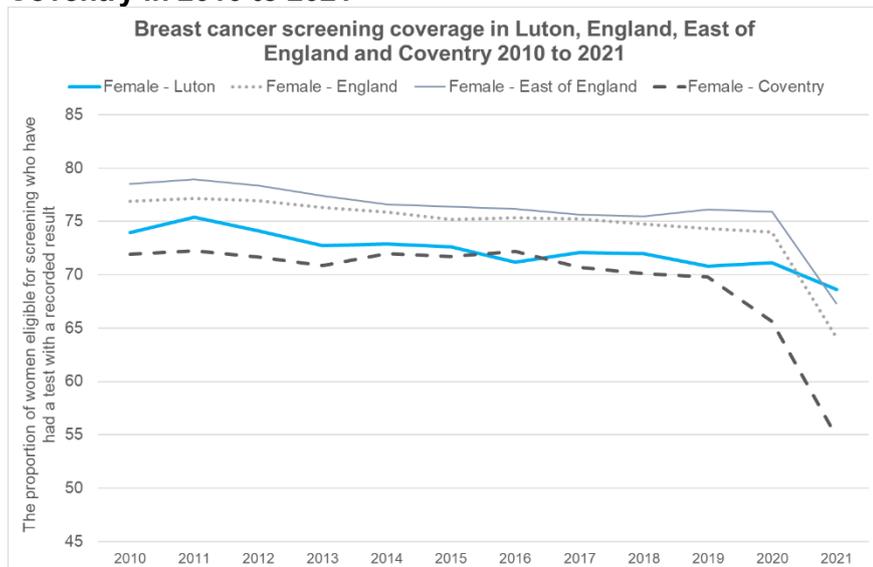


Figure 49 shows breast cancer screening coverage in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry in 2010 to 2021.

Until the year 2021 Luton has been below both the National and Regional averages.

Although Luton has also experienced a fall in 2021, this is not as dramatic as shown for the other areas, with Coventry now at 54.8%. This fall could be due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on health services.

Source: NHS Digital (Open Exeter) / Office for Health Improvement and Disparities Service, taken from OHID Fingertips tool, PHOF (accessed February 2022)

Cervical screening supports detection of cell abnormalities that may become cancer and is estimated to save 4,500 lives in England each year. Improvements in coverage would mean more cervical cancer is prevented or detected at earlier, more treatable stages. This section focuses on the proportion of women in the resident population eligible for cervical screening aged 50 to 64 years at end of period reported who were screened adequately within the previous 5.5 years.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Screening for cervical cancer	National Comparison	71.2% of eligible women in Luton received cervical cancer screening in 2021. This is significantly lower than the National average of 74.7%.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 12 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	71.2% of eligible women in Luton received cervical cancer screening in 2021. This is significantly lower than the Regional average of 75.8%.
		Recent Trend	There has been a significant fall the percentage of eligible women screened for cervical cancer in Luton during the past 3 years.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 50: Cancer screening coverage for cervical cancer (for women aged 50-64) in Luton, England, East of England and CIPFA neighbours in 2010 to 2021

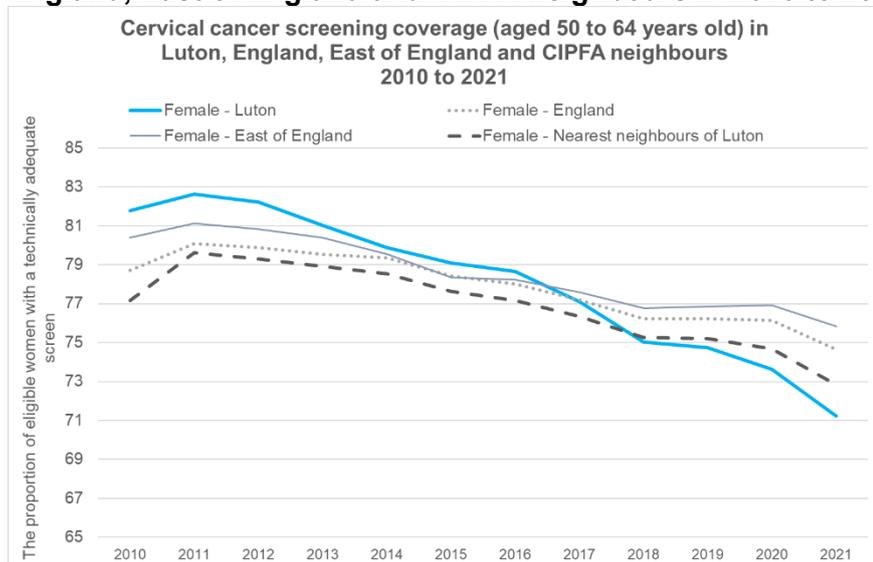


Figure 50 shows cervical cancer screening coverage for women aged 50-64 in Luton, England, East of England and CIPFA neighbours average in 2010 to 2021.

Screening rates in Luton have continued to fall from a peak of 82.6% in 2011, and they have been below those experienced in England, the East of England and CIPFA average from 2016 onwards.

This continuing decline should be cause for concern.

Bowel cancer screening supports early detection of cancer and polyps which are not cancers but may develop into cancers overtime. About one in 20 people in the UK will develop bowel cancer during their lifetime. Improvements in coverage would mean more bowel cancers are detected at earlier, more treatable stages, and more polyps are detected and removed - reducing the risk of bowel cancer developing.

This data shows the proportion of eligible men and women aged 60 to 74 invited for screening who had an adequate faecal occult blood test (FOBT) screening result in the previous 30 months.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Screening for bowel cancer	National Comparison	56.6% of eligible men and women in Luton received bowel cancer screening in 2021. This is significantly lower than the National average of 65%.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 12 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	56.6% of eligible men and women in Luton received bowel cancer screening in 2021. This is significantly lower than the Regional average of 66.9%.
		Recent Trend	There has been a significant increase in this percentage in Luton during the last 3 years.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 51: Cancer screening coverage for bowel cancer (for men and women aged 60-74) in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry in 2015 to 2021

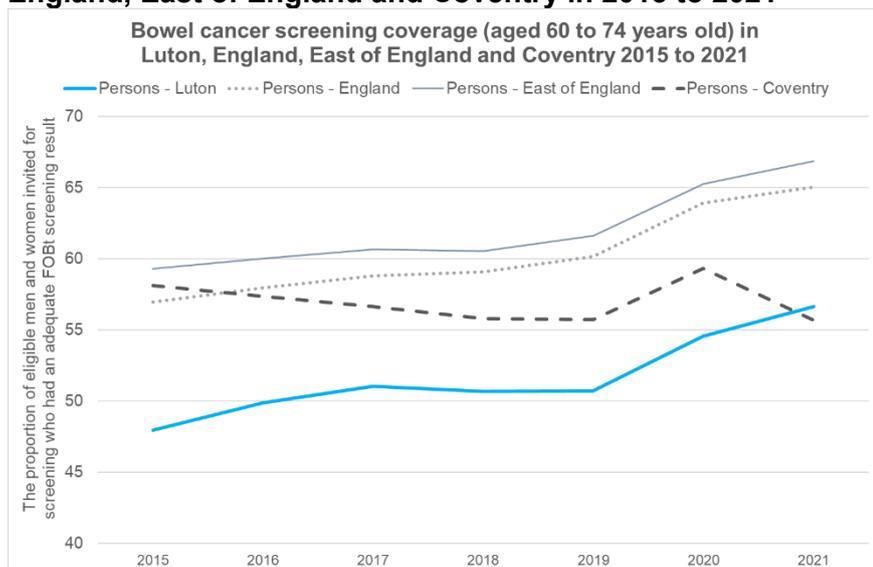


Figure 51 shows bowel cancer screening coverage for men and women aged 60-74 in Luton, England, East of England and Coventry in 2015 to 2021.

Although screening rates in Luton have been consistently below those experienced in England and the East of England, they have increased from a low of 47.9% at the start of the period, and are now similar to those in Coventry at 55.7%.

Source: NHS Digital (National Health Application and Infrastructure Services - NHAIS) / Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, taken from OHID Fingertips tool, PHOF (accessed February 2022)

Cardiovascular disease (CVD)

CVD is one of the largest causes of death in under 75s in England. There have been huge gains over the past decades in terms of better treatment for CVD and improvements in lifestyle, but to ensure that there continues to be a reduction in the rate of premature mortality from CVD, there needs to be concerted action in both prevention and treatment.

The basic concept of preventable mortality is that deaths are considered preventable if, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from the underlying cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could mainly be avoided through effective public health and primary prevention interventions.

Preventable mortality overlaps with, but is not the same as 'treatable' mortality, which includes causes of deaths which could potentially be avoided through effective healthcare interventions, including secondary prevention and treatment. Preventable mortality and treatable mortality are the two components of 'avoidable' mortality.

Our data below shows that Luton has is worse in comparison to England and the region, but comparable to our nearest neighbours.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	CVD	National Comparison	The mortality rate for all CVD considered preventable for under-75s in Luton is currently 39.9 (54.4 for males and 25.7 for females). This is significantly higher than the National rate of 29.2 (42.7 for males and 16.4 for females)
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 5 out of 16 (4 for males, 11 for females)
		Regional Comparison	The mortality rate for all CVD considered preventable for under-75s in Luton is currently 39.9 (54.4 for males and 25.7 for females). This is significantly higher than the Regional rate of 24.3 (36.3 for males and 13.0 for females)
		Recent Trend	There has been no significant change in this rate in Luton during the last 3 years.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 52: Under-75 mortality from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable for all persons in Luton, England, East of England, and Coventry 2001 to 2020

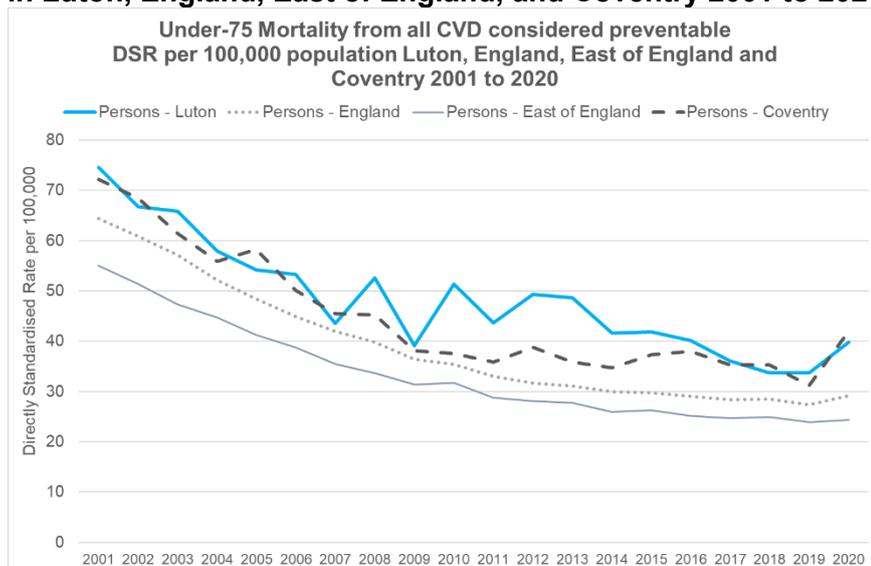


Figure 52 shows the directly standardised rate of mortality from all cardiovascular diseases considered preventable for all persons aged under-75 in Luton over time against those for England, the East of England region, and Coventry.

Although, this mortality rate has decreased over the time period in Luton, it has been consistently above that of England and the East of England. Recently the rate has been similar to that of Coventry, although the increase from 33.7 in 2019 is worth noting.

Source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities (based on ONS source data) taken from OHID Fingertips tool, PHOF (accessed February 2022)

Respiratory disease

Respiratory disease is one of the top causes of death in England in under 75s and smoking is the major cause of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), one of the major respiratory diseases. This indicator will focus public health attention on the prevention of smoking and other environmental factors that contribute to people developing respiratory disease.

Our data below shows that Luton has a comparable mortality rate for respiratory disease in comparison to the region and to England, but we are better than our nearest neighbours.

Icon	Topic	Comparison	Comments
	Respiratory disease	National Comparison	The mortality rate for respiratory disease considered preventable for under-75s in Luton is currently and 15.9 for all persons. This is similar to the rate of 17.1 in England.
		Nearest Neighbour Comparison	In terms of comparison to our CIPFA nearest neighbours, we are currently ranked 2 out of 16.
		Regional Comparison	The mortality rate for respiratory disease considered preventable for under-75s in Luton is currently and 15.9 for all persons. This is similar to the rate of 13.5 in the East of England.
		Recent Trend	There has been no significant change in the mortality rate for respiratory disease considered preventable for under-75s in Luton in the last 3 years.

*For a full explanation of method used in this chart please refer to [Introduction](#)

Figure 53: Under-75 mortality from respiratory disease considered preventable for all persons in Luton, England, East of England, and Coventry 2001 to 2020

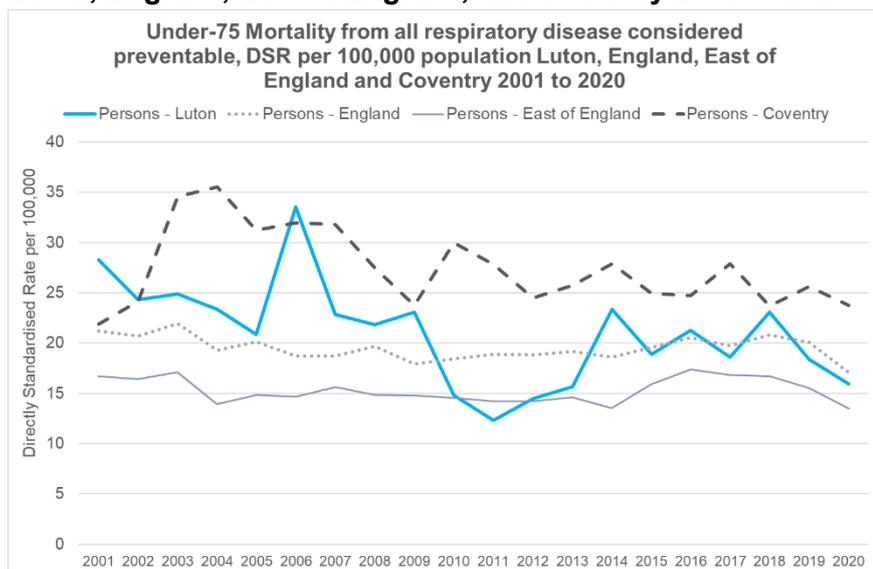


Figure 53 shows the directly standardised rate of mortality from respiratory disease considered preventable for all persons aged under-75 in Luton over time against those for England, the East of England region, and Coventry.

Although, the mortality rate in Luton has decreased over the entire time period, it is currently above the rate of 12.3 experienced in 2011.

Since then the rate in Luton has been similar to that of England, but above the Regional average.

Source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities (based on ONS source data) taken from OHID Fingertips tool, PHOF (accessed February 2022)

Appendices

Appendix I – Life Expectancy at birth by Luton Ward

Table 3: Male life expectancy at birth in Luton by ward, 2015-19

Area	Life Expectancy	Lower CI 95.0 limit	Upper CI 95.0 limit	Compared to England	Compared to Luton
England	79.66	79.63	79.68		
Luton	78.60	78.20	79.00	Worse	
Bramingham	81.64	79.87	83.40	Better	Better
Limbury	81.24	79.17	83.31	Similar	Better
Wigmore	81.19	79.46	82.91	Similar	Better
Stopsley	81.10	79.41	82.80	Similar	Better
Barnfield	80.32	78.24	82.40	Similar	Similar
Round Green	80.20	78.40	82.01	Similar	Similar
Sundon Park	79.47	77.45	81.49	Similar	Similar
Crawley	79.11	77.14	81.08	Similar	Similar
Saints	78.64	76.90	80.38	Similar	Similar
Icknield	78.44	76.38	80.50	Similar	Similar
Leagrave	78.26	76.46	80.06	Similar	Similar
Challney	77.36	75.96	78.76	Worse	Similar
Dallow	77.18	75.48	78.88	Worse	Similar
High Town	77.15	74.95	79.36	Worse	Similar
Lewsey	77.10	75.45	78.74	Worse	Similar
Biscot	77.06	75.57	78.56	Worse	Worse
Northwell	76.80	74.21	79.40	Worse	Similar
South	76.65	75.05	78.25	Worse	Worse
Farley	76.50	74.82	78.18	Worse	Worse

Source: Public Health England analysis of ONS death registration data and mid-year population estimates.

Table 4: Female life expectancy at birth in Luton by ward, 2015-19

Area	Life Expectancy	Lower CI 95.0 limit	Upper CI 95.0 limit	Compared to England	Compared to Luton
England	83.25	83.23	83.27		
Luton	82.51	82.12	82.90	Worse	
Bramingham	87.12	85.37	88.88	Better	Better
Stopsley	85.12	83.12	87.13	Similar	Better
Wigmore	84.65	82.29	87.00	Similar	Similar
High Town	84.54	82.69	86.39	Similar	Better
Crawley	84.18	81.50	86.86	Similar	Similar
Round Green	83.68	81.81	85.54	Similar	Similar
Barnfield	83.58	81.74	85.43	Similar	Similar
Dallow	83.16	81.51	84.82	Similar	Similar
South	82.98	80.90	85.06	Similar	Similar
Sundon Park	82.87	80.78	84.97	Similar	Similar
Biscot	82.25	80.81	83.70	Similar	Similar
Northwell	82.16	79.02	85.31	Similar	Similar
Limbury	82.14	80.32	83.97	Similar	Similar
Leagrave	81.72	80.28	83.15	Worse	Similar

Lewsey	81.34	79.64	83.05	Worse	Similar
Saints	81.20	79.41	82.99	Worse	Similar
Icknield	80.89	78.88	82.90	Worse	Similar
Farley	80.52	78.60	82.43	Worse	Worse
Challney	80.25	78.86	81.64	Worse	Worse

Source: Public Health England analysis of ONS death registration data and mid-year population estimates.

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