Commissioning Draft Update

Adult locality profiles: Leighton-Linslade area

Aligns with Leighton Buzzard PBC (which also has a very minor overlap with Dunstable)

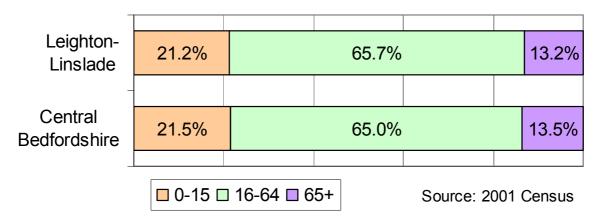
Total population (2001):

	Leighton Linslade			Central Bedfordshire
	total	male	female	total
0-15	7,710	3,980	3,750	50,190
16-64	23,960	12,040	11,910	151,860
65+	4,800	2,060	2,740	31,620
85+	610	170	430	3,480
All ages	36,470	18,070	18,390	233,660

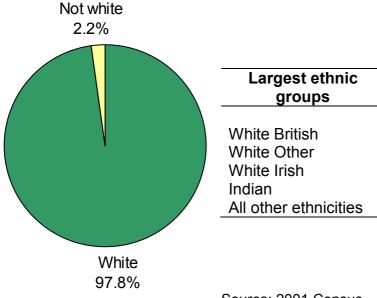
Source: 2001 Census. Numbers are rounded and may not add up exactly.

The 2007 population estimate for this area is 40,430. It is not possible to split this by age and gender.

Age profile:



Ethnicity



Source: 2001 Census

Number of

people

34,290 (94.1%)

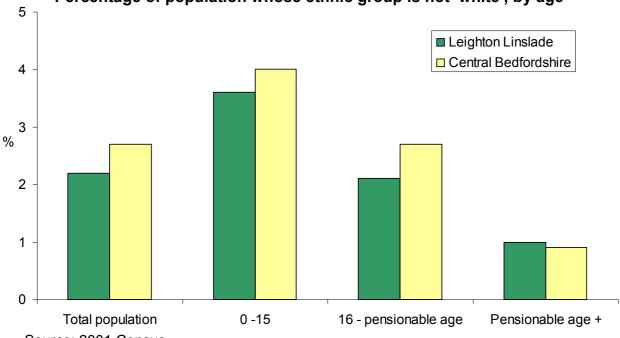
880 (2.4%)

470 (1.3%)

130 (0.4%)

680 (1.9%)

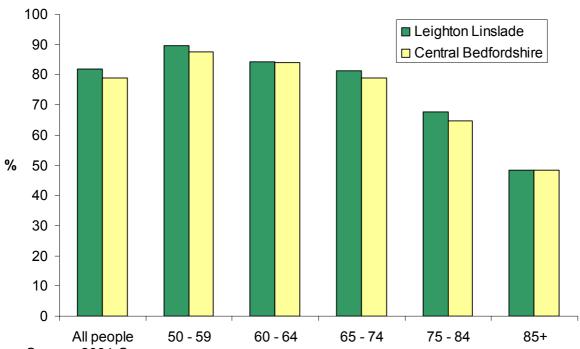
Percentage of population whose ethnic group is not 'white', by age



Source: 2001 Census

Home ownership

Rate of home ownership, by age group



Source: 2001 Census.

Note: These figures include shared ownership

Unemployment in this locality was 3.4% of the working age population in January 2010. This was equal to 850 people. Unemployment for Central Bedfordshire as a whole was 3.0%.

(Source: Jobseeker's Allowance Claimant Count)

Deprivation

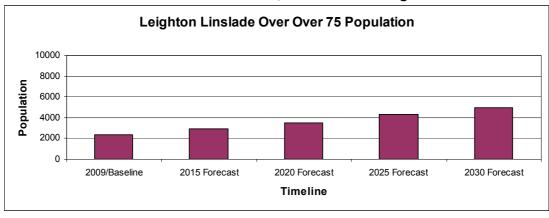
In Central Bedfordshire, no small areas are within the worst 20% in England using the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). In the Leighton-Linslade locality, one small area, Plantation 609, is the seventh most deprived in Central Bedfordshire and is in the worst 10-20% in the East of England. Another small area, Leighton-Linslade Central 605, is the tenth most deprived in Central Bedfordshire.

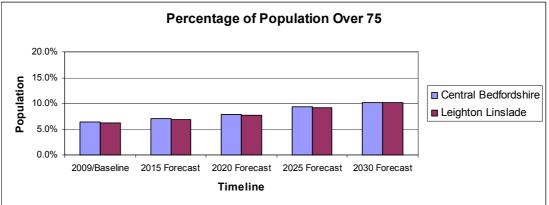
In terms of older people, two small areas are in the ten worst in Central Bedfordshire. These are both in Leighton-Linslade Central ward, but are different to the areas that are worst for overall deprivation. In both Leighton-Linslade Central 555 and Leighton-Linslade Central 557, 25% of older people live in income deprived households.

Notes on deprivation:

- The index of multiple deprivation (IMD) calculates overall deprivation at small area level for the whole of England.
- Older people's deprivation is measured using the income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOPI), also at small area level.
- The small areas used to calculate deprivation (both IMD and IDAOPI) are called lower super output areas (LSOAs). There are 154 small areas in Central Bedfordshire. Each contains around 1,500 people.
- Small areas are identified using the ward name and a three digit code.

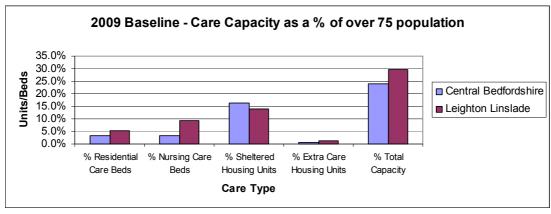
Additional Information from Social Care, Health & Housing

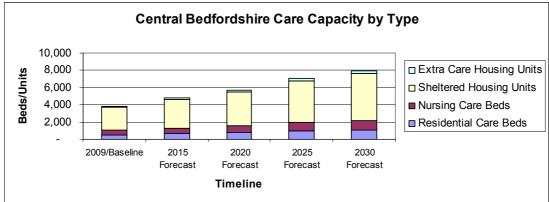




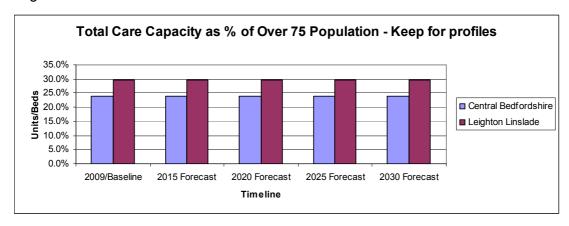
The over 75 population in Leighton Linslade represents 15% of the total over 75 population across Central Bedfordshire.

Within Leighton Linslade the over 75 population represents a similar proportion of the total population (6.3%) to the overall Central Bedfordshire average (6.4%) with this predicted to grow to 10.1% by 2030.





At present there is supported housing capacity in Central Bedfordshire for 1 in 4 of the over 75 population with the majority being sheltered housing. If we want to maintain the same level of supported living we would need to provide an additional 4000 beds/units/alternative services across Central Bedfordshire with just 750 of these within Leighton Linslade.



The overall capacity of supported housing in Leighton Linslade is significantly higher (29.7%) than the overall Central Bedfordshire Average (23.9%) with a higher than average proportion across all care types.

Future Priorities

Given this analysis, there is limited short term requirement for this area but focus must be given to ensure capacity remains fit for purpose and develops as the population grows.