



Hidden Needs: A Report to Northamptonshire Community Foundation on the needs and deprivation in Northamptonshire

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Institute for Social Innovation and Impact (ISII)

Foreword

'We will look to engage with a range of partners and donors on how we can best work together to support the most pressing needs of our communities and build a better future for all.'

Northamptonshire Community Foundation has been at the forefront of funding small local charities and community groups to improve the wellbeing of our communities over the last 16 years working alongside a broad range of donors that feel passionate about making a positive difference to people's lives and our county. However as this Hidden Needs Report highlight there are key areas of deprivation and inequality that are of great concern and need tackling within Northamptonshire. Through this report we hope to encourage more local philanthropists to work closely with the Foundation to provide more directed grant giving in order to channel funds to urgent local needs. The good news is that Northamptonshire Community Foundation currently has a match fund endowment challenge in partnership with the Constance Travis Charitable Trust, which will boost any donor direct giving with a 50% uplift towards tackling hidden needs and pooling shared resources to best effect and impact.

We will look to engage with a range of partners and donors on how we can best work together to support the most pressing needs of our communities and build a better future for all.

Victoria Miles

CEO, Northamptonshire Community Foundation

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About Northamptonshire Community Foundation

The Northamptonshire Community Foundation is a unique charity which promotes and manages philanthropy.

We are the leading independent grant-making charity in the county and we are proud to have worked with our fund holders and donors to ensure projects make a sustainable impact on local needs, helping our donors make the most of their charitable giving.

We deliver a variety of funding for the local voluntary and community sector having awarded over £10 million in grants since our inception to make Northamptonshire a better place to live and have built an endowment of nearly £9 million. We aim to increase our endowment fund to at least £15 million by 2020. We are dedicated to funding community-based action which improves the lives of our county's most disadvantaged people and communities. Child poverty, unemployment, homelessness, domestic violence and social isolation are just some of the issues we strive to tackle each year.

We are one of 46 Community Foundations across the UK and over 1800 similar foundations across the world which are playing a leading role in the development of community philanthropy and resources to sustain communities.

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1. Overview

This proposal aims at providing a research framework that will assess the hidden needs of Northamptonshire's population for the Northamptonshire Community Foundation. Northamptonshire Community Foundation is a charity that delivers a variety of funding for the local voluntary and community sector in the region to support community-based action improving the lives of the county's most disadvantaged people and communities. The Foundation tackles a diverse range of issues in Northamptonshire including: child poverty, unemployment, homelessness, domestic violence and social isolation. By assessing the county's hidden needs the research will help Northamptonshire Community Foundation to identify social problems in the county that need urgent attention and encourage prospective donors to contribute to these specific areas.

While appearing to be an attractive rural county stretched along the picturesque Nene Valley, Northamptonshire struggles with significant social inequalities, mostly in health and well-being, and education, which are present among all ethnic and social groups across the county (Northamptonshire Health and Wellbeing Board, 2016). Amongst others, one of the underlying causes of these inequalities is that the various needs of the county inhabitants are most likely not being adequately identified or/and addressed by the local authorities and other actors (e.g. charities). In fact, several areas in Northamptonshire such as Corby, some parts of Northampton, and to a lesser extent Kettering, stand out as the most deprived in England as well as in the county (Hazenberg, Bajwa-Patel and Bray, 2016).

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Identifying the hidden needs of the local population cannot be more relevant than now when the Northamptonshire population is growing and becoming more diverse, meaning that the needs of the inhabitants are becoming more versatile and complex over time. As shown by the Northamptonshire Health and Well-Being Strategy (Northamptonshire Health and Wellbeing Board, 2016), the county is now facing a considerable growth in the number of residents who are under 20 and over 65 years of age; the county is also experiencing the expansion of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups, as well as the development of new migrant communities. Moreover, in some areas of Northamptonshire there are high numbers of people whose first language is not English and a significant number of these people come from Eastern European countries (Hazenberget al., 2016). Thus, a comprehensive assessment of the needs of Northamptonshire's population can contribute to a more adequate allocation and distribution of funding by Northamptonshire Community Foundation across different social causes. This would, in turn, help reduce the overall level of disadvantage in the county through this targeted provision of resources.

This report explores five areas of priority hidden need in Northamptonshire (deprivation and poverty; children and young people; health and wellbeing; housing and crime) and shows how Northamptonshire Community Foundation is meeting some of those needs through case-studies of donor funded projects and impact data acting as community solutions to tackle priority needs.

2. Research Aims

The project aims to propose a framework for the assessment of hidden needs in Northamptonshire and will address the following aims and questions:

1 – Assessing the hidden needs of Northamptonshire’s population

- A) What are the needs of Northamptonshire’s population?
- B) In which sectors are these needs concentrated?
- C) Are the needs different among different social groups (e.g. youth, the elderly, and minority groups)?

2 – Assessing the geographical differences in the distribution of the identified hidden needs.

- A) What are the needs of individuals living in towns and those living in rural areas?
- B) Do these two groups of individuals have different needs or are these similar?
- C) Do the needs differ between the north and south of Northamptonshire?
- D) Do these needs differ based on the differences in deprivation (as assessed through the Index of Multiple Deprivation)?

3. Definitions

The research focuses on the ‘hidden need’, with emphasis on the diverse forms of need located in Northamptonshire. This means exploring:

- The diverse needs in Northamptonshire;
- The forms of need that receive less recognition or attention;
- The different needs across social groups;
- The impact of deprivation on need;
- The geographical impact of need in Northamptonshire (rural and urban).

Defining key terms is central to exploring the hidden needs in Northamptonshire.

Need

The term ‘need’ is a complex area to define, with no consensus reached on a universal definition. Maslow (1943) created a hierarchy of needs, classifying different needs in a hierarchy (cited in Taormina and Gao, 2013). The hierarchy of needs offers an academic approach to understand need; however, The Young Foundation (2009) found that a diverse range of factors influence the classification of needs for individuals. From this perspective, need encompasses the following: adequate nourishment, housing and accommodation, warmth, adequate transport, adequate financial income, access to education, employment, access to activities, mental wellbeing, self-esteem, autonomy, safe and healthy relationships, and safety and security.

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For the purpose of the report, need arises from the lack of basic necessities for individuals to participate effectively in society. This need may impact on the physical and/or mental well-being of an individual.

Deprivation, disadvantage and poverty

The Department for Communities and Local Government have calculated the measures of deprivation in England for decades. In 2000, the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions funded research for developing an index that measures deprivation factors in local areas (DETR, 2000). The resulting index – Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) – was developed to measure multiple aspects of deprivation at the local level. The original IMD contained analysis of six domains of deprivation (income, employment, health and disability, education skills and training, housing and geographical access to services). Each domain contains diverse indicators that are combined and analysed to create an overall score (Niggebrugge et al., 2005).

4. Northamptonshire



Northamptonshire is situated in the centre of the country, south of the East Midlands region. With a mixture of rural and urban areas, Northamptonshire has 57 Electoral Divisions located in 7 Districts (JSNA, 2016). The Districts in Northamptonshire are:

- Corby
- Daventry
- East Northamptonshire
- Kettering

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- Northampton
- South Northamptonshire
- Wellingborough

The mixture of urban and rural areas in Northamptonshire creates disparity in terms of need and deprivation. In Northamptonshire, around a third of the population live in rural areas. According to the Northamptonshire Health and Wellbeing Board (2016), the population living in rural areas experience better health and wellbeing outcomes than urban areas. Although, urban areas experience poorer health and wellbeing outcomes than rural areas, the access to support services in urban areas exceeds that of rural areas (Northamptonshire Health and Wellbeing Board, 2016).

5. Population and Growth

Northamptonshire has experienced a population growth that exceeds the national and regional growth trends in England and Wales. In 2015, the population in Northamptonshire was 723,026, which marked a 4.5 per cent increase from 2011 (Table 1.1)

Table 1.1 – Change in residential population between 2011 and 2015.			
District	Total (2011)	Total (2015)	Change
Corby	61255	66854	+9.1%
Daventry	77843	80014	+2.8%
East Northamptonshire	86765	89746	+3.4%
Kettering	93475	97650	+4.5%
Northampton	212069	222462	+4.9%
South Northamptonshire	85189	89116	+4.6%
Wellingborough	75356	77184	+2.4%
Northamptonshire	691952	723026	+4.5%
East Midlands	4533222	4677038	+3.2%
England	53012456	54786327	+3.3%

(JSNA, 2017)

Based on Northamptonshire's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) Population estimates, the highest population growth was evident for those aged 65 years and over; with 17.3 per cent of the population aged 65 years and over. The highest proportions of older people are concentrated in Daventry, East Northamptonshire, South

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Northamptonshire and Wellingborough (Table 1.2). Despite this growth, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over is lower in comparison with the national profile, with 19.8 per cent aged 65 and over in England. Northamptonshire has a high proportion of older people living in rural areas. For example, urban areas of Corby and Northampton house the lowest population of older people.

Northamptonshire has experienced growth in the child population (0-15 years-old); with 20.1 per cent of the population aged 15 years and under. The highest proportion of children and young people are concentrated in Corby, Kettering and Northampton. The growth in the child population is high in comparison with the national profile (19 per cent).

Table 1.2 – Percentage Population in Northamptonshire by age and area (2015)									
Area	0-4	5-15	16-17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65-84	85 and Over	Total Population
Corby	7.6	14.1	2.4	7.7	28.4	25.8	12.5	1.5	66854
Daventry	5.3	13.0	2.4	7.0	22.3	30.1	17.7	2.2	80014
East Northamptonshire	5.5	13.5	2.7	6.9	23.3	28.3	17.3	2.5	89746
Kettering	6.6	13.8	2.2	7.3	26.0	26.1	15.7	2.4	97650
Northampton	7.4	13.5	2.3	9.3	29.3	23.6	12.7	1.9	222462
South Northamptonshire	5.6	13.6	2.5	6.3	22.6	29.6	17.4	2.4	89116
Wellingborough	6.7	13.7	2.5	6.9	24.8	26.6	16.4	2.3	77184
Northamptonshire	6.5	13.6	2.4	7.7	26.0	26.5	15.2	2.1	723026
East Midlands	6.0	12.5	2.3	9.5	24.6	26.3	16.4	2.4	4677038
England	6.3	12.7	2.3	9.0	26.6	25.3	15.4	2.4	54786327

(JSNA, 2017)

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6. Ethnicity

Comparison of the ethnic composition from Northamptonshire's population census in 2001 and 2011 shows a notable change, with growth evident in BME (Table 1.3). The BME classification incorporates a number of diverse groups with distinct cultural differences. In Northamptonshire, the highest proportion of non-white British communities is the Asian community (3.67 per cent). This is followed by the Black community (estimated at 2.45 per cent) and the mixed ethnic groups (estimated at 2.05 per cent). The greatest diversity was concentrated in the districts of Northampton and Wellingborough.

Table 1.3 – Population estimates by area and ethnicity (percentage) (2011) (JSNA, 2017)

Area	White British	White Irish	White Other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other	Total
Corby	85	1.4	9.13	1.36	1.28	1.65	0.18	61255
Daventry	93.1	0.7	2.78	1.25	1.52	0.62	0.11	77843
East Northamptonshire	93.5	0.7	2.51	1.21	1.26	0.73	0.17	86765
Kettering	89.3	0.7	3.9	1.40	3.23	1.06	0.44	93475
Northampton	76.6	1.4	6.59	3.23	6.48	5.06	0.70	212069
South Northamptonshire	94.1	0.7	2.18	1.18	1.33	0.44	0.13	85189
Wellingborough	81.3	0.8	5.24	2.86	5.92	3.58	0.33	75356
Northamptonshire	85.7	1	4.82	2.05	3.67	2.45	0.38	691952

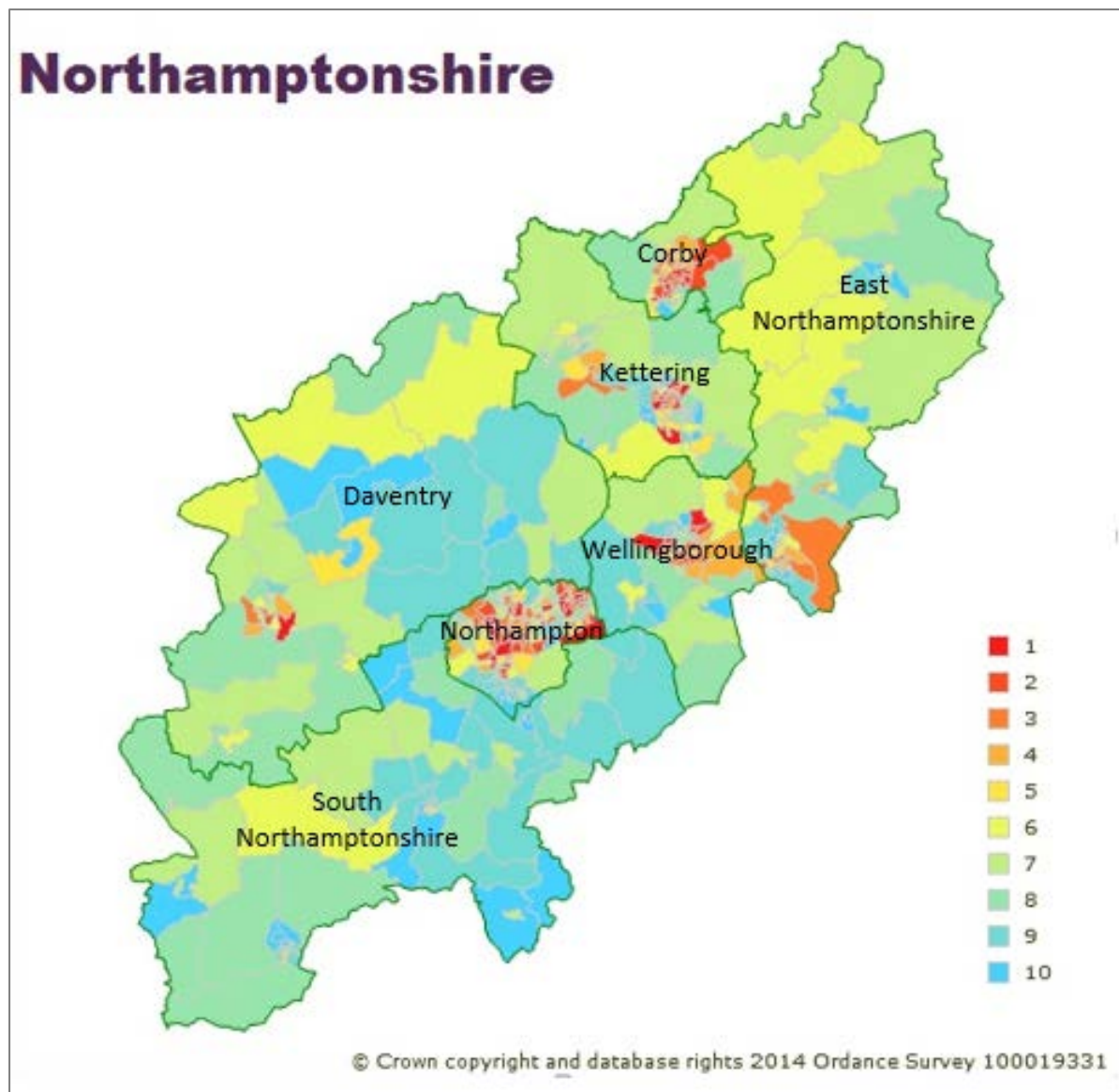
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7. Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) explored seven domains: income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment. The IMD (2015) placed the Northamptonshire's Districts and Boroughs in order of deprivation, with number one indicating the most deprived:

- 1) Corby
- 2) Northampton
- 3) Wellingborough
- 4) Kettering
- 5) Daventry
- 6) East Northamptonshire
- 7) South Northamptonshire

The map of Northamptonshire by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) illustrates the deprivation across areas by the IMD 2015 national decile (number one illustrates the most deprived and number ten illustrates the least deprived).



Northamptonshire has LSOAs in the top 1 per cent most deprived nationally in six domains (Income; Employment; Education, Skills and Training; Health; Crime and Housing). The number of LSOAs in the top 1 per cent most deprived was highest for the Education, Skills and Training (7) domain, followed by Crime (4) and Housing (2) domains. Table 1.4 illustrates the breakdown in by district for each domain.

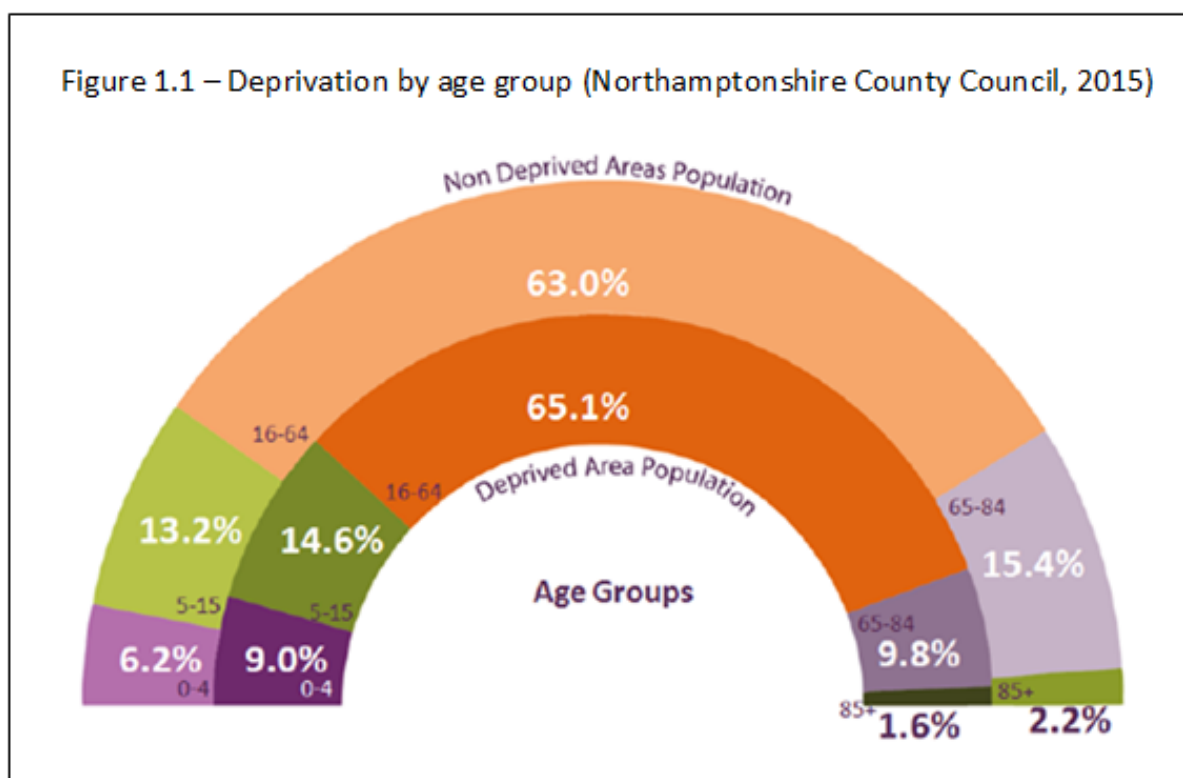
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Table 1.4 – Local Authority National Ranking (and Decile) for the Average Score of LSOA (Department for Communities and Local Government Summary Measure for the IMD).

Domain	Corby	Daventry	East Northants	Kettering	Northampton	South Northants	Wellingborough
Overall IMD	74/326 (3)	232/326 (8)	222/326 (7)	151/326 (5)	93/326 (3)	317/326 (10)	123/326 (4)
Income	93/326 (3)	246/326 (8)	217/326 (7)	152/326 (5)	116/326 (4)	323/326 (10)	110/326 (4)
Employment	62/326 (2)	246/326 (8)	210/326 (7)	144/326 (5)	136/326 (5)	322/326 (10)	104/326 (4)
Education Skills and Training	16/326 (1)	183/326 (6)	157/326 (5)	120/326 (4)	59/326 (2)	300/326 (10)	69/326 (3)
Health and Disability	46/326 (2)	251/326 (8)	214/326 (7)	130/326 (4)	98/326 (3)	309/326 (10)	146/326 (5)
Crime	79/326 (3)	198/326 (7)	187/326 (6)	117/326 (4)	59/326 (3)	307/326 (10)	96/326 (3)
Barriers to Housing	187/326 (6)	83/326 (3)	182/326 (6)	271/326 (9)	53/326 (2)	118/326 (4)	131/326 (5)
Living Environment	290/326 (9)	203/326 (7)	219/326 (7)	190/326 (6)	144/326 (5)	229/326 (8)	236/326 (8)

(Northamptonshire County Council, 2015)

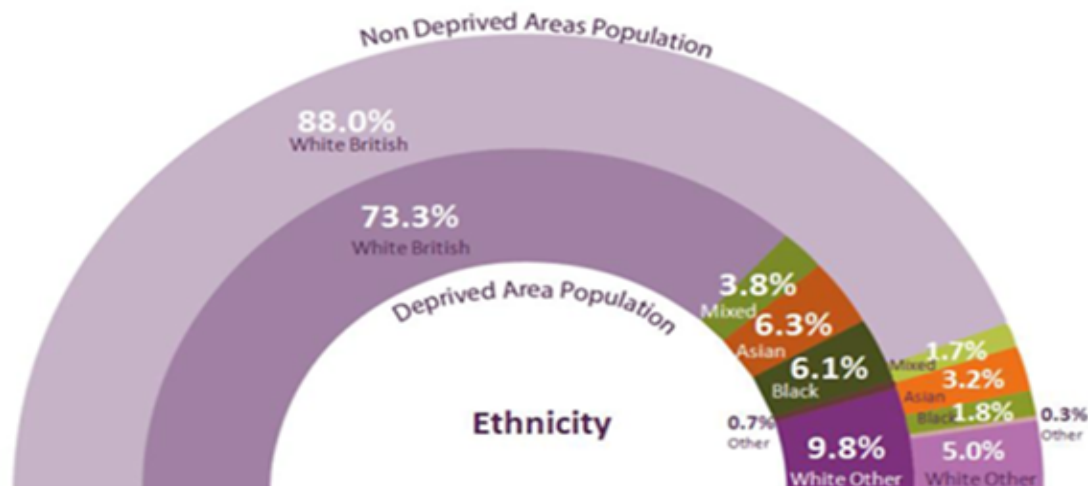
The demographic profile for the populations living in non-deprived areas is significantly different than for those living in deprived areas (within the top 20 per cent nationally). The breakdown in age groups (Figure 1.1) for deprived and non-deprived areas shows that a higher proportion of children and young people under 16 years-old live in deprived areas (23.6 per cent in comparison with 19.4 per cent). In contrast, a higher proportion of the older population live in non-deprived areas (17.6 per cent in comparison with 11.4 per cent).



The breakdown in ethnicity groups (Figure 1.2) for deprived and non-deprived areas shows that a high proportion of the BME community live in deprived areas (26.7 per cent) in comparison with non-deprived areas (12 per cent). The highest differences were evident in the Black community, with 6.1 per cent of residents living in deprived areas (in comparison with 1.8 per cent in non-deprived areas).

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Figure 1.2 – Deprivation by ethnicity (Northamptonshire County Council, 2015)



Northamptonshire Community Foundation on deprivation and poverty

Overall, as a snapshot, Northamptonshire Community Foundation enabled donors to: help 4172 people attend regular social activities who were identified as especially vulnerable; reduce social isolation 14,046 people and got them connected to community activity and networks; support 1551 people to achieve independent living; and support 990 people on the pathway to employability. Feedback from The Daylight Centre in Wellingborough highlights the importance of donor contributions:

The grant has helped a large section of the local community, that has been in financial difficulty and not able to feed themselves and their families. We also have been able to refine our service through adapting an office into a sorting area for the donated produce. This has produced a safer working environment for staff, volunteers, donors and clients.

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8. Children, Young People and Families

Child poverty is an important concern in the United Kingdom, with The Marmot Review (2010) suggesting that childhood poverty leads to negative health outcomes and premature mortality. The proportion of children and young people under 16 years-old living in low incomes families was 15.4 per cent in Northamptonshire, lower than the national average (20.1 per cent) (Table 1.5). The areas with the highest proportion of children living in low income families are Corby (20.1), Northampton (19.1) and Wellingborough (18.9).

Table 1.5 – Number and Proportion of children living in low income families (2013)		
	Number	Proportion
Corby	2700	20.1
Daventry	1600	12
East Northamptonshire	2100	13.4
Kettering	3000	16.7
Northampton	8400	19.1
South Northamptonshire	900	7
Wellingborough	2900	18.9
East Midlands	160280	19.1
England	2003060	20.1

(Northamptonshire County Council, 2015)

The areas with high proportions of children and young people in low income families have the highest numbers of children (0-15 years-old) living in out-of-work benefit households in Northamptonshire (Corby, Northampton and Wellingborough). The number of children living in out-of-work benefit households in Corby, Northampton and Wellingborough are

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higher than the national average (Table 1.6). Supporting families experiencing financial difficulties due to low income is central to improving health and wellbeing of children. Northamptonshire Community Foundation provided funding to Baby Basics to ensure that mothers experiencing financial difficulties have the essentials for new-born babies (see case study 1).

Community Solution 1 – Baby Basics Northampton

Baby Basics provides Moses Baskets with essential items for mothers struggling financially with newborn babies. The service was set up in 2013 by four mothers who volunteered their time, with support from their local church and community, to provide valuable support to Health Care professionals. The Northamptonshire Community Foundation funded £3,000 for the recruitment of a part-time member of staff to manage the daily operations of the project. This role was created to ensure the effective management of referrals from health care professional and other agencies, the donations process, volunteers, general administration and to ensure that all baskets meet with health and safety requirements. The Baby Basics program supported 366 beneficiaries, providing the essentials for mothers in financial difficulty. The project has been able to engage with the community in donating items and also in encouraging local community groups to help. This project has also supported the activities of older people in the community by creating knitting circles.

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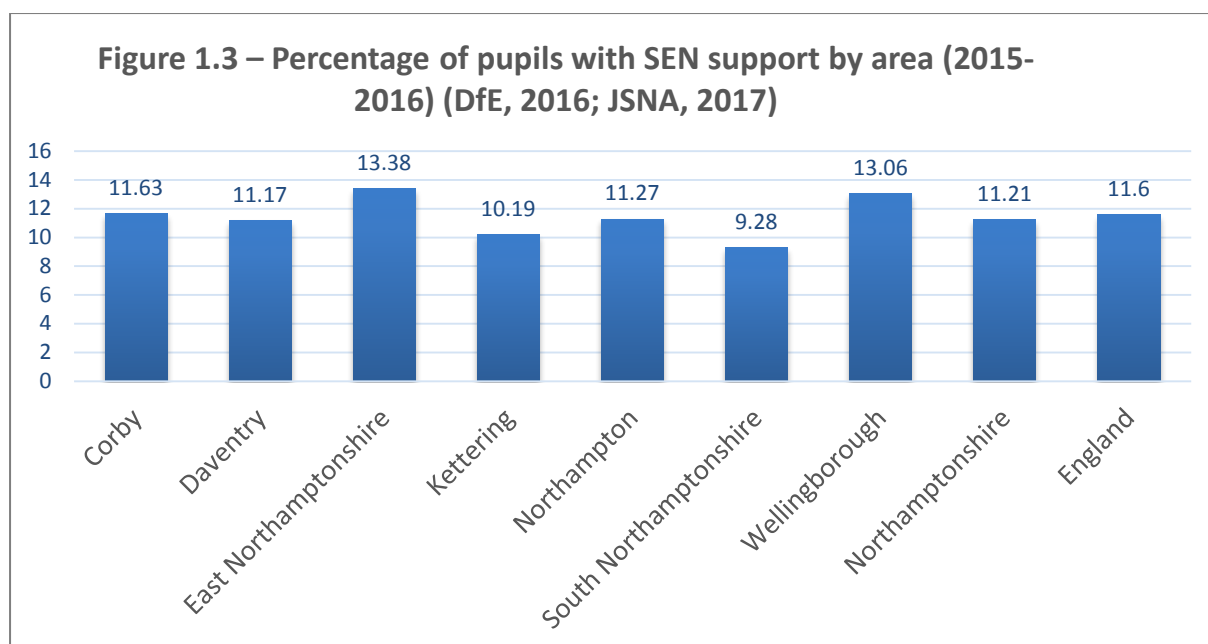
Table 1.6 - Children Living in Out-Of-Work Benefit Households (0-15 years-old) (JSNA, 2017)

Name	% Of Children Aged 0-4	% Of Children Aged 5-10	% Of Children Aged 10-15	% Total
Corby	19.1	17.4	15.8	17.6
Daventry	11.5	9.2	7.2	9.3
East Northamptonshire	12.6	9.9	8	10.1
Kettering	16.7	12.8	11.1	13.7
Northampton	16.4	14.9	14.3	15.3
South Northamptonshire	5.8	4.6	3.8	4.7
Wellingborough	18.4	16	14.2	16.2
England	16.9	14.4	13.2	14.9

Education deprivation measures acknowledge the education, skills and training level for children, young people and adults. The IMD 2015 indicates that the number of LSOAs in the top 1 per cent most deprived was highest for the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain, ranked from highest levels of deprivation to lowest levels of deprivation: Corby, Northampton, Wellingborough, Kettering, East Northamptonshire, Daventry and South Northamptonshire. The information from the IMD 2015 ranks Corby at the lowest position in Education, Skills and Training deprivation domain, followed by Northampton and Wellingborough. South Northamptonshire ranks in the highest position in this domain. Overall, the pupil characteristics in Northamptonshire for SEN support (11.21 per cent) are similar to the national average (11.6 per cent) (Figure 1.3). The proportion of SEN support for pupils in East Northamptonshire and Wellingborough is higher than the county and national averages. In contrast, the proportion of SEN support for pupils in South Northamptonshire is significantly lower in comparison to other areas in Northamptonshire and the national average. From the IMD 2015 information and pupil characteristics, South

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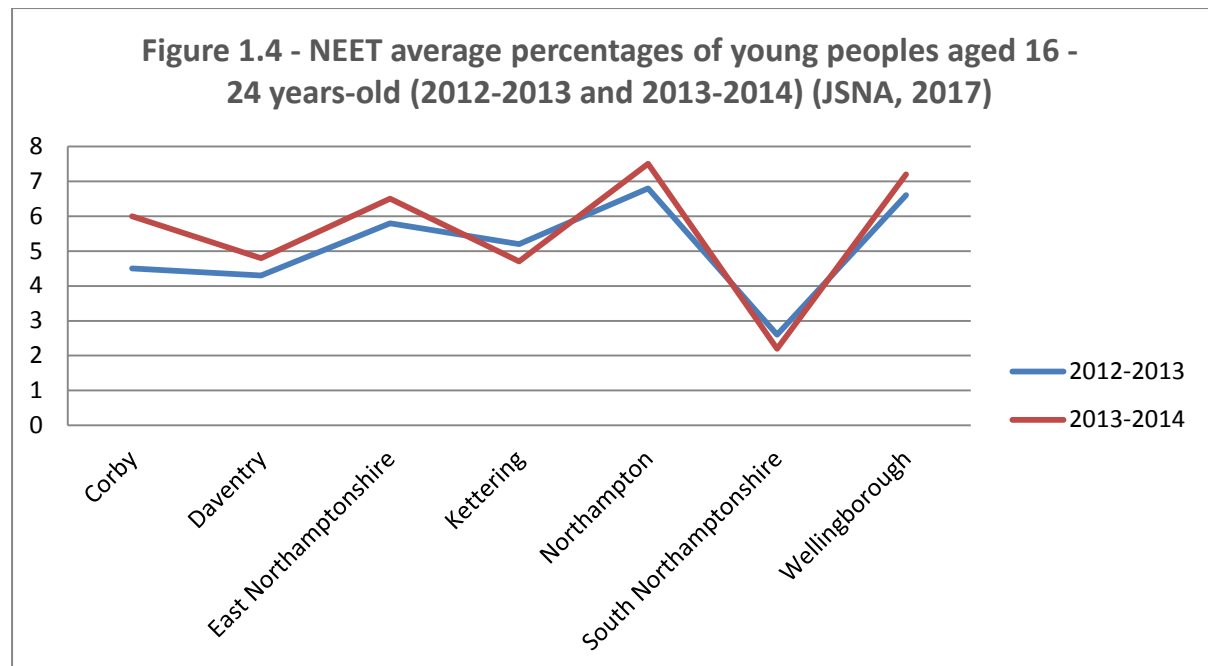
Northamptonshire performs better for Education, Skills and Training than other areas in Northamptonshire.



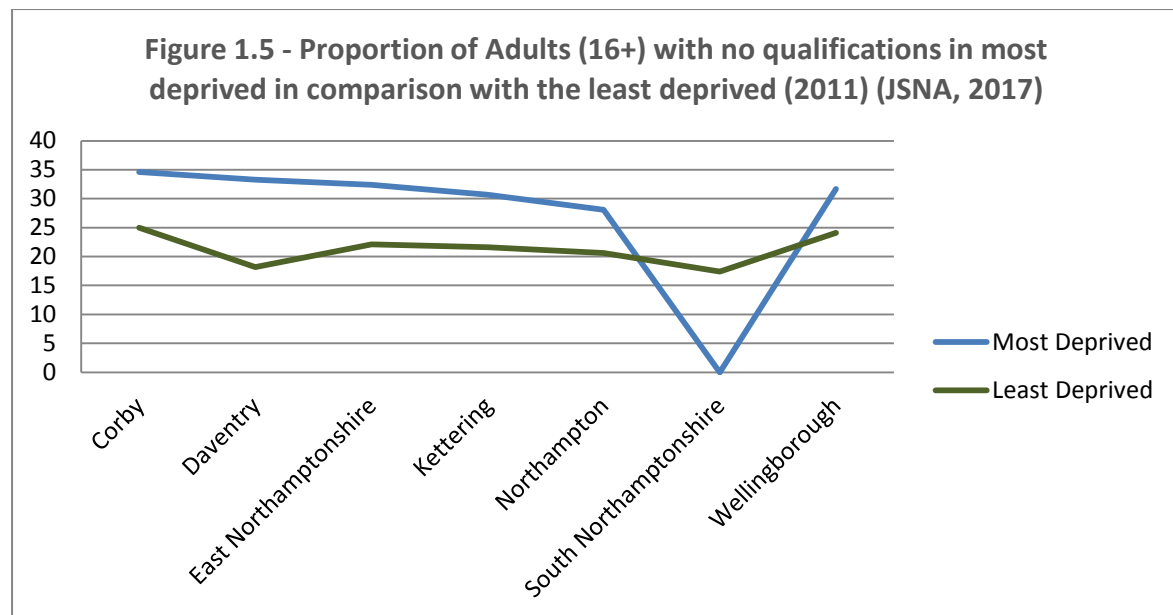
Information on the proportion of young people Not in Education, Employment and Training (NEET) was collected from the Northamptonshire County Council (2015) locality profiles.

The number of NEET children and young people was reportedly falling national, with young people aged between 16 and 18 years-old achieving the lowest recorded NEET rates in March 2014. In Northamptonshire, the average percentage of pupils characterised as NEET varied for each district, with NEET rates increasing for all districts with the exception of South Northamptonshire and Kettering (Figure 1.4). Comparing NEET rates in Northamptonshire with the national average is unavailable due to time periods; however national average at end of 2013 was 7.6 per cent. Supporting NEET young people is important for improving positive outcomes. Northamptonshire Community Foundations

funded the REAL (Realm of Experiential and Alternative Learning) and Spring Family Centre which support hard to reach children and young people (See Community Solution 2 and 3).



In terms of qualifications, the number of adults aged 16 years and over with no qualifications is higher in the most deprived areas in Northamptonshire in comparison with the least deprived areas (Figure 1.5). The high proportion of adults (16+) with no qualifications impacts on the average resident income in Northamptonshire (Table 1.9).



Name	All	Male	Female	Gender Gap
Corby	10.65	11.38	10.13	-1.25
Daventry	14.38	14	14.35	0.35
East Northamptonshire	14.64	15.02	13.56	-1.46
Kettering	13.29	14.33	11.75	-2.58
Northampton	12.4	13.08	11.17	-1.91
South Northamptonshire	15.85	15.93	15.34	-0.59
Wellingborough	11.54	12.09	10.16	-1.93
Northamptonshire	12.97	13.52	11.85	-1.67
East Midlands	12.59	13.19	11.49	-1.7
England	13.73	14.35	12.89	-1.46

(JSNA, 2017)

Table 1.8 illustrated that the median hourly full-time earning for residents in Northamptonshire is lower than the national average (with variance across districts). Corby, Wellingborough and Northampton have lower median earning than the county, regional and national averages. On average, residents in Corby in full-time employment will earn £113.96 less than the national average. The average weekly wage for residents in full-time employment may be a contributing factor to child poverty, health and well-being in Corby. The variance in earning for males and females illustrates a gender pay gap across most areas of Northamptonshire, with the exception of Daventry. This gender gap was higher than the national average in Kettering, Northampton and Wellingborough.

Community Solution 2 – REAL (Realm of Experiential and Alternative Learning)

REAL provide alternative learning opportunities for hard to reach young people age 11-17 living in Northamptonshire. The Northamptonshire Community foundation funded £7,442.00 for 39 weekly activities over the course of one year for a group of NEET (Not in Education employment or training) girls aged 13-16. These activities include: girls self-defence, yoga and relaxation, Anger management and sexual health workshops, arts and crafts, sports such as climbing and swimming, self-esteem and healthy eating, belly dancing, shiatsu massage, volunteering in the community and a goddess empowerment day. The funding supported 24 beneficiaries and 3 volunteers, with a number of benefits gained from the program. For example one young woman referred via the Youth Offending Team has not re-offended and now attends college in Kettering. She would like to become a youth worker and is coming back in the Summer to be a youth volunteer for the project. The project has Claire Paterson-Young, Dr Richard Hazenberg and Dr Asteria Brylka, Institute for Social Innovation & Impact, University of Northampton.

helped the young women become part of the wider community, be less isolated and return to education.

Community Solution 3 – Springs Family Centre

Springs Family Centre provides a street level centre serving the local area and wider town. The Northamptonshire Community Foundation funded £9,190.00 to enable Springs Family Centre, guaranteeing the provision of services for children and young people aged 13 – 25 years-old for a further year. The funding awarded enabled children and young people to remain in education and encouraged them to engage in training and/or employment. The funding supported 224 beneficiaries and 9 volunteers, with a number of benefits gained from the provisions. For example, the jobs club helped people of all ages search for work, write CVs and apply for jobs. The provisions also supported people up to 25 years-old to learn independence skills (for example, learning to cook and wash clothes). The provision also enabled young people not in education to gain places where their newly arrived families could understand the system.

Northamptonshire Community Foundation on children, young people and families

Overall, as a snapshot, Northamptonshire Community Foundation enabled donors to: help 11,618 people access support services; provided 21,885 hours of community activity; enabled 28,944 people to take part in community activities; and provided 2074 hours of

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education or training. Feedback from Blackthorn Good Neighbours in Northampton highlights the importance of donor contributions:

The parents of the nursery children have been very interested in the hot meals - the children talk about them and the parents have shown interest in cooking the same food at home as the children are eating food that they do not eat at home. We also know that many families do not eat around a table and some have considered purchasing a table as the children have commented about it. Eating round a table improves communication in a family.

9. Health and Wellbeing

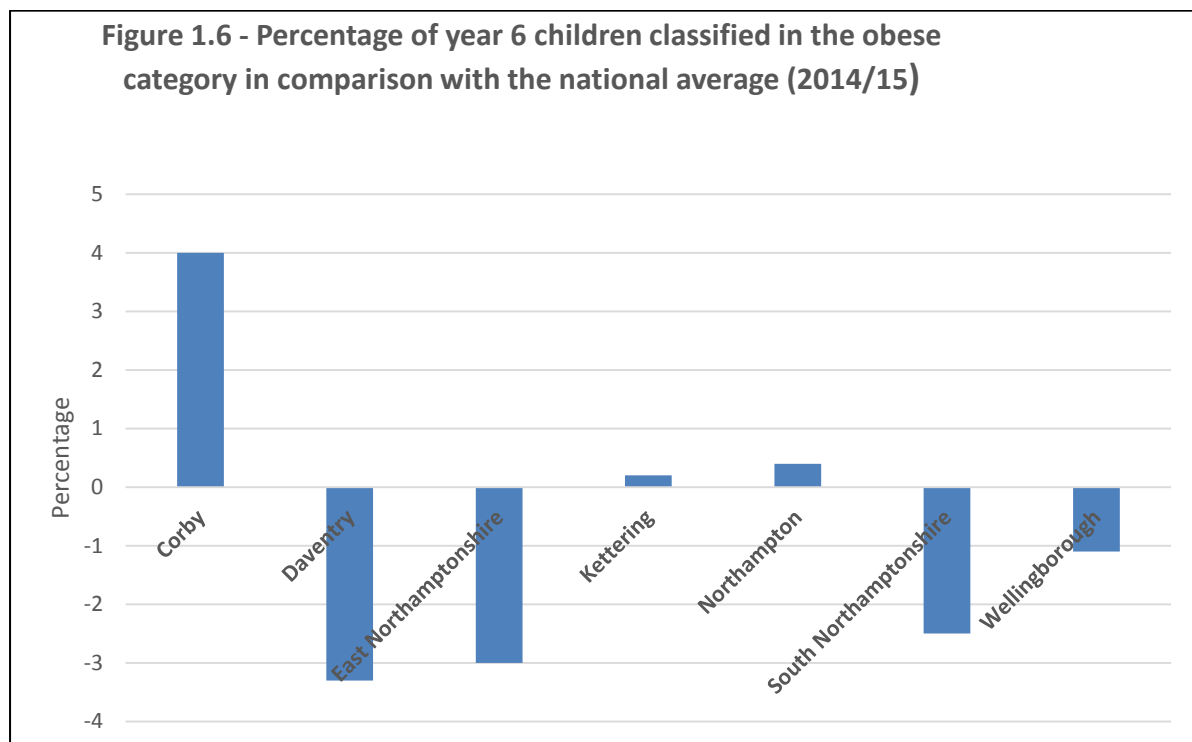
Health and social care measures acknowledge disability, life expectancy, obesity, alcohol-related issues, self-harm, smoking related deaths and suicide. To explore the overall health issues in Northamptonshire, the Northamptonshire Health Profiles (2016) have been explored. The health of individuals living in the Northamptonshire districts varies in comparison with averages in England and Wales. The following areas are considered for each district in Northamptonshire:

- Obesity in children
- Alcohol-related hospital admission for children and young people under 18 years-old
- Conception rate for children and young people under 18 years-old
- Alcohol related admission for adults
- Self-harm related hospital admissions for adults

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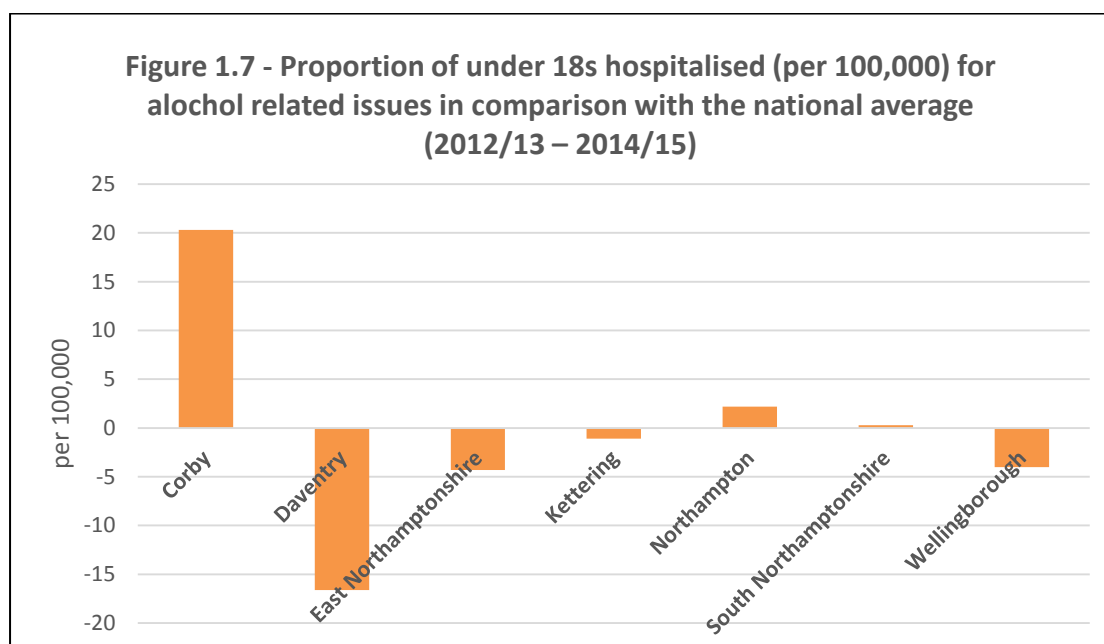
- Smoking related deaths for adults
- Life-expectancy

Northamptonshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy highlighted the importance of improving the health and wellbeing of children and young people (2016). In improving health and wellbeing, reducing obesity was one of the priority areas (Public Health England, 2016). In Northamptonshire, the percentage of year 6 children classified in the obese category is lower than the national average, with some areas reporting percentages higher than the national average. Figure 1.6 illustrated the percentage of year 6 children classified in the obese category in comparison with the national average in 2014/2015.

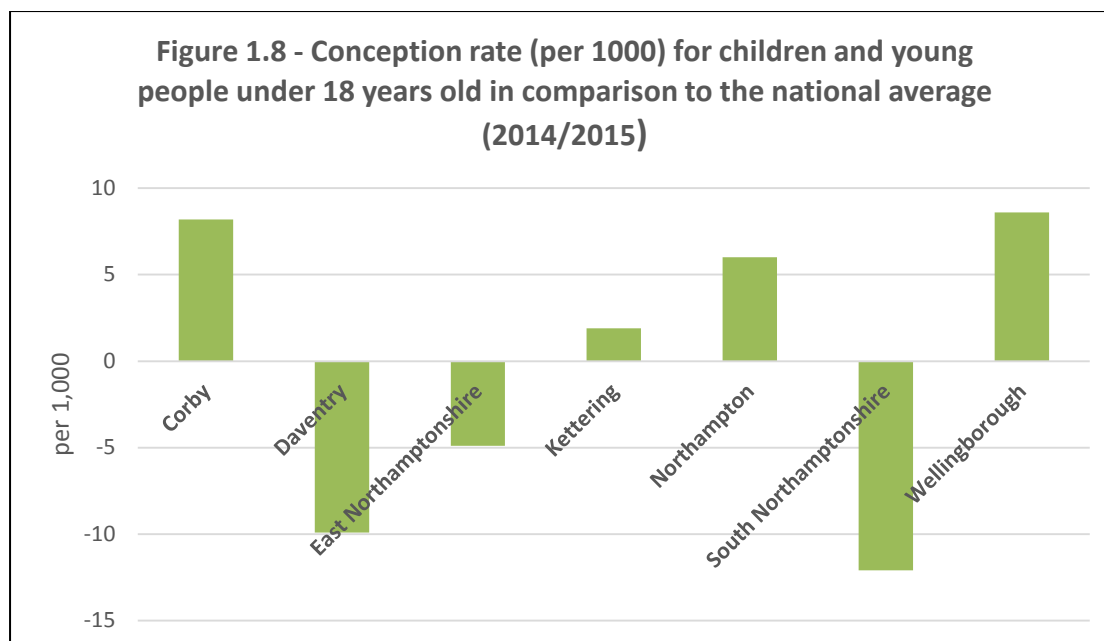


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In comparison with the national average, Corby has the highest proportion of year 6 children classified in the obese category. Other areas with higher proportions of year 6 children classified in the obese category are Northampton and Kettering. The health of children and young people in Northamptonshire in relation to the proportion of under 18s hospitalised for alcohol related issues was lower than the national average (Figure 1.7).

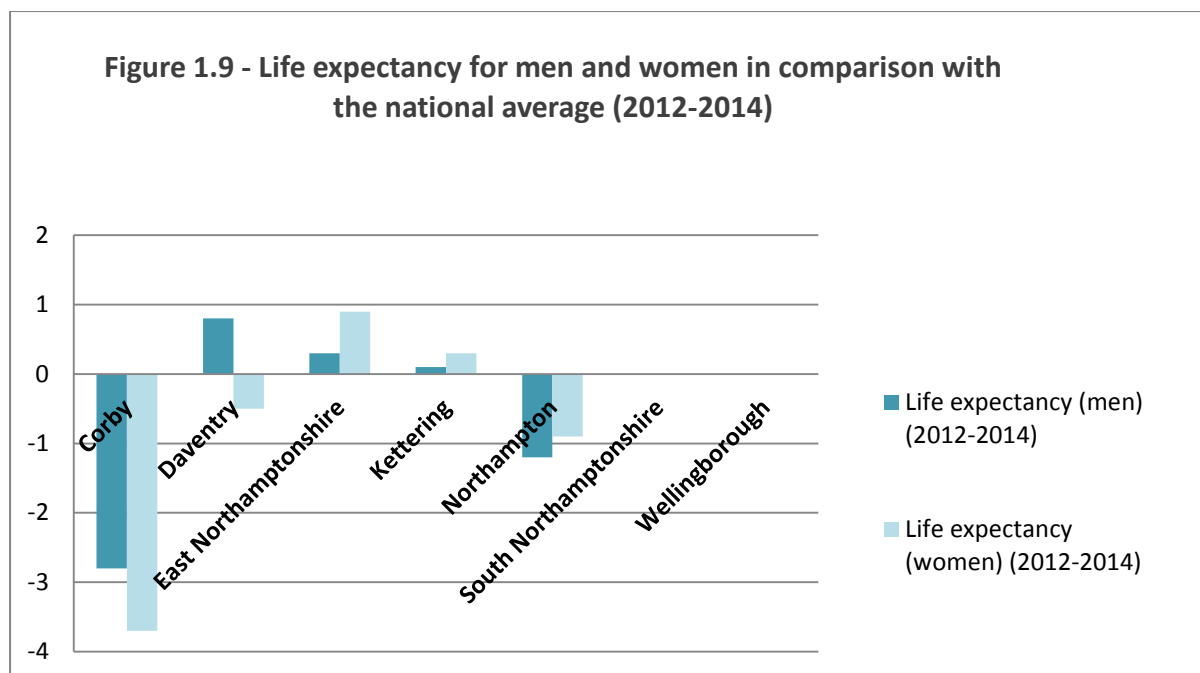


Northamptonshire's overall performance in this category is positive; however, Corby reports significantly higher number of alcohol related hospital admissions for under 18s than the national average. Northampton and South Northamptonshire also report slightly higher number of under 18s hospitalised for alcohol related issues. Another area explored in relation to children and young people is conception rate (Figure 1.8).

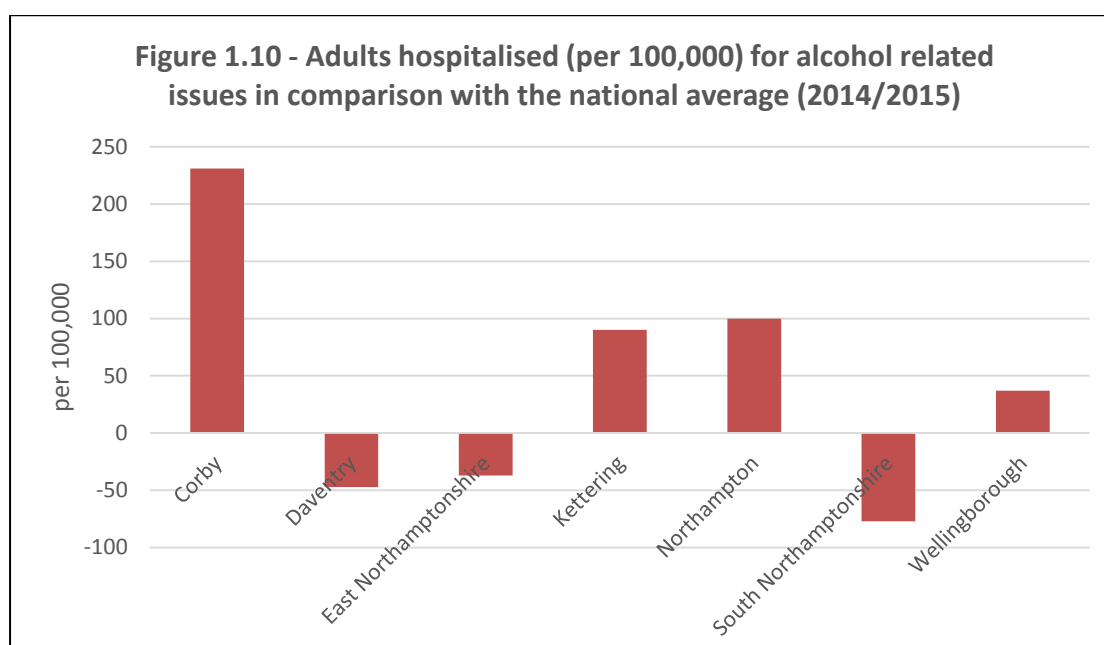


Wellingborough has the highest rate of conception for children and young people under 18 years old, followed by Corby. Other areas recording higher conception rates for children and young people under 18 years old are Northampton and Kettering.

Supporting adults to take responsibility by promoting the importance of informed choices is a priority in Northamptonshire (Health and Wellbeing Board, 2016). The life expectancy for men and women living in Northamptonshire's most deprived areas is around 8.9 and 6.6 years lower, than the least deprived areas (Health and Wellbeing Board, 2016). The life expectancy for males in comparison with the national average was lower in Corby and Northampton. Meanwhile, the life expectancy for females in comparison with the national average was lower in Corby, Northampton and Daventry (Figure 1.9).

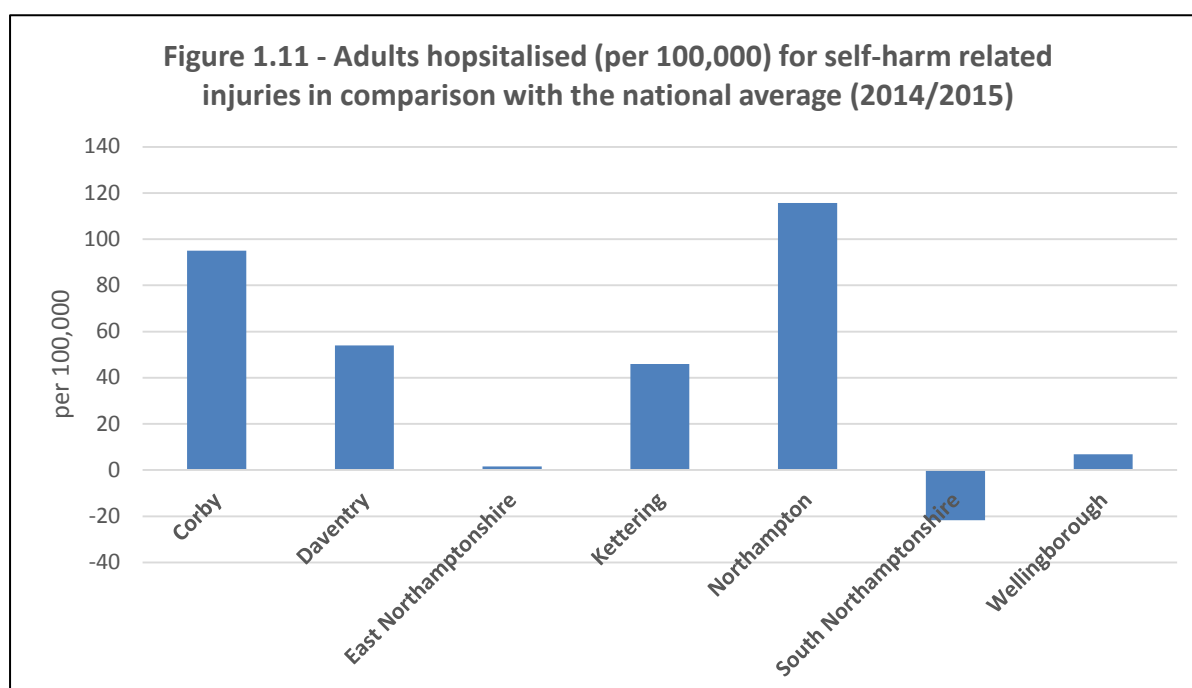


The concentrations of poor health and wellbeing outcomes in Northamptonshire vary at the local level. The number of adults hospitalised for alcohol related issues in comparison with the national average is illustrated in Figure 1.10.

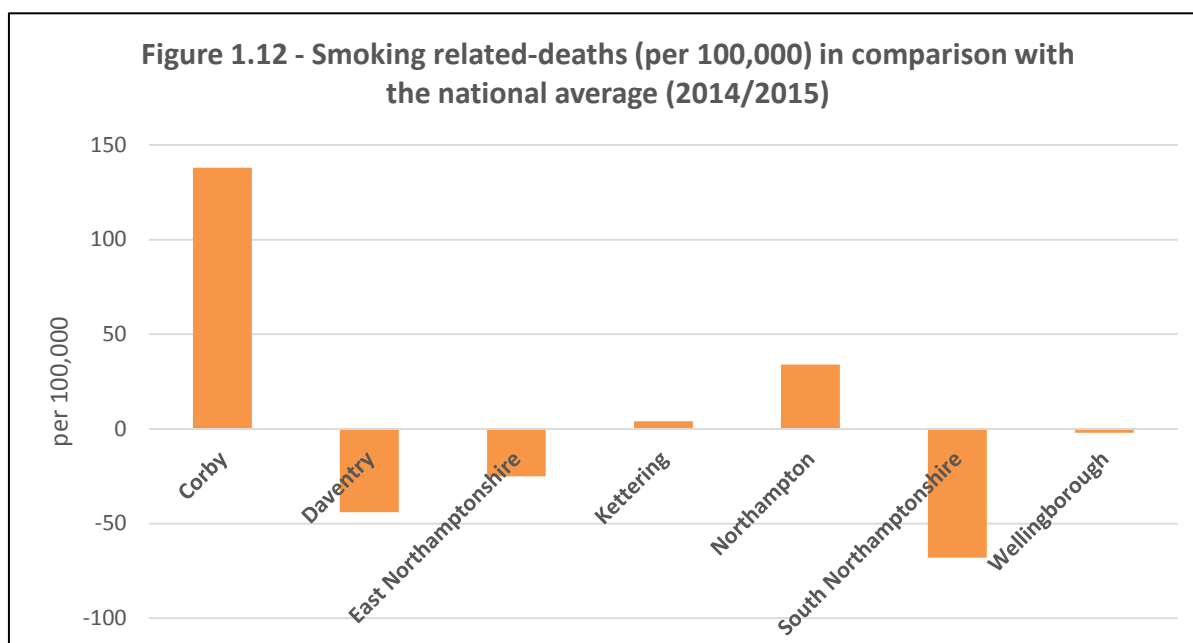


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Corby showed the highest levels of adult hospitalisation for alcohol related issues, in comparison with the national average. Northampton, Kettering and Wellingborough also reported a higher number of adults hospitalised for alcohol related issues. Another significant factor in adult hospitalisation in Northamptonshire was self-harm related injuries (Figure 1.11). In comparison with the national average, six districts in Northamptonshire reported higher levels of hospitalisation for self-harm related injuries in 2014/2015. The levels of hospitalisation were highest in Northampton, with Corby, Daventry and Kettering also showing high levels in comparison with the national average. Wellingborough and East Northamptonshire report lower levels than other areas in Northamptonshire; however, this was still higher than the national average (191.4 per 100,000).



For smoking related deaths in comparison with the national average (Figure 1.12), Corby reports the highest proportion of smoking related deaths. The reported number of smoking related deaths was also higher than the national average in Northampton and Kettering.



Northamptonshire Community Foundation on health and wellbeing

Overall, as a snapshot, Northamptonshire Community Foundation enabled donors to: provide 6015 new hours of sport, exercise and leisure activities; help 28,708 people take part in sports, leisure and recreational activities; and enable 11,692 people taking part in activities promoting healthy lifestyles. This resulted in 4015 people reporting improved health (mental, physical and emotional). Feedback from Pattishall Swimming Club in South Northamptonshire highlights the importance of donor contributions:

The grant has enabled the ongoing provision of the pool for the benefit of the children of Pattishall. It has enabled essential maintenance and improvement

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works to be carried out. It has provided a safe, familiar and community based environment where children have been able to boost their water confidence and improve swimming abilities.

10. Older people

From the JSNA Population estimates, the population growth for people aged 65 years and over was high (Table 1.9). The English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA) measured the well-being and health related issues of respondents. Results demonstrated that limitations to daily activities correlated with well-being as measured by symptoms of depression in older people (Demakos, McMunn and Septoe, 2010). The percentage of people feeling lonely¹ “sometimes” or “often” was reportedly highest for adolescence entering puberty and managing identity; as well as for older people managing loss, increased fragility and decreased mobility (Demakos, McMunn and Septoe, 2010). Research found that 25 per cent of people aged between 65 and 69 said they sometimes felt lonely and 9 per cent said they often felt lonely (Demakos, McMunn and Septoe, 2010). This figure increases as people age, for example the same question asked to respondents over 80 years of age saw the proportion of people feeling lonely often rise from 9 per cent to 34 per cent (Demakos, McMunn and Septoe, 2010).

¹ “Loneliness is the feeling that emerges when social relationships are felt to be deficient, and may arise from a perceived lack of emotional intimacy or a lack of companionship” (Demakos, McMunn and Septoe, 2010:117).

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Whilst feeling lonely is not the same as being alone, loneliness is most prevalent in those who live alone and have lost a partner either through bereavement or separation. Information from the Projecting Older People Population Information System (POPPI), estimates that 1,320 older people aged between 65 and 74 years-old live alone in Northamptonshire. The highest proportion of older people living alone (25 per cent) live in Northampton, with 25 per cent residing in South Northamptonshire and East Northamptonshire (14 per cent residing in each district). Kent and Roberts (2015) completed an exploration of social isolation in Northamptonshire, indicating that isolation and loneliness was higher for older people living in urban communities than older people living in rural communities. Given the high proportion of older people living alone in Northamptonshire and concerns over increased isolation, promoting independent living by supporting individuals to keep warm, safe and secure is paramount. Northamptonshire Community Foundation provided funding to the Care and Repair in Northampton and SNVB in South Northamptonshire to support older people to remain independent (see Community Solution 4 and 5).

Table 1.9 – Proportion of the population aged 65 and over, by gender and area (2015)							
Area	Total Population	Males aged 65-74	Males aged 75-84	Males aged 85 and over	Females aged 65-74	Female aged 75-84	Females aged 85 and over
Corby	66100	26.88	13.98	4.30	30.11	18.28	6.45
Daventry	79400	29.38	14.38	3.75	30.00	15.00	7.50
East Northamptonshire	88500	28.25	14.12	3.95	29.38	15.25	8.47
Kettering	97500	28.00	13.14	4.00	29.71	16.00	9.71
Northampton	221800	27.24	13.93	4.64	29.10	17.03	8.98
South Northamptonshire	87700	28.65	14.04	4.49	29.21	15.17	7.87
Wellingborough	77300	28.28	13.79	4.14	30.34	15.86	8.28
Northamptonshire	718300	27.99	13.80	4.39	29.51	16.03	8.29
East Midlands	4652100	27.05	14.28	4.56	28.44	17.19	8.48
England	54613400	26.10	14.45	4.76	28.06	17.79	8.85

(POPPI, 2016)

Care and Repair are an independent, charitable, home improvement agency whose overall aim is to support vulnerable people to remain independent in their own homes, regardless of tenure, by helping keep them warm, safe and secure. The Northamptonshire Community Foundation funded £2,990.00 to the 'Surviving Winter' program to purchase and distribute Keep Warm packs throughout Northamptonshire to those most vulnerable from the effects of the cold.

The program supported 133 beneficiaries, enabling them to be kept safe and warm in their own homes. Home energy assessments were also completed to identify other energy measures that would improve the long term safety and wellbeing of the beneficiary. The group also signposted clients to other agencies for additional support and assistance including debt management, tariff switching, home insulation and eco deals.

Community Solution 5 - SNVB (Formerly South Northants Volunteer Bureau)

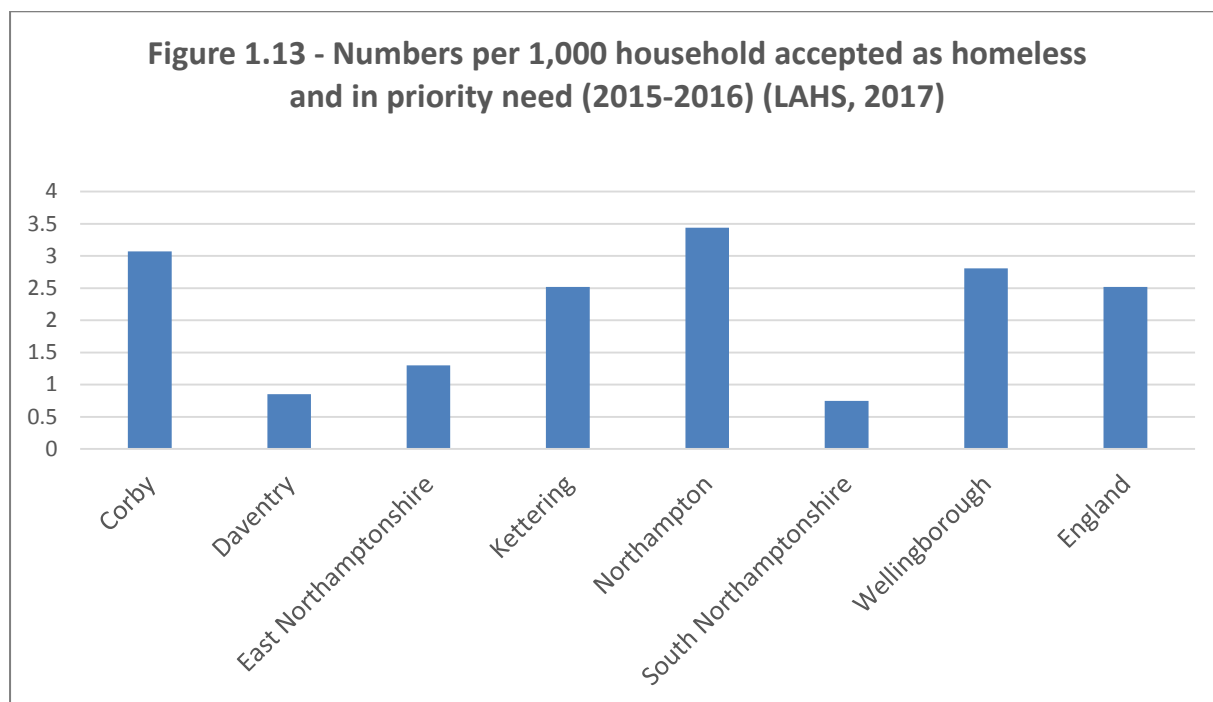
SNVB is a registered charity and company limited by guarantee supporting older people in South Northamptonshire. They manage frontline projects including the Brackley Area Volunteer Car Service (BAVCS, Village Networks, Garden Buddies, Charity Crafts and the School of Life to address local need. The Northamptonshire Community Foundation funded £2,825.00 to SNVB allowing them to extend their Brackley area volunteer car service by: increasing the services operation hours, encouraging more residents to use the services and recruiting more volunteer drivers.

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The program supported 363 beneficiaries and 44 volunteers, enabling the group to carry out 3858 return journeys, taking primarily elderly people to essential medical or social care related appointments. During this period our volunteer drivers have covered 40,424 miles and contributes to the health and wellbeing of passengers by assists them to remain in their own homes and retain their independence. One participant said: “So far my needs have been sight related so the service has been essential. To have someone to come into hospital with me is a great relief”.

11. Housing

Housing measures consider the barriers to housing and services, acknowledging the physical and financial accessibility to housing and other key local services.



The numbers accepted as being homeless and in priority need in Northamptonshire vary from area to area (Figure 1.13). The numbers per 1,000 households in Corby (3.07) and Northampton (3.44) were considerably higher than the national average (2.52). The numbers in Wellingborough (2.18) were lower than the national average. In response to homelessness, Field (2014) conducted research, finding that parent or relationship breakdown were the most prevalent reason for homelessness. This was followed by the loss of private sector accommodation; with only half reporting this was the result of rent arrears (Field 2014). Providing support services for individuals currently homeless or individuals with vulnerable housing positions is important in terms of improving health and wellbeing.

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Northamptonshire Community Foundation, provided funding to Accommodation Concern, enabling them to deliver advice and outcome focused support to those deeply disadvantaged by street homelessness (see Community Solution 6).

Community Solution 6 – Accommodation Concern

Accommodation Concern aims to prevent and alleviate poverty, hardship, need and distress and reaches these objectives by delivering advice, support and preventative services to the most excluded and disadvantaged members of our community. The Northamptonshire Community Foundation funded £2,840.00 for the delivery of advice and outcome focused support to those deeply disadvantaged by street homelessness, to assist them to find and keep appropriate accommodation, to access critical services, improve their health, wellbeing and economic prospects, and to prevent further homelessness and distress.

This funding supported 76 beneficiaries, to access advice and support, and 4 volunteers supporting activity. This support included; increasing budgeting skills, registering at the local GPs and access the services and events in the community. It enabled 72 beneficiaries to find stable housing including social and private sector housing with the remaining beneficiaries receiving support to access medical services. All but one reported increased confidence, feelings of safety and security and a reduction in isolation.

Northamptonshire Community Foundation on the barriers to housing

Overall, as a snapshot, Northamptonshire Community Foundation enabled donors to support: 8060 people using new and improved community facilities and 440 people access support services to due to discrimination or unfair treatment. Feedback from East Northamptonshire Faith Group highlights the importance of donor contributions:

Last year we supported 4000 people from Rushden and across East Northamptonshire. As the primary emergency and crisis response organisation for this area it is essential that we now streamline our services to ensure we can attract future funding and ongoing support and ensure we provide good quality services to vulnerable people.

12. Crime

Crime measures acknowledge the rate of recorded crimes and the outcomes, focusing on the four main crime areas: violence against the person, burglary, theft and criminal damage. The highest proportion of crimes and offences were committed in Northampton (39.8 per cent), followed by Kettering (23.5 per cent). Table 1.10 illustrates the proportion of crimes and offences in relation to population (per 1,000 people) in comparison with the national average. For violent and sexual offences, the proportion of crimes in Kettering (39.9) and Northampton (33.6) were higher than the national average (29). Similar trends were reported for drug offences, with Kettering (3.4) and Northampton (2.6) showing numbers higher than the national average (2). The proportion of shoplifting offences reported in Corby (8.9), Kettering (17.1), Northampton (9.9) and Wellingborough (11.7) were also higher than the national average (6).

Table 1.10 – Proportion of Crimes per 1,000 (2016)^{2 3}

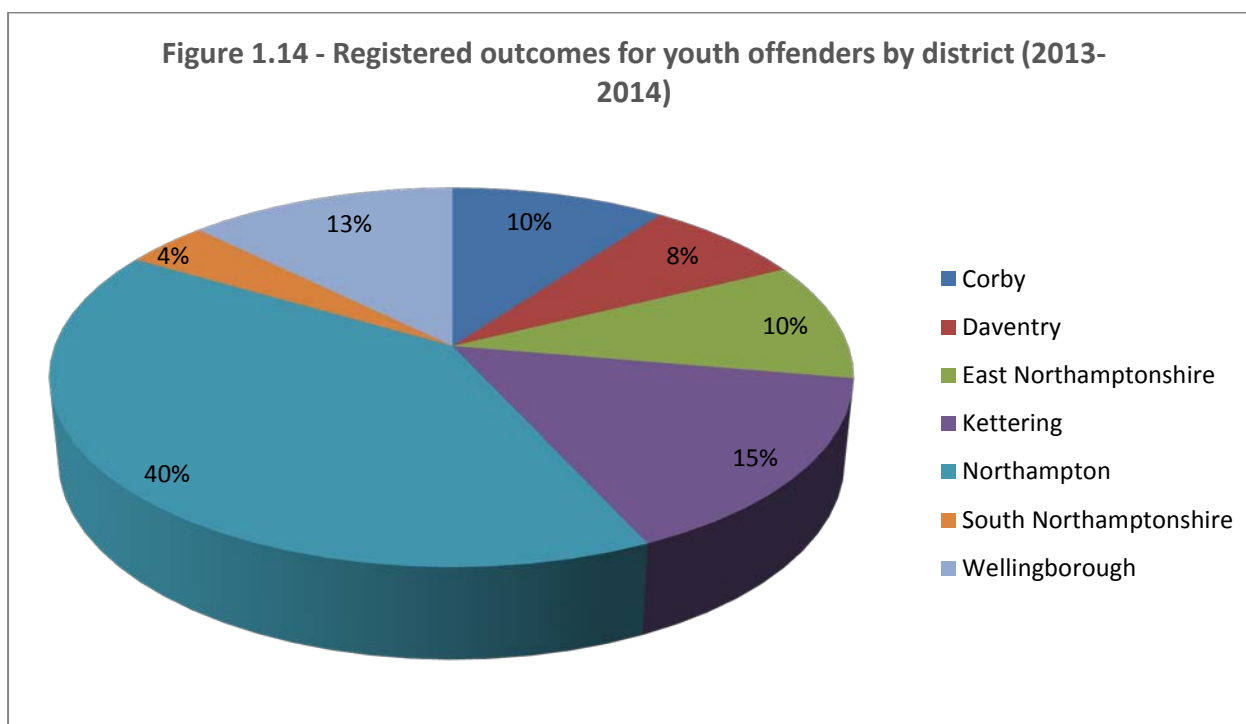
Crimes	Corby	Daventry	East	Kettering	Northampton	South	Wellingborough	Northamptonshire	England
Violence and sexual offences	29.1	28.7	15.1	39.9	33.6	9.8	23.1	24.7	29
Drugs	2.1	1.6	0.8	3.4	2.6	0.4	1.8	1.8	2
Burglary	5.7	11.0	8.6	18.7	10.7	6.4	14.8	9.4	27
Robbery	1.6	0.6	0.6	2.2	2.0	0.3	1.6	1.2	3
Other Theft	10.2	10.9	5.8	14.8	13.2	6.0	10.3	9.7	15
Criminal damage and arson	11.0	14.8	8.5	17.9	14.4	5.0	12.2	11.2	48
Public order	2.2	1.8	0.8	3.1	2.8	0.6	1.5	1.8	4
Shoplifting	8.9	4.3	5.9	17.1	9.9	2.0	11.7	7.6	6
Vehicle crime	4.3	10.3	6.0	14.1	12.2	6.5	9.4	8.7	42
Weapon possession	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.6	1
Theft from the person	1.0	0.7	0.4	2.0	1.6	0.3	0.7	1.0	8

² Based on population estimates from JSNA (2017)

³ Source of Information – Northamptonshire Police, Police Recorded Crime and Home Office (2016)

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Crime and offending receives attention across the United Kingdom, with strategies on reducing offending and re-offending. Recent information produced by Specialist Public Health (SPH) and Business Intelligence and project Management (BI&PM) in 2017 found an overall increase in violent crime trends (per 1,000 population) and re-offending (average number of re-offences per offender) (Northamptonshire County Council, 2017). The involvement of children and young people in the criminal justice system is an area of particular importance. In Northamptonshire, the registered outcomes for youth offenders by district were collated from Northamptonshire County Council (2015) local profiles (Figure 1.14). The highest proportion of outcomes for children and young people were concentrated in Northampton, with the lowest number recorded in South Northamptonshire.



Traditional theories on youth crime and offending highlight the impact of deprivation and poverty on crime and offending (Merton, 1938; Agnew, 1992). The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime found that poverty influenced the offending behaviours of children and young people (McAra and McVie, 2016). Given the number of children and young people living in low income families and the levels of deprivation in Northamptonshire, providing opportunities for children and young people is paramount. The Northamptonshire Community Foundation funded the Thorplands Club 81 project that aimed to improve the lives of young people by providing affordable sporting activities for young people from low incomes families in the deprived high crime area of Thorplands and Eastern district (see Community Solution 7).

Community Solution 7 - Thorplands Club 81

Thorplands Club 81 is provided by local residents with the overriding aim is to improve the lives of the people, especially youth, of Thorplands and surrounding eastern district by providing affordable sporting activities for young people from low incomes families in the deprived high crime area of Thorplands and eastern districts. The Northamptonshire Community Foundation funded £9,597.00 to pay for the hire of all weather and grass pitches at Northampton Academy. The funding supported 120 beneficiaries and 25 volunteers supporting the activities. The funding grant was awarded to divert young people away from crime and anti social behaviour and provide healthy affordable sport.

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Northamptonshire Community Foundation on crime

Overall, as a snapshot, Northamptonshire Community Foundation enabled donors to support: 75 new community partnerships to strengthen safer communities; 806 people diverted from crime and anti-social behaviour; 262 people reporting feeling safer in their communities; and 114 ex-offenders taking part in projects designed to divert them away from criminal behaviour. Feedback from Springs Family Centre highlights the importance of donor contributions:

The young people have been diverted from crime and enjoyed sporting activity in particular football. They play very hard but usually good naturedly. There is a lot of banter but in particular the older young people are very caring of the younger young people when playing. We are the only place in town with such a cultural mix and so community cohesion and preventing radicalisation are major important outcomes.

13. Summary

Northamptonshire has LSOAs in the top 1 per cent most deprived nationally for education and skills, income and employment, health, crime and housing. Overall, Northamptonshire's outcomes are comparable with the national average, with the exception of self-harm related hospital admissions for adults. For this area, six districts in Northamptonshire reported hospital admissions higher than the national average.

Life expectancy for males and females was lower in Corby and Northampton, with Daventry reporting also reporting lower female life expectancy. On exploring the adult health and wellbeing in Corby and Northampton, issues identified included smoking related deaths, alcohol-related hospital admission and self-harm related hospital admissions. Other areas reporting similar issues were Kettering and Wellingborough.

Northamptonshire's growth in older people aged 65 years and over raises questions around health and wellbeing. The English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA) found that 25 per cent of people aged between 65 and 69 said they sometimes felt lonely and 9 per cent said they often felt lonely (Demakos, McMunn and Septoe, 2010). Given the potential isolation of older people in Northamptonshire, promoting independent living is paramount.

Northamptonshire has experienced a growth in the child population since 2011, with the highest proportion of children and young people concentrated in Corby, Kettering and Northampton. Given the Northamptonshire Health and Wellbeing Board (2016) priorities and the population growth, children's health and wellbeing was discussed in this report. Corby and Northampton performed poorly in comparison with the national average in the areas of children's health and wellbeing considered.

Overall, Corby and Northampton reported low outcomes in comparison to the national average on most areas explored in the report. The main issues identified in the report vary from across the districts, with improving recommended in the following areas:

- Life expectancy
- Education, skills and training
- Health and well-being (for example – self-harm and obesity)
- Isolation for older people
- Homelessness

14. Sources of Information and Limitations

The majority of the data for the report was obtained from secondary sources available from:

- Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015
- Office of National Statistics (NOMIS)
- ONS - National Migration
- Social Mobility Index
- Educational attainment
- Health Profiles (including Child Health Profile)
- Suicides in England and Wales by local authority (2002-2015)
- Projecting Older People Population Information System (POPPI)
- JSNA – Northamptonshire Analysis

This data is available in specific formats, with limited availability of rural data. This resulted in report findings focusing on district data (combination of rural and urban data).

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