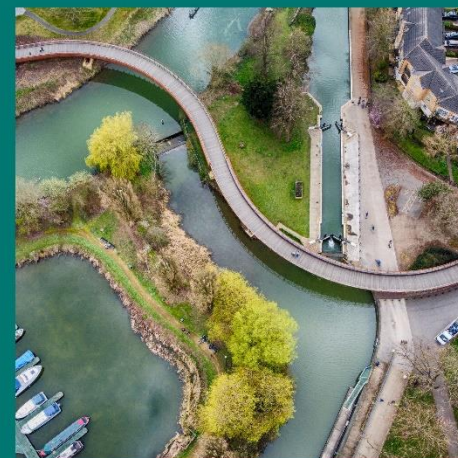


ICS Summary JSNA

DRAFT WORKING DOCUMENT



Introduction

- This summary joint strategic needs assessment (JSNA) was assembled drawing from existing published Northamptonshire strategic needs assessments, where possible we have enhanced this information with more up-to-date nationally published data.
- This summary document is intended to support the Integrated Care Partnership in identifying strategic priorities as part of development of the Integrated Care Strategy
- This summary document should be considered alongside the more in-depth health needs assessments, as well as other key supporting documents and reports including, importantly, Healthwatch reports and wider community engagement insights that have been gathered together into an **insights pack to accompany this document**.

Executive Summary

- This summary JSNA identifies, alongside some of the great strengths of Northamptonshire, some of the significant challenges we face as a system in improving and narrowing the gap in health and wellbeing.
- There remain significant inequalities in life expectancy due to socioeconomic deprivation, as well as inequalities for certain communities of interest. While we have relatively good data on, for example, the gap in life expectancy for adults with learning disabilities, there is a dearth of data and evidence on experiences and outcomes for some of our other communities.
- Northamptonshire's population is growing at a rate faster to England but follows the national trend of our population ageing.
- Northamptonshire benefits from high employment levels and a beautiful rural setting but many in our communities face the same challenges affecting people nationally around poverty (including food poverty and fuel poverty), a lack of affordable housing, and crime and safety in our neighbourhoods as well as issues such as a lack of access to green space. These all have a significant impact on the health of our children, young people and adults alike and affect our ability to be able to engage in healthy behaviours like eating well, moving more, sleeping well, drinking less alcohol and stopping smoking.
- The conditions that cause the greatest burden of ill-health and early deaths to the people of Northamptonshire are cancers, heart disease, chronic lung disease, musculoskeletal disease and poor mental health. While rate of death and disability due to these conditions may be similar in scale to the national average, the volume of hospital care required is significantly higher than the national average suggesting that the county is much better at treating these conditions when they cause problems, than preventing them.



1. Summary Infographics



2. Local Context and overarching indicators



3. Social Determinants



4. Health and wellbeing through the lifecycle

Summary Infographics



Health and Wellbeing in North Northamptonshire, August 2022

Start Well



3,789 babies were born in 2021.



12.2% of mothers smoked at the time of birth in 2020/21. This is worse than the England average.



The population of North Northamptonshire was 359,500 in 2021.



70% of children achieved a good level of development at the end of reception class in 2019.



14% of children aged under 16 lived in low income families in 2020/21. This is better than the England average.



24% of children in reception class were overweight or obese in 2019/20. This is similar to the England average.*



34% of children in Year 6 were overweight or obese in 2019/20. This is similar to the England average.*



69% of young people gained a standard pass (4) in English and Maths GCSEs in 2021.



The Chlamydia detection rate was 1,330 per 100,000 in 15 to 24 year olds in 2020. This is below the national target range.



There were 14 pregnancies in females aged under 18 per 1,000 girls aged 15 to 17 in 2020. This is similar to the England average.

* Please note that figures on childhood excess weight should be interpreted with caution due to low 2019/20 NCMP participation.

Live Well



A 2018 based projection estimated there were 150,136 households in North Northamptonshire in 2021.



The average salary (persons) in 2020 was £30,189. This was an increase of 9% compared to 2019.



79.6% of adults were employed in 2020/21. This is better than the England average.



10% of households experienced fuel poverty in 2018.



There were 323 new sexually transmitted infections per 100,000 population in 2020. This is lower than the England average.



62.6% of adults were physically active in 2020/21. This is worse than the England average.



53% of the population aged 16+ ate their "5-a-day" in 2019/20. This is worse than the England average.



70% of adults were overweight or obese in 2020/21. This is worse than the England average.



There were 431 alcohol related hospital admissions per 100,000 population in 2020/21. This is better than the England average.



18% of adults smoked in 2019. This is worse than the England average.



There were 11 suicides per 100,000 population in 2018-2020. This is similar to the England average.



There were 196 hospital admissions for self-harm per 100,000 population in 2020/21. This is worse than the England average.



There were 4 deaths from drug misuse per 100,000 population in 2018-2020. This is similar to the England average.



38 people were killed or seriously injured on roads per 100,000 population in the 2016-2018. This is better than the England average.



There were 28 deaths in under 75s from preventable cardiovascular diseases per 100,000 population in 2017-2019. This is similar to the England average.



There were 24 deaths in under 75s from preventable respiratory diseases per 100,000 population in 2017-2019. This is worse than the England average.



There were 60 deaths from preventable cancers per 100,000 population in 2017-2019. This is worse than the England average.

Age Well



There were 1,893 hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65+ per 100,000 65+ population in 2020/21. This is better than the England average.



The average male life expectancy was 79.2 in 2018-2020. This is similar to the England average.



The average female life expectancy was 82.4 in 2018-2020. This is worse than the England average.

Health and Wellbeing in West Northamptonshire, August 2022

Start Well



4,647 babies were born in 2021.



12.3% of mothers smoked at the time of birth in 2020/21. This is worse than the England average.



The population of West Northamptonshire was 425,700 in 2021.



72% of children achieved a good level of development at the end of reception class in 2019.



14% of children aged under 16 lived in low income families in 2020/21. This is better than the England average.



21% of children in reception class were overweight or obese in 2019/20. This is better than the England average.*



30% of children in Year 6 were overweight or obese in 2019/20. This is better than the England average.*



73% of young people gained a standard pass (4) in English and Maths GCSEs in 2021.



The Chlamydia detection rate was 1,417 per 100,000 in 15 to 24 year olds in 2020. This is below the national target range.



There were 10 pregnancies in females aged under 18 per 1,000 girls aged 15 to 17, in 2020. This is lower than the England average.

* Please note that figures on childhood excess weight should be interpreted with caution due to low 2019/20 NCMP participation.

Live Well



A 2018 based projection estimated there were 170,103 households in West Northamptonshire in 2021.



The average salary (persons) in 2020 was £32,467. This was an increase of 2% compared to 2019.



78% of adults were employed in 2020/21. This is similar to the England average.



9% of households experienced fuel poverty in 2018.



There were 374 new sexually transmitted infections per 100,000 population in 2020. This is lower than the England average.



63% of adults were physically active in 2020/21. This is worse than the England average.



52% of the population aged 16+ ate their "5-a-day" in 2019/20. This is worse than the England average.



69% of adults were overweight or obese in 2020/21. This is worse than the England average.



There were 467 alcohol related hospital admissions per 100,000 population in 2020/21. This is similar to the England average.



15% of adults smoked in 2019. This is similar to the England average.



There were 8 suicides per 100,000 population in 2018-2020. This is lower than the England average.



There were 297 hospital admissions for self-harm per 100,000 population in 2020/21. This is worse than the England average.



There were 3 deaths from drug misuse per 100,000 population in 2018-2020. This is lower than the England average.



42 people were killed or seriously injured on roads per 100,000 population in the 2016-2018. This is similar to the England average.



There were 26 deaths from preventable cardiovascular diseases per 100,000 population in 2017-2019. This is similar to the England average.



There were 20 deaths in under 75s from preventable respiratory diseases per 100,000 population in 2017-2019. This is similar to the England average.



There were 54 deaths from preventable cancers per 100,000 population in 2017-2019. This is similar to the England average.

Age Well



There were 2,727 hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65+ per 100,000 65+ population in 2020/21. This is worse than the England average.



The average male life expectancy was 79.8 in 2018-2020. This is better than the England average.



The average female life expectancy was 82.8 in 2018-2020. This is worse than the England average.

Local Context and Overarching Indicators



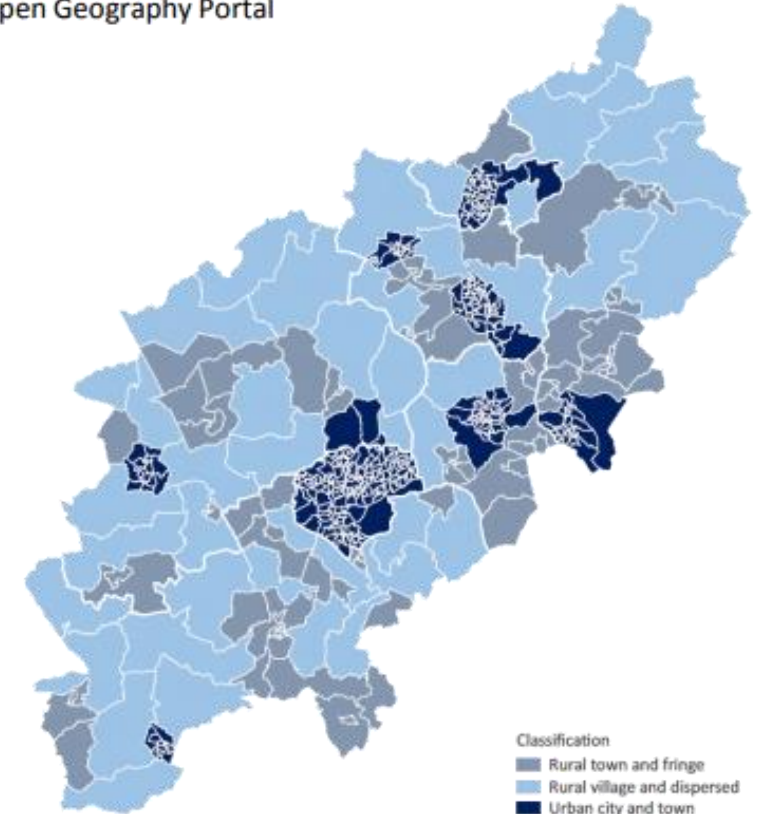
Context



Geography

- Northamptonshire is located in the centre of England, well placed strategically on key transport routes between London and Birmingham and sat between other key cities of Oxford, Cambridge and Leicester. Administratively part of the East Midlands Region, it borders three other local government regions.
- A largely rural county (with much of the land area agricultural) nearly 70% of Northamptonshire residents live in Urban/Town areas. These areas are highlighted in dark blue on the map (right).
- The county town of Northampton sits in West Northamptonshire with other major population centres of Daventry, Towcester and Brackley; with Corby, Wellingborough, Kettering and Rushden sitting in North Northamptonshire.
- Northamptonshire has an extensive network of rivers and canals, with the Nene Valley and its lakes and wetland areas traversing the county.

Northamptonshire Lower Super Output Areas by urban/rural classification (Source: Urban/rural classifications sourced from ONS Open Geography Portal)



Population Size

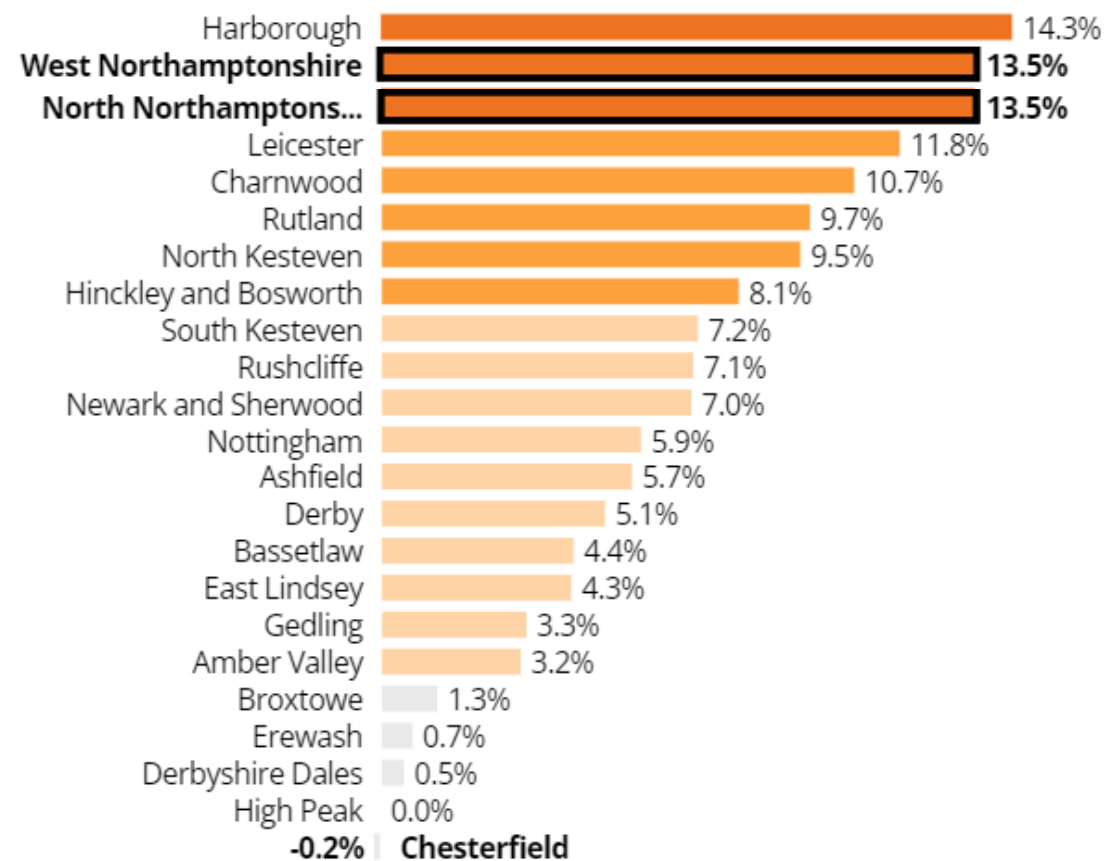
In 2021 the population of West Northamptonshire was **425,700** and North Northamptonshire **359,500**

In the last 10 years the population has increased by over 42,000 in North Northamptonshire and over 50,000 in West Northamptonshire (**an increase of 13.5%**).

This is higher than the overall increase for England (6.6%), where the population grew by nearly 3.5 million and among the highest population growth in the region.

West Northamptonshire is now the 13th and North Northamptonshire the 21st largest local authority in England.

Population change of local authorities in the East Midlands between 2011 and 2021 (Percentage change)



Source: [How the population changed, Census 2021 - ONS](#)

Demography

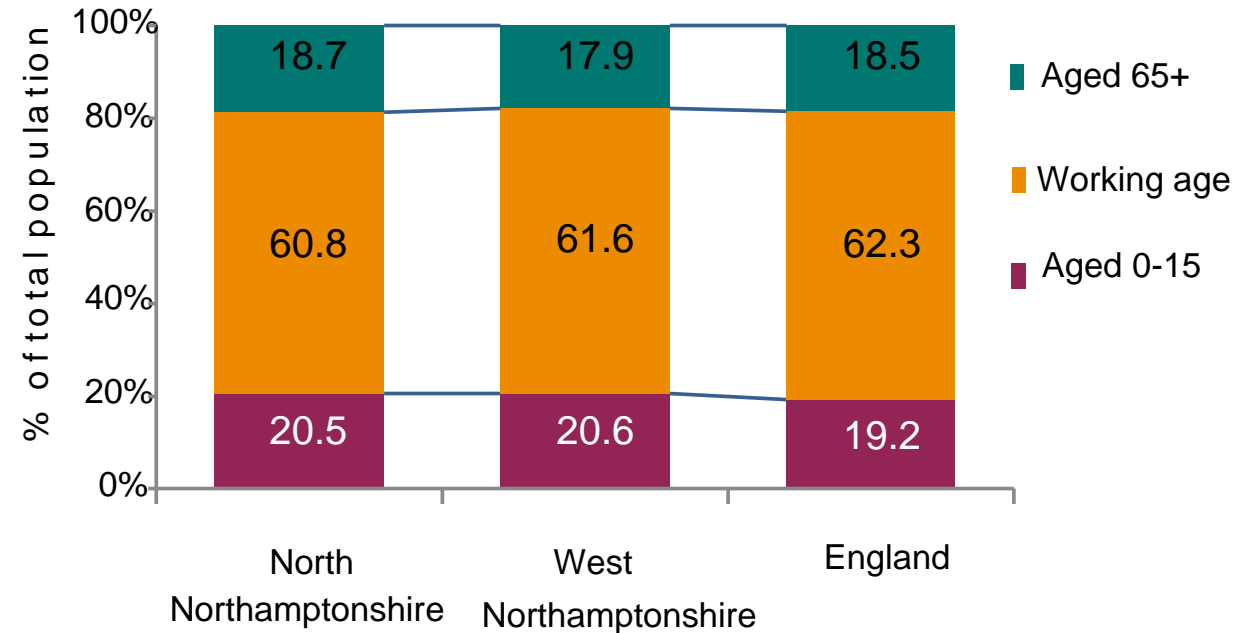
Changes in age structure of populations of West and North Northamptonshire are very similar with an **increase of around 30% in people aged 65 years and over**, and an **increase of around 10% in people aged 64 and under**

[Source: How the population changed, Census 2021 - ONS](#)

In the 2011 Census 16% of people in West Northants and 12.3% of people in North Northants described their ethnicity as something other than “white UK”; 10% of people were described as being from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups in West Northants and 6.6% in North.

Diversity of our communities varies significantly from very diverse wards in Northampton and Wellingborough to more rural areas of Yelvertoft and Woodford where more than 97% of the population identify as White British.

Integrated Care Northamptonshire



Of those residents born outside England, the largest group in West Northants are from EU Accession countries (3%) and in North Northants are from Scotland (4%).

[Source: Census 2011](#)

Health inequalities

- Health inequalities are the **preventable, unfair and unjust differences** in health status between groups, populations or individuals that arise from the unequal distribution of social, environmental and economic conditions. Groups that experience this can be categorised according to:

Socioeconomic Status

- Those living in deprived areas

Other under-served or vulnerable groups

- Children who are looked after and care leavers
- Carers
- Veterans

Protected Characteristics

including but not limited to:

- Race and religion (including those from black and minority ethnic backgrounds)
- Disability – including physical and sensory, as well as learning disabilities
- Sexual orientation and gender reassignment

Social Exclusion

Some groups are particularly excluded or extremely marginalised including:

- Rough sleepers
- Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities
- Refugees and asylum seekers or vulnerable migrants
- Sex workers

Communities of Interest

Community/group		Inequity of access or inequalities in outcomes
Deprived communities	It's estimated that over 127,000 people in Northamptonshire live in the 20% most deprived communities in England (source: IMD 2019, Census 2021)	There is almost a decade difference in life expectancy between men living in the most and least deprived communities in Northamptonshire (source: PHE Fingertips)
BAME groups	8.5% (around 66,000 people) of the county identify as being from black and minority ethnic communities (source: Census 2011)	In the UK black women are four times more likely to die in pregnancy or childbirth than white women (source: MBRRACE-UK)
Physical disability and sensory impairment	Around 30,000 people claim Personal Independence Payments to help with extra costs caused by long-term disability, ill-health or terminal ill-health (source: Local Insights Report)	Common barriers to health care are exacerbated for many disabled people...this is particularly the case for those with visual, hearing and mobility impairments (source: Improving access for all: reducing inequalities in access to general practice services. NHS England)
Learning Disability and Autism	Around 2.3% of the adult population, predicted to rise from 13,076 in 2015 to 14,106 in 2025 (source: Learning from Deaths Review (LeDeR) For People with Learning Disabilities Annual Report 2020/21)	Whilst the average age of death for adults in Northamptonshire is 79.6 for males and 82.7 for females, for our local population of people with learning disabilities it is between 50-59 years of age. 32% difference in life expectancy. (LeDeR Annual Report)
LGBTQ+	Subnational sexual identity estimates (ons.gov.uk) suggest that 3,140 people in Northamptonshire identify as Gay or Lesbian.	The 2017 National LGBT Survey identified that at least 16% and 38% of respondents had a negative experience accessing health services because of their sexual orientation and gender identity respectively.

Communities of Interest

Community/group		Inequity of access or inequalities in outcomes
Rough sleepers	Rough sleepers – 91 counted (2018) and a further approx 6,000 statutorily homeless	The mean age at death of homeless people was 44 years for men, 42 years for women and 44 years for all persons between 2013 and 2017 (source: ONS)
Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities	Gypsy/Travellers – 527 (2011) with around 250 permanent pitches	Gypsy and Traveller women live 12 years less than women in the general population and men 10 years less (source: Traveller Movement, Gypsy and Traveller Health Briefing, March 2012)
Refugees and vulnerable migrants	93 unaccompanied asylum seeking children in the Northamptonshire Looked After Children population, March 2019.	Most migrants to the UK come to work or study and are young and healthy. There are however some groups of migrants who may have increased health needs associated with their experiences before, during and after migration.
Sex workers	No good estimates available	research into the impact of sex work on general health (not sexual health) is lacking
Children who are looked after and care leavers	Care leavers – almost 700 young people left care in 2017/18	Looked-after children are four times more likely to have a mental health condition than their peers (source: JSNA Insights pack)
Carers	Estimated 75,000+ unpaid carers in Northamptonshire (2019)	The PHE Report “Caring as a social determinant of health” concludes that carers experience poor physical and mental health but also have unmet care needs themselves
Veterans	Est.3,000 - 4,000 serving or former armed forces personnel (2018)	While due to the nature of their work usually fit and active, veterans may have health and wellbeing needs caused by their service

Deprivation

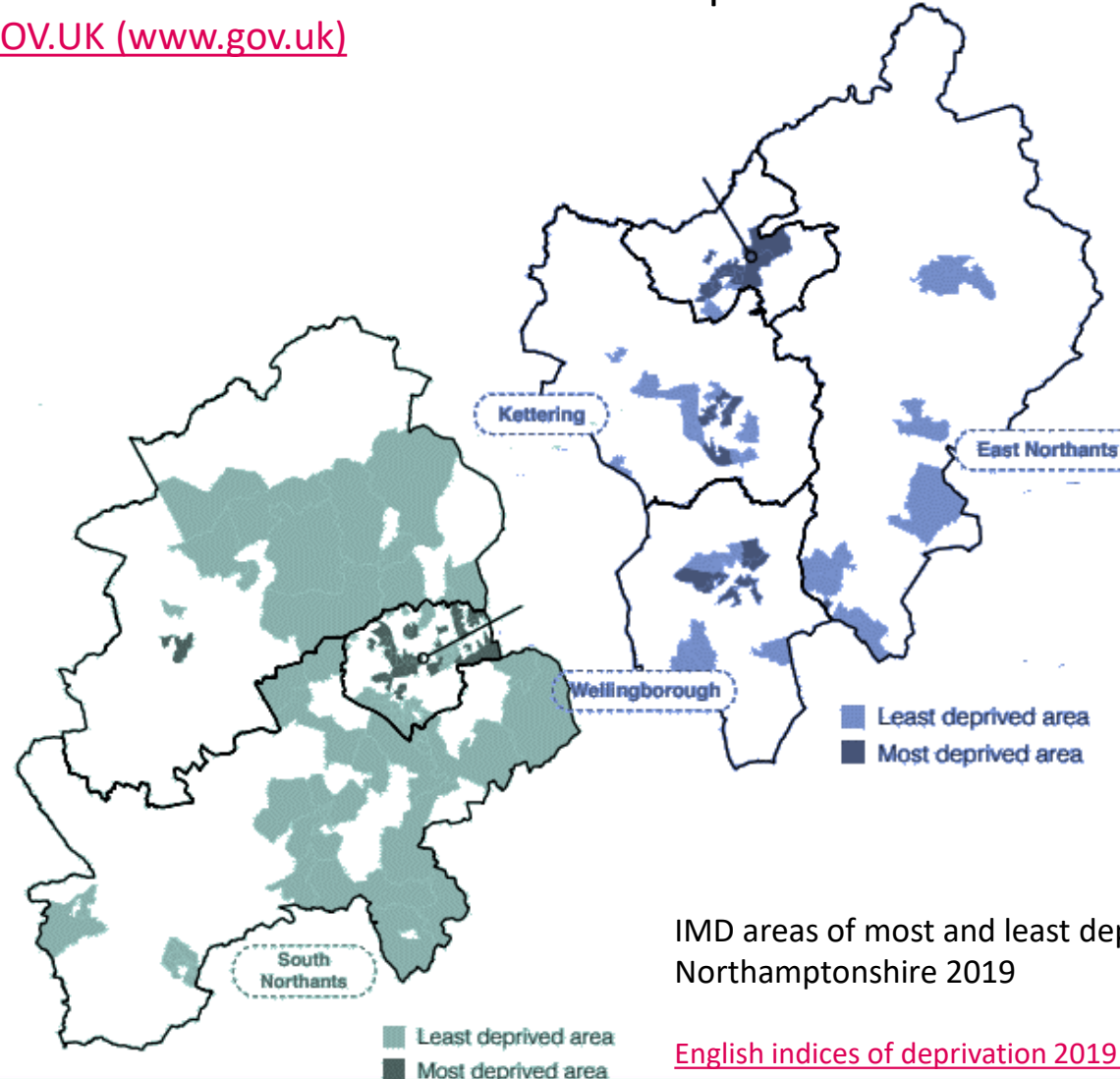
IMD areas of most and least deprivation in West and North Northamptonshire 2019

[English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

16.95% of the population of West Northamptonshire live in the 20% most deprived areas (LSOA).

The area with the highest proportion of residents living in the top 20% deprived areas is Northampton (28.2%). No part of South Northamptonshire is in the 20% most deprived areas of England.

28.8% of West Northamptonshire residents live in the 20% least deprived areas. Over 58% of residents in South Northamptonshire live in the top 20% least deprived.



IMD areas of most and least deprivation in West and North Northamptonshire 2019

[English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

15.5% of the population of North Northamptonshire live in the 20% most deprived areas (LSOA).

The areas with the highest proportions of residents living in the top 20% deprived areas are Corby (26.4%) and Wellingborough (23.5%)

19.9% of North Northamptonshire residents live in the top 20 least deprived areas. In East Northants this figure is highest at 31.8%, it's lowest in Corby with 4.9%.

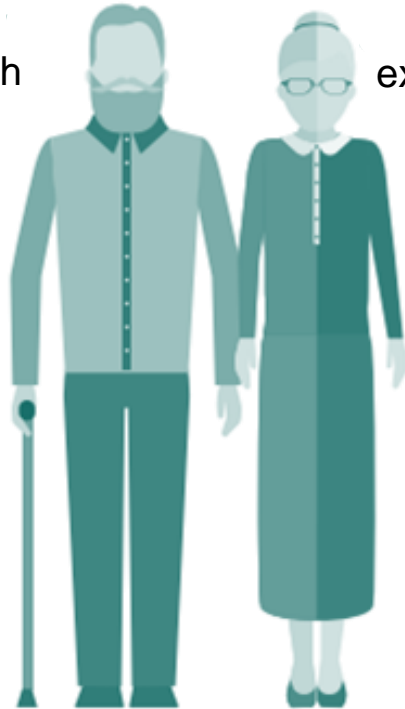
Overarching Indicators



Healthy Life Expectancy

West

Average life expectancy at birth for men is **79.8**



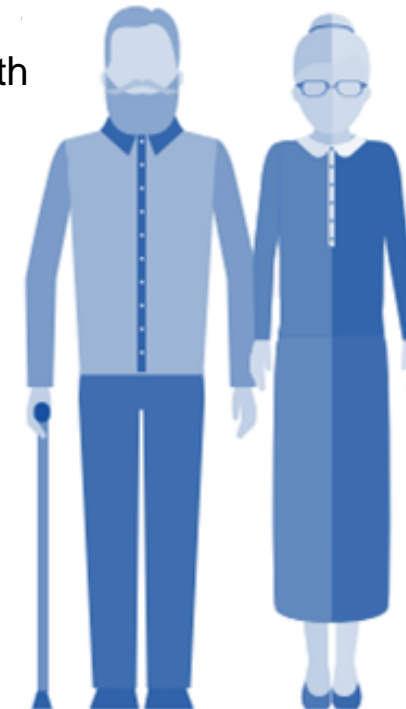
Average life expectancy at birth for women is **82.8**

Men living in the more affluent 20% of the West can expect to live **9 years longer** than those in the 20% most deprived areas

Women living in the more affluent 20% of the West can expect to live **8 years longer** than those in the 20% most deprived areas

North

Average life expectancy at birth for men is **79.2**



Average life expectancy at birth for women is **82.4**

Men living in the more affluent 20% of the North can expect to live **9 years longer** than those in the 20% most deprived areas

Women living in the more affluent 20% of the North can expect to live **7 years longer** than those in the 20% most deprived areas

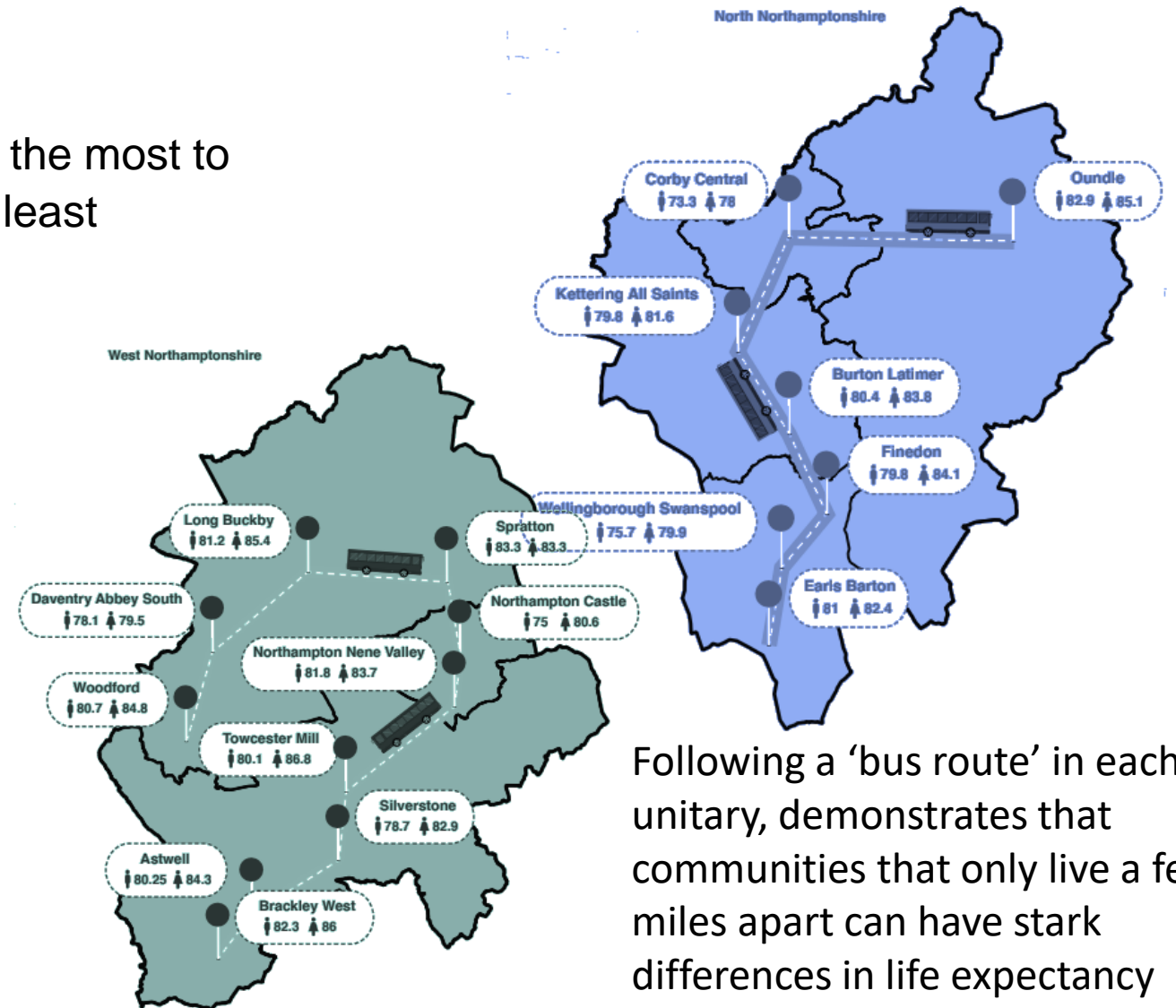
Healthy life expectancy (the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health) for men and women in Northamptonshire ranges between 63 and 65 years of age meaning that most people will start their retirement with some degree of poor health

Inequality in life expectancy

As illustrated on the previous slide

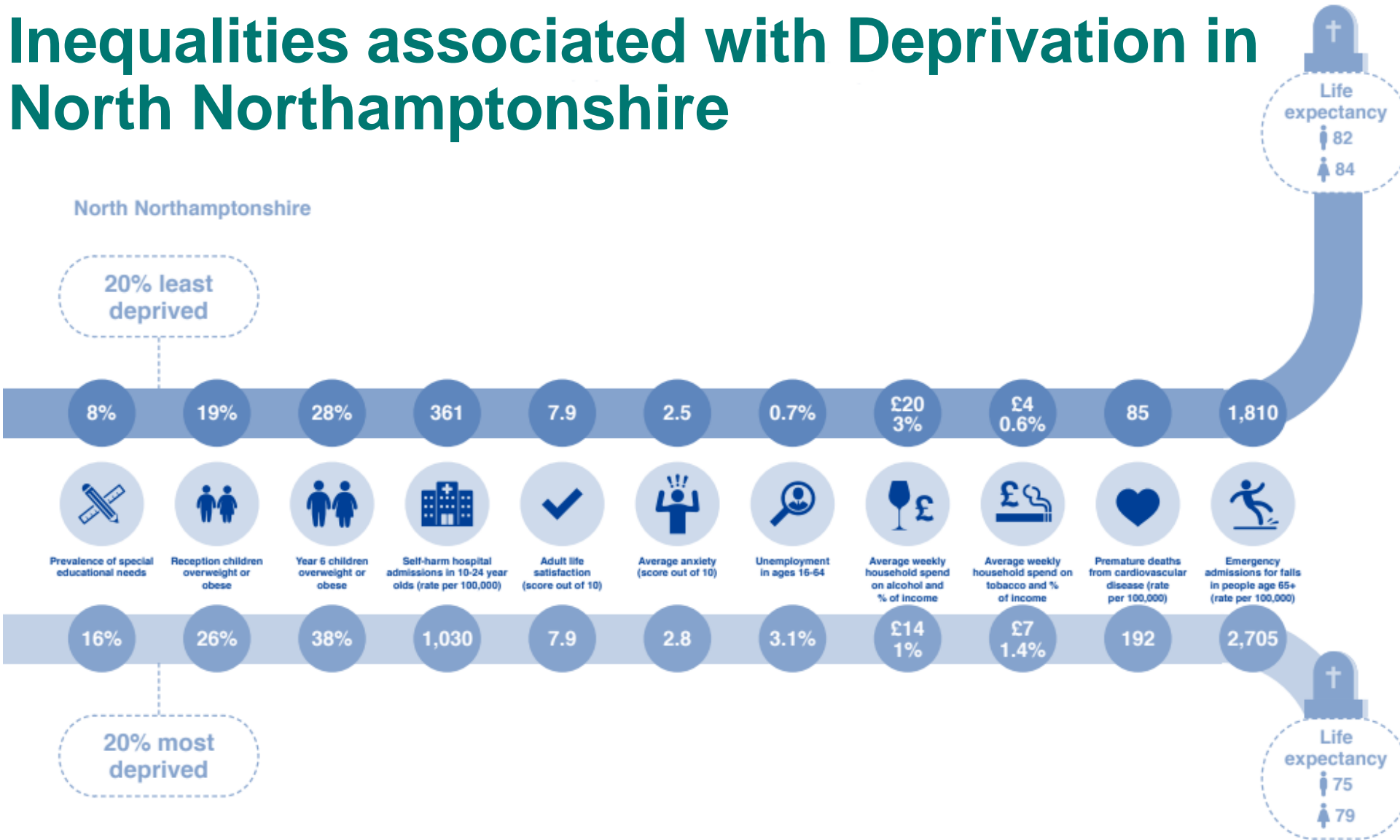
The top 3 broad causes of death that contributed the most to the gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas in Northamptonshire are:

- Cardiovascular disease
- Cancer
- Respiratory disease

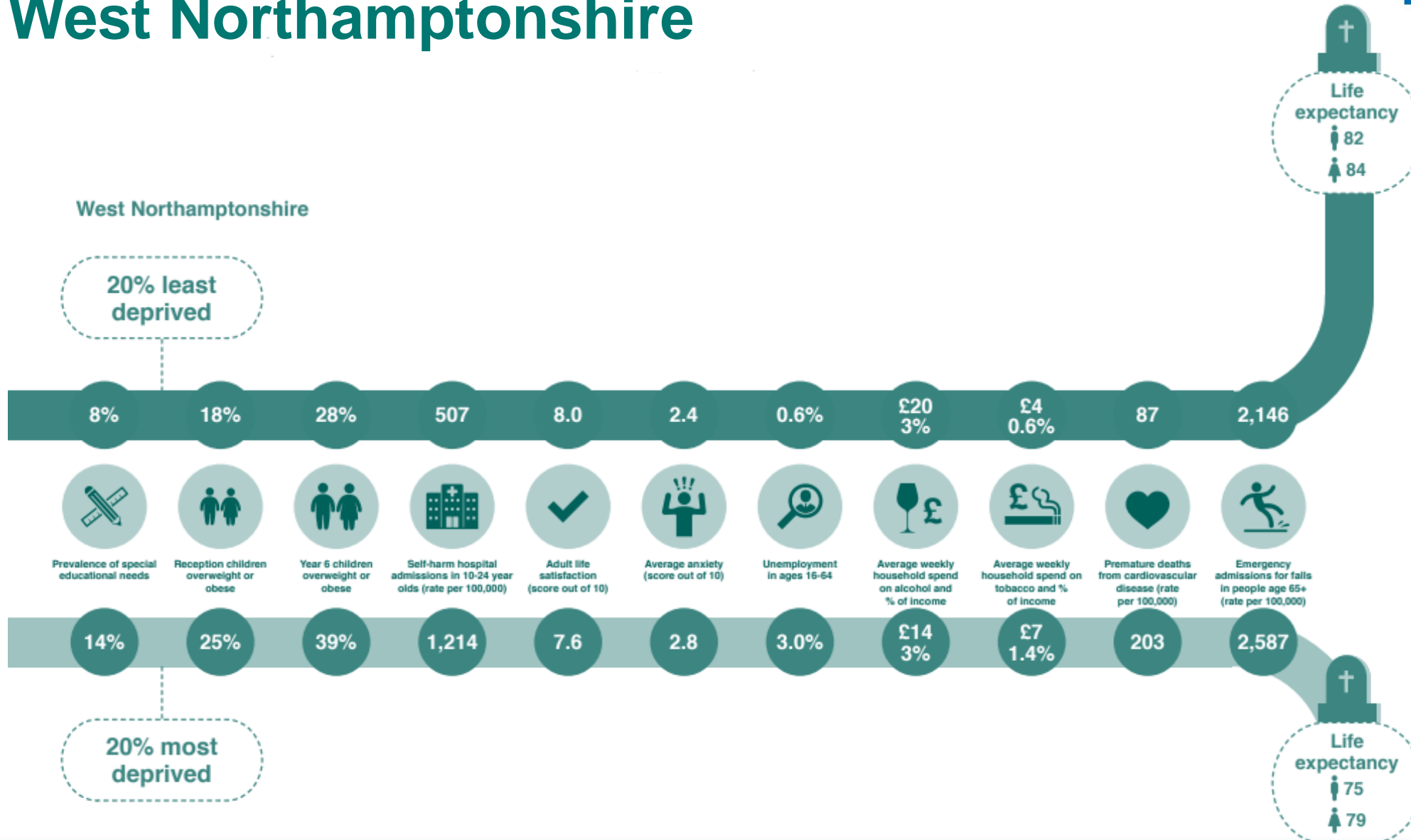


Following a 'bus route' in each unitary, demonstrates that communities that only live a few miles apart can have stark differences in life expectancy

Inequalities associated with Deprivation in North Northamptonshire



Inequalities associated with Deprivation in West Northamptonshire



Social Determinants



Environment

Our health and wellbeing is impacted by our environment in countless ways.

More direct impacts include exposure to hazardous chemicals through air and water pollution, as well as hazardous natural occurrences (floods, heatwaves etc.).

Our environment, particularly exposure we have to the natural environment and how we navigate built-up areas also have a significant impact on how we feel and behave and therefore significantly affect our health and wellbeing.

At the centre of all these considerations, **climate change** has been identified as the **most important health threat of the century**.

There are greater proportions of younger people in urban areas and greater proportions of older people in rural areas. In urban areas 16% of the population is aged over 65 compared with rural villages where the proportion is 23% (Census 2011)

Access to Healthy Assets & Hazards index (AHAH) combines measures on health harming environments (e.g. access fast food outlets/gambling outlets and **air quality**) with access to assets (e.g. GP surgeries, **green spaces**) and rates all small areas (LSOAs) in England.

Over a third (36.3%) of the population of West Northamptonshire live in areas which score among the poorest performing in England compared with 13.4% of the population in North Northamptonshire (poorest performing quintile) in terms of AHAH score.

There is significant variation within local authority areas.

Travel and Transport

The connections between transport and health are multiple – from enabling access to essential services to supporting social connections. Moreover, active travel is an important way for people to meet physical activity recommendations.

In 2019/20 the percentage of Northamptonshire residents walking for travel at least 3 times per week was 10.8%; significantly lower than the national figure of 15.1%.

Ranging from as low as 7.9% in mainly rural East Northamptonshire to up to 14.4% (though still low) in urban Northampton.

Only 1% of adults in the county reported cycling for travel at least three days per week.

Over 2018-20 913 people were killed or seriously injured on Northamptonshire's roads this equates to around 39 per 100,000 population similar to the England rate; though this ranges significantly from 80 per 100,000 in Daventry to 25 per 100,000 in Northampton. (source: Department for Transport)

In 2018/19 over 5 million concessionary bus journeys were made in Northamptonshire. On average those with free bus passes made around one journey per week.

(Bus statistics:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport/series/bus-statistics>)

Economy and Employment

80% of North Northamptonshire and 78% of West Northamptonshire residents aged 16-64 are in employment (2020/21). These are the highest rates of employment in the East Midlands. However this high employment rate is not enjoyed by all in our communities and is:

- 9.9% (percentage points) lower in those with a long-term health condition
- 71.2% (percentage points) lower in those who are in contact with secondary mental health services
- 78.2% (percentage points) lower in those with a learning disability

In 2018, the West Northants economy produced goods and services valued at £11.5 (bn) (GVA) and supported around 242,800 jobs* and in 2019 North Northants had an economic output of £7.2 (bn) (GVA) with 158,000 jobs**.

Northamptonshire authorities are part of South-East Midlands Local Enterprise Partnership (SEMLEP). The sectors most important to this region are Creative and Cultural; High Performance Technology; Logistics and Manufacturing and Advanced Technology

The SEMLEP Business Survey 2021 found that in this region

- Three-quarters of businesses rated their local area as “a good place to do business”
- Availability of affordable housing, the local town centre and skill-match were identified as challenging areas

Sources

*: [West Northamptonshire Housing and Economic Needs Assessment West Northamptonshire Council July 2021](#)

** [North Northamptonshire Economic Prospectus](#)

Income and Resources

Around **1 in 10 people** in the county live in **low-income households** (9.6% West Northamptonshire and 11.3% of people in North Northamptonshire experiencing income deprivation in 2019) (source: PHE Fingertips).

When focusing on children who are living in relatively low income households the figure is slightly higher in 2020 at 13.7% in West and 13.9% in North. .(source: Local Insights/DWP)

The number of people that have claimed Local Council Tax Support in recent years are, in North Northants 17,728 and in West Northants – 20,305 (source: Department for Levelling up, Housing & Communities- 2015-16 Q1 to 2021-22 Q4)

As noted in the Marmot Report 2010 *“Having insufficient money to lead a healthy life is a highly significant cause of health inequalities”*.

The concepts of a Minimum Income for Healthy Living (MIHL) or Minimum Income Standard (MIS) were developed to convey the level of income needed for adequate nutrition, physical activity, housing, social interactions, transport, medical care and hygiene.

The National Living Wage introduced in 2016 (those aged over 23 are eligible) is higher than the national minimum wage and has brought people closer to reaching the minimum income standard though as reported in “Marmot 10 Year on” in 2020, is still lower than the minimum income standard,

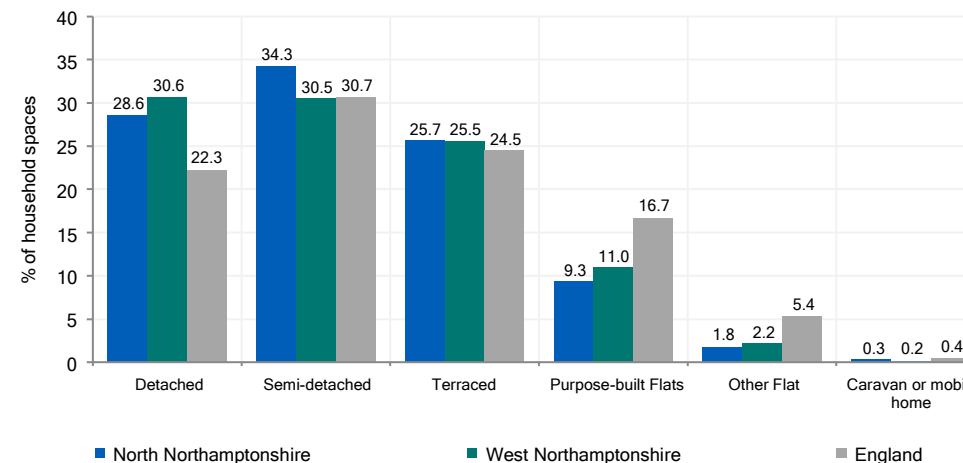
Housing

Having a safe and secure place of residence is an absolute foundation for good health and wellbeing.

Availability of affordable housing, either to buy or rent, is a challenge nationally. The median monthly private rental price in Northampton town (source: ONS 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022) was £750 which is similar to the England average). In 2021 in West Northamptonshire average house prices were 9 times average gross annual household income (source: ONS) .

Housing statistics data returns for 2020 to 2021 indicate that over 9,000 people were on a waiting list for social housing in the county over this time.

As well as affordability, quality and safety of housing is an important consideration. Around 10,000 households in West Northants and 6,000 households in North Northants are overcrowded (according to census data 2011) and just under 30,000 households were estimated to be experiencing fuel poverty in 2018.

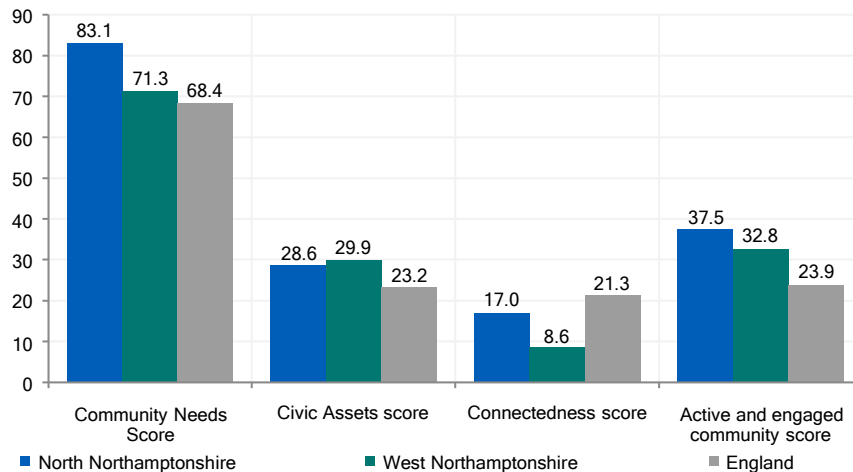


The majority of dwellings across the county are detached or semi-detached. The age of a property is the most significant factor associated with energy efficiency, and while housing stock in Northamptonshire is largely post-war, over 40,000 dwellings were built pre-1900 and therefore more likely to be energy inefficient. (source: West and North Northants Insights Reports)

Community Connections and Safety

OCI have developed a Community Needs Index, combining three domain measures: access to civic assets (e.g. libraries, community centres); connectedness (e.g. digital access, travel and transport); and community activity and engagement (i.e levels of participation in voluntary and community sector).

The graph below illustrates overall Community Needs scores for North and West Northants (higher score = higher needs) and the three domain scores.



(source: Insights Report)

Neighbourhood safety is strongly associated with residents' health and wellbeing.

In the year to May 2022 the rate of violent crimes in the county was around 40 per 1000 population compared with the England rate of around 32 per 1000.

In 2020/21 Northamptonshire had among the highest rates in the East Midlands of domestic abuse related incidents and crimes reported to the police at 31 per 1000 population (England rate 30).

In 2020/21 2.5 per 1000 children aged 10-17 in Northamptonshire entered the youth justice system; similar to the regional and England rate (source: PHE Fingertips)

Education and Learning

Educational attainment is a predictor of health outcomes.

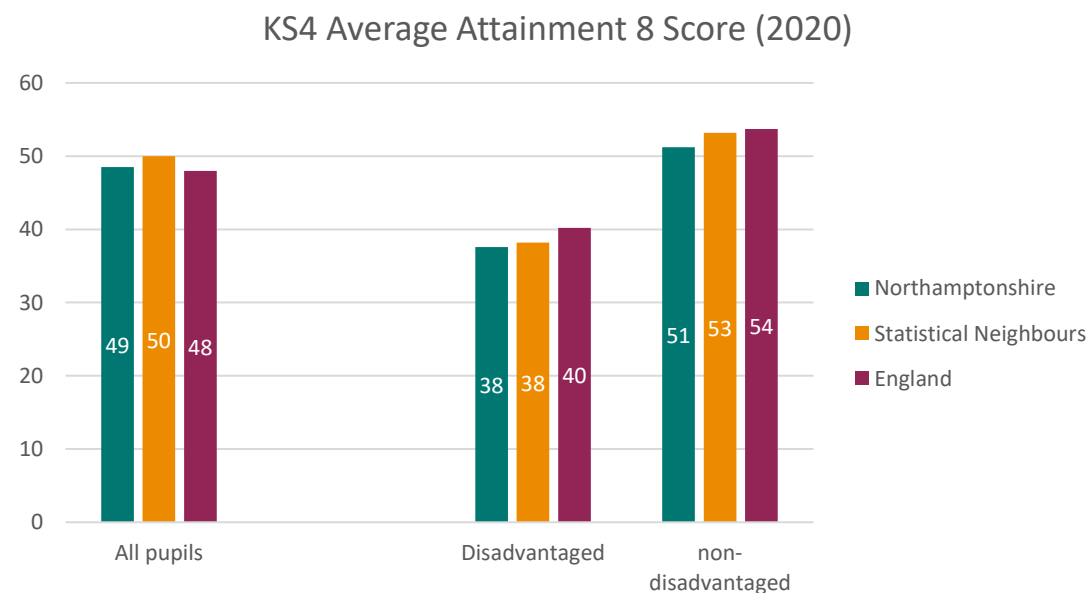
In 2019 in Northamptonshire attainment at KS1 was (not statistically significantly) lower than national level and that of our statistical neighbours. Attainment at KS2 and KS4 was also not statistically significantly lower than that of our statistical neighbours.

There is a **large gap in attainment between those who are least and most disadvantaged**, and while the gap in attainment at KS4 is slightly lower than for our statistical neighbours the gap has been increasing from 2016 to 2020.

In 2018, over 14,400 children and young people (12.5% of pupils) in Northamptonshire were assessed to have had Special Educational needs (SEN). As noted by the national SEND report 2022, current data collection on outcomes for this group of young people is inadequate; new metrics and dashboards are in development to address this gap.

University of Northampton provides higher education opportunities within the county.

In the East Midlands there are 3,381 students in higher education per 100,000 of the adult population. This is similar to the England average.



Lifecourse



Pregnancy and Birth

Maternal health and wellbeing before, during and after pregnancy are all critical indicators of child health outcomes

Around **8,000** babies were born in Northamptonshire in 2020

Of those, **6.6%** had **low birth weight** (higher than our statistical neighbours). Low birth weight is associated with an increased risk of infant mortality and poorer health in later life, and may result from smoking, substance or alcohol misuse during pregnancy, poor nutrition or pregnancy-related complications.

Just over **900** babies were born to mothers who were **smoking at the time of delivery** (12% of pregnancies; significantly higher than the national rate)

6.6 in every 1000 babies born in 2019 were stillborn or died within the first 28 days of life (similar to national rate). In 2010 the government set a target to halve the rate of stillbirths and neonatal deaths by 2025 (to 4 per 1000). While progress has been made, significant inequalities persist.

Data shows that black women are more than **four times** more likely to die in childbirth than white women. (source: [MBRRACE](#))

In 2017/18 it was estimated that the number of women experiencing mild-moderate depressive illness and anxiety in perinatal period in Northamptonshire ranged between 679 and 1,018. Of those 204 are expected to have experienced severe depressive illness.

Early Years

Observational studies have shown that breastfeeding is associated with lower levels of child obesity. Just over half (52.5%) of mothers in Northamptonshire are still breastfeeding babies at 6-8 weeks higher than the England rate of 47.6% in 2020/21

By the time they reach age 5, one in four children in the county have evidence of tooth decay (2018/19 - similar to England). This has reduced from just under one in three children (30.3%) in 2011/12. At this age 22.4% are classified as overweight or obese.

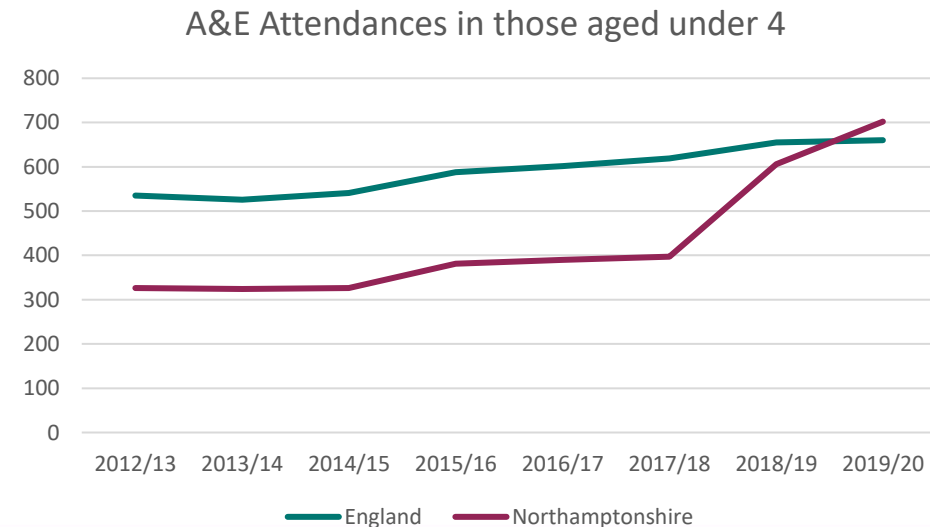


2018/19 71% of children had a good level of development at Reception Year (similar to England).

In 2020/21 only 92.4% of 2 year olds had at least one dose of MMR vaccine. Lower than previous years and under target of 95%

A&E attendances in under 4 year olds are rising and are higher in North Northants (2019/20) The number of those children who then require admissions to hospital for children is higher in West Northants (2020/21).

Source: PHE Fingertips



Children in Need

Children who require input from social care to maintain good health and wellbeing are sometimes referred to as "children in need", this includes children with disabilities as well as looked after children.

The most common reason for becoming **looked after** is abuse or neglect. These are considered to be major **adverse childhood events (ACEs)** and can cause trauma and can lead to long-term damaging effects on children and young people's physical and mental health.

In 2021 there were **1,143 children looked after** in Northamptonshire (a rate of 66 per 10,000 which is similar to the England rate). This group of children experience significantly worse health and wellbeing outcomes than their peers.

Although ensuring placements are the right fit for looked after children is key, we know that psychological, social and academic outcomes are worse for people who have many changes of placement than for those who do not. In 2021 9% of children in Northamptonshire had 3 or more different placements in the year – this is a similar rate to England.

In 2021 the percentage of looked after children who had up to date health checks was only 54% in Northamptonshire compared with 91% in England an 81% in the county in the previous year.

Developing Well

Future in Mind, the Children and Young People's Mental Health and Wellbeing Taskforce's report, estimates that **half of mental health conditions in adult life start by the age of 14**. An NHS Digital survey found that one in six children in England had a probable mental disorder in 2021 - an increase from one in nine in 2017.

There were **50,000 contacts** with **community and outpatient mental health services among under-18s** in Northamptonshire in 2019/20. This equates to a rate that is higher than the England rate. The rate of inpatient mental health stays for under 18s was also higher in the county than for England.

Poor school attendance impacts not only children's educational achievement but also their social and emotional development.

Children and young people may not attend school for a number of reasons including fixed and permanent exclusions (where they may then need to be educated differently). Outcomes for excluded children are often poor and there is an association between school exclusion and entrance to criminal justice system.

In 2020/21 just over 4% of the Northamptonshire school population were given fixed exclusions and 0.06% of pupils permanently excluded. These rates are lower than pre-pandemic levels likely due to the difference in teaching delivery over these years.

What we eat and drink as well as how active we are has a significant impact on our health and wellbeing both in the short term and in the long term in terms of our risks of developing chronic diseases and cancers.

Over one in four adults in the county are classified as **physically inactive** [sig worse than national rate] and almost two thirds (65.4%) are classified as overweight or obese (2020/21) [similar to national]

Over 1,700 admissions to hospital in Northamptonshire's working-aged population were due to alcohol-related conditions. This equates to a rate of 742 per 100,000 in West Northants [similar to England] and 632 per 100,000 in North Northants (lower than England) (2020/21).

Smoking is the **single greatest risk factor for death and disability in the county***. An estimated 95,000 people were current smokers in the county (16.4% of the population) (2019).

Poor mental health is only second to **musculoskeletal conditions** in Northamptonshire in terms of causes of years spent living with ill health.*

National surveys have identified a fluctuation in levels of psychological distress in the period since March 2020 and the onset of COVID-related restrictions.

In 2017 it was estimated that over 90,000 adults in the county were experiencing a common mental health disorder (depression and/or anxiety) which is around 16% of the adult population.

The rate of suicide in the county in the three years to 2020 was 9.4 per 100,000 population, similar to the England rate.

* source: Global Buren of Disease Study 2019

Alongside **cancer, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases** are two of the biggest drivers of inequality in life expectancy in Northamptonshire.

Indicators of coronary heart disease (CHD) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) show similar patterns in the county, of diagnosed prevalence similar to the national average but hospital attendances for these conditions significantly higher than the national average. This picture may reflect either under-detection of these conditions or poor control of conditions in the community or a combination.

Indicator	Period	Northamptonshire			NHS regions (pre ICB)	England			
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst/ Lowest	Range	Best/ Highest
CHD: QOF prevalence (all ages) (Persons, All ages)	2020/21	↓	23,033	2.9%	3.2%	3.0%	1.8%		4.3%
CHD admissions (all ages) (Persons, All ages)	2020/21	↓	2,970	419.2	-	367.6	482.3		260.9
Coronary heart disease mortality rates, under 75 years (Persons, <75 yrs)	2017 - 19	-	701	35.8	-	37.5	57.9		22.6
COPD: QOF prevalence (all ages) (Persons, All ages)	2020/21	→	15,328	1.9%	1.9%	0.9%			3.8%
Emergency hospital admissions for COPD, all ages (Persons, All ages)	2020/21	→	1,335	192.5	133.5	287.2			69.5
Mortality rate from COPD as a contributory cause (Persons, All ages)	2017 - 19	-	1,084	55.69	53.90	112.27			25.08

Cancer detection and treatment continues to improve so that the number of people living with cancer continues to increase. Good cancer outcomes rely on early diagnosis (often through screening)

Coverage of:

- breast cancer screening 69.2% (national target 70%)
- Bowel cancer screening 65.1% (national target 60%)
- Cervical cancer screening (under 50s) 69.6% (national target 80%)

In 2017 around half of cancers in the county were diagnosed at an early stage (similar to England).

In 2020/21 there were significantly higher cancer emergency admissions in Northamptonshire than the England rate. Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (standardised mortality ratio) in the five years to 2020 are similar to that for England.

According to the Global Burden of Disease study 2019, the third biggest contributor to deaths and disability (DALYs) in Northamptonshire is musculoskeletal disease (MSK) (after cancers and heart disease) It is top of the list when it comes to years lived with disability.

In 2021 just under **one in five people** in Northamptonshire reported living with a **musculoskeletal condition** (17.4% in West Northamptonshire and 19.1% in North Northamptonshire, similar to and higher than the England average respectively).

In terms of years lived with ill health or disability, diabetes is an important condition. In Northamptonshire we have the highest rate of **hospital spells for diabetic foot disease** in England at 271 per 10,000 but a rate of major diabetic lower-limb amputation procedures that's significantly lower than the national average.

Ageing Well

Being **fit and well in older age** depends very much on **good physiological reserves in middle age**, though action to address frailty once developed are also important.

Falls are an important cause of poor health in older people and injuries, particularly hip fractures, as a result of falls increase risk of mortality.

Hospital admissions for falls in those aged 65+ are higher in West Northamptonshire at 2,727 per 100,000 compared with 1,893 per 100,000 in North Northamptonshire (2020/21). This difference, however, may to a degree represent differences in data coding or processes rather than differences in numbers of falls occurring in each area as rate of ambulance transfers due to falls in both areas show less significant difference.

Rates of hip fractures in the over 65s are similar in both local authority areas and similar to the national hip fracture rate.

Infections such as pneumococcal pneumonia, influenza and COVID are all important causes of ill-health (hospital admissions) and deaths in older adults particularly over winter. By August 23rd 2022 over 81% of over 75s had received their spring COVID booster vaccination.

Ultimately, some older adults will need support from social care to meet their needs. According to ASCOF 2019/20 Overall satisfaction with social care services:

England score – 64.2

East Midlands score – 63.6

Northamptonshire score – 64.1

With this indicator, the higher the satisfaction, the higher the score. The current range listed on the ASCOF interactive tool is from 61.0-72.0.