



**North
Northamptonshire
Council**

Corby
Local Area Partnership Profile
2022

Top 10 issues

The residents of Corby LAP in general experience poorer health and wellbeing outcomes compared with North Northamptonshire and England. Factors contributing to these outcomes include education, employment, income, crime, housing and quality of the built and natural environment. For Corby LAP, the following top 10 issues were identified in the profile:

1. There are higher levels of deprivation compared with England. Levels are particularly high for deprivation related to education and health.
2. The health of children and adults is generally poorer than England and life expectancy for both men and women is below both England and North Northamptonshire averages.
3. More people suffer from depression and COPD (a serious respiratory disease) compared with England. Risk factors for poor health including smoking, physical activity and alcohol are also worse.
4. While children start primary school with good levels of development, levels of attainment later in primary school are lower and less progress is made in secondary school compared with England.
5. 13.5% of households are suffering from fuel poverty – unable to heat their home to an adequate temperature – compared with 13.2% in England.
6. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, rates of economic inactivity – people not in paid work and not looking for a job – have increased and are now higher than England (29.8% versus 21.2%).
7. There has been a 19.1% increase in households claiming assistance with housing costs since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic compared with 15.1% in England.
8. 15.4% of children under 16 are living in low income families compared with 18.5% in England.
9. There are higher levels of community need compared with England based on the Community Needs Index which looks at the social and cultural factors that can contribute to poorer life outcomes.
10. Rates of violent and sexual crimes, as well as all crimes, are higher than England and North Northamptonshire.

Community Assets

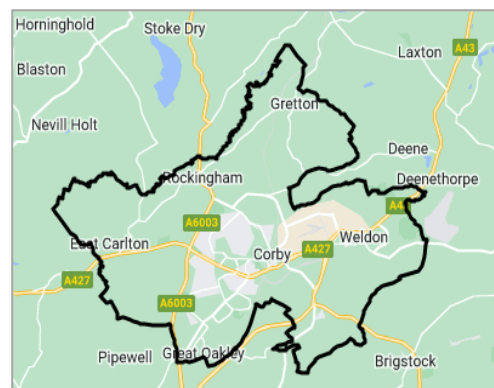
Communities have a range of assets that can support health and wellbeing. This includes local skills, knowledge, community networks, cultural assets, physical assets such as green spaces and buildings, assets of organisations working in an area. Some of these assets in Corby LAP were identified in the profile.

1. The Community Needs Index identified higher levels of community need in regard to Civic Assets, and Active and Engaged Communities compared with England and North Northamptonshire.
2. Residents are closer to the nearest green space compared with England and North Northamptonshire averages. Access to green space can improve physical activity and mental health.
3. There is a good range of physical assets in urban areas. This includes several schools, leisure facilities, GP practices and pharmacies.

Corby LAP Profile

Local Area Partnerships (LAPs) bring together a range of people from statutory, voluntary and community organisations and groups. By working together, LAPs can focus on what matters within their areas, delivering improved outcomes for local people and places. Their role is to improve services, ensure people influence decision-making and to actively engage with and empower communities.

This profile for Corby LAP contains data on a range of indicators and is intended as a conversation starter to help the LAP consider ways of improving health and wellbeing and reducing inequalities.



Source: Local Insight ([Local Insight](#))

Population

Understanding the population profile of an area is important when providing for both current and planning for future services. Different age groups have different health and social care needs and will require and use services in different ways.

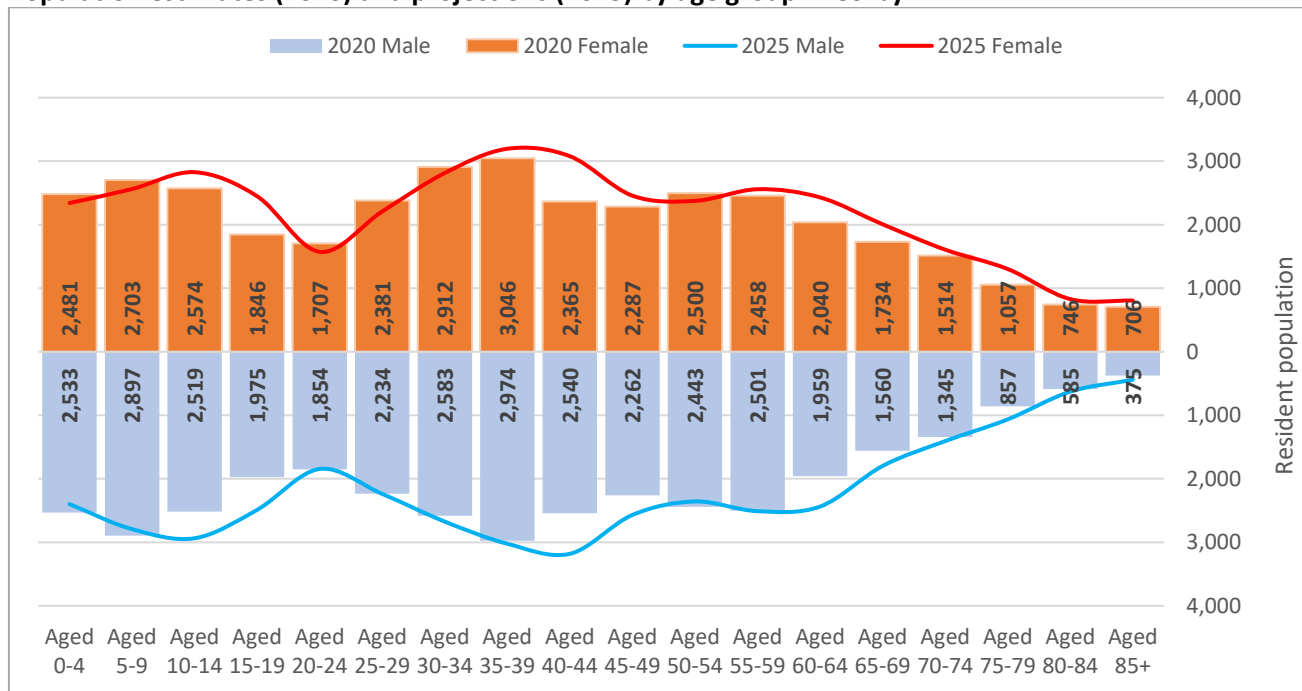
There were an estimated 73,053 people living in Corby LAP in 2020, and this total is projected to increase to 78,202 by 2025 (a rise of 7.0%). Just over one quarter of the population (26.7%) were aged under 20, whilst 14.3% were aged 65 and over.

Population estimates (2020) and projections (2025) in Corby LAP

Indicator	Corby LAP	North Northamptonshire
Population (2020)	73,053	350,448
Projected population (2025)	78,202	368,421
% population aged under 20	26.7%	23.4%
% population aged 65 and over	14.3%	18.7%

Source: Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates; subnational population projections ([Office for National Statistics](#))

Population estimates (2020) and projections (2025) by age group in Corby LAP



Source: Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates; subnational population projections ([Office for National Statistics](#))

Health inequalities

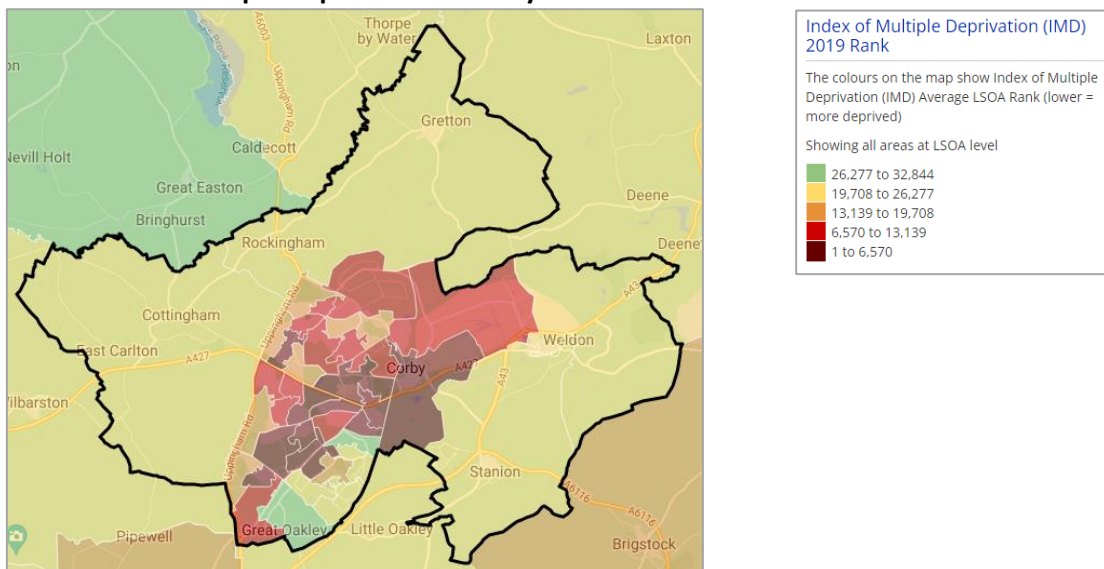
Health inequalities are the preventable, unfair and unjust differences in health between different individuals, groups or populations. Certain groups are known to experience worse health outcomes. These include: minority ethnic groups; physical disability and sensory impairment; learning disability and autism, LGBTQ+; rough sleepers; Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities; refugees and vulnerable migrants; commercial sex workers; looked after children; care leavers; carers; veterans. Whilst data on these communities is limited at a LAP level, it is important their needs are considered within local areas.

Deprivation

The 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England and provides a way of comparing deprivation using seven domains: income, employment, education, health and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services, and the living environment. Relative deprivation does not tell us how many people are affected by deprivation, but it shows how deprived an area is relative to other areas. This can be used and is helpful in identifying the most deprived areas within England.

The map shows levels of deprivation in Corby LAP based on national quintiles (fifths) of the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation. Areas shaded in darker colours are more deprived.

2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation in Corby LAP



Source: Local Insight ([Local Insight](#))

Nearly 30% of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)* in Corby LAP (29.3%) were classified as being among the top 20% most deprived areas in England (based on the IMD); 4.9% were classified as being among the 20% least deprived areas in England. On the Education Domain of the IMD, 58.5% of LSOAs were among the top 20% most deprived areas in England; on the Health Domain, this was 53.7%.

Proportion of Lower Super Output Areas by quintiles of deprivation in Corby LAP (2019)

Deprivation quintile	IMD	Income	Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Barriers	Living environment
1 (most deprived)	29.3%	17.1%	26.8%	58.5%	53.7%	19.5%	22.0%	0.0%
2	29.3%	39.0%	34.1%	17.1%	22.0%	14.6%	36.6%	0.0%
3	19.5%	17.1%	17.1%	14.6%	19.5%	26.8%	24.4%	17.1%
4	17.1%	22.0%	9.8%	7.3%	4.9%	31.7%	17.1%	24.4%
5 (least deprived)	4.9%	4.9%	12.2%	2.4%	0.0%	7.3%	0.0%	58.5%

* LSOAs are small geographical areas containing around 1,500 residents or 650 households

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 ([ID 2019](#))

Health

The health of people in Corby LAP is generally poorer compared with England. Life expectancy for both men and women are below the England and North Northamptonshire averages.

In Reception (4-5 year olds), nearly one quarter of children (23.8%) are classified as either overweight or obese – this proportion increases to over 1 in 3 (37.1%) among Year 6 pupils aged 10-11. Smoking at time of delivery (for North Northamptonshire) was higher than England, whilst breastfeeding levels (for Northamptonshire) are better than the England average.

Rates of premature mortality under the age of 75 for all causes of death and the two major killers – cancer and circulatory disease – are higher compared with England. Hospital admissions for self-harm, hip fractures and alcohol are higher than England, as is the number of new cancers. Nearly 6 in 10 adults (59.6%) are physically active compared with 64.5% in England, whilst over one quarter (27.0%) are physically inactive (23.5% in England).

The table below shows the health of people in Corby LAP compared with North Northamptonshire and England. The colours in the table are as follows:

	Significantly worse than England average
	Not significantly different from England average
	Significantly better than England average
	Not available

Health domain	Indicator	Period	Corby LAP	North Northants	England
Life expectancy and causes of death	1 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2015-19	77.6	79.4	79.6
	2 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2015-19	81.1	82.7	83.5
	3 Under 75 mortality: all causes	2016-20	123.2	100.5	100
	4 Under 75 mortality: cancer	2016-20	118.1	104.2	100
	5 Under 75 mortality: circulatory	2016-20	118.8	98.7	100
Injuries and ill health	6 Admissions for self-harm (all ages)	2016/17-20/21	139.8	137.3	100
	7 Admissions for hip fractures (65+)	2016/17-20/21	127.8	105.5	100
	8 New cancers	2015-19	107.8	102.2	100
	9 Mental Health Index	2019	1.4	1.3	0.7
Behavioural risk factors	10 Admissions for alcohol (narrow)	2016/17-20/21	130.3	114.9	100
	11 Admissions for alcohol (broad)	2016/17-20/21	122.6	105.5	100
	12 Current smokers (18+)	2020	N/A	13.1*	12.1
	13 Physically active (16+)	Nov 2018/19	59.6	62.3	64.5
	14 Physically inactive (16+)	Nov 2018/19	27.0	24.2	23.5
Child health	15 Smoking at time of delivery	2020/21	N/A	12.2	9.6
	16 Breastfeeding initiation	2018/19	N/A	69.0*	67.4
	17 Breastfeeding 6-8 weeks	2020/21	N/A	52.5*	47.6
	18 Overweight or obese children (aged 4-5)	2017/18-19/20	23.8	23.0	22.6
	19 Obese children (aged 4-5)	2017/18-19/20	10.5	9.3	9.7
	20 Overweight or obese children (aged 10-11)	2017/18-19/20	37.1	33.0	34.6
	21 Obese children (aged 10-11)	2017/18-19/20	22.5	18.7	20.4

Indicator notes:

1-2 Life expectancy = years; 3-5 Standardised Mortality Ratio (England value = 100); 6-7 Standardised Admission Ratio (England value = 100); 8 Standardised Incidence Ratio (England value = 100); 9 Small Area Mental Health Index = relative score (the Index is a composite measure of mental health – a higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of mental health need); 10 Standardised Admission Ratio (England value = 100) – a narrow definition is a measure of hospital admissions where the primary diagnosis (main reason for admission) is an alcohol-related condition; 11 Standardised Admission Ratio (England value = 100) – a broad definition is a measure of hospital admissions where either the primary diagnosis (main reason for admission) or one of the secondary (contributory) diagnoses is an alcohol-related condition; 12-21 Proportion (%)

* Northamptonshire proportion (data not available for North Northamptonshire)

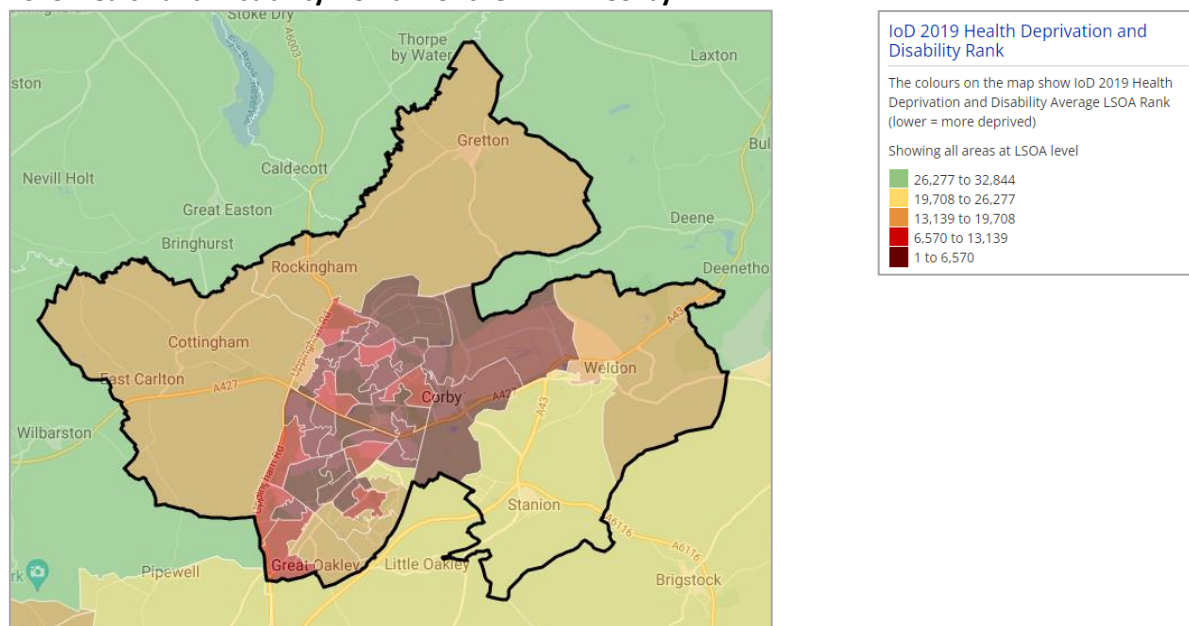
Source: Public Health Profiles ([OHID fingertips](#))

Source: Local Health ([Local Health](#))

Source: Local Insight ([Local Insight](#))

The map shows levels of deprivation in Corby LAP based on national quintiles of the Health and Disability Domain of the IMD. This Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. Areas shaded in darker colours are more deprived on this Domain.

2019 Health and Disability Domain of the IMD in Corby LAP



Source: Local Insight ([Local Insight](#))

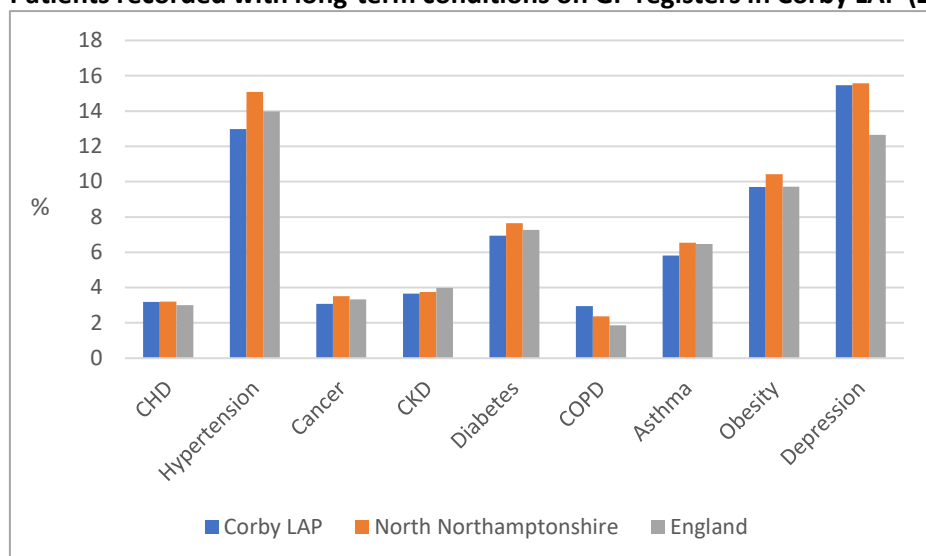
Long-term conditions

Long-term conditions, also known as chronic diseases, are conditions for which there is currently no cure. These conditions are generally managed with drugs, other treatment, and at times, through lifestyle interventions. Supporting people living with long-term conditions can lead to a better quality of life, alongside helping to create a more sustainable health care system. Examples of long-term conditions include diabetes, hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Data about long-term conditions is collected and recorded on GP registers. Whilst not all conditions for all patients are recorded, which sometimes results in underestimates, GP data nevertheless provides invaluable insights into how many people are potentially living with a long-term condition.

The proportion of patients recorded with a long-term condition on GP registers in Corby LAP was similar to England averages. The main differences were among patients recorded with a diagnosis of depression (15.5% compared with 12.7% in England), and COPD (2.9% versus 1.9%). In regard to COPD, further data shows that emergency hospital admissions for COPD in Corby LAP were significantly worse than England (273.7 versus 100 (Standardised Admission Ratio), 2016/17 – 2020/21) (Source: [Local Health](#)).

Patients recorded with long-term conditions on GP registers in Corby LAP (2021/22)



Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework ([NHS Digital](#))

CHD = coronary heart disease; CKD = chronic kidney disease; COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Education

The provision of good quality education for all, the development of skills, alongside appropriate and widespread training, are essential for improving health and prosperity. They are equally important for creating and sustaining a vibrant local economy with opportunities and jobs for all, especially among those who need them most.

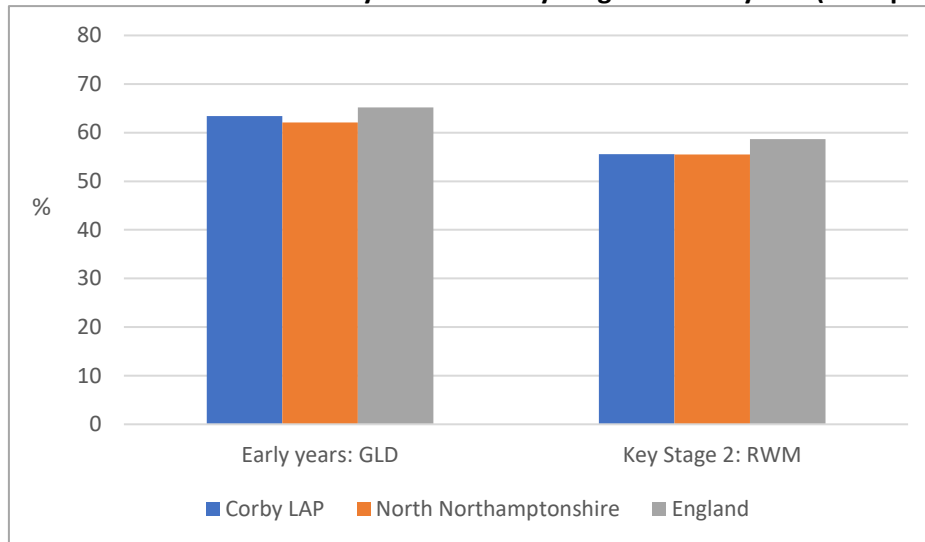
Education has a positive impact on both general health and wider health behaviours such as smoking, drinking, physical activity. It has consistently been identified as the key mechanism for overcoming the never-ending cycle of disadvantage and poverty which follows and blights the lives of so many from generation to generation.

By the end of Reception (4-5 year olds), 63.4% of schoolchildren had achieved a good level of development in Corby LAP, which is higher than the North Northamptonshire average of 62.1% but lower than the England average (65.2%).

By the end of Key Stage 2 (10-11 year olds), 55.6% of schoolchildren had reached their expected levels of attainment compared with 58.7% in England.

Between the end of Key Stage 2 (last year in primary school – Year 6) and the end of secondary school (Key Stage 4 – Year 11), the progress pupils make across eight key subjects is measured. The Progress 8 score shows whether pupils have performed to expectation and gives an indication of whether pupils in a school have made above or below progress compared to similar pupils in other schools. The Progress 8 score for pupils in Corby LAP in 2018/19 was -0.08 which means pupils were making less progress than those in North Northamptonshire (+0.02) and England (-0.02) (Source: [Nexus](#)).

Educational outcomes in Early Years and Key Stage 2 in Corby LAP (2022 provisional data)

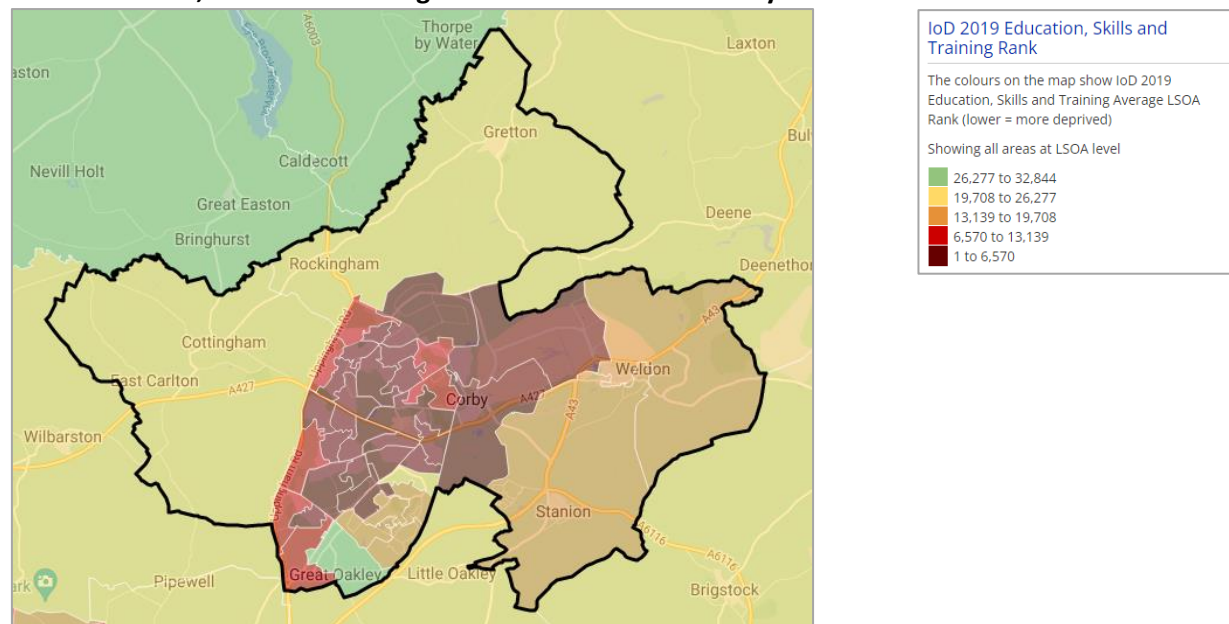


Source: NEXUS ([Nexus](#))

GLD = good level of development; RWM = reading, writing, maths

The map shows levels of deprivation in Corby LAP based on national quintiles of the Education, Skills and Training Domain of the IMD. This Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. Areas shaded in darker colours are more deprived on this Domain.

2019 Education, Skills and Training Domain of the IMD in Corby LAP



Source: Local Insight ([Local Insight](#))

Housing

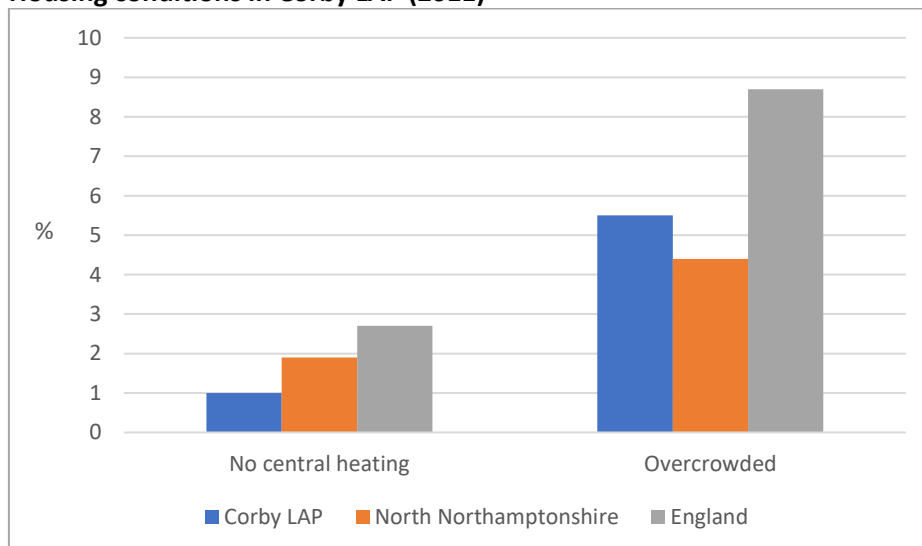
Good quality housing and living conditions can contribute positively to people’s physical and mental health, can prevent disease, increase quality of life, save lives, and reduce poverty. For many, a home is somewhere they can feel safe and comfortable, connect with friends, the community and work. However, for many people this is not the case.

At the time of the 2011 Census, 1.0% of households in Corby LAP were without central heating which was lower than the England average of 2.7% (this data will be updated shortly with the 2021 Census). 5.5% of households were overcrowded, lower than the England average of 8.7%.

Across Corby LAP, 67.2% of housing with an energy efficiency rating are graded as A-C (where A is the most efficient), and 0.9% are graded F-G. The respective figures for England were 47.2% (A-C) and 3.3% (F-G).

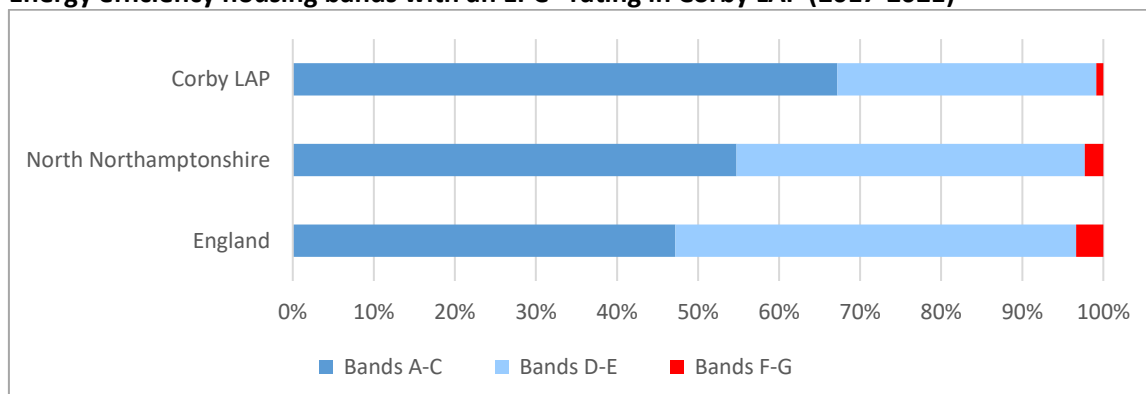
It is estimated that there are 3,670 households in Corby LAP (2020) where residents are living in fuel poverty – unable to heat their home to an adequate temperature. Fuel poverty is said to occur when, in order to heat homes to an adequate standard of warmth, a household needs to spend more than 10% of its income on total fuel use. In Corby LAP, 13.5% of households were estimated to be in fuel poverty compared with 13.2% in England.

Housing conditions in Corby LAP (2011)



Source: Local Insight ([Local Insight](#))

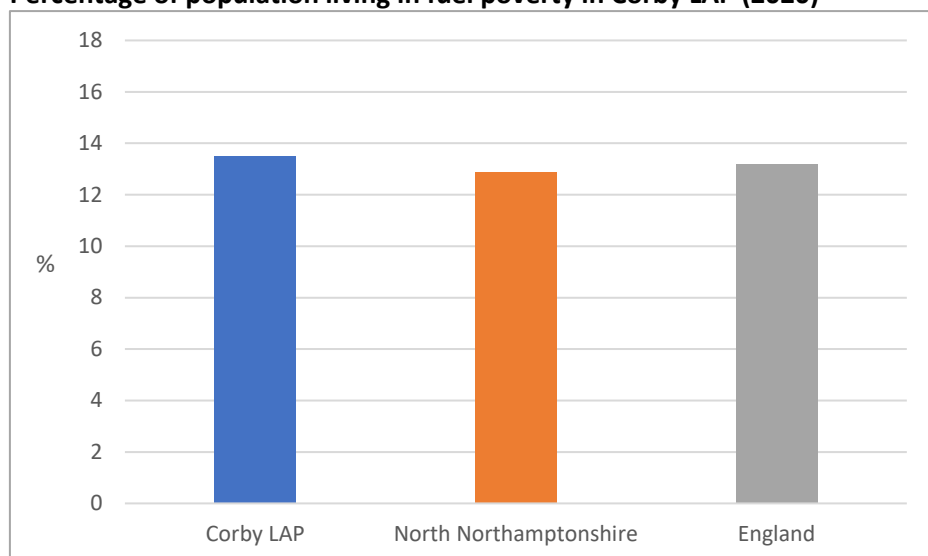
Energy efficiency housing bands with an EPC* rating in Corby LAP (2017-2021)



Source: Local Insight ([Local Insight](#))

* Only homes that have been built, bought, sold or retro-fitted since 2008 have an EPC (Energy Performance Certificate) rating, which represents around 50-60% of homes

Percentage of population living in fuel poverty in Corby LAP (2020)



Source: Local Insight ([Local Insight](#))

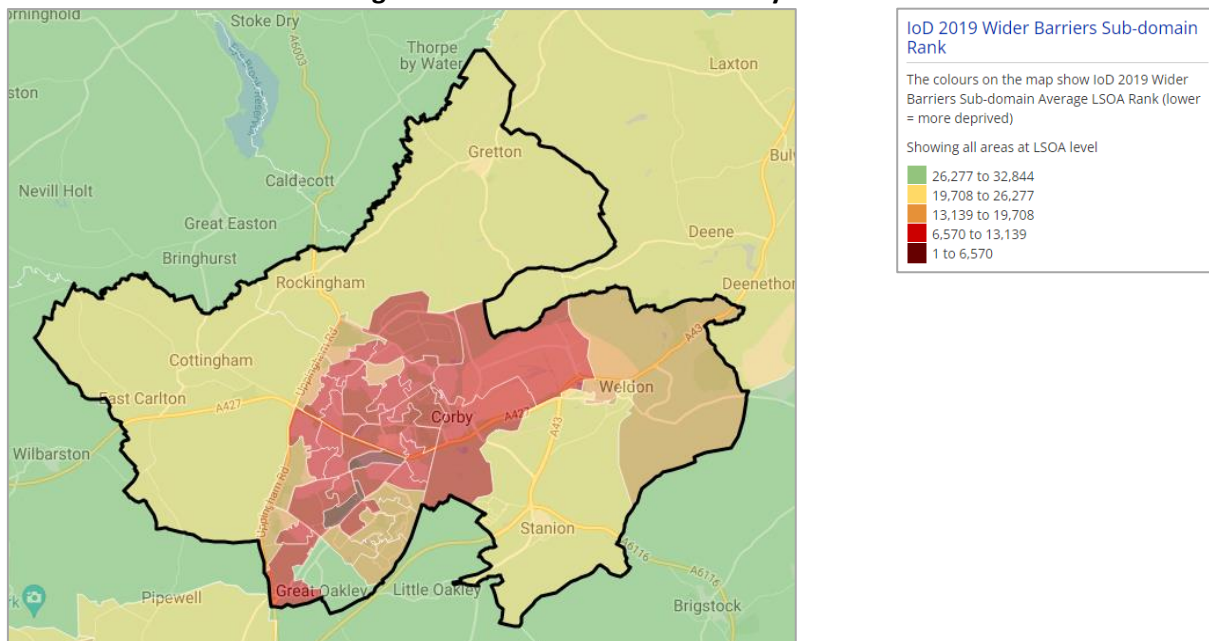
Social housing in North Northamptonshire accounts for 16.0% of the housing market with the private rented sector estimated to be 19.0% of the total stock (2019). North Northamptonshire Council owns approximately 8,200 homes located across the former local authority areas of Corby and Kettering but does not own any properties within the former local authority areas of East Northamptonshire or Wellingborough.

Demand for social housing outstrips supply and the Council's housing register called Keyways currently has over 4,000 households on the register awaiting a suitable property across North Northamptonshire. In November 2022, there were 1,158 households living in the former local authority area of Corby with an active Keyways application and therefore identified as having a housing need. During 2020/21, there were 326 new social housing lettings completed within the former local authority area of Corby with the largest percentage of these lettings (46.0%) being for general needs social rented properties provided by registered providers.

Average house prices are over seven times the average income of residents in North Northamptonshire (2021). In the first half of 2022, the average price of buying a property in Corby LAP was £232,356. For those on low incomes, especially those reliant on benefits, private renting can be expensive. Local Housing Allowance rates do not cover the cost of private rents with an average monthly shortfall of £180 across all property types in the former local authority area of Corby.

The map shows levels of deprivation in Corby LAP based on national quintiles of the Wider Barriers to Housing sub-domain of the IMD. The Wider Barriers sub-domain measures overcrowding, homelessness and affordability. Areas shaded in darker colours are more deprived on this sub-domain.

2019 Wider Barriers to Housing sub-domain of the IMD in Corby LAP



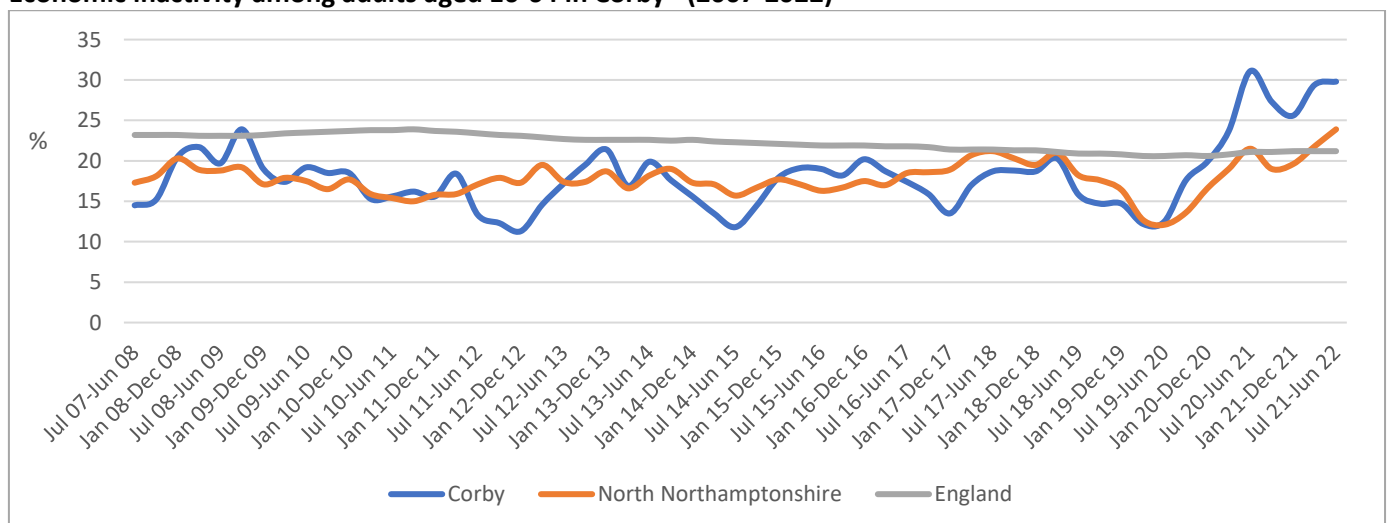
Source: Local Insight ([Local Insight](#))

Economy

Work is good for people’s physical and mental wellbeing, whilst not working is associated with poorer health outcomes. Work can also be therapeutic and reverse the adverse health effects of unemployment. This is true for healthy people of working age, including those with disabilities, common health problems, and those in receipt of welfare benefits.

The economic inactivity rate in the former local authority area of Corby – which looks at people not in paid work and not looking for a job – was consistently below the England average until the start of the COVID-19 pandemic at which point it increased. For the year ending June 2022, the inactivity rate was 29.8% in Corby compared with 21.2% in England. Nearly one-third of people economically inactive (31.6%) want a job which is higher than the England average of 18.4%.

Economic inactivity among adults aged 16-64 in Corby* (2007-2022)

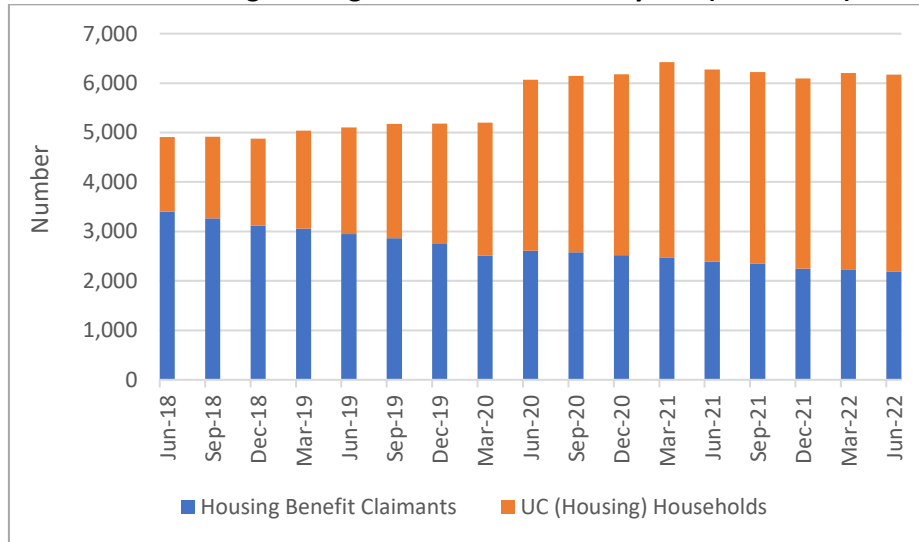


Source: Annual Population Survey ([NOMIS](#))

* Former local authority area of Corby

There were 6,170 households across Corby LAP claiming assistance with housing costs in June 2022. This is an increase of 19.1% since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (December 2019), which is below the North Northamptonshire average of 21.3% but above the England average of 15.1%. 61.3% of those claiming housing assistance in Corby LAP were living in the social rental sector, and 37.4% in the private rental sector (the respective figures for North Northamptonshire were 64.7% and 33.9%, and 61.9% and 36.9% for England).

Households claiming housing cost benefits* in Corby LAP (2018-2022)



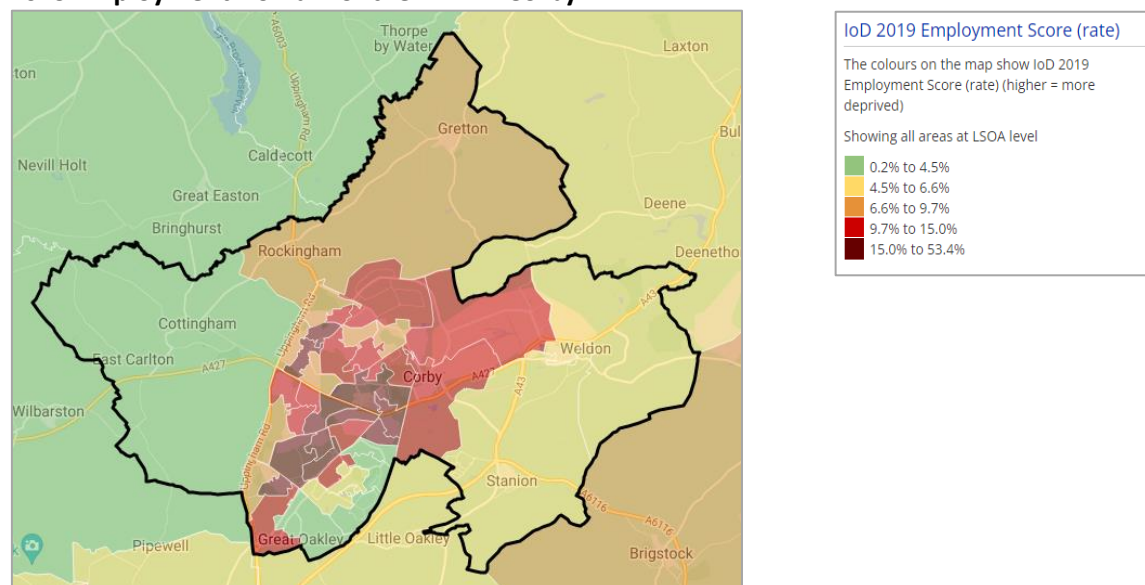
Source: Department for Work and Pensions ([DWP](#))

* Includes Housing Benefit households/claimants and Universal Credit (UC) housing element households (Housing Benefit is being replaced by Universal Credit)

Pension Credit is a benefit for people who are on a low income and have reached pension age and is designed to provide extra money for pensioners to bring their weekly income up to a minimum amount. In Corby LAP there were 1,222 people claiming Pension Credit in May 2022. The number of claimants is declining steadily (Source: [DWP](#)).

The map shows levels of deprivation in Corby LAP based on national quintiles of the Employment Domain of the IMD. The Employment Domain measures the proportion of the working age population who are involuntarily excluded from the labour market. Areas shaded in darker colours are more deprived on this Domain.

2019 Employment Domain of the IMD in Corby LAP



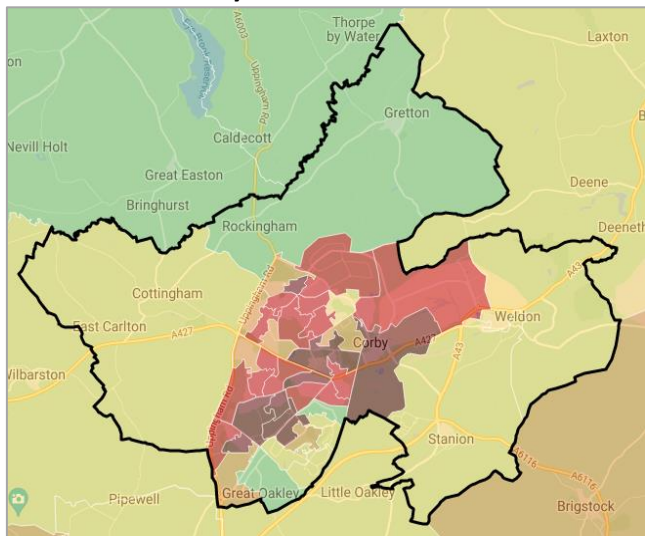
Source: Local Insight ([Local Insight](#))

Over one quarter (26.8%) of LSOAs in Corby LAP were classified as being among the top 20% most deprived areas in England on the Employment Domain; 12.2% were classified as being among the 20% least deprived areas in England.

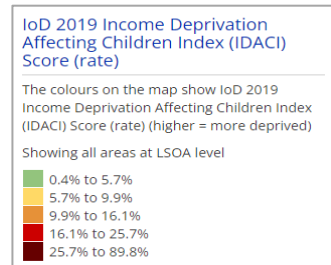
Two supplementary Indices of the IMD explore income deprivation in more detail: the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP). The IDACI measures the proportion of children aged under 16 living in income deprived families, whilst the IDAOP measures the proportion of people aged 60 and over who experience income deprivation.

The two maps show levels of deprivation in Corby LAP based on national quintiles of the IDACI and IDAOP. Areas shaded in darker colours are more deprived.

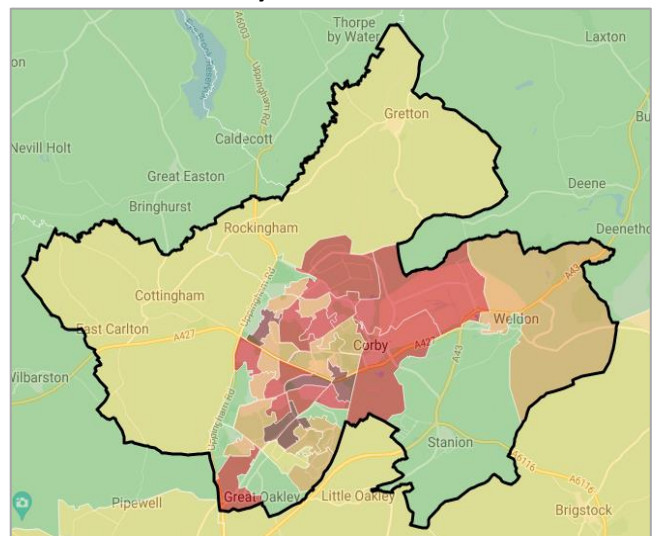
2019 IDACI in Corby LAP



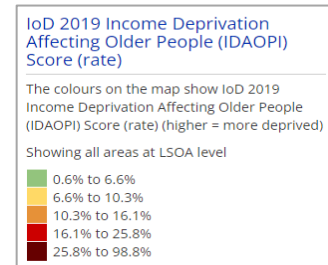
Source: Local Insight ([Local Insight](#))



2019 IDAOP in Corby LAP

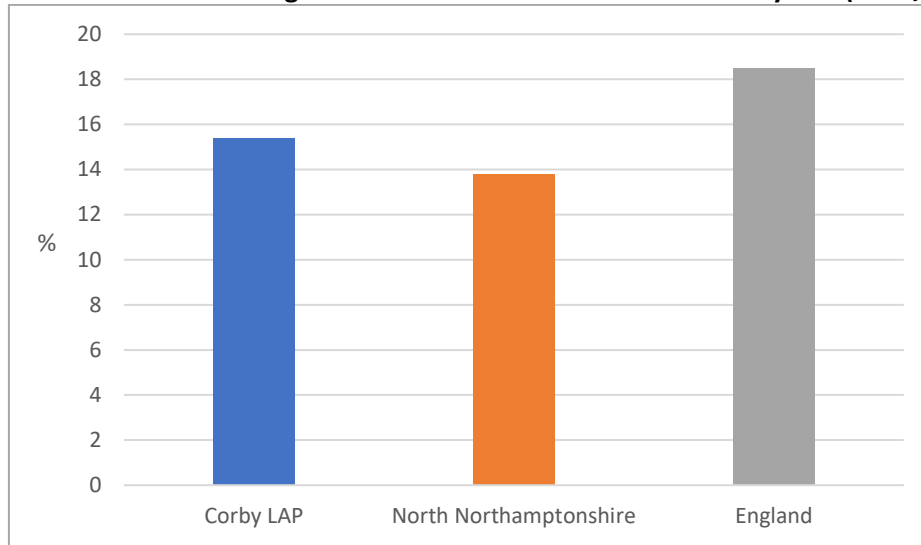


Source: Local Insight ([Local Insight](#))



In 2020/21, 15.4% of children under 16 in Corby LAP were living in relative low income families. This is above the North Northamptonshire average of 13.8% but below the England average of 18.5%.

Children under 16 living in relative low income families in Corby LAP (2020/21)



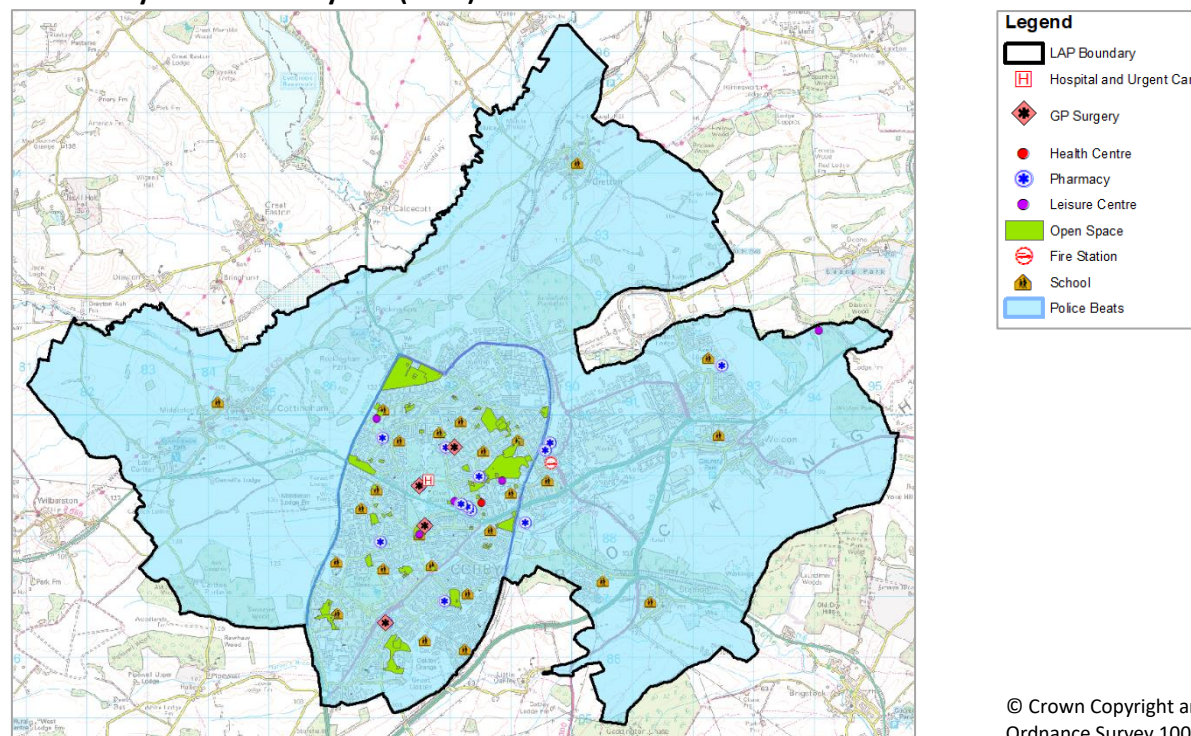
Source: Department for Work and Pensions ([DWP](#)); Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates ([Office for National Statistics](#))

Environment and Crime

The environments in which people live and work impact their physical and mental wellbeing in both positive and negative ways. Our environments can facilitate or discourage how we interact with other people, influence people’s behaviour and motivation to act, as well as influencing our moods.

A list of key community assets in Corby LAP are shown in the map below.

Community assets in Corby LAP (2022)

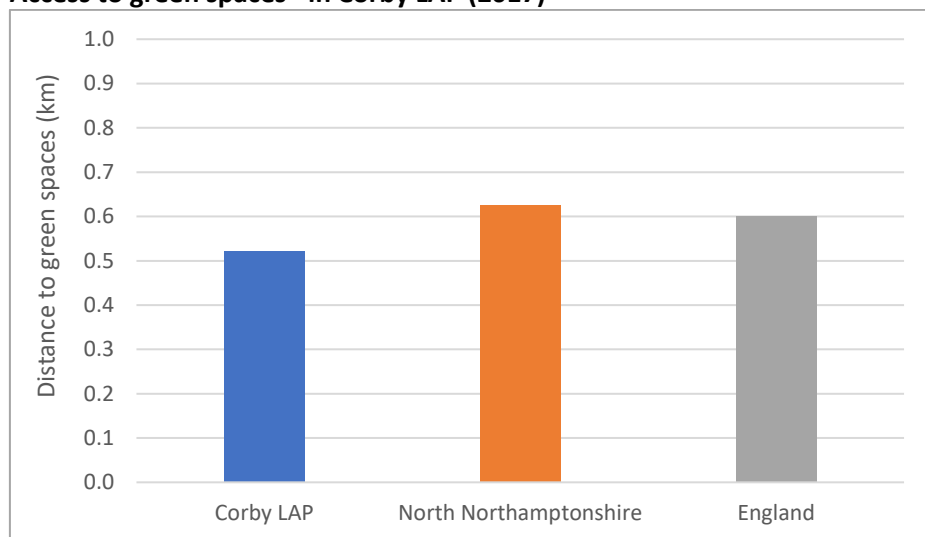


Source: North Northamptonshire Council

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Ordnance Survey 100063687

The distance (in kilometres) people had to travel to their nearest green space to undertake some physical activity was less in Corby LAP compared with both North Northamptonshire and England averages.

Access to green spaces* in Corby LAP (2017)



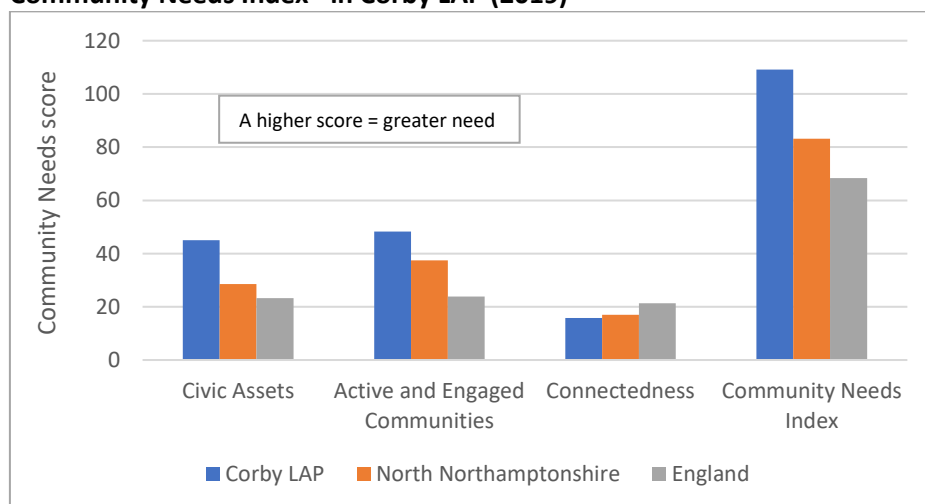
Source: Local Insight ([Local Insight](#))

* This indicator is based on the distance (km) people have to travel to their nearest green space access point conducive to physical activity, and includes the following categories: public park or garden, play space, playing field, tennis court

Data from the Local Insight Tool shows that, in regard to air quality, Corby LAP had a better health-related environment compared with the England average (Source: [Local Insight](#)).

The Community Needs Index was developed to help identify areas experiencing poor community and civic infrastructure, relative isolation and low levels of participation in community life. The Index was created by combining 19 indicators, split across three Domains: Civic Assets, Active and Engaged Communities, Connectedness. On the Civic Assets and Active and Engaged Communities Domains, along with the overall Community Needs Index, there were higher levels of community need reported in Corby LAP compared with North Northamptonshire and England.

Community Needs Index* in Corby LAP (2019)

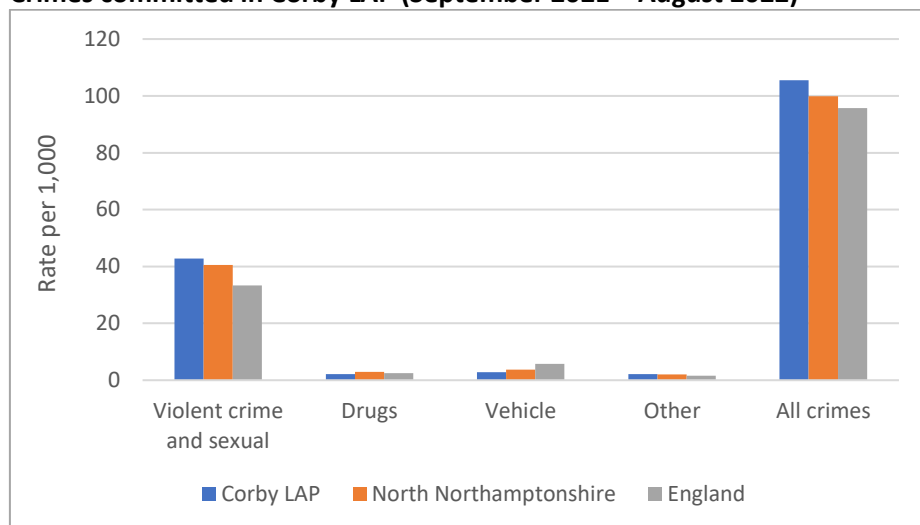


Source: Local Insight ([Local Insight](#))

* Civic Assets measure the presence of key community, civic, educational and cultural assets in close proximity to an area
 Active and Engaged Communities measure the levels of third sector civic and community activity and barriers to participation and engagement
 Connectedness measures the connectivity to key services, digital infrastructure, isolation and strength of the local jobs market

The rate of violent crime and sexual offences (September 2021 to August 2022) was higher in Corby LAP compared with England – 42.8 per 1,000 versus 33.3. The rate for all crimes was also higher in Corby LAP (105.5) compared with England (95.7).

Crimes committed in Corby LAP (September 2021 – August 2022)



Source: Local Insight ([Local Insight](#))