Locality Profiles

Health and Wellbeing

Children's Services

Wellingborough
INTRODUCTION

This locality profile expands on the findings of the main document and aims to build a localised picture of those clusters of indicators which require focus from the Council and partner agencies. Wherever possible, data has been extracted at locality level and comparison with the rest of the county, the region and England has been carried out.

MAIN FINDINGS

The areas in which Wellingborough performs very similarly to the national average are detailed below. The district has no indicators in which it performs worse than the national average:

- Life expectancy at birth for females
- Children living in poverty (second highest in the county)
- Pupil absence
- Low birth weight for term babies
- Under 18 conceptions
- Excess weight in Reception and Year 6 pupils
WELLINGBOROUGH OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY

Wellingborough is the second least populated locality of Northamptonshire, with around 76,600 residents. Due to its limited geographical area it is also the second most densely populated, with around 464 persons per km².

It is one of the more diverse localities. Some 13% of the community are from Non-White groups, including 3% of Mixed Ethnic Origin, 3.5% Asian, and 6% Black. There is also the greatest disparity between Male and Female populations within the District, although still marginal at 48.8 to 51.2.

Wellingborough shows signs of greater extents of deprivation. It has the second highest proportion of deprived households in the county, unemployment is marginally below but comparable with the highest levels found in Corby and Northampton, and full time weekly wages are, at £448.80, the lowest in Northamptonshire.¹
Further in depth information on the demographic make up of Northamptonshire and each district can be found in the 2014 JSNA Demography Profile on Northamptonshire Analysis.
CHILD POPULATION

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Estimated 0-18 Population (May 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Estimated 0-18 Population (May 2013)</th>
<th>Percent of Total Northamptonshire child population</th>
<th>Total District population (ONS 2013 mid year estimates)</th>
<th>Percentage of Total district population that are children 0-18</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corby</td>
<td>15998</td>
<td>9.54%</td>
<td>64,212</td>
<td>24.91%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daventry</td>
<td>17630</td>
<td>10.51%</td>
<td>78,556</td>
<td>22.44%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>20718</td>
<td>12.35%</td>
<td>87,969</td>
<td>23.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kettering</td>
<td>22686</td>
<td>13.52%</td>
<td>95,748</td>
<td>23.69%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northampton</td>
<td>52411</td>
<td>31.24%</td>
<td>216,739</td>
<td>24.18%</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Northamptonshire</td>
<td>20042</td>
<td>11.95%</td>
<td>87,465</td>
<td>22.91%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wellingborough</td>
<td>18260</td>
<td>10.89%</td>
<td>87,465</td>
<td>20.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northamptonshire</td>
<td>167745</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>706,647</td>
<td>23.74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note that for the following document comparisons will be based on the percentage of child population from the total of children in Northamptonshire.¹
Wellingborough is one of the slower growing areas of the county, however the population there is still expected to increase by over 13% in the next 25 years.
Life expectancy at birth in Wellingborough is higher than county, region and national averages, at 80 for males, and 83.7 for females. The differences in average expectancy as of 2012-2012 are more marked in the case of women. Averages are second highest in the county in the case of men (after South Northamptonshire and on a par with East Northamptonshire), and also second highest in the case of women (after South Northamptonshire).

The trend for 2000-12 shows that the male life expectancy at birth in Wellingborough has been gradually increased over time. It reaches 80.0 years in 2010-12 comparing to 75.6 in 2000-02. A similar trend is also shown in the female life expectancy trend in Wellingborough, increasing from 81.0 in 2000-02 to 83.7 in 2010-12. In the period of 2003-05, 2006-08 and 2008-2010, Wellingborough has a significant higher female life expectancy at birth than the England average. iv
### 0.1ii - Life Expectancy at birth (Male)

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Source: Figures calculated by Office for National Statistics using ONS mortality data and mid-year population estimates.

### 0.1ii - Life Expectancy at birth (Female)

<table>
<thead>
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<td>2011 - 13</td>
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<td>82.5</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>83.1</td>
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</table>

Source: Figures calculated by Office for National Statistics using ONS mortality data and mid-year population estimates.
In Wellingborough there is only one ward that has a higher prevalence of excess weight for Reception children than the England average, this is Swanspool. In this ward there are 6 schools:

- Croyland Primary School
- Our Lady's Catholic Infant School, Wellingborough
- Our Lady's Catholic Junior School, Wellingborough
- Park Junior School, Wellingborough
- St Barnabas Church Of England School
- The Avenue Infant School

There are no wards with a higher than the England prevalence average for Year 6 children in Wellingborough, although Croyland is above the Northamptonshire average.
ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to services is generally good in Wellingborough, but some rural and outlying areas have a correspondingly lower provision of services as expected.\(^\text{v}\)
A HEALTHY START IN LIFE

BIRTH RATES

The number of live births in Wellingborough (994 per year) is the fourth lowest in the county. This means that there is overall a lower number of children in this district who will access services such as Children’s Centres and a lower need for early years provision and school provision than in other areas of the county.\(^{vi}\)

However, the General Fertility Rate (GFR), which shows the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 (calculated using mid-2012 population estimates) is above the England, East Midlands and county averages. In Wellingborough the GFR is 70.3 per 1,000 women, the 2\(^{nd}\) highest rate in the county. This means that while there are a lower number of births overall, women living in Wellingborough have a higher than average number of babies and potentially more people have children than in other areas.\(^{vii}\)
In 2012 the rate of low weight births in Wellingborough was 2.6%, this was above the Northamptonshire average but below the England average of 2.8%, though not considered significantly different from it. The rate of low birth weight in Wellingborough has decreased overall but remained similar to that of England since 2005.
INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Wellingborough is 4.5 deaths per 1,000 live births. This is the second highest rate in Northamptonshire with only Northampton higher with 5.5 deaths per 1,000 live births. Wellingborough is also above the East Midlands and England rate of 4.1 deaths per 1,000 live births. The trend for Infant Mortality shows that there has been a decrease in the rate of Infant Mortality since 2001/03 while remaining similar to the England average. ix

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)
SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY

During 2013/14, 15% of mothers in Wellingborough were smokers at the time of delivery. This is slightly below the East Midlands average of 15.1%, but falls in line with all other districts within Northamptonshire. These statistics compare poorly to the England average of just 12.7% and has been significantly worse than England for the three years of measurement since 2011/12.

Further detailed analysis on smoking habits of people in Northamptonshire can be found in the 2013 JSNA Smoking Detailed Report by PHAST on Northamptonshire Analysis.
Wellingborough shows very similar trends to England and East Midlands averages, at 0.93 mean numbers of decayed, filled or missing teeth per child, compared to 0.94 and 0.92 respectively. The locality is the third worst performing area in the county, after Corby and Northampton.\(^{11}\)
CHILDHOOD OBESITY

Childhood obesity has increased across the country as a whole. A snapshot of Reception and Year 6 children for 2012/13 shows a difference in those classified as ‘obese’ of 9.6% nationally, 8.5% in Northamptonshire and 9.6% in Wellingborough.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Overweight %</th>
<th></th>
<th>Overweight %</th>
<th></th>
<th>Overweight %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% Reception</td>
<td>% Year 6</td>
<td>% Reception</td>
<td>% Year 6</td>
<td>% Reception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corby</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
<td>37.7%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daventry</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Northamptonshire</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kettering</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northampton</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Northamptonshire</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
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<td>14.8%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>35.6%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td></td>
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<td>32.7%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>9.0%</td>
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<td>22.2%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wellingborough shows an overall increase in the percentage of children classified as ‘overweight’ from 2006/07 through to 2012/13 for both 4-5 year olds (Reception) and 10-11 year olds (Year 6). For year 6, Wellingborough started with a lower percentage of children classified as ‘overweight’ (29% 06/07), which has surpassed both the national and East Midlands’ averages (35.6% 12/13). xii

Wider information on obesity in Northamptonshire for both adults and children and the implications of this can be found in the 2013 JSNA Obesity Detailed Report by PHAST on Northamptonshire Analysis.
Children’s JSNA 2015 Update Published January 2015, next update January 2016
In Wellingborough there is only one ward that has a higher prevalence of excess weight for Reception children than the England average, this is Swanspool. In this ward there are 6 schools:

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There are no wards with a higher than the England prevalence average for Year 6 children in Wellingborough, although Croyland is above the Northamptonshire average.
ECONOMIC WELLBEING

DEPRIVATION

Wellingborough shows signs of greater extents of deprivation. It has the second highest proportion of deprived households in the county, unemployment is marginally below but comparable with the highest levels found in Corby and Northampton, and full time weekly wages are at £448.80 the lowest in Northamptonshire. xiii

FREE SCHOOL MEALS

Across Northamptonshire, 14% of pupils are eligible for free school meals. 17% of pupils in Wellingborough are eligible, equivalent to 2,080 pupils. Proportionately this is the joint highest across the county along with Northampton and Corby. South Northamptonshire has the lowest percentage of pupils eligible for FSMs, at 6%. xiv

FSM eligibility has in the past been used as an indicator of poverty. With the introduction of FSM for all KS1 pupils this will no longer be a useful measure for this age range.

UNEMPLOYMENT

In 2014, there where 1,340 JSA claimants in Wellingborough, which accounts for 13.3% of the Northamptonshire total, indicating levels of unemployment slightly above Northamptonshire averages. However, in line with local trends, the number of people claiming JSA is declining. Between January 2012 and June 2014, the Wellingborough total fell from 2,144 claims, a reduction of 38%. xv
As of May 2013, 19% of children in Wellingborough live within a household which claims Out of Work Benefit. This is not far behind Corby (20%) which has the highest rate in the county. South Northamptonshire, with just 5%, has the lowest rate of out of work households in Northamptonshire.

Children in Poverty is a measure of those live in low income families when income is less than 60% of the medium household income before housing costs. In Wellingborough 19.8% of children aged 0-19 years live in poverty in 2011. The highest rate in the county is in Corby (20.1%) and South Northamptonshire (6.6%) is the lowest. The rate in Wellingborough is below the England rate of 20.1% for 0-19 year olds children in poverty.
The trend for the proportion of children under 20 in poverty shows that Wellingborough has a significantly lower proportion of children in poverty in 2011. However, the proportion had increased since 2010. In 2011, there was no significant difference between the rate in Wellingborough (19.8%) and the England average (20.1%).

EMPLOYMENT TYPE

Employment within Northamptonshire is spread across a number of industries. The most significant employer is Public Administration (PA) providing 25% of jobs, followed by Wholesale and Retail (W&R) employing 19% of working residents. Financial and Business Services (FBS) employs 15% of workers and Manufacturing 13%. Against regional and national figures, the county is less dependent on the PA but has an increased concentration of jobs in W&R and Manufacturing.

Variations in the County are significant. Manufacturing, W&R, and Transport & Storage each provide a greater share of employment in Wellingborough. Against this a lower proportion of jobs can be found in the FBS and PA sectors.
DISTANCE TRAVELLED FOR WORK AND METHOD OF TRAVEL

Residents in Wellingborough aged 16 and over, travel an average of 10.1 miles to work. This is slightly lower than the Northamptonshire average (10.3 miles), but higher than both the England (9.3 miles) and East Midlands (9.6 miles) averages. xviii

In Wellingborough, 70.1% of people travel to work driving a car or van, which is the fourth highest rate in the county. A further 2.4% of people travel to work using bus, minibus or coach, which is below the Northamptonshire average (3.8%).

Wellingborough has the second highest rate of people in the county who travel to work using train (2.1%), which is above the Northamptonshire average but less than half of the England average (5.3%). Wellingborough has the second highest rate of people who travel as a passenger in either car, van or taxi (8.4%) – Corby has the highest (12.5%). At 9.8%, Wellingborough has the third highest rate of people who walk to work, which is just above the Northamptonshire average of 9.7%. xix
Between Sept 2013 and Aug 2014 there were 455 recorded incidents of crime in Wellingborough, representing 10.3% of all crime in Northamptonshire. In line with the Northamptonshire population levels, victim based crime was by far the most common type, representing 94% of all crime recorded in the borough. There were 32,057 households with at least one resident in Wellingborough, as of the 2011 Census, meaning the crime rate in the district is 0.014 crimes per household.

Violence without injury was the most frequent crime type, at 41% of all recorded crime. Violence involving injury represented 36.1% of all victim-based crime in the borough, followed by criminal damage, representing 12.2% of all victim-based crime.
A SAFE AND HEALTHY FAMILY ENVIRONMENT

TROUBLED FAMILIES

235 families in Wellingborough have been identified as a ‘Priority Family’. This equates to 12.1% of all the ‘Priority Families’ identified in Northamptonshire.

Of these families, 45.53% have been ‘turned around’, as per their outcomes plan. The Wellingborough figure exceeds the average rate of ‘turn-around’ for Northamptonshire, which stands at 42.19%.

Wellingborough has the second highest rate of ‘turn-around’ for all localities within Northamptonshire, behind Corby (46.50%).

DOMESTIC ABUSE

Between April 2013 and May 2014, the rate of recorded domestic crimes and incidents in Wellingborough was 3.83 per 1,000 households. This is the fourth highest of all Northamptonshire districts. Corby has the highest rate at 6.01 per 1,000 household and South Northamptonshire has the lowest rate with 1.69 per 1,000 households for recorded domestic crime and incident.
Between Sept 2013 and Aug 2014, of the registered incidents of domestic violence, there was concern for children in 130 incidences, or in 38.2% of cases. Across Northamptonshire, this level is slightly lower at 36.7%. Concern was registered for children in an additional 217 ‘domestic incidents’ in Wellingborough.\textsuperscript{xxii}
In Northamptonshire overall numbers of client contacts remains relatively stable. Packs collected shows more fluctuation, with a high spike around April 2013, there is no known reason for this increase.

Patterns of drug use in Wellingborough, as measured in both client contacts and needle pack distribution, fell far below Northamptonshire overall during 2013, only approaching Northamptonshire rates again in early 2014.

In 2013, there were 190 contacts in Wellingborough, and 234 needle packs distributed. This represents 1.5% of Northamptonshire's contacts and 0.8% of packs distributed. With Wellingborough's population being 10.7% that of Northamptonshire, this demonstrates much lower than average numbers accessing services.
ALCOHOL RELATED HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS (ALL AGES)

This table shows that Wellingborough has slightly lower number of hospital stays for alcohol related harm than England and regional average in 2012/13 (637 per 100,000, 646 per 100,000 vs. 621 per 100,000). The trend for alcohol related admission to hospital shows that in between 2008-13, Wellingborough did not have much change in alcohol related hospital admissions, and the rate was similar to the national average. xxiv

For further in depth details on adult alcohol and drug use in Northamptonshire, addiction treatment in the county and numbers of adults in treatment with children, please refer to the 2013 JSNA Alcohol Detailed Report by PHAST and the JSNA Substance Misuse report (expected publication in early 2015).
A POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH SCHOOL AND EDUCATION

SCHOOL PROVISION

There are 9 nursery schools in Northamptonshire. Of these, 2 nursery schools are in Wellingborough. These schools have 267 students. Nursery schools in Northamptonshire have an average of 114 students. Wellingborough has a higher average, with an average of 134 students per nursery school.

There are 256 primary schools in Northamptonshire. Of these, 32 primary schools are in Wellingborough. These schools have a total of 7,099 students. Primary schools in Northamptonshire have an average of 235 students. Wellingborough has a fairly similar average, with an average of 222 students per primary school.

There are 36 secondary schools in Northamptonshire. Of these, 4 secondary schools are in Wellingborough. These schools have a total of 4,555 students. Secondary schools in Northamptonshire have an average of 1,078 students. Wellingborough has a fairly similar average, with an average of 1,139 students per secondary school.xxxv

POST 16 EDUCATION PROVISION

There are 47 schools providing post-16 education in Northamptonshire. This includes 34 secondary schools, 8 special schools, and 5 schools providing a mixture of primary and secondary education. Of the 47 schools providing post-16 education in Northamptonshire, 4 of these are in Wellingborough. All 4 schools in Wellingborough are secondary schools.

In Northamptonshire, the average number of students in post-16 education averages at 154 per school. This is higher when considering just secondary schools, where there is an average of 184 students in post-16 education. In comparison, schools providing post-16 education in Wellingborough (which are exclusively secondary) have an average of 167 students in post-16 education. This equates to 669 students.xxxvi
81.3% of schools in Wellingborough have been rated as Good or Outstanding. This is above the norm, with the average being 77.7% for Northamptonshire schools as a whole. The proportion of pupils in Good or Outstanding schools is also 81% in Wellingborough, which is the second highest figure for the County, behind only South Northamptonshire. The average figure for Northamptonshire as a whole is 70%, which means that Wellingborough is above this. The highest performing district in this area is South Northamptonshire, with 93.3% of schools being Good or Outstanding, and 95% of pupils attending those schools.

xxvii
The level of early years take up in Wellingborough is above that of Northamptonshire as a whole. In summer 2014, there was an 87% take up rate for 3 year olds in Wellingborough, compared to an 85% rate across Northamptonshire. For 4 year olds, this rose to 93% for Wellingborough, which was slightly above Northamptonshire as a whole at 92%.

Levels of maintained take up were 20% for age 3, which was in line with the Northamptonshire average of 20%. It rose to 52% for age 4, which was the fourth highest district, and slightly behind the Northamptonshire average of 55%. The closest district statistically was Kettering, where maintained take up was 17% for age 3 and 55% for age 4. xviii
Levels of attainment at KS2 have improved by over 3% between 2013 and 2014 in both Wellingborough and Northamptonshire as a whole. Wellingborough Primary schools sector remains below local averages, statistical neighbours and national average in KS2 Reading, Writing and Maths. In 2014, 73.6% of Wellingborough's students attained level 4+, compared with 75.3% locally and 78.4% nationally.xxix

In 2014, 43.3% of children in Wellingborough schools attained the equivalent of 5 A*-Cs including English and Maths GCSE. This is the lowest level in the county, below national and county averages.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% LOP Eng</th>
<th>% LOP Maths</th>
<th>% 5+ A^*-C inc EM</th>
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### 2013 Results by district

- **5 A*-C**
- **5 A*-C including English and Maths GCSE**
- **5 A*-C (Stat. Neigh. Avg.)**
- **5 A*-C including English and Maths GCSE (Stat. Neighbour Avg.)**

### 5 A*-C including English and Maths

- **Wellingborough**
- **Northamptonshire**
- **England All Schools (DfE PT)**
Wellingborough has the joint lowest average in terms of accomplishment at foundation stage, measured at the end of Reception year. In 2014, 53% of Wellingborough’s students reached a good level of development, compared to an average of 57% locally and 60% nationally.

Wellingborough’s Statemented population forms 30% of Northamptonshire’s total Statemented population. This falls broadly in line with the percentage of Northamptonshire children in Wellingborough schools (32%). SEN trends by reason also follow the general trend across Northamptonshire, with Behavioural, Social Educational Difficulties (24%), Mild Learning Disabilities (MLD)(15%) and Speech Language and Communication Needs (SLCN)(19%) being the most common reason for additional need. The proportion of statements due to Autistic Spectrum Disorders (ASD) is higher in Wellingborough than average, with this accounting for % of 14.2% reasons across Northamptonshire, but only 12.8% in the county.
For those children without a statement, information is recorded when schools give extra support and this is known as School Action. When even more help is needed, and external support will be sought, this is School Action Plus. 14.0% of students in primary schools and 12.2% of pupils in secondary schools (2nd highest rate) in Wellingborough are defined as either School Action or School Action Plus. The average for Northamptonshire is 11% and 11.2% respectively. Whilst Wellingborough has the highest rate (out of all 7 districts) of “A” and “P” within primary schools, these needs represent the 2nd highest in secondary schools in the county.

SCHOOL EXCLUSIONS

During 2013-2014, there were 1386 pupils excluded on a fixed term basis and 52 permanent exclusions in Northamptonshire. So far in the year to date 2014 – 2015 there have been 1,454 pupils excluded on a fixed term basis and 61 permanent exclusions.

During 2013-2014 academic year, there were 405 fixed term exclusions (representing 251 pupils) and 12 permanent exclusions in Wellingborough. The rate of fixed term exclusions in Wellingborough was 2.1%, 0.1% below the Northamptonshire average. March and November are the peaks months for fixed (around 13% each), and November (4 =33%) for permanent exclusions.
Verbal Assault (24%), closely followed by Physical Assault were the most common reasons for exclusions, accounting for over 44% of incidents. 31% were in Primary schools.

Across Northamptonshire as a whole, the majority of exclusions occurred in Year 10. This is in line with trends across England years. Year 8 had the 2nd amount, which bucks the local trend where Year 9 has the 2nd most number of exclusions. xxiii

**Number of permanent exclusions by district**

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<th>District</th>
<th>Apr-14</th>
<th>May-14</th>
<th>Jun-14</th>
<th>Jul-14</th>
<th>Aug-14</th>
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Number of fixed exclusions by district

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Exclusions by District

- Corby
- Daventry
- East Northants
- Kettering
- Northampton
- South Northants
- Wellingborough
- Special

Wellingborough fixed term by reason
(Excludes reasons given which account for less than 5 exclusions)

- Bullying
- Drugs & Alcohol
- Disc. Behaviour
- Damage
- Other
- P. assault - Adult
- P. assault - Pupil
- V. assault - Adult
- V. assault - Pupil

Northamptonshire Fixed Term Exclusions by school Year (2013-14)

- Reception
- Year 1
- Year 2
- Year 3
- Year 4
- Year 5
- Year 6
- Year 7
- Year 8
- Year 9
- Year 10
- Year 11
- Year 12
- Year 13

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PROTECTION FROM RISKY BEHAVIOURS

NEET

The trend in Wellingborough between the financial years of 2012/13 to 2013/14 shows an increase in the percentage of NEET from 6.6% to 7.3% (a 6% rise). It is still the second highest rate amongst any district in Northamptonshire but only the fifth highest rate increase. 

This indicator will be affected by the introduction of mandatory education or training for all those aged 16. The annual measure is the weighted average of November/December/January rates.
In 2012 there were 33.72 conceptions per 1,000 of females aged 15-17 in Wellingborough; this continues the downward trend from the 2009. The rate in Wellingborough is not considered significantly different from that of England (27.75). In comparison to other districts in the county, it is lower than Corby (47.21) and Northampton (36.14); the lowest in the county overall is South Northamptonshire (12.13).

The trend for under 18 conceptions in Wellingborough in 1998-2012 shows that in general, the rate had been gradually decreasing over time. However, in 2000, for example, the rate increased dramatically from 54.1 per 1,000 to 60.5 per 1,000 and was significantly higher than the England average. After a gradual reduction between 2000 and 2008, the rate increased again and reached 54.6 per 1,000 in 2009, which was significantly higher than the national average. After this peak, the rate reduced gradually, and became 33.7 per 1,000 in 2012, which was similar to the national average.
HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS DUE TO SUBSTANCE MISUSE AND ALCOHOL IN UNDER 18S

Figures for 2010/11-2011/12 show that alcohol abuse, as measured by the amount of admissions to hospital due to alcohol for under 18s, in Wellingborough is below the average recorded across Northamptonshire regions and is below the average for England. There were 27.4 admissions per 100,000 in Wellingborough in 2010/11-2011/12; Northamptonshire’s average was 33.2 and the average for England was 44.9. The lowest rates for Northamptonshire came from Daventry, with 19.7 admissions per 100,000, Corby recorded the highest rates, with 53.3 admissions per 100,000.

Evidence suggests that young people who use recreational drugs are at greater risk of mental ill health including suicide, depression and disruptive behaviour disorders. Among 10-15 year olds an increased likelihood of drug use can be linked to a range of adverse experiences and behaviours including truancy, school exclusion, homelessness, time in care and serious or frequent offending. With hospital admissions due to substance misuse at 93.6 admissions per 100,000 population Northamptonshire is considered to be doing significantly worse than the England average of 75.2 per 100,000. The East Midlands overall average is considered to be significantly better than the England average with 69 admissions per 100,000.

For further in depth details on young people’s alcohol and drug use in Northamptonshire and addiction treatment in the county, please refer to the 2013 JSNA Alcohol Detailed Report by PHAST and the JSNA Substance Misuse report (publication expected in early 2015) on Northamptonshire Analysis.
YEOUTH OFFENDING

During 2013-14, a total of 89 outcomes for youth offenders were registered in Wellingborough, equating to one-eighth (12.5%) of all outcomes recorded across Northamptonshire. The proportion of pre-court and after court outcomes handed down to the borough’s children and young people was comparable, at 12.9% and 11.9% of the county’s total, respectively. The proportion of pre-court and after-court outcomes exceeded the proportion of the borough’s share of the county’s children and person’s population.

For Youth Offenders there are a range of possible outcomes. These outcomes are dependent on the offence committed and the person’s previous offending history. During 2013-14 the most frequent pre-court outcome used in Wellingborough was a ‘Youth Caution’ (42, or 85.7% of local outcomes) whilst the most frequent after-court outcome was an ‘YRO’ (15 or 37.5% of local outcomes).

In Wellingborough the number of youth offending outcomes received increased with age, peaking at 16 year olds who receiving nearly 30% of all handed down outcomes (26 out of 89). 65% of these outcomes were handed down to young people over 15 years of age. 70 young people received the 89 outcomes handed down. This equated to an average rate of 1.27 outcomes per offender, which is comparable with the Northamptonshire average of 1.30 outcomes per offender.
The rate of first time entrants to the youth justice system shows the rate of 10-17 year olds who have received their first reprimand, warning or conviction per 100,000 population. Young offenders are often at risk of more unmet health needs than their peers. Rates recorded for first time entrants to the youth justice system in Northamptonshire have been in overall decline since 2010. Both 2010 and 2011 (911 and 747 per 100,000 respectively) declined in line with that of England (902 per 100,000 population) and were considered statistically similar to the England rate. However, 2012 (622 per 100,000) saw a slowing down in the rate of Northamptonshire first time entrants in comparison to England (556 per 100,000) and resulted in Northamptonshire being significantly worse that the England rate. In 2013, Northamptonshire (469 per 100,000) rates again reduced and once again became similar to those of England (441 per 100,000).
THE RIGHT INTERVENTIONS AT THE RIGHT TIME

2013/14 Wellingborough

- 2205 Contacts
- 1681 Referrals
- 1011 Initial Assessments
- 518 Core Assessments
- 291 S47 Enquiries
- 154 (30%) Case Closures
- 738 (44%) NFA
- 507 Children in Need
- 80 CPP
- 137 New CPP
- 114 CPPs ending
- 100 LAC
- 53 New LAC
- 168 (58%) NFA
- 20 Leaving LAC
- 973 (44%) NFA
- 527 (52%) Case Closures

Notes:
1. Initial Contacts and Referrals are completions. 2. Initial Assessments and Core Assessments are authorisations.
3. Children in Need, CPP and LAC are snapshot at the end of the reporting period. 4. Figures based on home postcode of child.
In total, 191 CAFs were carried out during 2013-14 in Wellingborough, representing 13% of those undertaken across Northamptonshire. Over 55% of CAFs undertaken in the district concerned children aged 7 or under, and there is a general downward trend in the number of CAFs undertaken as the children’s age increases. 1.3% of children within Wellingborough have been the subject of a CAF, the third highest percentage across all districts. xxxviii

Across the county as a whole there has been a 39% decrease in the number of CAFs completed from quarter 1 to quarter 2 2014-15. Decreases have been observed in nearly every district in the county. In Wellingborough there were 15 fewer CAFs completed in quarter 2 than in quarter 1.
The map to the left shows a snapshot of the child in need population at March 2014, to highlight hotspot areas. To put these areas into more familiar terms, below are the wards and areas these hotspots are in, as well as the secondary schools in the area:

Hemmingwell and Queensway (Sir Christopher Hatton)
Child Protection Plans (CPP) are developed and applied to a child and their family or carers where they are considered at risk of abuse or neglect. In 2013-2014, 137 children in Wellingborough became subject to a CPP. This represents 13.4% of CPPs initiated across Northamptonshire. Estimates suggest that 10.4% of Northamptonshire’s children reside in Wellingborough, indicating a higher than average percentage of children becoming subject to CPPs in the district.
Based on population estimates, 0.92% of children in Wellingborough became subject to CPPs, slightly above the Northamptonshire average of 0.71%. The district with the lowest percentage of children becoming subject to CPPs is South Northamptonshire at 0.12%.

There are five categories for which children become subjects of CPPs, these are Emotional Abuse, Neglect, Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse or Multiple Abuse. In Wellingborough the top three reasons for CPP are:

1. Neglect
2. Multiple Abuse
3. Emotional Abuse.
In a snapshot of CPPs taken on 31st July, 116 children were subject to a CPP, representing 0.78% of the district population. Wellingborough accounts for 14.3% of CPPs in place on that date across Northamptonshire, higher than Wellingborough’s share of the total children population.

Across Northamptonshire there is a general trend for the number of CPPs put in place to decline as the child’s age increases, although this pattern is less so in Wellingborough. In Wellingborough, 99 of the 137 CPPs issued, or 72%, involved children aged 10 or below. Across Northamptonshire as a whole, 77% of children fell within this age bracket.
As at March 2014 a total of 777 CPPs were recorded as completed across Northamptonshire, with 80 of these registered in Wellingborough. The growth in the number of completed CPPs has been dramatic in the past 12 months, increasing by 64% for the county and 25% in Wellingborough.

The duration of completed CPPs within Northamptonshire has reduced during the past 12 months, with those lasting for more than 6 months falling by over 3% and completions in under 6 months increasing by this amount. In particular this has seen a concentration in completions occurring between 1 and 6 months representing 55% of CPPs. In contrast the position in Wellingborough has stayed relatively static, those lasting longer than 6 months moving marginally from 47% to 47.5%.

Comparatively the duration of CPPs in Wellingborough is high in the Under 1 month, 6 to 9 months, and 2 years + categories. CPP completions in Wellingborough represent 10% of those in Northamptonshire.
### Looked After Children 2013-14

#### Admissions into Care by District

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#### Discharges from Care by District

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Looked-After Children (LAC) refers to those under the age of 18 looked after by the State as a result of care orders or through voluntary agreement. In 2013-14, 53 children in Wellingborough entered the care of Children’s Social Services, representing 11.0% of all looked after children in Northamptonshire, and comparing favourably to the 10.89% of the total child population residing in Wellingborough.

Of all the children who reside in Wellingborough, 0.36% became looked after during 13/14. This is just over half that of Northampton, where 0.60% of children are looked after, and slightly higher than Corby at 0.34%. All other districts have a lower percentage of looked after children, with South Northamptonshire being the lowest at 0.09%.

Looked After Children are categorised under 8 reasons for why they are LAC. In Wellingborough the three most common reasons are:

1. Abuse and Neglect
2. Family Dysfunction
3. Parental Illness or Disability

Family Dysfunction and Abuse and Neglect are the top two categories in all districts of Northamptonshire.

In a snapshot taken on the 31st March 14, there were 100 children being looked after in Wellingborough. This represents 12.1% of Northamptonshire’s total population of looked after Children, indicating above average numbers in comparison to the population size.
As with Child Protection Plans, the age at which a child is most likely to enter care is 0-1, however, there is no direct correlation between age and care admissions. In both 2012-13 and 2013-14, 11 year olds were least likely to enter care, and between 11 and 16, this likelihood gradually increased. Wellingborough once again follows a similar trend, with peak admissions being at ages 0 and 13. During 2013-14, 56.6% of children taken into care were aged 10 or under. This compares to 50.5% across Northamptonshire as a whole.
accounting for almost 12% of clients.

77% of LACs and 84% of CPPs in Northamptonshire are White. Fairly similarly, 85% of LACs and 78% of CCPs in Wellingborough are White. This finding is to be expected, since the White population of Northamptonshire and Wellingborough are fairly similar – 91% and 87% respectively. In Wellingborough, 7% of LACs are black and 10% of CCPs are mixed. These figures are relatively high compared to Wellingborough’s population, where 4% are Black and 3% are Mixed Ethnicity. Nonetheless, these figures are relatively similar to the population of Northamptonshire, where 6% of LACs are Black and 9% of CCPs are Mixed Ethnicity.
LOCATION OF CHILDREN’S CENTRES IN WELLINGBOROUGH

Children’s Population, Office of National Statistics, Mid Year estimates 2013, gathered 2014


Life Expectancy at Birth 2010-12, Public Health Outcomes Framework, gathered 2014 [http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/Life%20expectancy#gid/1/pat/6/ati/101/page/4/par/E12000004/are/E07000150](http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/Life%20expectancy#gid/1/pat/6/ati/101/page/4/par/E12000004/are/E07000150)


Birth Weight, Public Health Outcome Framework, gathered 2014 [http://www.phoutcomes.info/search/Low%20Birth%20weight#gid/1/pat/6/ati/101/page/0/par/E12000004/are/E06000015](http://www.phoutcomes.info/search/Low%20Birth%20weight#gid/1/pat/6/ati/101/page/0/par/E12000004/are/E06000015)

Infant Mortality, Public Health Outcome Framework, gathered 2014 [http://www.phoutcomes.info/search/infant%20mortality#gid/1/pat/6/ati/101/page/0/par/E12000004/are/E06000015](http://www.phoutcomes.info/search/infant%20mortality#gid/1/pat/6/ati/101/page/0/par/E12000004/are/E06000015)

Smoking During Pregnancy, Public Health Outcomes Framework, gathered 2014 [http://www.phoutcomes.info/search/Low%20Birth%20weight#gid/1/pat/6/ati/102/page/0/par/E12000004/are/E06000015](http://www.phoutcomes.info/search/Low%20Birth%20weight#gid/1/pat/6/ati/102/page/0/par/E12000004/are/E06000015)


Deprivation, data gathered from Northamptonshire Police Force 2014

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55 | Children’s JSNA 2015 Update Published January 2015, next update January 2016
xiv Free School Meals, data gathered from Northamptonshire Police Force 2014

xv Unemployment, Northamptonshire Analysis, gathered 2014

http://www.northamptonshireanalysis.co.uk/metadata/view/indicatorinstance?pid=7390&id=33709&noreferrer=true


xx Crime Data, gathered from the Northamptonshire Police 2014

xii Priority Families, data gathered from NCC BIPI 2014

xii Domestic Violence and Abuse, data gathered from Northamptonshire Police Force 2014

xiii Needle Distribution data gathered from NCC BIPI 2014

xiv Hospital Stays for Alcohol Related Harm (All Ages), Public Health Outcome Framework, gathered 2014 http://www.phoutcomes.info/search/alcohol%20related

xxv School Provision, data gathered from NCC BIPI 2014

xxvi Post 16 Provision, data gathered from NCC BIPI 2014

xxvii Ofsted Ratings for schools, data gathered from NCC BIPI 2014

56 | Children’s JSNA 2015 Update Published January 2015, next update January 2016
Early Years Take Up, data gathered from NCC BIPI 2014

KS2 Attainment, data gathered from NCC BIPI 2014

Foundation Stage, data gathered from NCC BIPI 2014

SEN data gathered from NCC BIPI 2014

School Exclusions data gathered from NCC BIPI 2014

NEET data gathered from NCC BIPI 2014

Teenage Pregnancy, Public Health Outcome Framework, gathered 2014
http://www.phoutcomes.info/search/infant%20mortality#gid/1/pat/6/ati/101/page/0/par/E12000004/are/E06000015

Hospital Admissions Due to Substance Misuse, Public Health Outcomes Framework, gathered 2014
http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/drug#gid/1/pat/6/ati/102/page/3/par/E12000004/are/E10000021

Under 18s Alcohol Specific Hospital Admission, Public Health Outcomes Framework, gathered 2014
http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/Alcohol#gid/1/pat/6/ati/101/page/3/par/E12000004/are/E07000150

Youth Offenders Data gathered from NCC BIPI 2014

Common Assessment Framework data gathered from NCC BIPI 2014

Child Protection Plan data gathered from NCC BIPI 2014

Looked After Child’s data gathered from NCC BIPI 2014