

## **PART A: Questions with specific relevance to Agenda Items**

[Questions received from Members are italicised with the response below in standard font]

From: ANJONA ROY (Lab)

***Agenda Item 6: Now that the council has abandoned the "Next Generation Council" direction of travel. Why does the council still maintain Children First as a separate Private Limited Company? The maintenance of the company as a separate entity requiring directorships, accounts and other information to be kept up to date uses resources that the Council can ill afford. In addition, it undermines the confidence of some local parents and carers that were unhappy about the services that they use being under a private company as opposed to being clear Council owned and provided.***

The Council did establish a limited company but it has not carried out any trading activities. Therefore services are carried out by the Council and not by the company.

Costs associated with maintaining the company are minimal.

From MICK SCRIMSHAW (Lab) as Chair of O&S Committee

***Agenda Item 7: We would like to stress that O&S takes its role in scrutinising the budget proposals very seriously and hope an assurance can be given that we will receive the full co-operation of senior officers and individual cabinet members moving forward during that process.***

The Cabinet and senior officers recognise the value of effective scrutiny and full co-operation between all during the review of the budget is the natural expectation.

From: ANJONA ROY (Lab)

***Agenda item 8: How much has been spent on recruiting Social Workers in the year to date and how many Social Workers have joined as employees of the authority in the same period and how many have left in the same period?***

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| Recruitment Updates    | NQSW January - December 2018 | SW January - December 2018 | PM/ Senior Prac January - December 2018 | TM January-December 2018 | SM January-December 2018 | Total January-December 2018 |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Employment started     | 35                           | 48                         | 17                                      | 2                        | 3                        | 105                         |
| Provisional Start Date | 24                           | 6                          | 4                                       | 3                        | 0                        | 37                          |
| Leavers                | 1                            | 35                         | 6                                       | 1                        | 2                        | 45                          |
| Net Movement           | 58                           | 19                         | 15                                      | 4                        | 0                        | 96                          |

### Costings

Recruitment activity co-ordinated in house

Recruitment bonus for external candidates

SW, PMs 20 x £3k = £60k

TM 4x£4k = £16k

**Total = £76K**

Agency conversion

= £0k on the assumption that offers made June 17 and 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche payment would also have been paid Dec 17 so do not fall in 2018 calendar year.

Internationals – SW African cohort started Jan and March 2018

27 X £4500 Agency fee = £121,500

26 x £3199 cert of sponsorship costs = £83,174

27 Relocation total = £156,688.

**Total costs £361,362**

**Average cost £13,384**

From MICK SCRIMSHAW (Lab) as Chair of O&S Committee

*Agenda item 8 - We note more and more moves to capitalise spending from the revenue budget (page 27 CFN, page 29 NASSp.36 Stabilisation Plan), can you give the total of all new amounts of this spending since the original budget was set and confirm whether all of it is funded through capital borrowing and if so confirm whether this would be short-term borrowing at relatively low interest rates or whether it would be on a long-term PLWB loan and if so what the interest rate would be.*

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The items assumed to be capitalised are set out in the monthly monitoring reports.

The overall capital programme is currently being reviewed and is expected to be reported upon in February 2019.

The current treasury strategy is that any borrowings are likely to be short term because of the lower rates of interest available. The timing of raising loans is a treasury management decision based upon overall net cashflows of the Council.

**From MICK SCRIMSHAW (Lab) as Chair of O&S Committee**

***Agenda item 8 - Again, O&S recognise the short term financial imperative the council is has, but feels the need to highlight this kind of switching from revenue to capital borrowing is unsustainable in the long term. We would also like to ask if the auditors have been asked for their opinion and whether they have raised any potential problems?***

The assumption is that capitalisation is a necessary, but short term measure. We will discuss our proposals with the external auditor.

**From MICK SCRIMSHAW (Lab) as Chair of O&S Committee**

***Agenda item 8 - 5.8 seems to describe the common sense approach of using more in-house residential beds to the councils clients but begs the question if these beds were available why hasn't this been done before? We welcome this approach and O&S would like a brief explanation of this system and cost saving and why it was considered better to use spot purchased beds before.***

Olympus Care Services (OCS) was set up initially to cater for areas of the market where there was a shortfall in market supply compared to the demand and where the cost of the market provision was very high. At that time the only areas of Learning disability (LD) care where this was the case was complex day centre services and short breaks/respite care and Olympus has been providing them for 5 years. The remainder of our supported living care has been provided by the wider market and generally the people that we were placing into this had a low to moderate level of need. These services operated under a framework with clear rates.

Over the last 2 years more people with complex needs have been identified as being able to benefit from supported living but with higher levels of on-site support and Olympus has worked with some providers to implement new schemes to accommodate this where NCC has nomination rights, like Di Vinci Court. But with this rise in complexity of care has come a higher cost and market providers over the last 18 months have started increasing charges for the care elements of their service and demanding increased funding on a case by case basis which has been driving up our costs. In many cases the council hasn't had viable alternatives where providers threaten to terminate arrangements if their fees aren't increased. We expect to address this more widely through our new LD framework but we also got an independent assessment of OCS services which confirmed that we should expand into more complex areas of the market to get the best value from our in house services.

However one of our growing areas of cost and demand is complex young adults, especially those transitioning from children with very challenging behaviour. Children's have struggled to source

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places for these young adults and when they transfer to Adults and the costs of residential care can be as high as £6,000 a week and doesn't offer the best outcomes for them. This cohort lends itself to smaller supported environments and as we already have the facilities in our short stay homes it makes sense to convert the buildings to support these in house. The saving is made simply by the fact that our in house running costs will mean we can provide this service at a lower cost than the market and that care costs can be supplemented in some case by housing benefit by changing the site use to supported living.

**From MICK SCRIMSHAW (Lab) as Chair of O&S Committee**

***Agenda item 8 - 5.11 refers to a need to increase provision for aged debt which O&S finds disappointing given the focus on this issue that has apparently been in force for the last couple of years and that the council have been told again and again there would be improvements in this area. Are we correct in thinking the provision for aged debt will be raised even more in the 2019/20 budget? We would welcome a short one-page written briefing on this subject for the committee at some time in the near future please.***

There is currently a review of the management of debt which will be reported in due course.

**From MICK SCRIMSHAW (Lab) as Chair of O&S Committee**

***Agenda item 8 - Page 30 shows that £4.4m contingency has been released to help pay for adult social care. This appears to have altered from £4.8m last month. Can we be given an explanation as to where this contingency amount came from as it sounds as though it has come from reserves and we didn't think there were any and where the difference of £400,000 has gone to?***

The contingency was held within the Adult Social Care base budget, not reserves. The figure of £4.4m has been consistent within periods 6 and 7, prior to this, Period 5 included a sum of £4.8m but this was revised as a result of updated forecasts on staffing costs.

**From MICK SCRIMSHAW (Lab) as Chair of O&S Committee**

***Agenda item 8 - Page 32 pressure in corporate costs – was the £240k referred to as a pressure in this list the same as the cost of communications mentioned last month. We assume it was in which case ok, but if not what is it please? Again we make the plea for consistency in language or perhaps a more detailed explanation so we can understand a particular line, from one month to the next.***

The £240k referred to is the cost of Finance resource to support the work of the commissioners. It is assumed that the reference to communications in fact refers to commissioners.

**From MICK SCRIMSHAW (Lab) as Chair of O&S Committee**

***Agenda item 8 - 9.4 As has been mentioned earlier we are concerned about how the council's aged debt is managed and would ask for details of exactly what 'instructing external agencies' might mean and while we understand the need to collect money owed we do have concerns about some of the more robust practices of some debt collection***

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***agencies or debt factoring companies. We also wish to have a better understanding about how this particular issue may add additional pressures to the draft 2019/20 budget.***

The Council already uses external agencies to collect debt where it has exhausted all other internal actions. All agencies who collect debt work under national guidance and protocols which also form part of the contracts for any external collection agencies employed by the Council. The reference in the report reflects the fact that we are currently reviewing these external agencies and their effectiveness and we are considering whether we should engage more specialist legal support with a wider experience in collecting debt rather than relying solely on existing general legal support.

**From MICK SCRIMSHAW (Lab) as Chair of O&S Committee**

***Agenda item 8 - 9.6 We are concerned about the stated risk of supplier payment processes regarding ERP Gold and would like an explanation to the detail behind this sentence and an assurance that this review will highlight any problems to cabinet and ourselves.***

An internal review of this process is currently being undertaken, the outcome of which is yet to be determined. Any issues identified will be factored into the position in future finance monitoring reports upon the conclusion of the review.

**From MICK SCRIMSHAW (Lab) as Chair of O&S Committee**

***Agenda 9 Capital: Page 45/46 £70m capital receipts – Can you confirm that there are no receipts at all for any work in the council's capital programme and how much capital borrowing will have therefore been undertaken during 2018/19 and roughly how much extra revenue cost through MRP this has meant this year in total and on top of the original budget if any?***

As mentioned earlier, a review of the capital programme and financing is being undertaken and will be reported in February. MRP is not charged until the year after the capital expenditure has been incurred so no additional costs will fall on the 2018/19 revenue budget.

**From: ANJONA ROY (Lab)**

***Agenda item 10: What are the factors that have resulted in the average number of days between entering care and being places for adoption increasing to 613.8 days?***

It is not clear where the figures the Councillor cites have been drawn from. Our latest information shows the days from entering care to adoption in October is 474, compared to 462 from the year before. The figure nationally is 558 and for our Statistical Neighbours (similar authorities) the figure is 621.

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From: ANJONA ROY (Lab)

***What are the factors that have resulted in the percentage of children in care who were placed for adoption within 12 months of an agency decision that they should be reducing to 82.1%***

Percentage of Children in Care who were placed for adoption within 12 months of an agency decision has increased now to 85.3 % (last year: 86.2%) following our recent campaigns increase adoptions. This has been a challenging area with the introduction of a national agency approach but our more local approach means we are performing above the National average is 74% and for Statistical Neighbours, 72.5%.

From: ANJONA ROY (Lab)

***Agenda item 12: What specialist expertise was solicited to ensure that consultation meetings for the sensory impairment services had the appropriate reasonable adjustments to ensure that they were accessible. How were requests for reasonable adjustments solicited? How were requests for reasonable adjustments responded to?***

The Council planned the consultation event(s) with Deaf Connect, the service provider in this case. As part of the initial discussion around event requirements the Council was advised that British Sign Language provision would be needed and two BSL signers were provided.

## Part B: General questions to Cabinet

[Questions received from Members are italicised with the response below in standard font]

### 1. Service/Cabinet Area - Corporate Services

From: DANIELLE STONE (Lab)

*Q. Please can I know the cost of:*

- ***The three commissioners plus their staff and on costs, including pension?***  
The cost of commissioners is shown in the most recent monthly revenue report (page 32 of report pack for Cabinet meeting 11th December 2018) at £264k. Note that the cost of the Children's Commissioner is being met by the Department for Education.
- ***The cost of the Independent chair for the Improvement Board?***
- LGA (not NCC) are covering the costs days a month at a rate of £750 per day plus actual expenses for the Improvement Board.
- ***The cost of the board?***  
To follow.
- ***The cost of CIPFA and the CFS.***  
The cost of CIPFA support is £280k, which is the net cost after a contribution of £50k from the LGA. Unsure what is meant by CFS.
- ***The cost of the Transformation officer and board.***  
The cost of the Director post is £135k including on-costs. There is no additional cost of the transformation board as this is comprised of existing staff.

From MICK SCRIMSHAW (Lab) as Chair of O&S Committee

*Q. Given the imperative of balancing the in-year budget and the flexible nature of demand-led services, we wondered if it were possible for the cabinet papers in the future to include an graph and table showing the current monthly expected overspend position compared with the previous months through-out the financial year.*

The Monthly Finance Report (MFR) includes a table showing the current year end outturn forecast compared with the forecast as at the previous month, and the movement between the two. The comment about a graph is noted and will be considered for future MFR reports.

### 2. Service/Cabinet Area - Children First Northamptonshire

From: DANIELLE STONE (Lab)

*Q. Please can we have sight of the SLA for supported housing for UASC, the expected outcomes for this service and the actual outcomes?*

This is a transformation proposal and work is taking place to develop the Business Case. Supported accommodation is currently available for young people leaving care through the Independent Supported Accommodation Framework.

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### **Q. How are the outcomes measured? How much is this service costing pa? And per head?**

In relation to the proposal for supported housing for UASC, outcomes will be measured through established contract monitoring to ensure suitability of provision and for individual young people through their Pathway Plan. The cost of the service will be developed as part of the Business Case.

### **Q. Please can we see the JDs for Cared for Children's Personal Advisers? What is their current work load? How often do they see the young people they are responsible for? What is the cost of this service pa, per head?**

For clarity the following response is related to support to UASC leaving care. The JD for PA will be sent to the Councillor for information. The current PA average caseload is 25 young people and they visit the young people at least once every 8 weeks. It is recognised that the PA will need to provide a range of support as outlined in a young person's Pathway Plan. The cost of the service is not specifically broken down in terms of support for UASC young people.

### **Q. How many LAC are placed out of County? 194**

### **Q. How many UASC are placed out of County? 33**

### **Q. How many children of 16 years and 17 years are in supported housing?; 33**

### **Q. What is the current position re school places? How many do we need over the next 5 years for Special Ed, Primary, Secondary? How many places are forecast to be required in Northampton over that period of time?**

The tables below identify projected provision and demand to 2023. They highlight some pressure in secondary places in future years; but not in primary.

Primary:

|        | School Year | PAN          | 4+   | 5+   | 6+   | 7+   | 8+   | 9+   | 10+  | Primary Total |
|--------|-------------|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------|
| County | 2017/18     | <b>10606</b> | 9412 | 9589 | 9667 | 9499 | 9352 | 9456 | 8972 | <b>65947</b>  |
|        | 2018/19     | <b>10685</b> | 9301 | 9471 | 9607 | 9678 | 9471 | 9353 | 9488 | <b>66369</b>  |
|        | 2019/20     | <b>10685</b> | 9341 | 9357 | 9489 | 9618 | 9650 | 9472 | 9386 | <b>66313</b>  |
|        | 2020/21     | <b>10685</b> | 9508 | 9397 | 9375 | 9500 | 9590 | 9651 | 9505 | <b>66526</b>  |
|        | 2021/22     | <b>10685</b> | 9334 | 9564 | 9415 | 9386 | 9472 | 9591 | 9684 | <b>66446</b>  |
|        | 2022/23     | <b>10685</b> | 9223 | 9390 | 9582 | 9426 | 9358 | 9473 | 9624 | <b>66076</b>  |

Secondary:

|        | School Year | PAN         | 11+         | 12+  | 13+  | 14+  | 15+  | 16+  | 17+  | Total Roll 11-16 | Total Roll 16+ | Total Secondary Roll |
|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| County | 2017/18     | <b>9127</b> | 8358        | 8098 | 7723 | 7596 | 7243 | 3620 | 3151 | <b>39018</b>     | <b>6775</b>    | <b>45793</b>         |
|        | 2018/19     | <b>9157</b> | 8708        | 8370 | 8088 | 7767 | 7476 | 3631 | 2990 | <b>40409</b>     | <b>6631</b>    | <b>47040</b>         |
|        | 2019/20     | <b>9187</b> | <b>9195</b> | 8722 | 8360 | 8132 | 7648 | 3756 | 2997 | <b>42057</b>     | <b>6764</b>    | <b>48821</b>         |

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|         |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |       |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|
| 2020/21 | 9187 | 9160 | 9208 | 8725 | 8406 | 8014 | 3902 | 3099 | 43513 | 7011 | 50524 |
| 2021/22 | 9187 | 9320 | 9173 | 9199 | 8771 | 8288 | 3994 | 3224 | 44751 | 7228 | 51979 |
| 2022/23 | 9187 | 9511 | 9333 | 9164 | 9245 | 8653 | 4124 | 3303 | 45906 | 7437 | 53343 |
| 2023/24 | 9187 | 9506 | 9524 | 9324 | 9210 | 9127 | 4258 | 3409 | 46691 | 7677 | 54368 |
| 2024/25 | 9187 | 9492 | 9519 | 9515 | 9370 | 9092 | 4539 | 3505 | 46988 | 8054 | 55042 |
| 2025/26 | 9187 | 9384 | 9505 | 9510 | 9561 | 9252 | 4577 | 3741 | 47212 | 8328 | 55540 |
| 2026/27 | 9187 | 9481 | 9397 | 9496 | 9556 | 9443 | 4695 | 3768 | 47373 | 8474 | 55847 |

### Special Schools

There is a presumption that SEND children will be educated in a mainstream setting: Section 33 of The Children and Families Act 2014 Part 3 places a duty on the local authority to ensure that a child or young person with an EHC plan is educated in a mainstream setting. The only exception to this rule is if this goes against the wishes of the young person or the child's parent, or would impact on the efficient education of others and there are no reasonable steps that could be taken to overcome this. There has been a steady decline since 2013 in the percentage of pupils with an EHCP in a mainstream school whilst the percentage that are in a special school has steadily been rising.

Current capacity is 1,549. Three new special schools have opened since 2016 offering 232 more places and up to 248 more will be offered in the coming years. There is currently a project in progress which is analysing the number of children attending special schools, where they live and what their need is for each district and borough. The finding of this will be going to SLT and cabinet in the New Year along with the SEND strategy.

### ***Q. Can we have an update on Neet? Can we have the figures for 2016/17 and 2017/18.***

The trend has been a reduction in the % NEET and not known. The contract includes tracking NEET numbers and Northamptonshire performs relatively well both in terms of reducing NEET and knowing the destinations of young people.

| Year      | Number |
|-----------|--------|
| July 2016 | 569    |
| July 2017 | 511    |

### ***Q. When will we have a permanent head of Virtual Schools? Should we ask for this service to be peer reviewed?***

We have recently appointed an Acting Head Charlotte Franks and are looking to recruit a permanent Head of the Virtual School in the spring of 2019 and have robust plans in place to structure the service to prepare to meet the changing needs of the service as it works towards two unitary authorities.

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The service works closely with the East Midlands Virtual School group and the National Association of Virtual School Heads; a peer review would be welcomed once a permanent Head of Virtual School has been established in post.

### **3. Service/Cabinet Area - NASS/Adult Social Care**

**From: DANIELLE STONE (Lab)**

#### ***Q. What is happening with Olympus Care?***

Olympus Care Services moved back in house as part of NCC on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018. Since then we have been reviewing within NASS and Adults commissioning how these services should be developed or changed to best meet the demand pressure that adult social care continues to see.

Some of the proposed changes are reflected in the budget proposals and savings for 2019/20 and include the increase of the single handed team, repurposing and development of Eleanor Lodge to provide a supported living scheme for working aged adults, the increase of the development of intermediate care and the proposed closure of the specialist domiciliary care service.

Olympus are also currently involved in the Age Well Wellingborough pilot which is looking at the early development of community hubs as part of the Primary, communities and social care work stream – the idea is to help avoid admissions through earlier intervention in the community as part of a wider health and social care integrated response.

Olympus also continue to play a key role in supporting commissioning where there is provider failure. This week they are TUPE'ing a number of Allied healthcare staff this week and taking on part of their delivery following the closure and sale of the company and to ensure continuity of care to 214 Allied customers.

There are plans in the near future for other and new services to be run and developed in house where this makes sense. In the meantime Olympus is continuing to

- develop the intermediate care services in conjunction our hospital social work teams and health partners and this is a key element of managing hospital demand and budgetary pressures over the winter months,
- Establish and develop our community reablement service to manage demand and reduce the long term needs of people entering the social care system.
- Review our current buildings with Place colleagues and develop new plans for future accommodation needs of social care customers within the county.

#### ***Q. Can we have up to date figures of issues causing concern with regard to abuse of elders- in their own home, in residential settings, in hospital? Is the abuse financial, sexual, violent?***

We hold data around abuse in institutional settings which are mainly neglect and acts of omission. So far this year we have had 2,168 notifications of concern about neglect. This information along with all types of reported or alleged abuse is reported regularly to the Northamptonshire Adults Safeguarding Board (NSAB). The attached provides considerable information on this but we are reviewing the data set for NSAB to try and make better use of our intelligence.

It should be noted that only 9% of all referrals result in the need to take some follow up action but we still ensure that all referrals, reports and concerns are screened.

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### ***Q. How are we safeguarding vulnerable homeless- sex for rent, on street sexual abuse, forced sex work, domestic slavery?***

This is generally done through police intelligence and joint operations such as the one recently completed in Northampton nail bars and brothels. There is a sub group of the Northamptonshire Adults Safeguarding Board (NSAB) which is working on modern day slavery which will include sexual exploitation figures.

A summary report provides the detail on the number of sexual abuse concerns reported each week. This will be supplied to the Councillor.

### ***Q. What are our statutory responsibilities for Families with no recourse to public funds?***

Social Care is not considered to be a public fund so there remains a duty for local authorities to assess the needs of people requesting an assessment. This is described in part 1 of the Care Act and 23C, 24A and 24B of the Children Act.

There are exclusions to this which is where adults who are EEA nationals (non-British); those unlawfully in UK; refused asylum seekers, and those with refused refugee status. In those cases, before support is declined it is necessary to have undertaken a Human Rights assessment and ensure that no breach will occur. Although rare in the service, we do on occasion provide some basic financial support for basic items (food etc.) where we believe that a person's safety or human rights could be breached without short term aim.

### ***Q. Do we have a Dementia Strategy? If so, is it working? How do we know?***

The County Strategy was published in 2016 and will be provided to the Councillor. The Strategy covers a brief introduction to what Dementia is, and also identifies how many people are estimated to be living with dementia in the County. The Strategy identifies the following elements that are prerequisites to improve quality of life for people with dementia. These are:

- Public Information to reduce the risk of dementia
- Timely access to high quality diagnosis and treatment
- Good post diagnosis support for all people living with dementia and their Carers.

The Strategy was reviewed by the Dementia Action Alliance group (an Information Sharing Group with members from a wide range of organisations with an interest in Dementia) earlier this year, and received support. The group felt that the Strategy included all the actions that were supportive of the National Dementia Strategy.

The Strategy is currently being refreshed again and will shortly be updated to reflect the findings of the UnityDEM centre post diagnosis support pilot services described in more detail below:

The UnityDEM centre opened to members on Monday 5th March 2018 and provided post diagnostic support for recently diagnosed dementia patients from Northampton. The support includes social support and informative activities for these members and their carers.

A team of professionals and volunteers have provided an enjoyable, flexible and adaptive programme from 10.00am until 4.00pm on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The programme of activities has had an emphasis on helping the person with dementia and their carer to:

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- feel less isolated and more supported:
- More able to adapt and cope with the diagnosis:
- feel valued for their existing knowledge, skills and abilities
- improve their self-confidence and mental wellbeing

The Unitydem project was initially intended to be a one year project during which time it would be evaluated to assess any impact on its participants and their carers. This first year comes to an end in February 2019 and plans are being put in place to ensure that all participants have alternative support following the end of the programme. Evaluation of impact is ongoing and once completed will be used to inform a business case for future consideration by the system with an aim of reviewing options for long term commissioning if cost effectiveness is shown.

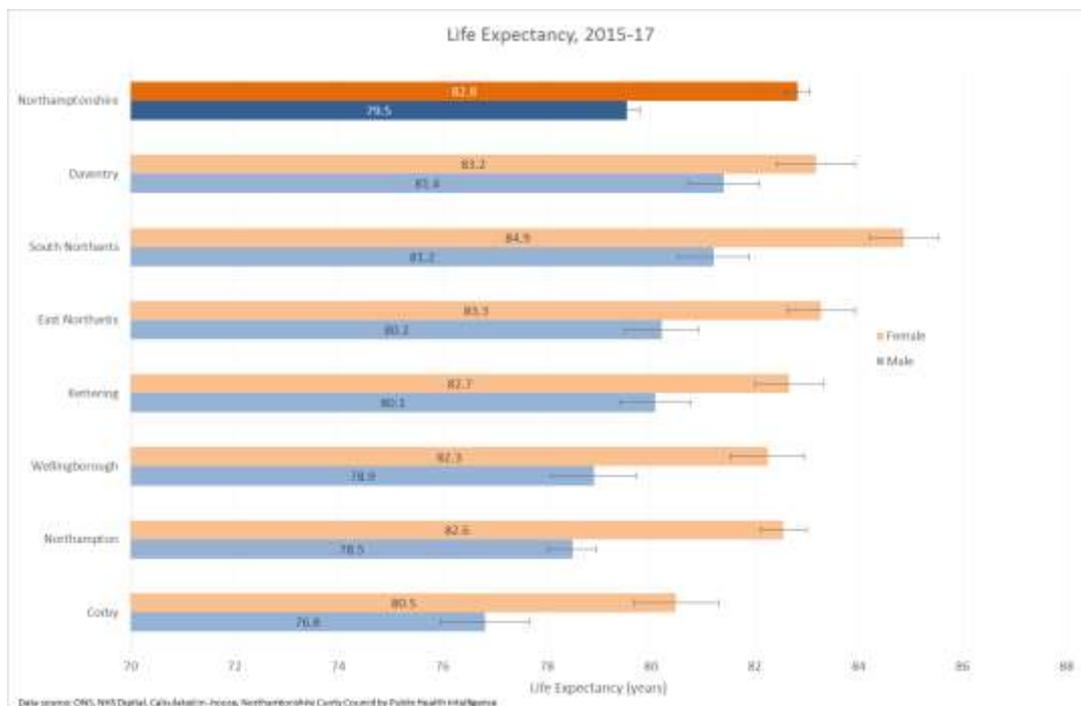
### 4. Service/Cabinet Area Public Health

From: DANIELLE STONE (Lab)

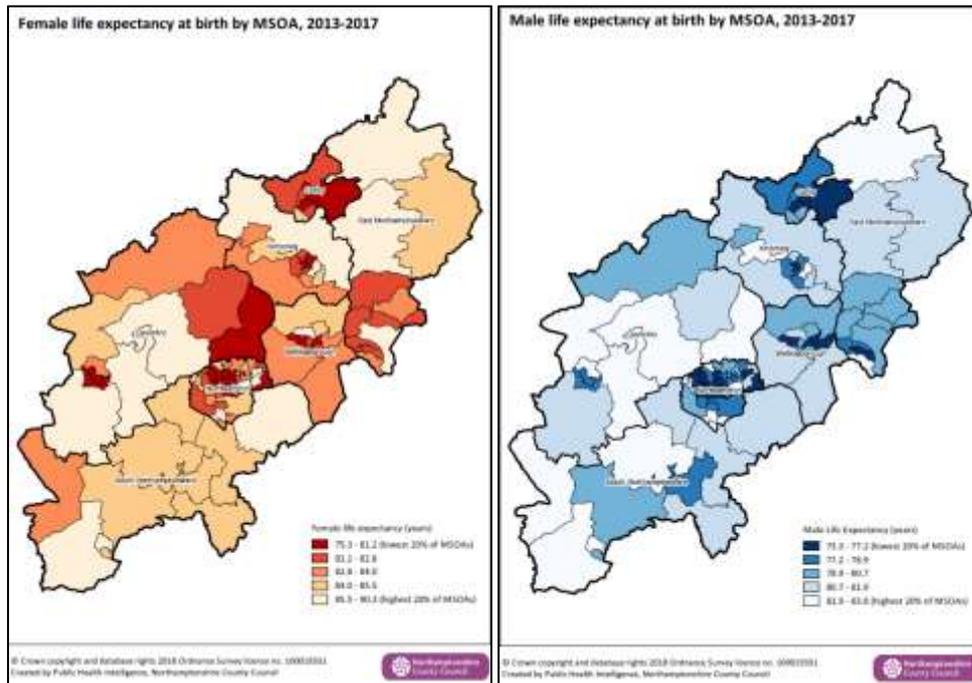
***Q. Life Expectancy is plateauing and in some areas going down. Please can we have some updated figures showing LE figures across the county?***

Life expectancy at birth in the county as a whole is similar to the national average. The chart below shows the life expectancy across Districts and the county. The two maps show male and female life expectancy at smaller geographies to show the range in life expectancy across the county.

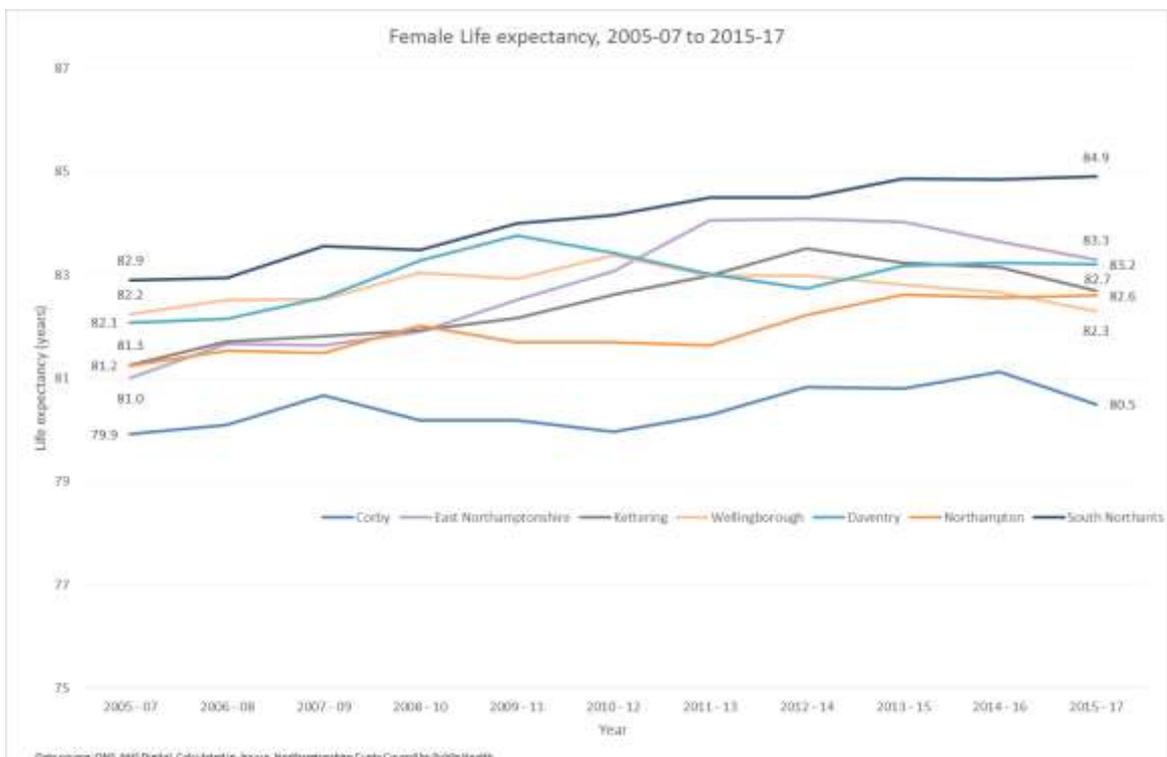
Healthy life expectancy represents the number of years spent in good health and the data shows for females 78% of life expectancy is spent in good health and 82% for males. Therefore, although living longer it is not necessarily spent in good health.



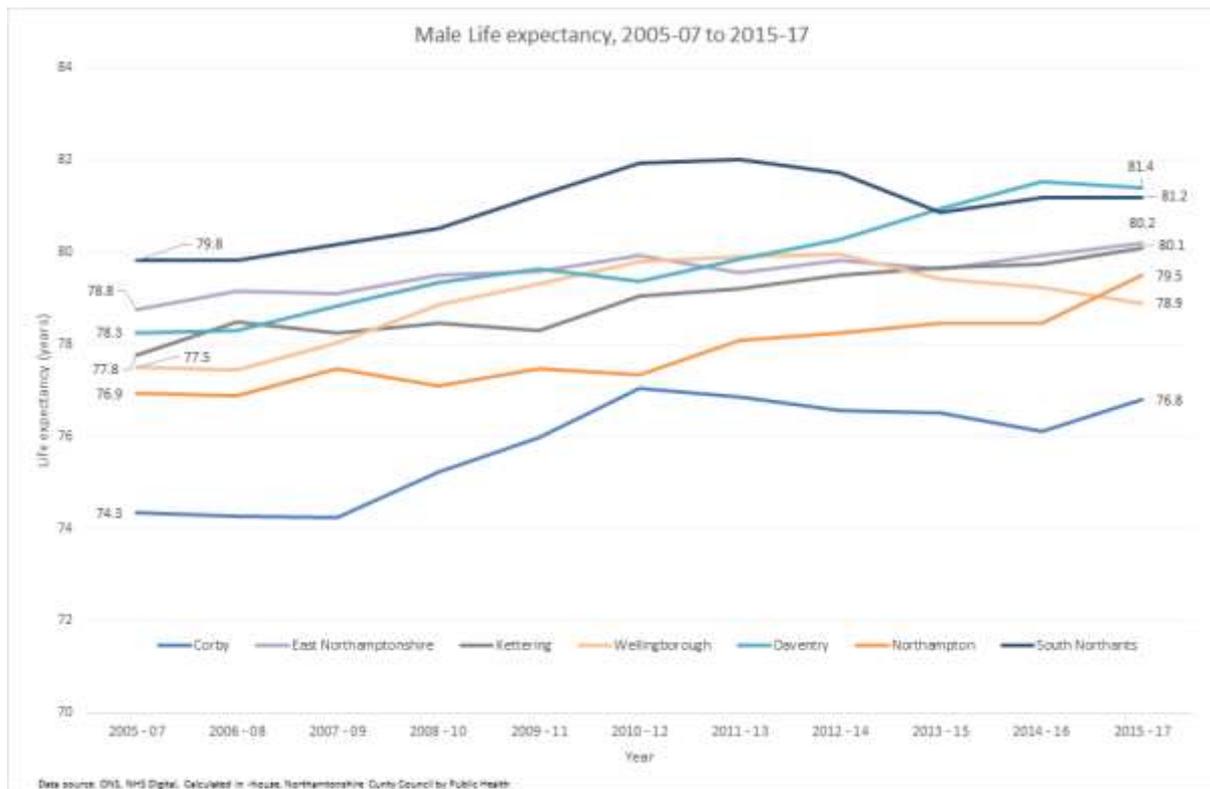
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This data represents an internal analysis conducted by Public Health Intelligence and provides provisional 2015-17 life expectancy figures. Updated life expectancy figures will be published on Wednesday 12<sup>th</sup>. The trend data below represents the current published data up to 2014-16 with provisional calculated data for 2015-17. The trends show increases in all districts over the last 10 years but a slower rate of increase seen in recent years for females in particular.



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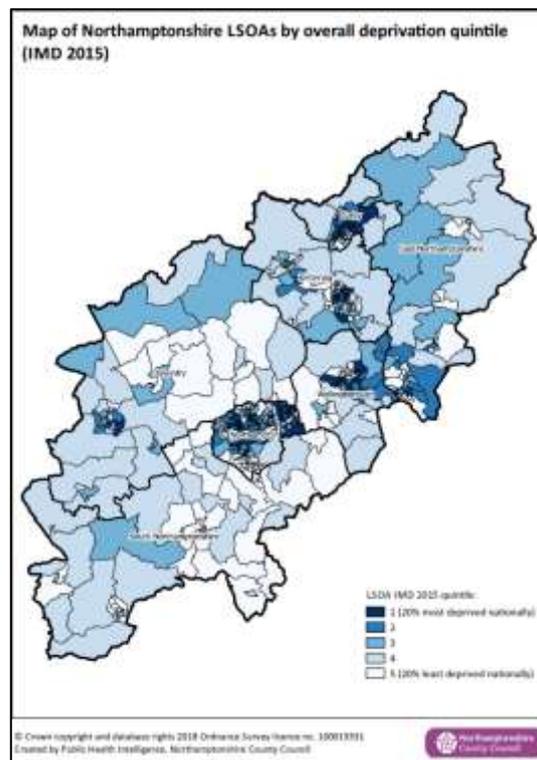
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**Q. The recent Rowntree Trust report highlights the growth of in work poverty and destitution, particularly affecting older people in rented accommodation, and children. What is the picture of poverty in the county and how is this impacting on health? How do we know?**

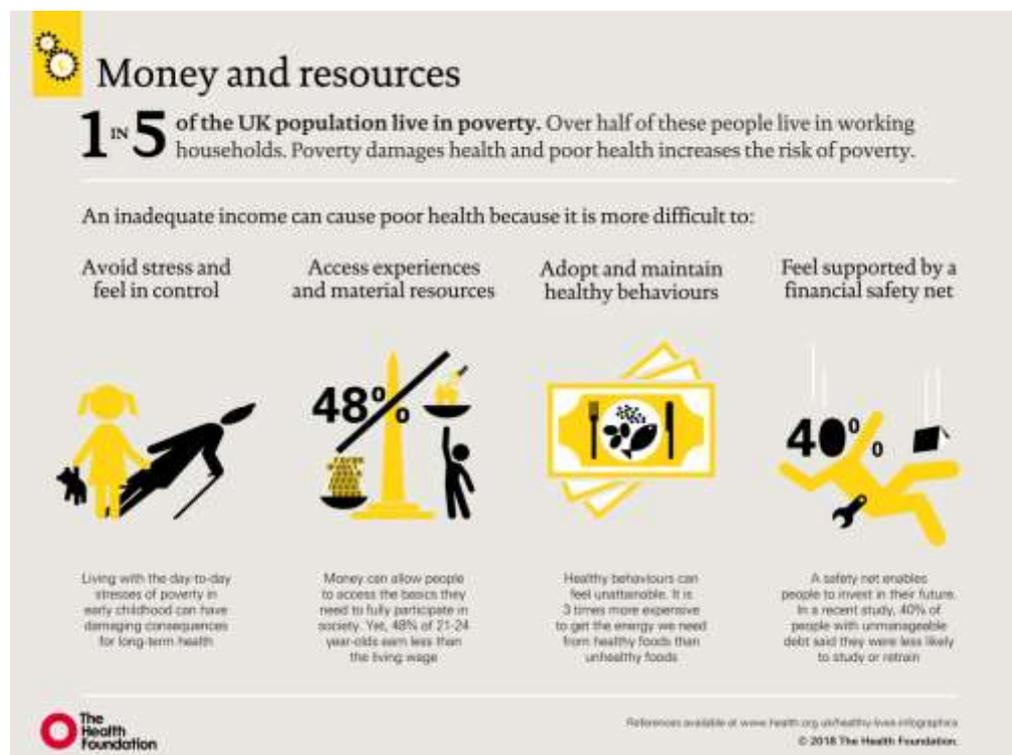
There is a strong connection between economic status and population health. Populations which experience more disadvantage will generally have poorer health. Figure 6 shows the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) for the County. IMD is a measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England. It uses a range of data sources to calculate an overall measure taking account of;

- Income
- Employment
- Health deprivation and Disability
- Education Skills and Training
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Crime
- Living Environment

Income is just part of the picture. There are many social determinants of health that impact on a person's health.

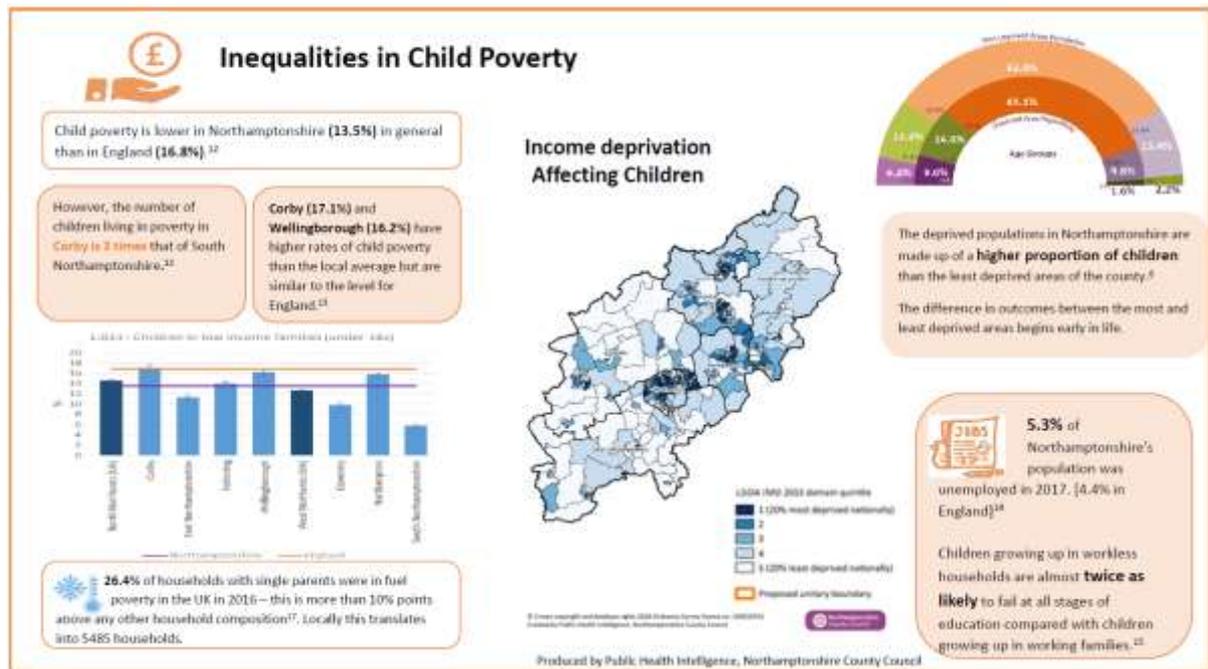


The infographic below looks at how poverty specifically can influence health.



## Answers to 'Questions to Cabinet' – 11<sup>th</sup> December 2018

The infographic below summarises child poverty across the county.



Inequalities can begin at very early stages, holding back development and access to opportunities. For example, children from households in temporary accommodation are at greater risk of respiratory conditions, depression and anxiety, bullying, behavioural problems and social exclusion.

Within Northamptonshire, and the country as a whole, the evidence shows many unhealthy behaviours and poorer outcomes are clustered in areas which are more deprived. Life expectancy is a summary measure of health in a population and the maps above show the areas are closely correlated with the areas of deprivation. The slope index of inequalities (SII) is provided as a local measure of inequality and measures how much life expectancy varies with deprivation. In Northamptonshire, this range is 6.1 years for females and 9.4 years for males.

Unhealthy behaviours can lead to conditions such as obesity, hypertension and pre-diabetes which in turn increase the risk of developing long term conditions. Living with these long term conditions can be debilitating and people living with these conditions often experience more mental health difficulties and engage in more unhealthy behaviours exacerbating problems including feeling lonely and their ability to work. The health and wellbeing of the working population often impacts wider than just individual, affecting families, businesses and communities. For many work (paid or unpaid) underpins their wellbeing. However many social determinants can impact on a person's ability to work and their health.

As the population of the over 65s increases and becomes more diverse the provision of health and social care needs to evolve. Older age shows the accumulated impacts of unhealthy behaviours earlier in life. As well as the typical stressors common to all people, the older population can also experience more mobility problems and chronic pain as well as problems associated with frailty and a drop in socio-economic status associated with retirement and / or disability. All these factors can lead to greater social isolation and psychological distress in the older population.

## Answers to 'Questions to Cabinet' – 11<sup>th</sup> December 2018

**From: JIM HAKEWILL (Ind)**

***Q. How can Countywide Library Groups identify and access any S106 monies that are due to go to their Libraries?***

Section 106 funding is secured by NCC to mitigate the impact of new development on infrastructure, to make it acceptable in planning terms. The use of s106 funding is strictly controlled through legislation to provide for the extension of provision or provide additional services to satisfy demand created by the development.

NCC will continue to request and secure s106 funding as new development is proposed, in accordance with the County Council's adopted policy - Creating Sustainable Communities: Planning Obligations Framework and Guidance Document (2015):

<https://www3.northamptonshire.gov.uk/councilservices/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-policy/Pages/managing-growth.aspx>

Any s106 monies which are received are held by NCC and will be allocated to specific projects and schemes as required, and in accordance with the relevant s106 legal agreement. This process involves the submission of a Project Initiation Document (PID) giving the details of the proposed project and the estimated spend.

The County Council is currently reviewing this process in view of the proposed restructure of Libraries, and further details will be provided when available. The County Council will continue to work with all libraries during this time to identify where there is a need for further investment in infrastructure as a result of new development, and to identify any s106 funding that may be available to support this.