



Darlington Borough Profile

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Demographics

Age

- Darlington has:
 - Above average proportion of residents aged 45+
 - Below average proportion of residents aged 15-44
 - Similar to average proportion of young people aged 0-14
 - An estimated 48,310 households (2020): this is expected to increase by 5.7% by 2040 (however, simultaneously, the working-age population is projected to decrease by 5.3%)

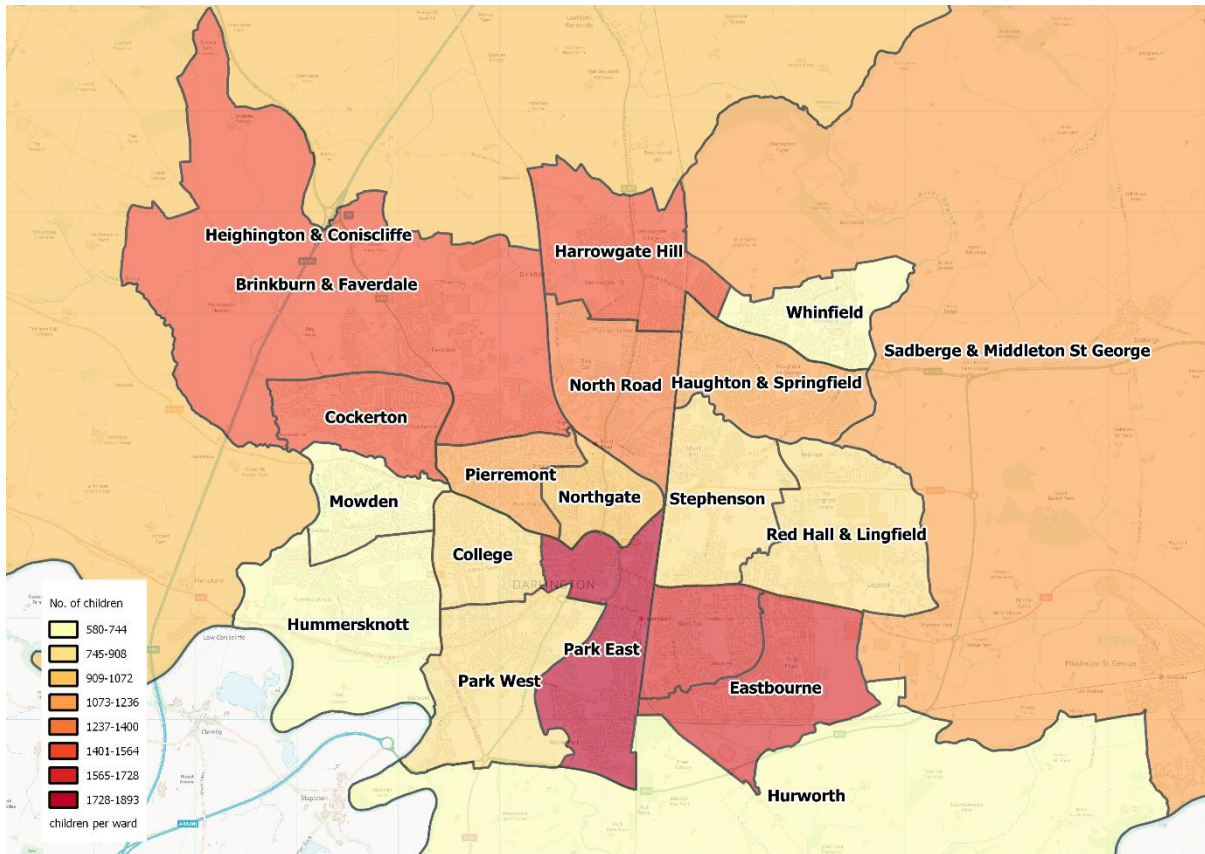
- Implications?
 - Darlington's old age dependency ratio, i.e. the ratio of older people to working age adults, is already higher than average
 - According to ONS population projections this is predicted to get worse, and at a faster rate than elsewhere
 - Without intervention, this is likely to translate into increasing pressures on public services and risk future growth

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Darlington State Pension Age Population	21,233	23,121	24,127	26,417	27,820
Darlington Working Age Population	65,601	64,972	65,178	63,404	62,148
Darlington Old Age Dependency Ratio	323.7	355.9	370.2	416.6	447.6
North East Old Age Dependency Ratio	303.2	329.8	335.6	369.4	388.9
England Old Age Dependency Ratio	280.1	300.3	306.5	340.2	364.3

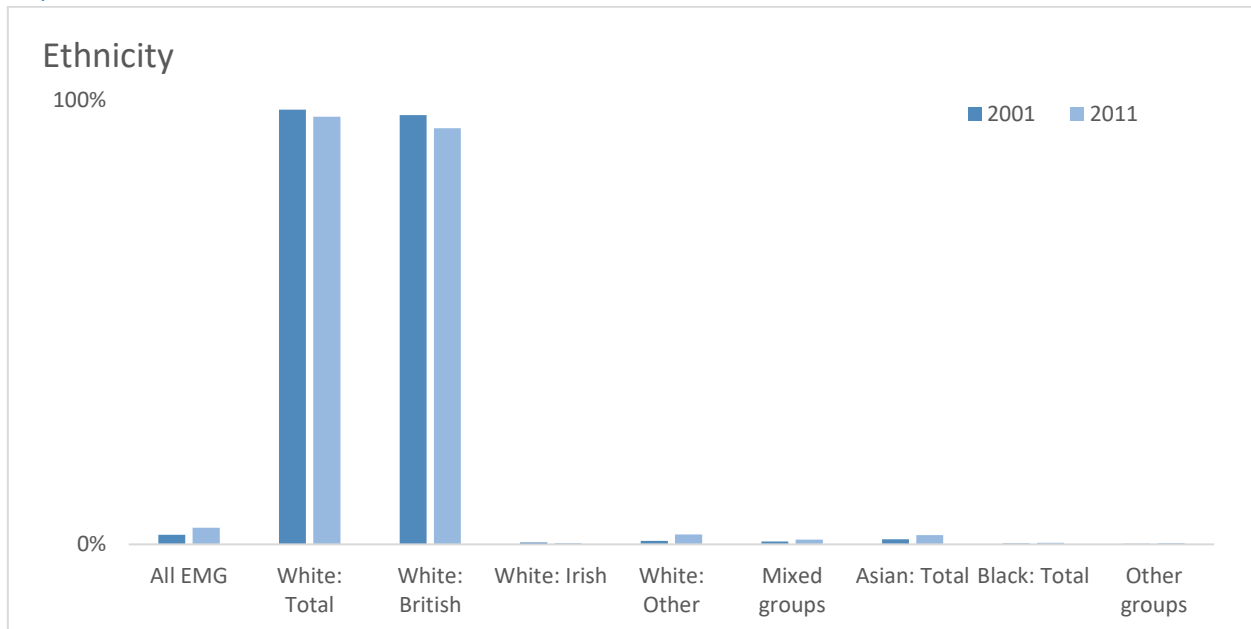
Ward	Population
Bank Top & Lascelles	7,534
Brinkburn & Faverdale	6,614
Cockerton	6,246
College	4,328
Eastbourne	6,505
Harrowgate Hill	6,405
Haughton & Springfield	6,156
Heighington & Coniscliffe	4,452
Hummersknott	3,665
Hurworth	3,191
Mowden	3,812
North Road	6,512
Northgate	4,387
Park East	8,162
Park West	4,127
Pierremont	6,049
Red Hall & Lingfield	3,925
Sadberge & Middleton St George	6,328
Stephenson	4,352
Whinfield	3,816

Latest (Mid-2018) ONS estimates of ward populations vary from 3,191 in Hurworth, to 8,162 in Park East.

Child Population: 20,175 0-15 year olds live in Darlington, with higher numbers living in Park East, Eastbourne and Bank Top and Lascelles wards, and the least number of children living in Hurworth, Hummersknott and Mowden wards (collectively about a third of the total of the highest three)

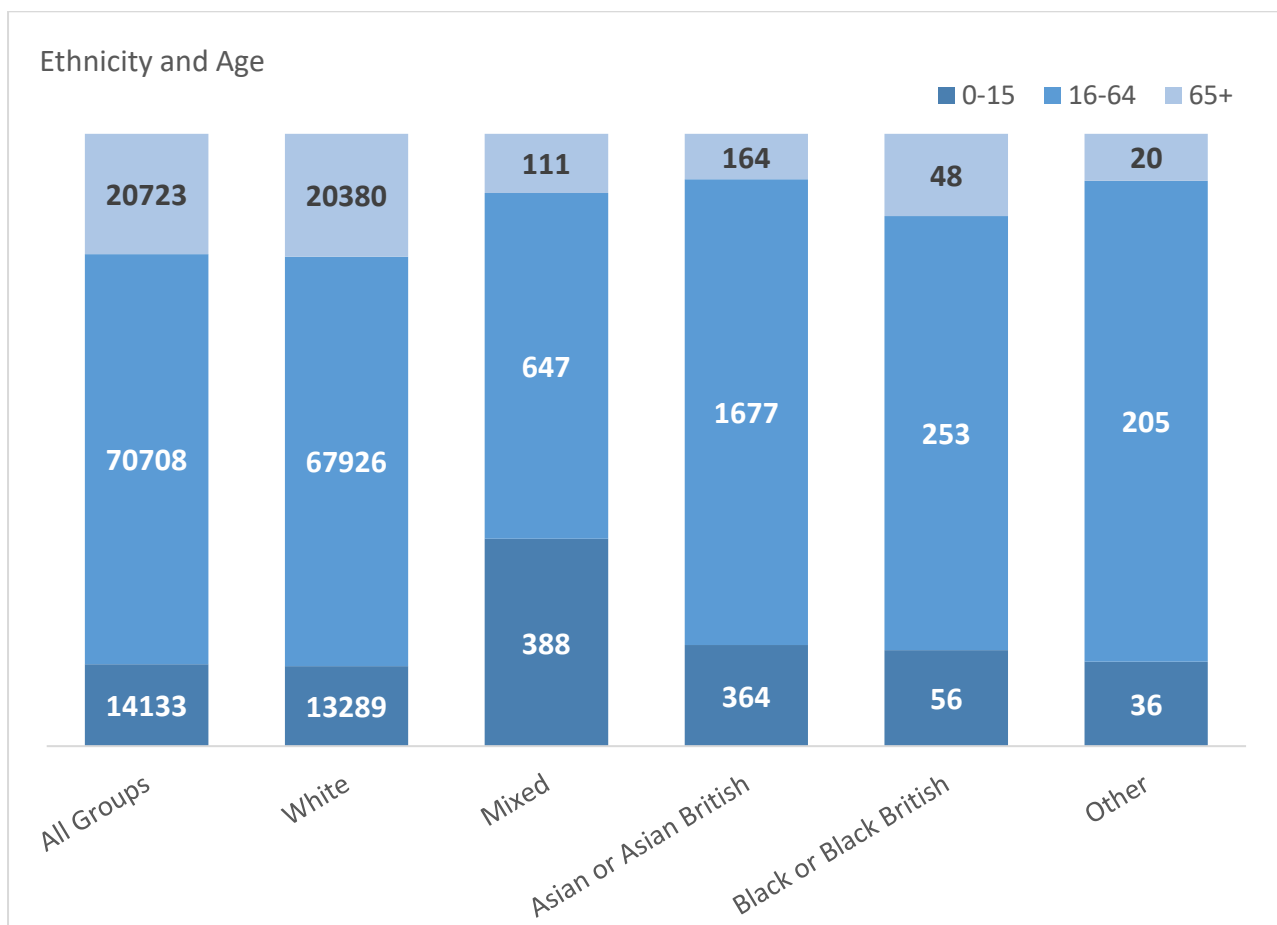


Diversity



- Darlington became slightly more diverse between 2001 and 2011, with the proportion of residents within the White: Total ethnic group falling from 97.9% to 96.2%, but remaining 10.8% points above the England average and 0.9% points above the north east figure.

- All other ethnic groups increased in proportion since 2001, particularly the Asian: Total group, which grew from 1.2% to 2.1%
- The White: Other population in Darlington is the largest ethnic group after White: British, numbering 2,019 residents in 2011 (an increase of almost three-fold since 2001)
- At ward level:
 - The White: British population ranged from 78.4% (Northgate) to 97.3% (Cockerton East).
 - 26.4% of the Asian: Total population lived in Northgate (12.3% of its total population)
 - Northgate was also the ward with the highest proportion of White: Other (5.4%) and Black: Total (1.0%) residents.
- Ethnic minority groups in Darlington, compared to the majority White: Total population, have much smaller proportions of:
 - older people aged 65+
 - younger people aged 0-15



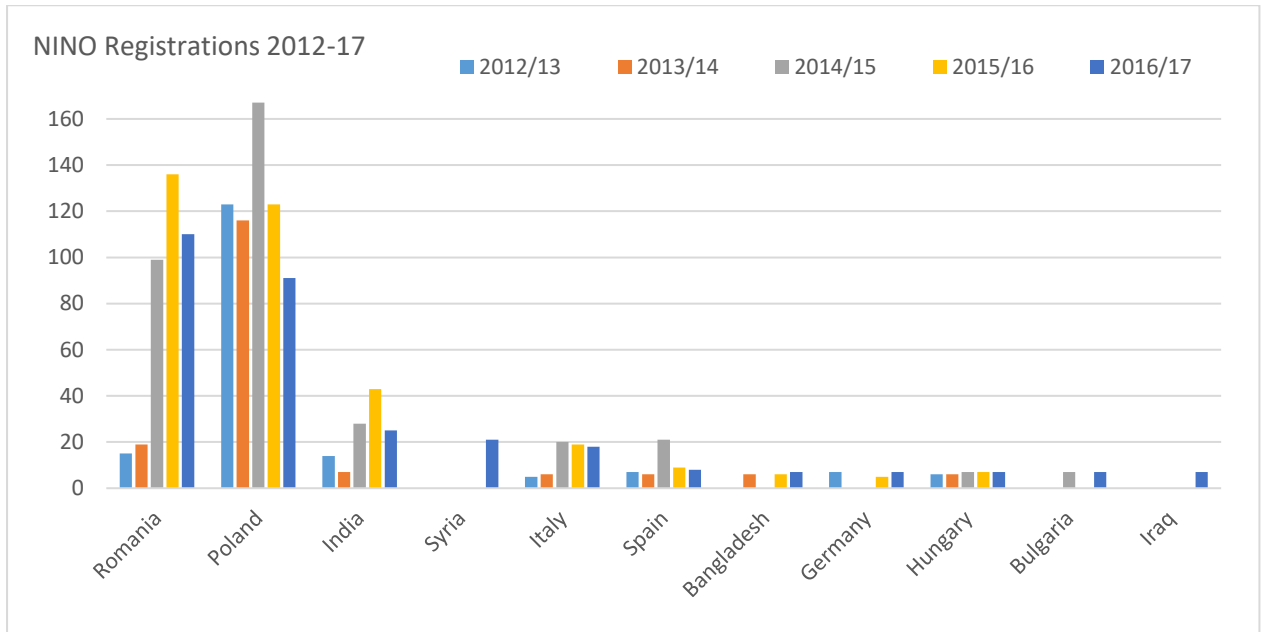
Countries of birth

- Table below shows the countries where at least 100 residents in the borough were born
- The most common non-UK countries of birth are
 - Poland (0.8%),
 - Germany (0.7%) and
 - India (0.5%)

Country	Number of residents	Percentage
England	96685	91.6%
Scotland	2374	2.2%
Poland	887	0.8%
Germany	777	0.7%
Wales	543	0.5%
India	505	0.5%
Northern Ireland	419	0.4%
Other EU Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	280	0.3%
Ireland	263	0.2%
Other South-East Asia	201	0.2%
Bangladesh	186	0.2%
Hong Kong	170	0.2%
Other EU Member Countries in 2001	158	0.1%
Other Middle East	144	0.1%
South Africa	137	0.1%
Philippines	124	0.1%
Lithuania	118	0.1%
United States	116	0.1%
China	115	0.1%
Romania	107	0.1%
Other South and Eastern Africa	100	0.1%

Languages

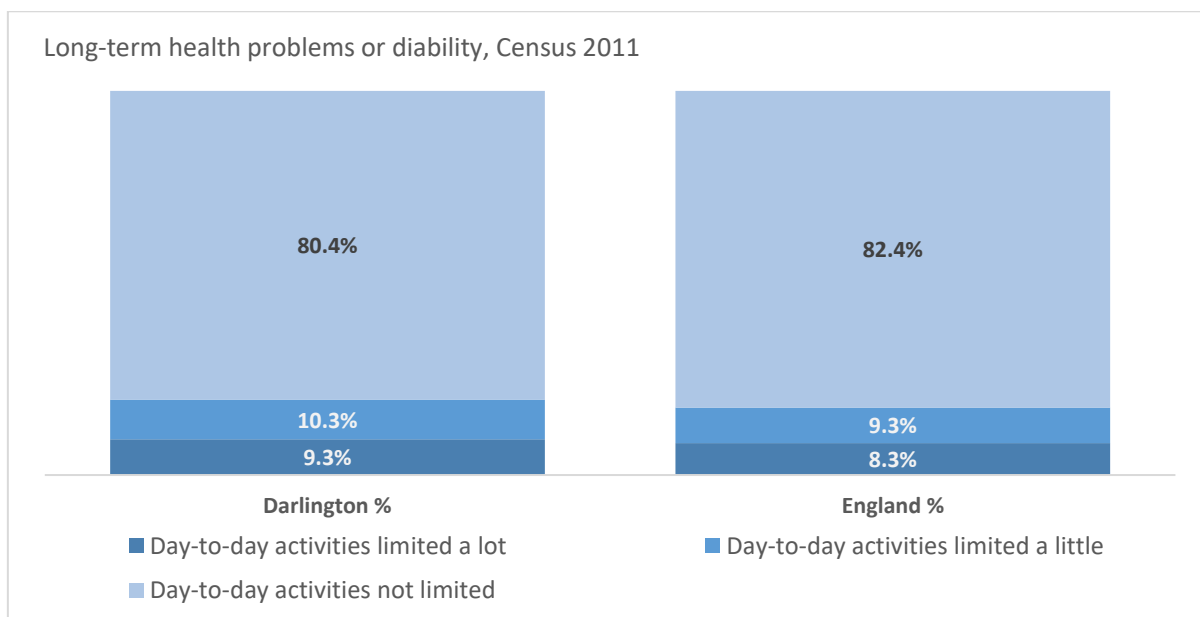
- According to the 2011 census:
 - 1.5% of Darlington’s population have nobody at home speaking English as a main language (just over a third of the national average)
 - Polish is spoken by 850+ residents, making it the second most common language in Darlington followed by around 250 residents who speak Bengali.



- 427 National Insurance Number registrations were made in Darlington to overseas nationals in 2016/17, a slight decrease of 2% since 2015/16, and these have continued to fall: to 339 in 2017/18 and just 241 in 2018/19, a decrease of more than 40% in just 2 years
- In 2016/17, 28% of registrations were from the EU Accession States (A8)
- Poland accounted for 22.5% of registrations – however this was a decrease in total numbers compared to recent years
- A2 EU nationals from Bulgaria and Romania accounted for 30.4% of all National Insurance Number registrations
- Indian nationals accounted for 6.2%, a decrease of 18 (41.9%)

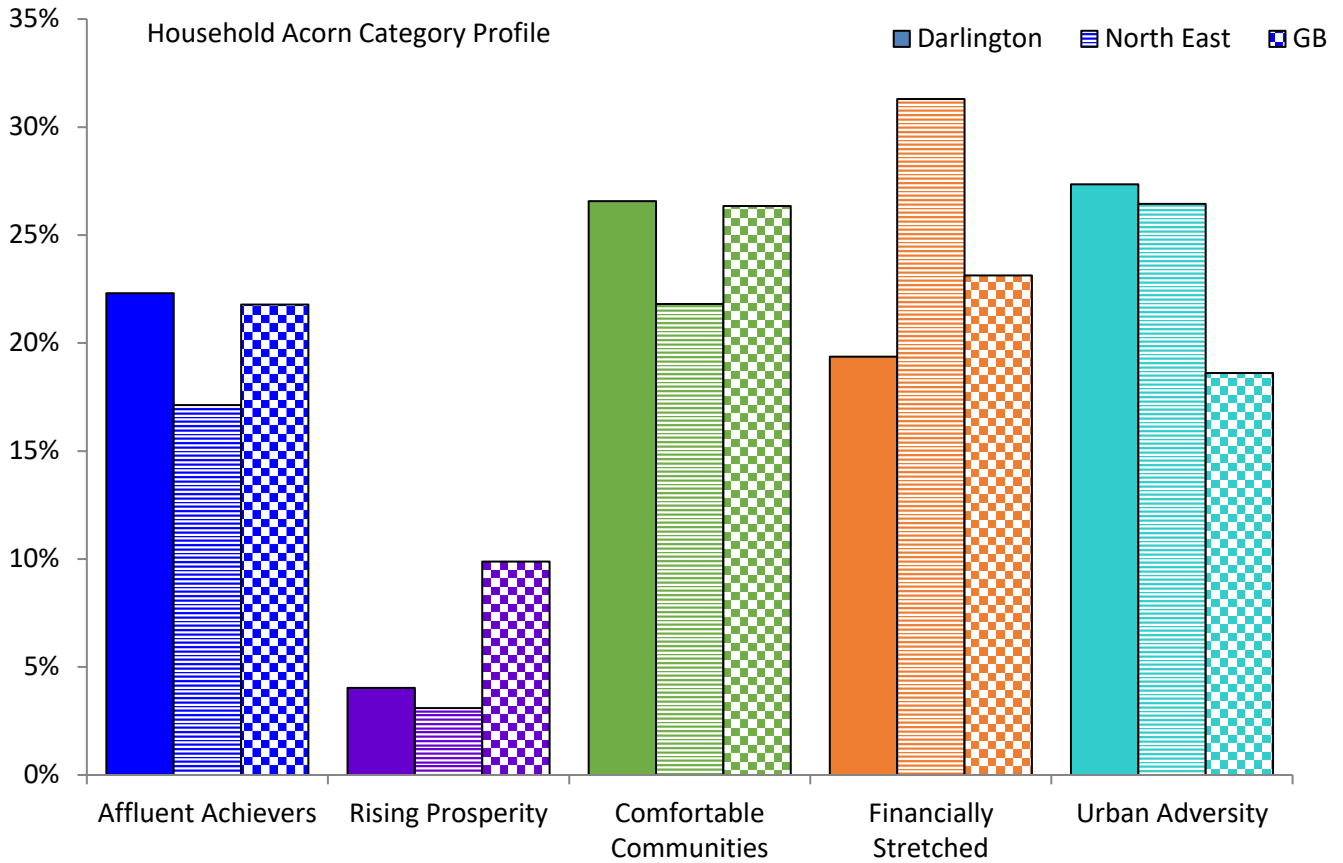
Disability

The proportion of Darlington residents reporting having an activity-limiting health problem or disability, at 19.6%, is above the national average of 17.9% and the areas with the highest proportions of residents reporting having an activity-limiting health problem or disability are listed below.



LSOA 2011	Within Ward	Total residents in this LSOA in 2011	People whose day-to-day activities are limited
Darlington 005C	Haughton and Springfield	1427	32.4%
Darlington 012C	Bank Top and Lascelles	1591	28.2%
Darlington 006D	Brinkburn and Faverdale	1351	27.8%
Darlington 012A	Bank Top and Lascelles	1210	27.7%
Darlington 009C	Stephenson	1778	27.4%

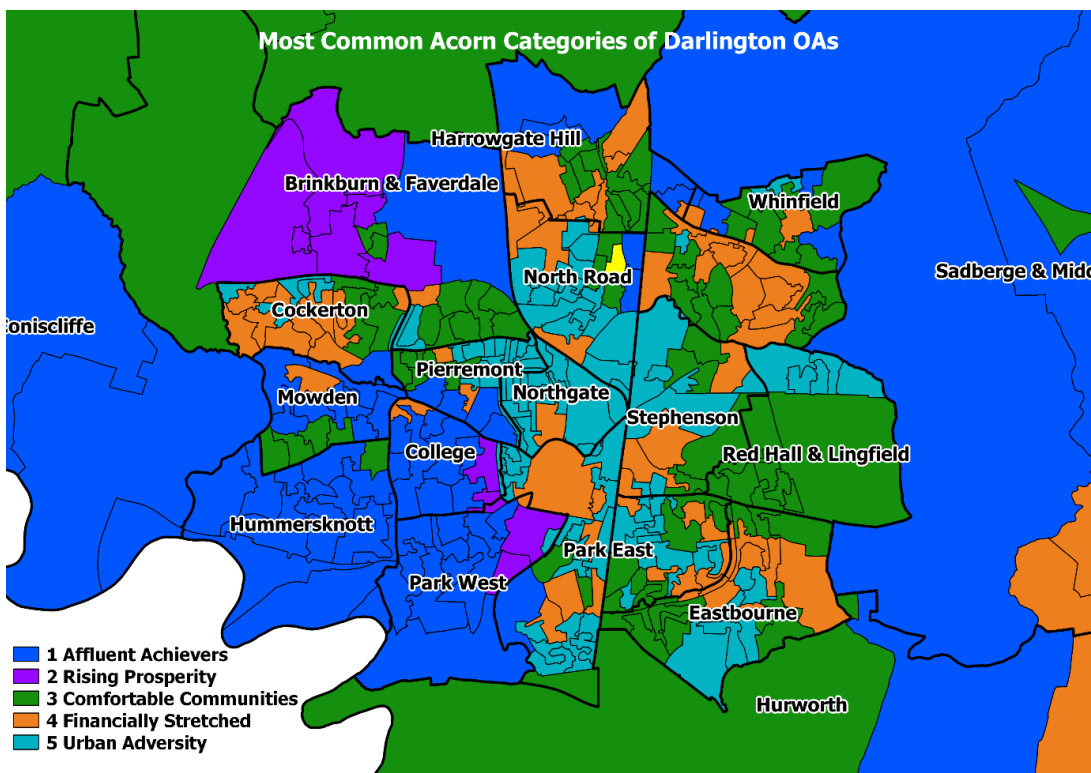
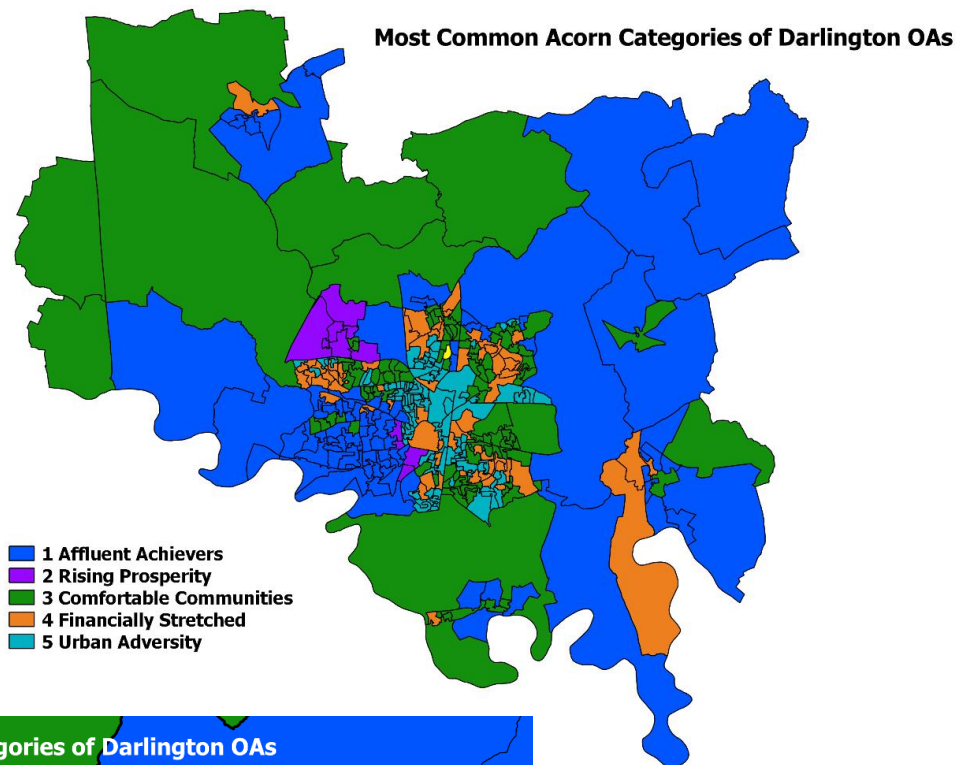
CACI Household Profiles



<p>Affluent Achievers – <i>healthy, wealthy and confident consumers</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most financially successful • Own expensive homes in wealthy, high status areas • Baby boomers • Well educated with managerial / professional jobs • Confident with new technology and their finances 	<p>Rising Prosperity – <i>younger, well-educated and mostly prosperous</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singles or couples • Professionals moving up career ladder • Mix of renters / owner occupiers • Internet generation • Cosmopolitan outlook and urban lifestyle 	<p>Comfortable Communities – <i>middle-of-the-road Britain</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner occupiers of average-priced homes • Average incomes • Mix of professional, managerial, clerical and skilled occupations • Not very wealthy but have few major financial worries 	<p>Financially Stretched – <i>just get by with modest lifestyles and feel financial pressure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less married couples / more single parents, single, separated and divorced people • Incomes well below average • Lower paid administrative, clerical, semi-skilled and manual jobs • Less likely to engage with financial services • Use internet socially 	<p>Urban Adversity - <i>find life the hardest and Experience the most difficult conditions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent small homes in most deprived areas • Significant debt / credit issues • High rates of benefit claimants • Low qualifications • Semi-skilled or unskilled jobs • Many single adult households • Health problems
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“Deprived younger families” is largest single household type at 3,647 (8.1%) of 45,110 total households:

- high number of pre-school children
- tend to live in terraced houses or flats (sometimes shared)
- majority private renters
- issues with noise, vandalism or crime
- generally employed in low skilled jobs with below average incomes
- above average unemployment
- little to no savings and don't use financial services, other than loans
- issues with problem debt and may have been refused credit
- generally good health
- don't regularly consume fruit and vegetables
- proportion of smokers is likely to be well above average
- regular social media users



Health

Self-Reported Health

SELF-REPORTED HEALTH	2015 IMD Score	General Health - bad or very bad	General Health - very bad	Limiting long-term illness or disability
Park East	47.6	7.4	1.8	20.8
Northgate	39.4	7.1	1.5	19.8
Bank Top & Lascelles	38.1	7.7	1.8	22.2
Red Hall & Lingfield	37.1	7.1	1.2	21.7
North Road	37	7.3	1.8	21.5
Cockerton	33	8.8	1.9	24.8
Stephenson	32.5	9.5	2.4	26.6
Eastbourne	28.6	6.6	1.6	18.7
Haughton & Springfield	26.3	8	2	24.9
Pierremont	21.8	4.8	1	16.6
Whinfield	17.5	5.3	1.3	19.5
Park West	13.4	3.3	0.9	17.8
Harrowgate Hill	12.6	4.4	0.8	15.2
Hurworth	12.1	4.3	0.9	18.4
Brinkburn & Faverdale	12	3.6	0.7	13.8
Sadberge & Middleton St George	11.5	3.8	0.8	17.7
Heighington & Coniscliffe	10.6	3.6	1	15.7
College	6.8	3.1	0.8	15.5
Hummersknott	5.2	4.4	1.2	20.7
Mowden	4.7	4.3	1.1	20.3

- These worksheets aim to show at a glance local health differences between wards, and how closely they relate to deprivation, using conditional formatting applied to the latest available data at ward-level
- The three measures selected here relate to self-reported health in the 2011 census.
- As can be seen, there is a fairly clear correlation with deprivation, with the wards ranked as most deprived (red) also ranked highest – in general – for the proportion of residents reporting their health to be bad or very bad, and/or that they have a limiting long-term illness or disability.

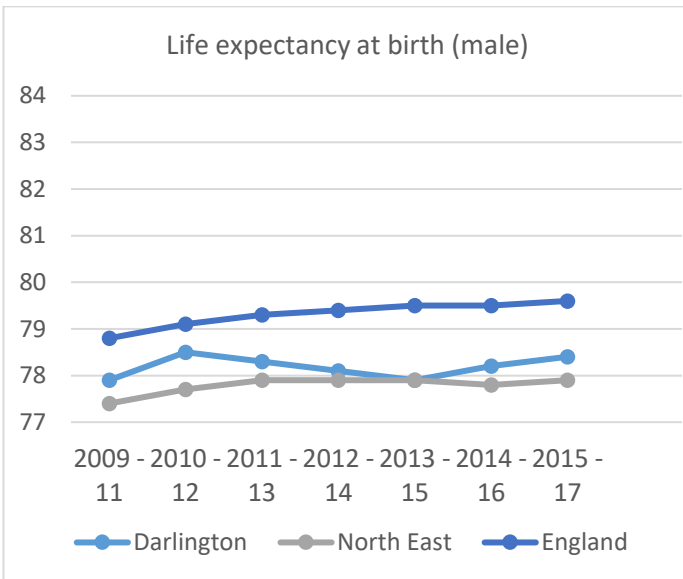
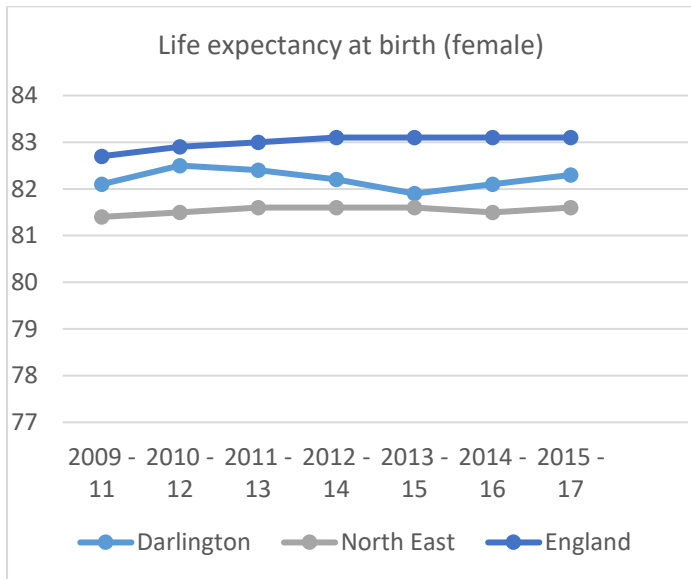
Life expectancy and Causes of Death

LIFE EXPECTANCY AND CAUSES OF DEATH	2015 IMD Score	Deaths from all cancer, all ages	Deaths from all cancer, <75s	Deaths from all causes, all ages	Deaths from all causes, <65s	Deaths from all causes, <75s	Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages	Deaths from circulatory disease, <75s	Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages	Deaths from coronary heart disease, <75s	Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages	Deaths from stroke, all ages	Life expectancy at birth (male)	Life expectancy at birth (female)
Park East	47.6	124.7	122	140.7	176.2	161.2	140.5	178.4	120.8	159.7	131.2	154.7	72.9	80.4
Northgate	39.4	130.2	138.2	123.3	173.7	155.3	148.6	236.6	116.9	133.4	103.8	149.9	75.5	82.3
Bank Top & Lascelles	38.1	152.5	176.4	192.6	167.4	182.4	183.7	234	168.2	206.6	205.6	215.6	73	77.9
Red Hall & Lingfield	37.1	89.4	84.2	96.5	114.2	97.4	99.7	87.2	95.6	79.8	110.3	86	81.8	81.7
North Road	37	129.7	144	131.3	173.2	157.4	115.5	141.1	112	133.8	113.7	143.2	75.9	79.6
Cockerton	33	135.7	151	105.1	139.9	144.7	107.7	155.1	127.8	137.8	110.7	42.7	77.4	81.5
Stephenson	32.5	103.3	105.4	128.6	127.5	160.6	121.8	179.9	118.4	206.3	120.6	134.5	74.5	80.9
Eastbourne	28.6	130.1	107.2	117.8	109.1	126.8	114.9	117.6	120.2	128.4	99	102.7	78.6	80.5
Haughton & Springfield	26.3	124.5	140.8	133.3	151.7	147.7	104.1	149.2	103.7	116.1	126.2	117.1	74.8	80.8
Pierremont	21.8	126.1	125.9	86.3	82.9	93.5	60.6	28.6	62.5	31.5	87.9	47.5	79.9	84.9
Whinfield	17.5	106.8	128.9	72.4	111.2	99.3	63.1	88	74.2	90.5	34.3	39	80.6	-
Park West	13.4	93.7	82.6	65.9	78.9	68.9	71	43	74.5	33.6	42.6	44.6	82.2	85.6
Harrowgate Hill	12.6	89.3	82.1	87.5	66	77.7	100.5	85.9	106.3	87.4	91.6	101.9	81	85
Hurworth	12.1	91.5	85.2	66.1	57.2	59	58.3	55.3	42.3	62.7	46	39.1	84.5	87.2
Brinkburn & Faverdale	12	105.2	107.3	80.5	95	90.6	77.3	99.2	103.5	91.5	71.9	60.2	81.7	86.3
Sadberge & Middleton St George	11.5	107.9	112.2	116.1	90.8	95.8	107.2	67.4	76.2	81.5	87.3	116.1	79.4	82.1
Heighington & Coniscliffe	10.6	86	79.2	87.5	79	79.1	80.8	79.8	84.3	83	98.7	92.8	79.9	83.6
College	6.8	133	78	124.1	94.7	99.3	118.4	109	118.3	92.8	98.6	178.5	78.6	81.1
Hummersknott	5.2	87.9	69	94.2	54.1	64	96.5	36.8	111.9	33.4	92.9	75.9	83.9	84.1
Mowden	4.7	102.1	77.1	67.8	52.9	56.5	62.7	29.6	74.1	43.3	48.2	50.6	82.9	88.5

- All of the data for this table comes from Public Health England and relates to the period 2011-15. Again, there is a clear correlation between these measures and the wards with the highest levels of deprivation, with Bank Top & Lascelles in particular scoring the worst across almost all indicators.
- There are however some exceptions – Red Hall & Lingfield ward scores well for a number of measures, relative to its low Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score, including deaths from cancer and male life expectancy, whereas College ward scores higher than might be anticipated for several indicators, most notably deaths at all ages from cancer and strokes.

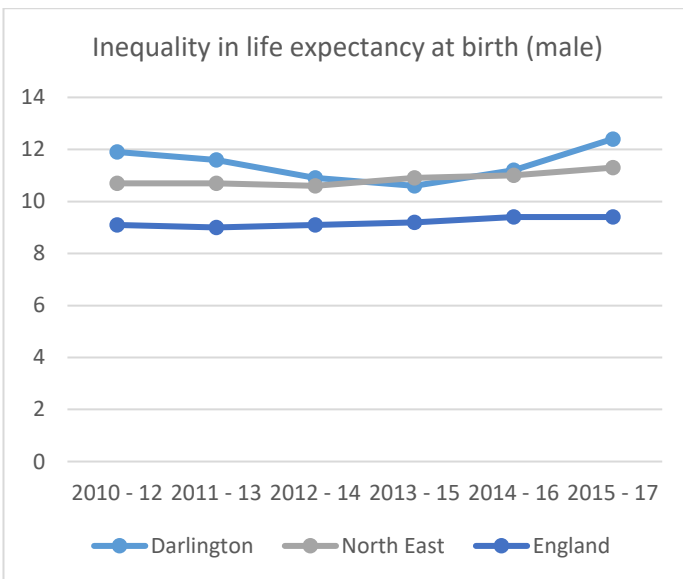
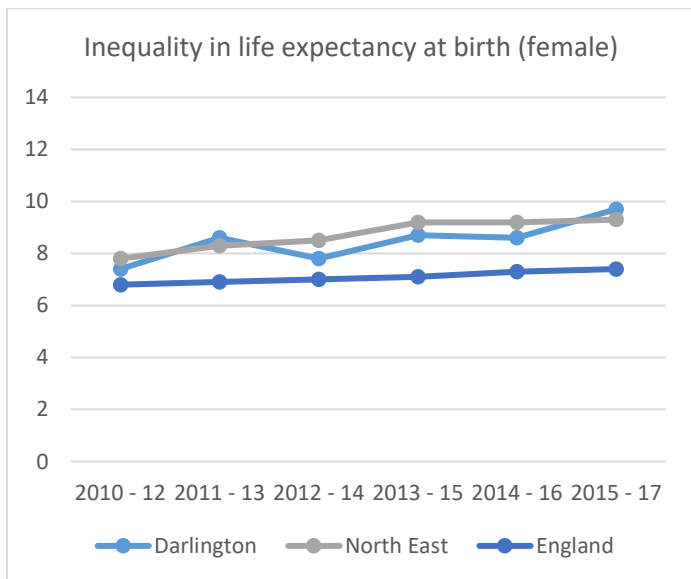
Life Expectancy

In terms of benchmarking with neighbours, life expectancy for both men and women in Darlington is lower than the England average, but above the regional average and has been improving for males and females over the past couple of years.



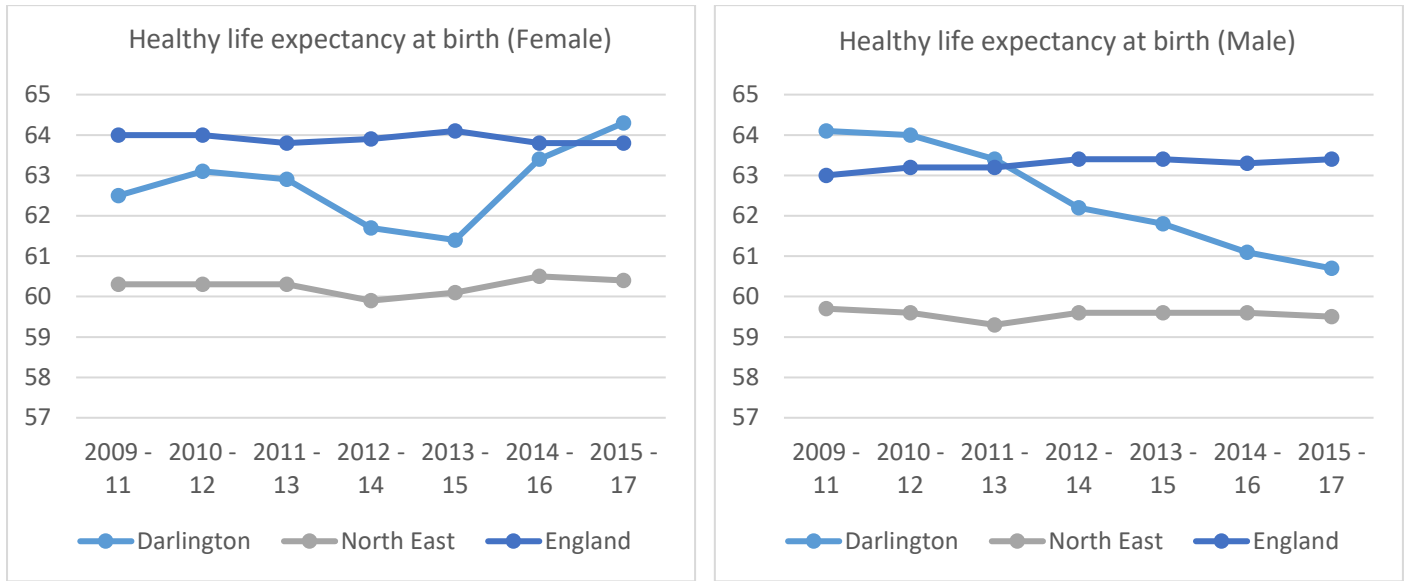
However – as shown below – the gap in life expectancy between the most deprived areas of Darlington and the least deprived areas is above the national and regional averages, at 12.4 years for men and 9.7 years lower women.

This suggests that improvements in overall life expectancy for the borough have been disproportionately enjoyed by more affluent residents.

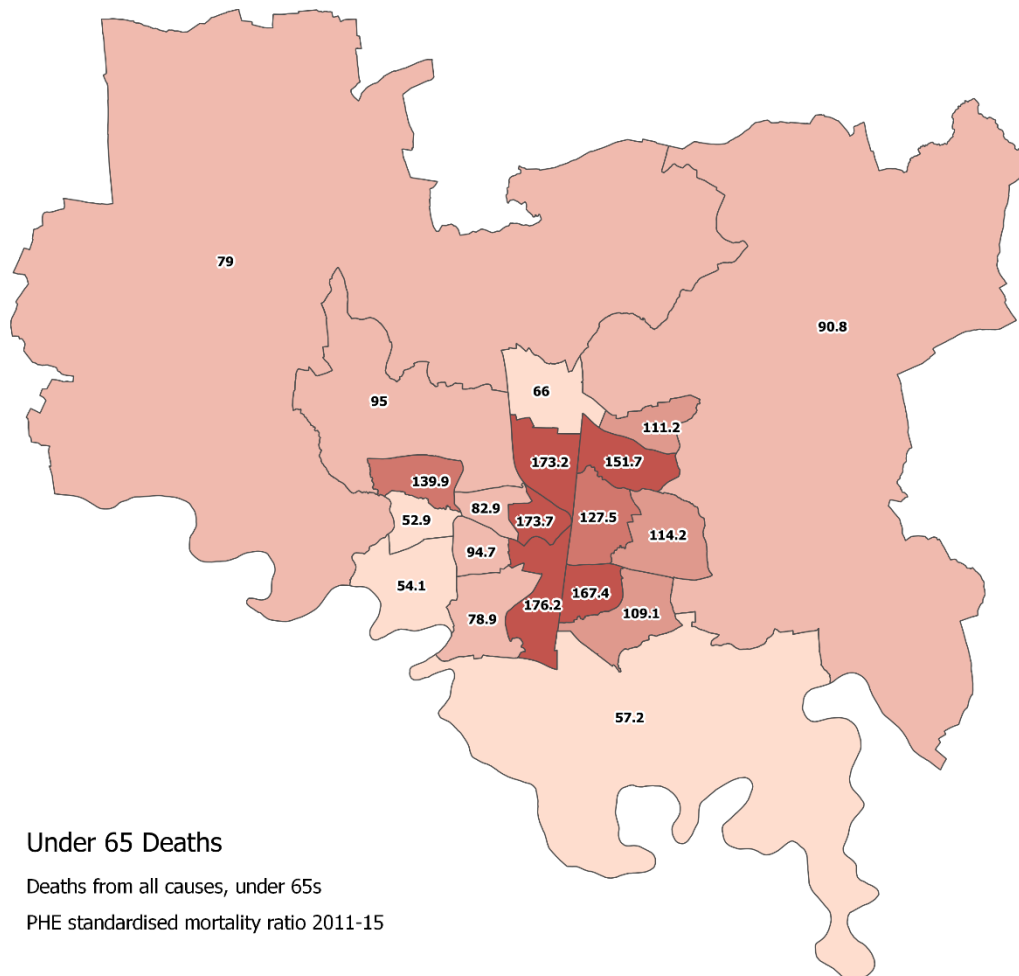


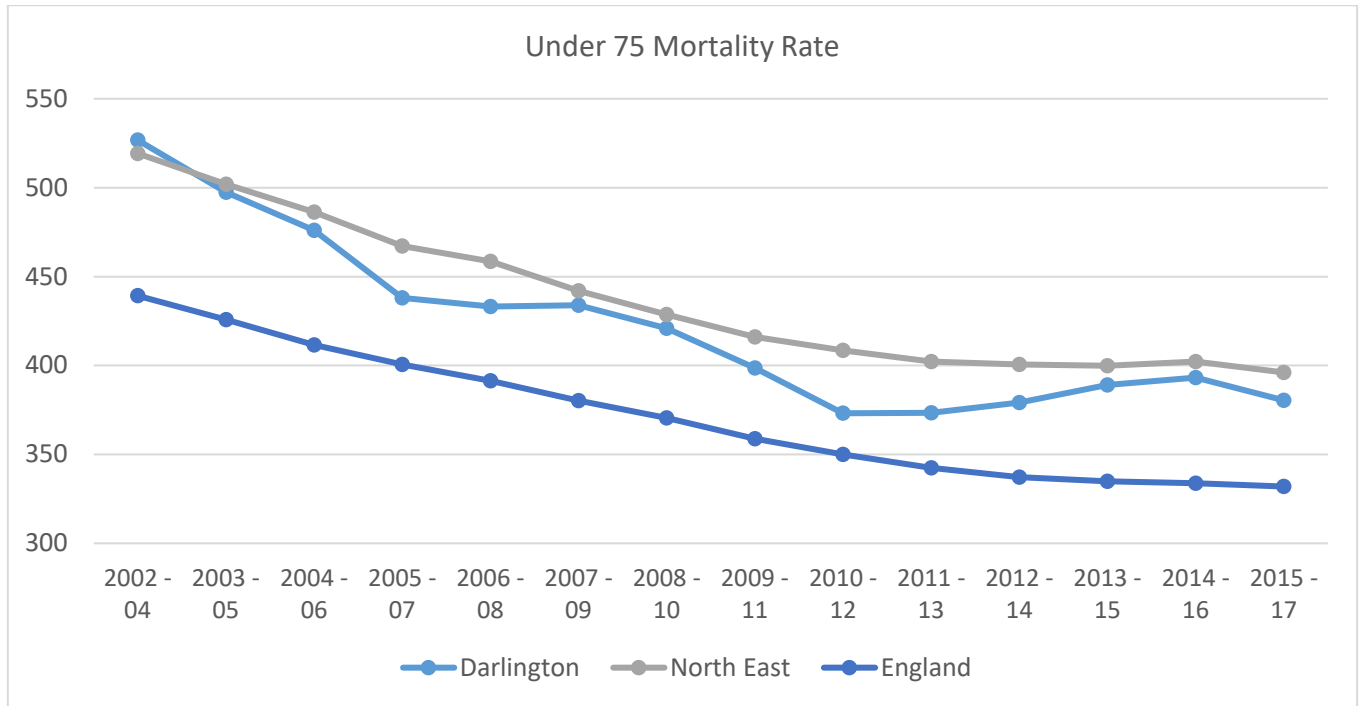
Healthy life expectancy

Darlington performs relatively well compared to the rest of the north east in terms of healthy life expectancy however this measure has been falling over the past few years for males.



Premature Deaths





The premature mortality rate (deaths of residents aged under 75) has been broadly falling in line with elsewhere since the early 2000s, however there has been an upturn in this measure since 2010/12, meaning the gap between Darlington and the England average for this indicator has widened.

Behavioural Risk Factors and Child Health

BEHAVIOURAL RISK FACTORS AND CHILD HEALTH	2015 IMD Score	A&E attendances in under 5 years old	Admissions for injuries in 15-24 years old	Admissions for injuries in under 15 years old	Admissions for injuries in under 5 years old	Binge drinking adults, modelled estimate	Children with excess weight Reception Year	Children with excess weight Year 6	Deliveries to teenage mothers	Healthy eating adults, modelled estimate	Obese adults, modelled estimate	Obese children Reception Year	Obese children Year 6	Emergency admissions aged under 5s
Park East	47.6	1126.9	258.2	200.5	258.4	29.2	24.9	37.8	2.6	20.7	27.4	10	24.2	269.6
Northgate	39.4	1296.2	301.7	168.8	204.3	29.1	21.5	32.9	3.1	21.3	27.7	10.7	20.8	249.6
Bank Top & Lascelles	38.1	1194.7	177.3	201.8	270	29.8	29.5	40	2.2	19.3	29.9	14.8	25.4	279.3
Red Hall & Lingfield	37.1	1362.8	182.2	186.7	236	25.4	22.7	36.7	2.7	19.1	31.1	10	23.2	312.4
North Road	37	1191.7	267.9	184.8	302.1	33.8	27.1	34.9	2.3	20.3	29.9	14.1	22.4	287.1
Cockerton	33	1270.1	172.4	155.5	264.5	29.8	27.9	33.4	1.1	18.6	30.8	12	21.2	299.3
Stephenson	32.5	1349.3	181.8	187.8	238.8	26	23.3	36.9	2.7	19.1	30.9	10.4	23.3	309.7
Eastbourne	28.6	1113.1	171.4	182.8	279.6	25.7	27.8	37.4	1.3	17.5	31.6	15.3	20.7	235.1
Haughton & Springfield	26.3	1135.2	145.3	122.7	179.2	26.8	23.6	37.7	0	20.9	28.1	10.6	24.7	242.9
Pierremont	21.8	1064.4	222.8	174.2	237.5	35.8	22.4	43.1	3.1	23.8	28	7.8	25.2	266.1
Whinfield	17.5	1041.1	172.5	167.4	271.4	30.7	21	31.5	0	23	28.8	7.8	17.4	240.3
Park West	13.4	854.4	161.8	161.1	206.1	24.5	20.4	27.8	1.2	30.5	21.8	7.6	14.5	196
Harrowgate Hill	12.6	1142	181.6	137.5	204.7	26.6	28.5	38.6	1.6	21.9	30.7	13.3	18.9	238.8
Hurworth	12.1	745.2	216.4	126	174.3	33.3	20.1	32.9	0	27.9	25.5	6.6	19.6	189.9
Brinkburn & Faverdale	12	998.4	157.9	159.7	224.8	28.4	22.6	31.9	1.1	22.9	28.6	8.4	17.3	250
Sadberge & Middleton St George	11.5	759.4	199.6	134	178.9	31.6	19.7	32.1	0	28.2	25.5	6.4	17.5	194.9
Heighington & Coniscliffe	10.6	826.4	138.4	163.5	200	26.4	18.3	30	0	29.1	25.3	5.6	12.1	218.8
College	6.8	794.1	141.1	147.4	209.7	25.5	16.6	23	0	34.6	18.4	4.5	11.2	182.9
Hummersknott	5.2	730.2	102.3	142.8	155.9	21.3	19.4	27	0	31.5	22.6	8.1	12.6	153.5
Mowden	4.7	730.2	102.3	142.8	155.9	21.3	19.4	27	0	31.5	22.6	8.1	12.6	153.5

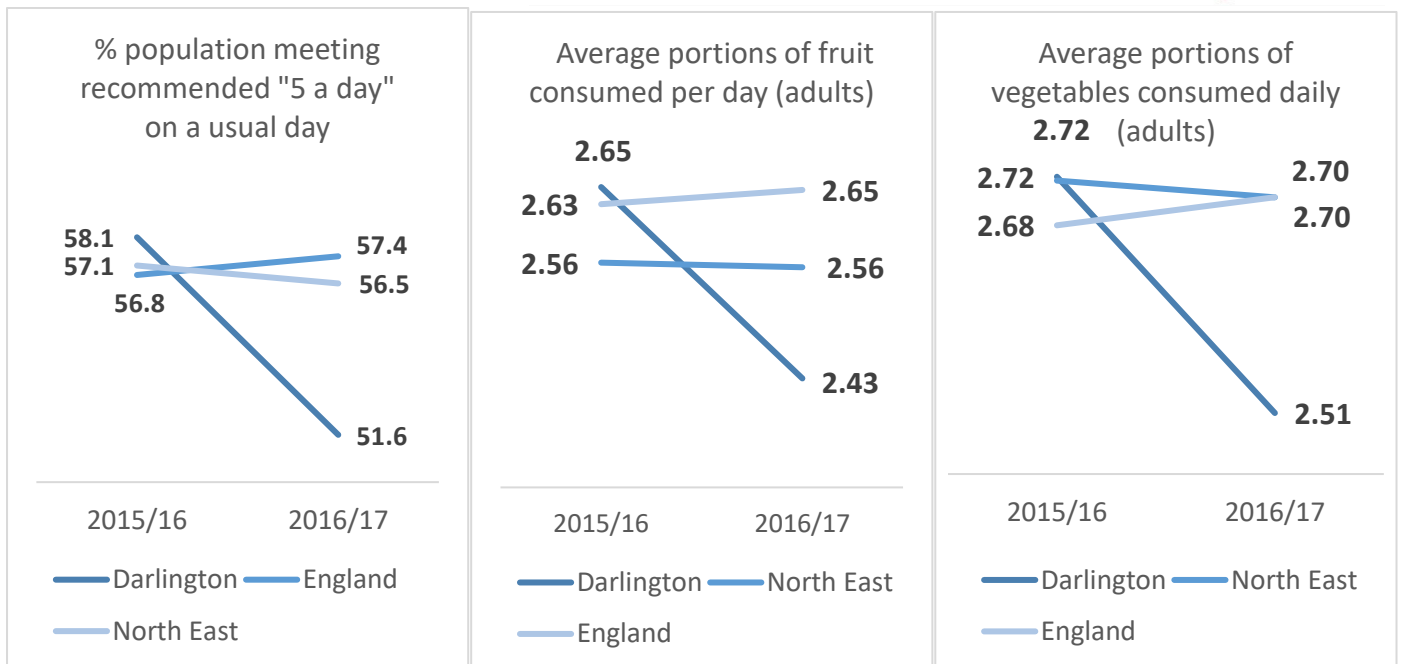
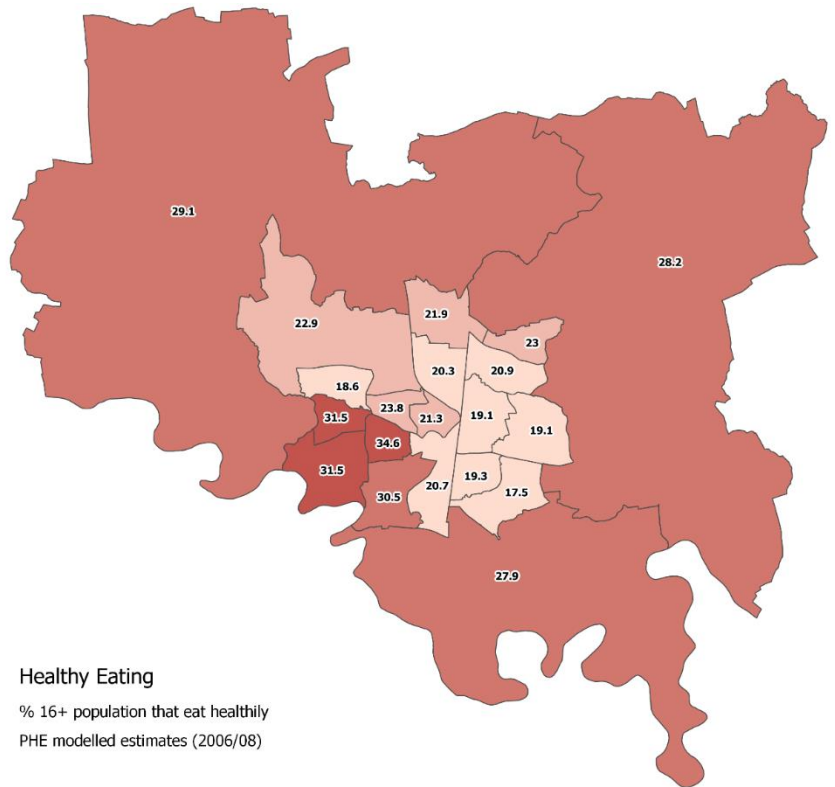
Data in the above table relating to hospital admissions, overweight children and teenage deliveries are based on three or five year moving averages up to 2015/16. Modelled estimates data is from 2006/08. Source of all data is Public Health England.

- Again, this table shows a clear correlation between measures of health – in this instance behavioural risk factors and child health – and deprivation, with Bank Top & Lascelles scoring, once again, very highly across almost measures, as does the most deprived ward, Park East.
- For a couple of indicators, however, the correlation here is not so strong. The prevalence of binge drinking, for example, is suspected to be higher in wards such as Pierremont, Hurworth and Sadberge & Middleton St George. Similarly, Red Hall & Lingfield, Eastbourne, and Stephenson wards – which all score quite highly on a number of other measures – have relatively low suspected incidence of binge drinking.
- Other measures, however – including deliveries to teenage mothers and modelled estimates for healthy eating – have a much clearer relationship to deprivation, with no babies born to teenage mothers in the five least deprived wards from 2011/12-2015/16.

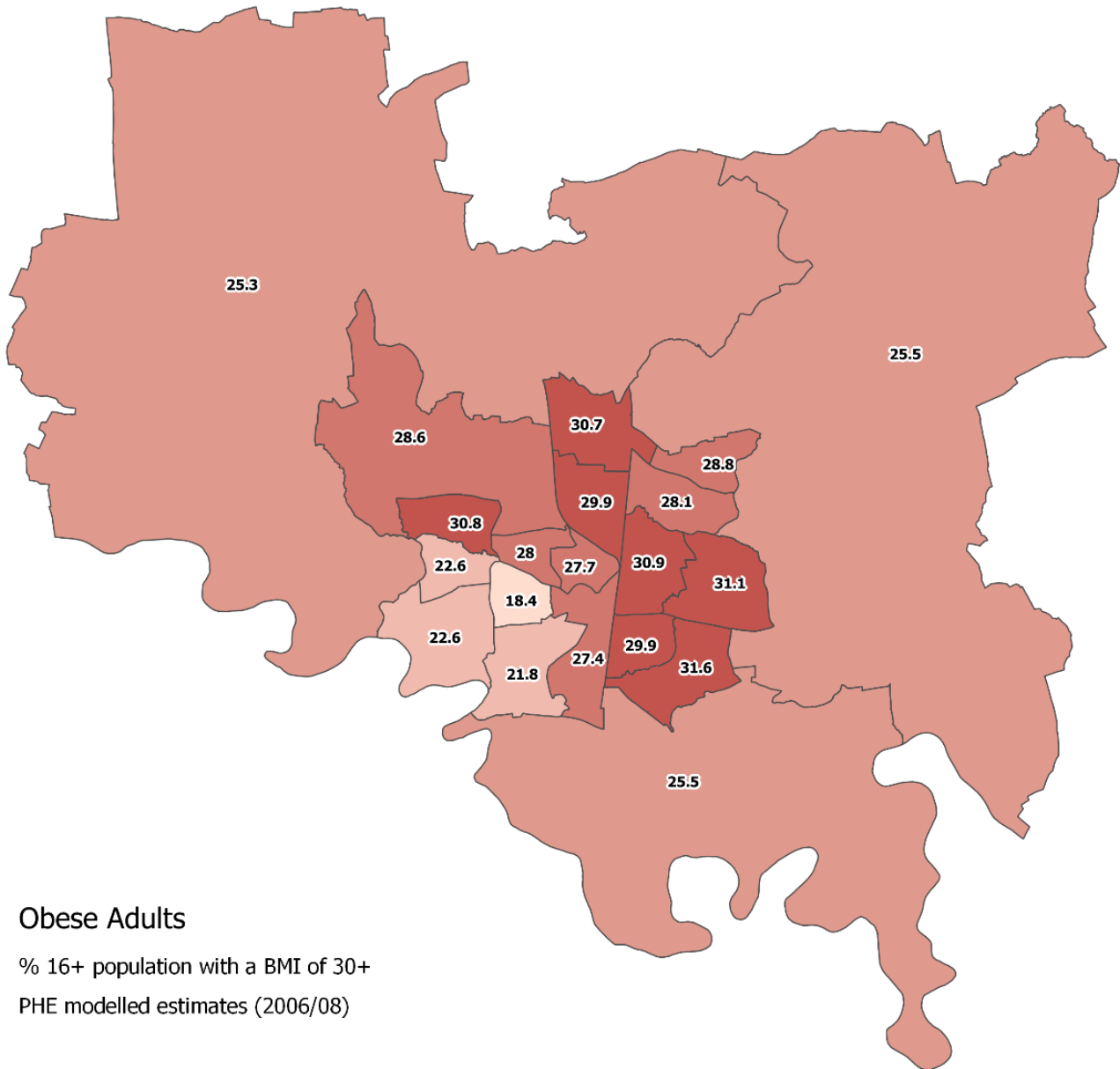
Healthy Eating

- The map below shows modelled estimates of the proportion of adult residents in each ward that have a healthy diet, based on 2006/08 data. Unsurprisingly, this measure finds that more affluent wards (specifically College, Mowden and Hummersknott) are the areas with the highest number of residents estimated to be enjoying a healthy diet, averaging just over 30%.
- The wards where the least proportion of over-16s are anticipated to be eating healthily are Eastbourne, Cockerton, Stephenson and Red Hall & Lingfield, with an equivalent figure of just below 20%.

- The graphs below display data from the new Sport England Active Lives survey, and appear to show that Darlington has gone from above to below average for the proportion of the population undertaking specific healthy eating activities.

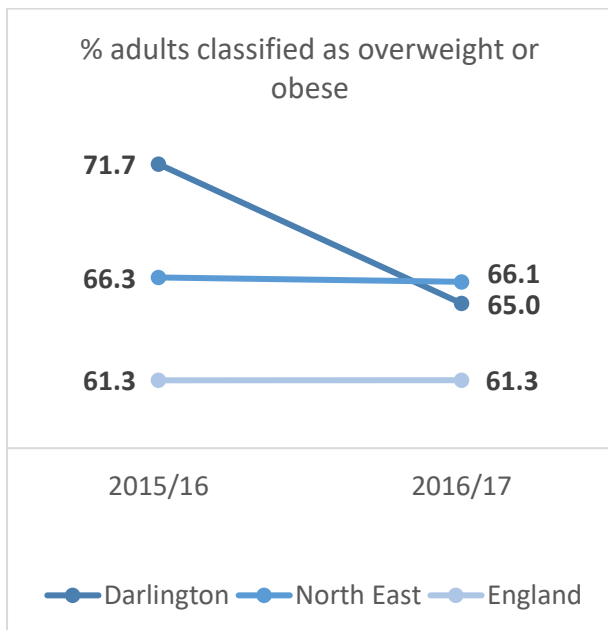


Obesity



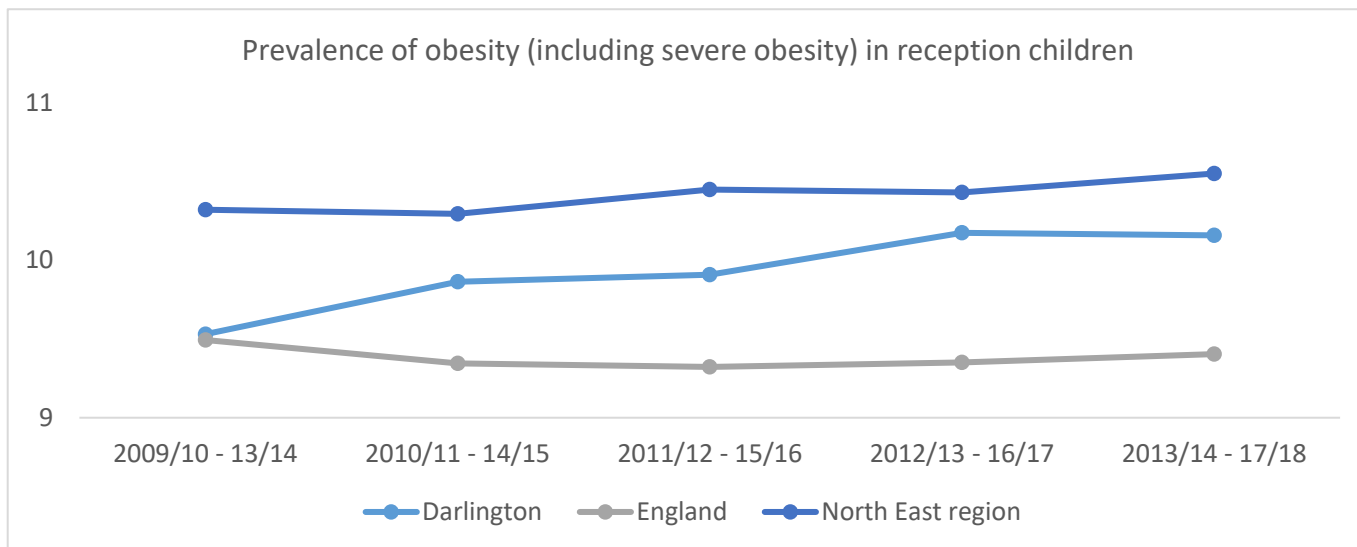
Obese Adults

% 16+ population with a BMI of 30+
PHE modelled estimates (2006/08)

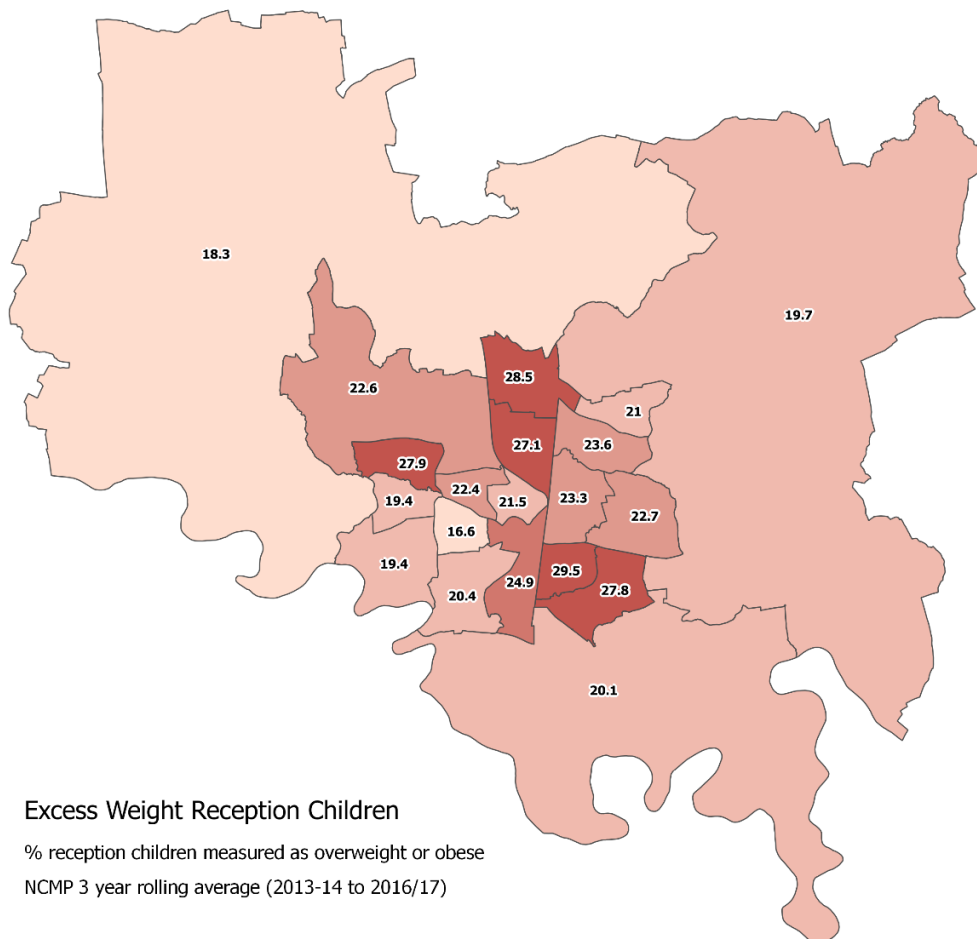


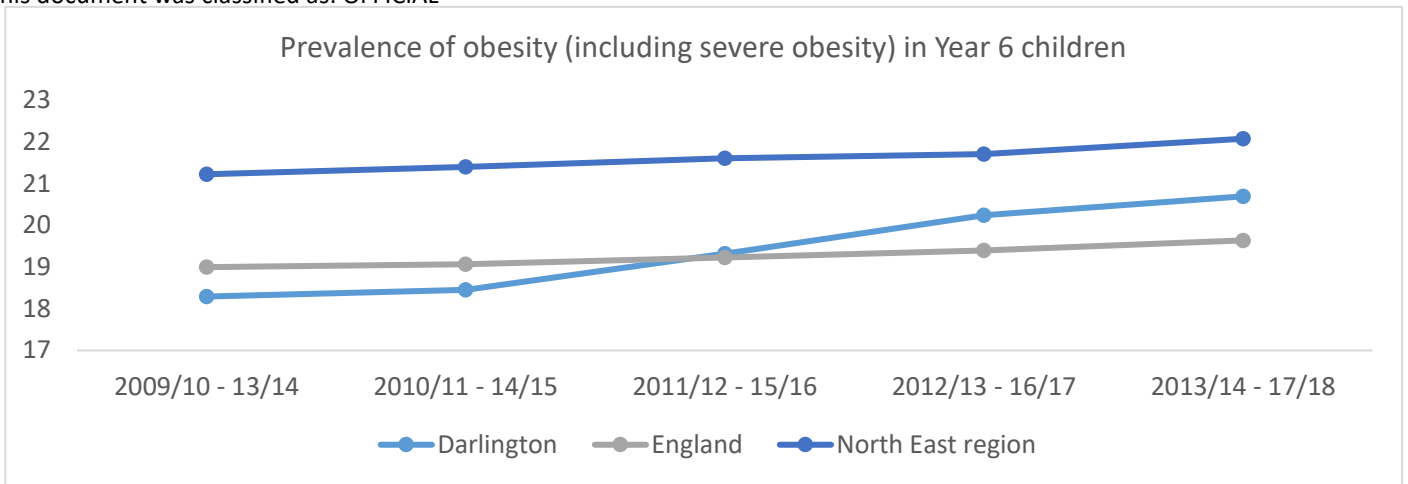
- The data on obesity in adults at local level appears to indicate that the proportion of adults classified as overweight or obese is falling and in line with the regional average.
- Analysis of the small area figures, however, shows that there is significant variation in obesity rates across the borough, with almost a third of adults (31.6%) in Bank Top and Lascelles estimated to have a Body Mass Index (BMI) of over 30, compared to less than 1 in 5 (18.6%) in College ward, reflecting findings elsewhere that there is a strong correlation between deprivation and obesity.

The proportion of reception children across the borough measured as obese or severely obese has been consistently increasing since 2009, when Darlington was in line with the England average. Whilst the borough still remains below the regional average for this measure, it has been increasing at a faster rate and therefore the gap is closing.



At ward-level, a third (29.5%) of 4 and 5 year olds living in Bank Top and Lascelles measured as obese or severely obese from 2013/14 to 2016/17, compared to just 16.6% of those from College ward.

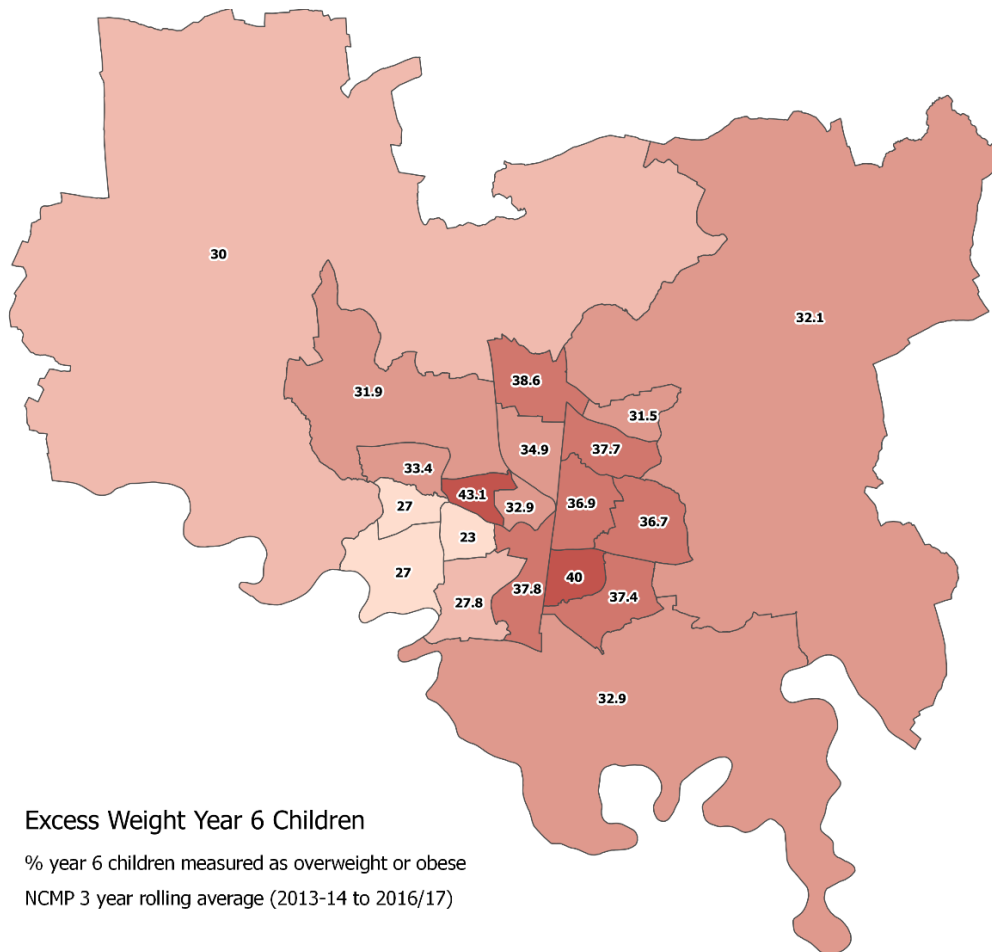




The latest data for Year 6 children shows a similar consistent increase in the proportion measured as obese or severely obese, from approximately 18.3% in 2009/10-13/14 to 20.7% in 2013/14-17/18. Again, this increase is out of line with elsewhere, meaning that Darlington has gone from below the national average to nearing the regional figure.

Again, analysis at ward-level appears to show a correlation between child obesity and deprivation, with more than a third (40%) of Year 6 schoolchildren living in Bank Top and Lascelles measured as obese or severely obese, compared to just 23% of those from College ward.

All wards appear to show a higher proportion of Year 6 children measured as obese or severely obese compared to Reception children.



Exercise

Active Lives 2016/17 Measure	Area	2015/16	2016/17	Trend
Percentage of physically active adults (18+)	Darlington	65.40%	63.80%	↓
	North East	64.00%	64.00%	↔
	England	66.10%	66.00%	↓
Percentage of adults walking for travel, at least three times per week	Darlington	27.50%	19.30%	↓
	North East	20.40%	20.40%	↔
	England	22.70%	22.90%	↑
Percentage of adults cycling for travel at least three times per week	Darlington	2.30%	0.70%	↓
	North East	2.50%	2.00%	↓
	England	3.30%	3.30%	↔

The table above shows data from the annual Sports England Active Lives survey, which appears to show that the proportion of adults who are physically active and/or walk or cycle for travel at least three times a week is falling and below the national and regional average.

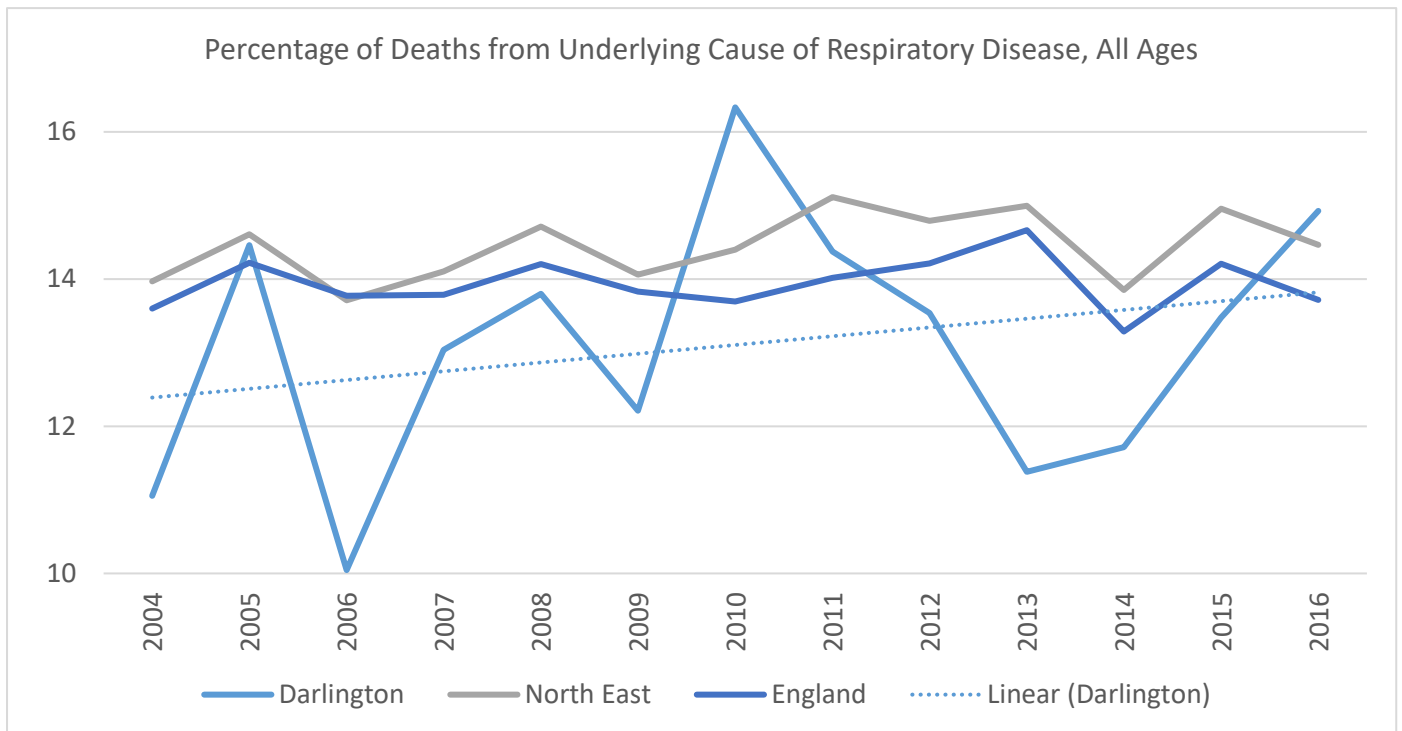
Disease and Poor Health

DISEASE AND POOR HEALTH	2015 IMD Score	Elective hospital admissions for all causes, all ages	Elective hospital admissions for coronary heart disease	Elective hospital admissions for hip replacement	Elective hospital admissions for knee replacement	Emergency hospital admissions for all causes, all ages	Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	Emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease	Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in >65s	Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack	Emergency hospital admissions for stroke	Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm	Hospital stays for self-harm	Incidence of breast cancer	Incidence of colorectal cancer	Incidence of lung cancer	Incidence of prostate cancer	Incidences of all cancers
Park East	47.6	116.7	93.7	108.1	97.8	139.8	156.8	104.3	114.8	115.4	137.2	142.1	192.5	90.7	88.3	135.6	110.7	104
Northgate	39.4	111.7	91.2	94.7	119.3	160	168.9	170.8	115.9	215.1	129.1	209.8	298.2	94.2	134.6	156.4	110.1	118.1
Bank Top & Lascelles	38.1	113.4	62.9	99.4	129.8	155.9	192.7	146.6	150.6	168.5	130.3	146.4	167.3	97.1	109.6	169.9	74	112
Red Hall & Lingfield	37.1	116.4	93.6	94.7	122.7	129.8	144.9	123.9	67.3	157.9	133.3	129.9	151.7	108.8	88.1	147.3	75	109.4
North Road	37	112.4	54.9	74.5	85.1	145.6	212.2	143.7	143.4	161.3	122.4	196	239.1	89.7	136.3	172.8	80.5	117.1
Cockerton	33	122.1	75.2	101.5	118.7	127.8	162.8	120.2	92.4	142.8	118.8	118.8	116.2	84.3	103	161.7	67.6	107.7
Stephenson	32.5	116	90.3	95.2	123.5	132.9	150.1	126.4	81	159.1	133	131.8	153.6	107.5	90.5	149.8	74.9	109.7
Eastbourne	28.6	115.2	72.9	112.4	129.3	139	193.7	137.2	73.4	163.7	115.4	121.4	120.3	62.8	124.9	141.5	94.3	102.5
Haughton & Springfield	26.3	126.4	66.4	83.5	115.2	132.5	95.4	109.9	145.6	130.2	126	114.6	129.1	94.5	115.4	154.3	76	103.1
Pierremont	21.8	111.4	92.3	110.4	128.7	123.9	87.1	124.3	93.5	152.7	108.4	124.4	183.4	70.5	139.9	134.6	102.7	107.5
Whinfield	17.5	126.7	102.2	112.9	117.3	104.6	70.5	72.9	93.4	77.8	96.9	98.9	134.2	123.2	135.2	103.2	108	111.1
Park West	13.4	113.9	72.7	114.2	110.9	97.1	69	80.2	91.9	97.4	89.2	93.8	100	102.2	86	67.5	114.4	97.2
Harrowgate Hill	12.6	120.1	80.9	107.5	132.1	108.1	97.1	105.6	78.5	129.5	100.1	103.4	101.3	108.8	74.2	142.1	96.9	100.3
Hurworth	12.1	115.7	76	115	101.7	92.5	44	81.6	117.9	104.5	72.1	91.9	116.2	80.6	108.9	63.1	117.7	90
Brinkburn & Faverdale	12	116.6	71.9	110.6	128.3	114.1	122.7	96	90.1	114	104.6	101.1	96.9	91.5	107.2	131.9	84.7	106.2
Sadberge & Middleton St George	11.5	114.5	74.4	116.2	109.4	93.6	50.1	78.7	109.5	99.5	74.7	89.5	106.2	84.8	109.6	69.9	114.6	93
Heighington & Coniscliffe	10.6	110.4	68.3	121	139	97.6	74.4	67.1	83.1	79.1	85.9	81.5	74.4	100.2	112.1	96.8	102.6	104.6
College	6.8	114.3	70.4	104	98	94.7	55.7	72.4	86.5	87.4	81.1	97.7	108.1	102.5	83.9	59.6	125.1	95
Hummersknott	5.2	111.5	67	123.6	127.4	82.5	52.6	85.8	93.5	110.6	80.4	76.4	47	105.5	92.7	54.4	107.4	97.8
Mowden	4.7	111.5	67	123.6	127.4	82.5	52.6	85.8	93.5	110.6	80.4	76.4	47	105.5	92.7	54.4	107.4	97.8

*All of the data in this table relates to the period 2011/12-2015/16.

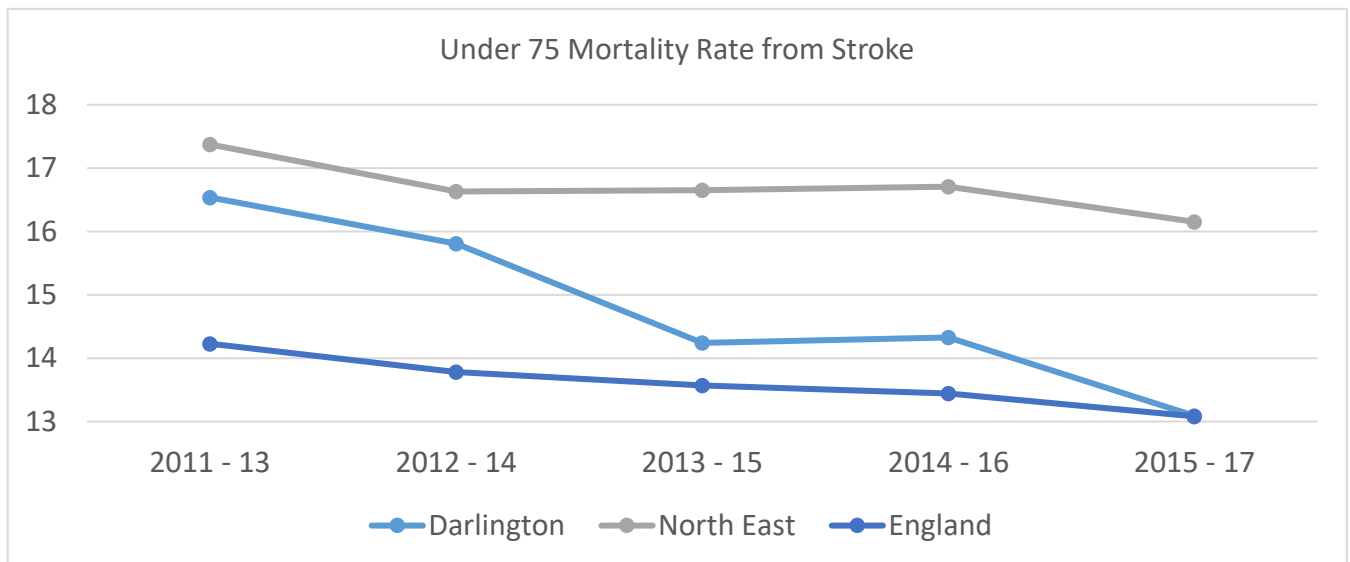
The table above shows that there continues to be a strong correlation between deprivation and poor health when it comes to emergency admissions and some forms of cancer, specifically lung, however the relationship with deprivation becomes much weaker for elective admissions and other types of cancer. In fact, there is a negative correlation between deprivation and elective admissions for hip replacements and the incidence of breast and prostate cancer.

Respiratory Disease Deaths



- Mortality rates from respiratory disease for all ages has INCREASED slightly over recent years and is now in line with the regional and national averages, at around 14%
- The wards with the highest rates of deaths from respiratory disease are Bank Top and Lascelles, and, to a lesser extent, Park East.
- The wards with the lowest rates of death due to respiratory disease are Whinfield and Park West.

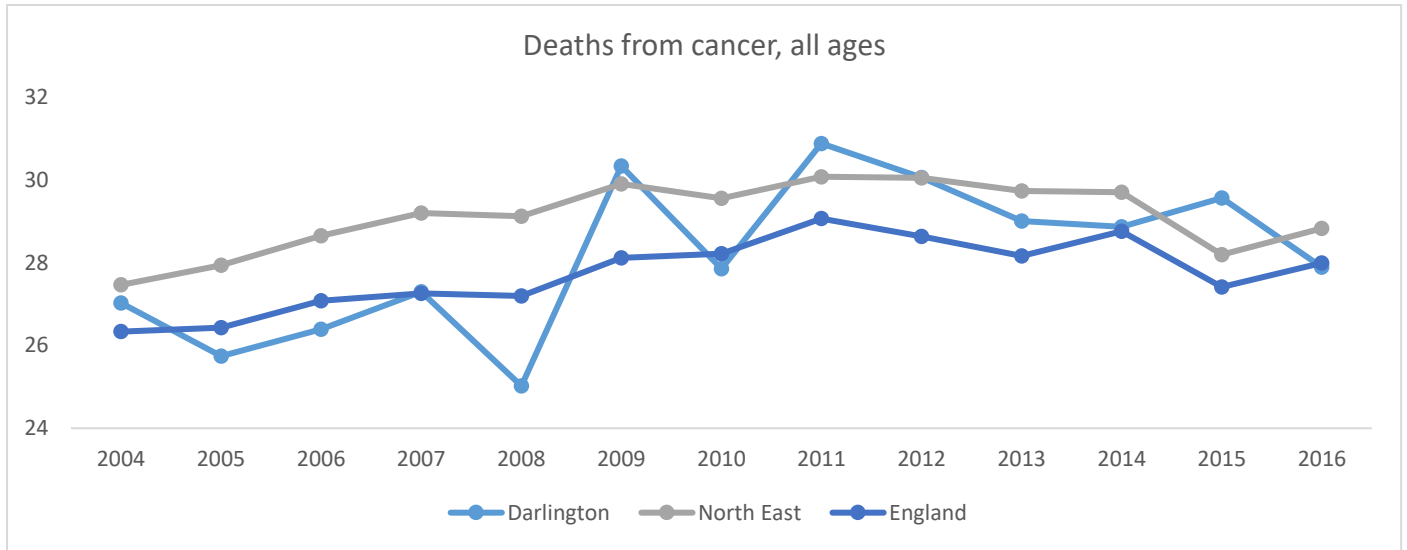
Stroke Deaths



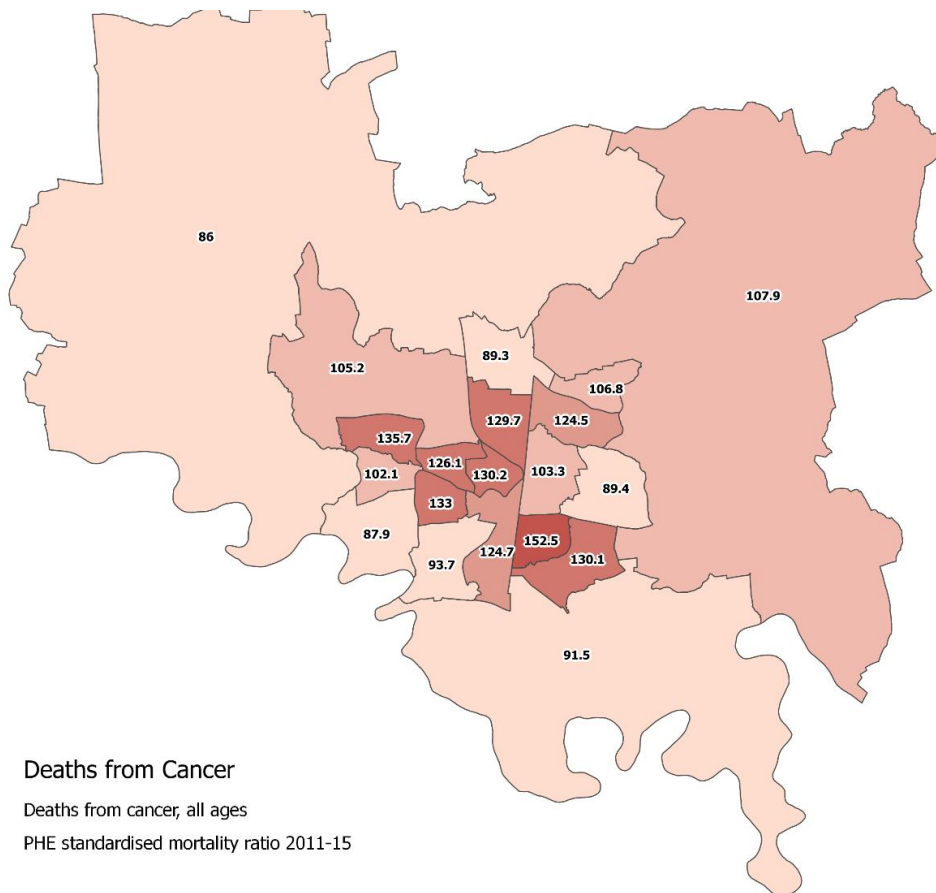
- Trend data for mortality rates from stroke for all ages is not available, but the proportion of under 75 deaths due to underlying cause of stroke has been FALLING over recent years and, at 13.7, is the same as the national average.
- The wards with the highest rates of deaths from stroke are Bank Top and Lascelles, and College.
- The wards with the lowest rates of death due to stroke are Whinfield and Hurworth.

Cancer

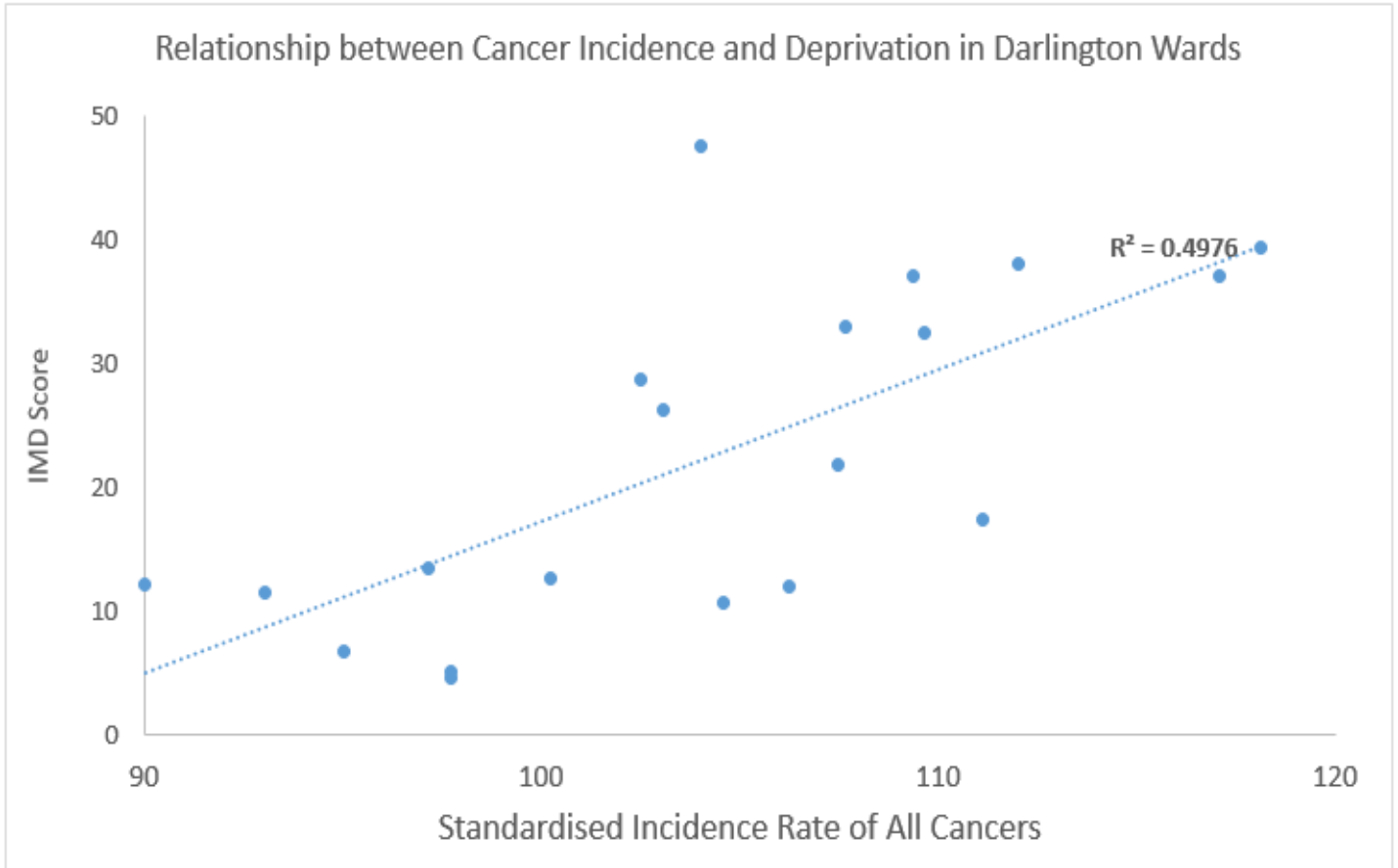
The percentage of deaths from underlying cause of cancer has increased, in line with elsewhere, since 2004.



- The wards with the highest incidence of deaths from cancer are Bank Top and Lascelles, and Cockerton.
- Heighington and Coniscliffe, and Hummersknott have the lowest incidence of deaths from cancer.
- This suggests a correlation between deprivation and incidence of cancer, which is borne out when the deprivation scores of each ward are compared to the incidence of cancer in each ward.



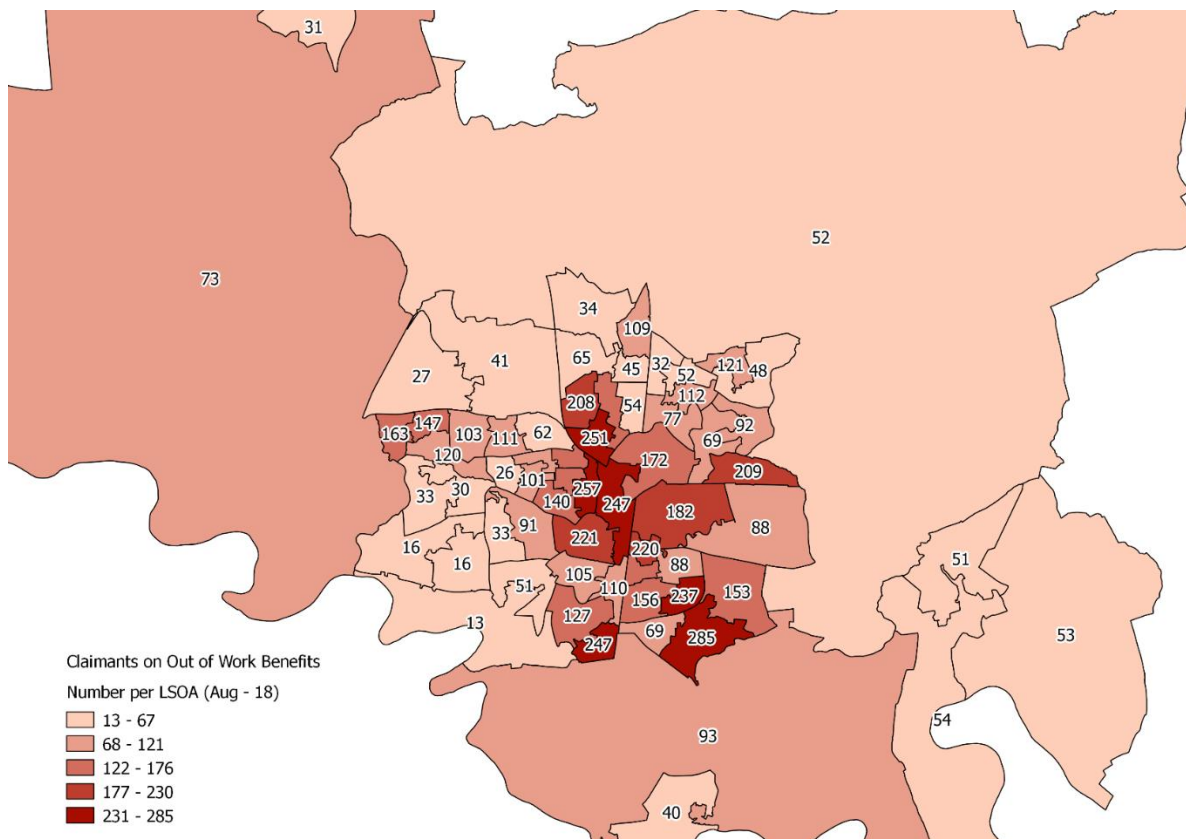
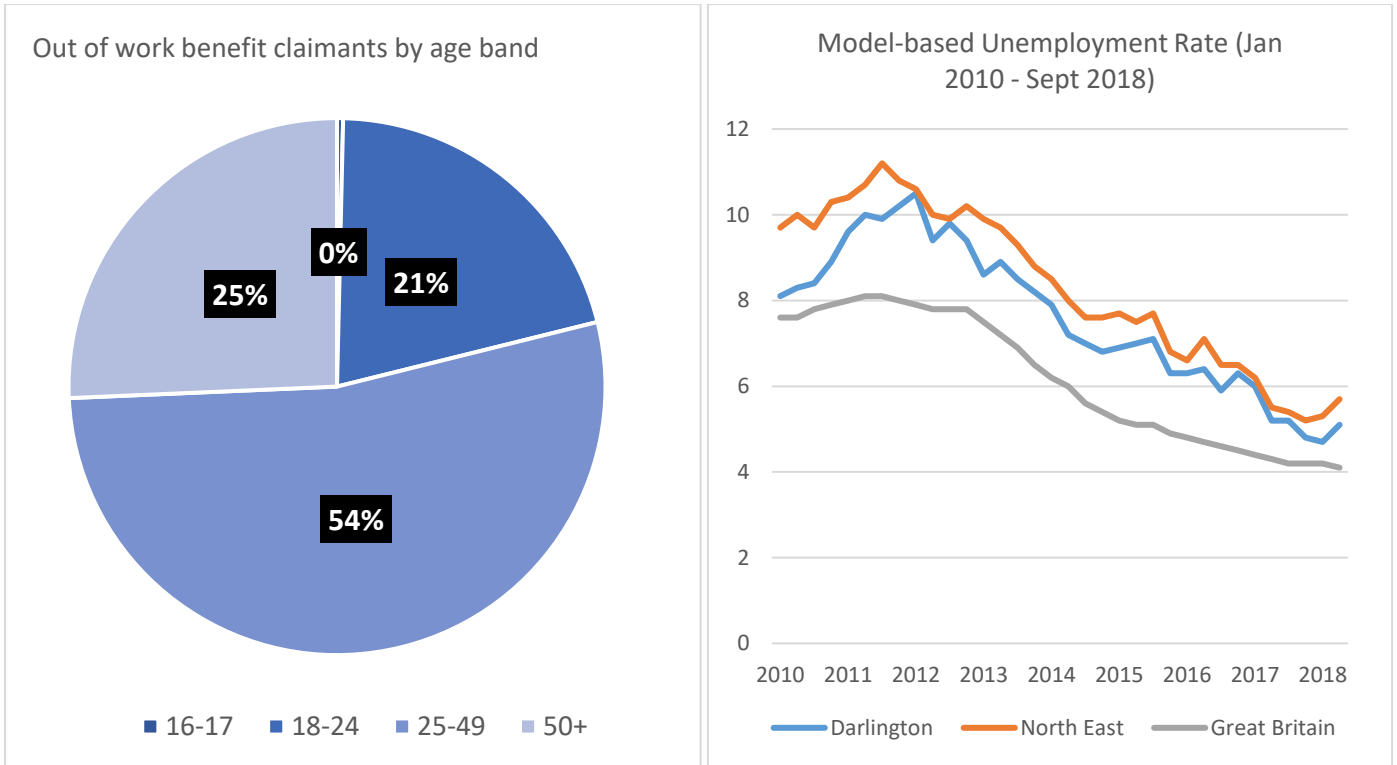
- Overall, the average incidence rate of all cancers for the five least deprived wards is 97.6, compared to 112.1 for the five most deprived, suggesting residents in the most deprived wards are approximately 15% more likely to have cancer than those from the least deprived.
- This analysis does mask difference between types of cancer, however: the relationship between the incidence of certain cancers, namely prostate and breast cancer, is actually negatively related to deprivation in Darlington. Lung cancer has the strongest relationship of all the measures to deprivation.



Economy

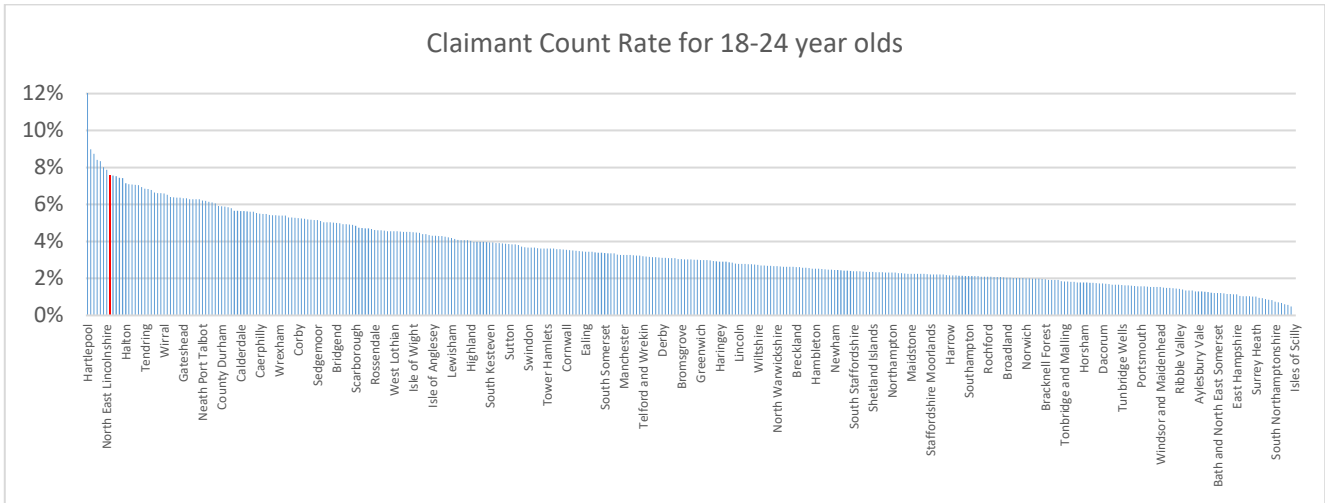
Unemployment

- Estimated unemployment in Darlington as of March 2019 was 5.1%, a slight increase from the previous quarter but overall has been falling consistently since 2012
- 2,855 residents were in receipt of out of work benefits in June 2019 (61% male / 39% female)
- 54% of out of work benefit claimants were aged 25-49
- Claimants are most likely to live in the Town Centre, Northgate, North Road, Firthmoor, Skerne Park and Red Hall areas

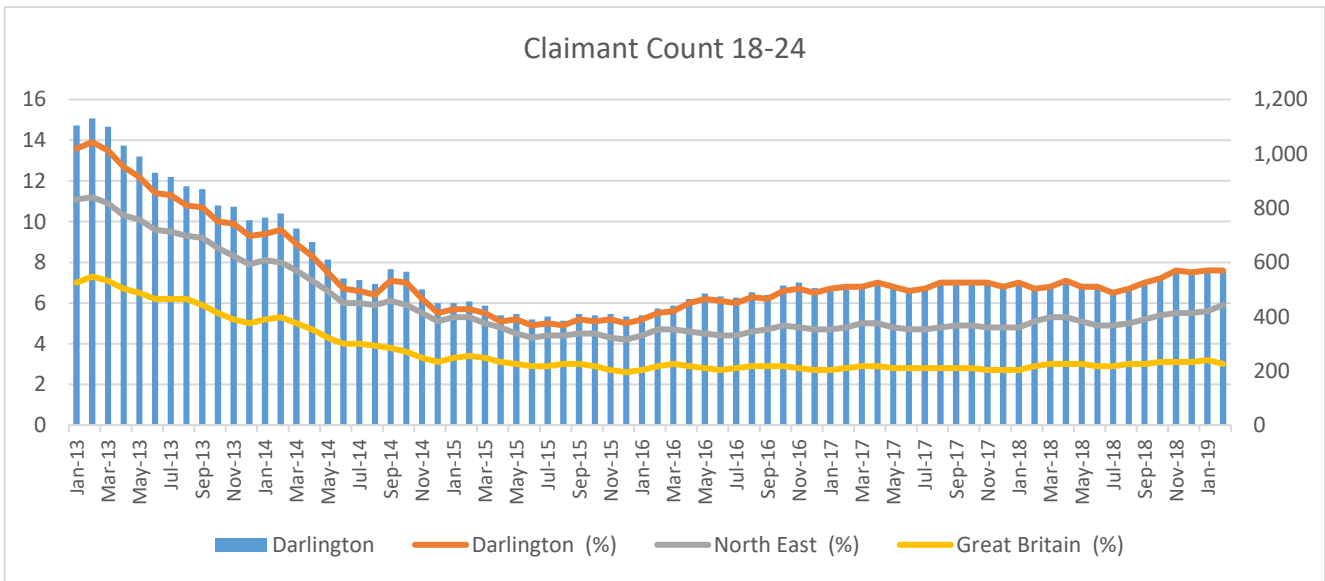


Youth Unemployment

The claimant count (those claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit who are out of work) for Darlington 18-24 year olds, at 7.9%, is the eighth highest of 379 British local authority areas. The average for the North East is 6.1% and for Great Britain is 3.9%. There were 600 Darlington residents aged 18-24 in June 2019 claiming benefits for reason of unemployment.



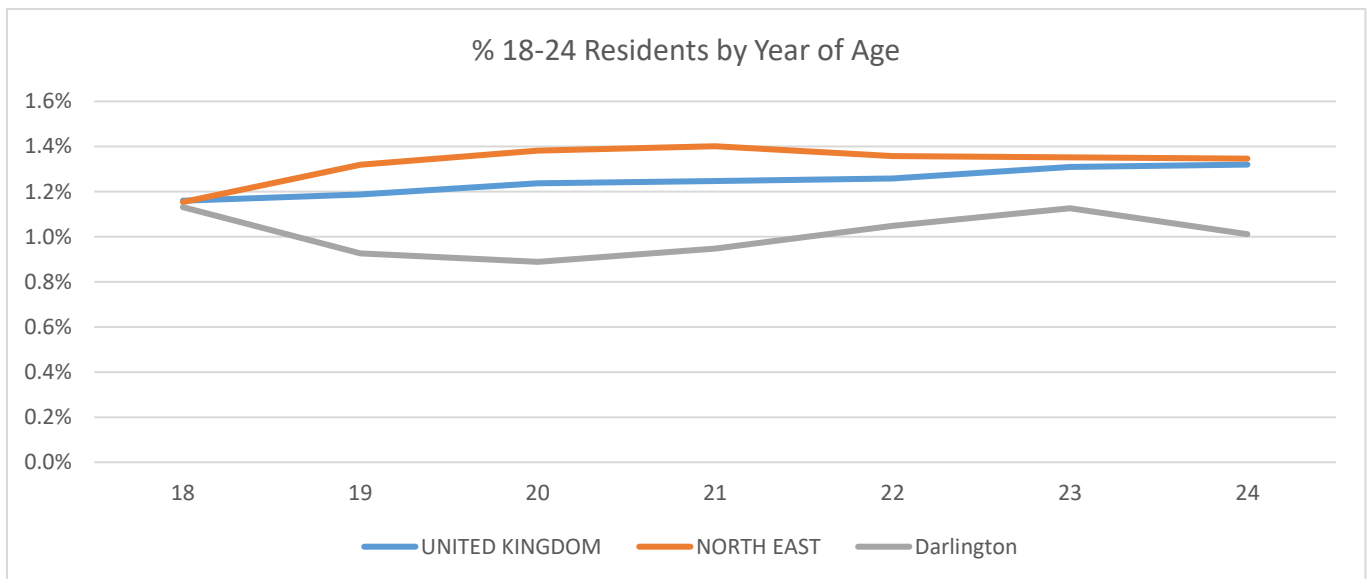
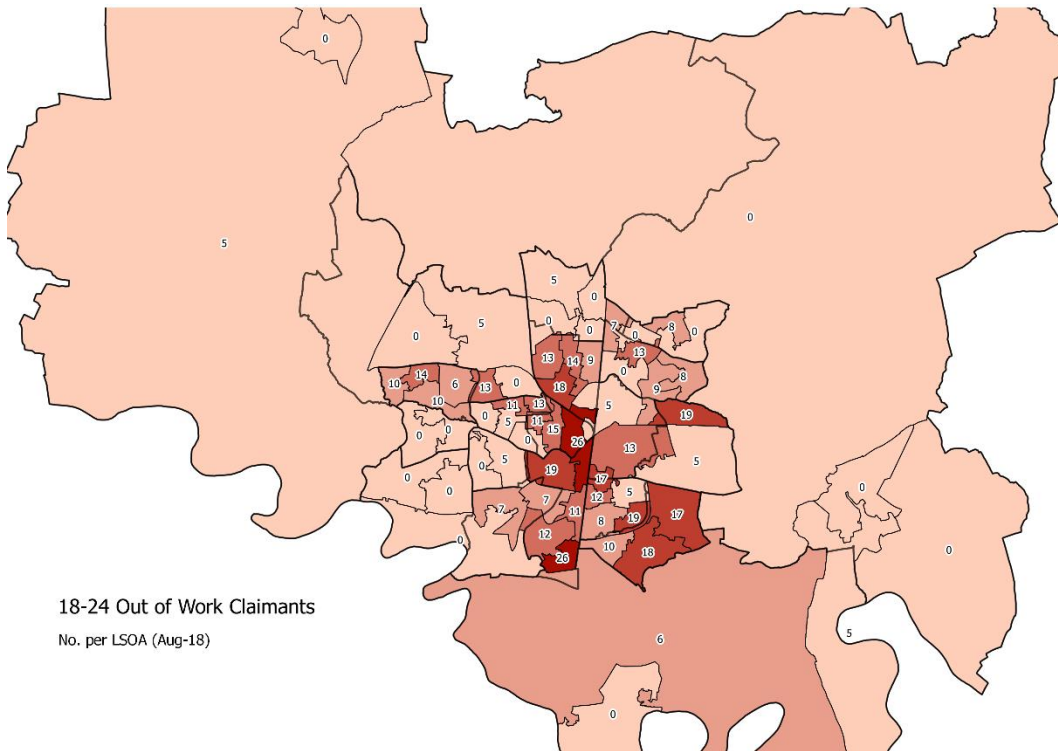
Despite performing relatively high for this metric, however, the claimant count for this age group has declined, in line with elsewhere, significantly since 2013 and generally follows the regional and national trends. Like elsewhere, however, there has been a slight upturn in the past 12 months.



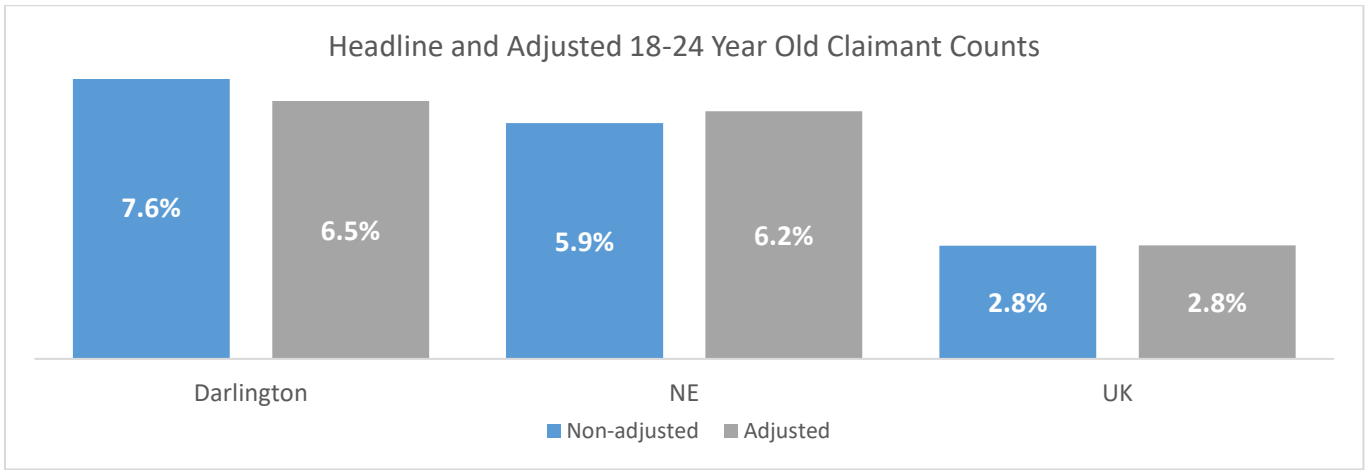
Adjustment for population changes

Because Darlington is not a university town, one of the reasons for the high relative claimant count rate for this age group is the result of having less higher education students resident in the borough. Breaking down our population by year of age shows that there is a clear drop in population for residents aged between 18 and 24, which will be largely accounted for by young people leaving to attend university elsewhere. Regionally and nationally this trend largely cancels itself out as outfluxes of university students are replaced by influxes of a similar size of students attending local universities.

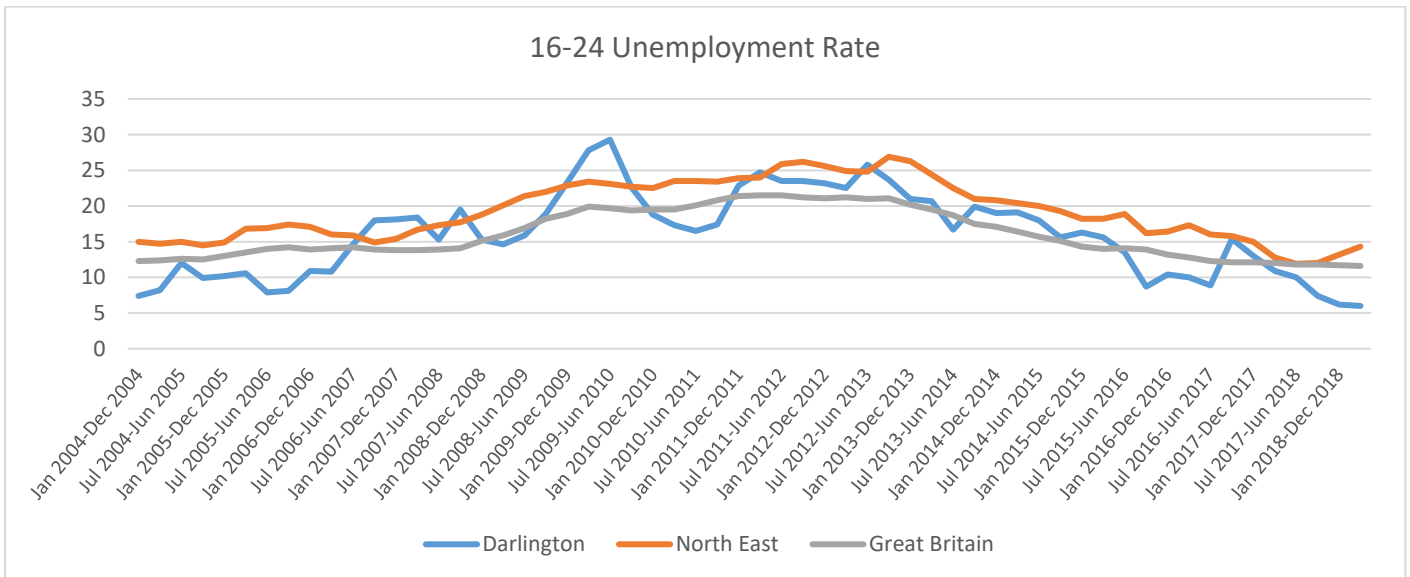
Regardless of Darlington’s relative performance, it remains there is consistently a cohort of more than 500 18-24 year olds claiming benefits for the reason of unemployment. The most recent data at small area level, from August 2018, is shown in the below map. Claimants tend to be concentrated towards the centre of the borough, most notably in the Northgate, Bank Top and Lascelles, and Eastbourne wards.



Because the population of 18 to 24 year olds is used as the denominator when calculating the claimant count rate, the drop in the size of this age group has an impact on the claimant count rate – namely it makes it bigger. Adjusting the denominator to take account of this drop reduces the claimant count for Darlington to 6.5% - still above the regional and national averages of 5.9% and 2.8%, respectively, but lowering our ranking from 6th highest to 26th out of 380 local authority areas. Adjusting the denominator for the North East – which looks to attract more 18-24 year olds than it loses – increases its claimant count rate for this age range to 6.2%.



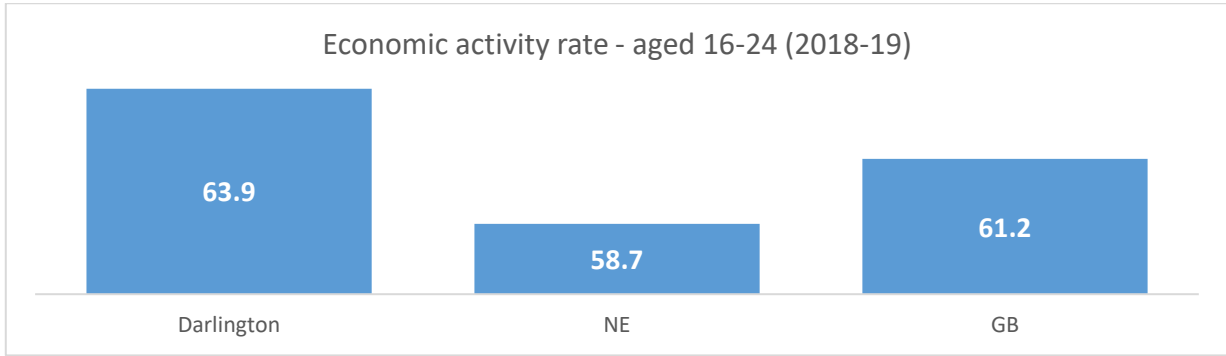
The claimant count is often used as a proxy for unemployment, however – as can be seen in the below graphs – whilst the claimant count and unemployment rate for young people are quite similar in Darlington, this is not the case elsewhere. Darlington, in fact, is simultaneously below the regional and national average for youth unemployment but above average for the claimant count.



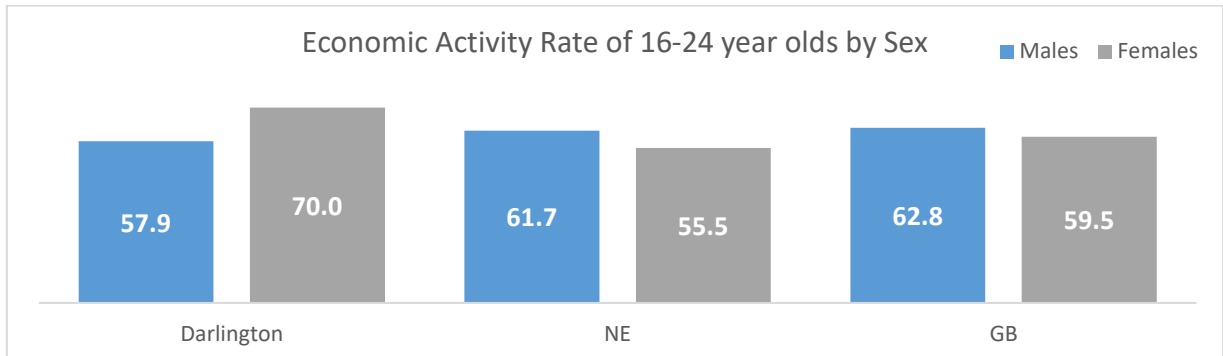
Moreover, the unemployment rate of Darlington 16-24 year olds has been consistently falling over the past few years, whilst the claimant count fell by more than 50% between 2013 and 2015 but then started slowly increasing.

The explanation for this apparent discrepancy is that the unemployment rate and claimant count rate are calculated using different denominators. Whilst the claimant count rate is calculated using the number of all 16-24 year olds resident in Darlington, the unemployment rate uses the number of *economically active* 16-24 year olds as its base, where economically active is defined as either in employment or unemployed.

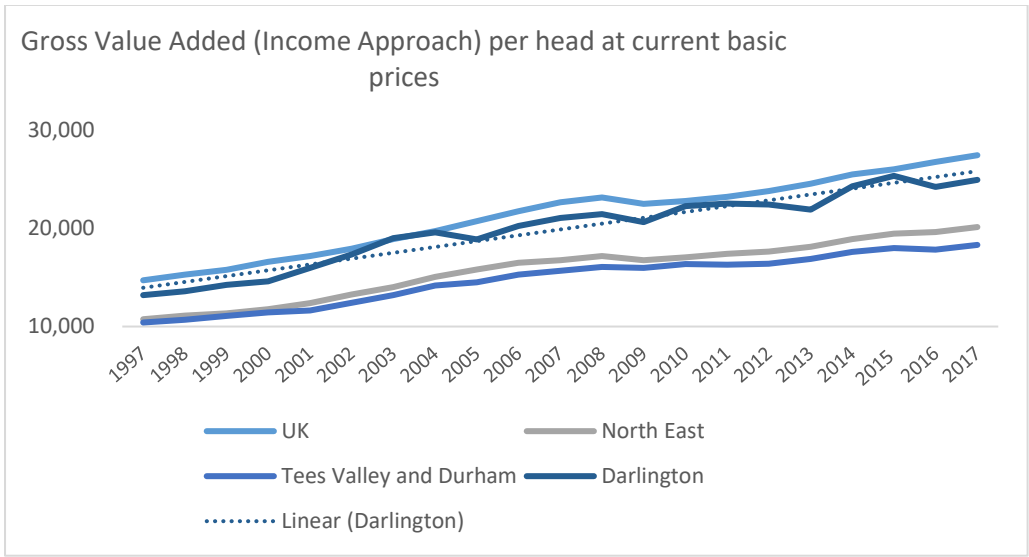
Comparing the proportion of 16-24 year olds who are defined as, respectively, economically active or economically inactive (defined as those who are neither employed or unemployed, such as homemakers, full-time students, retirees etc.) shows that Darlington 16-24 year olds are more likely than the regional and national average to be economically active, although – as above - if we adjust the denominators for Darlington and the North East to allow for the temporary variations in population numbers for 18-24 year olds, this disparity does significantly reduce.



Breaking down economic activity rates of 18-24 year olds down by sex shows females are much more likely than elsewhere to either be in employment or seeking work and bucks the general trend for males aged 16-24 more likely to be economically active: Darlington females aged 16-24, at 70%, are more likely to be economically active than the north east and national averages by more than 10 percentage points.



Productivity

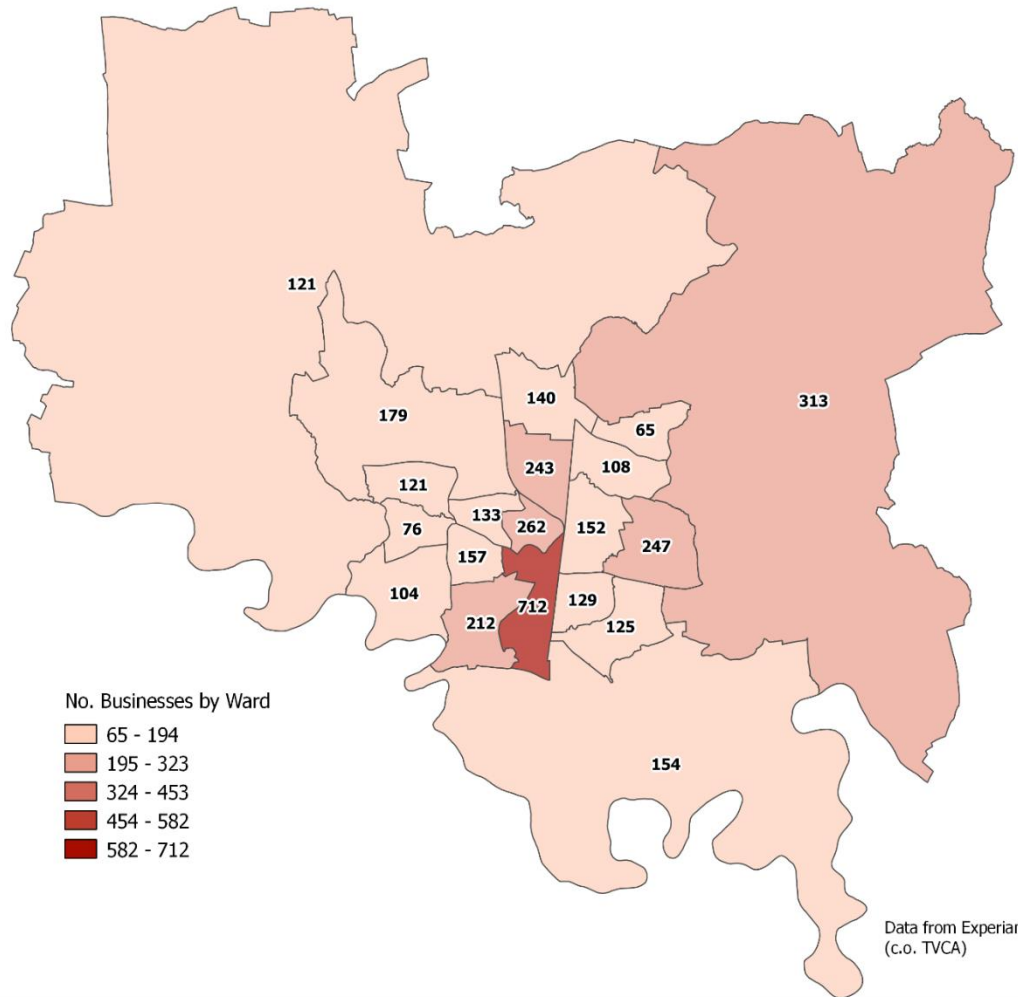


Productivity, measured via Gross Valued Added (GVA) per head:

- has consistently been significantly above the Tees Valley and regional averages over the past 20 years
- is continuing to increase broadly in line with elsewhere

Businesses

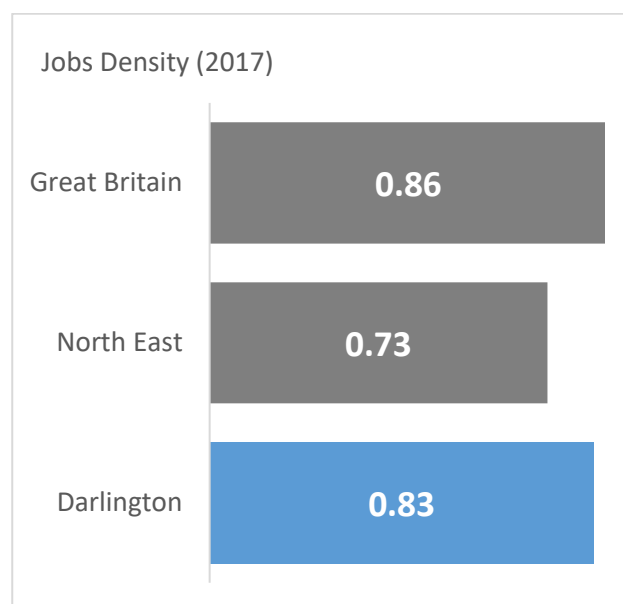
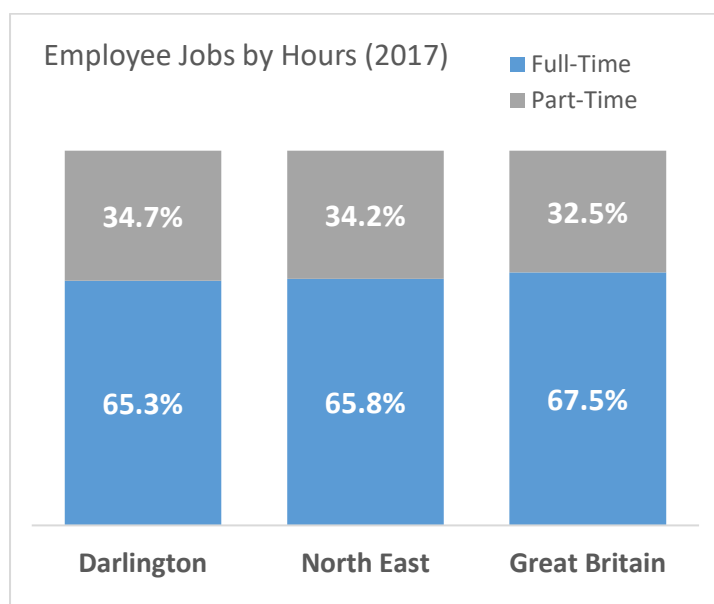
- Darlington is home to more than 3,000 businesses
- 87.2% of enterprises are Micro (0-9 employees)
- 14.7% of businesses are in Wholesale and Retail



Darlington Enterprises by Type (2018)	
Micro (0-9)	87%
Small (10-49)	10%
Medium (50-249)	2%
Large (250+)	1%

Business Sector	No. businesses	% of total
Wholesale and Retail	550	14.7%
Construction	491	13.1%
Other	348	9.3%
Accommodation or Food	309	8.2%
Health and Social Care	264	7.0%
ICT, Digital Creative or Digital Marketing	244	6.5%
Administrative and Support	239	6.4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical	238	6.3%
Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering	237	6.3%
Education	123	3.3%
Logistics/Transportation and Storage	123	3.3%
Other Manufacturing	107	2.9%
Arts Entertainment and Leisure	103	2.7%
Real Estate	90	2.4%
Repair of Motor Vehicles or motorcycles	87	2.3%
Financial and Insurance	86	2.3%
Agriculture	68	1.8%
Process, Chemicals and Energy	33	0.9%
Public Services	13	0.3%

Jobs



As of 2017:

- Darlington was home to an estimated 49,000 jobs
- The ratio of total jobs to 16-64 population was 0.83, significantly above the regional average and close to the national figure
- The proportion of jobs in Darlington which were full-time was slightly lower than elsewhere, at 65.3%

More than a third of Darlington's employees, pre-pandemic, were working in the Health and Social Care, and Retail sectors, as shown in the table below which provides a breakdown of local employment by industry in 2019.

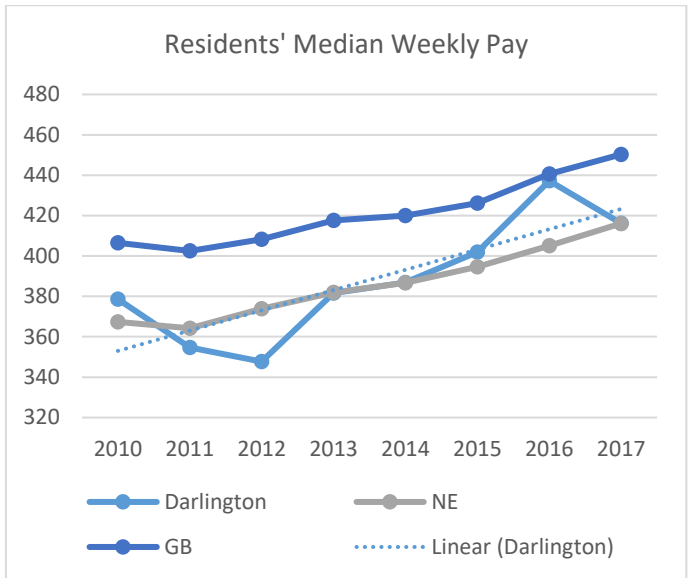
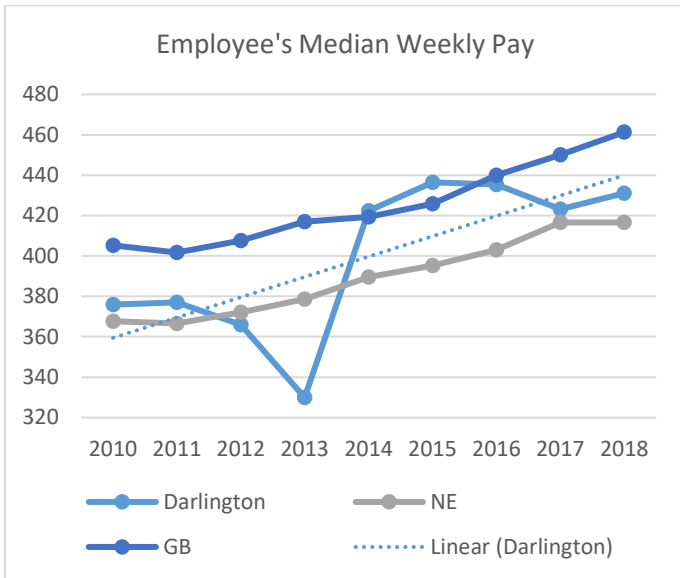
Employee Jobs By Industry	Darlington	North East	Great Britain	Average UK weekly earnings ¹
B : Mining And Quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.2	£1,061
C : Manufacturing	6.1	10.1	8.0	£623
D : Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	0.0	1.0	0.4	£713
E : Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	0.5	0.6	0.7	£713
F : Construction	3.1	4.5	4.9	£642
G : Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	14.3	14.5	15.0	£478
H : Transportation And Storage	6.1	4.6	4.9	£600
I : Accommodation And Food Service Activities	6.1	7.5	7.7	£264
J : Information And Communication	2.6	3.1	4.3	£878
K : Financial And Insurance Activities	6.1	2.3	3.5	£1,130
L : Real Estate Activities	1.0	1.8	1.7	£568
M : Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	9.2	6.0	8.8	£754
N : Administrative And Support Service Activities	9.2	7.7	8.9	£455
O : Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security	6.1	6.5	4.4	£613
P : Education	7.1	9.3	8.7	£489
Q : Human Health And Social Work Activities	20.4	16.0	13.1	£477
R : Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	2.0	2.4	2.5	£427
S : Other Service Activities	2.0	1.9	2.0	£414

There is a direct link between low skills and a low-wage economy in most sectors. Some of Darlington's largest employment sectors create challenges; more than half of the workforce is employed within the Accommodation & Food Services, Retail, Art, Entertainment & Recreation, Business, Administration & Support Services, and Health and Social Care sectors. Nationally, these sectors have the lowest median weekly pay and generally tend to have entry-level opportunities that are accessible to Darlington residents with no or low skills.

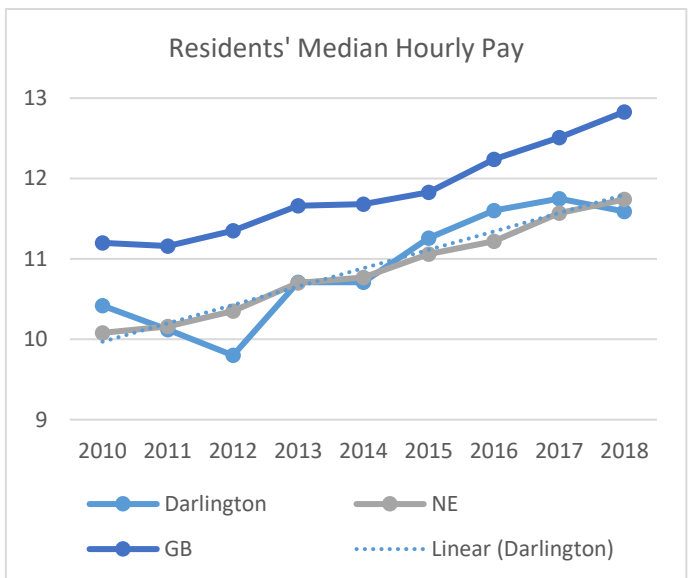
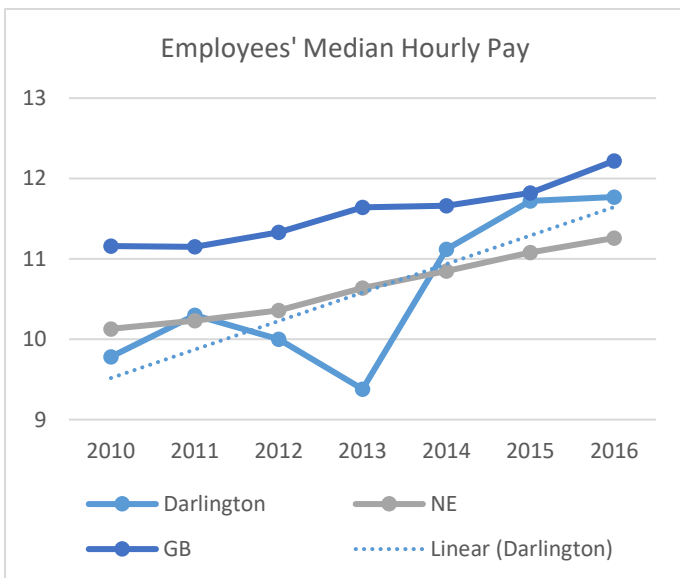
Wage Levels

2018 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings data

¹www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/averageweeklyearningsbyindustryyear03



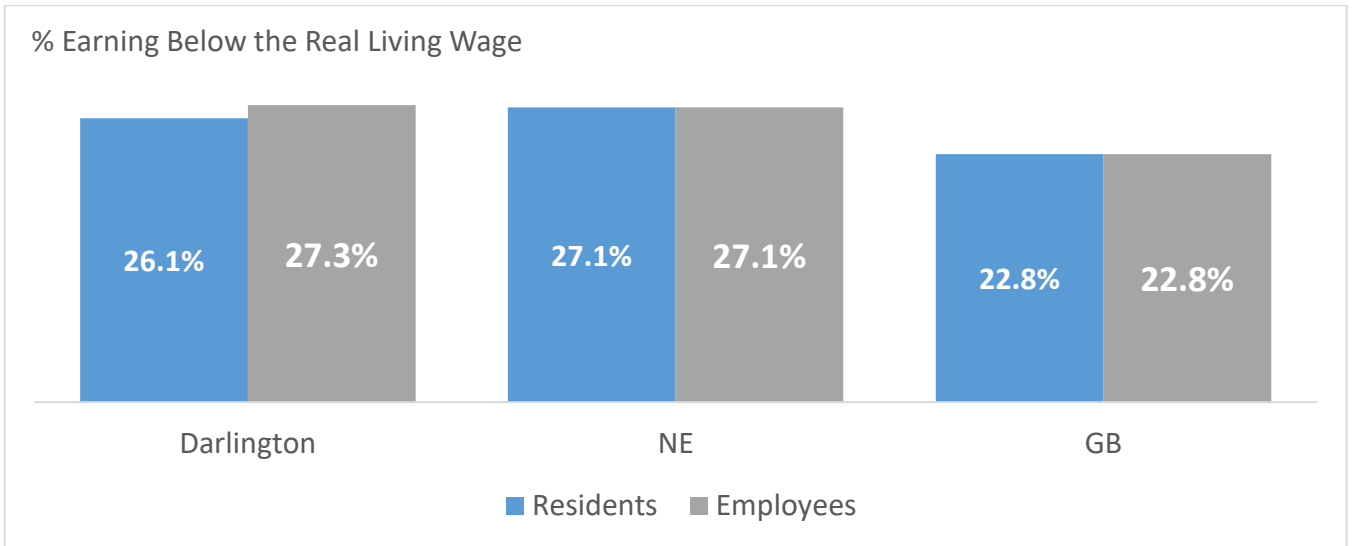
Weekly pay for both Darlington residents and employees have increased since 2010, as elsewhere, however the rate of increase has been faster for employees – from a similar baseline in 2010 at approximately £380 per week, Darlington employees in 2019 earn an average of £431 per week whilst the average resident takes home £414



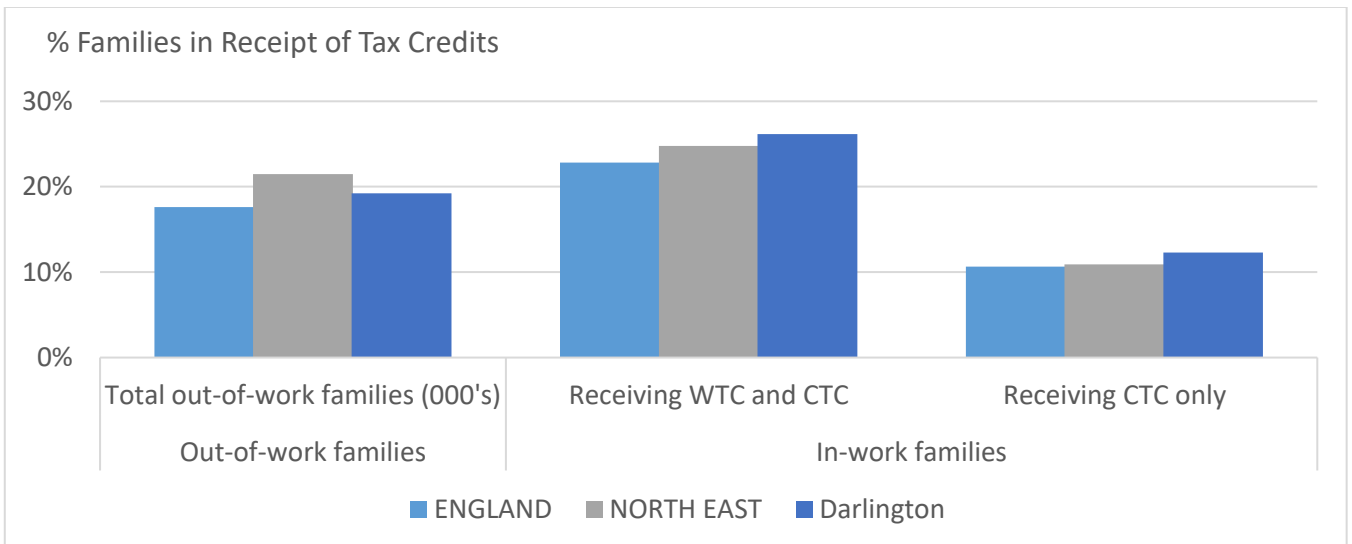
In terms of hourly pay, again both residents and employees have seen an increase since 2010 however – again – the rate of increase has been faster for employees.

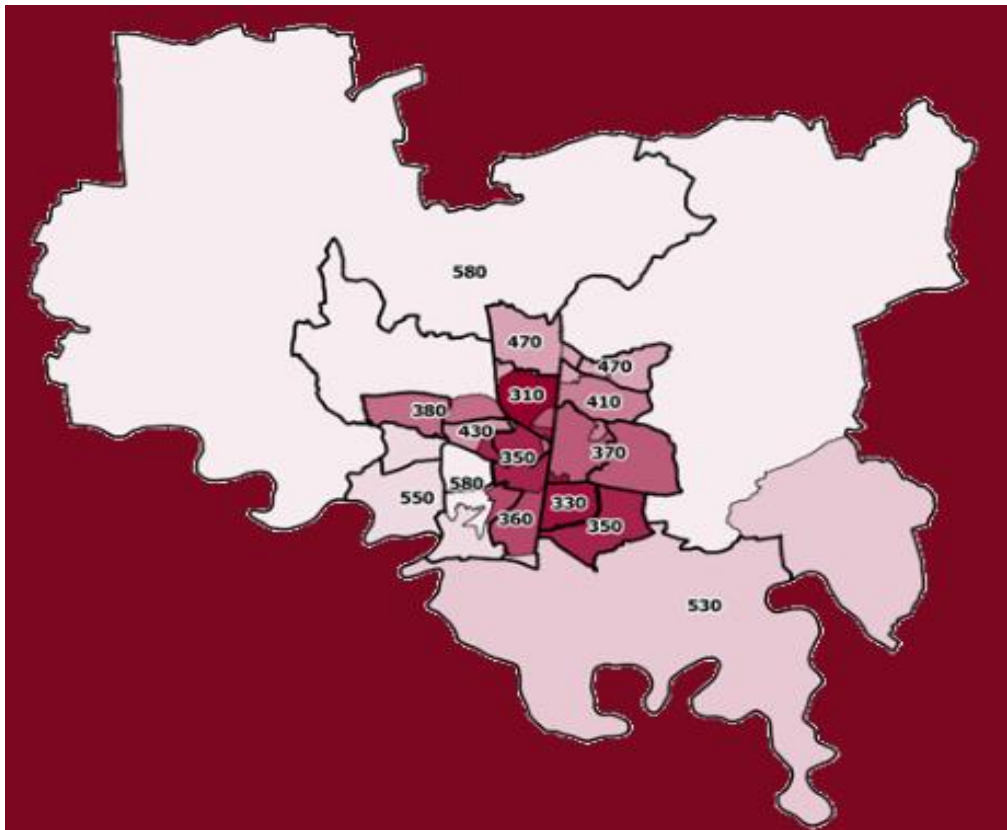
Good terms and conditions of employment include being paid at least a Real Living Wage (RLW) and good career progression. The RLW is independently calculated each year by the Living Wage Foundation, based on what employees and their families need to live and is currently set at £9.00 per hour.

However, the graph below shows that in an estimated 27% of employees working in Darlington and 26% of employees living in Darlington were paid less than the RLW.



Darlington also has a higher than average proportion of in-work families in receipt of tax credits, highlighting an issue of in-work poverty which largely affects households with children: the majority of households in poverty in Darlington are now in-work





The growing disparity in pay is partly illustrated by the variance in average weekly incomes after housing costs across the borough: whilst residents of the College and Heighington & Coniscliffe wards enjoy an average income of £580 per week, those in North Road average just over half of that, at £310.

- Just **47.6%** of local jobs are defined as ‘good quality’ (England average: 52.9%)
% of people on permanent contracts (or temporary but not seeking permanent employment), who earn more than 2/3 of the UK median wage, and are not overworked (<49 hours a week), or underworked (unwillingly working part-time)



Women’s Work?

- Gender pay gap in Darlington is **24.74%** (England average: 19.4%) and women undertake **54%** of Darlington’s 46k jobs (England average: 49%)



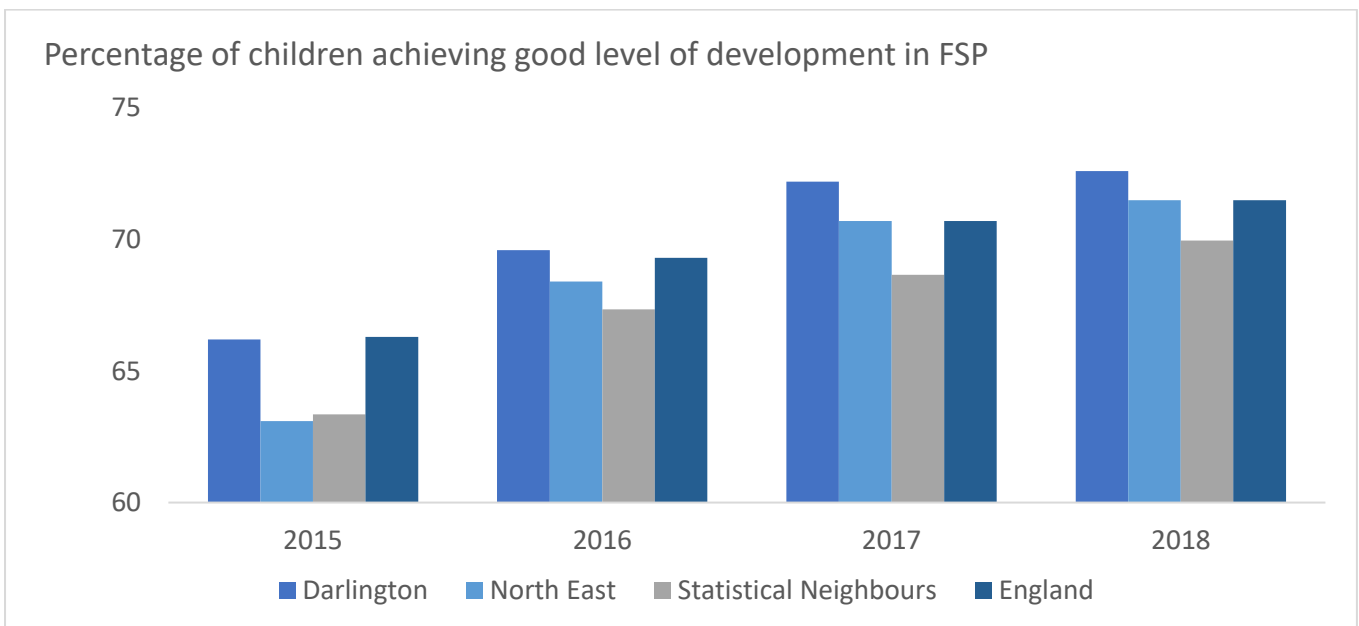
Education and Skills

Educational attainment

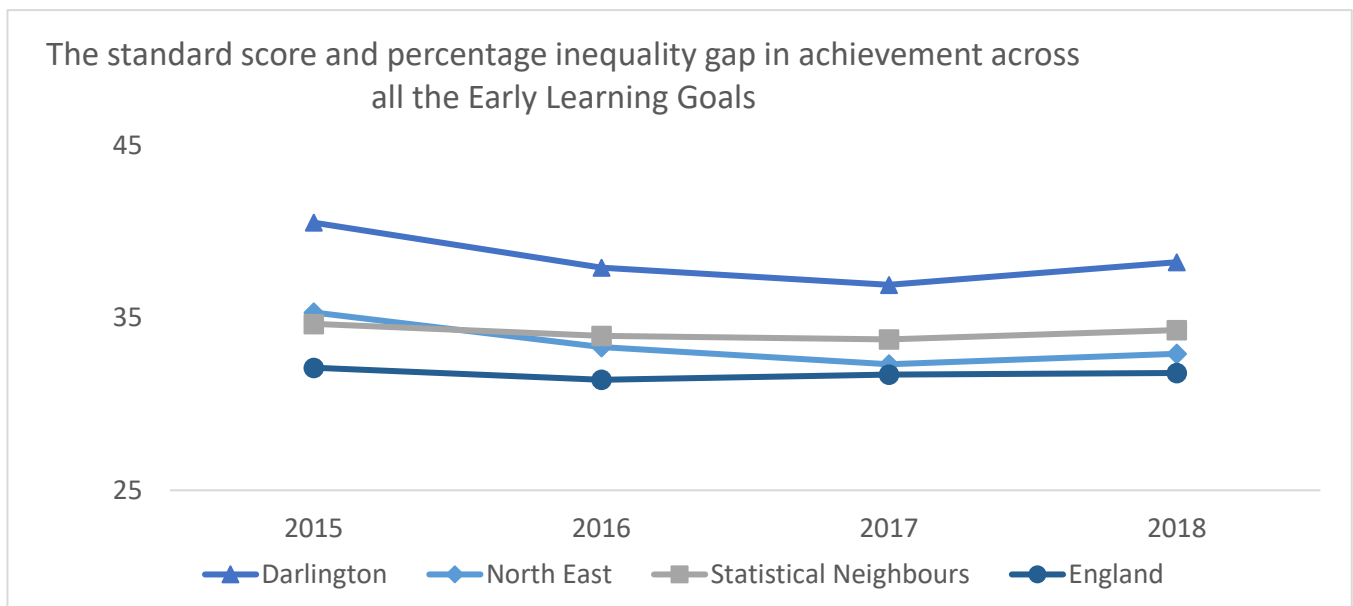
Early Years Foundation Stage

The Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) profile is a teacher assessment of children’s development at the end of the academic year in which the child turns five. Children reach a good level of development if they achieve at least the expected level in the early learning goals in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development, physical development, and communication and language) and in the early learning goals in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy.

The 2018 results show that the proportion of children achieving a good level of development has increased every year since 2015 and remains higher than the national average (71.5%), those of statistical neighbours (69.9%) and north east local authorities (71.5%)

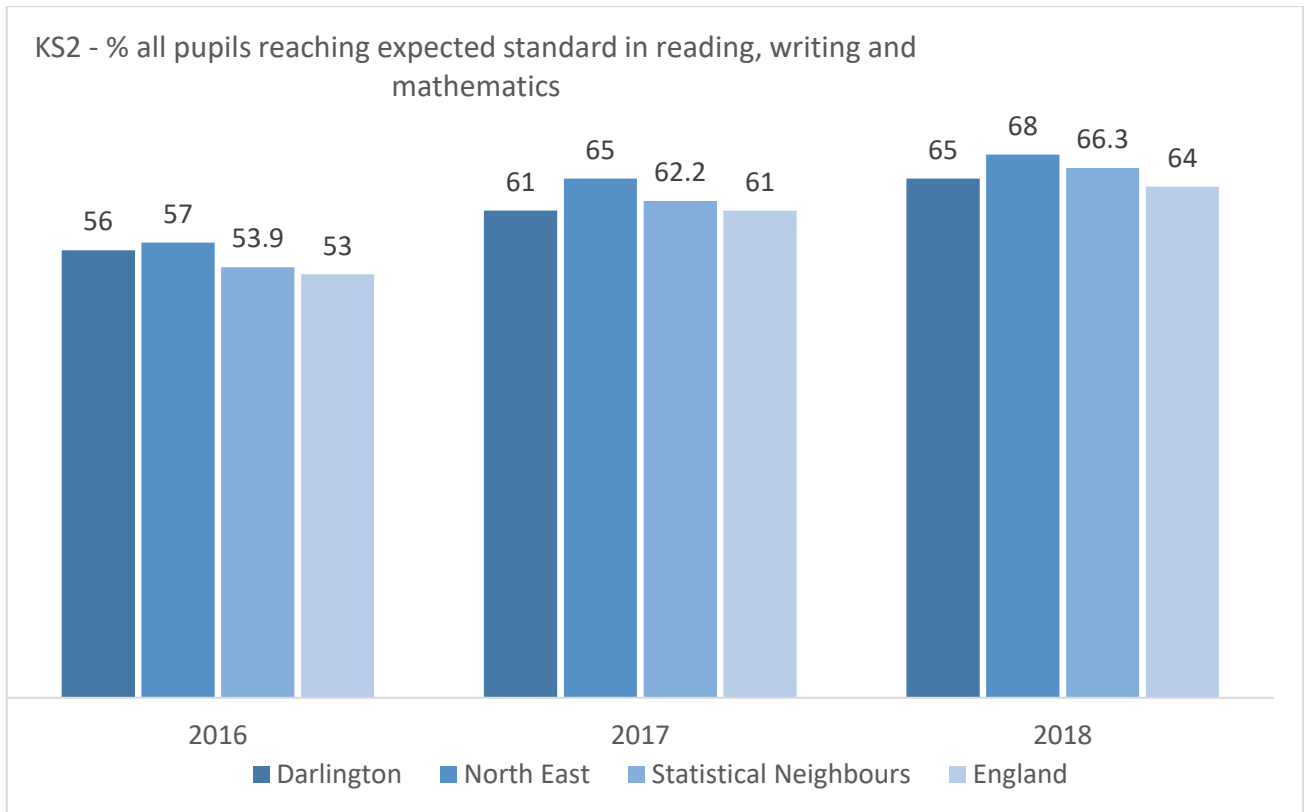


Whilst the inequality gap in achievement across early learning goals has slightly reduced since 2015, there was a slight increase in 2018 and remains notably above all comparator areas, suggesting the improvements in average performance has been disproportionately achieved by more affluent students.

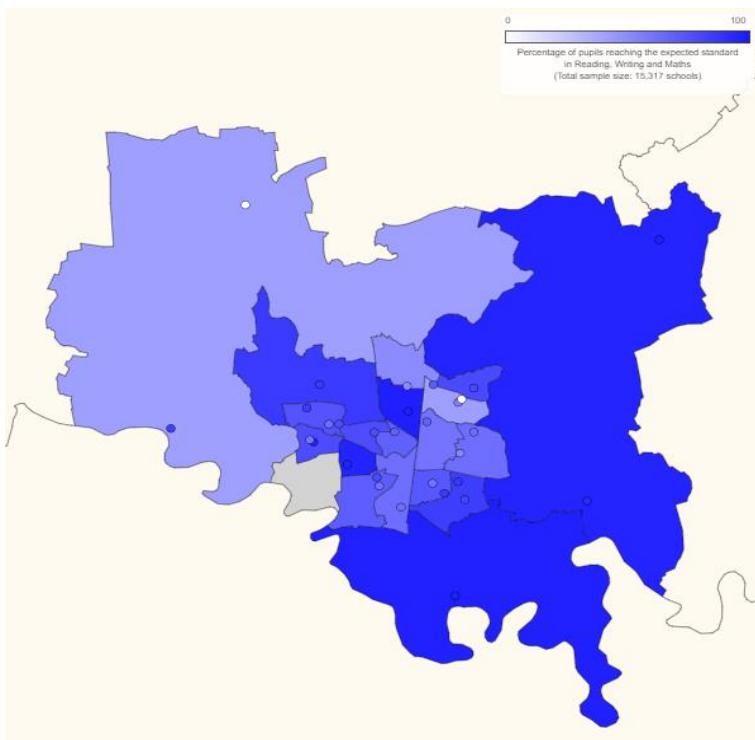


Key Stage 2

The key performance measure of attainment at the end of Key Stage 2 (KS2) is the percentage of pupils achieving the expected standard in the core subjects of Reading, Writing and Maths.



The graph above shows how Darlington compares in this relative to national figures, those of statistical neighbours and local authorities in the north east. There has been an improvement in performance since 2016 with 65% of pupils achieving the expected standard in 2018, above the national figure of 64% but below both the north east and statistical neighbours.



School	% KS2 disadvantaged pupils	% pupils reaching expected standard in reading, writing and maths	% pupils reaching expected standard in reading, writing and maths - 3 year total
Red Hall Primary School	83%	57%	55%
Mount Pleasant Primary School	81%	76%	65%
Marchbank Free School	77%	54%	38%
Skerne Park Academy	68%	57%	41%
Gurney Pease Academy	58%	62%	51%
The Rydal Academy	56%	54%	43%
Northwood Primary School	54%	88%	n/a
Firthmoor Primary School	49%	73%	68%
Heathfield Primary School	47%	47%	46%
St Mary's Cockerton CoE Primary School	46%	57%	43%
Springfield Academy	44%	50%	47%
Harrowgate Hill Primary School	42%	45%	56%
Corporation Road Primary School	41%	62%	n/a
Reid Street Primary School	35%	70%	70%
West Park Academy	33%	77%	77%
St Teresa's RC Primary School	28%	78%	69%
St John's Church of England Academy	27%	77%	75%
Bishopton Redmarshall CoE Primary School	24%	88%	73%
St Bede's RC Primary School	20%	63%	54%
High Coniscliffe CoE Primary School	19%	75%	67%
Whinfield Primary School	19%	71%	59%
St. George's Church of England Academy	16%	84%	78%
Hurworth Primary School	13%	87%	81%
St Augustine's RC Primary School	13%	71%	72%
Polam Hall School	13%	55%	47%
Abbey Junior School	11%	86%	75%
Mowden Junior School	10%	86%	77%
Holy Family RC Primary School	7%	69%	66%

Key Stage 4

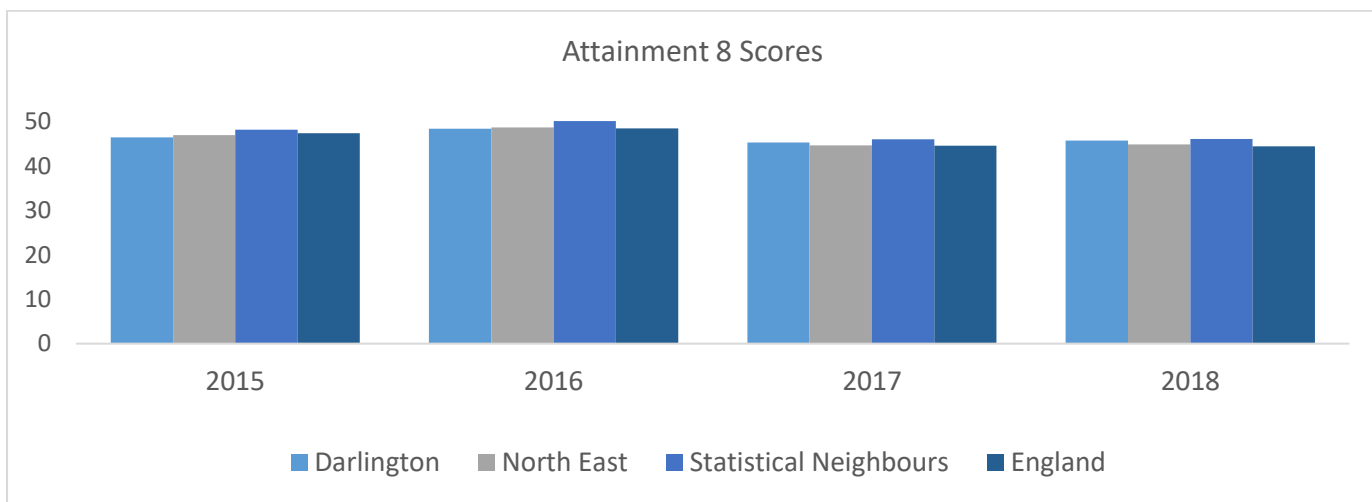
The key measures at Key Stage 4 (KS4) are:

- Attainment 8
- Progress 8
- Percentage of pupils achieving A*–C in both English and Maths (achieving a grade 5 or above from 2016/17)

Attainment 8 replaces five or more GCSEs graded A*–C including English and Maths.

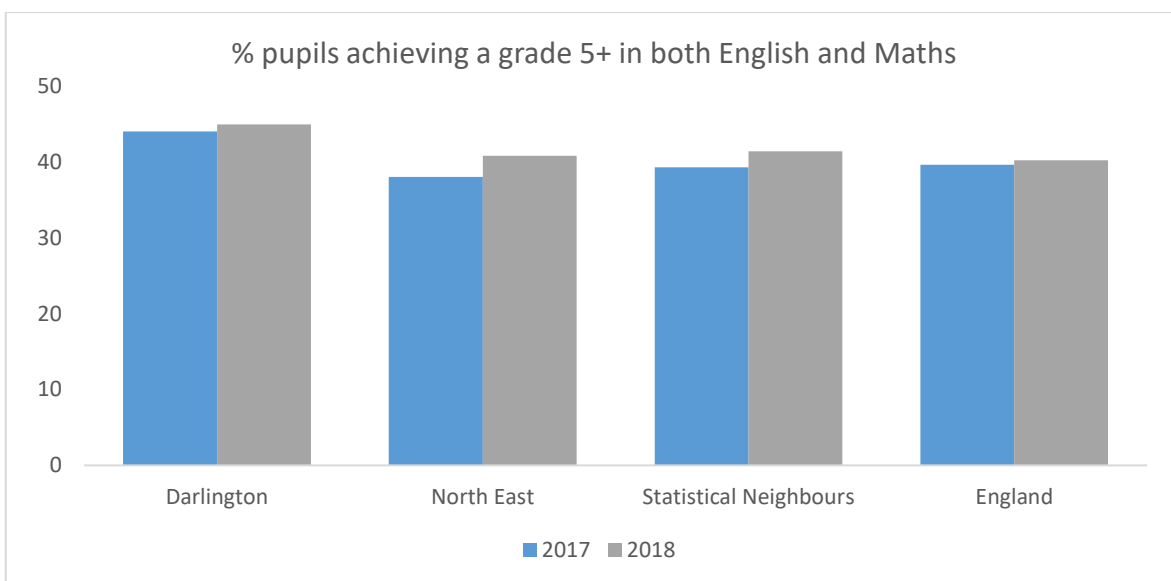
It measures the average achievement of pupils on up to eight qualifications including English, Maths, three qualifications that count towards the English Baccalaureate (sciences, languages and humanities), and three other qualifications from the Department for Education (DfE) approved list.

Results are now graded by scores of 1–9, where 9 is the highest score, replacing the previous A*–G grades.



The graph above shows Darlington’s Attainment 8 score compared to other comparator groups for the past four years. At 45.8, Darlington has a slightly higher Attainment 8 score than the national Attainment 8 score of 44.5 and the north east, but is below the statistical neighbours’ group average of 46.1.

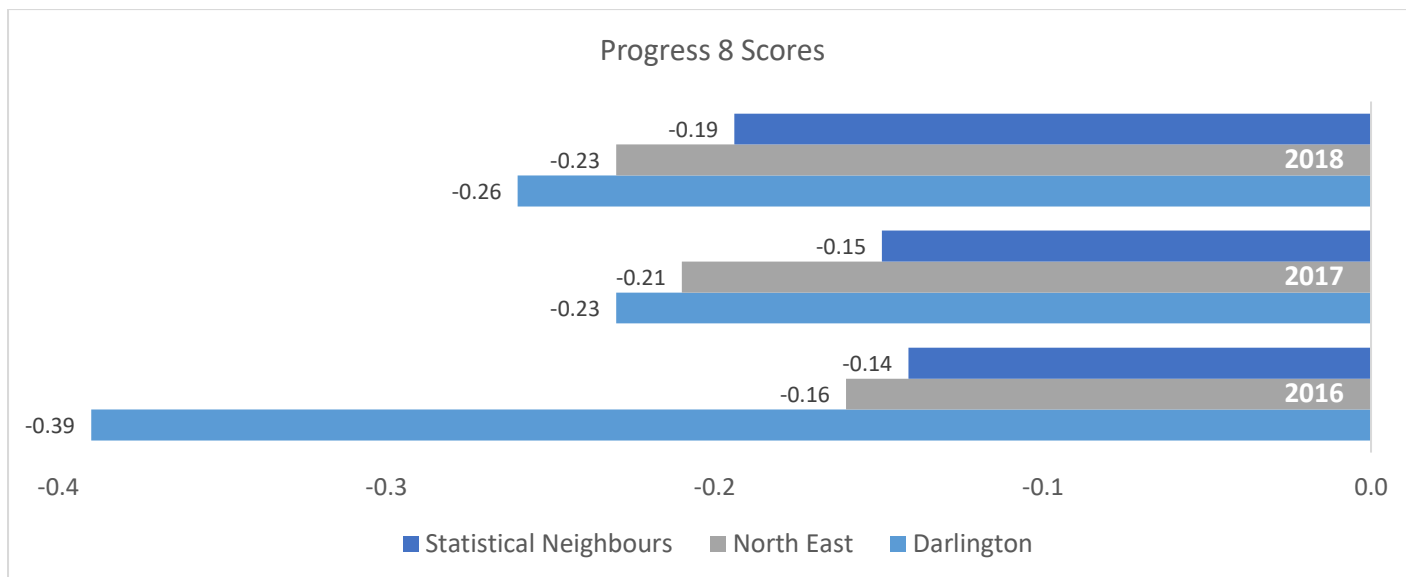
The graph below shows that at 44.9% Darlington has a higher percentage of pupils achieving a GCSE in both English and Maths than the national figure of 40.2%, or than the comparator groups.



Key Stage 2-4 Progress

The new progress measure, Progress 8, measures the amount of progress pupils have made relative to other pupils nationally with the same level of attainment at Key Stage 2.

The national progress score for each subject, by definition, is set to zero.



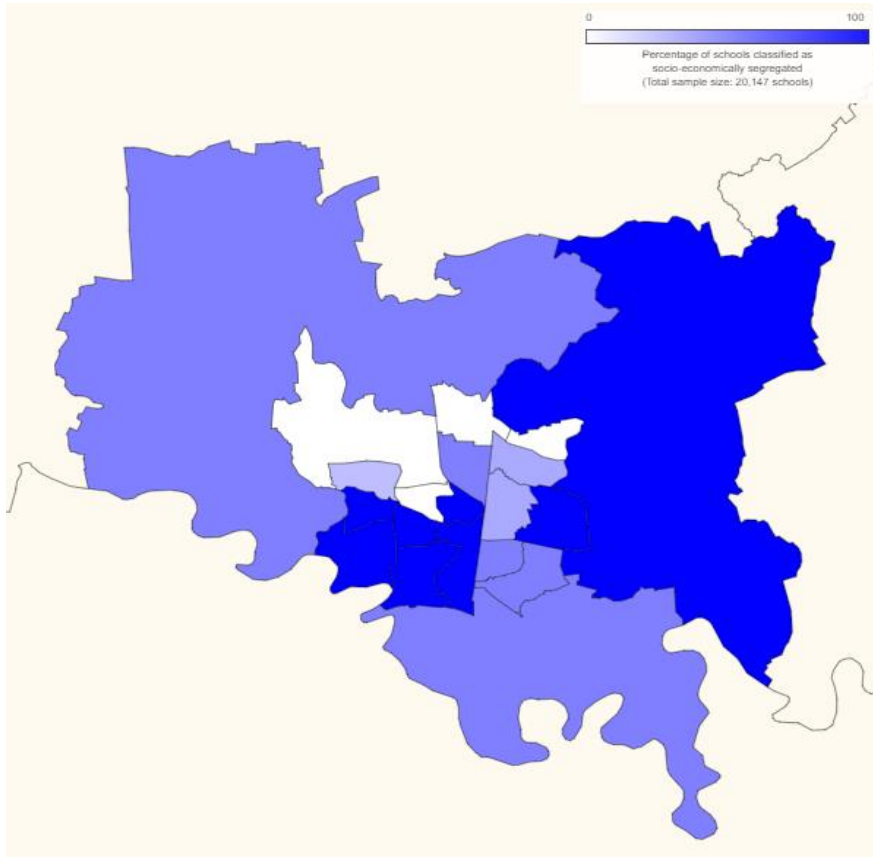
The graph above shows that Darlington pupils have a Progress 8 score of -0.26 in 2018 and continues to be significantly below the national progress score and poorer than the other comparator groups.

School name	% pupils eligible for FSM during past 6 years	Average Attainment 8 score per pupil	Adjusted Progress 8 measure	% pupils achieving standard 9-4 passes in English and maths GCSEs	% pupils achieving strong 9-5 passes in English and maths GCSEs
St Aidan's Church of England Academy	54.8	35.1	-0.76	0.39	0.14
Haughton Academy	51.2	42.6	-0.31	0.54	0.35
Wyvern Academy	48.4	34.4	-1.11	0.48	0.29
Longfield Academy of Sport	35.6	41.1	-0.51	0.56	0.33
Hurworth School	19.2	50.6	-0.08	0.81	0.61
Carmel College	18.6	56.5	0.38	0.84	0.66
Hummersknott Academy	18.5	51.1	-0.02	0.76	0.52
Polam Hall School	16.1	43.3	-0.56	0.51	0.37

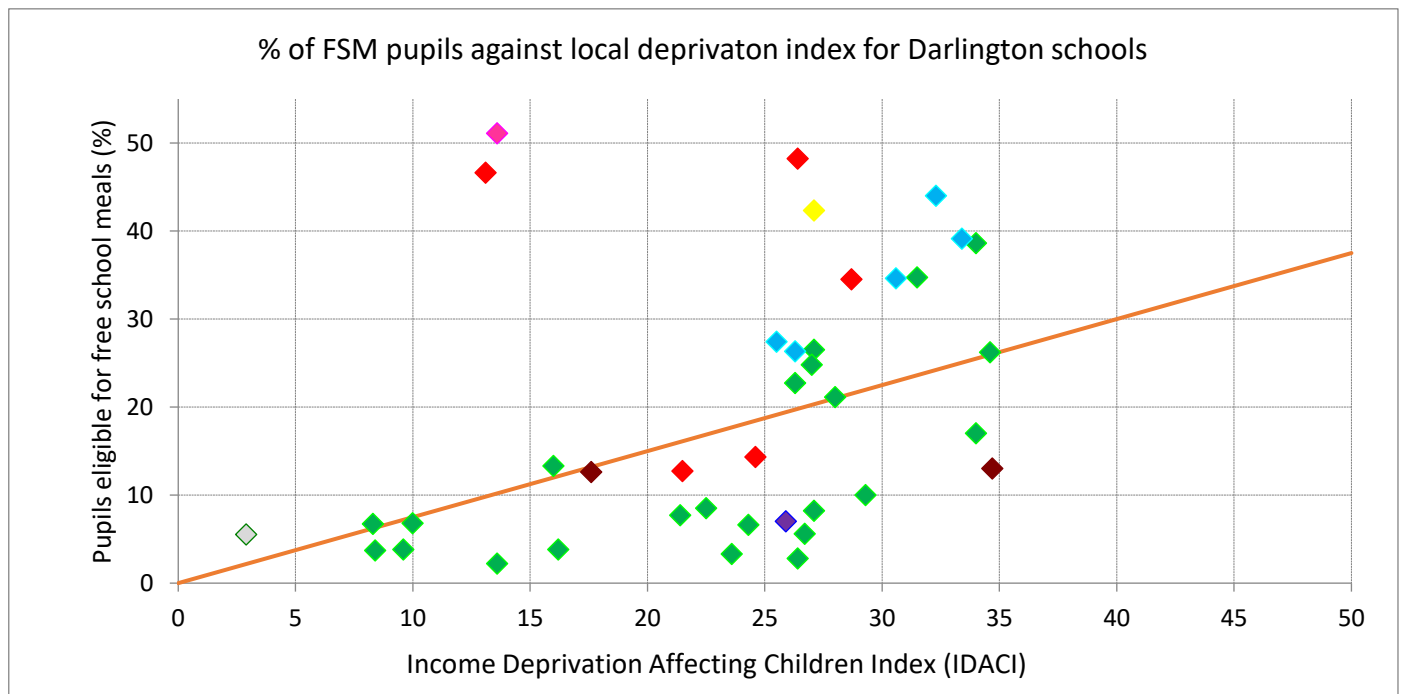
Socioeconomically Segregated Schools

Methodology devised by SchoolDash – an education data analysis company – compares the proportion of children in each school eligible for free school meals (FSM) with the government’s measure of local deprivation, income deprivation affecting children index. The results are outlined below, where red indicates schools taking less poorer pupils than would be expected given their local area, orange about the right amount, and green taking a greater proportion of poorer pupils than would be expected.

School	FSM	IDACI	Ofsted Rating
Abbey Junior School	2.8	26.4	Good
Abbey Infants School	3.3	23.6	Outstanding
Mowden Junior School	2.2	13.6	Good
Carmel College	5.6	26.7	Outstanding
Mowden Infants School	3.8	16.2	Good
Polam Hall School	7	25.9	n/a
St Bede's RC Primary School	6.6	24.3	Good
Hummersknott Academy	8.2	27.1	Requires Improvement
St Augustine's RC Primary School	10	29.3	Outstanding
Holy Family RC Primary School	7.7	21.4	Requires Improvement
St Teresa's RC Primary School	13	34.7	Good
Hurworth School	8.5	22.5	Outstanding
Heighington CoE Primary School	3.8	9.6	Outstanding
Hurworth Primary School	3.7	8.4	Good
Heathfield Primary School	17	34	Requires Improvement
Harrowgate Hill Primary School	14.3	24.6	Good
Whinfield Primary School	12.7	21.5	Good
St George's CoE Academy School	6.8	10	Outstanding
St Mary's Cockerton CoE Primary School	12.6	17.6	Good
Reid Street Primary School	21.1	28	Good
St John's CoE Academy	26.2	34.6	Outstanding
Bishopton Redmarshall CoE Primary School	6.7	8.3	Requires Improvement
West Park Academy	13.3	16	Good
Longfield Academy of Sport	22.7	26.3	Good/none
Springfield Academy	24.8	27	Requires Improvement
Haughton Academy	26.5	27.1	Requires Improvement
St Aidan's CoE Academy	26.3	26.3	Requires Improvement
Wyvern Academy	27.4	25.5	Requires Improvement/None
Gurney Pease Academy	34.7	31.5	Good
Northwood Primary School	34.6	30.6	Requires improvement/None
Firthmoor Primary School	38.6	34	Good
The Rydal Academy	39.1	33.4	Good
Corporation Rd Community Primary School	34.5	28.7	Inadequate/None
Skerne Park Academy	44	32.3	Good
Beaumont Hill Academy	42.3	27.1	Inadequate
Red Hall Primary School	48.2	26.4	Good
High Coniscliffe CE Primary School	5.5	2.9	Outstanding
Mount Pleasant Primary School	46.6	13.1	Good
Marchbank Free School	51.1	13.6	Good

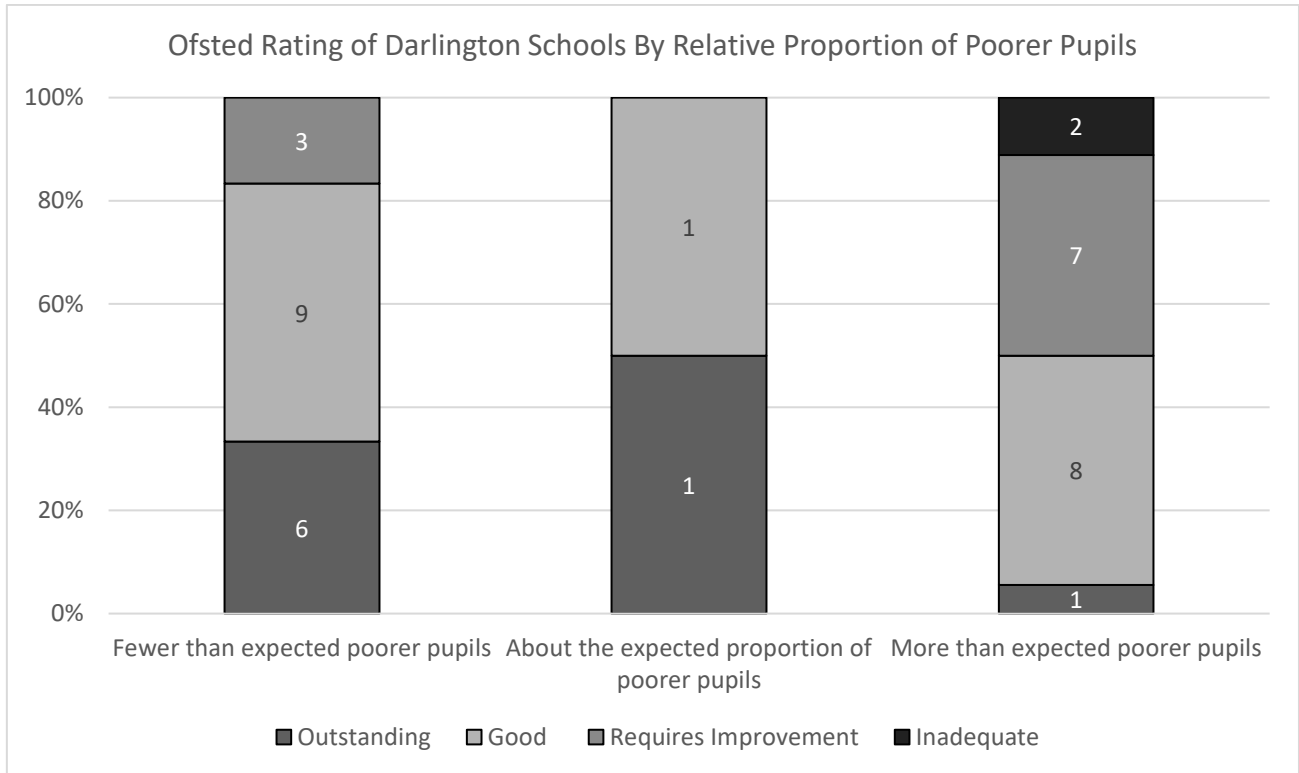


These results have been mapped onto the scatter plot below to show the relationship between type of school and the relative proportion of disadvantaged children attending those schools. In general, those points below the orange line are those which have a smaller proportion of poorer pupils than would be expected, and those above have higher.



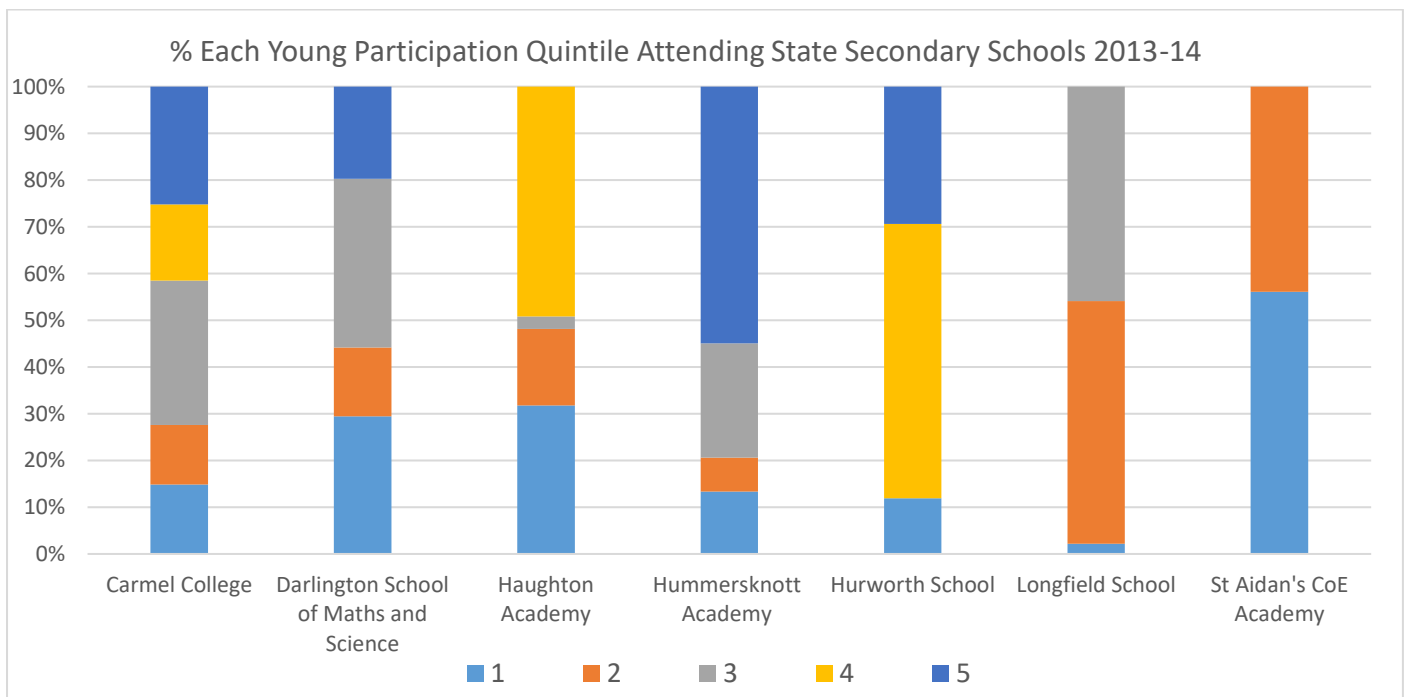
- ◆ Converter Academy
- ◆ Free School
- ◆ Community School
- ◆ Special Converter
- ◆ Special Free School
- ◆ Sponsor-Led Academy
- ◆ Voluntary Aided School
- ◆ Voluntary Controlled School

It is also possible to analyse the relationship between schools' Ofsted ratings and the relative proportions of poorer pupils making up their intake.

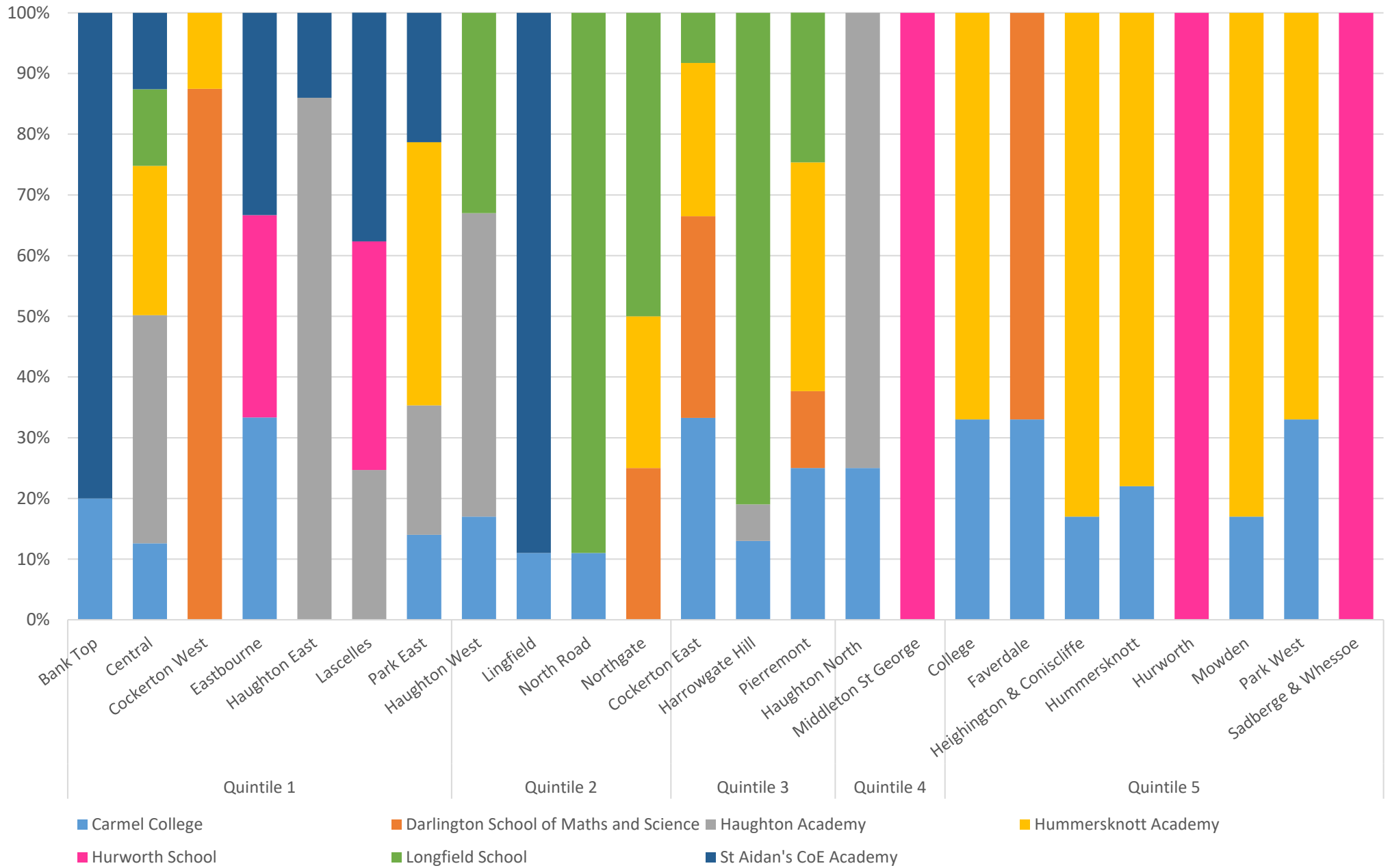


In general, schools in Darlington with a higher proportion of poorer pupils than would be expected given their local deprivation are almost 3 times more likely to have been rated as Requires Improvement or Inadequate by Ofsted than schools with a smaller proportion of poorer pupils than would be expected.

Wards where at least five KS4 pupils attended different schools in Darlington in 2013-14 shows there was significant variation in the make-up of pupils from higher education quintiles, with St Aidan's, Haughton and DSMS the most popular among Quintile 1 residents (defined as the least likely to enter higher education by 19), and Hummersknott, Hurworth and Carmel the most popular for pupils from Quintile 5 wards



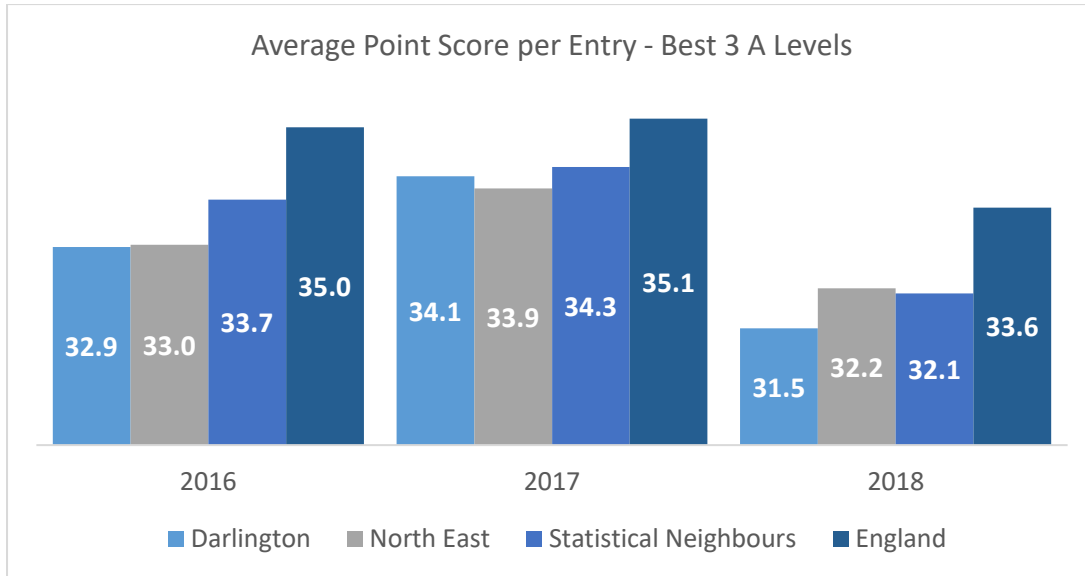
State School Destinations of KS4 Pupils by Ward of Residence



Post-16 attainment

Key Stage 5

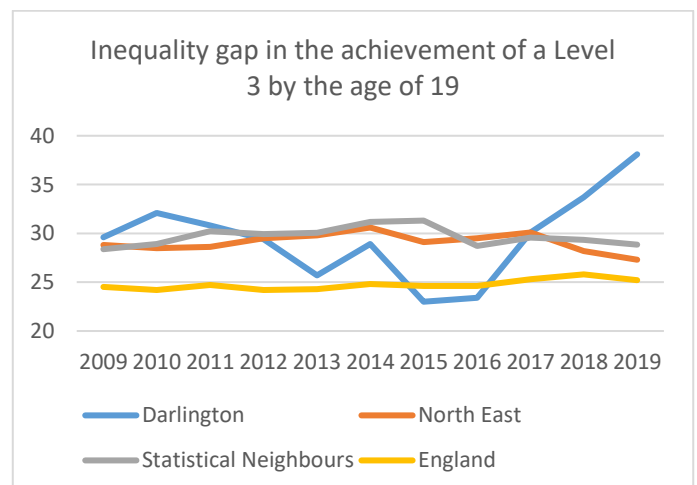
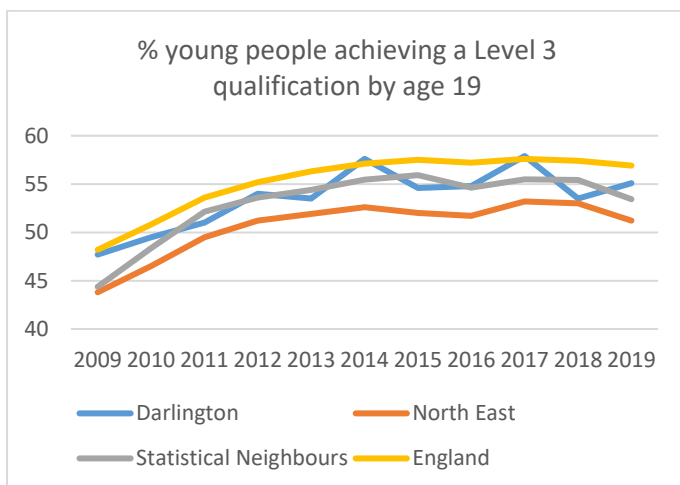
The Average Point Score (APS) per A Level entry for each pupil's best three A Levels has decreased in 2018, both in Darlington and elsewhere, but Darlington continues to trail behind national results, as shown below.



Grade	UCAS Points
A*	56
A	48
B	40
C	32
D	24
E	16

The graph below shows qualifications achieved by all young people by 19 (rather than just success by those that remain in a college cohort). Over the last few years, Darlington's outcomes have improved and are now on par with the national average.

School/college name	APS per A Level Entry	APS in best 3 A Level Entries	% A level students achieving at least three levels at grades AAB or better, at least two of which are in facilitating subjects
Queen Elizabeth Sixth Form College	33.42	30.98	0.1
Carmel College	34.06	36.37	0.189
Polam Hall School	23.44	25.19	0



Again, however, this positive performance appears to have been disproportionately enjoyed by more affluent students as the inequality gap – after generally falling since 2010 – has been increasing markedly since 2017 and is now significantly greater than comparator groups.

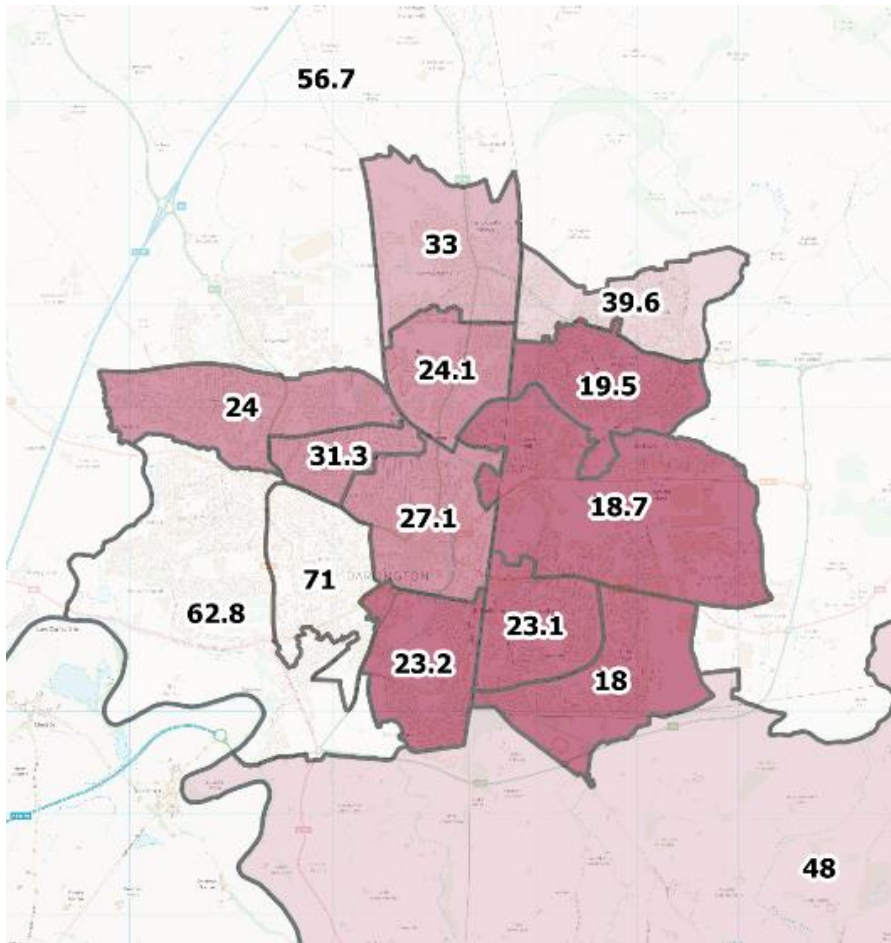
Pupil Destinations

The vast majority of KS4 pupils go on to sustained destinations (defined as education or employment for at least 2 terms), with the proportion ranging from 89% to 95% for different schools. Pupils attending schools with the highest proportions of disadvantaged pupils, however, are slightly less likely to go on to a sustained destination. If they do go into employment or education, they are significantly more likely to undertake an apprenticeship (8% from the top two most deprived schools, compared to an average of 2% from the least deprived) or further education (more than twice as likely, at more than half of school leavers).

School	% pupils eligible for FSM during past 6 years	Pupils staying in education or employment for at least 2 terms after KS4	Apprenticeships	Employment	Education	Further education	School sixth form college	Sixth form college
St Aidan's CoE Academy	54.8	89%	8%	3%	78%	59%	6%	13%
Houghton Academy	51.2	89%	8%	2%	78%	56%	..	18%
Longfield Academy	35.6	91%	7%	3%	82%	42%	..	36%
Hurworth School	19.2	97%	91%	40%	..	45%
Carmel College	18.6	97%	2%	3%	92%	14%	53%	25%
Hummersknott Academy	18.5	96%	2%	3%	90%	22%	4%	65%
Polam Hall School	16.1	95%	89%	..	58%	21%

For KS5 destinations, outcomes relating to pupil destinations by institution are outlined in the below table. Overall, the majority of students went on to sustained destinations, with the majority going on to continue their education. Darlington College had the lowest proportion of students going on to sustained destinations (89%), and going on to continue their education (54%) including higher education (29%). Students from Darlington College, however, were the most likely to go into employment (25%). Carmel College and QE scored very similarly for a number of these measures, however Carmel scored slightly higher for proportion of students continuing to higher education and, in particular, the top third of higher education institutions.

School / college	Students staying in education or employment for at least two terms after 16 to 18 study	Apprenticeships	Students staying in education	Higher education	Top third of higher education institutions	Other higher education	Students staying in employment	Students not staying in education or employment
Carmel College	92%	7%	69%	66%	32%	33%	16%	5%
Darlington College	89%	10%	54%	29%	1%	28%	25%	9%
Queen Elizabeth Sixth Form College	92%	7%	69%	64%	21%	43%	16%	6%



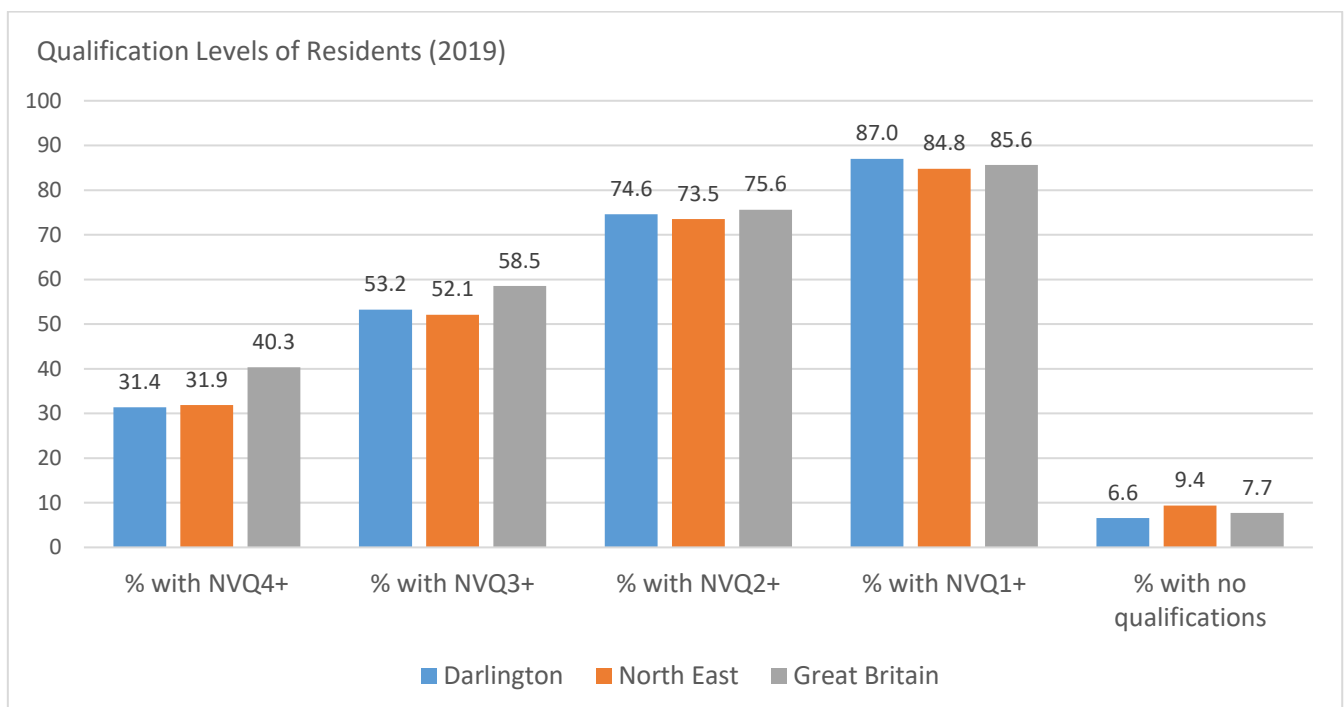
The map shows the young participation rate, defined as the proportion of young people (15 year olds) who entered higher education by the age of 19 from 2009-10 to 2014-15.

These rates have been used to assign areas in the POLAR4 'quintiles', with areas shaded darkest those in quintile 1 (the lowest participation rates).

The map shows that a high proportion of the borough (5 out of 15 MSOAs) falls into quintile 1, and there are just 3 areas (20%) where more than half of young people enter higher education by the age of 19.

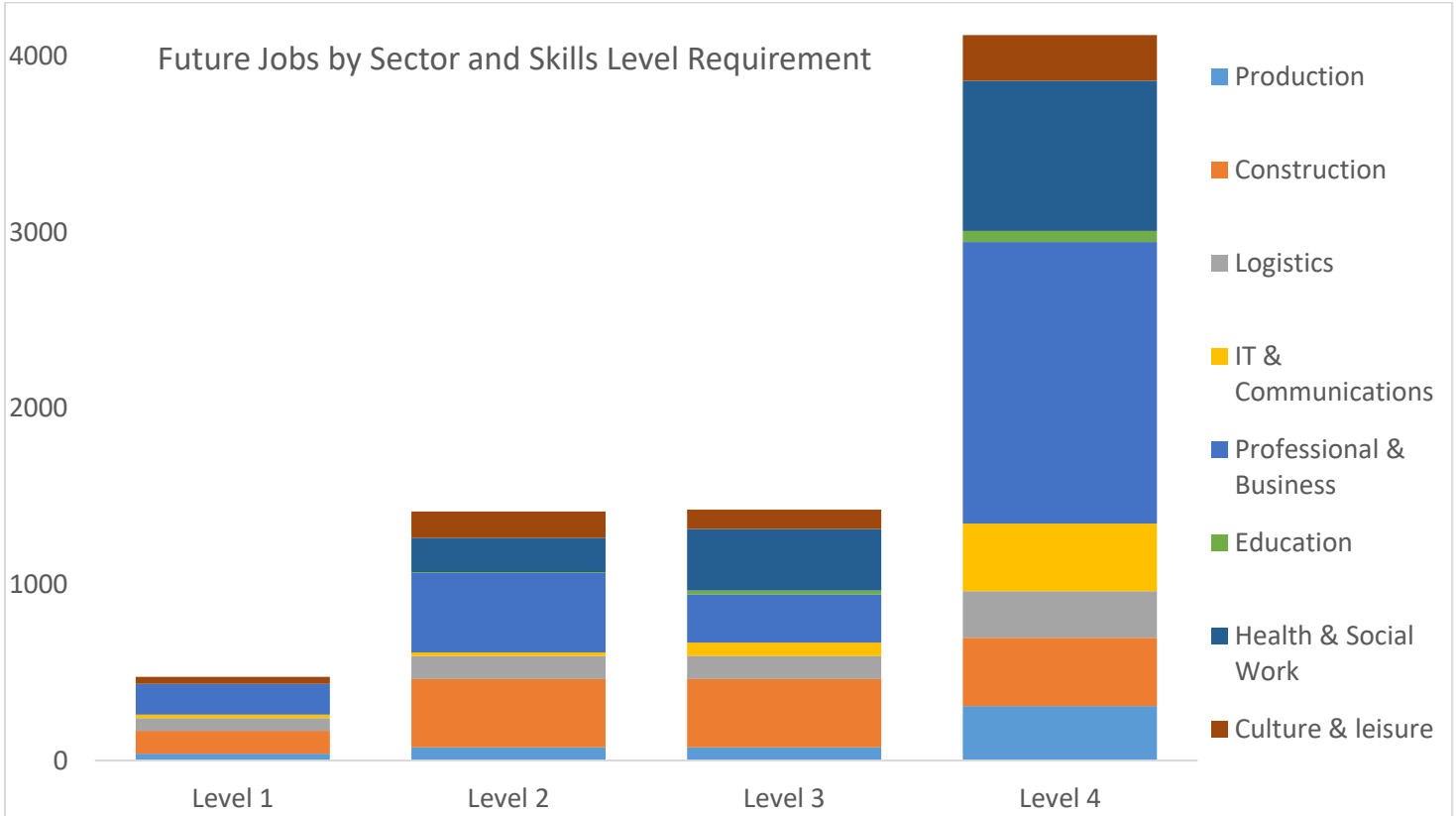
Qualifications

Darlington residents are less likely to have no qualifications than their regional and national counterparts, and more likely to have an NVQ Level 1 or above than residents from the rest of the North East.



However, Darlington residents are also less likely than elsewhere to have an NVQ Level 4 or above qualification.

Future skills requirements

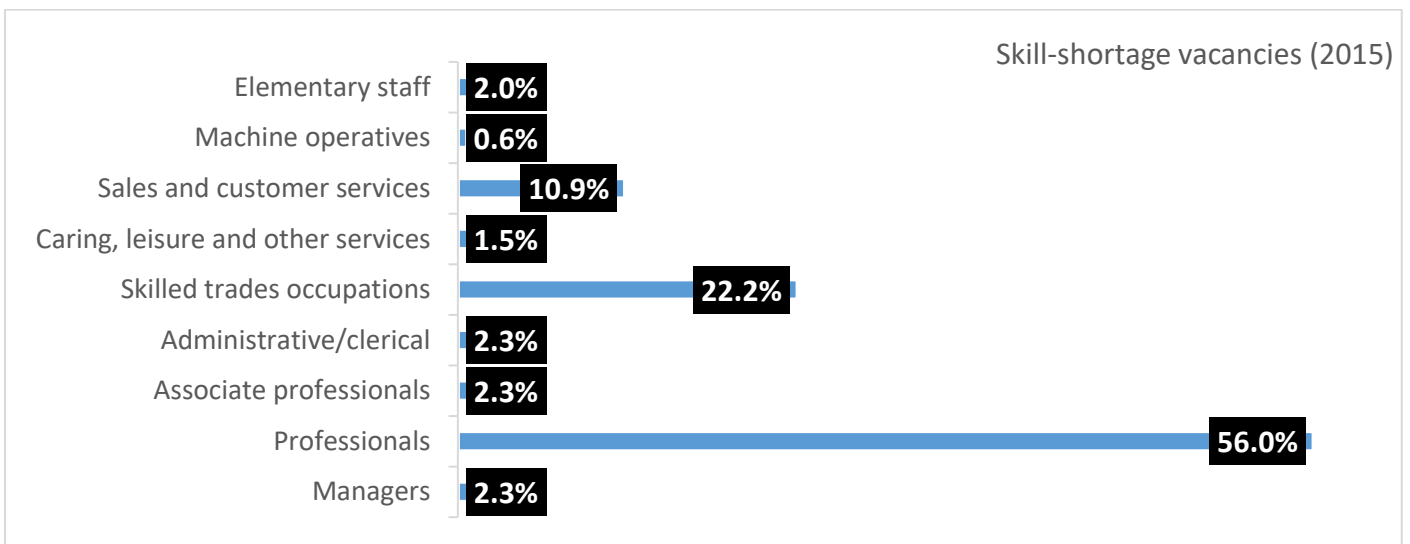


Ambition to create an additional 7,034 full-time equivalent jobs by 2036, of which:

- 55.4% will require a Level 4 qualification
- 100% will require a minimum Level 1 qualification

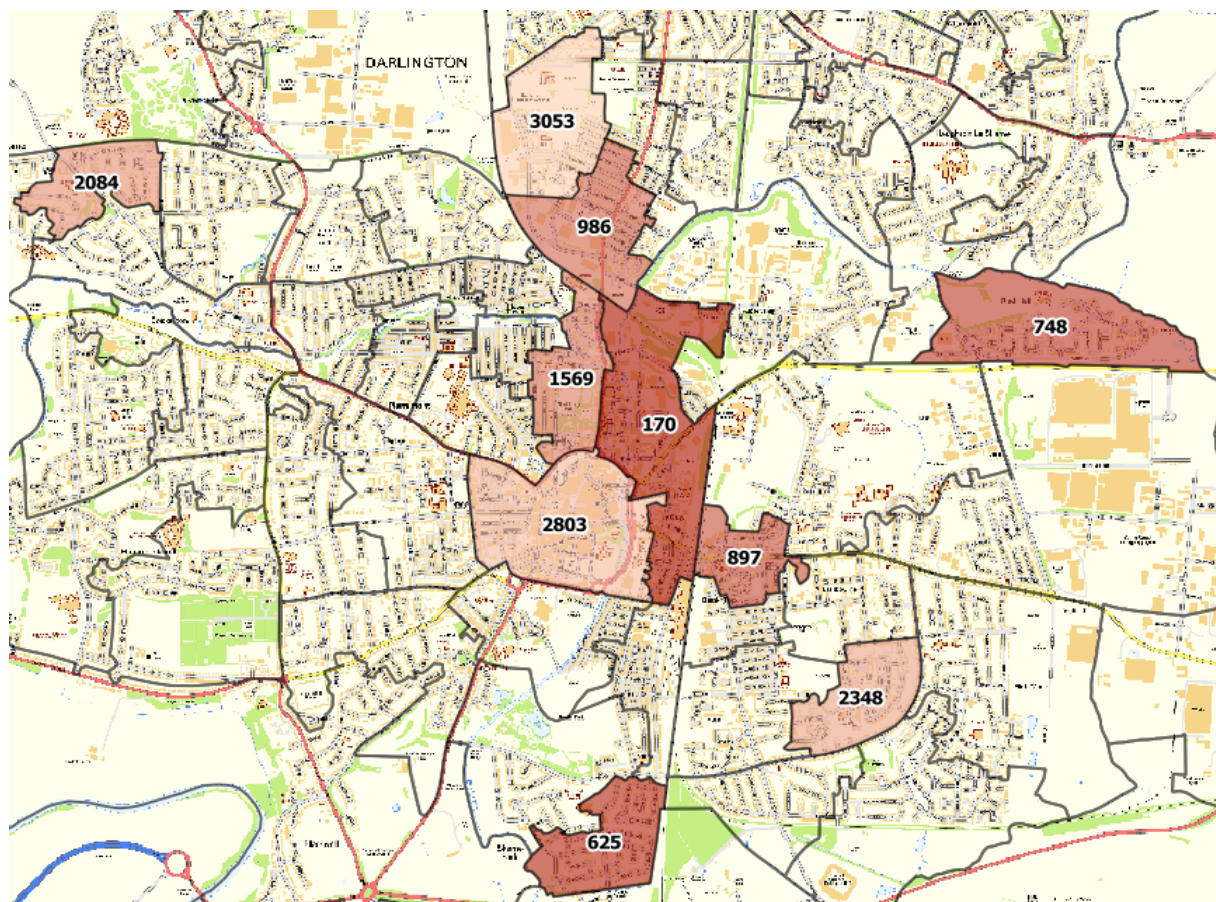
According to data from the Employer Skills Survey 2015:

- 56% of skill-shortage vacancies in Darlington were for professional occupations, followed by 22% for skilled trades
- 97% of the vacancies reported as hard-to-fill in Darlington were due to skills shortages
- 42% of Darlington employers with at least one vacancy reported that at least one of these was hard-to-fill
- 36% of Darlington employers had staff who were overqualified for their current role



Poverty

More than 14,000 of Darlington's residents live in neighbourhoods defined as amongst the 10% most deprived in England



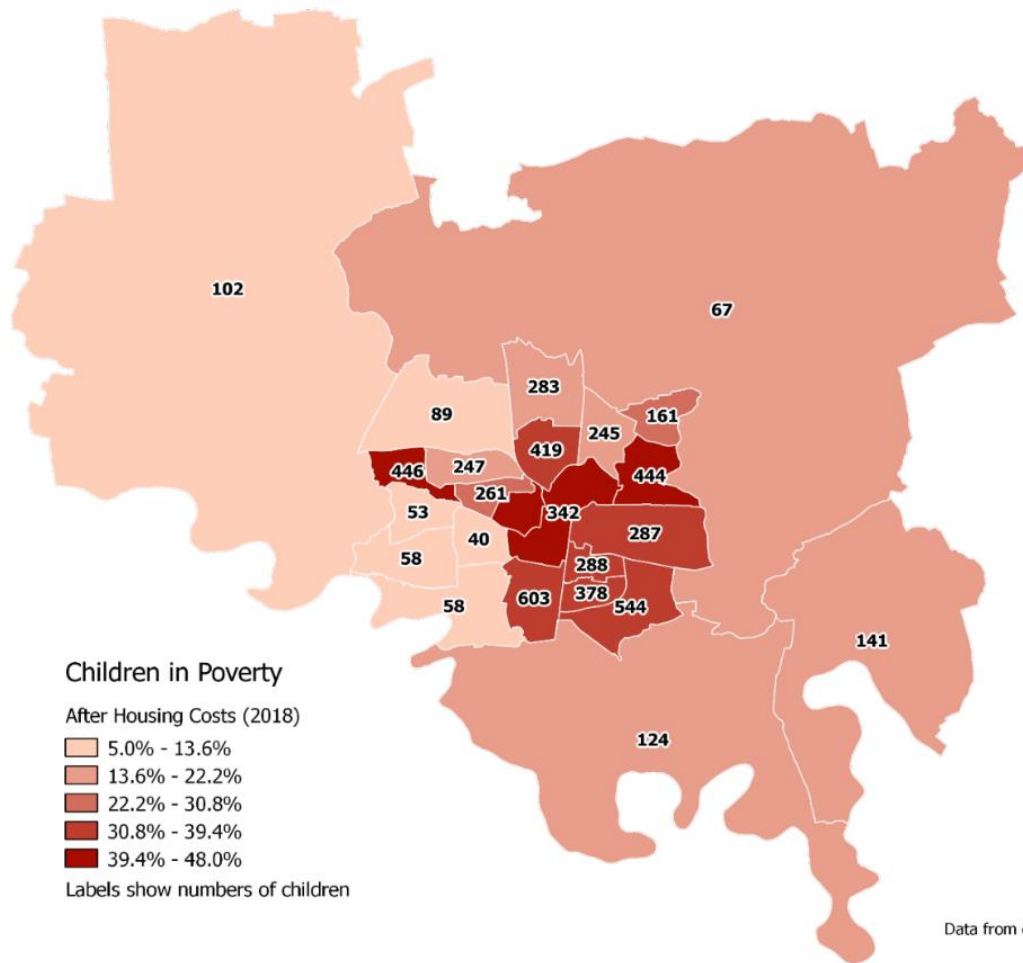
Numbers = ranking out of 32,866 areas in England

- Area from Bank Top to around North Road is in top 0.25% most deprived.

Characteristics of population living in these areas:

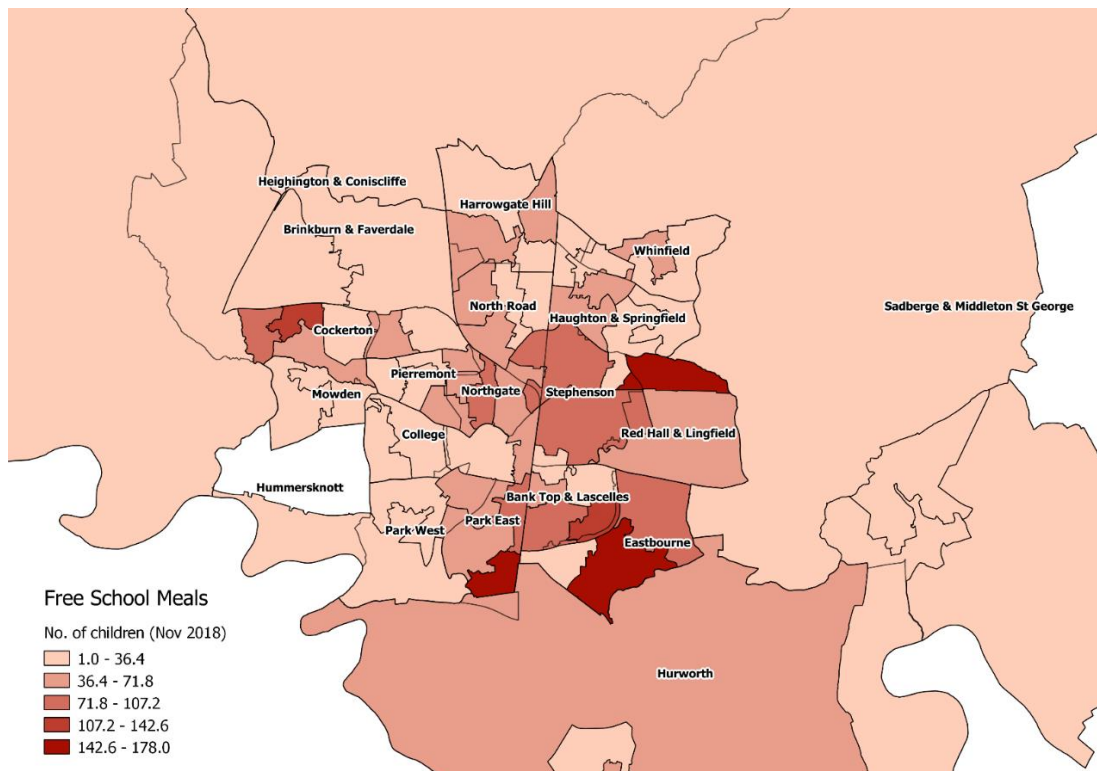
- 74% of nearly 7,000 households 'Urban Adversity' (compared to 27% for Darlington overall)
- Younger than average
- More likely to contain children
- In receipt of means-tested benefits and/or in low-skilled employment

Child poverty

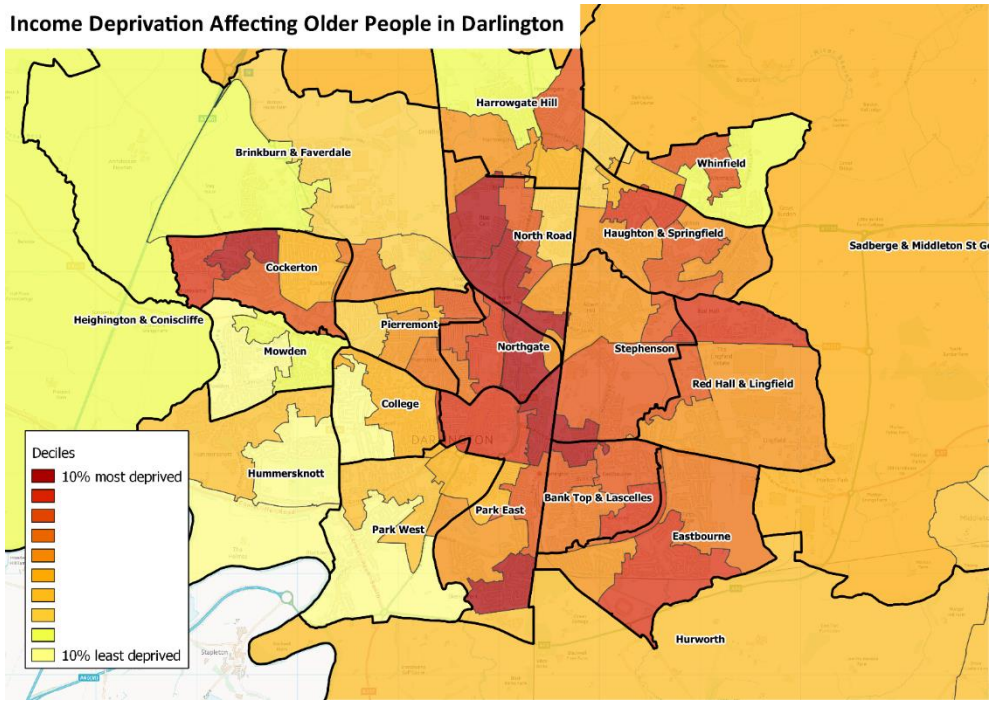


There are currently estimated to be 8,705 children in Darlington (35%) living in relative poverty (after housing costs), and this is anticipated to increase to 39% by 2020-21

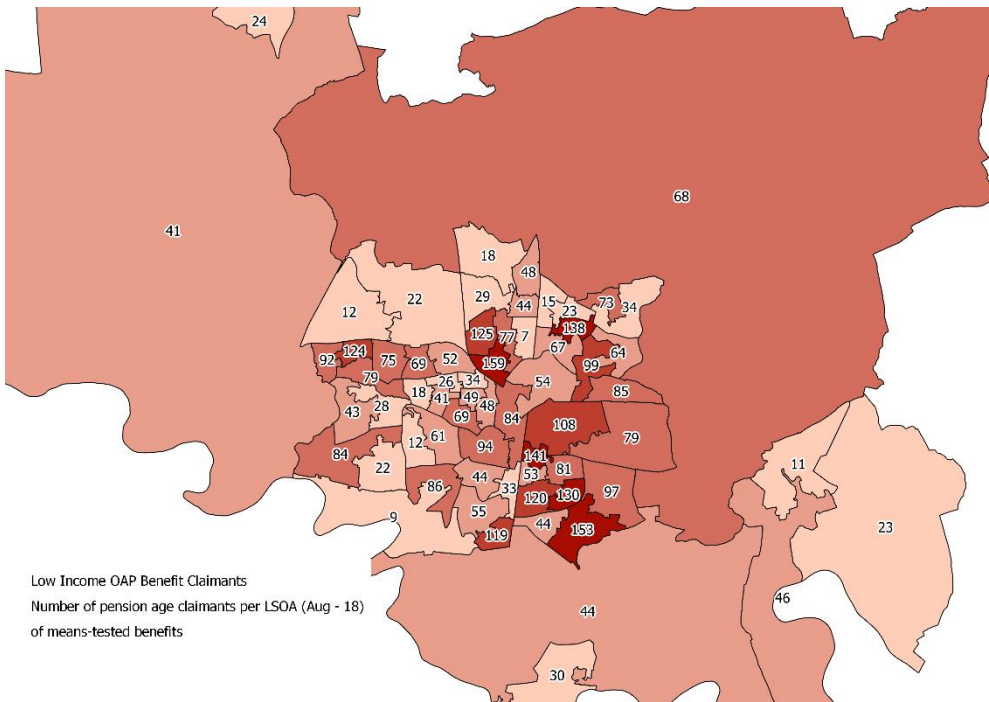
Free school meals



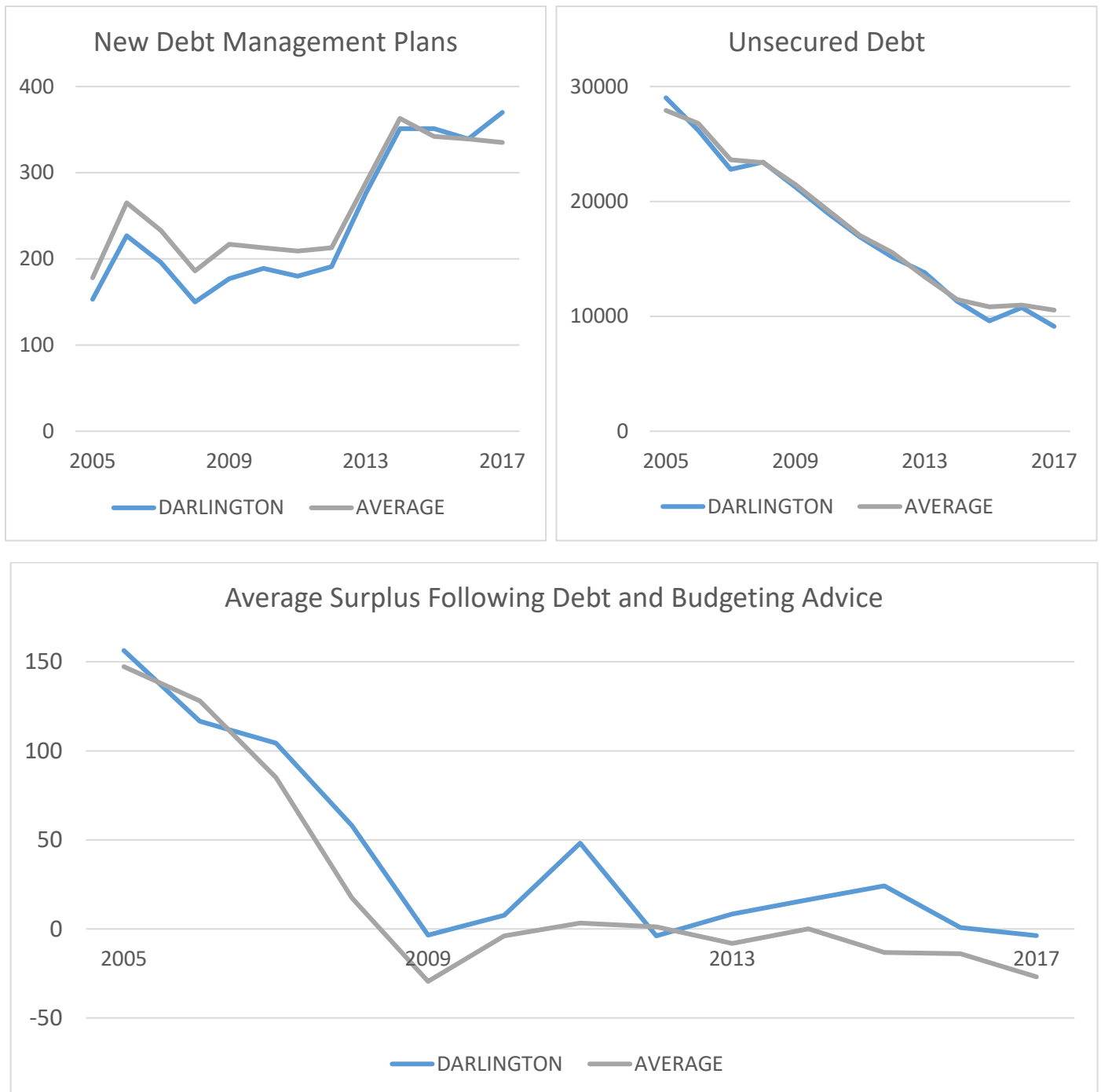
Old-age poverty



Older people have been relatively more protected from the impacts of austerity and welfare reforms relating to income, due to the ongoing application of the triple lock and a focus on working age benefits for the more significant cuts. However, there does remain pockets of Darlington where significant numbers of older people are reliant on means-tested benefits, including Firthmoor, Northgate and North Road, and Cockerton wards.



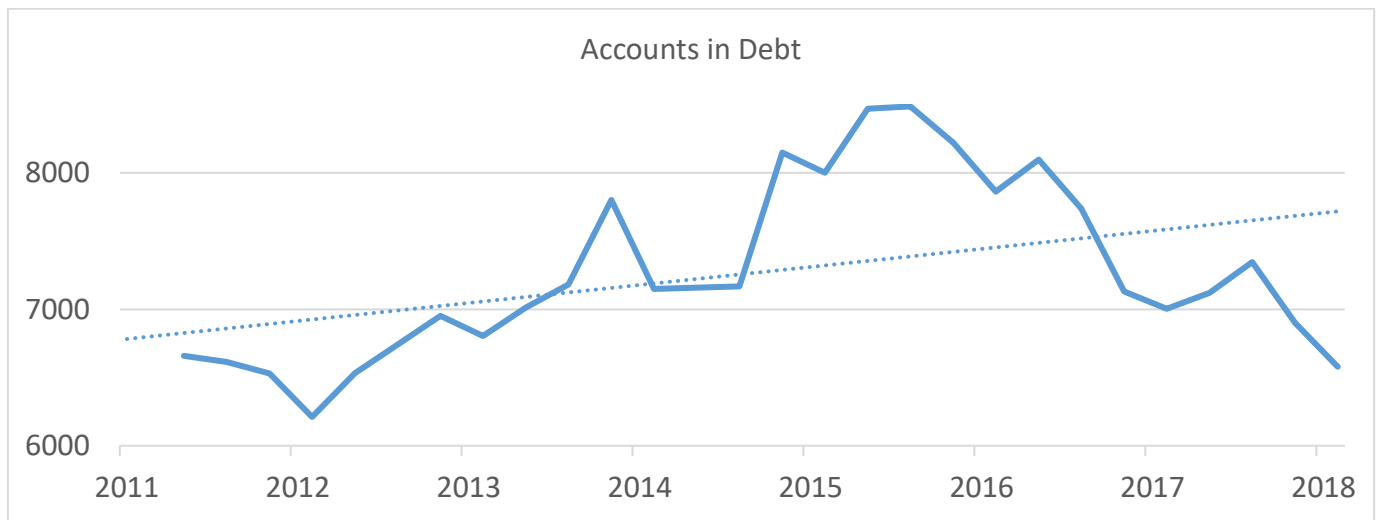
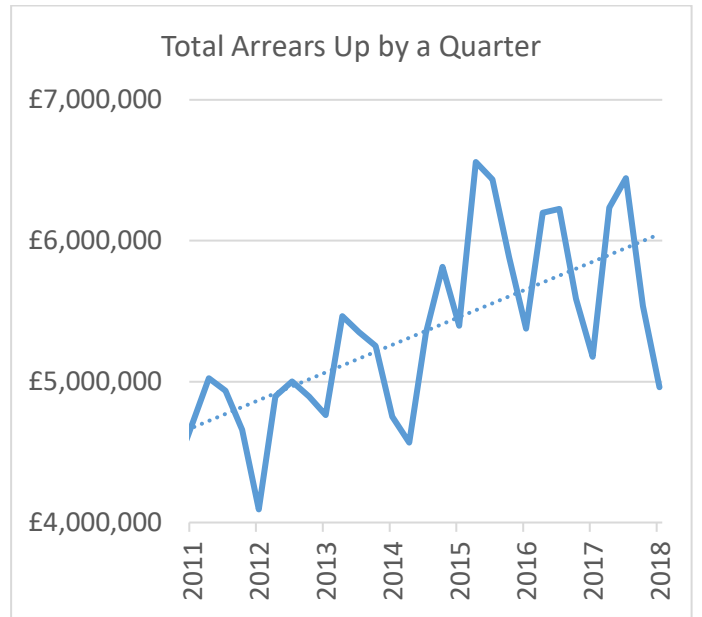
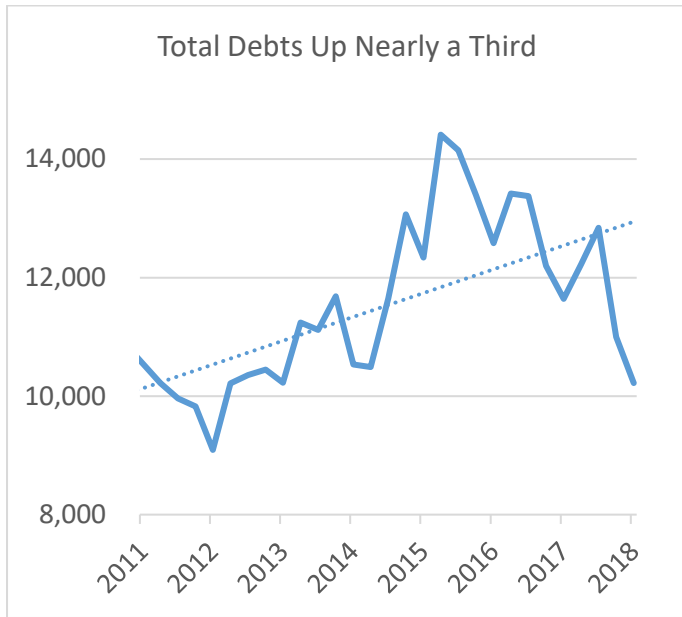
Debt
StepChange Data

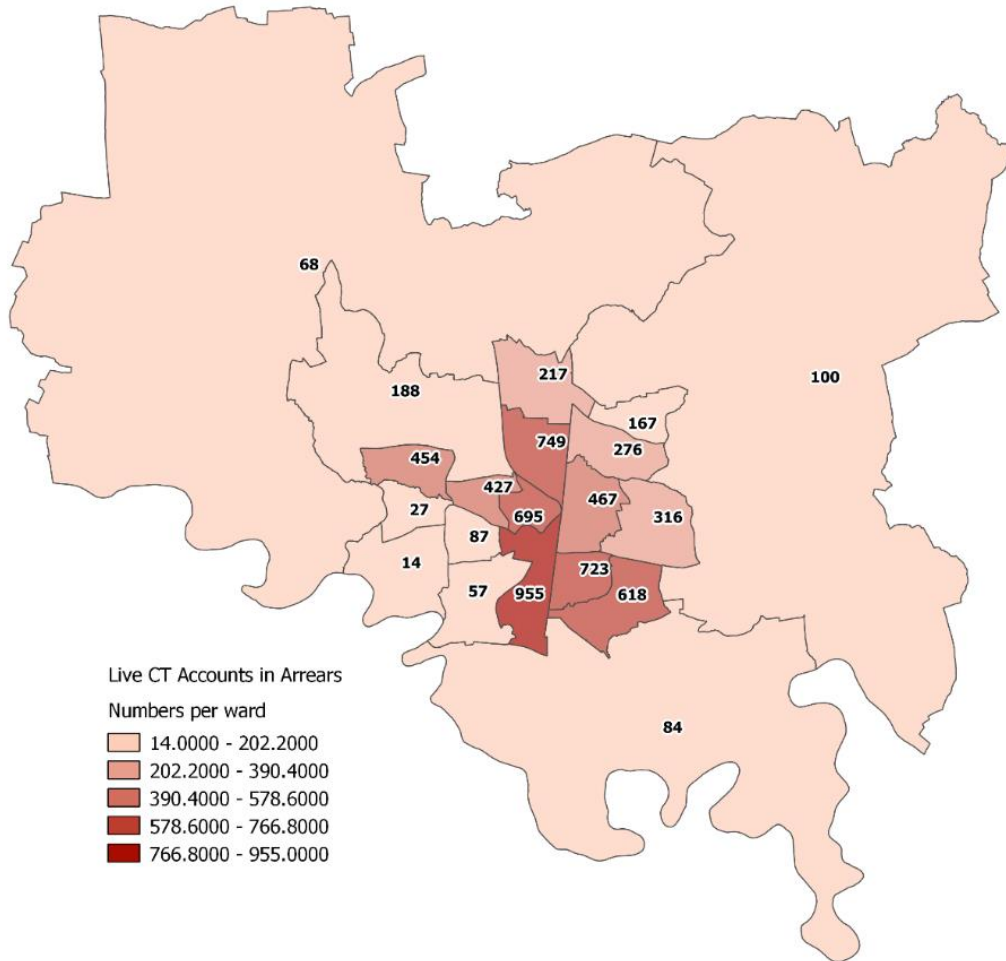


Stepchange statistics on debt for the DL postcode area show that

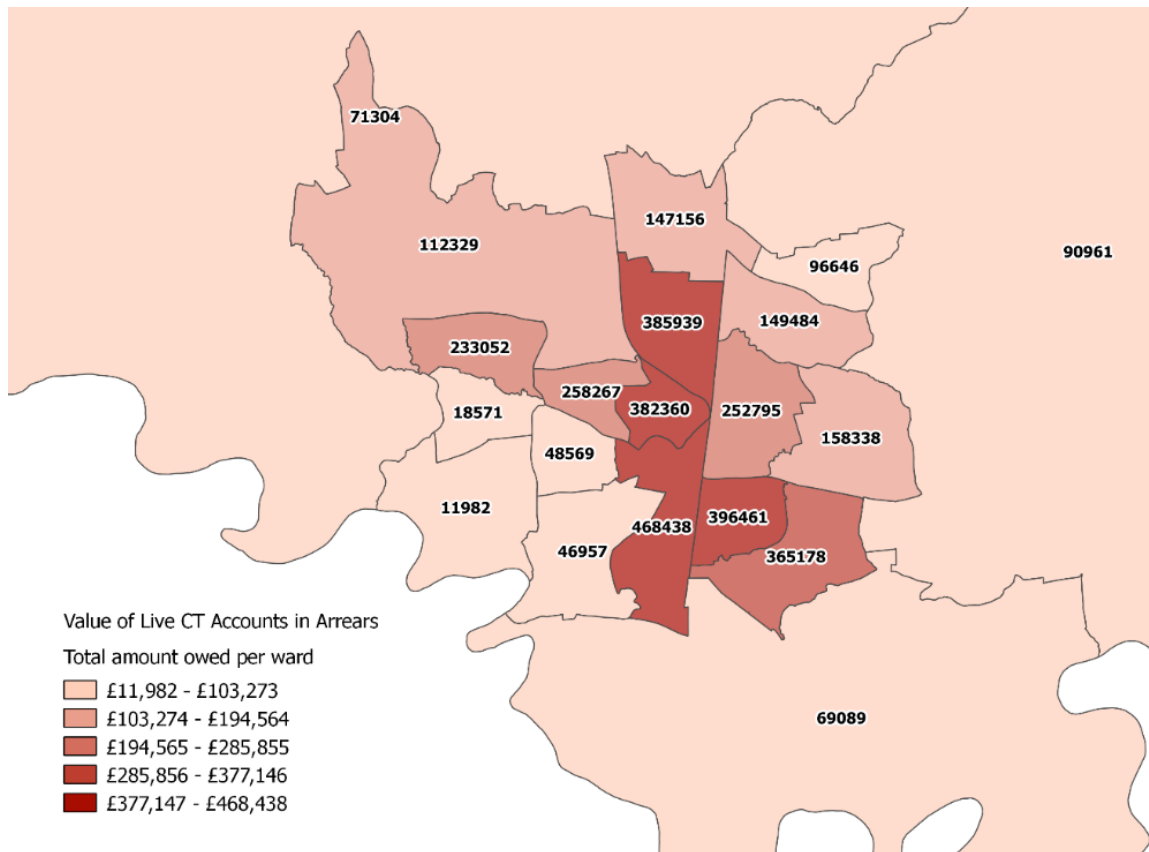
- the average level of unsecured debt of callers continues to fall,
- the number of new debt management plans has significantly increased (in line with elsewhere)
- the number of clients has increased significantly over recent years
- the average ‘surplus’ (i.e. the amount of income left over per client once they have received debt and budgeting advice) – has fallen to a deficit of £4 per week (compared to a surplus of £156 in 2005)

Council Tax

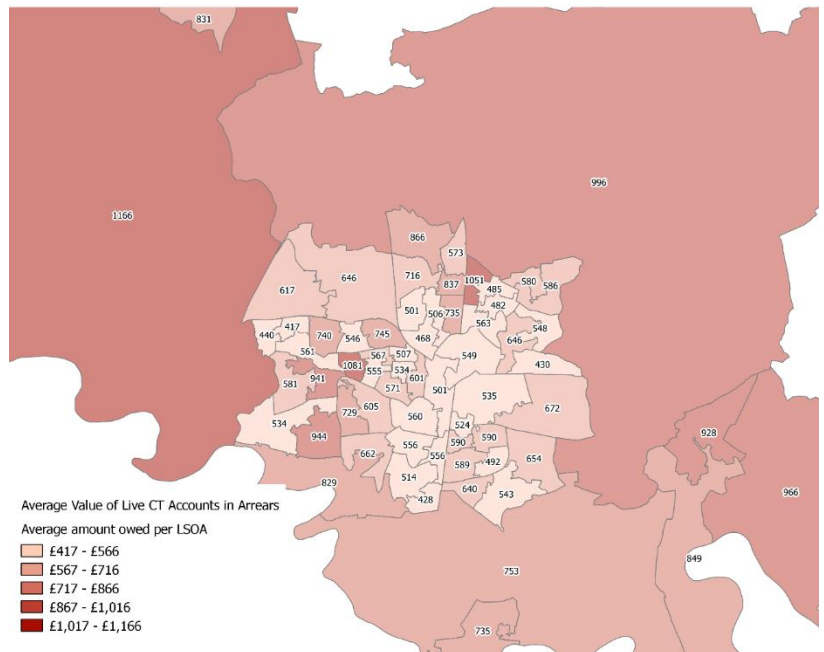
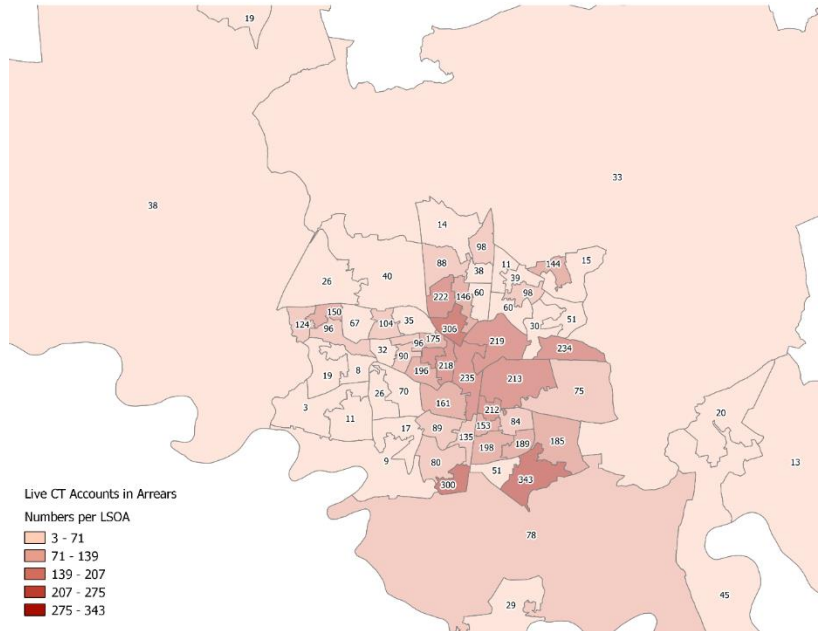
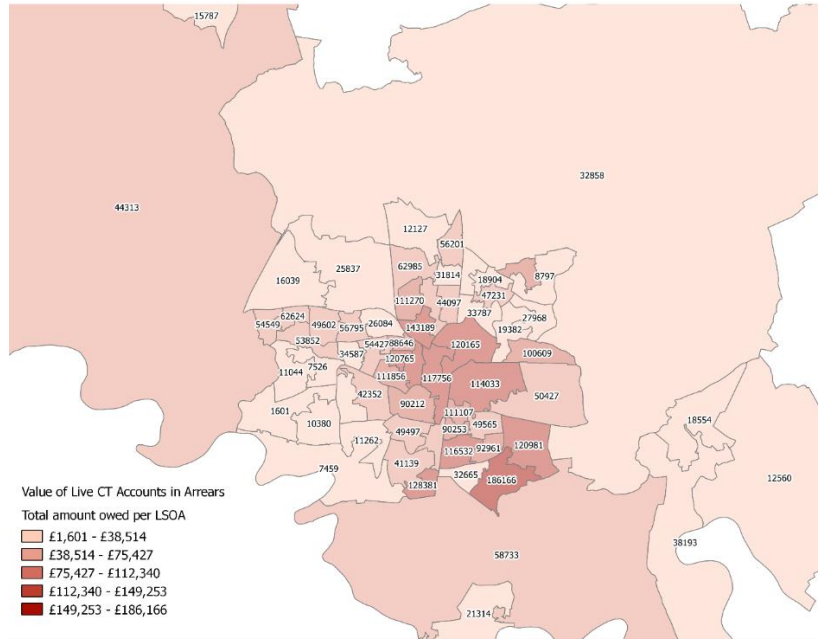




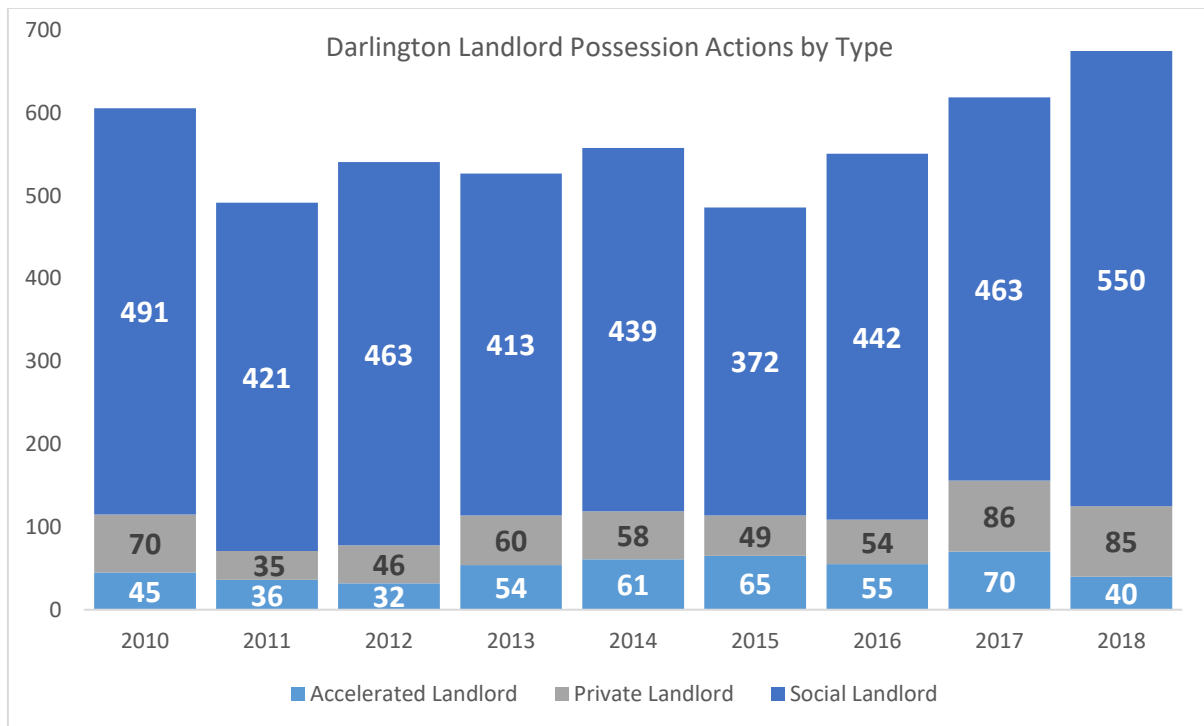
The ward with the highest number of households in arrears, and with the highest overall total owed, is Park East, followed by Bank Top and Lascelles and North Road.



Further breakdown, to neighbourhood level, shows that the Firthmoor area is a particular hotspot for council tax arrears, followed by Rise Carr and Skerne Park.



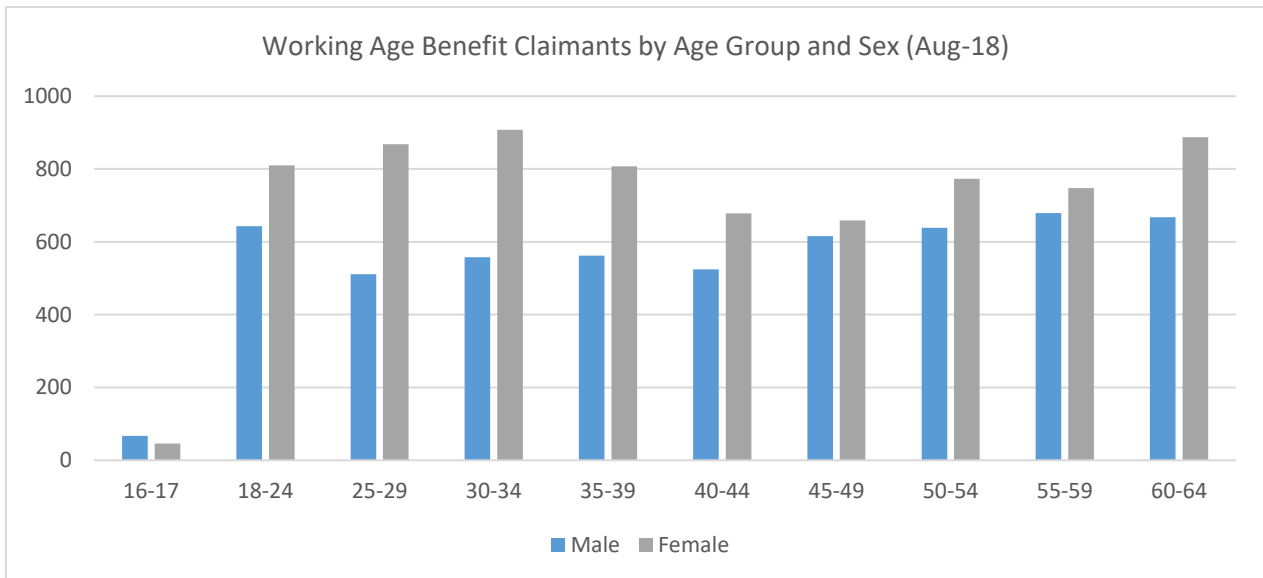
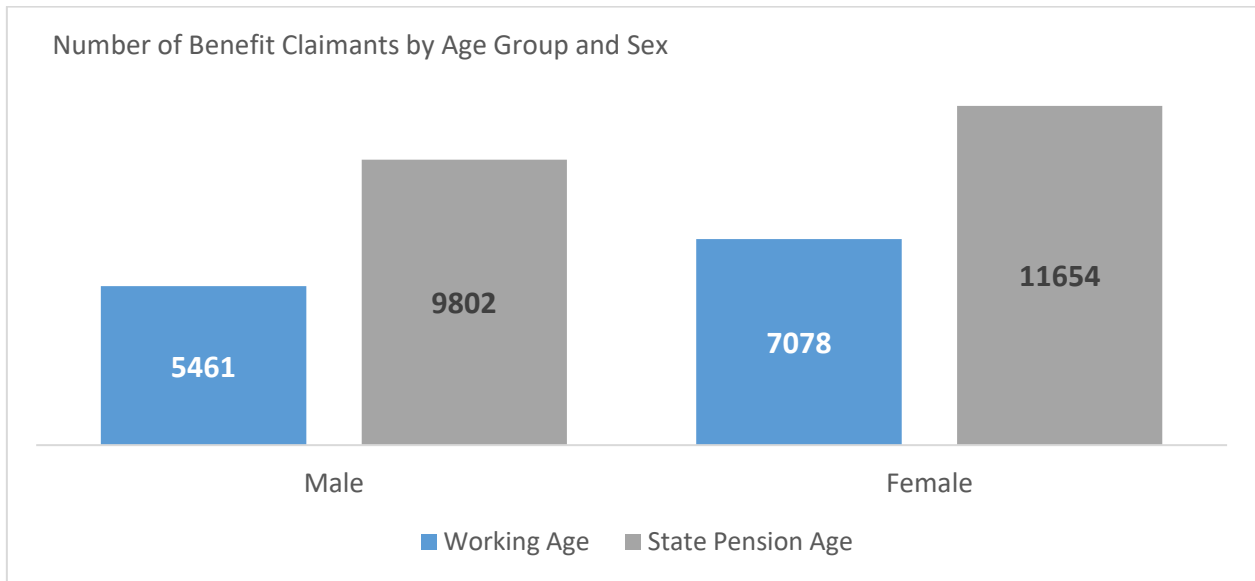
Possession Actions



- Possession actions by landlords have increased by 39% since 2015, with the biggest increases recorded by private landlords (73%)
- Whilst annual figure for private landlord possession actions remain relatively small, this trend is concerning given the recent introduction of full service Universal Credit and the fact that Darlington has a higher than average proportion of residents living in private rented accommodation (18% compared to 16% for the north east)

Benefits

Women are more likely to be in receipt of welfare benefits than men, at all ages, largely due to women in general being more likely to be carers and/or single parents and earning less.



Welfare reforms

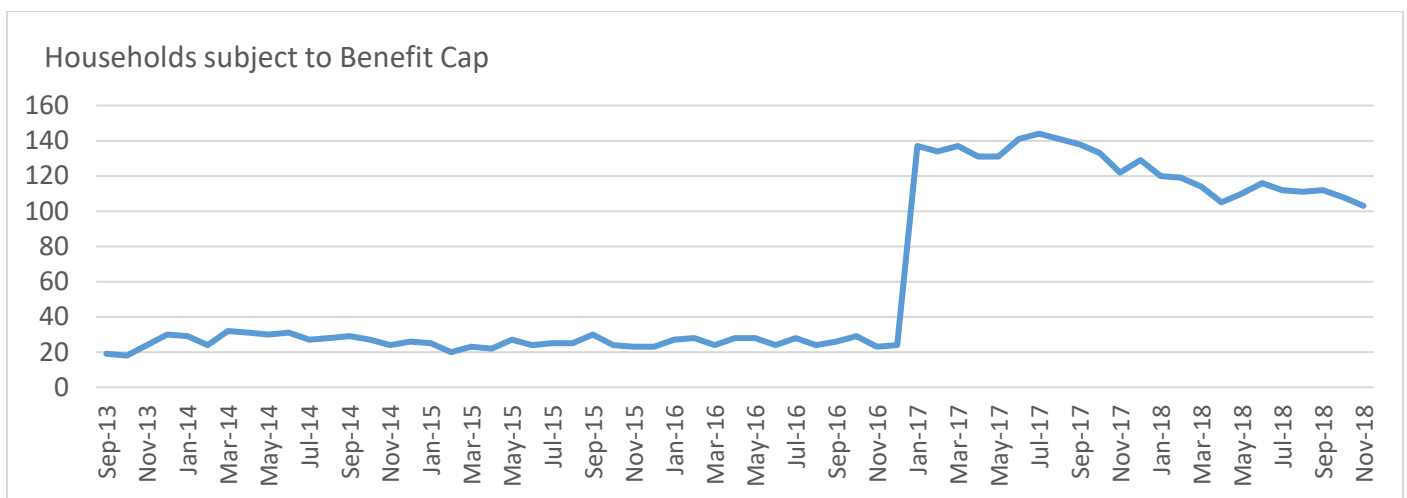
Anticipated loss in 2020-21

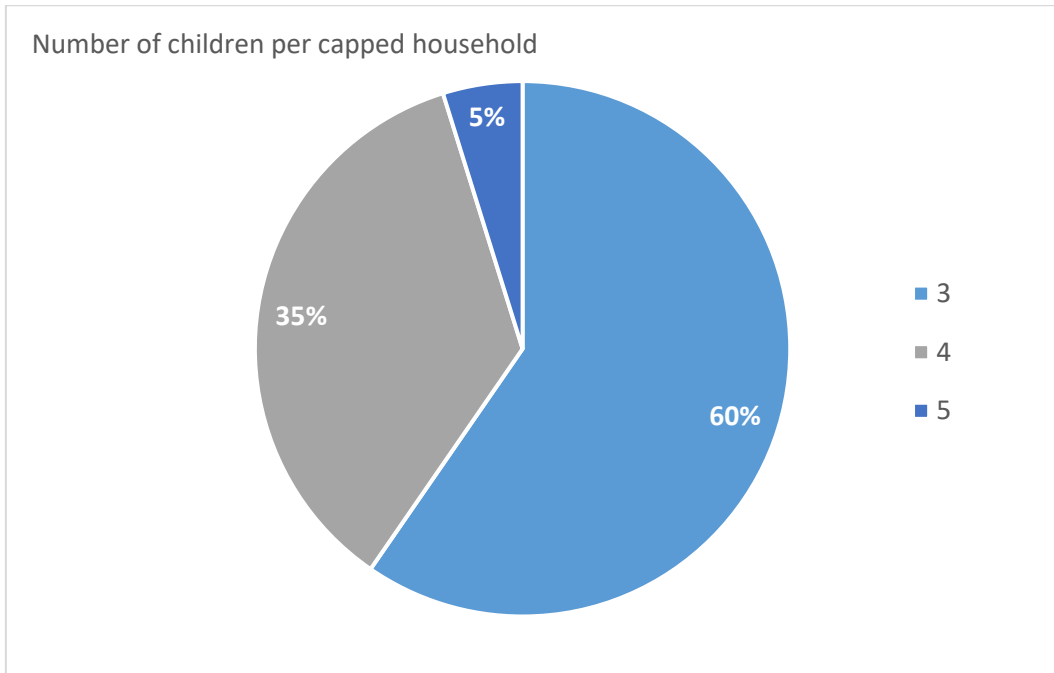
Household Type	Average financial loss £ p.a.
Pensioner couple	40
Single pensioner	40
Couple - no children	200
Couple - 1 dependent child	900
Couple – 2+ dependent children	1,450
Couple - all children non-dependent	200
Lone parent - 1 dependent child	1,400
Lone parent – 2+ dependent children	1,750
Lone parent - all children non-dependent	250
Single person working age household	250
Other - with 1 dependent child	1,130
Other - with 2+ dependent children	1,360
Other - all full-time students	0
Other - all aged 65+	50
Other	300

- Annual loss to Darlington residents of WR is estimated to be £53m per year by 2020-21
- 83% of impact anticipated to fall on households with children, with average annual loss 8x higher (at approximately £1,330) than for those without children

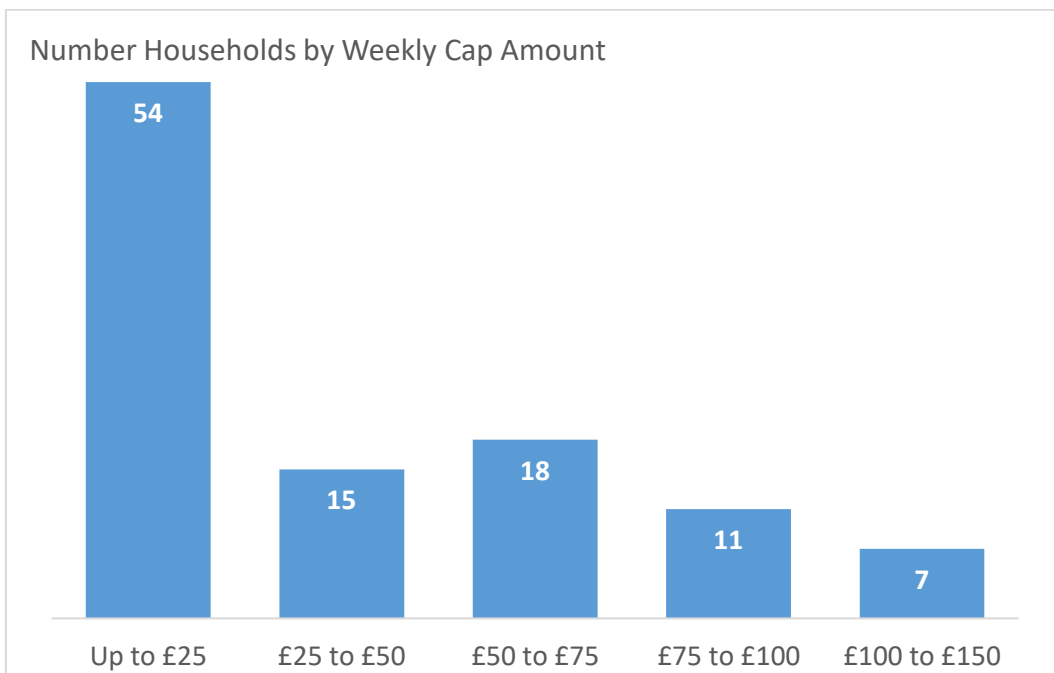
Benefit Cap

The original benefit cap was introduced in 2013 and limited the amount in state benefits households could receive at £26,000 for families with children, and £18,200 per year for single people. The cap was then lowered to £20,000 in 2016 for families living outside of London, which accounts for the significant spike in the number of Darlington households shown in the below graph.





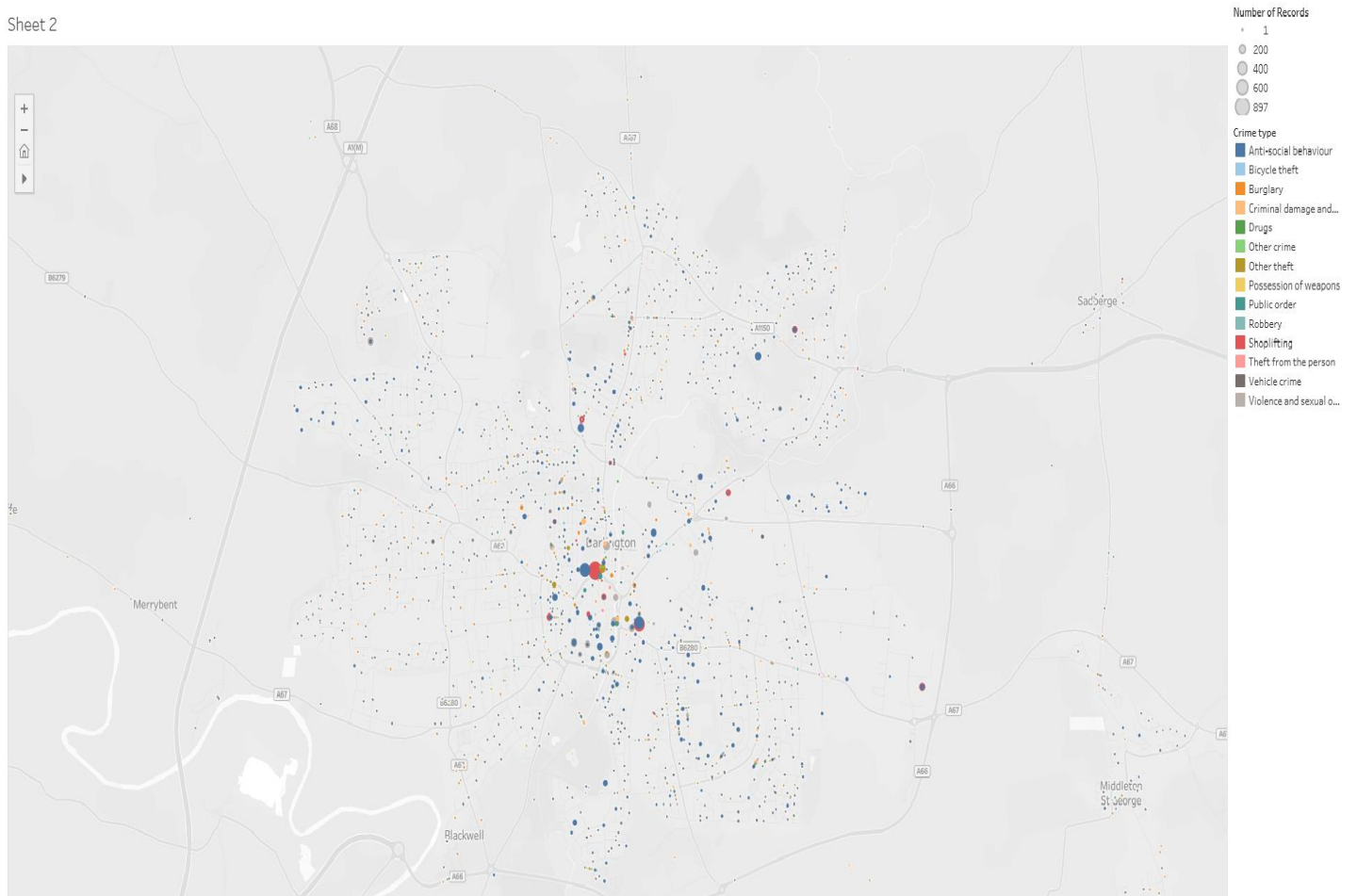
Over 350 children were living in households subject to the benefit cap in November 2018 in Darlington.



The benefit cap is applied to relevant household's housing benefit, meaning that an increase in arrears is a likely outcome as affected residents find their rent support cut by more than £2,000 per year, on average.

Crime

Sheet 2



https://public.tableau.com/views/DarlingtonBoroughCrime/Dashboard1?:embed=y&:display_count=yes&publish=yes

https://public.tableau.com/views/TownCentreCrime/Dashboard1?:embed=y&:display_count=yes

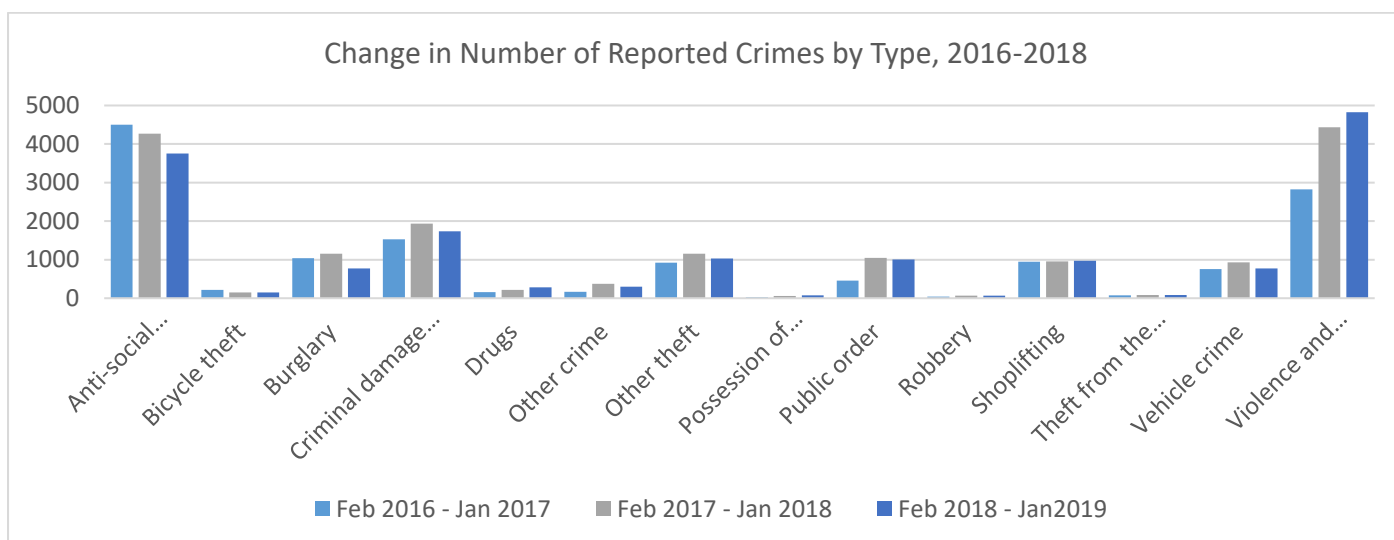
Trends in Crime Types

Crime Type	Feb 2016 - Jan 2017	Feb 2017 - Jan 2018	Feb 2018 – Jan 2019	No. Change	% Change
Anti-social behaviour	4500	4269	3753	-747	-16.6%
Bicycle theft	217	151	153	-64	-29.5%
Burglary	1041	1153	769	-272	-26.1%
Criminal damage and arson	1530	1934	1739	209	13.7%
Drugs	159	212	280	121	76.1%
Other crime	168	373	295	127	75.6%
Other theft	920	1153	1033	113	12.3%
Possession of weapons	23	57	72	49	213.0%
Public order	458	1049	1008	550	120.1%
Robbery	44	65	66	22	50.0%
Shoplifting	949	953	970	21	2.2%
Theft from the person	78	85	86	8	10.3%
Vehicle crime	752	931	775	23	3.1%
Violence and sexual offences	2825	4437	4824	1999	70.8%
TOTAL	13664	16822	15823	2159	15.8%

Whilst overall reported crime has increased by nearly 16% between 2016 and 2018, it has fallen over the past year and there are significant variations depending on the type of crime being reported.

Antisocial behaviour, bicycle theft and burglary, all saw fairly significant reductions, ranging from 16.6% to 29.5%

Conversely, significant increases have been recorded for possession of weapons (although actual numbers remain low at approx. 6 per month), public order offences and drugs. In terms of numbers, violence and sexual offences have seen the largest increase, with nearly 2,000 additional cases recorded in 2018.

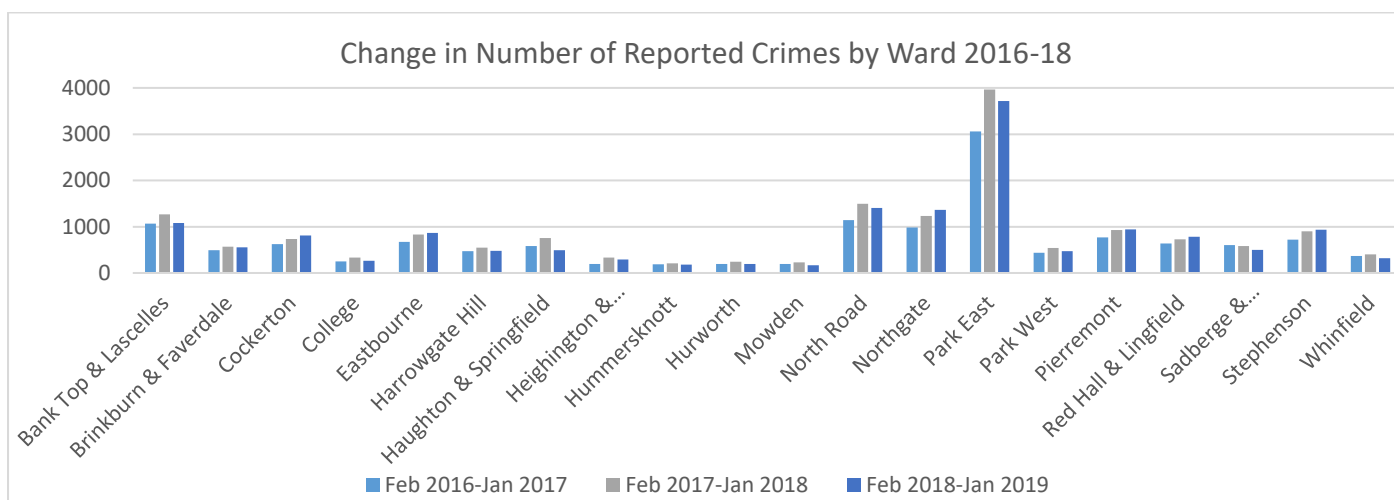


Trends in Different Areas

Ward	Feb 2016-Jan 2017	Feb 2017-Jan 2018	Feb 2018-Jan 2019	No. Change	% Change
Bank Top & Lascelles	1069	1266	1083	14	1.3%
Brinkburn & Faverdale	493	565	555	62	12.6%
Cockerton	626	737	807	181	28.9%
College	251	334	261	10	4.0%
Eastbourne	669	832	867	198	29.6%
Harrowgate Hill	472	545	475	3	0.6%
Haughton & Springfield	583	753	492	-91	-15.6%
Heighington & Coniscliffe	196	330	292	96	49.0%
Hummersknott	187	210	184	-3	-1.6%
Hurworth	196	242	195	-1	-0.5%
Mowden	197	229	169	-28	-14.2%
North Road	1142	1496	1403	261	22.9%
Northgate	984	1233	1363	379	38.5%
Park East	3058	3964	3717	659	21.6%
Park West	437	539	471	34	7.8%
Pierremont	772	931	944	172	22.3%
Red Hall & Lingfield	639	729	786	147	23.0%
Sadberge & Middleton St	604	580	500	-104	-17.2%
Stephenson	719	903	938	219	30.5%
Whinfield	370	404	321	-49	-13.2%
TOTAL	13664	16822	15823	2159	15.8%

Numbers of reported crimes since 2016 also vary across the borough: wards seeing a reduction in the number of overall incidents reported included Mowden, Haughton & Springfield and Sadberge & Middleton St George.

In other areas, however, the number of crimes reported increased at a higher than average rate. Heighington and Coniscliffe had the largest proportional increase, with reported crimes increasing by 49%, however overall numbers are still relatively low. Northgate, Stephenson, Eastbourne and Cockerton all had significant increases, ranging from 29% to 39%. In absolute terms, Park East – which consistently has the highest incidence of crimes reports – also had the highest increase in reports, with 659 more in 2018 than 2016.



Ward	2015 IMD Score	Anti-social behaviour	Bicycle theft	Burglary	Criminal damage and arson	Drugs	Other crime	Other theft	Possession of weapons	Public order	Robbery	Shoplifting	Theft from the person	Vehicle crime	Violence and sexual offences	Grand Total
Bank Top & Lascelles	38.1	1097	46	223	480	43	86	221	9	162	19	175	12	162	985	3720
Brinkburn & Faverdale	12	435	19	184	185	16	24	112	6	81	0	38	3	140	469	1712
Cockerton	33	733	20	129	285	33	55	144	6	127	6	38	4	93	677	2350
College	6.8	173	7	118	108	11	9	85	4	33	4	14	2	143	202	913
Eastbourne	28.6	749	29	141	393	36	57	143	11	128	13	22	11	118	694	2545
Harrowgate Hill	12.6	421	15	107	197	23	33	72	4	66	1	50	3	110	493	1595
Haughton & Springfield	26.3	731	22	127	232	18	40	91	3	68	3	8	2	84	567	1996
Heighington & Coniscliffe	10.6	168	4	72	96	22	25	133	3	38	3	27	0	65	223	879
Hummersknott	5.2	182	7	75	67	1	18	65	0	17	4	3	0	58	140	637
Hurworth	12.1	148	3	64	70	8	8	81	3	28	3	5	1	65	195	682
Mowden	4.7	199	3	95	77	3	9	34	1	17	2	30	2	72	94	638
North Road	37	1179	40	260	461	52	70	279	9	238	16	446	12	199	1041	4302
Northgate	39.4	1033	55	272	459	85	58	260	22	252	25	137	20	227	965	3870
Park West	13.4	451	17	152	160	15	18	157	1	68	5	123	3	167	250	1587
Pierremont	21.8	649	32	216	362	34	53	213	11	135	13	40	6	232	820	2816
Red Hall & Lingfield	37.1	750	43	160	231	20	40	118	5	98	4	189	6	171	523	2358
Sadberge & Middleton St George	11.5	419	20	126	168	26	28	182	9	73	0	182	10	152	439	1834
Stephenson	32.5	808	44	214	387	31	51	145	5	135	9	129	4	121	711	2794
Whinfield	17.5	379	8	58	113	10	19	82	0	47	1	152	2	47	297	1215
Park East	47.6	3169	135	428	1073	234	172	746	54	787	52	1357	184	245	3001	11637

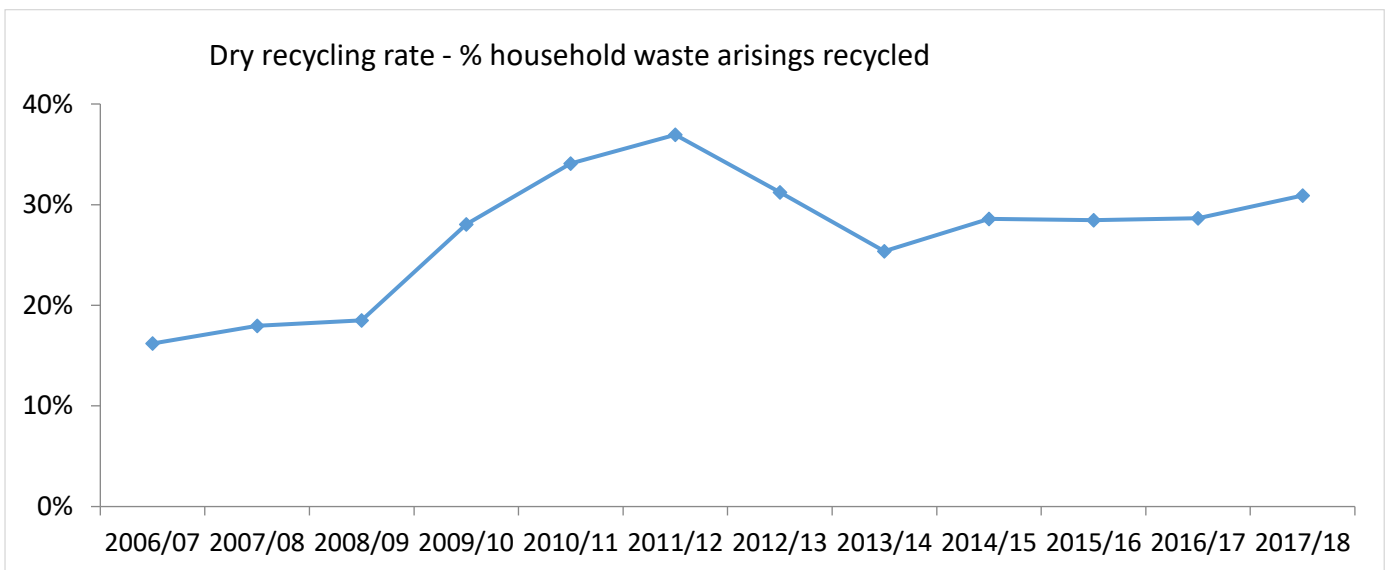
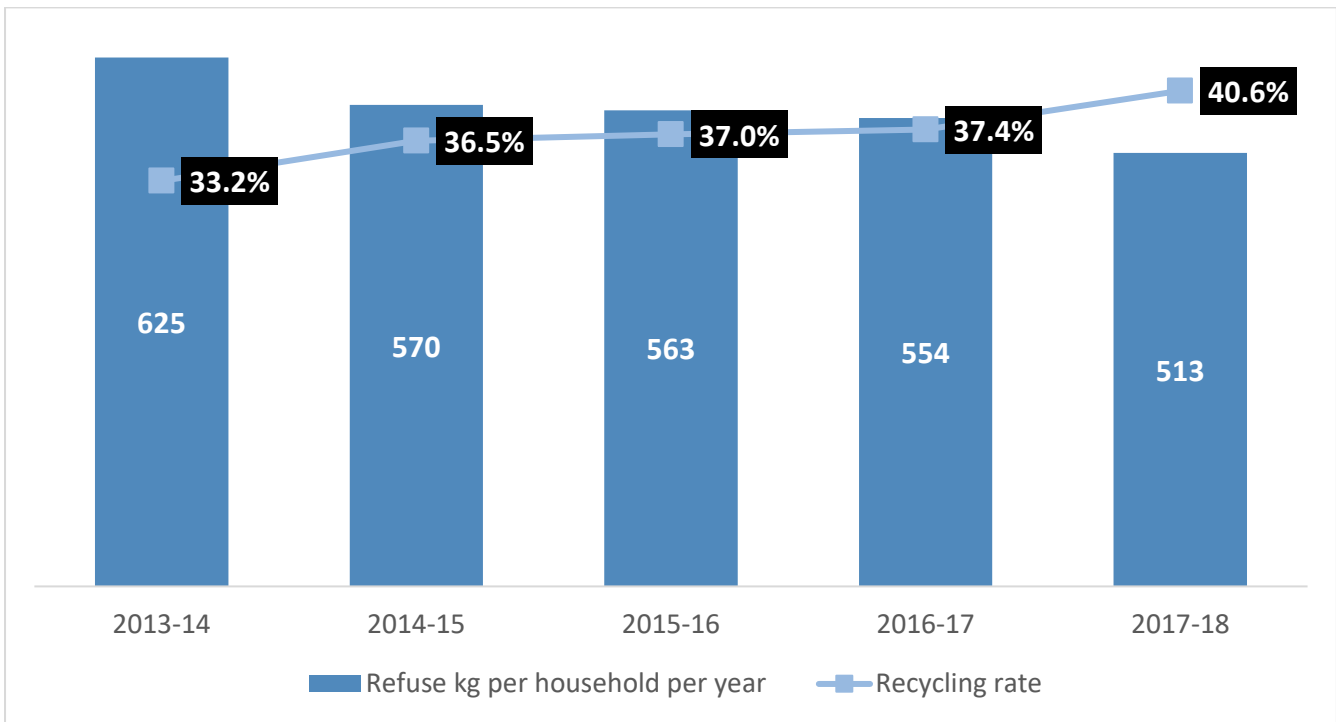
- Comparison of wards with numbers and types of crime shows, again, a significant correlation with deprivation.
- The table above shows the relative incidence of each type of crime, with Park East excluded due to it being such a significant outlier (more than twice the total number of crimes of the next highest ward were reported here, and for every crime type the highest number of reported offences were in Park East).
- After Park East, North Road, Northgate and Bank Top and Lascelles had the highest number of total crimes and were also 3 of the 4 next most deprived wards.
- In terms of the most common types of crimes in these areas, antisocial behaviour was the most common offence, followed by violence and sexual offences, and North Road was the most common ward overall for these offences. North Road was also the most common area for ‘other’ thefts and shoplifting.
- Northgate was the ward where the highest number of bicycle thefts, burglaries, drugs offences, possession of weapons, public order disturbances, theft from the persons, and vehicle crimes were reported.
- Bank Top and Lascelles was the area with the highest number of reported criminal damage and arson incidents and ‘other’ crimes.
- Red Hall and Lingfield ward had a lower incidence of reported crime than might be expected, given its relatively high deprivation score.

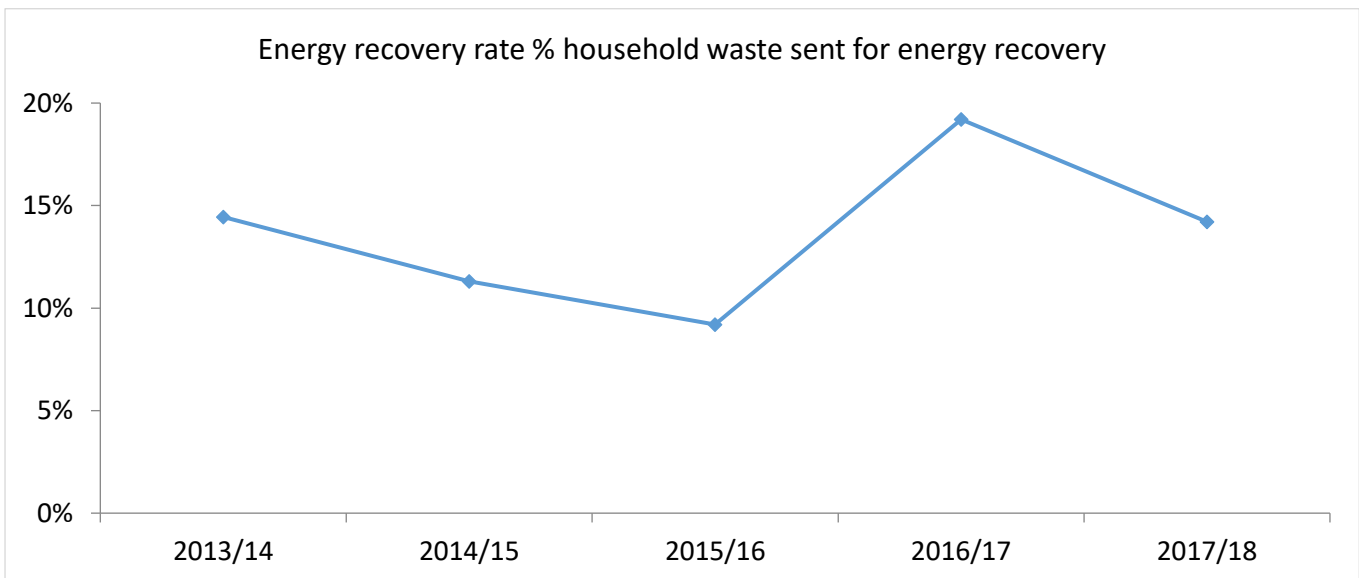
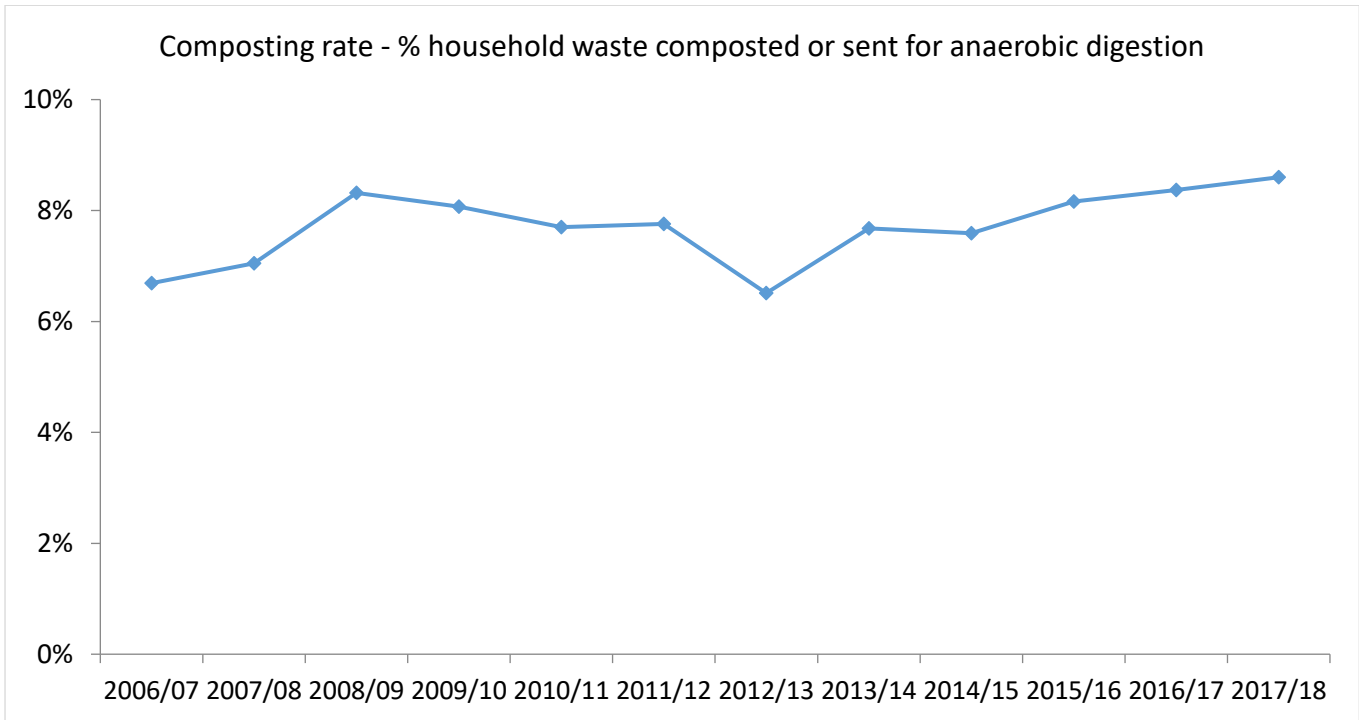
Environment

Recycling

Significant improvement in reuse, recycling & composting

- 18% reduction in refuse from all households since 2013/14, with an equivalent INCREASE in reuse, recycling and composting.
- The dry recycling rate as almost doubled, from 16% to 31% between 2006/7 and 2017/18
- The composting rate has risen by almost a third, from 6.7% in 2006/07 to 8.6% in 2017/18
- The energy recovery rate in Darlington fluctuated between 9% and 19% between 2013/14 and 2017/18

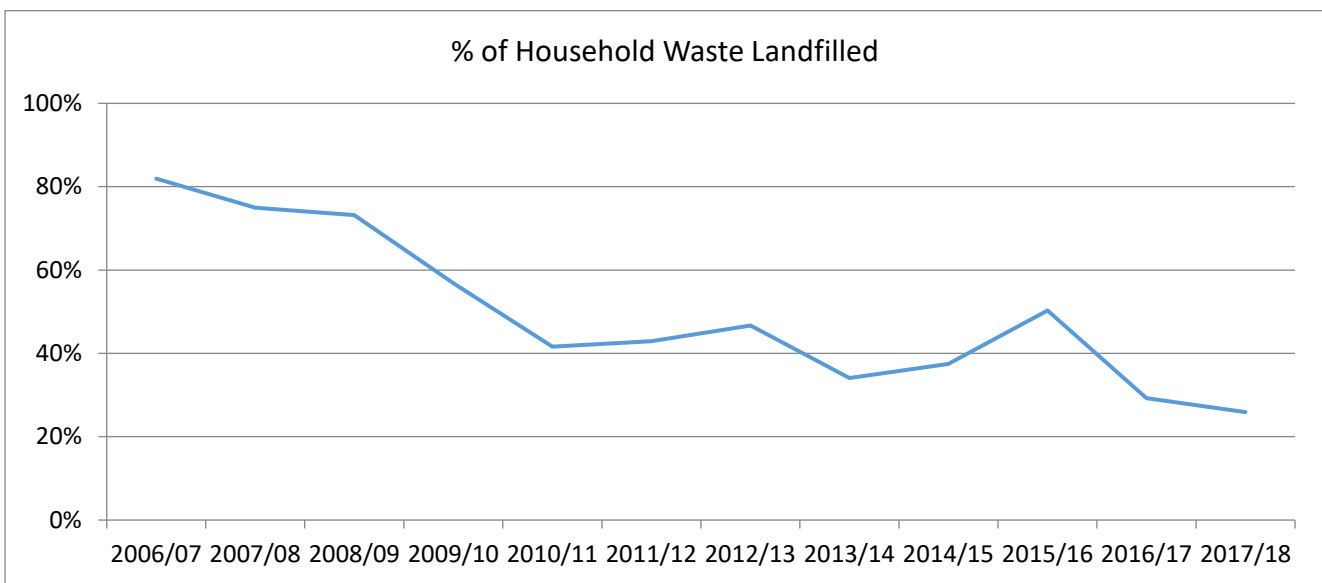
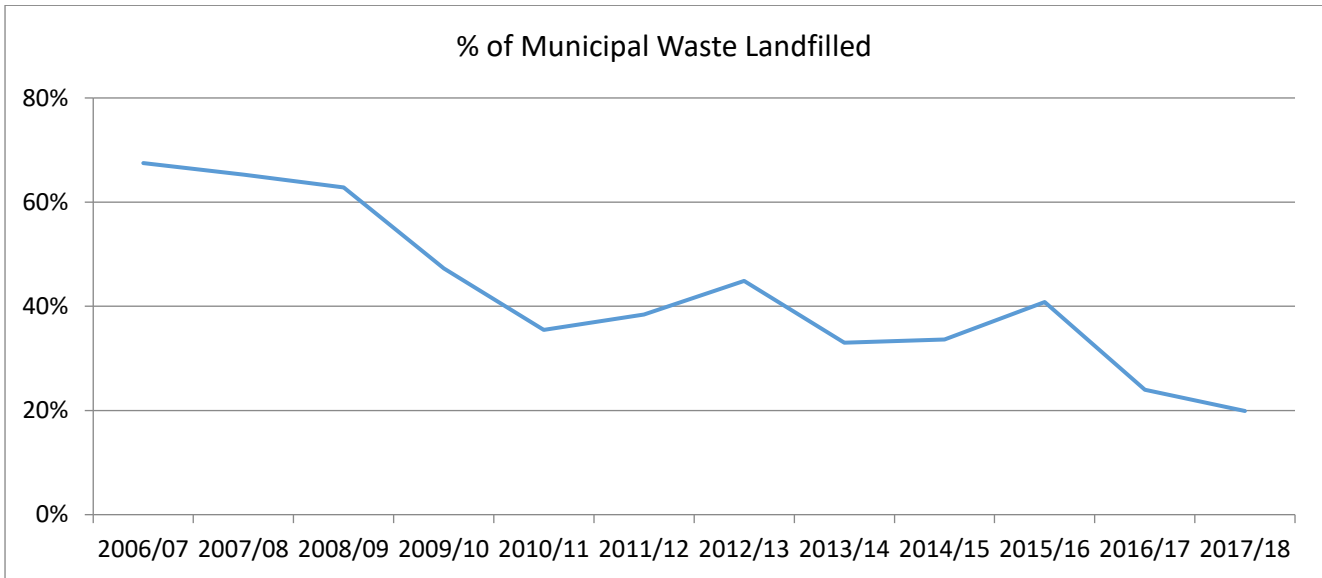




Landfill

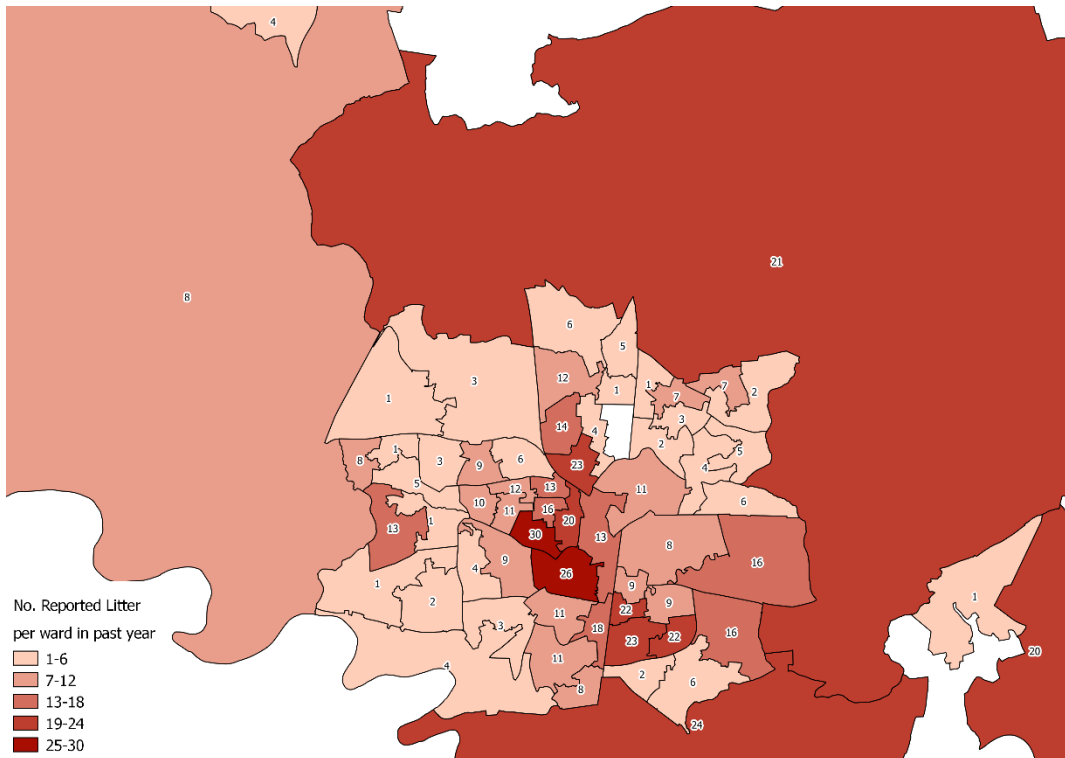
Landfill rates have fallen significantly over the past decade:

- The proportion of municipal waste sent to landfill has fallen by more than two thirds since 2006/07, from more than 60% to 20%
- The proportion of household waste sent to landfill has fallen by almost three quarters since 2006/07, from 80% to just over 20%

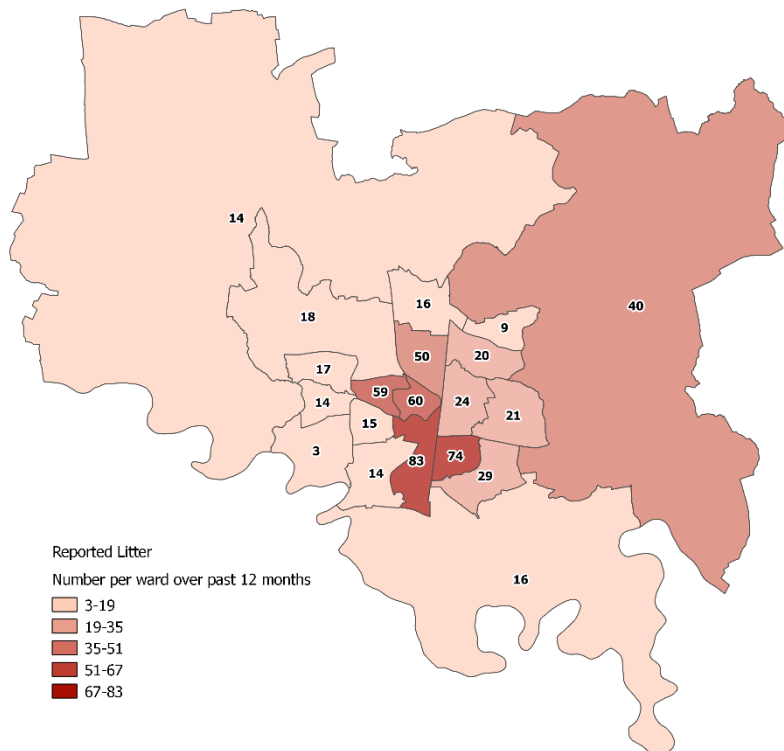


Environmental Crime

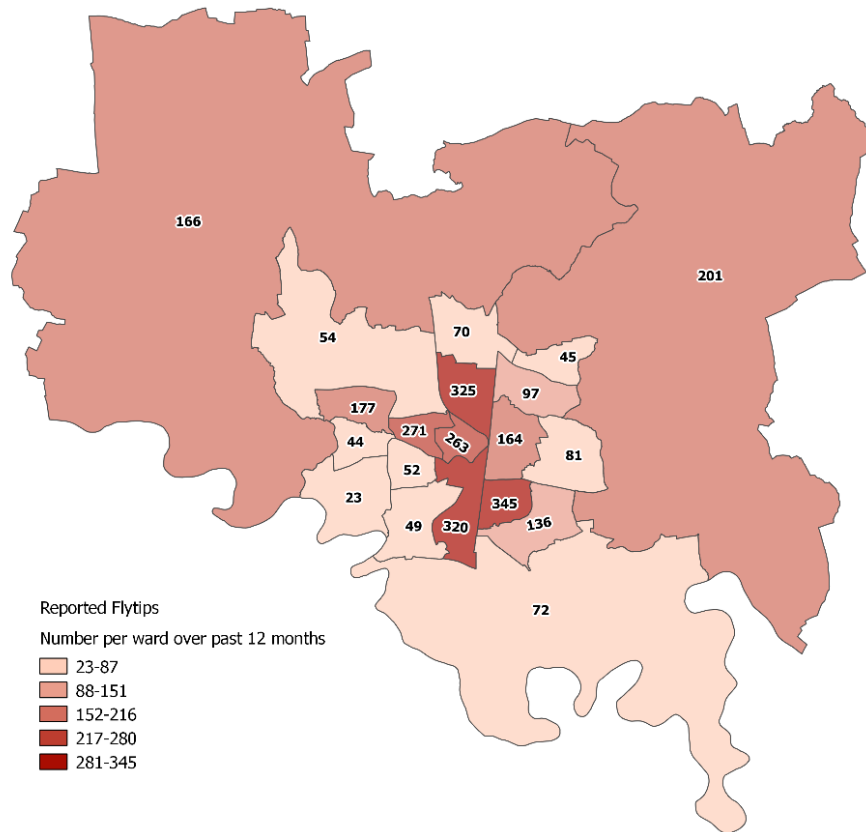
Litter



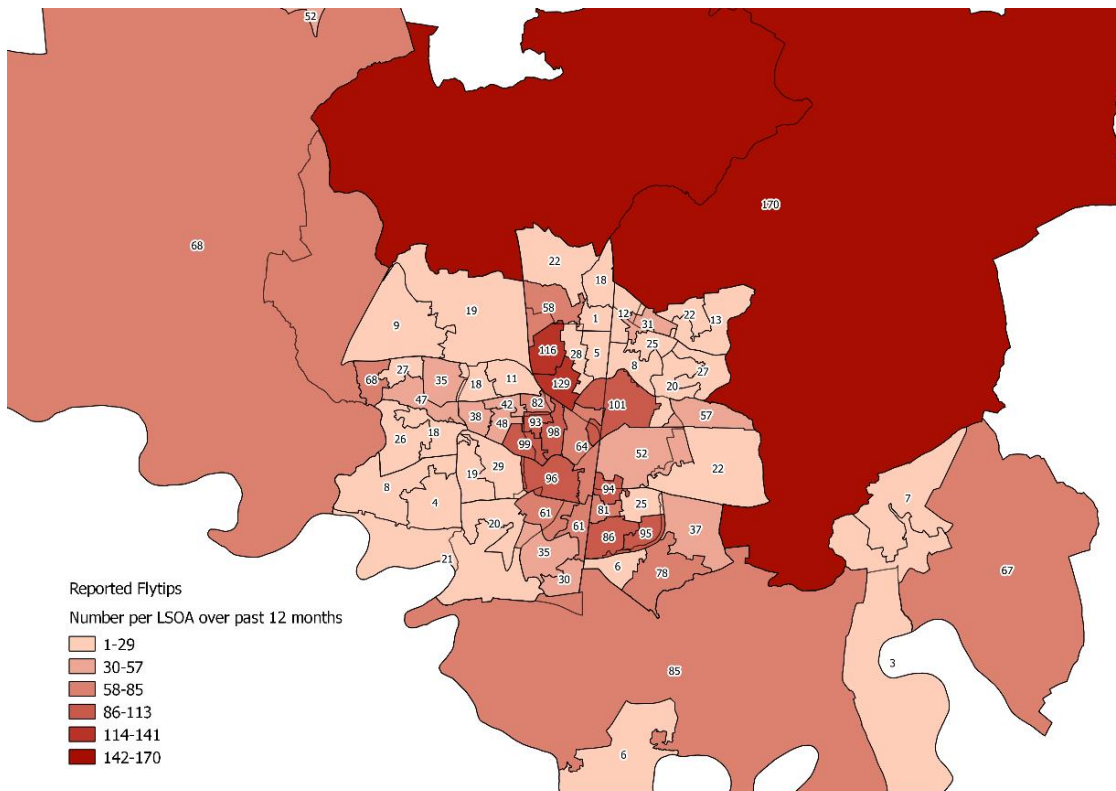
- Between March 2018 and March 2019, 626 reports to the council were made regarding litter in a small or large area (back lane)
- The town centre and surrounding areas were the most common areas for litter reporting.
- North Road and Firthmoor areas also had relatively high numbers of litter incidents reported.



Flytipping



- Between March 2018 and March 2019, nearly 3,100 reports to the council were made regarding flytipping
- The town centre and surrounding areas were the most common areas for flytip reporting.
- North Road and Sadberge and Middleton St George wards also had relatively high numbers of flytip incidents reported.



Transport

Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs)

- Low Numbers of Fatal RTCs
- Improvement in Slight RTCs
- RTCs have reduced from 413 per year in 2005 to 206 in 2018
- The number of Slight RTCs has halved
- Serious RTCs were declining until 2014 but since then have doubled, to 50 in 2018
- Main source of increase is car occupants
- Reduction in number of younger people in RTCs but increase in the number of over 26s
- Males are more likely to be involved in Serious RTCs
- Higher number of male motorcyclists and pedal cyclists involved in RTCs

Below map shows hotspots across the borough for RTCs, with particularly high numbers recorded in and around the town centre, McMullen Road, Northgate, North Road, Cockerton and Harrowgate Hill areas.

