Community Foundation

Tees Valley's

Vital Issues

2017

Contents

Introduction

This is the first edition of Vital Issues for the Tees Valley. Vital Issues is part of a national initiative promoted through UK Community Foundations to provide an insight into the issues that affect communities across the country. For each area, a Vital Issues report is produced to provide an evidence base for the area. This is then summarised in Vital Signs - a community philanthropy guide which identifies the issues that philanthropy can help to address.

Much of the evidence used is drawn from government and local government sources, and we are very grateful to local authorities, in particular, for continuing to make high quality data on local performance freely available, particularly ward-level and other lower-level data sets which are especially useful in identifying local patterns of need and opportunity.

We have used the most up to date information wherever possible, but in a small number of cases the data is slightly older, for instance anything that is based on the 2011 Census. Although the Census data is now six years old, we still believe it has a value because many of the aspects of life measured remain stable over time, and because it is available at a much smaller geographic level, allowing us to differentiate between communities and neighbourhoods. Wherever possible we have supplemented older data with other additional information to ensure that we are providing an accurate picture of the circumstances in 2017.

In addition to gathering statistical and qualitative data about the Tees Valley, we also took the opportunity to discuss the content of this report with people and organisations working across the area to get their impressions on the key issues affecting people across the sub-region. We are very grateful for their time and input, and they are listed in the 'Acknowledgements' section towards the back of this report.

The report is structured around ten key themes which cover the major aspects of everyday life. Each section concludes with suggestions for where philanthropic resources could helpfully be directed to address the issues identified. In addition, while drawing together the report, two key themes emerged which cut across and run through the ten themed sections, and which deserve attention:

Middlesbrough is identified in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 as the most deprived local authority area in England. Much of the evidence provided in this report supports this conclusion, with Middlesbrough seeming to have the highest rates of long-term unemployment, of young people not engaged in employment, education or training, of crime and of ill health, among many others.

It is clear that circumstances in Middlesbrough seem to mean that life there is harder on all of these measures, many of which will be mutually-reinforcing (e.g. worklessness, poverty, homelessness, mental health issues), meaning that trying to address them in isolation is unlikely to work.

Analysis of the funding going into Middlesbrough shows that at present it seems to get its own fair share, but this includes a large, time-limited intervention in the £6m

Ageing Better award made to Middlesbrough & Stockton Mind and partners in 2014. This analysis suggests a longer-term focused approach is needed, bringing together all the organisations working in the area, encouraging cooperation and sharing of information, intelligence and resources and providing additional finance to plug gaps where needed to maximise the chances of achieving real change across the whole Middlesbrough area.

Young People also feature heavily in this report. The statistics indicate that young people in many areas of the Tees Valley are more likely than in other areas to be absent from school, to not engage with education, employment or training once they leave school, to be unemployed, homeless, engaged in crime or anti-social behaviour, to be hospitalised for alcohol-related issues, and to be pregnant before they are 18.

Young people who are eligible for free school meals are particularly vulnerable to not doing as well at school and not aspiring to going into higher education, especially at the better institutions.

Many of the people we spoke to highlighted that issues had got worse since the numbers of detached youth workers were cut, leaving young people in many areas without any independent support. It has therefore been suggested that it would be particularly helpful to provide activities and support for young people, including the 11-14 age group, to try to prevent them disengaging from education in the first place, and to help them develop the aspirations and ambition to want to do well in education, training and work. This could involve direct youth services as well as more employer-engagement in schools to enable young people to understand the relevance of education to work, to raise their aspirations and to enthuse them about their own future choices.

1. Fairness

1.1 Overview
This theme is about equality and inequality in the broadest terms. This includes financial measures such as income levels, but also covers factors such as life expectancy and access to services.

1.2 Understanding poverty
It is useful to provide some definitions of poverty to contextualise the issues in the Tees Valley.

Absolute poverty is defined as a lack of sufficient resources to meet basic needs, usually taken to include food, clean water, shelter and clothing. Only those at the very margins of society are usually considered to fall into this category, for example people who are homeless. However, given the rise in the number and take-up of foodbanks, this assumption is no longer so robust. The Trussell Trust has reported a massive increase in the number of food parcels being issued, with an increase across the country of 919% between 2011-12 and 2016-17 (table 1). In the NE region, the increase in the same period was more than eight times as much, at 8309%

Table 1 – Trussell Trust 3-day emergency food supplies issued[1]

		North East	England
2016-17	Adults	38,892	746,016
	Children	22,675	436,938
	Total	61,567	1,182,954
2011-12	Adults	519	82,679
	Children	222	46,018
	Total	741	128,697
Change	Adults	7494%	902%
	Children	10214%	949%
	Total	8309%	919%

The Trussell Trust currently operates 8 foodbanks in Middlesbrough, 8 in Redcar & Cleveland, 3 in Stockton-on Tees and 3 in Hartlepool[2].   Other services are provided by local organisations including many churches across the Tees Valley. There are no Trussell Trust foodbanks in Darlington, but similar services are provided by the Salvation Army, King's Church and St Andrew's Haughton-le-Skerne Church.

Relative poverty means having low income or resources compared to the average, and reflects the local level of wealth – relative poverty in India is very different to relative poverty in New York. According to Full Fact[3], relative poverty means that a person cannot afford an ordinary living pattern, i.e. they are excluded from the activities and opportunities that the average person enjoys. A household is in relative poverty (also called relative low income) if its income is below 60% of the median household income.

By contrast, **social exclusion** refers to the way in which individuals or communities are systematically excluded from accessing rights, services, or opportunities that are normally available to people, and which are fundamental to social integration. The exclusion is usually caused by circumstances including unemployment, low income, race, religion, disability or ill health. The impact of the exclusion is often heightened by negative attitudes and social stigma, creating further barriers to access.

Severe and multiple disadvantage (SMD) occurs when someone faces multiple, often related and mutually reinforcing, issues which create a high degree of exclusion from society and lead to high levels of stigma. The four issues that are most often found together are offending, substance misuse, homelessness and mental health problems. A study by Lankelly Chase mapped the locations of people living with SMD in 2015. Middlesbrough, Hartlepool and Darlington were identified among the areas with the highest rates of SMD (150 to 307 people with 2+ aspects of SMD), whereas Stockton-on-Tees and Redcar & Cleveland fell into the next (100-149 people with 2+ aspects of SMD)[4].

1.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015

The 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ranks local authorities across the country on their average multiple deprivation score and by the proportion of their neighbourhoods (Lower Layer Super Output Areas or LSOAs) that fall within the 10% most deprived in the country, and it is this latter rank that is recommended for judging local authority deprivation.

Table 2 (below) gives the scores and proportions of LSOAs for the Tees Valley. Darlington is the highest ranked of the Tees Valley authorities, being 58th of 324 in the country on the proportion of most deprived LSOAs. Middlesbrough is the most deprived local authority area in the country on this measure. Hartlepool is also in the 10% most deprived, whereas Redcar & Cleveland, Stockton-on-Tees and Darlington are in the top 20%.

Table 2 – IMD 2015 average scores[5]

Local Authority District name (2013)	IMD - Average score	IMD - Rank of average score (UK)	IMD - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	IMD - Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	UK decile	NE rank
Darlington	23.6	97	0.15	58	2	8
Hartlepool	33.2	18	0.33	10	1	2
Middlesbrough	40.2	6	0.49	1	1	1
Redcar and Cleveland	28.6	49	0.22	33	2	4
Stockton-on-Tees	24.6	88	0.18	47	2	7

The IMD average score is an aggregate of the seven domains of deprivation, made up of: 22.5% income, 22.5% employment, 13.5% education, 13.5% health, 9.3% crime, 9.3% barriers to housing and services, 9.3% living environment.

Each of the other domains are analysed in other sections of this report, but the focus here will first be on income.

1.4 Income

The rankings for income deprivation are very similar to the overall IMD rankings for the Tees Valley authorities. Middlesbrough is the most income-deprived area in the country, with 49% of its LSOAs being in the top 10% most deprived. Hartlepool and Redcar & Cleveland are also in the top 10% of most deprived areas, while Darlington and Stockton-on-Tees are among the 20% most deprived.

Table 3 – Income domain scores, IMD 2015[6]

Local Authority District name (2013)	Income - Average score	Income - Rank of average score	Income - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	Income - Rank of Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	UK decile	NE rank
Darlington	0.17	73	0.17	47	2	8
Hartlepool	0.24	11	0.36	7	1	2
Middlesbrough	0.27	2	0.49	1	1	1
Redcar and Cleveland	0.20	33	0.24	26	1	6
Stockton-on-Tees	0.18	61	0.22	33	2	7

The IMD 2015 also provides two additional analyses of income – the income deprivation affecting children index, and the income deprivation affecting older people index. The scores for County Durham and Darlington on these indices are given below.

Table 4 – Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI), 2015[7]

Local Authority District name (2013)	IDACI - Average score	IDACI - Rank of average score	IDACI - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	IDACI - Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	UK decile	NE rank
Darlington	0.22	96	0.12	72	3	9
Hartlepool	0.31	14	0.34	10	1	2
Middlesbrough	0.36	2	0.44	2	1	1
Redcar and Cleveland	0.27	31	0.24	22	1	4
Stockton-on-Tees	0.23	80	0.17	47	2	7

Middlesbrough, Hartlepool and Redcar & Cleveland are all in the 10% worst authorities for income deprivation affecting children. Middlesbrough is the 2nd worst authority in the country. Stockton-on-Tees is in the worst 20% and Darlington is in the worst 30%. However, all five of the Tees Valley authorities include LSOAs that are within the 1% worst in the country, and these are listed in table 5, below. Of

these 26 LSOAs, there are notable groupings in Brambles and Thorntree and Grangetown, suggesting these specific communities would benefit from services designed to address the causes of child poverty and to mitigate its impact.

Table 5 – LSOAs in the 1% most deprived for children in the UK

LSOA ref	Location	Rank of 32,844 LSOAs	LSOA ref	Location	Rank of 32,844 LSOAs
Middlesbrough 007D	Brambles and Thorntree	10	Middlesbrough 010C	Berwick Hills and Pallister	125
Middlesbrough 004C	Berwick Hills and Pallister	25	Hartlepool 008A	Burn Valley	156
Stockton-on-Tees 012C	Newtown	35	Hartlepool 002F	Headland and Harbour	159
Stockton-on-Tees 017A	Thornaby	39	Middlesbrough 007E	Brambles and Thorntree	161
Redcar and Cleveland 022D	South Bank	40	Middlesbrough 018D	Hemlington	163
Middlesbrough 002A	North Ormesby	45	Hartlepool 005B	Headland and Harbour	165
Middlesbrough 010D	Park End and Beckfield	50	Redcar and Cleveland 009A	Grangetown	203
Middlesbrough 002C	Brambles and Thorntree	63	Redcar and Cleveland 015A	Eston	205
Middlesbrough 007F	Brambles and Thorntree	70	Middlesbrough 018C	Hemlington	214
Redcar and Cleveland 009F	Grangetown	81	Redcar and Cleveland 009B	Grangetown	236
Hartlepool 002D	De Bruce	85	Darlington 008E	Darlington town centre	270
Middlesbrough 003B	Newport	111	Hartlepool 003I	Jesmond	288
Middlesbrough 002B	North Ormesby	124	Middlesbrough 003D	Newport	309

In terms of income deprivation affecting older people, again Middlesbrough ranks high, being the 11th worst local authority in the country, while Hartlepool is also in the top 10%. Redcar & Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees are in the 20% worst banding, and Darlington is in the 30% worst.

Table 6 – Income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOPI), 2015[8]

Local Authority District name (2013)	IDAOPI - Average score	IDAOPI - Rank of average score	IDAOPI - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	IDAOPI - Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	UK decile	NE rank
Darlington	0.18	92	0.09	75	3	10
Hartlepool	0.24	32	0.24	24	1	3
Middlesbrough	0.25	22	0.38	11	1	1
Redcar and Cleveland	0.19	73	0.15	50	2	5
Stockton-on-Tees	0.18	89	0.12	63	2	8

However, only three LSOAs in the Tees Valley are in the worst 1% for income deprivation affecting older people, and these are:

Table 7 – LSOAs in the 1% most deprived for older people in the UK

LSOA ref	Location	Rank out of 32,844 LSOAs
Middlesbrough 003F	Newport	83
Middlesbrough 001G	Central	96
Middlesbrough 001E	Central	129

1.5 Indebtedness

Being on a low income often results in increased indebtedness, which can arise because of:

- A change in circumstances - if income drops, e.g. because someone loses their job or has their hours cut, they may be unable to keep up repayments on the debts they accrued previously, or if costs rise, e.g. utility bills
- Lack of choice - most people on benefits or low income are unable to access cheaper debt, so are reliant on providers such as Brighthouse, who charge higher initial prices for household items, and then offer payment plans at higher interest rates than regular retail schemes
- A sudden crisis - having to find the money to pay for a funeral, a new boiler, or any other expected expense, which can affect anyone, but is harder when your options are limited.

A report by the Money Advice Service showed that over 30% of the population is over-indebted in Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, and over 20% in Darlington, Stockton-on-Tees and Redcar & Cleveland[9].

The key causes in this region include:

- Application of sanctions to benefits (cuts to benefits imposed due to the recipient not keeping up with eligibility requirements)
- Being in a 'low pay – no pay' cycle with inconsistent employment patterns, reliant on slow benefits payments, and having no savings to provide financial resilience
- Having aspirations to keep up with others, especially among people with children who feel they should have the 'right' brands and technology, so have a tendency to live beyond their means.

There are ways to help address these issues, and reduce financial exclusion, including better signposting to services such as foodbanks, furniture recycling schemes, Citizens Advice and debt management services, and improving the support people get when they first take on a tenancy. Five Lamps in Stockton-on-Tees has also established a loans programme which offers loans to people considered high risk by other lenders on better terms, with an interest rate of 89.9%, which is favourable compared to the 500%+ offered by lenders like Provident.

There is a role of philanthropy in supporting work to reduce indebtedness and to help those it affects to manage their finances better.

1.6 Other major equality issues

Other stark measures of inequality include:

- **Life expectancy** at birth, which for males ranges between 76.1 and 78.1 across the Tees Valley, compared to 79.5 across England, and for females is between 79.8 and 81.9 compared to 83.1 England-wide. In different parts of Middlesbrough there is an 11-year difference between the highest and lowest life expectancy (see section 5 – health).

Table 8 – life expectancy at birth

	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	Life expectancy at birth (Female)
Darlington	77.9	81.9
Hartlepool	76.8	81.3
Middlesbrough	76.1	79.8
Redcar & Cleveland	78.1	81.8
Stockton-on-Tees	78.1	81.7
NE Region	77.9	81.6
England	79.5	83.1

- **Eligibility for free school meals** which is far higher than the national average across the whole of the Tees Valley. Darlington is closest to the average in both age-groups, while rates in Middlesbrough are more than twice the national average at primary level, and almost twice the national rate at secondary.

Table 9 – eligibility for free school meals at primary and secondary school[10]

	Primary	Secondary
Darlington	18.4	15.4
Hartlepool	25.7	20.9
Middlesbrough	32.0	27.9
Redcar and Cleveland	21.9	17.6
Stockton-on-Tees	20.5	17.7
England	15.2	14.1

- Access to **cultural amenities and funding** is very patchy, for example the Tees Valley as a whole receives less than 10% of the entire North East allocation of Arts Council National Portfolio Organisation funds (see section 2 – Arts, Culture and Heritage).

- **Fuel poverty** which is higher in the NE region at 13.3% of households, compared to 11% average across England[11]. As with most other measures, rates vary significantly between communities. Tees Valley rates stand at: 10.7% in Stockton-on-Tees, 11.8% in Hartlepool and Redcar & Cleveland, 12.6% in Darlington, and 14.3% in Middlesbrough.

As noted above, access to services can also be heavily influenced by factors such as sexuality, disability and race, creating social exclusion for those who face barriers to access. Key statistics include:

- **Sexual identity** – only 1.5% of people in the NE region identify as gay, bisexual or other, compared to 2.2% nationally[12]. The low level of self-identification as anything other than heterosexual may mean there is more stigma attached to those who are openly gay or bisexual.

- **Disability** – across England as a whole, 17.6% of people have some form of disability that limits their activity. Tees Valley rates range between 19% in Stockton-on-Tees 22.8% in Redcar & Cleveland and 23.2% in Hartlepool[13]. Given that disabled people are more likely to live in poverty, to be unemployed, and to be unable to access services, leisure opportunities, and to engage in civic society, the higher rates in Redcar & Cleveland and Hartlepool imply a greater need for steps to address access issues.

- **Ethnicity** – the North East in general is far less diverse ethnically than England as a whole, with only 7.7% of the population not being white. The Tees Valley is quite mixed, with low levels of ethnic mix in Darlington (less than 6%), Hartlepool (less than 4%) and Redcar & Cleveland (2%), while Stockton-on-Tees (9%) and Middlesbrough (20%) have much larger non-white populations[14].

- **Religion** – the picture is very similar in terms of religion. Across the NE as a whole, only 3% of people have a religion other than Christianity. The Tees Valley rates are 1% in Redcar & Cleveland, 1.4% in Hartlepool, 2.2% in Darlington, 3.3% in Stockton-on-Tees, and 8.4% in Middlesbrough, of whom 7.1% are Muslim[15].

Given how non-diverse the population is in most parts of the Tees Valley, and the higher than average rates of disability, there is potential for heightened tensions and therefore greater need for action to address divisions and stigma, to ensure that all parts of the community have access to services, and to prevent the development of hate crime.

Potential roles for philanthropy

- There has been exponential growth in the number of foodbanks established, and in the numbers of people receiving emergency food parcels. There may well be a role for philanthropy in helping to ensure that these are able to continue where they are needed.

- Darlington, Hartlepool and Middlesbrough are among the areas with the highest rates of severe and multiple deprivation, which philanthropic funds could be used to address, to help those individuals to retake control of their lives.

- Middlesbrough is the most deprived local authority area in the country, and the most income-deprived. Therefore any measures to address any aspects of deprivation, and in particular to identify and address the causes of income deprivation and to ameliorate its impact, would be beneficial.

- There are pockets of extreme deprivation throughout the Tees Valley, in particular in areas where children are living in deprivation, and a smaller number of communities where older people are living in poverty. Targeted interventions focusing on these communities could help to address their specific needs.

- There is a need to support work to address the high levels of indebtedness, by providing alternative sources of finance and encouraging people to access other services that provide low cost or free food, furniture, etc.

- The low levels of diversity in the general population, together with high levels of disability can lead to those who are perceived as different attracting negative attention and leading to hate crime. Philanthropic resources could be usefully focused on encouraging community cohesion and integration, particularly through community events to bring together different groups and encourage understanding.

2. Arts, Culture and Heritage

2.1 Overview

The arts, culture and heritage are included in this report because it is important to recognise the range of cultural and heritage activities and opportunities that are available to local people living in the Tees Valley, as well as their significance in terms of providing employment and business start-up opportunities, and attracting visitors to the area. Arts and culture have also been identified as strategically important to the growth and success of the Tees Valley, so it is important that communities and local organisations are able to make their voices heard in shaping the plans for the future.

2.2 A strategic priority

Increasing visitors and tourism through developing the sub-region's cultural base is one of the six priorities in the Tees Valley Combined Authority's (TVCA) Strategic Economic Plan, the aim being to '*change external perceptions of Tees Valley through the arts, cultural and leisure offer to create places that attract and retain businesses and business leaders and make the area more attractive to investors, workers and visitors*'[16].

The TVCA is working closely with Arts Council England, the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and local and regional cultural providers to increase the investment in arts and culture in the area, and to ensure that the benefits are felt in terms of employment, education, inclusion, health and well-being. The TVCA is also leading on a bid to become UK City of Culture 2025, with a view to using this to address the negative preconceptions some people have of the Tees Valley as an area to live, work and invest in.

TVCA has identified four key actions which are:
- Deliver joint programming of events and festivals across the Tees Valley
- Undertake a Cultural Conversation with communities and businesses
- Prepare for the City of Culture 2025 bid, and
- Support creative, cultural and digital businesses.

In Darlington, the local authority has created a separate agency – Creative Darlington – which is tasked with leading on and delivering arts activities across the borough. While the budget available through local authority funding is significantly lower than previously (due to the local authority reprioritising in the face of austerity measures), the new agency can work more directly with other bodies and draw in external investment. Its remit is to provide a broad-based arts offer, particularly focusing on work with children and young people, and developing Darlington as a place where creative people and businesses choose to build their practice. Recent projects include the Darlington Arts Festival and the Festival of Thrift[17].

Alongside this, a more grass-roots organisation 'Darlington for Culture' has come together, comprising a wide network of local arts groups. It initially formed as a campaigning group against the funding cuts the Council was proposing to make, but has now taken on a challenging role, holding Creative Darlington to account and

providing useful input in terms of policy development, and also in providing volunteers, events and activities complementing Creative Darlington's offer.

Many of the larger arts venues also undertake significant amounts of outreach work, bringing the arts and culture into diverse communities. For instance, MIMA uses 'Arts Utile' (useful arts) as its driving theme, meaning that arts should be useful and engage with the public, and is currently doing work focusing around, and working with, the refugee community in Middlesbrough.

Given the high priority being given to arts, culture and heritage in the area, it would make sense for any additional funding and activity to be allied to the strategic priorities set, to maximise the possibility of match funding and ensure maximum impact and publicity.
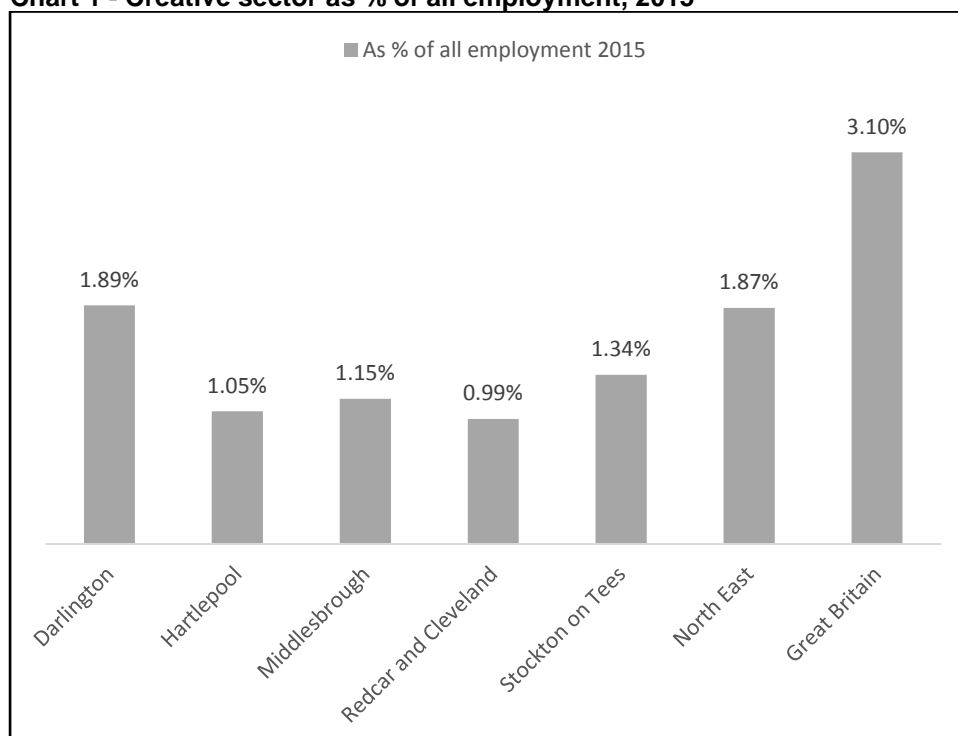
2.3 Creative sector employment

One of the key indicators of the strength of the arts and cultural sector is the number of people employed.

DCMS defines the creative sector as encompassing a wide range of activities including advertising agencies, retail sale in commercial art galleries, reproduction of video recording, artistic creation computer programming activities and television programming and broadcasting activities.

As Chart 1, below, shows, the creative sector in the Tees Valley accounts for around 1-1.5% of employment. This is lower than the North East average (1.87%) and the England-wide level (3.1%). (However, it is worth noting that the England-wide figure is skewed by particularly high levels of creative employment in London – the average excluding London is closer to 2.2%.)
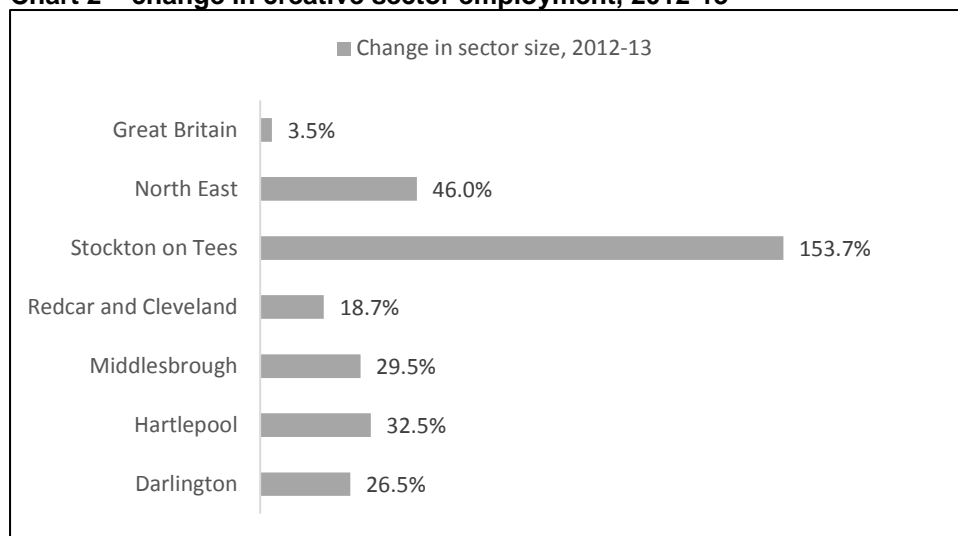
Chart 1 - Creative sector as % of all employment, 2015[18]

As % of all employment 2015

Darlington	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton on Tees	North East	Great Britain
1.89%	1.05%	1.15%	0.99%	1.34%	1.87%	3.10%

Darlington has by far the highest level of creative employment in the Tees Valley, and exceeds the NE average rate.

However, a fuller picture is given by looking at the rate of change in employment in the creative sector. As Chart 2 shows, although growth across the whole country was 3.5% during the period 2012-13, every part of the Tees Valley saw far higher growth rates, with the lowest being 18.7% in Redcar & Cleveland, while Stockton-on-Tees saw phenomenal growth of 153%. There has been particularly impressive growth in digital services, including animation and games[19]. If the creative sector continues to grow at these rates across the sub-region, the area will quickly outstrip other parts of the country in terms of creative employment.

Chart 2 – change in creative sector employment, 2012-13

Change in sector size, 2012-13

Region	%
Great Britain	3.5%
North East	46.0%
Stockton on Tees	153.7%
Redcar and Cleveland	18.7%
Middlesbrough	29.5%
Hartlepool	32.5%
Darlington	26.5%

2.4 Cultural venues and investment

The Tees Valley has a number of significant cultural assets including the Hartlepool Historic Quay and the National Museum for the Royal Navy, MIMA at Middlesbrough, the Redcar and Cleveland Beacon and the Saltburn Funicular Railway, as well as successful festivals and events including Stockton International Riverside Festival, the Festival of Thrift, and nationally recognised theatres with the Arc at Stockton and the national centre of excellence for children's theatre at Theatre Hullabaloo in Darlington. However, the area has attracted a smaller proportion of regular funding from the Arts Council than other parts of the North East, for example receiving only 7% of the NE allocation in the 2014-18 round of National Portfolio Organisation (NPO) awards[20].

In the recently-announced 2018-22 NPO awards, the Arts Council England awarded funding to 48 organisations in the NE region, of which only six are in the Tees Valley, and their funding amounts to just 9.2% of the NE regional total. The funded organisations are given in Table 10 below.

No NPO awards have been made to organisations operating in Hartlepool or Redcar & Cleveland, and only one has been made in Darlington. The two largest awards were made to Teesside University and Stockton Borough Council Tees Valley Museum Group, suggesting there is a need for development of more third sector arts

and cultural organisations in the Tees Valley to ensure that high quality arts and cultural opportunities are available to people throughout the sub-region, and that the Tees Valley can access a fair share of the funding made available to the NE region as a whole.

Table 10 –Arts Council National Portfolio Organisations awards, 2018-22[21]

Area	Awards	Organisation	Annual £	Total £	% NE total
Darlington	1	Theatre Hullabaloo	£250,318	£1,001,272	1.2%
Hartlepool	0		£0	£0	0.0%
Middlesbrough	2	Middlesbrough Town Hall	£249,000	£996,000	
		Teesside University	£510,757	£2,043,028	3.5%
Redcar & Cleveland	0		£0	£0	0.0%
Stockton-on-Tees	3	Stockton Arts Centre Ltd	£306,091	£1,224,364	
		Stockton Borough Council Tees Valley Museum Group	£375,000	£1,500,000	
		Stockton International Riverside Festival	£301,356	£1,205,424	4.6%
Tees Valley Total	**6**	**TOTAL**	**£1,992,522**	**£7,970,088**	**9.3%**
North East	48	Various	£21,500,122	£86,000,488	

The TVCA concludes that the fact that the Tees Valley has historically had fewer cultural assets than the rest of the region has had a detrimental effect in terms of retaining musicians, artists and others, as there have been fewer opportunities for them in the sub-region, and the fact that people in the Tees Valley have been less exposed to opportunities to experience the arts and culture means they are less interested in it and so demand is lower, creating a vicious circle effect. They are aiming to try to break this circle through attracting large-scale investment in new assets for the area, including:
- Celebrating the 200th anniversary of the first steam passenger trains between Stockton and Darlington by creating a new heritage and environmental attraction
- Extending Hartlepool's maritime heritage attractions
- Developing Kirkleatham Hall and estate in Redcar & Cleveland, extending the existing museum and redeveloping the 17th century gardens and stable block
- Redeveloping the former home of Gertrude Bell
- Extending the Festival of Thrift and the Stockton International Riverside Festival, as well as encouraging the development of other music and food festivals.

In March 2017, the Tees Valley was one of 16 areas awarded Great Place funds (supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund and Arts Council England) to hold activities that will put arts, culture and heritage back into the heart of the community. The programme will see around £10m invested over a 5-6 year period to boost tourism, heritage attractions, festivals and events, and to support capacity building including training arts practitioners and providing apprenticeships for non-practitioners in the arts, such as arts management, programming, curating etc.

TVCA is particularly keen to engage young people in the arts, both to increase the general interest in and take-up of cultural activities, but also as a hook to engage them in wider education. Teesside University has a good reputation for its arts and creative courses but most students have traditionally left the area to find work once they graduate. As noted above, there is growth in creative employment in the area, but this will take time to expand. A fund has been established locally to identify and support young people in school who show talent in the arts, providing bursaries to enable 6-10 young people per year to develop their skills.

The Great Place fund will also focus on particular estates where the level of engagement in arts and culture is especially low, including North Ormesby and South Bank, funding work with young people to make films about themselves and their lives. Meanwhile other projects are also forging ahead, including £1m Heritage Lottery Fund money secured for the Skelton Heritage Project which is improving the High Street by reinstating and celebrating its Victorian aesthetic.

This suggests there may be a widening of opportunities for local groups and organisations to get involved in delivering activities, and to access match funds and expertise.

2.5 Cultural amenities

A composite score can be calculated to allow comparison of the level of cultural amenities available in localities across the UK. This includes sports arenas, zoos, cinemas and other venues. A wider amenities score is also available, which includes cultural amenities alongside national heritage sites and retail facilities.

Table 11 - Cultural and other amenities scores[22]

Area Name	Amenities: score (2013)*	Amenities (cultural): score (2012)**	No of Heritage sites (2007)	Listed buildings per sq km (2007)
Darlington	130.68	131.15	5.08	2.64
Hartlepool	210.05	503.89	10.64	1.61
Middlesbrough	540.27	637.92	18.52	2.33
Redcar and Cleveland	98.45	175.75	8.16	2.51
Stockton on Tees	136.6	63.32	0	2.28
North East	69.99	85.4	7.47	1.41
England & Wales	100	100		2.64

This indicator takes into consideration: cultural amenities (as below); national heritage sites; retail floor space; employment in amenities-provision (as a proxy).
**This indicator takes into consideration: sports arenas; cinemas; zoos; theme parks; major event venues; Visit England attractions; Michelin starred restaurants; performing arts venues; cathedrals.

The scores for Tees Valley are given in Table 11 above, and suggest that the breadth of cultural opportunities available to local people varies considerably across the Tees Valley. In terms of cultural amenities, all parts of the Tees Valley except Stockton-on-Tees appear to be very well served, with Hartlepool and Middlesbrough

scoring very highly. The split is similar in the general amenities scores too, although here Redcar & Cleveland is slightly below the national average.

However, there are differences in local patterns, with rural areas having fewer amenities, including banks, GPs, post offices and shops, all of which impact on the quality of life for people in more remote areas.

Overall, this analysis suggests that parts of the Tees Valley are lagging behind in terms of the range of cultural opportunities available to local people, with Darlington, Redcar & Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees, and in particular rural areas, scoring less well than other areas. Given that the Tees Valley is still securing less investment through the Arts Council than other parts of the NE region, there is significant scope for work to develop the cultural sector in the sub-region.

2.6 Participation in cultural activity

DCMS carries out an annual survey of participation in cultural activities, and reports on these at a regional level. Table 12 below shows how the NE region has fared in 2010-11 and in the latest survey in 2015-16. Scores are given for participation in arts, heritage, museum/gallery and library activity, as well as for giving to the cultural sector, and include both the NE % participating, the national average, and the NE region's ranking out of the nine regions.

Engagement with the arts, heritage sites and museums / galleries has risen in % terms both England-wide and in the NE region, and the NE's ranking has risen from 9th to 7th for arts, though fallen behind some other regions for heritage and museums / galleries. In common with other areas, library attendance has dropped as library services have been reduced in the face of ongoing austerity. Only 1/3 of the population is now accessing a library at least once a year. However, the biggest change is in charitable giving to a cultural cause. In 2010-11, 35% of the NE population had donated, making the NE region the third highest in terms of numbers of people donating. This has slumped in the past five years to 24%, the lowest rate in the country.

Table 12 - Participation in cultural activity, 2010-11 and 2015-16[23]

Area of participation	North East 2010-11	Rank/9	England 2010-11	North East 2015-16	Rank/9	England 2015-16
Engaged with the arts in the past year	70%	9	76%	72%	7	76%
Visited a heritage site in past year	71%	5	71%	72%	7	73%
Visited a museum or gallery in past year	47%	4	46%	51%	6	53%
Visited a library in past year	39%	5	40%	33%	6	33%
Made a charitable donation to a cultural cause in past year	35%	3	33%	24%	9	30%

There is clearly work to do in terms of encouraging more people across the NE region to participate in cultural activities. Low levels of participation will to some extent reflect the relative deprivation of the region, as DCMS analysis of this survey's results indicates that those living in the most deprived areas are least likely to participate in all aspects of cultural activity.

However, with fewer people in the region now able to make financial donations to cultural activity, it is likely that this situation will worsen, as providers will be less able to provide as wide a range of opportunities, and those who do will need to charge more for participation to make ends meet.

In addition, one of the specific issues facing smaller arts organisations is the lack of access to finance, advice and guidance to help them develop as an organisation. Arts organisations cannot access Awards for All funding for arts activity, which limits the range of options for start-up and project finance. There are also few networking and information-sharing opportunities for small arts groups. It is therefore important that they tap into the resources available to support small businesses / enterprise development, as well as VCS infrastructure where it exists (see section 9 – strong communities).

There is therefore a clear need for additional resources to sustain and grow the range of arts and cultural activities available and ensure they remain accessible for all.

2.7 Arts and social change

The arts have a long history of using creative forms to comment on or reflect the state of society, draw attention to an issue, or to encourage social change. There are many examples from professionals including works of literature (1984, The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists), films (I, Daniel Blake) and visual arts (Banksy).

There are also many community-based organisations and activities which use art as a means of drawing people together to encourage community cohesion, to allow people to express themselves, and to explore or address problems. In the Tees Valley, there is a rich tradition of arts and culture and this is being continued with organisations like Tees Valley Arts working with women from the Thorntree Estate to empower them to improve their lives and community, and working in local prisons to help inmates develop new skills and confidence, while IncludFest is designed to bring together all sections of the community through music, dance, theatre and fun.

One growth area for the arts in recent years has been in arts and health. There is an increasing evidence-base which demonstrates the wide range of health benefits that can result from engagement in creative activity[24]. Examples from the Tees Valley include the 'Staying Out' programme delivered by ARC which aims to tackle social isolation and reduce hospital admissions in those aged 65 years and over who are living with a long term health condition, by offering them a weekly opportunity to attend an activity that stimulates creative and social engagement in a supportive environment.

Given the levels of deprivation and health issues in County Durham and Darlington, philanthropic support for any creative and cultural activities which also seek to create social change or improve health would be particularly helpful.

2.7 Potential roles for philanthropy

Although the Tees Valley has some very high quality arts provision, there are clearly gaps in terms of geographical spread and access to funds. Specific areas where philanthropic giving could be beneficial include support for:

- Encouraging more people to set up creative businesses, especially in Redcar & Cleveland and Hartlepool.

- On-going support for smaller businesses and cultural organisations to help them access funds and expertise to make them more sustainable.

- The development of arts organisations and providing the kind of support that will enable them to successfully bid for recognition and funding from the Arts Council and similar national funders.

- Encouraging more people from more deprived communities to access arts and cultural activities, and making arts and culture more accessible to them.

- Cultural or creative activity that engenders social change, encourages improved physical or mental health and/or emotional resilience.

3. Environment

3.1 Overview

The Tees Valley area includes several built-up, heavily-industrialised urban centres alongside large swathes of rural and semi-rural land, with small village communities. The natural landscape is very varied, with miles of beaches, rolling hills, beautiful parklands, wildlife sites and several areas of special scientific interest, and provides the environment for a wide range of leisure pursuits. This section looks at the natural and built environments, biodiversity, as well as the levels of pollution, recycling and household living conditions.

3.2 Comparing the Tees Valley environment to other areas

Various composite scores are available which assess the quality and make-up of the environment and associated issues, each of which is discussed below.

The **IMD Living Environment Deprivation Index** focuses on two indoor measures - housing without central heating, housing in poor condition (i.e. failing to meet the Decent Homes standard) - and two outdoor measures - air quality, and road traffic accidents resulting in injury to pedestrians and cyclists. The Tees Valley results on this measure are given in Table 13, below.

Table 13 - IMD Living Environment Deprivation Index, 2015[25]

Local Authority District name (2013)	Average score	Rank of average score	% of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	Rank of % of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	Decile
Darlington	10.7	285	0.0%	232	8
Hartlepool	8.3	306	0.0%	232	8
Middlesbrough	12.9	255	1.2%	219	7
Redcar and Cleveland	7.9	311	1.1%	222	7
Stockton-on-Tees	7.1	316	0.8%	228	8

On this index, the Tees Valley scores very well, with all areas falling within 7th or 8th deciles, meaning that they are within the 40% or 30% least deprived areas in the country in terms of living environment. As ever, there are variations within each local authority area, but no LSOA in the Tees Valley falls into the 1% most deprived on either indoor or outdoor measures.

By contrast, the **GTA Natural environment score** draws together housing density, road density, air quality, tranquillity. natural beauty, green space and water quality, and indexes local scores to an England-wide average of 100. Scores above 100 indicate the environment is better than the average.

The NE region scores well on this measure, with a regional score of 123, reflecting the low population density across the region as a whole, and the substantial proportion of the region that is rural. The Tees Valley, by contrast, scores quite

badly, with Middlesbrough in particular scoring extremely low at just 29. Redcar and Cleveland is the best-scoring part of the Tees Valley on this measure, reflecting the rural nature of much of this area.

Table 14 – GTA Natural environment scores, 2013[26]

Area Name	Natural environment: score (2013)
Darlington	65.52
Hartlepool	66.12
Middlesbrough	29.12
Redcar and Cleveland	84.16
Stockton on Tees	58.49
North East	123.55
England	100

This intra-regional difference is even more stark on the **GTPA Natural Beauty score.** This index focuses on assets including National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coasts, Blue Flag beaches, ancient woodlands, nature reserves and environmentally-sensitive areas. Again, this is indexed to the England average, meaning scores above 100 are better than average.

Table 15 – GTA Natural Beauty score (2013)[27]

Area Name	Natural beauty: score (2013)
Darlington	3.99
Hartlepool	21.26
Middlesbrough	-
Redcar and Cleveland	55.20
Stockton on Tees	17.18
North East	138.25
England	100.00

Again, the NE region as a whole scores well on this measure, largely due to the quality of the countryside in County Durham and Northumberland and the region's coastline. However, all five areas of the Tees Valley score very poorly for this measure because of the lack of recognised natural areas of beauty in the Tees Valley. They are virtually entirely missing from Middlesbrough and Darlington, and only Redcar & Cleveland manages a score over 50.

3.3 Pollution and energy use

Table 16, below, shows the performance of the five Tees Valley authorities in terms of a range of environmental measures.

The level of CO_2 emissions per capita is heavily influenced by the industrial base of the area, hence Redcar & Cleveland's figure being significantly higher than anywhere else in the Tees Valley. It is likely that future CO_2 rates will be lower since the closure of SSI. Domestic electricity use is lower in the NE region and across the Tees Valley than the national average. Darlington has the highest domestic usage, and Middlesbrough the lowest. Industrial use of electricity again reflects the

industrial structure, with Redcar & Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees being higher than the rest of the Tees Valley.

Table 16 – Measures of pollution and energy use[28]

Area Name	CO2 emissions: total per capita (2014)	Electricity sales: domestic (per hhld) (2011)	Electricity sales: industrial (per consumer) (2011)	Deprivation: Air quality (2010)	Green belt (%) (2012)
Darlington	5.64	3,949	73,464	80%	0%
Hartlepool	6.75	3,653	82,308	86%	0%
Middlesbrough	5.08	3,579	96,378	95%	0%
Redcar & Cleveland	66.02	3,750	196,742	86%	0%
Stockton on Tees	13.68	3,689	147,526	85%	0%
North East	8.05	3,703	92,849	81%	8.52
England	6.10	4,266	73,365	100%	12.58

The air quality score is calculated using the concentration of four pollutants - nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates. The average score is 100, and scores below this indicate a better air quality. All parts of the Tees Valley have better air quality than average, with Darlington having the best of all. This should be beneficial for health.

Finally, none of the Tees Valley has any green belt land.

3.4 Waste management

Table 17 – measures of waste management and recycling[29]

Area Name	Fly-tipping: total incidents (2010/11)	Waste (hhld) kg: collected per hhld (2012/13)	Waste (hhld): recycled (2012/13)	Waste (municipal): landfill (2012/13)
Darlington	2,090	582.69	37.78	44.94 %
Hartlepool	1,110	561.15	42.79	3.09 %
Middlesbrough	2,934	740.43	21.55	6.17 %
Redcar and Cleveland	3,299	543.49	37.90	1.22 %
Stockton on Tees	2,448	690.04	28.91	0.70 %
North East	64,745	602.10	35.89	28.33 %
England	819,571	503.13	41.59	30.33 %

The Tees Valley has a far lower rate of fly-tipping than the NE average, with only one in six of the NE's fly-tipping incidents being here.

The amount of waste collected per household that is not then recycled is higher than the national average across the whole of the Tees Valley. However, while Darlington, Redcar & Cleveland and Hartlepool are among the better areas in the NE, Stockton-on-Tees and Middlesbrough both have high rates of household waste.

Recycling rates follow a similar pattern, with Middlesbrough and Stockton-on-Tees performing worst, while other areas are better than the NE average, and Hartlepool beats the national average.

By contrast, on waste going to landfill, all areas perform very well with very low proportions of waste going to landfill, with the exception of Darlington, where the proportion going to landfill is almost 50% higher than average.

3.5 Climate change and deprivation

The Joseph Rowntree Foundation has carried out work analysing which areas of the country are most likely to be affected by heat or flooding associated with climate change, and how resilient local communities are likely to be in the face of this, given their deprivation. They have produced maps which combine these factors to illustrate which areas are most climate disadvantaged[30].

Their on-line mapping tool[31] indicates that Billingham and parts of Thornaby are at acute risk of river and coastal flood disadvantage, while Seaton Carew, the area north of the mouth of the Tees, and an area North of the Tees stretching from Portrack to Preston on Tees are at extremely high risk.

Much of Darlington Borough and Stockton-on-Tees are identified as at extremely high risk of heat vulnerability within the next 30 years.

The very high levels of flood and heat disadvantage suggest a need for action in those areas most at risk. These could include:
- identifying which groups of people in these areas are likely to be most adversely affected by flooding or heat, and least able to deal with that
- raising awareness of the potential issues
- engaging and empowering local people to respond should flooding or heat issues occur
- putting in place plans and resources to prevent flooding where possible and to ensure that local people are equipped to deal with flooding and heat should they happen.

3.6 Transport

In the Tees Valley, transport is one of the areas that has been devolved to local control through the combined authority settlement. The authority's plan shows that[32]:

The Tees Valley has a number of significant transport assets, including:
- Teesport is the 5th largest port in the UK, and handled over 36m tonnes of cargo in 2015. It is one of the major gateway ports into the UK and in particular to the north of the UK.
- Durham Tees Valley Airport has regular services to the Amsterdam Schiphol hub and to Aberdeen, important routes for Tees Valley businesses, particularly in the oil and gas sectors.
- The rail links connect the Tees Valley to London and Scotland and to Leeds and Manchester. Darlington acts as a critical rail "gateway" into and out of Tees Valley and is the main interchange hub for national and inter-regional rail connections. The Grand Central service provides key connectivity to London from Hartlepool and Eaglescliffe, while Transpennine provides links from Middlesbrough, Thornaby and Yarm to Leeds and Manchester, and a direct rail service from Middlesbrough to London has recently been confirmed.

- In terms of roads, major highways such as the A1(M), A66 and A19, A174 and A1053 provide fast communications within the sub-region as well as to the North East region and rest of the country. These routes, along with other key road links within the urban centres, form the strategic road network, which is critical in supporting key housing and employment sites across the Tees Valley.

The Tees Valley Combined Authority has identified four strategic transport priorities within the City Region:
1. Implementation of the Darlington High Speed 2 Growth Hub
2. An additional strategic road crossing of the River Tees
3. Improved east-west road connectivity to provide a high quality, resilient corridor along the A66 from the A1(M) to the international gateway at Teesport
4. Major upgrade of the rail line from Northallerton to Middlesbrough/Teesport, including journey time reductions and the re-modelling of Middlesbrough Station, prior to future electrification.

All of these measures will improve the transport infrastructure in the Tees Valley, benefitting local businesses, organisations and people.

A recent survey by the NE Chamber of Commerce found that on average people in the NE region make fewer car journeys than people elsewhere, but they tend to be longer, with the average business-related trip covering 28.2 miles and taking 49 minutes, compared to 21.4 miles and 41 minutes in the rest of England outside London. We also travel around 100 miles more by bus each year[33], reflecting the sparsely populated nature of much of the region.

87% of Tees Valley residents work within the Tees Valley. 248,000 people both live and work in Tees Valley, but while most work within their district of residence, there are substantial number of people travelling between districts[34]. Of those people in the Tees Valley who use buses to commute, 85% are satisfied with their service, and 61% of bus commuters in Tees Valley thought their service was good value for money[35].

However, there is a disparity between rural and urban provision, with just 6% feeling public transport in rural areas was good or very good compared to 46% in urban areas[36].

Some parts of the Tees Valley have very poor or no public transport links, for example rural parts of Stockton-on-Tees. The local authority did invite ideas for developing a community transport service here, but there was little take-up and nothing happened as a result. Informal schemes do exist, for instance regular minibus trips to allow people to access out of town supermarkets etc. This kind of low level support is becoming ever more important as local services close.

In the more rural parts of the sub-region there are also particular issues for people who work evenings, e.g. chefs and others in restaurants and catering, in terms of being able to get home after work. In Redcar & Cleveland an innovative solution is being provided through a moped rental scheme allowing people on low wages to hire

a bike as and when they need it to suit their shifts. Similar schemes could be established elsewhere to enable people to access wider work opportunities.

3.7 Conservation and biodiversity

The Tees Valley Nature Partnership (TVNP) carries our research, surveying and actions to conserve and enhance biodiversity across the Tees Valley. The Partnership also advises local authorities and others on areas that need protection, and then helps manage these sites.

The Partnership has developed a strategy for development of the Tees Valley's natural assets, which builds on and reflects the TVCA's approach to developing the area. The strategy has three themes:

- natural assets – protecting and increasing biodiversity, protecting areas of special interest, developing the green infrastructure and sustainable food and fuels.
- natural growth – climate change, a low carbon economy, nature based tourism, and water management and flood control.
- natural health and wellbeing – healthy communities, local pride and distinctiveness, and volunteers, skills and training.

Natural assets

There are over 30 sites where the natural heritage is protected by statute, such as:

- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) such as the North Yorks Moors
- Special Protection Areas (SPA) such as Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast
- Ramsar site (Wetland of international importance) at Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast, and
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) such as Hartlepool submerged forest.

In addition, there are over 280 locally designated sites.

The National Biodiversity Network has established an interactive atlas can be used to record sightings of animals, birds and plants by location. Counts for the main groups are given in table 18 below.

Table 18 – Counts of species within 10km of location centre[37]

	Darlington	Hartlepool	Middlesbro'	Redcar & Cleveland	Stockton on Tees
Mammals	27	38	37	33	39
Birds	162	314	330	329	282
Amphibians	5	4	7	6	6
Fish	17	33	36	38	27
Molluscs	96	172	162	213	121
Arthropods	682	1876	972	1006	686
Plants	150	311	211	296	190
Fungi	973	541	828	878	527
Chromista	8	22	9	18	6
Protozoa	15	40	19	20	14
Bacteria		0	0	0	0
Algae		36	11	49	1
TOTAL	**2135**	**3389**	**2625**	**2889**	**1899**

Each of the counts is for a 10km radius from the centre of the area, so there will be overlaps between areas and therefore in counts, while other areas will not have been captured here. Nevertheless, the figures suggest a wide range of animals and plant-life exist across the Tees Valley.

The lowest level of diversity recorded is in Darlington, which has lower recorded varieties of birds, fish, molluscs and plants, though the variety of fungi recorded here is by far the highest. However, this apparent variation should be treated with caution as it may well reflect the interests of those people who have taken the time to record their sightings and enter them into the national database, rather than any actual difference in biodiversity levels.

Natural growth

TVNP estimates that tourism generates over £500m for the Tees Valley economy every year. There are an increasing number of nature-based sites attracting visitors, including Guisborough Forest, North Tees Marshes and the Tees Barrage.

The Tees Valley is also developing new ways to reduce its carbon footprint. The National Centre for Process Innovation and the Thermal Technology Centre are leading the way in reducing the impact of chemical production and improving recycling, but have also worked with schools to encourage young people to think about new ways of using plastics.

Water management activities are benefitting species as well as providing opportunities for skills development. For example, the Tees River Trust has carried out activities to clear and improve the River Leven, working closely with the North Yorks National Parks Apprentices to carry out practical instream habitat improvements.

Natural health and wellbeing

Groundwork and Walking for Health have provided outdoor activity and walking programmes across the Tees Valley, while the TVNP has evaluated its own volunteering programmes and found that they are providing positive social experiences for volunteers, improving their skills, confidence and self-esteem.

Natural England, together with Mind, have carried out a significant amount of work on the positive impact of engaging with nature on health, and mental health in particular. They identified three main pathways that the natural environment provides that contribute to mental health benefits: i) directly through the restorative effect of nature; and then indirectly, ii) through providing opportunities for positive social contact; and iii) through providing opportunities for physical activity[38].

They also reported a strong relationship between the proximity of urban open green spaces, how frequently people visited them, how long they stayed, and users' stress levels. Other researchers have also found a link between the quantity of green space available and longevity, a reduced likelihood of mental health, and lower levels of health inequality in areas with a high level of income-deprivation.

Table 19, below, compares the amount of green space available in each part of the Tees Valley and the proportion of the population who use it:

Table 19 – green space and frequency of use

	% land classed as green space[39]	% using outdoor space for exercise / health reasons[40]
Darlington	88.27%	20.30%
Hartlepool	78.77%	11.30%
Middlesbrough	54.67%	19.50%
Redcar & Cleveland	85.75%	15.40%
Stockton-on-Tees	76.16%	25.40%
NE region	92.15%	17.30%

Darlington and Redcar & Cleveland have the most green space available for people to use. However, people in Redcar & Cleveland and in Hartlepool are less likely than others to use outdoor space for exercise or health-related activities.

Nationally, Natural England found that in 2015-16 42% of people had visited green space in the previous week, and 47% of these visits were for health and exercise[41]. This suggests an average % of people using green space for exercise / health reasons of 42% x 47% = 19.7% of the population.   Rates are therefore above average in Middlesbrough, Darlington and Stockton-on-Tees, but below average in Hartlepool and Redcar & Cleveland.

There could therefore be a role for philanthropy to support actions to encourage more people in these areas to use the green space around them for exercise and health.

Potential roles for philanthropy

Many parts of the Tees Valley provide a green and pleasant place to live and work, however higher densities of houses and roads in some areas mean it scores less well on some measures, and lack of protected and designated assets mean that the more urban areas are ranked low for natural beauty. Specific actions that philanthropy could support include:

- Encouraging recycling where this is available to reduce landfill.

- Widening opportunities for apprenticeships and other skills development as part of environmental improvements.

- Encouraging action now to prevent and mitigate the impact of climate change-related heat and flooding in areas identified as being climate-disadvantaged.

- Supporting new approaches to providing transport for people in more rural areas to enable them to access work, shopping and leisure opportunities when public transport is not available.

- Increasing use of green spaces for leisure and exercise purposes and engagement in environmental volunteering to help promote mental health and wellbeing issues, particularly in Hartlepool and Redcar & Cleveland.

4 Safety

4.1 Overview

The theme of safety covers crime and anti-social behaviour, and includes both the actual levels of these, and how they are perceived by local communities. In many cases the actual levels of crime can be higher than the official statistics suggest, simply because much of it is not reported. Similarly, the perception of crime levels can be higher or lower than the recorded level depending on the experiences of individuals and communities, and the extent to which they are influenced by newspapers and other media.

4.2 Recorded crime

More crimes were recorded in the Tees Valley than the NE average during 2015-16. The overall rate was particularly high in Middlesbrough, with 113 crimes per 1,000 population, which is 66% higher than the regional mean (68 crimes per 1,000 population). In fact, Middlesbrough recorded the highest levels of almost every category of crime in the Tees Valley, the only exceptions being homicide, burglary and vehicle offences.

Table 20 - Recorded crime rate per 1,000 population, headline offences, year to March 2016[42]

	D'ton	H'pool	M'bro	R&C	St-on-Tees	North East
Total recorded crime	74.74	87.83	113.29	79.34	69.77	68.16
Victim-based crime						
Violence against the person	18.35	19.68	28.46	15.62	15.81	16.08
Homicide	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.01
Violence with injury	8.25	9.31	12.64	7.35	7.41	7.64
Violence without injury	10.10	10.37	15.81	8.24	8.38	8.43
Sexual offences	2.16	2.20	3.23	2.01	2.07	2.00
Robbery	0.35	0.49	0.82	0.49	0.58	0.39
Theft offences	35.81	40.24	49.41	39.52	33.67	29.48
Burglary	8.63	8.23	11.00	12.61	7.69	6.92
Domestic burglary	3.09	3.59	6.38	3.86	3.27	2.72
Non-domestic burglary	6.98	4.64	4.62	8.75	4.43	4.51
Vehicle offences	6.35	6.12	6.48	6.94	4.74	0.58
Theft from the person	0.79	0.42	1.14	0.44	0.58	1.22
Bicycle theft	2.03	1.76	2.11	1.15	1.56	7.94
Shoplifting	9.50	13.46	16.15	8.93	9.80	8.30
All other theft offences	8.51	10.25	12.53	9.46	9.30	13.01
Criminal damage and arson	11.36	17.57	19.61	17.24	11.35	-
Other crimes against society						
Drug offences	2.23	2.86	4.13	1.50	2.15	0.52
Possession of weapons offences	0.47	0.66	0.55	0.33	0.46	3.26
Public order offences	2.79	2.89	5.63	1.78	2.63	1.17
Miscellaneous crimes against society	1.21	1.23	1.45	0.85	1.05	-

Hartlepool had the next highest incidences of almost every category. Redcar & Cleveland appears to have more of an issue around theft, with high rates of non-domestic burglary and vehicle offences, as well as criminal damage and arson.

Darlington has higher than the regional average rates of violence against the person, sexual offences, drug offences and public order offences, all of which could be related to its status as a nightlife destination, attracting a lot of younger people from County Durham.

Stockton on Tees appears to be higher than the regional average in several areas including burglary and vehicle offences, but is not the above the Tees Valley average for any specific crime, making it the safest area of the Tees Valley.

In rural areas, there is very little crime, although there have been spates of criminal damage including harm to livestock and fences etc, and theft of quad bikes. Local rural community voluntary networks have been set up to gather and share community intelligence where this happens.

One area in which recorded offences are very low in the Tees Valley is possession of weapons, where the average rate is around 0.5 per 1,000 population, less than a sixth of the regional average.

The rates of different common crimes can be combined to create a crime score for a particular area, and these are given in Table 21 below.

Table 21 - Combined crime score by area, 2016[43]

Area Name	Crime: score (2016)	Offences: Burglary (per 1,000 pop) (2016)	Offences: total (per 1,000 pop) (2016)	Offences: total change (LT) (2003 - 2016)	Offences: total change (ST) (2015-2016)	Offences: violent crimes (per 1,000 pop) (2016)
Darlington	120.34	3.09	74.72	-33.86	-42.65	18.34
Hartlepool	141.6	3.59	87.92	-36.77	-45.23	19.7
Middlesbrough	181.95	6.36	112.97	-43.88	-43.74	28.38
Redcar and Cleveland	127.56	3.85	79.2	-21.41	-42.27	15.59
Stockton on Tees	111.97	3.25	69.52	-33.18	-39.74	15.75
North East	109.9	2.72	68.01	-35.45	-39.08	16.05
England & Wales	100	3.22	62.89	-43.57	-39.27	16.08

The crime scores confirm that crime in the Tees Valley is worse than in the NE generally, and the UK average. As expected, Middlesbrough scores the highest.

Table 20 also includes a measure of the changes in offence rates both in the short term (2015-16) and in the longer term (2003-16). The long-term data indicates that recorded crime is diminishing in the Tees Valley, but this is generally at a slower rate than the UK average, apart from in Middlesbrough where the rate of change matches the UK figure.

In terms of short-term change, the news is better, with all areas of the Tees Valley reducing recorded crime more quickly than the UK average, suggesting that the rates will move towards the UK average levels over time.

4.3 Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour is defined in The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as acting in a manner that has "caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the perpetrator".

Anti-social behaviour is very worrying for local people, and can often lead to the perceived level of crime being higher than the actual level of crime recorded, because people are aware of troubling activities in their neighbourhood.

It is not recorded as a crime but is recorded and reported by each police force at a neighbourhood level. The levels for each neighbourhood in the Cleveland and Darlington areas are given in Table 22 below.

Table 22 - Anti-social behaviour incidents by neighbourhood, 2016-17[44]

	No of incidents	% in area
Berwick Hills	4,282	10%
Billingham	3,412	8%
Central	6,125	14%
Coulby Newham	2,610	6%
Guisboro'	2,645	6%
Hartlepool	7,239	17%
Redcar Town	3,929	9%
Southbank	3,085	7%
Stockton Town Centre	6,122	14%
Thornaby	3,401	8%
Darlington Central	817	2%
Cleveland and Darlington	**43,667**	**100%**

This shows that most anti-social behaviour incidents occur in Middlesbrough Central area, Hartlepool and Stockton Town Centre. It is not surprising that these three areas come highest as they are the most built up areas in the sub-region.

Levels are far lower in the more residential areas of Billingham, South Bank and Guisborough.

4.4 Reoffending rates

The likelihood of an offender reoffending is influenced by a wide variety of factors including the availability and quality of employment, housing, healthcare, drugs alcohol and addiction, as well as support from friends and family.

Providing support for offenders, both before they are released from prison and once they are back in the community, can be beneficial in helping them to stay clear of crime.

This is an area where the third sector has a long history of effective working, and increased support could be made available in those areas where reoffending is highest.

Table 23 - Reoffending rates, 2006-15[45]

Area	Period	% of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average number of reoffences per reoffender	Number of reoffences	Number of reoffenders	Average no of previous offences per offender
Darlington	2006	33.75	3.3	6079	1860	11.1
	2015	31.30	3.9	4536	1162	19.9
	diff	*-2.46*	*0.6*	*-1543*	*-698*	*8.8*
Hartlepool	2006	34.74	3.6	6902	1938	14.8
	2015	33.15	4.4	5259	1202	24.3
	diff	*-1.59*	*0.8*	*-1643*	*-736*	*9.5*
Middlesbro'	2006	32.78	3.5	10470	2997	14.2
	2015	32.96	4.3	11028	2562	23.3
	diff	*0.18*	*0.8*	*558*	*-435*	*9.1*
Redcar & Cleveland	2006	29.93	3.0	6459	2136	9.8
	2015	28.06	3.3	3549	1065	16.5
	diff	-1.87	0.3	-2910	-1071	6.7
Stockton-on-Tees	2006	28.14	3.1	7201	2323	9.6
	2015	31.07	3.9	6825	1749	17.6
	diff	*2.93*	*0.8*	*-376*	*-574*	*7.9*
North East	2006	30.88	3.1	46391	15089	10.6
	2015	29.74	3.6	30547	8461	18.3
	diff	*-1.13*	*0.5*	*-15844*	*-6628*	*7.8*

Table 23, above, summarises how the reoffending rates for those convicted of a crime in the Tees Valley have changed in the period 2006-15. In most areas, the proportion of those offenders who go on to reoffend has fallen, though in Middlesbrough and Stockton-on-Tees there has been a slight increase.

Only Redcar & Cleveland has a better rate than the NE average, and the rate is highest in Hartlepool at 33.15% (albeit a drop from 34.74%). In all areas, the average number of reoffences committed has risen since 2006.

4.5 Perceptions of crime
The Crime Survey 2015[46] asked people about whether they thought crime in their own area was higher than the national average, about the same, or lower.

The results showed that people living in the most deprived communities are more likely to think that crime levels in their community are higher (21%) or above average (53%), compared to 8% and 41% for those in the midrange for deprivation. This suggests that, since the Tees Valley is among the most deprived areas in the country, people living here are more likely to over-estimate the level of crime in their neighbourhoods.

The same survey found that people who had been victims of crime in their local area were twice as likely (19%) to perceive crime as being higher than average than those who had not been a victim of crime (8%).

Given that the Tees Valley crime rates are higher than average, this suggests people in the Tees Valley are likely to perceive local crime as being very high, which will create fear and worry, particularly among those who have been the victim of crime.

The survey also found that those who have been a victim of crime are likely to score less well on the personal well-being ratings of happiness, satisfaction, and worthwhileness and to record higher levels of anxiety, particularly younger people aged 16-24 (see section 5- health). This is particularly true of those who are victims of violent offences, and especially domestic violence.

It is therefore essential that the police can increase public confidence, particularly in areas of high deprivation and high crime such as the Tees Valley.

The annual police efficiency, effectiveness and legitimacy (PEEL) assessment for Cleveland Police found:
- The extent to which the force is effective at keeping people safe and reducing crime is **good**.
- The extent to which the force is efficient at keeping people safe and reducing crime is **good**.
- The extent to which the force is legitimate at keeping people safe and reducing crime **requires improvement**. [47]

This is a big improvement on the previous report which rated the force as 'requires improvement' for all three measures. The inspector noted that *'The force uses several different sources to obtain the views of the public about how they are treated. However, it does not regularly seek feedback from those with less trust and confidence in the police.'* This implies there may be some way to go in terms of addressing public confidence around perceptions of crime.

By contrast, Durham Constabulary (which covers Darlington) was rated outstanding for efficiency and effectiveness and good for legitimacy for the past two years, and the inspector noted that "*It recognises the importance of enhancing public confidence and has established ways of engaging with those with less trust and confidence in the police to understand their perception of fair and respectful treatment.*"

The difference in the two ratings might suggest that there is scope for improving public trust in the police and justice systems in the Cleveland force area.

Potential roles for philanthropy

This work could usefully be focused on Middlesbrough as the area with the highest crime rates, but is also relevant to all areas of the Tees Valley given the above-average rates experienced:

- Supporting work with people of all ages, and particularly young people to discourage them from moving into crime by offering viable alternatives (e.g. securing education, training, employment opportunities, raising their aspirations).

- Working with offenders before and after release into the community to support them not to return to crime.

- Supporting victims of crime to help them overcome anxiety about becoming the victim of crime again and restore their trust and confidence in the community.

- Working in town centre areas with the highest rates of anti-social behaviour, meeting with perpetrators, creating diversionary activities.

5 Healthy Living

5.1 Overview
The North East region has long had a reputation for poor health, and the Tees Valley contains some of the most deprived areas of the UK in terms of health and disability.

Middlesbrough is the 5th most deprived local authority area in the UK for health and disability, Hartlepool and Redcar & Cleveland are also in the 10% most deprived areas, and Darlington and Stockton-on-Tees are both in the 20% most deprived (table 24).

Table 24 - Rank of local authorities on health deprivation and disability[48]

	Health Deprivation and Disability - Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally (out of 326 areas)
Darlington	46
Hartlepool	12
Middlesbrough	5
Redcar and Cleveland	26
Stockton-on-Tees	44

All five of the areas in the Tees Valley include neighbourhoods with the highest levels of health deprivation, and only Stockton-on-Tees has any local super output areas (LSOAs) that fall in the 20% least deprived (deciles 9 and 10 in table 25). If health issues were distributed evenly, 20% of all areas would be in the 2 less deprived deciles.

Table 25 - Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 - Health Deprivation and Disability

Health deprivation and disability decile	Darlington LSOAs	Hartlepool LSOAs	Middlesbro LSOAs	Redcar and Cleveland LSOAs	Stockton-on-Tees LSOAs	Tees Valley LSOAs	%
1	13	24	48	27	25	137	33%
2	11	11	7	11	23	63	15%
3	8	5	7	20	14	54	13%
4	10	6	7	7	9	39	9%
5	5	4	11	14	12	46	11%
6	10	7	5	4	15	41	10%
7	7	1	0	5	10	23	6%
8	1	0	1	0	10	12	3%
9	0	0	0	0	2	2	0%
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
TOTALS	**65**	**58**	**86**	**88**	**120**	**417**	**100%**

The IMD health and disability measure draws on a wide range of health indicators, including Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL), Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio, Measures of acute morbidity (derived from Hospital Episode Statistics) and the proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders based on prescribing, suicide mortality rate and health benefits data, to give a broad-based

score that covers physical and mental health as well as expected lifespan. Each of these is looked at in more depth below.

5.2 Life expectancy and causes of death
The life expectancy in all parts of the Tees Valley is less than the England average, with Middlesbrough having the lowest for both males (76.1 years) and females (79.8 years). Infant mortality is also higher in most parts of the Tees Valley than in England as a whole, with only Redcar & Cleveland having a lower rate per 1,000 births.

However, as ever, the figures mask huge variations. South Tees CCG reported that life expectancy is 11.7 years lower for men and 12.0 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Middlesbrough compared to the least deprived areas[49].

Table 26 - Life expectancy and causes of death, 2012-15[50]

Indicator	Period	D'ton	H'pool	M'bro	R&C	S'ton-on-Tees	North East	England
Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2013 - 15	77.9	76.8	76.1	78.1	78.1	77.9	79.5
Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2013 - 15	81.9	81.3	79.8	81.8	81.7	81.6	83.1
Infant mortality (per 1000 births)	2013 - 15	4.1	4.1	4.6	2.9	4.1	3.6	3.9
Killed and seriously injured on roads	2013 - 15	31.3	29.5	30.9	32.6	28.5	32.4	38.5
Suicide rate	2013 - 15	14.2	*	17.4	10.7	13.6	12.4	10.1
Smoking related deaths	2013 - 15	320.7	415.9	422.2	363.8	321.9	369	283.5
Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2013 - 15	79.5	92.7	103.7	88.9	81.9	85.1	74.6
Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2013 - 15	161.8	182.9	173.7	169.2	157.6	162.7	138.8
Excess winter deaths	2012-15	20.8	23	18.8	17.1	26	19.3	19.6

On each of the causes of death listed above, the Tees Valley scores worse than the rest of the population, apart from people being killed and seriously injured on the roads, where the rates across the Tees Valley are lower than average.

Of particular note is Middlesbrough's suicide rate, of 17.4 per 100,000 population, which is 70% higher than the national average and significantly higher than anywhere else in the Tees Valley.

Middlesbrough also has the highest rates in the Tees Valley of smoking-related death and under-75 deaths due to cardiovascular disease. It is therefore unsurprising that Middlesbrough has one of the highest rates of smoking in the sub-region at 20.8% (table 27), surpassed only by Hartlepool (22.8%).

5.3 Health and lifestyles

Table 27 indicates that adults are generally less physically active in the Tees Valley than elsewhere in England, and are also more likely to be overweight. Stockton-on-Tees and Hartlepool are the areas with the lowest activity rate and highest proportion of overweight adults.

Table 27 - Adults' health and lifestyle, 2015[51]

Indicator	Period	D'ton	H'pool	M'bro	R&C	S'ton on Tees	North East	England
Smoking prevalence in adults	2015	17.9%	22.8%	20.8%	17.3%	18.4%	18.7%	16.9%
Percentage of physically active adults	2015	56.5%	50.4%	51.3%	50.5%	47.8%	52.9%	57.0%
Excess weight in adults	2013-15	65.4%	73.3%	68.8%	70.5%	72.1%	68.6%	64.8%

Similarly, children in the Tees Valley are more likely to be obese than the England average, with Hartlepool and Middlesbrough having the highest rates (24.4% and 24%, respectively – table 28). Obesity raises the risk of coronary heart disease, some cancers, and type 2 diabetes, so addressing this is a key priority to address many of the preventable causes of premature death.

Children in the Tees Valley are less likely to get off to a healthy start than elsewhere in England, with many more pregnant women smoking (19.8% in Middlesbrough and Redcar & Cleveland – almost twice the England average), and fewer choosing to breastfeed their babies. Both of these decisions can have serious consequences in terms of the child's future health, so are key priorities for health professionals, and could be addressed by community-based initiatives to educate young women as well as persuading pregnant women to make better lifestyle choices.

Table 28 - Children's health and lifestyle, 2014-16[52]

Indicator	Period	D'ton	H'pool	M'bro	R&C	S'ton on Tees	North East	England
Mother smoker at time of delivery	2015-16	14.8%	18.1%	19.8%	19.8%	18.1%	16.7%	10.6%
Breastfeeding initiation	2014-15	63.2%	49.6%	47.2%	52.8%	58.2%	60.1%	74.3%
Obese children (Year 6)	2015-16	21.0%	24.4%	24.0%	22.5%	21.2%	22.4%	19.8%
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions	2015-16	58.7	28.3	66.0	69.4	57.3	66.9	37.4
Under 18 conceptions	2015	25.1	35.8	33.7	33.7	28.9	28.0	20.8

More young people (aged under 18) are admitted to hospital for alcohol-related conditions in the Tees Valley than across the UK, with Middlesbrough and Redcar & Cleveland again having the highest numbers (66 and 69.4 per 100,000 population,

respectively). However, Hartlepool is notable for having only 28.3 admissions per 100,000 – 25% below the England average.

Conceptions in under-18s are also higher than average across the whole of the Tees Valley, with the lowest rates being in Darlington.

5.4 Disease and poor health

Among the wider Tees Valley population, hospital admission due to alcohol-related conditions is also higher than the England average, though interestingly lowest in Redcar & Cleveland, where it is just above the England-wide level. Middlesbrough again has the highest rate (42% higher than England as a whole).

Middlesbrough also has the lowest proportion of cancers diagnosed early, the highest proportion of hospitalisation due to self-harm, and the highest rate of hip fractures in the over-65s. The Tees Valley does worse than the England average on all of these measures.

Table 29 - Disease and poor health, 2013-16[53]

Indicator	Period	D'ton	H'pool	M'bro	R&C	S'ton on Tees	North East	England
Cancer diagnosed at early stage (Stage 1 or 2)	2015	49.7%	51.6%	48.1%	55.6%	53.5%	52.3%	52.4%
Hospital stays for self-harm	2015-16	194.4	214.7	338.5	209.7	263.3	230.5	196.5
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (per 100,000)	2015-16	739	839	921	674	853	852	647
Recorded diabetes	2014-15	6.8%	6.3%	6.2%	6.9%	6.1%	6.7%	6.4%
Incidence of TB (3 year average)	2013-15	5.1	4	9.8	3	4.6	5.5	12
New sexually transmitted infections (per 100,000)	2016	724	550	592	473	432	648	795
Hip fractures in people aged 65 or over (per 100,000)	2015-16	625	694	728	620	654	679	589

However, the rates of TB are significantly lower than the England-wide average (though this is skewed by pockets of high incidence in London and other large metropolitan areas), and the number of new cases of sexually-transmitted disease is lower across the Tees Valley than elsewhere, with only Darlington approaching the national average.

There are programmes in some areas designed to try to take a long-term approach to addressing ill-health and wellbeing issues. For instance, the Healthy New Towns project in Darlington involves planning and developing a whole new community designed to encourage better health and lifestyles including using smart technology

to promote health and refocus health services. If this is successful a similar approach might be used elsewhere in the area.

The CCG in Darlington has also set up a multi-disciplinary team to address elderly care, which includes Age UK, Darlington Mind and Darlington Action on Disability. There are also moves for third sector organisations to share premises with GPs and others and offer integrated service provision. This way of working is improving GPs' understanding of the third sector and the benefits of working together.

5.5 Mental health and wellbeing
The annual Personal Wellbeing Survey attempts to provide a snapshot of levels of wellbeing across the country, and results for the Tees Valley are summarised in table 30.

Table 30 - Mean scores on personal wellbeing survey, 2011-12 and 2014-15[54]

	life satisfaction		worthwhile		happiness		anxiety	
	2011-12	2014-15	2011-12	2014-15	2011-12	2014-15	2011-12	2014-15
Darlington	7.53	7.67	7.70	7.79	7.36	7.46	2.91	2.98
Hartlepool	7.45	7.64	7.54	7.84	7.21	7.48	3.01	2.66
Middlesbrough	7.39	7.52	7.59	7.71	7.11	7.28	3.62	3.03
Redcar and Cleveland	7.46	7.58	7.76	7.87	7.26	7.46	3.09	2.67
Stockton-on-Tees	7.51	7.67	7.58	7.94	7.21	7.56	3.05	2.85
North East	7.43	7.55	7.62	7.73	7.18	7.34	3.22	3.01
England	7.40	7.60	7.66	7.81	7.28	7.45	3.15	2.86

Overall, the results indicate that, for the most part, people in the Tees Valley are at least as contented as people elsewhere in the UK and generally more so than other people in the NE region.

Feelings of life satisfaction, happiness and that what you do is worthwhile increased in all areas of the Tees Valley during 2012-15 and remain above national average except in Middlesbrough which is closer to the NE average.

However, although levels of anxiety have reduced in all areas apart from in Darlington, they remain above average in Darlington and Middlesbrough.

Middlesbrough appears to score less well than other areas on this measure. While much of the content of this report may suggest that life is harder in Middlesbrough than in other parts of the sub-region, there could be scope to carry out some research into whether there are specific factors that mean personal well-being is lower in Middlesbrough than elsewhere, and what could be done to address them.

There is increasing recognition of the importance of mental health to overall wellbeing, with the NHS's own mental health taskforce estimating that one in four adults experiences at least one diagnosable mental health problem in any given year[55].

In response, the government has sought to improve access to mental health services through the Increasing Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) programme, which operates across the country, and is often delivered by third sector mental health organisations.

The referral and success rates for IAPT programmes in the Tees Valley are:

Table 31 – IAPT services referrals, completion and outcomes, March 2017[56]

CCGName	Referrals Received	Of whom, first assessment complete		Of whom, finished treatment		Of those finishing course Made a reliable recovery		Reported an improvement	
NHS Darlington CCG	910	490	54%	250	51%	65	26%	130	52%
NHS Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees CCG	4025	3780	94%	1895	50%	330	17%	770	41%
NHS South Tees CCG	3170	2840	90%	1425	50%	240	17%	480	34%

Many people who are referred for IAPT services do not complete assessment. The target is that this is completed within 6 weeks in 75% of cases, but many people wait much longer than this, and either feel better, so do not take up the assessment when it is offered, or seek an alternative source of help. In Darlington, just over half of those referred get assessed.

Of those who do undertake assessment, around half finish their treatment. Many people wait several weeks post-assessment before their treatment starts. During this time, again some will simply feel better, so not attend or complete their treatment, and others will seek a private alternative.

Of those who do complete, less than one in five make a reliable recovery in Hartlepool, Stockton-on-Tees, Middlesbrough or Redcar & Cleveland. Only Darlington has a higher success rate with 26% recovering. In South Tees only around a third report any improvement at all.

Overall, this suggests mixed performance for the IAPT services across Tees Valley, with many not performing well. In Darlington, 7% (54% x 51% x 26%) of those referred will make it through assessment and treatment and make a reliable recovery and another 14% will report any improvement at all. Hartlepool is barely better at 8% and 19%, while in South Tees the rates are 7% and 15%.

At the higher end of need, people with multiple disadvantage (see section 1 – fairness) also often have mental health issues. So many people involved in criminal behaviour now have mental health issues that Cleveland Police have mental health nurses in their control room to provide a triage service for people who appear to be suffering from mental health issues. Making Every Adult Matter (MEAM) works across large parts of the UK to bring together partnerships of organisations to provide coordinated approaches to multiple needs. Unfortunately, there is no MEAM partnership in the Tees Valley area, and philanthropic support would be very

beneficial to establish this kind of approach to support some of the people in the most need in the area.

5.6 Changes to how health services are delivered
There are big changes taking place in how health services are delivered across the UK. The country has been split into 44 footprint areas, one of which is Durham Dales, Easington and Sedgefield, Darlington, Teesside, Hambleton, Richmondshire & Whitby. In each footprint area, a local partnership has been tasked with creating a Sustainability and Transition Plan (STP) setting out proposals to improve how health care is delivered by all agencies across the area.

The plans are designed to cover:
- Improving the health and wellbeing of the population
- Improving the quality of care that is provided
- Improving the efficiency of NHS services.

The plan covering the Tees Valley has four priority areas:
- Preventing ill health and increasing self-care
- Health and care in communities and neighbourhoods
- Quality of care in our hospitals – "Better Health Programme"
- Use of technology in health care

One of the main focuses of this new agenda- the Better Health programme - is about rationalising hospital provision. In the Tees Valley, there have already been changes made, with Hartlepool Hospital downgraded, and Darlington likely to be downgraded too. A&E provision is limited and not very accessible by public transport, creating access issues, particularly for people in the East Cleveland areas who face a substantial round trip to access emergency care.

Preventative work is the other top priority, and there will be opportunities for local organisations to provide new and existing services through social prescribing initiatives. Social prescribing usually involves one or more organisations providing 'navigators' who work with the person in need to help to identify appropriate community-based activities and support to address their health needs.

In Stockton-on-Tees, Catalyst is already working with the Clinical Commissioning Group and the local authority to deliver Integrated Personal Commissioning. This approach has been unusual in that it has followed the personalised budget model, so the funding has been paid to the organisation providing the activity. In most models of social prescribing there is little additional funding available to the organisation which provides the activity, as most of the income accrues to the navigator organisation.

The Stockton approach obviously makes it much easier for organisations to be able to develop and deliver high quality activities, so it will be important that organisations are able to lobby the STP partnership to ensure there are sufficient funds in the model to continue to pay for service delivery.

Potential roles for philanthropy

- Middlesbrough is identified as the 5th worst local authority area for health and disability measures in the IMD 2015, and is the worst-performing area on many of the measures identified above. Therefore, any measures to improve health and lifestyles in Middlesbrough would be welcome.

- More specific issues that appear to stand out include:
  - Suicide and self-harm in Middlesbrough
  - Smoking, particularly in Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, and among pregnant women in all areas.
  - Encouraging breast-feeding, particularly in Darlington and Stockton-on-Tees
  - Excessive alcohol consumption, especially among adults in Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Stockton-on-Tees, and among under-18s in Middlesbrough and Redcar & Cleveland.
  - Action to promote physical exercise, a healthy diet and weight loss across the sub-region.

- Supporting the development of a MEAM partnership for the Tees Valley to coordinate support for people with multiple disadvantage.

- Providing support to organisations delivering preventative activities and work through social prescribing type arrangements.

6 Work

6.1 Overview

The North East region as a whole has suffered some of the highest rates of unemployment in the UK for many decades, and still has the highest regional rate in England. The decline of heavy industry and traditional manufacturing have left some communities with extremely low levels of employment, and inter-generational unemployment still exists in some neighbourhoods[57]. Where people are in work, wages tend to be lower than the national average, and self-employment is also lower than the national average.

6.2 Employment rates

Since 2010, the government has emphasised its desire to get as many people into work as possible, with changes to benefits and the welfare state designed to provide incentives for those with families to work rather than claim benefits, and to make it increasingly difficult for single people to claim, and survive on, benefits. As a result, the proportion of adults in employment and self-employment has grown from 70% to 74% in the past five years, however this growth has not been uniform.

Table 32 - Economic activity rates, 2011 and 2016[58]

		All people aged 16-64:			
		Economic activity rate	Employment rate	% who are employees	% self employed
Darlington	2011	74%	68%	61%	7%
	2016	80%	75%	65%	9%
Hartlepool	2011	70%	58%	54%	4%
	2016	72%	64%	57%	7%
Middlesbro'	2011	66%	56%	51%	4%
	2016	70%	66%	58%	6%
Redcar & Cleveland	2011	70%	61%	53%	7%
	2016	73%	68%	59%	9%
Stockton-on-Tees	2011	78%	70%	63%	7%
	2016	74%	71%	63%	7%
North East	2011	73%	65%	58%	6%
	2016	76%	70%	63%	7%
England	2011	76%	70%	60%	9%
	2016	78%	74%	63%	11%

As table 32 shows, in the Tees Valley, Darlington has more people economically active or in employment than the England average, with employment having grown faster than other areas.

However, while the employment rate has also grown in Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Redcar & Stockton, they are still behind the national average, and Stockton-on-Tees has seen virtually no growth in employment.

6.3 Unemployment rates

The increase in employment rates is reflected in a reduction in the number of people who are unemployed, and in the number of people classed as economically inactive. As table 33 shows, the proportion of the working age population who are unemployed has dropped substantially across all parts of the Tees Valley, and in

2016 was 7% or below in all areas apart from Hartlepool, where it remained at 10%, twice the national average. Stockton-on-Tees had the lowest rate, at 5%.

Table 33 - Unemployment rates, 2011 and 2016[59]

| | | All people aged 16-64: | | | | Male unemploy-ment | Female unemploy-ment |
		Unemploy-ment rate	% econo-mically inactive	- who want a job	- who do not want a job		
Darlington	2011	9%	26%	20%	80%	12%	6%
	2016	6%	20%	25%	75%	5%	7%
Hartlepool	2011	16%	30%	23%	77%	19%	13%
	2016	10%	28%	30%	70%	11%	9%
Middlesbro'	2011	16%	34%	19%	81%	18%	14%
	2016	7%	30%	22%	79%	7%	7%
Redcar & Cleveland	2011	13%	30%	25%	75%	15%	11%
	2016	7%	27%	23%	77%	9%	4%
Stockton-on-Tees	2011	10%	22%	18%	82%	12%	8%
	2016	5%	26%	26%	74%	6%	4%
North East	2011	11%	27%	24%	76%	12%	9%
	2016	7%	25%	23%	77%	7%	6%
England	2011	8%	24%	24%	76%	9%	8%
	2016	5%	22%	24%	76%	5%	5%

Table 33 also shows that there has also been a big increase in the proportion of those who are economically inactive who want a job. This group includes the long-term sick, students, carers and people who have retired early, and it is likely that the increase in their desire to work reflects the rising cost of living[60] combined with static or reducing welfare benefits[61].

However, although the number of people in receipt of benefits as a result of unemployment has fallen, there are large disparities within each local authority area.

Table 34 - Wards with the highest and lowest claimant counts, 2017[62]

	Wards with the highest rates		Wards with the lowest rates	
Darlington	Northgate	8.40%	Mowen	0.90%
	Park East	6.70%	Heighington & Coniscliffe	0.70%
	North Road	5.40%	Hummersknott	0.70%
Hartlepool	Victoria	9.80%	Seaton	2.60%
	Manor House	8.70%	Hart	1.80%
	De Bruce / Headland and Harbour	8.30%	Rural West	1.80%
Middlesbrough	North Ormesby	12.30%	Kader	1.20%
	Newport	7.70%	Marton West	1.10%
	Brambles and Thorntree	7.60%	Nunthorpe	1.10%
Redcar & Cleveland	Grangetown	9.30%	Longbeck	1.40%
	Coatham	8.00%	West Dyke	1.30%
	South Bank	7.00%	Hutton	1.20%
Stockton-on-Tees	Stockton Town Centre	10.70%	Ingleby Barwick West	0.90%
	Newtown	7.80%	Norton West	0.90%
	Parkfield and Oxbridge	6.90%	Northern Parishes	0.50%

As table 34 shows, the differences between the highest and lowest rates of claimant count can be more than 10%. In Stockton-on-Tees they vary between 10.7% in Stockton Town Centre and 0.5% in Northern Parishes, while in Middlesbrough the differences are even bigger, between 12.3% in North Ormesby and 1.1% in Nunthorpe.

(It is worth noting that the way the 'claimant count' is measured has change significantly over the past few decades, making it difficult to compare different time periods. The current measure is inconsistent across the country due to the gradual roll-out of Universal Credit. This requires more people to look for work, including people who previously claimed housing benefit but not Job Seekers Allowance, the partners of people on Job Seekers Allowance, and people awaiting Work Capability Assessment. This means more people fall within the definition of 'on benefits and actively seeking work', raising the claimant count[63].)

In terms of length of unemployment, a higher proportion of people have been unemployed for a long time (more than 12 months, more than 5 years) in most of the Tees Valley than elsewhere in the UK. Only Darlington has a below-average rate for unemployment of over 1 year. Table 35 shows that the worst affected areas are Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, which both have more than twice the national average of long-term unemployed people and more than three times the national average for very-long-term unemployed (5 years+).

Table 35 – Long-term unemployment[64]

	Local unemployment rate 2016	UK % of unemployed for 1 yr+ 2016	Estimated local 1yr+ rate 2016	UK % of unemployed for 5 yr+ 2016	Estimated local 5yr+ rate 2016
Darlington	2.4%	29.6%	0.71%	6.8%	0.05%
Hartlepool	3.1%	35.3%	1.09%	11.8%	0.13%
Middlesbrough	3.6%	32.0%	1.15%	8.3%	0.10%
Redcar and Cleveland	2.9%	34.6%	1.00%	9.0%	0.09%
Stockton on Tees	2.3%	32.9%	0.76%	9.0%	0.07%
North East	2.1%	32.4%	0.68%	8.3%	0.06%
Great Britain	1.2%	31.6%	0.38%	7.4%	0.03%

People who have been out of work for some time often face multiple barriers to securing employment. Programmes like 'Step Forward Tees Valley' provide a holistic approach to addressing the many reasons people are unable to secure and sustain work. They offer support with digital and financial inclusion, health and wellbeing, work and enterprise development skills, and volunteering. The programme is funded through the Big Lottery Fund and aims to support 2,500 people over a 3-year period and help 988 of them into employment, training, or active job-seeking.

6.4 Occupations

Table 36 shows that the pattern of employment in the Tees Valley is different to the England average, with fewer people engaged in managerial and professional occupations than in other parts of the country.

Darlington and Stockton-on-Tees are the areas with the most managerial and professional employees, and these areas, together with Middlesbrough, have seen the strongest growth in these, while Hartlepool and Redcar & Cleveland have remained fairly static.

There has also been some growth in the proportion of people working in caring, leisure and other services, which are traditionally low-paid services. The care sector is currently under increasing pressure with rising demand and commissioners unable or unwilling to pay higher rates to reflect increasing costs. There is a risk that many providers will close, which could create high rates of local unemployment where this sector is large.

Table 36 - Occupational analysis (using SOCO 2010), 2011 and 2016[65]

% all in employment who are:	D'ton		H'pool		M'ro		R&C		S'ton-on-Tees		England	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Managers, directors and senior officials	10%	10%	7%	7%	5%	8%	7%	9%	8%	9%	10%	11%
Professional occupations	14%	17%	17%	14%	12%	16%	16%	14%	18%	21%	20%	20%
Associate prof & tech occupations	12%	12%	9%	11%	12%	12%	12%	12%	14%	14%	14%	15%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	12%	10%	10%	10%	11%	9%	11%	11%	9%	12%	11%	10%
Skilled trades occupations	10%	9%	13%	13%	11%	11%	14%	13%	12%	11%	11%	10%
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	10%	13%	11%	13%	12%	12%	13%	15%	10%	10%	9%	9%
Sales and customer service occupations	12%	9%	9%	8%	10%	8%	8%	7%	9%	9%	8%	7%
Process, plant and machine operatives	6%	8%	8%	11%	11%	7%	9%	8%	7%	6%	6%	6%
Elementary occupations	12%	12%	15%	14%	13%	15%	10%	10%	13%	9%	11%	11%

6.5 Wages

Table 37 shows that wages in the Tees Valley remain lower than the national average, although the average pay of males and females working in Middlesbrough and Stockton-on-Tees is above the regional average, and full-time pay increases in Darlington (7% male, 14% female) and Stockton-on-Tees (10% male and female) have been higher than the national average (6% male, 7% female).

There have also been significant pay increases for female part-time workers.

Table 37 - Average weekly earnings, 2012 and 2016[66]

Area	Male F/T Workers		Male P/T Workers		Female F/T Workers		Female P/T Workers	
	2012	2016	2012	2016	2012	2016	2012	2016
Darlington	£481.20	£517.10			£403.40	£460.40	£150.60	£188.20
Hartlepool	£528.00	£544.80	£120.00		£420.70	£455.40	£136.50	£156.20
Middlesbrough	£530.30	£520.40			£395.70	£457.70	£153.30	£198.50
Redcar and Cleveland	£482.80	£520.70		£162.50	£367.20	£336.30	£132.70	£155.30
Stockton-on-Tees	£497.70	£545.90		£191.90	£408.90	£449.50	£152.00	£177.40
North East	£490.20	£529.10	£149.90	£172.80	£406.90	£438.80	£154.90	£180.70
England	£553.30	£585.20	£146.00	£167.70	£452.80	£482.60	£158.20	£180.60

Comparing the data in table 37 and table 38, it appears that there has been a significant increase in the average hourly rates paid (up to 19% in Redcar & Cleveland) and this might indicate a change in the type of work undertaken by part-time women workers, in particular. However, since the increase in average weekly earnings (table 37) far outweighs this in some areas, it must also suggest that there has been an increase in the number of hours worked (e.g. Middlesbrough, where weekly pay increased 29% for part-time females, compared to a 17% increase in hourly rates).

This, together with the fact that hourly rates for full-time males in Middlesbrough and females in Redcar & Cleveland fell, suggests a change to both the type and pattern of work undertaken in parts of the sub-region, reflecting the shift in occupations analysed above.

Table 38 - Average hourly pay, 2012 and 2016[67]

Area	Male Full Time Workers		Male Part Time Workers		Female Full Time Workers		Female Part Time Workers	
	2012	2016	2012	2016	2012	2016	2012	2016
Darlington	£11.63	£12.49			£11.04	£12.25	£7.50	£8.73
Hartlepool	£13.01	£12.61	£7.14	£8.26	£11.84	£12.66	£7.16	£7.77
Middlesbrough	£13.26	£12.83			£10.79	£12.49	£7.52	£8.79
Redcar and Cleveland	£11.79	£13.38	£7.18	£7.59	£9.95	£8.83	£6.93	£8.24
Stockton-on-Tees	£11.96	£13.76	£7.85	£8.58	£11.01	£11.97	£7.50	£8.49
North East	£12.10	£13.05	£7.70	£8.49	£10.96	£11.70	£7.67	£8.59
England	£13.59	£14.39	£7.77	£8.59	£12.12	£12.90	£8.15	£9.00

6.6 Job density

A job density score can be calculated by taking the total number of jobs in an area and dividing by the working age population of that area. The data includes jobs from employers, self-employed, HM Forces and Government training schemes.

Chart 3 below summarises the job density scores for each local authority in the Tees Valley for 2013 and 2015[68].

This shows that the number of jobs available per head of population has increased in each part of the Tees Valley. The score for the North East as a whole is still lower

than the England-wide average, but is growing at a slightly faster rate, implying that it may catch up eventually.

Across the Tees Valley, both Stockton-on-Tees and Middlesbrough have a higher density than the North East average, but jobs growth has been fastest in Darlington, growing from 0.83 to 0.90 in the two years 2013-15, making Darlington the only part of the Tees Valley that has a higher jobs density than the England-wide average.

Chart 3 – job density scores, 2013 and 2015[69]
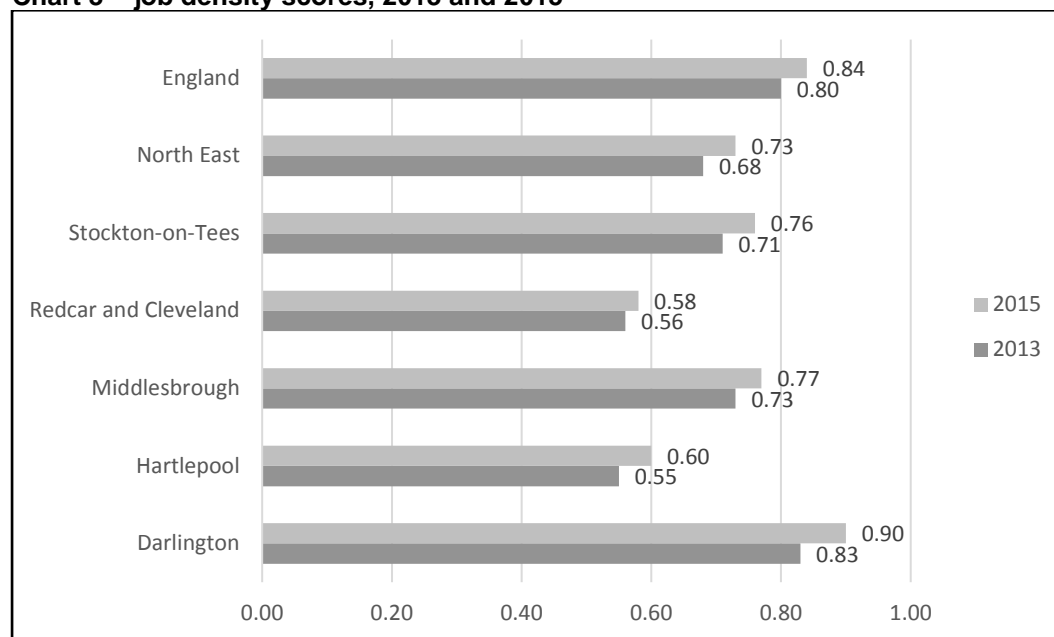
6.7 Young people

All areas of the Tees Valley saw the number of apprenticeships drop between 2011/12 and 2013/14, and then begin to increase again. However, there have been big differences between parts of the sub-region, with an overall drop of 8% in Darlington and increases of between 1% and 4% elsewhere (see table 39 below).

Table 39 – numbers of apprenticeships taken up, 2011-16[70]

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Change
Darlington	1,850	1,550	1,230	1,340	1,700	-8%
Hartlepool	1,400	1,240	1,260	1,370	1,460	4%
Middlesbrough	1,890	1,900	1,480	1,710	1,910	1%
Redcar & Cleveland	2,050	2,120	1,690	1,930	2,090	2%
Stockton-on-Tees	2,680	2,720	2,340	2,500	2,770	3%
Tees Valley	**9,870**	**9,530**	**8,000**	**8,850**	**9,930**	**1%**

Table 40 below gives the number of young people who end up NEET (not in education, employment or training). The number in Darlington has fallen, indicating that those not taking up apprenticeships are not falling out of the employment / training market, but must be either moving into employment or taking on education or training other than apprenticeships.

The number of young people classed as NEET has reduced across the UK as a whole since 2012. This reduction is reflected in the Tees Valley, with all areas

achieving at least a 2% decrease in the number of NEETs recorded. The most significant increases are in Hartlepool, where the rate has halved, and in Middlesbrough where it has reduced from 11% to 6% of young people.

Table 40 - NEET young people, 2012 and 2015[71]

	2012 16-18 year olds NEET	%	2015 16-18 year olds NEET	%
Darlington	310	8%	230	6%
Hartlepool	290	8%	160	4%
Middlesbrough	570	11%	320	6%
Redcar & Cleveland	550	11%	360	8%
Stockton on Tees	640	9%	440	7%
North East	7,610	8%	5,010	6%
England	199,800	6%	68,385	4%

Although it is obviously positive that rates have reduced, they remain higher than the England average in most parts of the Tees Valley, and particularly in Redcar & Cleveland, where the rate is double the national average. Action is therefore needed to support young people in Redcar & Cleveland and help them maintain engagement with the labour/training/education environment.

It has been suggested this higher drop-out rate in the Tees Valley is indicative of a lack of aspiration and drive among young people from the area, and that earlier interventions are required to maintain engagement with young people, particularly through their secondary school years, to ensure that habits such as truancy don't form (see section 8 – learning), and that young people feel they have some degree of control and ownership of their own future careers and lives.

There are some additional forms of support already available in the Tees Valley to help young people gain skills and get into employment, including the Youth Employment Initiative, which aims to provide the skills and training young people need, Talentmatch, which provides mentoring and skills development for young people who are NEET, and High Tide which provides business-led work experience on cadet ships. However, much of the funding available to support this kind of work cannot be used to work with young people at risk of becoming NEET.

Several of the people consulted for this report identified the loss of detached youth workers and outreach provision generally across the Tees Valley as a major contributory factor in lack of engagement among young people. The police are continuing some work, and Middlesbrough Football Club continues to provide its successful Kicks programme, but this is geographically constrained. A similar programme has been suggested around Hartlepool United, but they do not have the Premiership funding available to Middlesbrough. Philanthropic funding could be used to support this instead.

One of the other gaps identified by the TVCA is in terms of employer engagement with schools, whether in providing careers advice and guidance, educating teachers about the 'real world' outside of school, engaging directly with the curriculum to emphasise its relevance to everyday life, or participating in governing bodies to provide some much-needed business acumen.

These are all areas where philanthropic giving could have a positive influence, both in terms of financial support for activity to prevent young people dropping out, and giving in kind, for example through widening the opportunities for work experience and placements, mentoring, and careers guidance.

6.8 Older people

Economic activity includes both people who are in work, and those who are seeking work. Across the country, once they are over 25, as people get older they are less likely to be economically active. This pattern is followed in most parts of the Tees Valley, with Darlington and Stockton-on-Tees having particularly high levels of activity among all ages groups (see chart 4).

Chart 4 – Economic activity by age group[72]
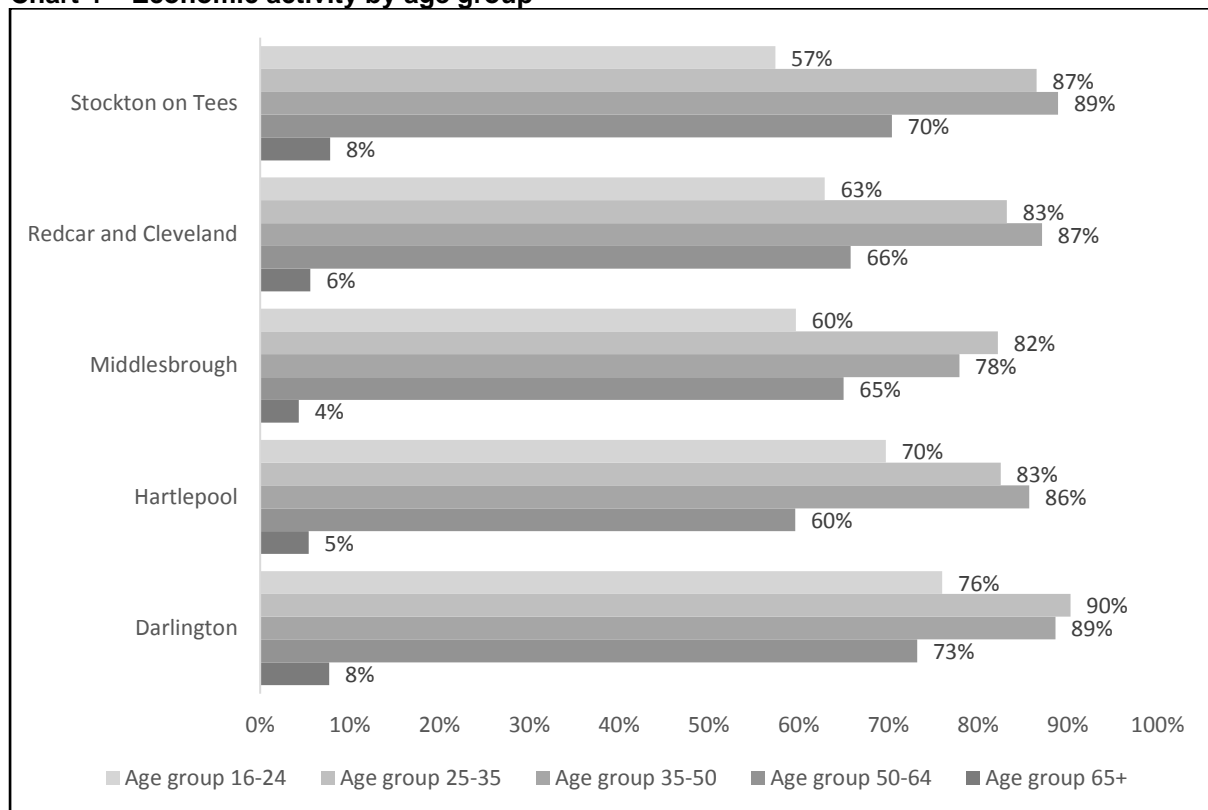
However, there is a distinct drop in economic activity among those aged 35-50 in Middlesbrough, and then 50-64 in Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Redcar & Cleveland. It is not possible to ascertain from the data what this is linked to, but it would certainly be worth investigating why activity drops so much in these two areas.

Potential roles for philanthropy

- Although unemployment has come down in all parts of the Tees Valley, it remains significantly higher in Hartlepool, where it is twice the national average. There is therefore a need to address issues around this in the Hartlepool area generally.

- Other pockets of higher unemployment exist in wards including North Ormesby, Grangetown, Stockton Town Centre and Darlington Northgate. Support for organisations working to address unemployment in these areas would also be valuable.

- Hartlepool and Middlesbrough both have much higher densities of long-term and very-long-term unemployment than the national average, and again could benefit from targeted work to help these people get back into work.

- The numbers of young people not in education, employment or training are also quite varied, with higher numbers persisting in Redcar & Cleveland, so additional support could be provided to enable increased engagement, particularly to prevent young people becoming NEET.

- Schools could also benefit from practical support to encourage young people to stay engaged in work, education or employment as well as greater employer engagement in schools, providing work experience and work placements, educating teachers about 'the real world', visits to technical development or production facilities, mentoring and work shadowing and engagement on governing bodies.

- This could be linked to work with young people more generally to raise aspirations and encourage ownership of decision-making around life choices.

- Hartlepool United is keen to develop a programme similar to Middlesbrough Kicks aimed at engaging local young people.

- Hartlepool and Middlesbrough also appear to suffer drops in engagement with the labour market from age 35 and age 50, it would be helpful to understand what causes these and to put in place activities to address the issues if possible.

7 Housing and homelessness

7.1 Overview
Housing shortages and homelessness have been big issues in England for several decades, but the perception has been that they are primarily issues in the South East, and in larger conurbations. However, changes to benefit eligibility rules and the impact of increasing private buy-to-let purchasers on the housing market have meant that the homes have become less affordable and less available in more parts of the UK, including the Tees Valley.

7.2 Housing stock and tenure
Most of housing stock across the Tees Valley is in the lower Council Tax bands, implying it is lower value housing. There are far more properties in Band A than the national average, and less than 20% overall in band D or higher. In Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, a majority of housing is in Council Tax band A. This should mean that the Tees Valley is a very affordable place to live.

Chart 5 – Analysis of housing stock[73]
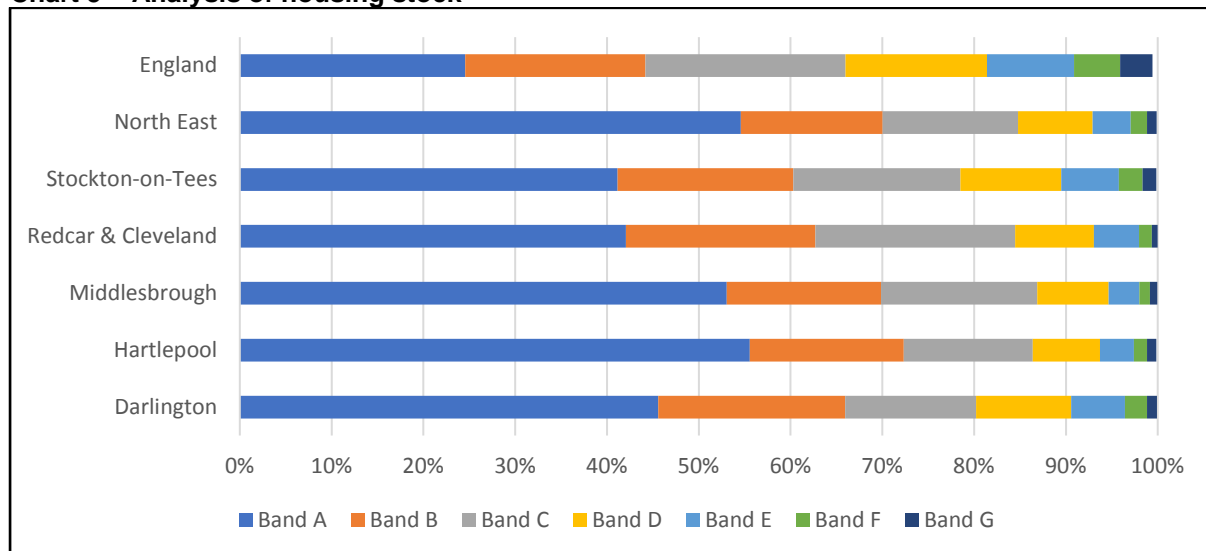
Only 1% of homes are described as long-term empty (6 months or more), which is low compared to the North East average of 3.4%.[74] There are, however, still 1,350 homes across the Tees Valley which have been empty for two or more years.

Some empty homes have been redeveloped by third sector organisations through the Department for Communities and Local Government's Empty Homes programme, and there is scope for more of this to be done if funding was available.

The Tees Valley has around the same level of owner-occupation as England as whole, but slightly more people rent from local authority or social landlords than elsewhere, and fewer from private landlords.

The highest levels of owner occupation are in Stockton-on-Tees (4% higher than the national average), whereas Middlesbrough has the highest concentrations of rentals from both social and private landlords.

Chart 6 – domestic tenure[75]
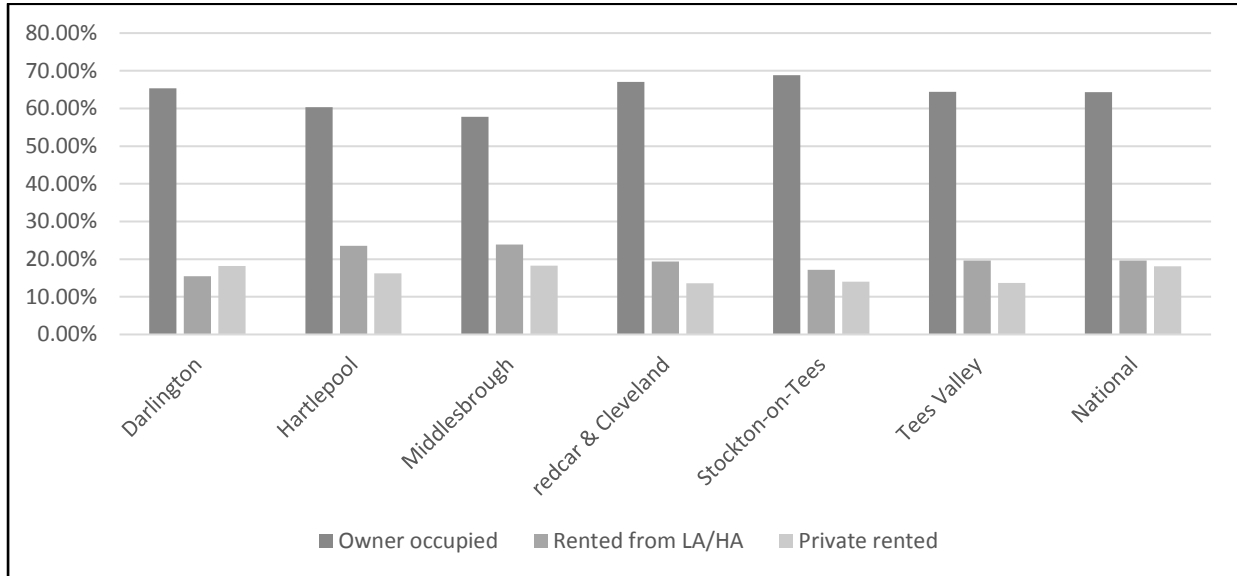
7.3 Average property prices

Although the NE region has not witnessed the sharp rises in property prices seen elsewhere in the UK over the past few decades, prices have nonetheless risen in the past ten years, with the biggest increases being seen in Hartlepool (a rise of £21,900 or 21%), and the lowest in Redcar & Cleveland (£10,138 or 8%).

Chart 7 – Mean property prices, 2006-16[76]
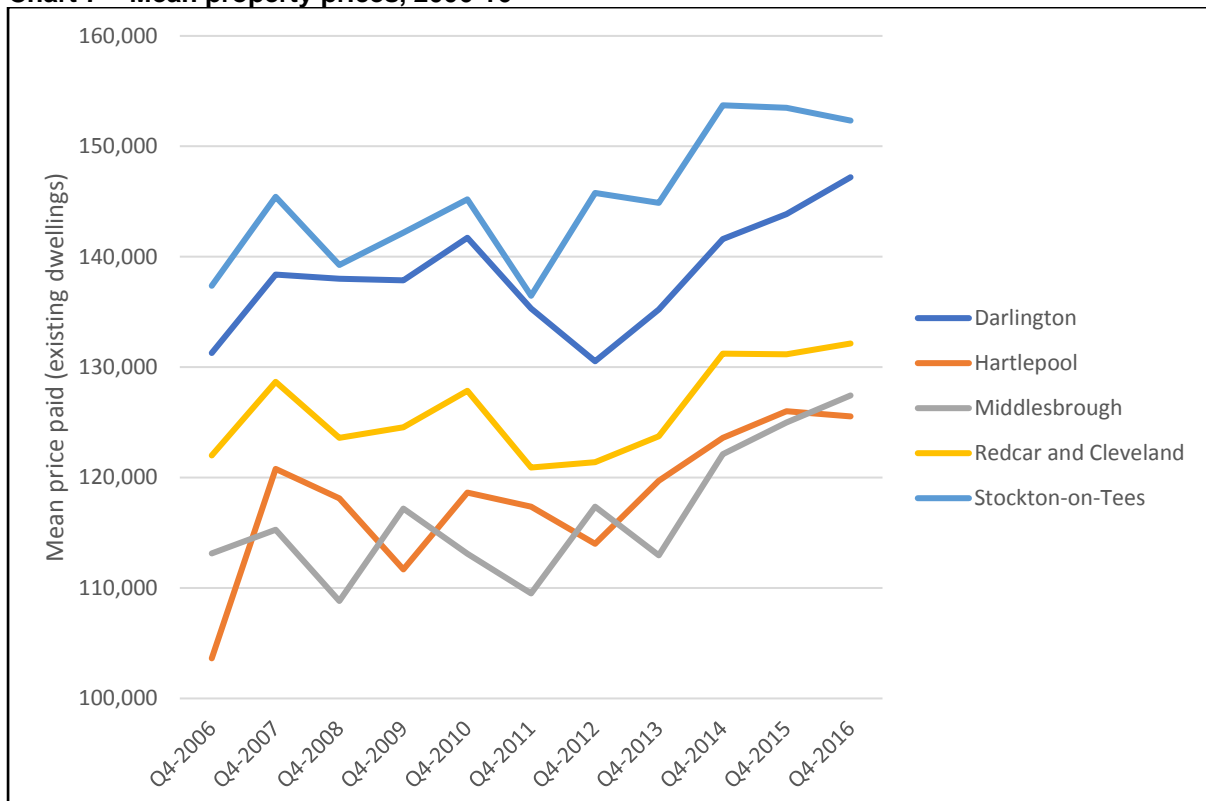
However, house price alone does not provide a good indication of affordability, this is better assessed using a ratio of house prices to earnings, as in Table 41, below.

This indicates that the biggest changes in affordability have been seen in Darlington and Stockton-on-Tees, where the ratio has decreased over time, meaning that house prices have become more affordable. The area with the lowest ratio of house price to earnings is Hartlepool, meaning it should be relatively easier to afford to buy a house there if that is where you work, and Redcar & Cleveland has the highest ratio, implying that wages paid by employers in Redcar & Cleveland are low relative to house prices.

Table 41 – Affordability of owner-occupation, 2006 to 2016[77]

	using workplace-based earnings figures			residence-based income
	2006	**2016**	**change**	**2016**
Darlington	5.70	4.92	-14%	4.83
Hartlepool	4.20	4.49	7%	4.48
Middlesbrough	4.88	5.01	3%	5.19
Redcar and Cleveland	5.02	5.23	4%	5.33
Stockton-on-Tees	5.71	5.02	-12%	4.87

Comparing house prices to residence-based income gives a very similar picture. These ratios put the Tees Valley among the most affordable areas for owner-occupiers to live in the UK.

7.4 Rental market

The amount rented property costs depends to a large extent on the landlord. Private registered providers (housing associations) and local authorities tend to be cheaper than private landlords. Table 42 shows the average rents in 2015 by landlord.

Private rents are higher in Stockton on Tees and Redcar & Cleveland than elsewhere in the Tees Valley, and social rents are highest in Middlesbrough and Redcar & Cleveland. The differences are quite large, especially in the private sector, with Stockton £17.50/wk higher than other areas (almost £1,000 pa). In all areas, social rents are substantially below the private sector, but, due to shortages of properties, there are waiting lists in all areas, forcing many people into the more expensive private sector.

Table 42 - Average weekly rents by landlord, 2015

	Local authority[78]	Housing Assoc / Private registered provider[79]	Private landlord[80]
Darlington	£72.88	£80.72	£107.94
Hartlepool		£81.95	£107.25
Middlesbrough		£86.16	£107.94
Redcar and Cleveland		£87.34	£114.84
Stockton-on-Tees		£81.06	£125.20

There is anecdotal evidence that the condition of properties in the private rented sector is lower than in the social housing sector[81], and as noted above, the private rented sector is smaller in Tees Valley than elsewhere in the UK.

One of the barriers to entry into this sector for tenants can be the requirement to pay a bond and/or rent in advance, which is not affordable for many people, including a lot of young people. Programmes have existed through which previously homeless people could be given the funds for a bond (for example through Community Campus '87 in Stockton), but much of the funding has now been cut, leaving many people locked out of the private rented market.

7.5 Changes to housing and other benefits
Recent changes to eligibility criteria for housing benefit mean that many more people may find themselves unable to secure and maintain a tenancy because they face restrictions to the amount of rent that will be covered through housing benefit:
- single young people aged 18-21 are not eligible for any housing benefit
- single people aged 22-35 can only get housing benefit to pay for a single room in shared accommodation or a bedsit
- the introduction of the underoccupancy charge (bedroom tax) means that those with more bedrooms than deemed necessary are expected to pay a proportion of their rent themselves
- the introduction of the benefits cap for those on Housing Benefit and Universal Credit means the total amount payable for all benefits per week is limited to £384.62/wk (or £257.69 for single people without children).

In addition, further issues are caused by:
- most benefits being subject to a freeze until 2020, meaning they will not increase in monetary terms during that time, further reducing the value of the benefits payable
- the difficulties in rolling out Universal Credit, meaning that claimants wait a minimum of 6 weeks, and up to 12 weeks to receive any benefit, leaving them without any resources to pay rent in the meantime
- people on Universal Credit receiving a single monthly payment and being expected to budget appropriately, including payment of rent and Council Tax
- a lack of one-bedroom rental accommodation, meaning some people are locked into larger properties and face having to pay the bedroom tax, while others cannot find suitable accommodation in which to live
- where new-build accommodation is being created, little is available for rent, with even housing associations only building properties for sale - most people on low incomes are unable to access the finance to buy
- the number of housing advice and welfare advice agencies is reducing due to austerity cuts, leaving people with no sources of information and advice on issues such as benefit eligibility and their rights - where organisations do still exist their resources are stretched and they are not generally able to provide support to people who have already lost their housing.

As a result, more and more people will struggle to secure a tenancy, meet their monthly rent, and manage their housing costs, leaving them in danger of facing eviction and therefore vulnerable to homelessness.

7.6 Homelessness
The number of people officially recognised as homeless appears to be falling throughout the NE region and in parts of the Tees Valley. This is contrary to the

national picture of rising homelessness, however organisations working in the homelessness field argue the recorded figures vastly underestimate the size of the problem due to the tight restrictions on who is counted as 'homeless'. Many people are not eligible to be assessed as homeless, for example anyone deemed to be intentionally homeless (eg. because of failure to pay rent, or giving up a home where they reasonably could have lived) is excluded from the figures.

Darlington, Hartlepool and Redcar & Cleveland all recorded increases in homelessness applications being made and decisions reached (see table 43). The numbers of people designated as being homeless and in priority rose in Hartlepool and Redcar & Cleveland, and both Hartlepool and Middlesbrough had significant numbers of people designated as needing rehousing but for whom no accommodation had been found.

Table 43 - Local authorities' actions in relation to homelessness applications, 2015-16[82]

	D'ton	H'pool	M'bro	R&C	S'ton on Tees
Decisions taken:					
Accepted as homeless and a priority need	14	47	41	38	57
Number per 1,000 households	0.3	1.12	0.7	0.63	0.7
Eligible but not accepted:					
Homeless and in priority need, but intentionally	14	13	--	--	--
Homeless but not in priority need	5	35	--	--	--
Not homeless	14	13	44	12	18
Total decisions	47	108	92	62	84
Accommodation secured by LA:					
B&B (including shared annexe)	--	--	--	--	--
Hostels	--	--	--	--	--
LA/HA stock	8	--	--	7	19
Private sector leased (by LA or HA)	--	--	--	9	--
Other types (including private landlord)	--	--	--	--	--
Total in temporary accommodation	12	--	--	20	20
Number per 1,000 households	0.25	--	--	0.33	0.24
Duty owed but no accommodation has been secured at end of March 2015	--	19	51	--	--

People who are not officially classed as homeless tend to find accommodation through informal routes. This means they are not supported with practical considerations like ensuring the property is in a fit condition, and that they have access to utilities and have appropriate furniture. Many also end up in shared accommodation, leaving them at risk of exploitation. There is anecdotal evidence that many young people, females in particular, end up in sex work and/or using sex to secure accommodation simply because they have no other source of income[83].

The Youth Homelessness Databank established by Centrepoint provides estimates of the number of young people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness in an area. Their analysis for the Tees Valley is given at Table 44 below. Although several of the figures are missing (the databank is still in development), there appears to be a reasonably consistent pattern of central government estimates being lower than local authority and/or charity estimates. This is because the local

government and charity estimates are based on actual consultations with young people who are, or are at risk of becoming, homeless, so includes all those young people who are sofa-surfing, rough sleeping, or sleeping in cars and do not count as homeless because they are judged to have become so intentionally.

Table 44 – different agencies' analysis of numbers of homeless young people[84]

Area	Central government		Local government		Charities	
	2012-13	2015-16	2012-13	2015-16	2012-13	2015-16
Darlington	32	18	*no data*	*no data*	*no data*	15
Hartlepool	<5	14	109	*no data*	*no data*	*no data*
Middlesbrough	18	12	*no data*	92	*no data*	79
Redcar & Cleveland	<5	8	*no data*	96	*no data*	*no data*
Stockton-on-Tees	13	8	*no data*	*no data*	*no data*	50

7.2 Rough sleeping

Recent reports have indicated a massive increase in the number of people sleeping rough throughout the UK[85] and there are concerns that this figure will continue to increase with widespread cuts to housing support services traditionally provided or funded by local authorities.

Table 45 shows the official numbers of rough sleepers in the Tees Valley for 2011-16. While recorded rates of rough sleeping are relatively low in the Tees Valley, many suspect the official figures underestimate the size of the problem, especially since in many areas the figures provided are estimates and not based on a physical count of people (only shaded cells in Table 45 indicate an actual count has taken place). Not every area has recorded a figure every year (it is unclear whether this is because their estimate is nil, or a figure has not been submitted), but there appears to be an upward trend, with Darlington, Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees all recording a higher number in recent years.

Table 45 - Rough sleeping rates – autumn count 2011-16[86]

Local Authority	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016 Rough Sleeping Rate (per 1,000 households)
Darlington	-	1	2	1	1	5	0.11
Hartlepool	-	2	-	1	4	4	0.10
Middlesbrough	5	7	6	5	5	2	0.03
Redcar and Cleveland	1	1	3		3	-	-
Stockton-on-Tees	-	-	-	1	3	4	0.05
North East	32	62	25	35	38	45	0.04
Rest of England	**1,735**	**1,752**	**1,871**	**2,002**	**2,629**	**3,170**	**0.16**

Potential roles for philanthropy

Although housing is relatively cheap to purchase in the Tees Valley, for those who are unable to buy, changes to eligibility for benefits and the way benefits are paid risk leaving more people unable to obtain and sustain a tenancy. Specific areas in which philanthropic giving could pay a key role include:

- establishing a fund for bonds / advance rent payments to enable people to take on private sector tenancies

- funding to enable the refurbishment and reuse of empty homes

- provision of truly affordable smaller accommodation for single people and couples

- support and advice for people who are, or are at risk of becoming, homeless

- collection of accurate data to uncover the true scale of homelessness.

8 Learning

8.1 Overview
Educational standards across the NE region, and the Tees Valley in particular, have improved substantially over the past decades, and at pre-school, key stage 2 (7-11 yr olds) and GCSE (key stage 4) the area performs well compared to the national average. However, those eligible for free school meals still lag behind their peers, and post-16 and adult skills levels are not as advanced as elsewhere.

In terms of the Index of Multiple Deprivation's education domain, the Tees Valley area includes the country's most deprived authority (Middlesbrough) while Hartlepool, Redcar & Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees all fall into the 20% most deprived authorities, and Darlington is in the 30% most deprived.

Table 46 – standings according to the IMD Education domain, 2015[87]

Local Authority District name (2013)	Education, Skills and Training - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	Education, Skills and Training - Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
Darlington	14%	75
Hartlepool	21%	37
Middlesbrough	44%	1
Redcar and Cleveland	18%	54
Stockton-on-Tees	18%	59

8.2 Pre-school provision
Table 46 indicates that more pre-school children in the Tees Valley have access to early years provision than in England as a whole, and in most parts of the sub-region, the access is higher than the North East average too, with nearly 100% of 3-4 years olds taking part.

Table 46 - Percentage of pre-school population attending funded early years provision[88]

	All providers - percentage of population								
	2-year-olds			3-year-olds			4-year-olds		
	2015	2016	diff	2011	2016	diff	2011	2016	diff
Darlington	57	76	33%	100	96	-4%	100	97	-3%
Hartlepool	71	77	8%	97	99	2%	102	103	1%
Middlesbrough	69	82	19%	103	101	-2%	97	99	2%
Redcar and Cleveland	67	77	15%	106	98	-8%	99	105	6%
Stockton-on-Tees	58	78	34%	96	97	1%	102	99	-3%
North East	65	78	20%	96	97	1%	99	99	0%
England	58	68	17%	92	93	1%	96	97	1%

The quality of provision is also high. Table 47 shows that across England, 86% of provision for 3-4 year olds is rated as good or outstanding by Ofsted. In every part of the Tees Valley, this is true of at least 86% services, suggesting that pre-school children are well catered for across the Tees Valley. Only Redcar & Cleveland has a

higher proportion of services classed as satisfactory or requires improvement than the national average.

Table 47 - Ofsted ratings of provision for 3-4 year olds, 2016[89]

| | Ofsted inspection rating | | | | | | | |
| | Outstanding | | Good | | Satisfactory / Requires Improvement | | Inadequate | |
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Darlington	533	21%	1,687	68%	227	9%	52	2%
Hartlepool	533	23%	1,548	67%	238	10%	0	0%
Middlesbrough	679	17%	2,847	71%	489	12%	0	0%
Redcar and Cleveland	613	19%	2,200	67%	494	15%	0	0%
Stockton-on-Tees	1,110	23%	3,385	70%	348	7%	26	1%
North East	**14,270**	**24%**	**39,370**	**67%**	**4,650**	**8%**	**440**	**1%**
England	**276,520**	**23%**	**772,892**	**63%**	**145,867**	**12%**	**25,679**	**2%**

8.3 Key Stage 2

By key stage 2, differences begin to show between different parts of the Tees Valley. When the performance of all pupils is compared, the North East (57%) out-performs the England average (54%), and in the Tees Valley, performance ranges from 60% of pupils in Redcar & Cleveland achieving the expected standard, to 49% in Middlesbrough.

However, when the performance of pupils eligible for free school meals is compared to those who are not, there are big discrepancies between areas. Pupils in Redcar & Cleveland again perform best, with 44% of free school meal recipients achieving the expected standard (20% less than other pupils), while in Stockon-on-Tees the attainment gap is 26%. This is a national issue, with the attainment gap in other areas ranging from 7% (Rutland) to 37% (Richmond on Thames), with an average of 21% across England.

Table 48 - Attainment of pupils at key stage 2 by free school meal eligibility, 2016[90]

	D'ton	H'pool	M'bro	R&C	S'ton-on-Tees	North East	England
Pupils with free school meals							
% eligible for free school meals	17%	25%	31%	21%	20%	20%	16%
Number of pupils	211	270	540	322	457	5,590	90,680
% at the expected standard	36%	39%	35%	44%	33%	39%	36%
All other pupils							
Number of pupils	1,018	824	1,201	1,219	1,796	22,280	490,378
% at the expected standard	61%	58%	56%	64%	59%	62%	57%
Gap in attainment	25%	19%	21%	20%	26%	23%	21%
All pupils							
Number of pupils	1,229	1,094	1,741	1,541	2,253	27,870	581,058
% at the expected standard	56%	53%	49%	60%	54%	57%	54%

Some schools in Middlesbrough and Stockton have issues with local pockets of migrant populations whose children do not speak English well. Generally, their parents have high aspirations for them and want them to perform well, but the lack of English ability in both parents and children impacts on the resources available in the

classroom and on the management of the school, as teachers struggle to interact effectively with pupils and parents.

8.4 GCSE performance

At age 16, the differences in attainment between pupils in the Tees Valley are again quite marked – see chart 8.

Again, the North East out-performs the English average, with the % of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C grades at GCSE having grown from 52.9% in 2010 to 56.3%, while the English average remained steady at 53.5%.

Darlington, Redcar & Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees are all above average.

Middlesbrough's performance has improved markedly, from 44.2% to 50.1%.

However, the performance of pupils in Hartlepool has declined, with only 48% of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C grades in 2016, compared to 49.6% in 20010.

Chart 8 - % of KS4 pupils achieving 5+ A*-C grades inc English and Maths GCSE, 2010-16[91]
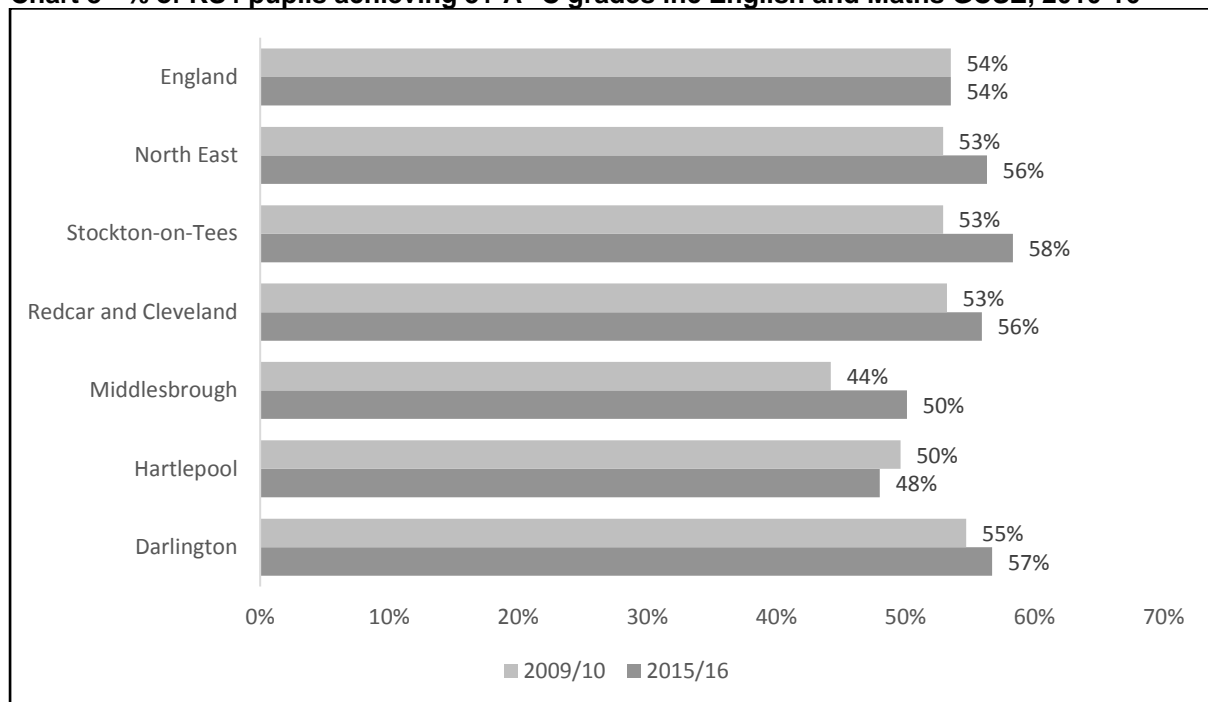
8.5 Absence from school

At primary level, absence from school is slightly higher across the Tees Valley than the national average, with Darlington, Hartlepool and Middlesbrough all significantly above the England average.

Absence from secondary school is again an issue in Darlington and Middlesbrough, with both authorised and unauthorised absence higher than the England average. In Middlesbrough, it is notable that 12% of secondary school pupils are persistent absentees, more than double the national average. This means that almost one in 8 secondary pupils in Middlesbrough and one in 12 in Darlington is away from school for 28 days or more each academic year.

Table 49 - Pupil absence from schools, 2014-15[92]

	D'ton	H'pool	M'bro	R&C	S'ton-on-Tees	North East	England
Primary							
Absence	4.3%	4.4%	4.6%	4.2%	4.0%	4.2%	4.0%
Authorised absence	3.4%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%	3.2%	3.1%
Unauthorised absence	0.8%	1.0%	1.4%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
% pupils persistent absentees	2.8%	2.0%	2.6%	2.0%	1.7%	2.2%	2.1%
Secondary							
Absence	6.2%	5.4%	7.4%	6.1%	5.5%	5.6%	5.3%
Authorised absence	4.6%	3.7%	4.3%	4.4%	3.7%	4.1%	4.0%
Unauthorised absence	1.6%	1.7%	3.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%
% pupils persistent absentees	8.7%	4.1%	12.0%	6.3%	4.8%	5.9%	5.4%

This is a concern, being disruptive to both the individual's education and that of their classmates, as the teachers are then obliged to spend more time helping the absentee to catch up.

The reasons for absence from school include illness (58% of absence) and family holidays (11%)[93], as well as truancy which may result from bullying, inability to cope with schoolwork, or undiagnosed emotional or behavioural disorders[94].

In 2011, the government reported that much of the work children miss when they are off school is never made up, leaving them at a considerable disadvantage to their peers.

- Of pupils who miss more than 50% of school, only 3% manage to achieve five A* to Cs, including English and maths
- Of pupils who miss between 10% and 20% of school, only 35% manage to achieve five A* to C GCSEs, including English and maths
- Of pupils who miss less than 5% of school, 73% achieve 5 A* to Cs, including English and maths.

There is also a growing body of evidence that absenteeism from school is linked to poor educational achievement and an increased chance of ending up NEET (not in education, employment or training – see section 6 – Work)[95].

The rate of overall absence for those pupils eligible for free school meals (8.4%) remained significantly higher than that for all pupils (5.8%).[96] This may contribute to the worse overall performance of those eligible for free school meals.

8.6 Post-18 destinations
Table 50 shows that a higher proportion of post-18 students from the Tees Valley go into higher education than from England as a whole, with 66% of those from Hartlepool and 72% of those from Stockton-on-Tees going into higher education.

However, there are variations in which institutions they go on to attend. Only Stockton-on-Tees manages to get more than the national average of young people into the top third of Higher Education Institutions and Russell Group universities, while Redcar & Cleveland has the lowest proportion of students moving into these.

Students in Redcar & Cleveland were least likely to go straight to Higher Education, with 6% going into apprenticeship, 20% going into another sixth form or FE college and another 6% of them ending up not in employment, education or training.

Table 50 - Destinations at 18[97]

	D'ton	H'pool	M'bro	R&C	S'ton-on-Tees	North East	England
Further education college or other provider	14%	11%	8%	11%	7%	12%	10%
Sixth form	3%	0%	7%	9%	5%	4%	3%
Apprenticeships	5%	4%	4%	6%	2%	7%	5%
UK higher education institution	58%	66%	62%	57%	72%	60%	58%
Top third of HEIs	20%	21%	17%	13%	30%	20%	26%
Russell Group (incl. Ox. and Cam.)	18%	18%	15%	12%	26%	17%	17%
Education / employment / training combination destination	x	x	x	0%	x	1%	1%
Destination not sustained	8%	8%	10%	9%	7%	8%	7%
Destination not sustained / recorded NEET	x	x	4%	6%	2%	2%	2%
Activity not captured in data	9%	9%	6%	4%	1%	7%	13%

Overall, fewer young people in this age-group go into apprenticeships than elsewhere in the region. This is surprising given that more Tees Valley employers offer apprenticeships than anywhere else in England.[98]

It has been suggested that young people in the Tees Valley have lower aspirations that others, and this analysis supports that to some extent, with young people in Middlesbrough and Redcar & Cleveland in particular, not appearing to be as likely to go onto the better higher education establishments.

Table 51 – Eligibility for free school meals and entry into higher education[99]

	Pupils with Free School Meals			Pupils without Free School Meals			Gap	
	Top 33% HEIs	Other HE	Not in HE	Top 33% HEIs	Other HE	Not in HE	Top 33% HEIs	Other HE
North East								
Darlington	2%	11%	87%	9%	32%	59%	7%	21%
Hartlepool	2%	17%	81%	8%	34%	58%	6%	17%
Middlesbrough	2%	18%	80%	5%	30%	65%	3%	12%
Redcar and Cleveland	4%	11%	85%	8%	32%	60%	4%	21%
Stockton-on-Tees	2%	14%	84%	8%	34%	58%	6%	20%
England	4%	19%	77%	12%	28%	60%	8%	9%

The picture is even more stark for those young people who were eligible for free school meals. Table 51 shows that only around 1/3 as many of these young people make it into HE, compared to those without free school meals, and an even smaller proportion get into the best institutions. Only Redcar & Cleveland stands out, with

4% of pupils eligible for free school meals getting into the better higher education institutions.

This suggests action is needed to help those young people who are eligible for free school meals to develop the skills and desire to access high education and to aim for the best education.

8.7 Adults' skills

Across the North East region as a whole, rates of adult literacy and numeracy are low compared to other regions. The period 2003-11 saw an increase in people in the NE with the very lowest levels of both numeracy and literacy.

In terms of literacy, there was also a substantial increase in the number of people with the highest skills, but the region still remained 8th in the league of 9 regions (a slight improvement from 9th in 2003).

In terms of numeracy, there was a slight decrease in the proportion of the population with higher skills, in line with the English trend, and the NE retained its position as 8th out of 9 regions.

Table 52 - Literacy and Numeracy by region, 2003 and 2011[100]

	UK		North East		North East rank	
	2003	2011	2003	2011	2003	2011
Literacy						
Entry Level 1 or below	3%	5%	4%	9%	2	2
Entry Level 2	2%	2%	4%	1%	1	9
Entry Level 3	11%	8%	14%	7%	1	4
Level 1	40%	28%	41%	31%	4	1
Level 2 or above	44%	57%	37%	52%	9	8
Numeracy						
Entry Level 1 or below	5%	7%	6%	8%	1	2
Entry Level 2	16%	17%	22%	23%	1	1
Entry Level 3	25%	25%	27%	24%	3	7
Level 1	28%	29%	25%	27%	9	9
Level 2 or above	25%	22%	21%	18%	8	8

This is clearly an area where the NE region needs to improve, however, there is a dearth of statistics at any level below regional, making it difficult to identify sub-regional variations.

Table 53 gives the highest educational achievement by local authority area. This indicates that in every part of the Tees Valley there has been a drop in the proportion of the population with no qualifications.

The biggest drops were seen in Middlesbrough (down from 18% to 12%) and Redcar & Cleveland (from 14% to 8%), but Middlesbrough and Hartlepool both still have the highest rates of people with no qualifications in the NE region.

During the same period, there has been an increase in the proportion of people holding every level of NVQ, suggesting the working age population has a higher skills base than 5 years previously. This reflects the regional trend, and Darlington

and Stockton-on-Tees both have more people educated to NVQ level 4+ than the regional average (only Newcastle has more, with 39.1%).

Table 53 – highest educational achievement, 2012 and 2016[101]

	% with NVQ4+ - aged 16-64		% with NVQ3+ - aged 16-64		% with NVQ2+ - aged 16-64		% with NVQ1+ - aged 16-64		% with no qualifications - aged 16-64	
	2012	2016	2012	2016	2012	2016	2012	2016	2012	2016
Darlington	27%	33%	47%	54%	69%	74%	82%	84%	11%	8%
Hartlepool	21%	24%	41%	47%	64%	69%	77%	81%	17%	12%
Middlesbrough	22%	29%	39%	51%	61%	71%	75%	81%	18%	12%
Redcar and Cleveland	23%	27%	44%	53%	66%	73%	80%	85%	14%	8%
Stockton-on-Tees	26%	37%	48%	55%	72%	77%	85%	86%	11%	8%
North East	26%	31%	46%	52%	69%	74%	82%	85%	12%	9%

The Tees Valley Combined Authority has identified an emergent issue with the number of older skilled workers predicted to leave the workforce over the coming years. This combines with the persistently higher levels of youth unemployment to create a potential skills shortage.

It is predicted that by 2022 the Tees Valley will have 127,000 jobs to be filled, including 13,000 new jobs and 114,000 replacement jobs. There is currently a skills shortage, particularly in professional and skilled trades, resulting in posts being hard to fill and this will widen. It is therefore important to continue to upskill the current and upcoming workforce and to attract and retain skilled workers in the sub-region.[102]

At the same time, budgets for adult education are being squeezed through austerity cuts and the need to provide English classes to migrant workers to ensure they can gain employment. It is the view of many people that these language classes are better received when delivered less formally by local organisations. If funding was made available for that, this would release adult education budgets for the broader range of skills needed to support wider skills development.

Potential roles for philanthropy

- As in other parts of the country, children who are eligible for free school meals do not perform as well as others in terms of formal educational measures.

- Engagement in education reduces throughout school years, with particularly high rates of absence from school, and persistent absenteeism in Middlesbrough (and to a lesser extent Darlington and Redcar & Cleveland).

- Young people leaving school at 18 from Middlesbrough and Redcar & Cleveland appear less likely to go to better Higher Education Institutions.

- For young people who had free school meals, access to all higher education is lower, and especially access to the best institutions. Action is needed to raise these young people's aspirations.

- All areas have higher levels of NEETs than the England average, again this is higher in Redcar & Cleveland.

- Hartlepool and Middlesbrough have higher rates of working age people with no qualifications than other parts of the Tees Valley.

- The Combined Authority has recognised a longer term structural issue with the ageing population leading to a skills shortage, and there is a potential role in working together to ensure that all sections of the community are able to develop the skills to meet industry's needs.

- Supporting language skills for migrant and asylum seeker communities in community settings would release funds for wider skills development.

9. Strong communities

9.1 Overview
The strong communities section of this report focuses on the extent to which local people play an active role in society and how well the relationships they have with each other and social institutions provide for a good quality of life.

According to Dr E Wedlock, author of Crime and Cohesive Communities, *"local areas with a high sense of community, political trust and sense of belonging show significantly lower levels of all reported crime"*[103], making this a good starting point for looking at this issue.

9.2 Crime score
An overall crime score can be calculated by looking at the average rates of a set of crimes per population. This is given in table 54 below for the Tees Valley area:

Table 54 – crime scores, 2016[104]

Area Name	Crime: score (2016)
Darlington	120.34
Hartlepool	141.6
Middlesbrough	181.95
Redcar and Cleveland	127.56
Stockton on Tees	111.97
North East	**109.9**
England & Wales	**100**

These scores suggest that crime in the Tees Valley is higher than elsewhere in the NE region, and in the UK as a whole (see also section 4 – Safety). Following Dr Wedlock's logic, this would suggest that there is a lower degree of cohesion in the Tees Valley than elsewhere. Indeed, the analysis in section 4 indicates that where there is a higher level of crime, trust can break down and wellbeing can be affected, indicating that this is to some extent a self-reinforcing relationship.

However, analysis of the annual data on wellbeing (analysed in section 5 – healthy living) indicates that, for the most part, people in the Tees Valley were as contented as the rest of the country, despite higher crime and deprivation.

9.3 Hate Crime
Hate crime has become increasingly common throughout the UK. Figures are not available at a regional or local level, but chart 9 gives the rates of growth across England since 2011.

All strands of recorded hate crime have expanded, with the biggest proportional increases in hate crimes against religious groups, and targeting people with disabilities and transgender people.

Chart 9 – recorded hate crime by strand, 2011-16, England-wide[105]
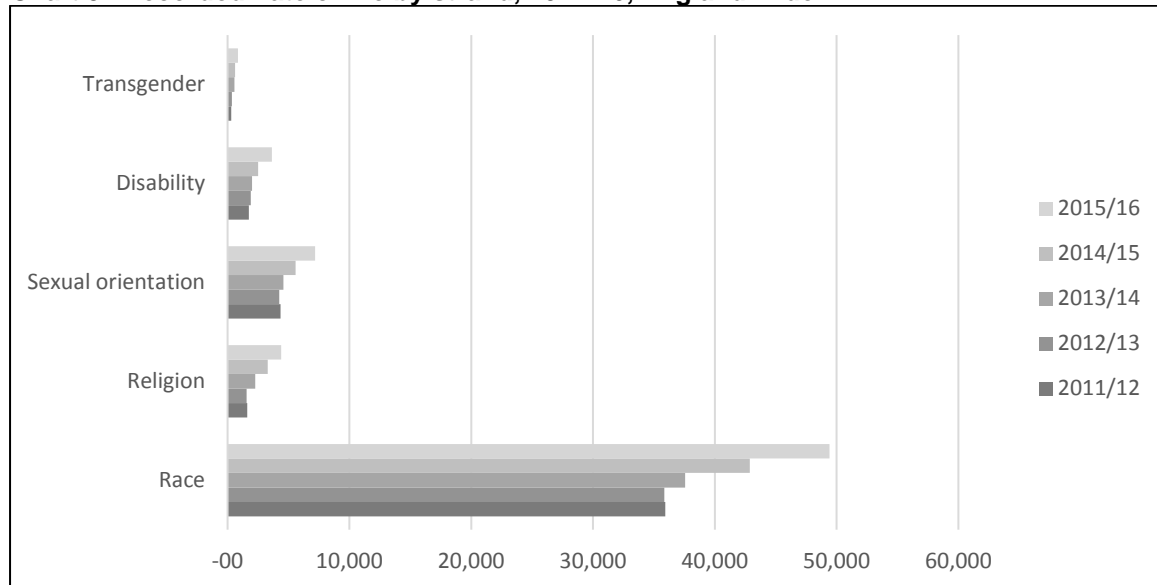
There is no reason to believe that people living in the Tees Valley are more or less likely to perpetrate or suffer from a hate crime than anyone else, however the Gazette reported in 2016 that hate crime had risen by 33% in the three months after the Brexit vote, suggesting tensions exist[106].

Table 55 demonstrates that the population of the Tees Valley has become more diverse, and in terms of ethnicity, most parts of the area are at least as diverse as the NE average[107].

Table 55 - Population by place of birth, 2014[108]

		UK	Other EU	Outside EU	Total
Darlington	No ('000)	97	4	3	104
	%	93%	4%	3%	100%
Hartlepool	No ('000)	88	1	3	92
	%	96%	1%	3%	100%
Middlesbrough	No ('000)	125	3	10	138
	%	91%	2%	7%	100%
Redcar & Cleveland	No ('000)	131	1	1	133
	%	98%	1%	1%	100%
Stockton-on-Tees	No ('000)	182	1	8	191
	%	95%	1%	4%	100%
North East	No ('000)	2,446	52	2,580	5,078
	%	48%	1%	51%	100%
UK	No ('000)	55,375	3,026	5,285	63,686
	%	87%	5%	8%	100%

There are significant migrant communities in the Tees Valley (e.g. a burgeoning Czech-Roma community in Middlesbrough) and the area is also home to large numbers of asylum seekers (Middlesbrough, Hartlepool and Stockton are among the

largest host local authorities for asylum seekers per head of population in the UK). There is some evidence that tensions have risen as a result, exacerbated by Brexit, and 2016 saw widespread media coverage of the apparent targeting of asylum seekers' homes which were identifiable because of their red front doors (the standard colour used by their landlord)[109].

There is a perceived weakness in terms of the community capacity building to support diversity, and a lack of strategic coordination to address issues around community cohesion. In particular, there is little specialist support for LGBTQ, BME and asylum-seeker communities, and these groups are not seen to be linking into the wider sector support available through local infrastructure organisations. The latter group, in particular, have issues around trust of authority, but need to have good links in order to access the education and health services (particularly mental health services) they require. Where support is available, it tends to be through the churches, but they have limited resources. Strengthening the support available for minority groups will mean they are stronger and more able to deal with hate-related incidents should they occur, and to work with the wider community to improve integration and tolerance.

There is clearly a need to ensure that hate crime is addressed whenever it occurs, and that those who are most likely to fall victim to it are supported to recognise it when it does occur and take appropriate action to report and stop it. As the community becomes more diverse there may also be a need to take positive action to encourage cohesion through community events and information sharing.

9.4 Engagement in civic and social society

Voter turn-out can also be used as a measure of civic engagement. Table 56 below gives the turnouts for the Tees Valley elections 2015-16.

Table 56 - Voter turnout in elections 2015-16[110]

	Darlington		Hartlepool		Middlesbro'		Redcar & Cleveland		Stockton-on-Tees	
2016 EU referendum	71%		66%		65%		70%		71%	
2016 Local elections			27%							
highest			*Rural West*	*36%*						
lowest			*Manor House*	*19%*						
2015 PCC	19.7% Tees-Valley wide									
2015 General election	62%		56%		59%		63%		65%	
2015 Local elections	62%		56%		52%		65%		64%	
highest	*Park West*	*77%*	*Rural West*	*36%*	*Marton West*	*67%*	*West-worth*	*72%*	*Hartburn*	*75%*
lowest	*Stephen -son*	*48%*	*Manor House*	*19%*	*Berwick Hills & Pallister*	*36%*	*Grange -town*	*51%*	*Stockton Town Centre*	*48%*

Turnout is lower in Hartlepool and Middlesbrough than the other areas of the Tees Valley, and it is noticeable that where ward level data is available, the wards with the higher turnouts are the least deprived, whereas those with the highest levels of deprivation also have the lowest turn-out.

This suggests an inverse relationship between deprivation and engagement with local (and probably national) democratic processes. There therefore seems to be an obvious role for philanthropic support for activity to encourage engagement in democratic processes aimed at those communities which are most deprived.

9.5 Charity and community organisations

As part of the Taking Part survey (see section 2 for more details) participants are asked whether they have engaged in any voluntary work in the previous year. In 2014-15, only 15.6% of NE respondents said they had, growing to 16.4% in 2015-16. (UK figures were 24.4% and 24.4%, respectively.) Again, this may reflect the relative deprivation of the region, as analysis of the national figures shows that on average only 17.7% of those in the most deprived communities volunteer, compared to 29.6% of those in the least deprived areas.

The recent Third Sector Trends Study[111] reported on the strength and sustainability of organisations across the NE region, including the Tees Valley (see table 57 below). This suggests that more organisations consider themselves to be in a very strong or a strong position in the Tees Valley, as compared to the NE as a whole.

Table 57 – Financial wellbeing of third sector organisations, 2016

	Tees Valley	North East England
In a very strong position	11.6%	10.4%
In a strong position	20.7%	18.2%
In a stable position	32.9%	38.9%
In a weak position	23.8%	21.2%
Experiencing mixed fortunes	11.0%	11.3%

Table 58, below shows how Tees Valley organisations are using reserves. The number without reserves has decreased since 2014, from over 26% to around 20%. This is a big improvement compared the NE average.

Table 58 - % of organisations' use of reserves, 2016

	Tees Valley			North East		
	2016	2014	diff	2016	2014	diff
No reserves	20.3	26.4	-6.1	19.7	23.1	-3.4
Reserves not used	35.9	32.2	3.7	39.0	36.5	2.5
Reserves used for development	16.9	13	3.9	14.4	13.2	1.2
Reserves used for essential costs	19.5	18.7	0.8	19.8	20.9	-1.1
Reserves used for a mix of purposes	7.4	9.7	-2.3	7.0	6.4	0.6

Of those using their reserves, the proportion using them for essential costs has risen, (but is still slightly lower than the NE average) suggesting that more organisations are finding their income is not covering their full costs.

When asked about whether they had applied to grant-making organisations for funds, the responses were:

Table 59 – applications made to grant-making bodies and success rates

	Local grant-making foundations		Local public sector organisations		National grant-maker	
	Tees Valley	NE	Tees Valley	NE	Tees Valley	NE
In the last two years, we made an application and were successful	50	54.6	44.8	42.6	41.6	36.7
In the last two years, we made an application but unsuccessfully	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.4	14.3	14.7
In the last two years, we did not make an application	41.9	37.7	47.8	50	44.2	49.6
Percentage success rate	86%	88%	86%	85%	74%	71%

Fewer Tees Valley organisations have made applications to local grant-making foundations than the regional average, and those that do have a slightly lower success rate. The situation is reversed for local public sector organisations, and more Tees Valley organisations have applied to national grant makers than the NE average, and they have been more successful.

This suggests that overall, the financial stability and sustainability of third sector organisations in the Tees Valley is better than the NE average.

Organisations were also asked about working with other organisations, either in the third sector, the public sector or the private sector. The results of this question are shown in Table 60. These indicate that Tees Valley third sector organisations are less risk-averse than their neighbours in the rest of the region. They are more likely than the NE average to already be working with, or plan to be working with, organisations from each sector.

Table 60 – desire to work with other organisations

	Tees Valley	North East England
Intention to work more closely with other TSOs		
Doing this now	28.8	23.2
Planning to do this	16.5	16.0
Not planning to do this	53.7	60.8
Intention to work more closely with public sector organisations		
Doing this now	25.9	19.6
Planning to do this	17.7	14.4
Not planning to do this	56.4	66.0
Intention to work more closely with private sector organisations		
Doing this now	7.4	6.1
Planning to do this	17.7	14.1
Not planning to do this	74.9	79.7

This is a great strength for Tees Valley organisations, maximising the number of potential partners they can work with, while also diversifying potential income streams.

At the more extreme end, there may also be opportunities for organisations to consider merging to reduce costs and benefit from synergies. This is something that seldom happens in the third sector, and is particularly rare in the NE region. There may be a role for philanthropy in encouraging more organisations to consider this as an option, and to help them identify the right potential merger partners – probably the most crucial factor in the whole process.

9.6 Gaps in third sector support
However, this does not mean that the sector is as resilient throughout the sub-region. The Lloyds Foundation recently identified that Redcar & Cleveland gets a disproportionately small number of grants. As a result, they have chosen to work with a small number of organisations in the area to help them to strengthen in terms of management capability. The group of around six organisations will benefit from ongoing mentoring and peer support over a period of 12 months, after which it is hoped the key people involved will be able to share their learning with other local organisations.

Several of the people consulted in researching this report feel there is an issue in terms of succession planning and supporting up and coming managers within the third sector in the Tees Valley, and there is a concern that in a few years' time there will be no-one to fill the shoes of today's managers and Chief Executives. There have been several management and leadership programmes in the past, but there is no mechanism at the moment to support skills development. If the Lloyds Foundation programme is successful in Redcar it might provide a replicable model that could be used across the Tees Valley, if not alternative solutions will be required. This is another area where philanthropic support could be key to the long term success of the sector.

There are also some gaps in terms of infrastructure support for the third sector in the Tees Valley. There is no dedicated third sector infrastructure support in Darlington since the closure of Evolution in 2015, and Hartlepool Voluntary Development Agency looks set to close its doors in autumn 2017. With third sector organisations being such a key player in meeting the needs of so many deprived communities in the Tees Valley, it is important that support exists at a local level to nurture the development of new organisations and groupings, particularly those that spring from the grass roots of local communities and estates.

9.7 Our Darlington
Representatives of a number of third sector organisations in Darlington have recently come together under the Our Darlington banner to garner 'collective responsibility for providing a better Darlington for everyone'. The vision of the collective is that in the face of continuing austerity measures, helping people who are marginalised will help everyone and make Darlington a better and more inclusive place to live.

The group is still in the early stages of forming a coherent strategy for achieving this vision, but at the moment it appears that it is likely to involve all sectors (public,

private and third sector) as well as engaging the public if it is to achieve its aim, and that this will take time. The main focus at present is around ensuring there is VCS representation on the relevant strategic boards.

A feasibility study is currently being undertaken into the idea, which will report in late 2017 and may make recommendations for how the group and its ideas can be taken forward.

Potential roles for philanthropy

Much of the analysis carried out here suggests that communities are more cohesive where there is less deprivation, though it's not clear from evidence which is the chicken and which is the egg. Logic suggests that where people have more time and resources to spare they are more able to engage in non-essential tasks, so the key to increasing cohesion may lie in reducing inequality and increasing wealth. However, there are also specific actions that can be taken to strengthen the Tees Valley community.   These include:

- Community events and activities to reduce misunderstanding, distrust and hate crime

- Ensuring support is in place for those most vulnerable to hate crime so they are able to report it, at both individual and community level.

- Encouraging an understanding of, and interest in, local and national democracy.

- Encouraging volunteering and engagement with local third sector organisations.

- Providing focused support to organisations which are struggling to survive and grow, including encouraging them to consider merger and providing a mechanism to enable organisations to come together and discuss this.

- Succession planning and support to develop the skills of younger, less experienced staff to enable them to become the managers of the future.

- Developing new mechanisms to provide development support for new and embryonic organisations and minority communities where there is no local infrastructure support available.

- Potentially supporting the Our Darlington movement to develop an alternative way to support people and organisations across Darlington.

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10. Local economy

11.1 Overview

When Lord Heseltine visited the Tees Valley following the announcement of the closure of the SSI steelworks in 2015, he recognised that the issues around the Redcar plant closure could not be addressed in isolation. His report said: '*The site itself is only a part of a much bigger picture. Four miles of the south bank of the Tees is a scene of desolation, a memory of industrial activity now gone. Yes, there are some conspicuous examples of recent investment particularly with PD Ports and Northumbrian Water facilities but the contrast with the north bank is stark.*'

His report was wide-reaching, recognising the need for a strong social and economic infrastructure as the foundation for growth, and covered regeneration, growth, education, employment and skills, the energy economy, housing, transport and leisure, environment and tourism[112].

The Tees Valley Combined Authority took this report as the springboard for development of their Strategic Economic Plan, which has six priorities:
- Business growth
- Research, development, innovation and energy
- Education, employment and skills
- Place
- Culture
- Transport and infrastructure

Most of these areas are covered elsewhere in this report, this chapter therefore focuses on business growth.

10.2 Productivity

The usual measure of business productivity is the Gross Value Added, which is the measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy.

Table 61 - Regional gross value added (income approach) at current basic prices, 2015[113]

Area	Gross Value Added (£m)	GVA per head (£)	GVA per head index (UK = 100)	Growth in GVA on year (%)	Growth in GVA per head on year (%)	Share of national GVA
Darlington	2,591	24,585	97.0	5.8	5.7	0.2%
Hartlepool	1,459	15,777	62.2	-0.4	-0.3	0.1%
Middlesbrough	2,587	18,540	73.1	3.6	3.3	0.2%
Redcar and Cleveland	2,055	15,188	59.9	0.4	0.3	0.1%
Stockton-on-Tees	3,946	20,257	79.9	-0.4	-0.8	0.2%
North East	49,677	18,927	74.7	3.0	2.8	3.1%
England	1,433,164	26,159	103.2	3.0	2.1	88.7%
Great Britain	1,616,212	25,549	100.8	2.9	2.1	100.0%

Table 61 gives the GVA figures for the Tees Valley for 2015. It shows that the NE region contributed £49,677m to the UK economy in 2015, which was 3.1% of the

national total. However, the Tees Valley was responsible for only just over 25% of this, (0.8% out of 3.1%).

The figures per head of population give a clearer indication for how much each area contributed. There is a large variation, with Darlington outperforming other areas by achieving 97% of the national average, whereas Redcar and Cleveland created less than 60% of the average.

The growth figures are even more telling, with Darlington achieving twice the national average growth rate, while Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees saw their GVA shrink in the year to 2015 and growth in Redcar & Cleveland was only 0.3%. The closure of major employers such as SSI will have contributed to this. Although the government put in place a £80m package of support for the 3,000 made redundant when SSI closed, reports suggested that one year later many of the people previously employed there had not yet managed to secure employment at all, or if they had for over 60% it was of a lower skill / salary than they had previously enjoyed[114].

10.3 Employer types

The sector they are in, and hours worked can have a big influence on the terms and conditions an employee receives. Table 62 shows the split of public / private and full-time / part-time workers in the Tees Valley.

Table 62 - Employees by public / private sector[115]

	Full time employees			Part time employees			Total employees		
	Public	**Private**	**All**	**Public**	**Private**	**All**	**Public**	**Private**	**All**
Darlington	15%	52%	67%	9%	24%	33%	24%	76%	100%
Hartlepool	15%	49%	64%	10%	26%	36%	25%	75%	100%
Middlesbrough	20%	42%	62%	13%	25%	38%	33%	67%	100%
Redcar and Cleveland	11%	57%	69%	6%	26%	31%	17%	83%	100%
Stockton-on-Tees	10%	59%	70%	7%	24%	30%	17%	83%	100%
North East	14%	54%	68%	8%	24%	32%	22%	78%	100%
UK	11%	58%	69%	7%	24%	31%	18%	82%	100%

More people work in the public sector in the NE region than the UK average. In the Tees Valley this is concentrated in Darlington, Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, where up to one in three of the population are public sector employees.

In Middlesbrough there are nearly twice the national average of part-time public sector employees. In the recent period of austerity this has big implications for job security and wage rates for those in the public sector, with many posts being cut (especially at local authorities) and those who stay in work facing pay caps and pay freezes.

In most parts of the UK, the proportion of people working in the public sector fell between 2010 and 2015, but this was not true for all areas in the Tees Valley. Public sector employment grew as a proportion of all employment between 2010 and 2015 in Darlington, Hartlepool and Middlesbrough. This many mean that the continuing

austerity cuts have a disproportionately high impact on these areas in the future, as unemployment may increase, further curbing local spending power.

Table 63 – change in size of public sector employment[116]

	2010	**2015**	**change**
Darlington	28.6%	33.1%	4.5%
Hartlepool	35.6%	36.8%	1.2%
Middlesbrough	45.8%	48.1%	2.4%
Redcar and Cleveland	32.8%	28.9%	-3.9%
Stockton on Tees	28.5%	27.1%	-1.4%
North East	34.3%	33.0%	-1.3%

The increase in public sector employment opportunities in Hartlepool and Middlesbrough is borne out by analysis of the changes to the number of employers – table 64. In the period 2012-16 there were increases in the number of micro, small and medium-sized public sector employers in various parts of the Tees Valley, reflecting a regional and national move to disaggregate larger organisations and set up smaller units.

Meanwhile in the private sector, the number of micro-businesses, small and medium-sized businesses grew in almost all parts of the Tees Valley, but there was no growth in large businesses, and Middlesbrough saw the closure or shrinking of 1/3 of its larger employers.

Table 64 - No of businesses by size (number of employees), 2012-16[117]

		Private sector				**Public sector**			
		Micro (0-9)	**Small (10-49)**	**Medium (50-249)**	**Large (250+)**	**Micro (0-9)**	**Small (10-49)**	**Medium (50-249)**	**Large (250+)**
Darlington	2012	2,240	305	40	15	5	5	10	5
	2016	2,715	300	45	15	5	5	10	5
	diff	21%	-2%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hartlepool	2012	1,575	200	35	-	0	0	0	5
	2016	2,090	195	35	-	0	0	5	5
	diff	33%	-3%	0%					0%
Middlesbro'	2012	2,000	305	50	15	0	0	5	5
	2016	2,695	330	55	10	0	10	15	5
	diff	35%	8%	10%	-33%			200%	0%
Redcar & Cleveland	2012	2,180	270	45	10	5	0	10	0
	2016	2,730	295	50	10	5	5	10	0
	diff	25%	9%	11%	0%	0%		0%	0%
Stockton-on-Tees	2012	3,685	440	90	20	5	0	5	5
	2016	4,795	495	120	20	15	0	5	0
	diff	30%	13%	33%	0%	200%		0%	-100%
North East	2012	48,635	6,265	1,060	220	100	15	55	65
	2016	58,960	7,005	1,185	240	190	55	110	55
	diff	21%	12%	12%	9%	90%	267%	100%	-15%
England	*2012*	*1,630,820*	*169,590*	*28,460*	*6,320*	*3,625*	*845*	*1,675*	*1,330*
	2016	*1,969,960*	*192,990*	*31,925*	*7,390*	*5,985*	*1,510*	*2,780*	*1,110*
	diff	*21%*	*14%*	*12%*	*17%*	*65%*	*79%*	*66%*	*-17%*

Hartlepool stands out as having the lowest rates of business growth, with this limited to micro-businesses only, a 3% reduction in the number of small businesses, no

change in medium-sized and no larger employers recorded. This underlines the weakness of the economy in Hartlepool. Micro-businesses are by their nature vulnerable and generally have a lower level of investment (and therefore financial stability) than larger enterprises. It will be important to Hartlepool's long-term revival that sufficient support is in place to nurture the development of micro and smaller businesses into larger concerns.

10.4 Industrial sectors

Table 65 shows the split of employment in the Tees Valley by industrial sector and how this changed between 2011 and 2015. The area has a long heritage of heavy industry and a strong manufacturing base, which is reflected in the higher than average levels of employment in these in most parts of the Tees Valley, though there have been steep reductions in Darlington and Hartlepool.

Table 65 - Employees by industrial sector, 2011-15[118]

Industry	D'ton	H'pool	M'bro	R&C	S'ton-on-Tees	North East	England
Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	10%	18%	-33%	4%	0%	8%	8%
Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	50%	100%	100%	100%	40%	16%	42%
Manufacturing (C)	31%	21%	23%	19%	16%	13%	7%
Construction (F)	11%	25%	25%	18%	30%	20%	16%
Motor trades (Part G)	0%	17%	24%	32%	13%	11%	9%
Wholesale (Part G)	-10%	25%	5%	17%	-3%	0%	1%
Retail (Part G)	6%	8%	0%	-7%	7%	0%	3%
Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)	69%	23%	15%	14%	32%	18%	43%
Accommodation & food services (I)	8%	10%	26%	29%	17%	19%	14%
Information & communication (J)	40%	9%	33%	0%	13%	29%	31%
Financial & insurance (K)	22%	-25%	11%	-20%	21%	12%	15%
Property (L)	13%	10%	70%	0%	29%	21%	18%
Professional, scientific & technical (M)	19%	67%	47%	45%	39%	34%	30%
Business admin & support services (N)	34%	65%	61%	69%	76%	51%	47%
Public administration & defence (O)	0%	100%	100%	0%	50%	87%	63%
Education (P)	30%	17%	56%	44%	7%	27%	26%
Health (Q)	24%	-5%	45%	4%	41%	17%	32%
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	28%	20%	24%	29%	30%	27%	12%

Reductions have also been felt in construction, retail and the arts/recreation services.

At the same time, the big growth areas seem to be in business, admin and support services, public administration and defence, education and health.

The area that stands out as very different other parts of the sub-region is Middlesbrough. Middlesbrough has far less manufacturing than other parts of the Tees Valley and a far greater proportion of its employment is in health care (26% in 2015). Health and social care is a growing sector across the UK, with increasing need for elderly and dementia care in particular, however this is also a sector under stress with many local authorities unable to fund residential and domiciliary care adequately, meaning many private and charitable providers are being forced to leave the sector.

10.5 Business start-ups and survival

The NE region has a reputation as being not as entrepreneurial as the rest of the country, and Table 66 bears this out, with a lower rate of new business formation than elsewhere in the country, however this is not the case in the Tees Valley.

Small businesses can often be the lifeblood of a community, meeting local needs, providing opportunities for local employment, and supporting other businesses and organisations. This is particularly true of social enterprises, which are often founded to meet a specific local need, addressing market failure where the private sector has withdrawn from a section of the market because it is not profitable enough.

Table 66 – business start-ups and success[119]

Area Name	Bus & enterprise: score (2015)	Business closure rate (2015)	Business formation rate (2015)	Business survival rate: 12 mths (2015)	Business survival rate: 24 mths (2015)	Business survival rate: 36 mths (2015)	Business no: per 000 pop (2016)
Darlington	93.38	10.2	12.79	93.83	77.78	61.43	45.83
Hartlepool	110.12	10.1	15.45	92.59	74.65	59.62	38.49
Middlesbrough	109.43	9.24	15.40	92.59	75.47	54.29	37.07
Redcar and Cleveland	98.76	9.47	13.59	93.62	80.21	68.12	35.02
Stockton on Tees	108.28	10.46	15.40	93.37	78.82	62.22	43.60
North East	96.18	9.65	13.57	92.28	74.7	60.43	39.55
Great Britain	100	9.48	14.44	92.25	75.15	59.39	56.58

The overall business 'score' given in table 66 gives an indication of success of new and existing business in the area. It takes into consideration an areas business formation rate, number of enterprises, number of failing businesses, and change in total number of businesses. On this basis, most parts of the Tees Valley score very highly, with Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Stockton on Tees all scoring higher than the national average.

It is worth looking at the business formation and survival rates to explore why Darlington and Redcar and Cleveland do not score as well. It is clear that the business formation rate in these areas is lower than elsewhere. Where people do have an idea for a business, one of the key barriers to taking this step is access to finance. The new Enterprise Allowance scheme includes access to loan finance, but the eligibility criteria are strict, and anyone with a poor credit history will not be able to use this, or other mainstream lenders, to access the finance needed to cover set-up and working capital costs. Philanthropy could provide this kind of support.

Once business have been created, their survival rate at 12, 24 and 36 months appears to be in line with the national average (except Redcar, where more businesses fail at 36 months than elsewhere).

However, the sub-region still has substantially fewer businesses per head of population than elsewhere in the country. The reason appears to be historic, as the area had relatively more large employers in the past, so there was less need for local people to start their own businesses. Given the high rates of business success in the sub-region now, it is likely to lead on business growth in the NE region, and will begin to catch up to the national average.

The TVCA has identified the need to diversify the economy, and support more business start-ups in its Economic Strategy, so is putting in place measures to encourage development of new businesses across the Tees Valley, particularly through its 'Growth Compass' comprising Tees Valley Business Compass - Start-Up; Tees Valley Business Compass – Growth (already active); and Tees Valley Business Fund (a fund of funds drawing on different elements of European Funding). These resources are available to social enterprises as well as traditional companies, so it will be important that relevant sector development agencies are linked in to them and aware of the resources available.

There may be a role for philanthropy in encouraging the start-up of new businesses, including social enterprises, and in providing grant or loan finance to support new businesses.

Potential roles for philanthropy

- The continued austerity measures and pay caps / freezes will hit those areas with the highest levels of public sector employment hardest. These will include Middlesbrough in particular, but also Hartlepool and Darlington. If larger employers close or make significant redundancies there may need to be swift action to provide job clubs, retraining opportunities, and foodbanks to meet immediate needs.

- Similarly, businesses and third sector providers in the social care market are likely to be hard hit by cuts in the funds available to local authorities to fund provision, and may be forced to close or withdraw from contracts/ markets.

- Business start-ups can provide local employment and services and meet community needs. Social enterprises often set up in areas where commercial businesses will not or cannot. Rates of start-up are lower in Darlington and Redcar & Cleveland than elsewhere in the Tees Valley, so additional support could be provided to encourage their development in these areas.

- All social enterprises in the Tees Valley can be encouraged to tap into the resources available through the TVCA's Compass programme.

- Would-be entrepreneurs (including social entrepreneurs) often find it difficult to secure the finance for set-up costs to establish a new business. Philanthropy could provide loan or grant schemes to address this.

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Glossary

BME	Black and minority ethnic (used to refer to members of non-white communities in the UK)
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government. The Department for Communities and Local Government's job is to create great places to live and work, and to give more power to local people to shape what happens in their area.
DCMS	Department for Culture, Media and Sport. A governmental department responsible for protecting and promoting the UK's cultural and artistic heritage and helping businesses and communities to grow by investing in innovation.
Decile	When data is sorted by value it can be split into equal parts. If split into ten, each equal part is a decile (if split into four, each is a quartile). With scores, the first decile is the highest scoring 10% and the tenth is the lowest. Being in the first decile may be bad (if the score is for deprivation), or good (e.g. if it is for natural beauty).
Domain	One of the themes used to organise and report on data in the Index of Multiple Deprivation and similar datasets.
Fuel poverty	A household is considered to be in fuel poverty if they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level) and were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official *poverty* line.
IDACI	Income deprivation affecting children index – one of the additional indices created as part of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015.
IDAOPI	Income deprivation affecting older people index – one of the additional indices created as part of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015.
IMD	See Index of Multiple Deprivation.
Index of Multiple Deprivation	A UK government quantitative study of deprived areas in English local councils. The 2015 version covers seven domains – income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services, living environment which are reported on separately and combined into the overall IMD score and ranks.
LGBTQ	Abbreviation that stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Queer, and is used to designate a community

	of people whose sexual or gender identities can create shared political and social concerns.
LSOA	Lower Layer Super Output Area is a geographic area designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Each LSOA covers 4-6 output areas, and includes a population of around 1,500 people.
Poverty line	The Child Poverty Action Group sets the poverty line in the UK at 60 per cent of the median UK household income. In other words, if a household's income is less than 60 per cent of this average, CPAG considers them to be living in poverty.
Severe and multiple disadvantage	Severe and multiple disadvantage (SMD) occurs when someone faces multiple, often related and mutually reinforcing issues which create a high degree of exclusion from society and lead to high levels of stigma. The four issues that are most often found together are offending, substance misuse, homelessness and mental health problems.
SMD	See severe and multiple disadvantage.
Social exclusion	Social exclusion refers to the way in which individuals or communities are systematically excluded from accessing rights, services, or opportunities that are normally available to people, and which are fundamental to social integration
TVCA	Tees Valley Combined Authority. The TVCA unites the five local authorities on key decisions that affect Tees Valley, aiming to strengthen the area and accelerate economic growth.

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