

South Tyneside

This is a Spearhead area

This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. It is designed to help local government and primary care trusts tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

Health Profiles are produced annually by the Association of Public Health Observatories and funded by the Department of Health.

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POPULATION 151,000

Mid-2007 population estimate

Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk



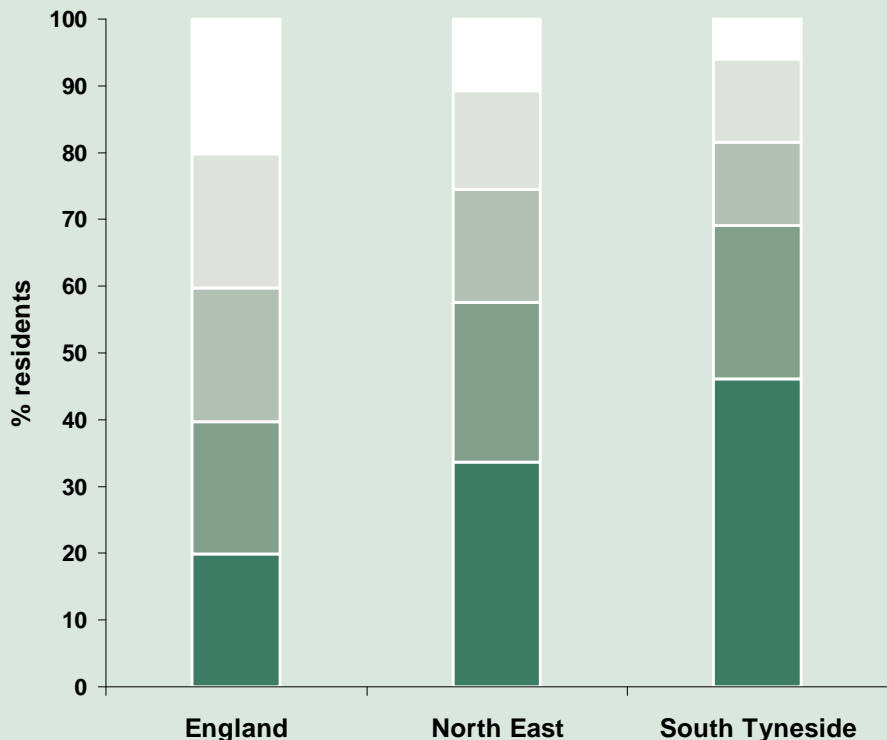
South Tyneside at a glance

- About forty-six per cent of residents in South Tyneside live in the most deprived areas of England and six per cent of residents live in the least deprived areas. Early deaths from heart disease and stroke and early deaths from cancer are worse than the England average. Life expectancy for both males and females is also worse than the England average.
- Men and women from the least deprived areas of South Tyneside live around eight years longer than men and women from the most deprived areas.
- Over the last ten years, death rates from all causes have decreased for men and women at a similar rate to the England average. The early death rate from heart disease and stroke has decreased markedly. The early death rate from cancer has decreased faster than the England average in recent years.
- The percentage of obese children in reception is not significantly different from the England average. The percentage of physically active children is worse than the England average.
- In South Tyneside, the rate of incapacity benefits claimed for mental illness and hospital stays for alcohol related harm are worse than the England average. The rate of hip fracture in over-65s is the worst in England.
- Prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is high and rising in South Tyneside, being strongly linked to the high levels of smoking in the borough.
- Further information on health in South Tyneside can be found at www.sotw.nhs.uk



Deprivation

This chart shows the proportion of residents within England, the region and the local authority living in neighbourhoods belonging to each of the five national deprivation quintiles. These quintiles were derived by arranging all the small areas (Lower Super Output Areas) in England in rank order according to the deprivation scores in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 and dividing them into five equal groupings. The resident numbers are based on the 2005 population figures.



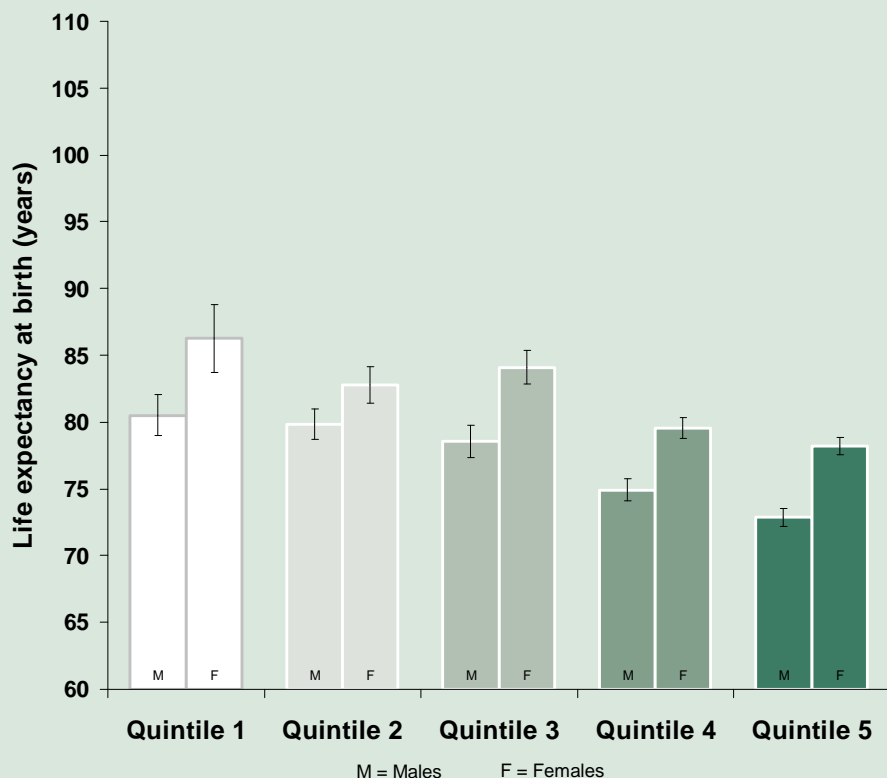
- 1 - least deprived quintile
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Residents %	Residents Number
1	6.0	9,018
2	12.5	18,885
3	12.4	18,789
4	23.0	34,779
5	46.1	69,681
All	100.0	151,152

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Health inequalities: life expectancy

This chart shows the life expectancy at birth for males and females (2003-2007) within the local authority by national deprivation quintiles. Note the figures in this chart are based on data for five years. The life expectancy figures presented in the health summary chart are based on data for three years.



- 1 - least deprived quintile
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - most deprived quintile

Quintile	Male Years	Female Years
1	80.5	86.3
2	79.9	82.8
3	78.5	84.1
4	74.9	79.6
5	72.9	78.2
All	75.3	80.1

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Where the total male or female population (2003-2007) is less than 5,000 the life expectancy figures are not shown (n/a).

95% confidence interval. These indicate the level of uncertainty about each value on the graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty.

Health inequalities: changes over time

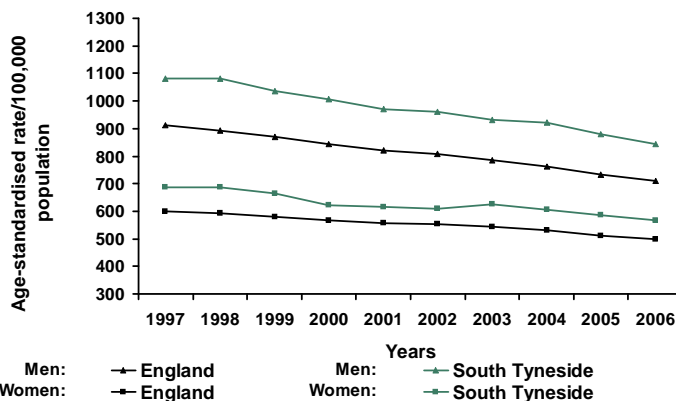
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates e.g. 1997 represents the 3 year period 1996-98.

Trend 1 compares death rates (at all ages and from all causes) in this local authority with those for England.

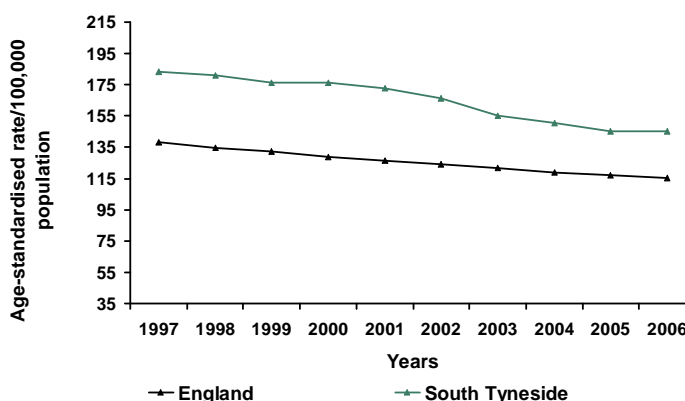
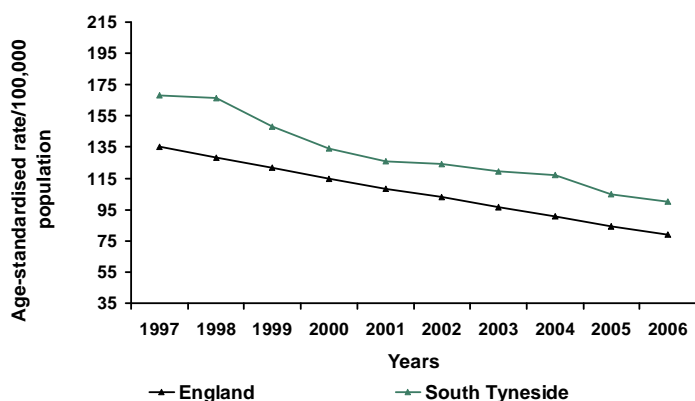
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

Trend 3 compares rates of early death from cancer (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality

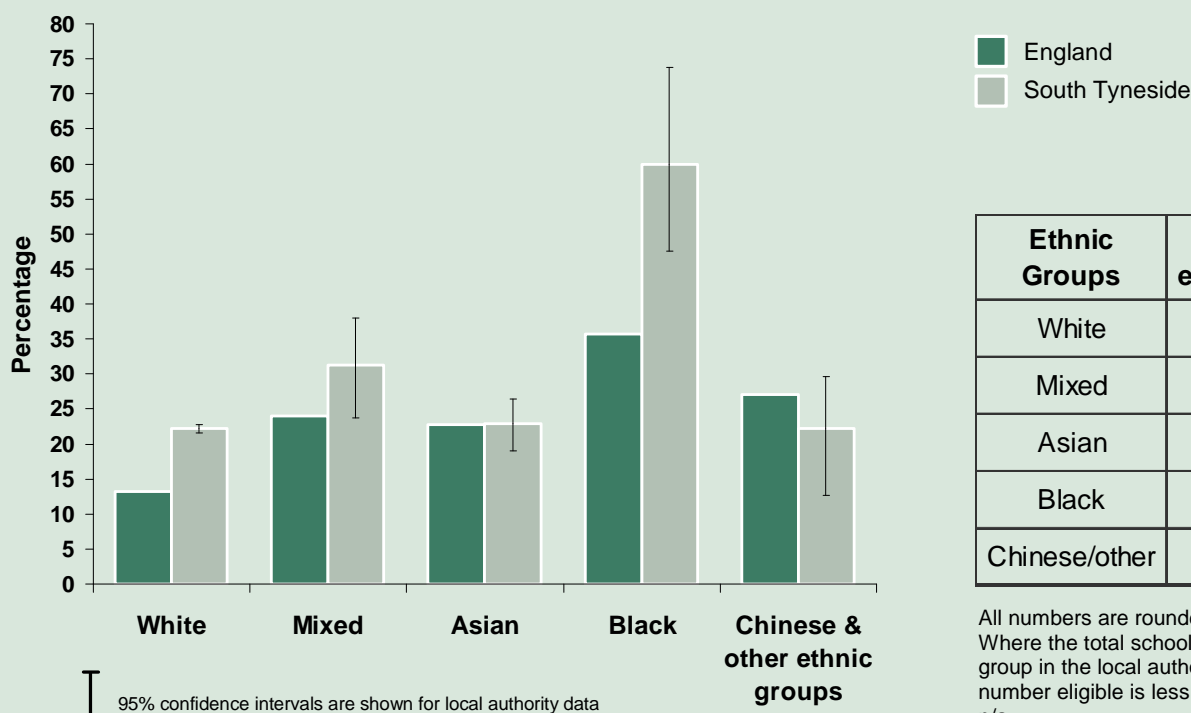


Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart compares the percentage of children in each ethnic group who are eligible for free school meals (2008). Eligibility for free school meals is an indicator of deprivation, and people who suffer more deprivation tend to have poorer health. Comparing deprivation by ethnic group helps identify potential health inequalities between the groups.



Ethnic Groups	% eligible	Number eligible
White	22.2	3,780
Mixed	31.3	50
Asian	22.9	110
Black	60.0	30
Chinese/other	22.2	20

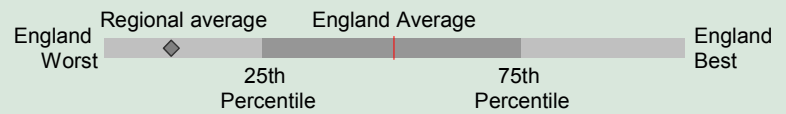
All numbers are rounded to the nearest 10. Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the local authority is less than 30, or the number eligible is less than 5, the table shows n/a.

Health summary for South Tyneside

The chart below shows how people's health in this local authority compares to the rest of England. The local result for each indicator is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England which is shown as a bar. A green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- No significance can be calculated

* relates to National Indicator Set 2009



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	69681	46.1	19.9	89.2	[Red circle]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	8271	29.4	22.4	66.5	[Red circle]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	213	3.2	2.8	8.9	[Yellow circle]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) *	832	42.6	48.3	26.5	[Red circle]	73.3
	5 Violent crime *	2289	15.2	17.6	38.4	[Green circle]	4.8
	6 Carbon emissions *	798	5.3	7.2	15.7	[White circle]	4.6
Children and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	475	28.8	14.7	37.8	[Red circle]	3.7
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	839	50.9	71.0	32.5	[Red circle]	92.2
	9 Physically active children *	16601	88.8	90.0	77.5	[Red circle]	100.0
	10 Obese children *	149	10.1	9.6	16.2	[Yellow circle]	3.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	2.2	1.5	3.2	[Red circle]	0.0
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	145	48.1	41.2	79.1	[Red circle]	15.0
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	34.9	24.1	40.9	[Red circle]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	27.1	18.0	28.9	[Red circle]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	16.9	26.3	15.8	[Red circle]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	11.0	10.8	4.4	[Yellow circle]	17.1
	17 Obese adults	n/a	26.3	23.6	31.2	[Red circle]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Over 65s 'not in good health'	7521	28.4	21.5	32.5	[Red circle]	13.5
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	3840	41.4	27.7	59.4	[Red circle]	8.7
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm *	3745	2083.4	1472.5	2615.1	[Red circle]	639.9
	21 Drug misuse	648	6.6	9.8	27.5	[Green circle]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	6984	4.6	4.1	6.3	[Red circle]	2.6
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	n/a	n/a	15.0	102.1	[Grey diamond]	0.0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	240	699.8	479.8	699.8	[Red circle]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	96	17.2	17.0	30.3	[Yellow circle]	4.0
	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	75.6	77.7	73.2	[Red circle]	83.7
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	80.4	81.8	78.1	[Red circle]	87.8
	28 Infant deaths	8	5.2	4.9	9.6	[Yellow circle]	1.3
	29 Deaths from smoking	340	284.2	210.2	330.2	[Red circle]	134.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	176	100.3	79.1	130.5	[Red circle]	39.6
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	249	145.1	115.5	164.3	[Red circle]	75.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	48	32.0	54.3	188.3	[Green circle]	18.4

Notes (numbers in bold refer to the above indicators)

1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas of England 2007 2 % of children living in families receiving means-tested benefits 2007 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households 2007/08 4 % at Key Stage 4 2007/08 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2007/08 6 Total end user CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes CO2 per resident) 2006 7 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2007/08 8 % of mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known 2007/08 9 % 5-16 year olds who spent at least 2 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2007/08 10 % of school children in reception year 2007/08 11 Average number of teeth per child age 5 which were actively decayed, filled or had been extracted 2005/06 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females (crude rate) 2005-2007 13 %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 14 %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 15 %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 16 % aged 16+ 2007/08 17 %. Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England 2003-2005 18 % who self-assessed general health as 'not good' (directly age and sex standardised) 2001 19 Crude rate per 1,000 working age population 2007 20 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2007/08 21 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 15-64 2006/07 22 % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2007/08 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population 2004-2006 24 Directly age-standardised rate for emergency admission 2006/07 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.04- 31.07.07 26 At birth, 2005-2007 27 At birth, 2005-2007 28 Rate per 1,000 live births 2005-2007 29 Per 100,000 population age 35+, directly age standardised rate 2005-2007 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2005-2007 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2005-2007 32 Rate per 100,000 population 2005-2007

More information is available in The Indicator Guide: www.healthprofiles.info For information on your area contact your regional PHO: www.apho.org.uk

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