

# South Tyneside

This profile gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

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## Population 151,600

Mid-2008 population estimate

Source: National Statistics website: [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)



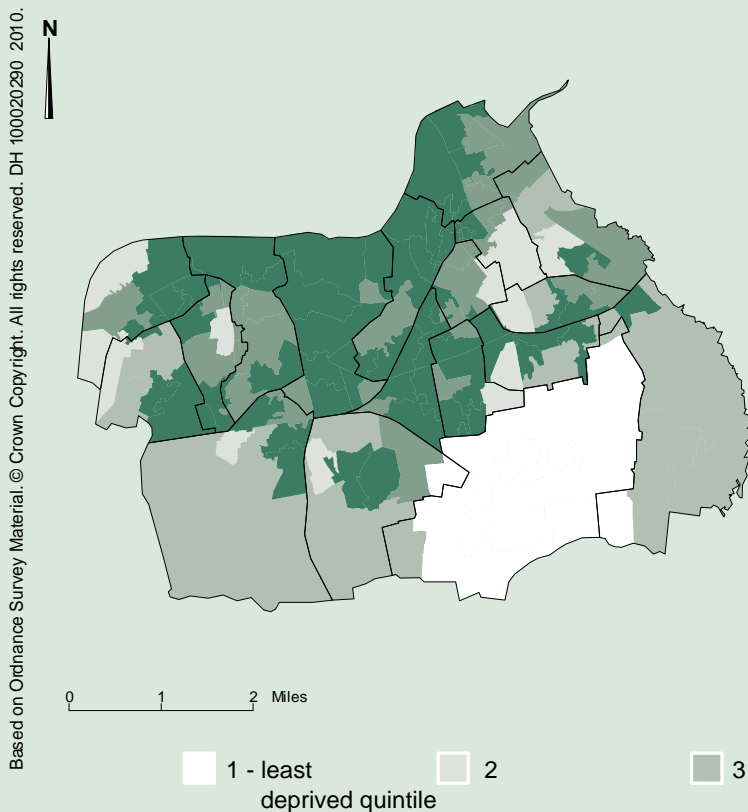
## South Tyneside at a glance

- The health of the people in South Tyneside is generally improving, but is still worse than the England average. Levels of deprivation are higher and life expectancy is lower than the England average.
- There are inequalities within South Tyneside. For example, life expectancy for men living in the most deprived areas is nearly 8 years lower than for men living in the least deprived areas. For women it is over 5 years lower.
- Over the last ten years the death rate from all causes for men, and early death rates from cancer and from heart disease and stroke have all continued to improve.
- The percentage of physically active children is higher than the England average. Tooth decay in children aged 5 years is similar to the England average. The percentage of mothers initiating breast feeding is lower than the England average.
- The rate of emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in the over-65's has reduced considerably and is now close to the England average. The rate of claims for incapacity benefit due to mental illness has reduced, but is still above the England average.
- Public health campaigns run through GP practices, workplaces, schools and voluntary organisations are raising awareness of health issues, such as smoking, breastfeeding, sexual health, alcohol abuse and mental wellbeing.
- There are more details available about the health of South Tyneside from [www.sotw.nhs.uk](http://www.sotw.nhs.uk)

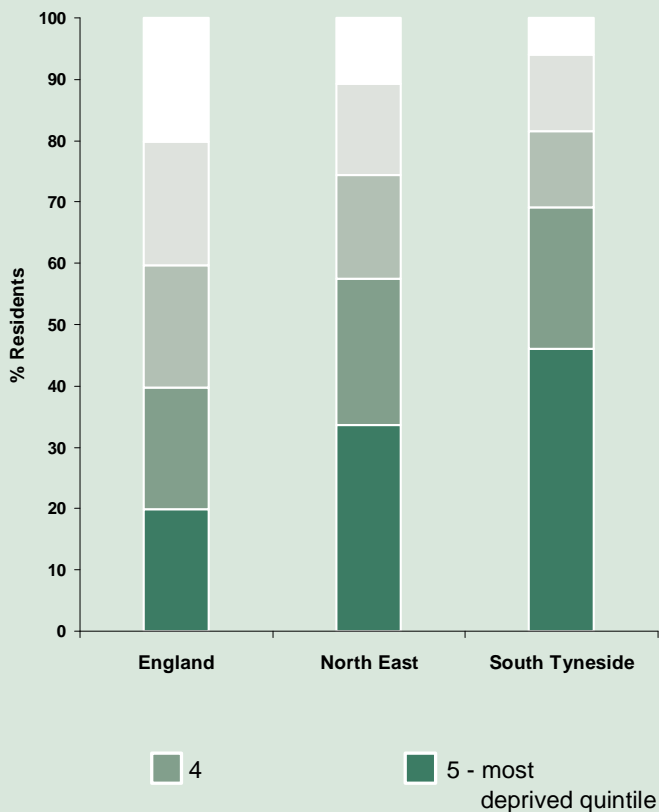


## Deprivation: a national view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.

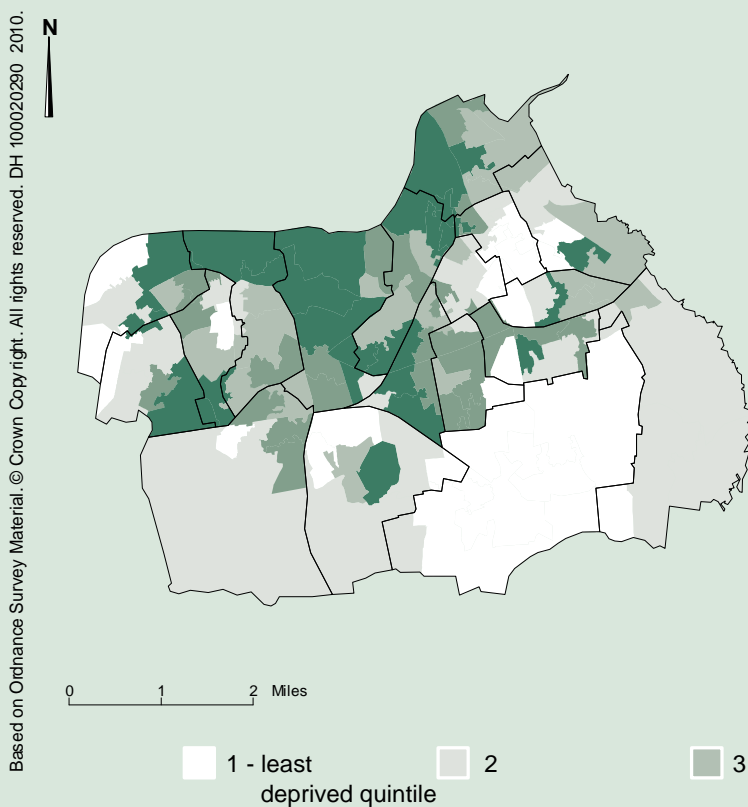


This chart shows the percentage of the population in England, this region, and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

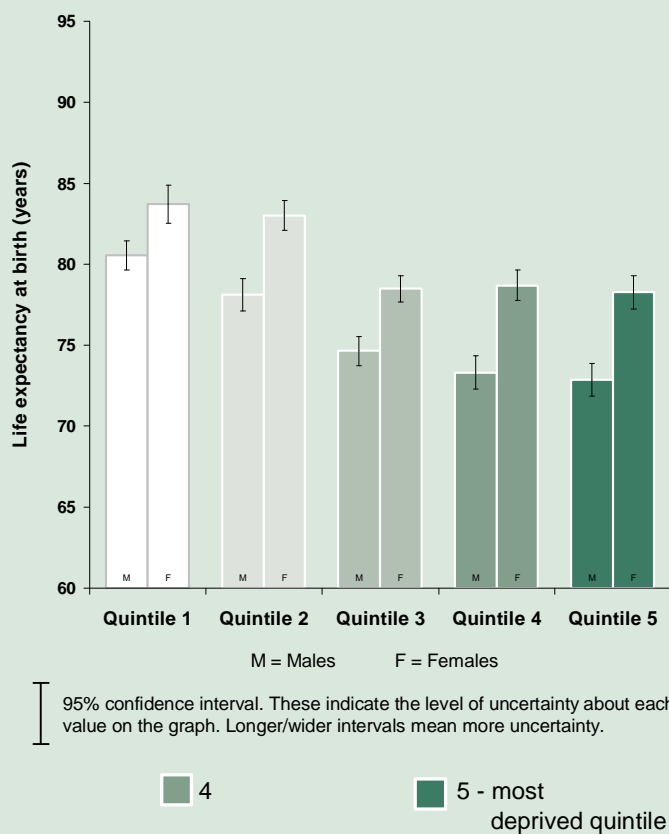


## Health inequalities: a local view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on local quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are the most deprived in this area.



This chart shows the life expectancy at birth for males and females (2004-2008) for each of the quintiles in this area.



## Health inequalities: changes over time

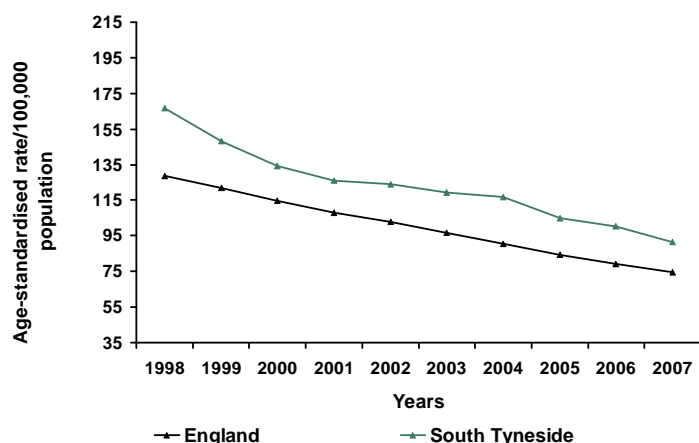
These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

Trend 1 compares rates of death, at all ages and from all causes, in this area with those for England.

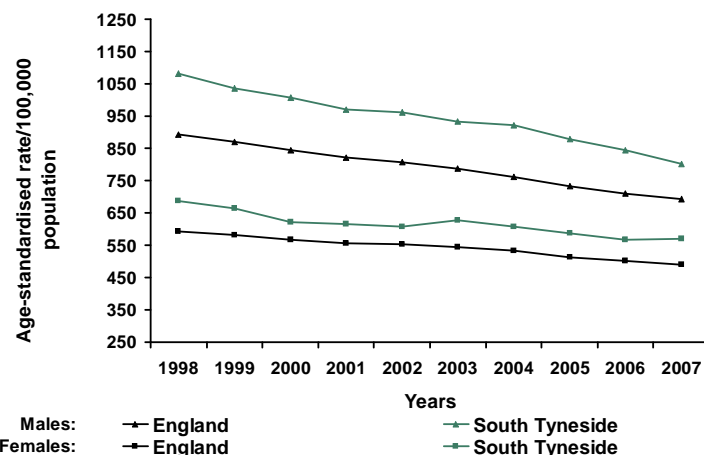
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

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

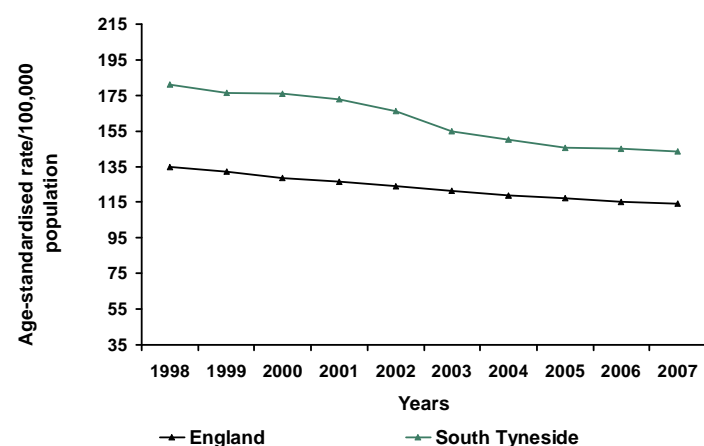
### Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



### Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality

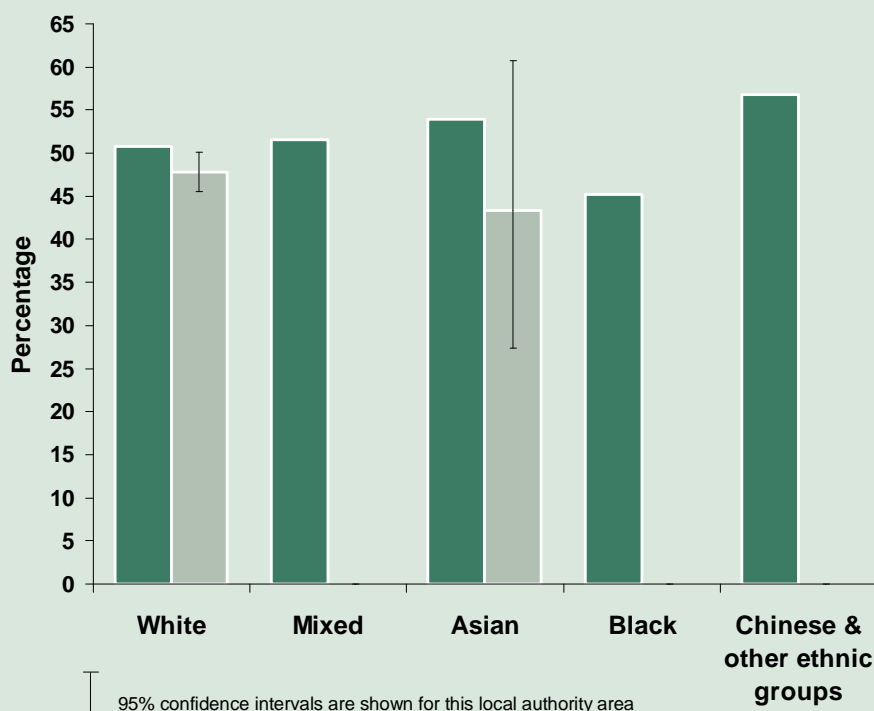


### Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



## Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart shows the percentage of pupils by ethnic group in this area who achieved five GCSEs in 2008/09 (A\* to C grades including English and Maths). Comparing results may help find possible inequalities between ethnic groups.



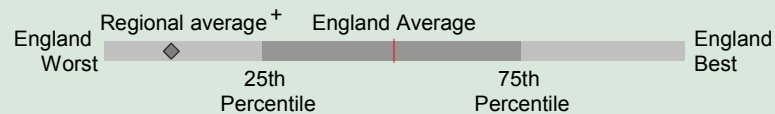
Legend:  
■ England  
■ South Tyneside

Ethnic Groups	% pupils achieved grades	No. of pupils achieved grades
White	47.8	882
Mixed		
Asian	43.3	13
Black		
Chinese/other		

If there are any empty cells in the table this is because data has not been presented where the calculation involved pupil numbers of 0, 1 or 2. Some further groups may not have data presented in order to prevent counts of small numbers being calculated from values for other ethnic groups or areas.

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the red line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, 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



<sup>+</sup> In the South East Region this represents the Strategic Health Authority average

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		0.0
	2 Children in poverty	8271	29.4	22.4	66.5		6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	217	3.23	2.48	9.37		0.00
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	913	47.7	50.9	32.1		76.1
	5 Violent crime	2023	13.4	16.4	36.6		4.8
	6 Carbon emissions	744	4.9	6.8	14.4		4.1
Children and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	451	27.4	14.6	33.5		3.8
	8 Breast feeding initiation	798	48.9	72.5	39.7		92.7
	9 Physically active children	11631	62.0	49.6	24.6		79.1
	10 Obese children	133	9.1	9.6	14.7		4.7
	11 Tooth decay in children aged 5 years	n/a	1.4	1.1	2.5		0.2
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18)	144	48.9	40.9	74.8		14.9
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke	n/a	28.0	22.2	35.2		10.2
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	26.7	20.1	33.2		4.6
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	18.3	28.7	18.3		48.1
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	10.6	11.2	5.4		16.6
	17 Obese adults	n/a	28.0	24.2	32.8		13.2
Disease and poor health	18 Incidence of malignant melanoma	13	8.6	12.6	27.3		3.7
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness	3692	39.6	27.6	58.5		9.0
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	3961	2190	1580	2860		784
	21 Drug misuse						
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	7446	4.91	4.30	6.72		2.69
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	9	6	15	110		0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	192	548.3	479.2	643.5		273.6
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	96	17.5	15.6	26.3		2.3
	26 Life expectancy - male	n/a	76.2	77.9	73.6		84.3
	27 Life expectancy - female	n/a	80.3	82.0	78.8		88.9
	28 Infant deaths	7	4.46	4.84	8.67		1.08
	29 Deaths from smoking	358	291.9	206.8	360.3		118.7
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	161	91.6	74.8	125.0		40.1
	31 Early deaths: cancer	246	143.7	114.0	164.3		70.5
	32 Road injuries and deaths	47	31.3	51.3	167.0		14.6

### Indicator Notes

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 2008/09 4 % at Key Stage 4 2008/09 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2008/09 6 Total end user CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> per resident) 2007 7 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2008/09 8 % of mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known 2008/09 9 % of year 1-13 pupils who spend at least 3 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2008/09 10 % of school children in reception year 2008/09 11 Weighted mean number of teeth per 5 yr old child sampled that were actively decayed, missing or filled 2007/08 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2006-2008 (provisional) 13 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 14 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2007-2008 15 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 16 % aged 16+ 2008/09 17 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 18 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2004-2006 19 Crude rate per 1,000 working age population 2008 20 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2008/09 (rounded) 21 New Problematic Drug User estimates were not available in time for inclusion 22 % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2008/09 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population 2006-2008 24 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population for emergency admission 2008/09 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.05- 31.07.08 26 At birth, 2006-2008 27 At birth, 2006-2008 28 Rate per 1,000 live births 2006-2008 29 Per 100,000 population age 35+, directly age standardised rate 2006-2008 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2006-2008 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2006-2008 32 Rate per 100,000 population 2006-2008

More indicator information is available in The Indicator Guide: [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info) For information on your area contact your regional PHO: [www.apho.org.uk](http://www.apho.org.uk)

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