

Health & Wellbeing Strategy Baseline Report

Half Year Review

Health & Wellbeing Board – 11th October

Live HEALTHY

SOUTH TYNESIDE

Our Health and Wellbeing Strategy Vision:

"Work in partnership to improve the health, wellbeing and quality of life for children, adults and families and reduce health inequalities, to help people live longer and healthier lives."

To achieve this, we have committed to achieving the following outcomes with the population:

Outcome	What does good look like?
Giving every Child and Young Person the Best Start	Every child and young person, regardless of their background, is provided with the opportunity to thrive and reach their full potential
Financial security to lead healthy, fulfilling lives	A thriving, sustainable and inclusive local economy in which the benefits and opportunities are distributed fairly across all communities
Good mental well-being and social connectivity across the life course	Cohesive and vibrant communities where all members feel included, valued, and supported
Safe and healthy places to live, learn, and work	Environments that help people to be healthy and make the most of the good things around them



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Giving every child and young person the best start

every child and young person, regardless of their background, is provided with the opportunity to thrive and reach their potential

Priorities

- To establish Family Hubs
- To prevent alcohol related harm to under 18s
- To develop the youth offer
- To provide a universal and targeted offer to fathers
- To improve outcomes and safety for infants and their families
- To support children, young people and families affected physically or emotionally by the pandemic

Key Indicators

- **Reduced** rate of admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (Under 18s)
- **Increased** breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth
- **Reduced** rate of domestic-abuse related incidents
- **Reduced** rate of first-time entrants to the Youth Justice System (10-17 years)



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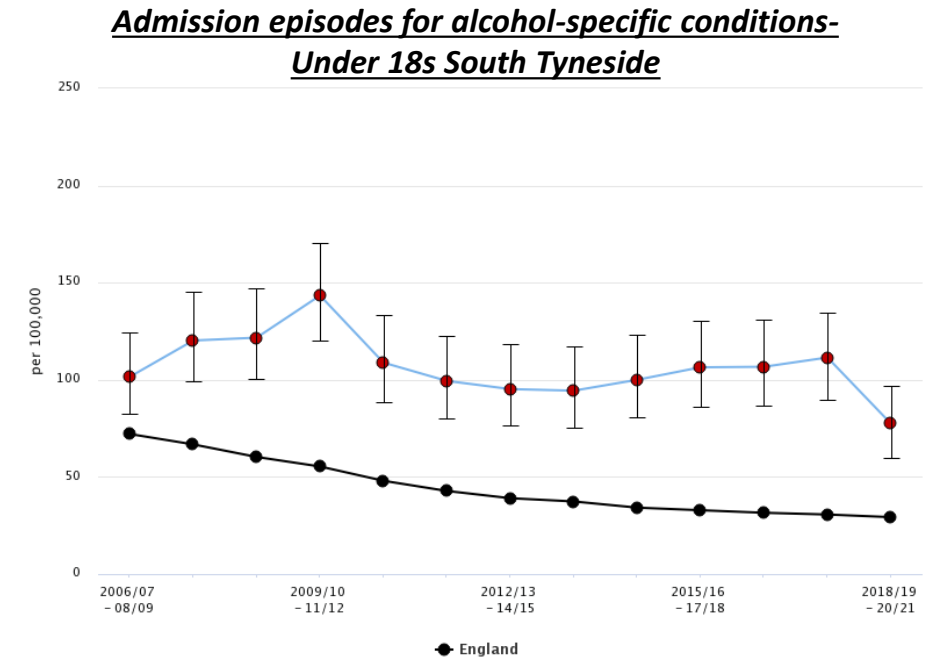
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Admission Episodes for Alcohol-Specific Conditions - Under 18s

- In South Tyneside, there was a **non-statistically significant decline** in admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions in under 18s **between 2017/18 -2019/20 and 2018/19 – 2020/21**.
- South Tyneside, Co. Durham, Darlington, Gateshead, N. Tyneside, North Tyneside, Northumberland and Sunderland all have significantly worse rates than England.
- The **majority of local authorities in the North East** have seen **steady declines** since 2006.

Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions- Under 18s, North East Region & England (2018/19 -2020/21)

Area	Value	
England	29.3	
North East region	52.0	
North Tyneside	83.8	
South Tyneside	77.5	
Sunderland	76.0	
Northumberland	62.2	
County Durham	52.5	
Gateshead	50.8	
Darlington	44.4	
Redcar and Cleveland	36.2	
Middlesbrough	35.6	
Newcastle upon Tyne	31.4	
Hartlepool	24.9	
Stockton-on-Tees	22.8	



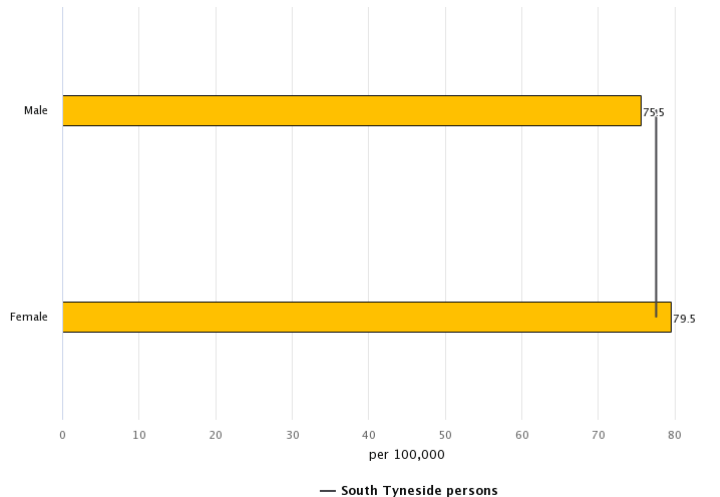
Period	South Tyneside				
	Better/Worse than England Avg.	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
2017/18 – 19/20	WORSE	100	111.5	89.7	134.4
2018/19 – 20/21	WORSE	70	77.5	59.4	96.7

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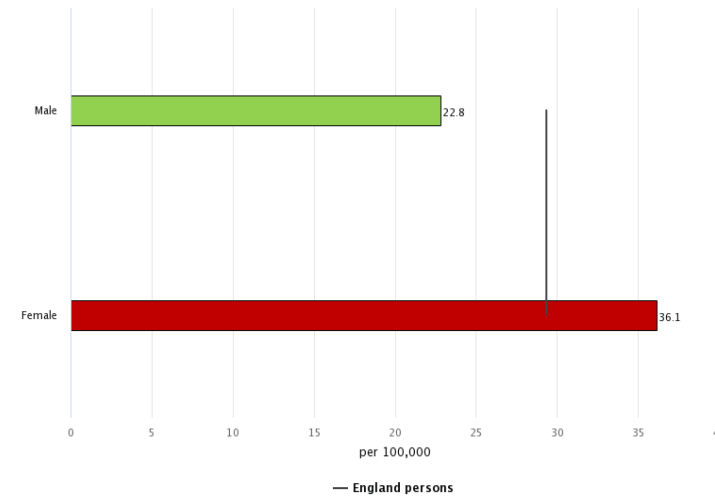
Admission Episodes for Alcohol-Specific Conditions - Under 18s: Inequalities

**Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions-
Under 18s (2018/19 – 20/21) South Tyneside, Sex**



	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
South Tyneside persons	70	77.5	59.4	96.7
Male	35	75.5	52.6	105.1
Female	35	79.5	53.5	108.0

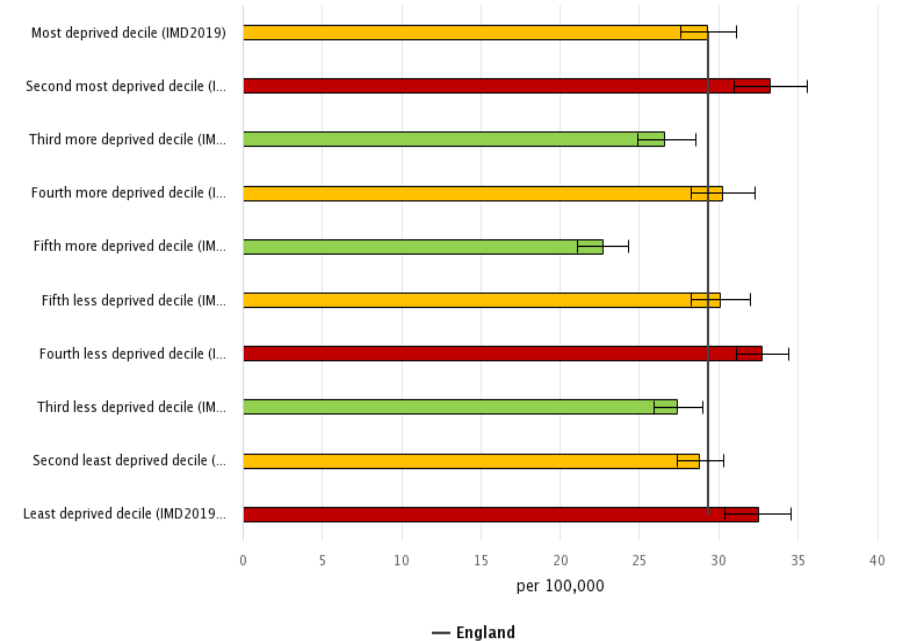
**Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions-
Under 18s (2018/19 – 20/21) England, Sex**



	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
England persons	10,569	29.3	28.7	29.9
Male	4,218	22.8	22.1	23.5
Female	6,351	36.1	35.3	37.0

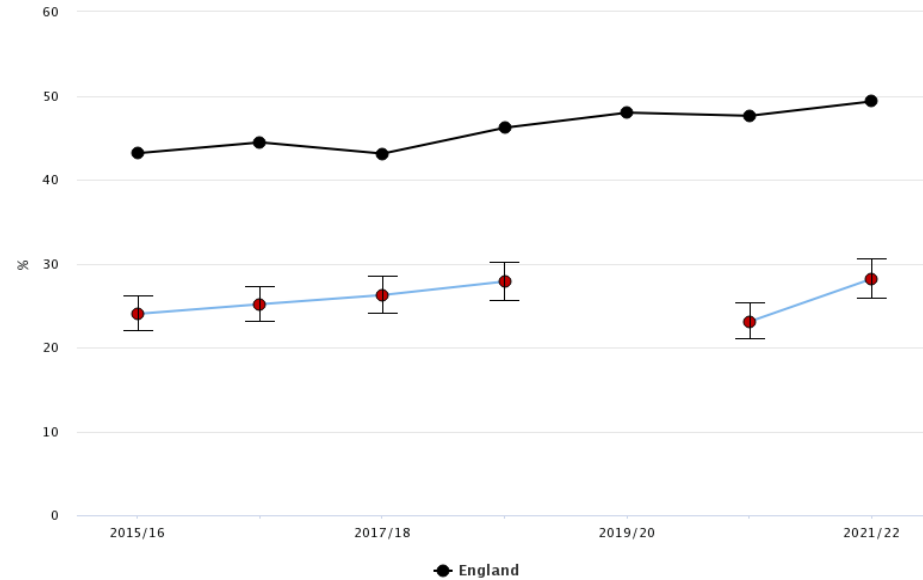
- In 2018/19 - 2020/21, there was **no significant difference by sex** in under 18s alcohol-specific admission rates. For England, the rate for females was significantly higher than the rate for males.
- Nationally, there was **no clear social gradient by county and unitary authority deprivation decile**.

**Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions-
Under 18s (2018/19 – 20/21) County & UA deprivation deciles
(England)**



Breastfeeding Prevalence at 6-8 Weeks After Birth

Breastfeeding Prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth – current method for South Tyneside

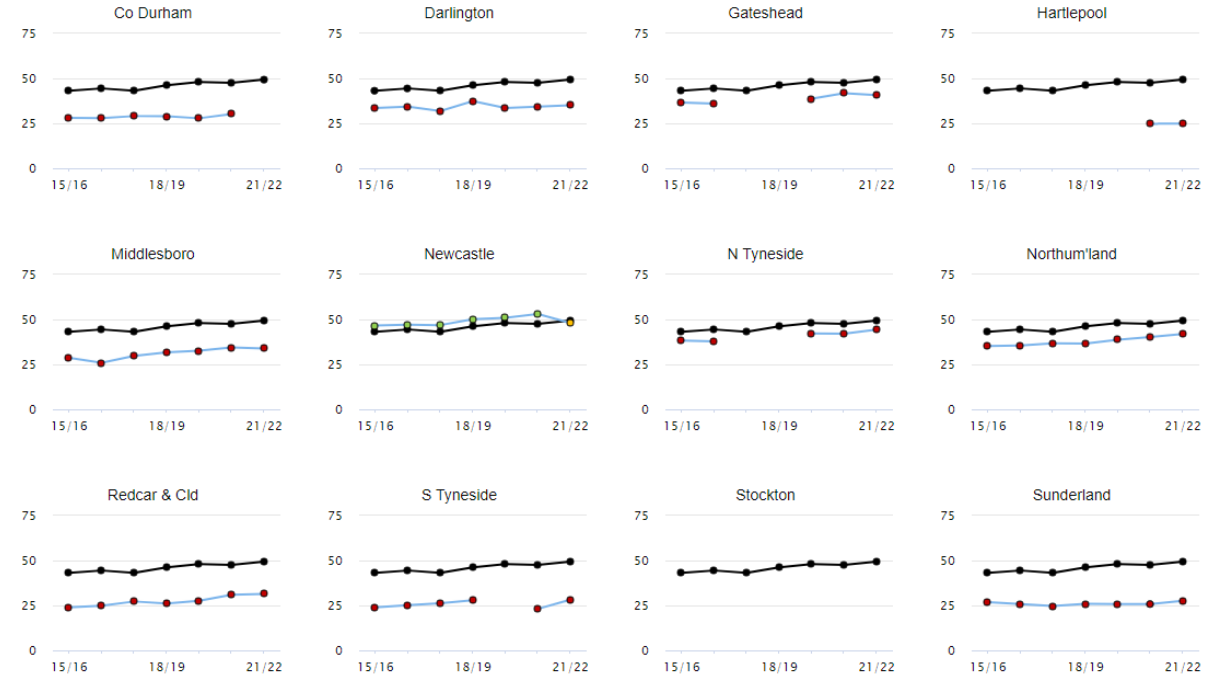


Period		Count	Value	95%		North East	England
				Lower CI	Upper CI		
2015/16	●	395	24.0%	22.0%	26.1%	31.4%*	43.2%*
2016/17	●	421	25.1%	23.1%	27.3%	31.4%	44.4%*
2017/18	●	414	26.2%	24.1%	28.5%	32.1%*	43.1%*
2018/19	●	417	27.9%	25.6%	30.2%	33.6%	46.2%*
2019/20	-	-	*	-	-	34.4%*	48.0%*
2020/21	●	334	23.1%	21.0%	25.3%	35.4%	47.6%*
2021/22	●	416	28.2%	25.9%	30.5%	37.0%	49.3%



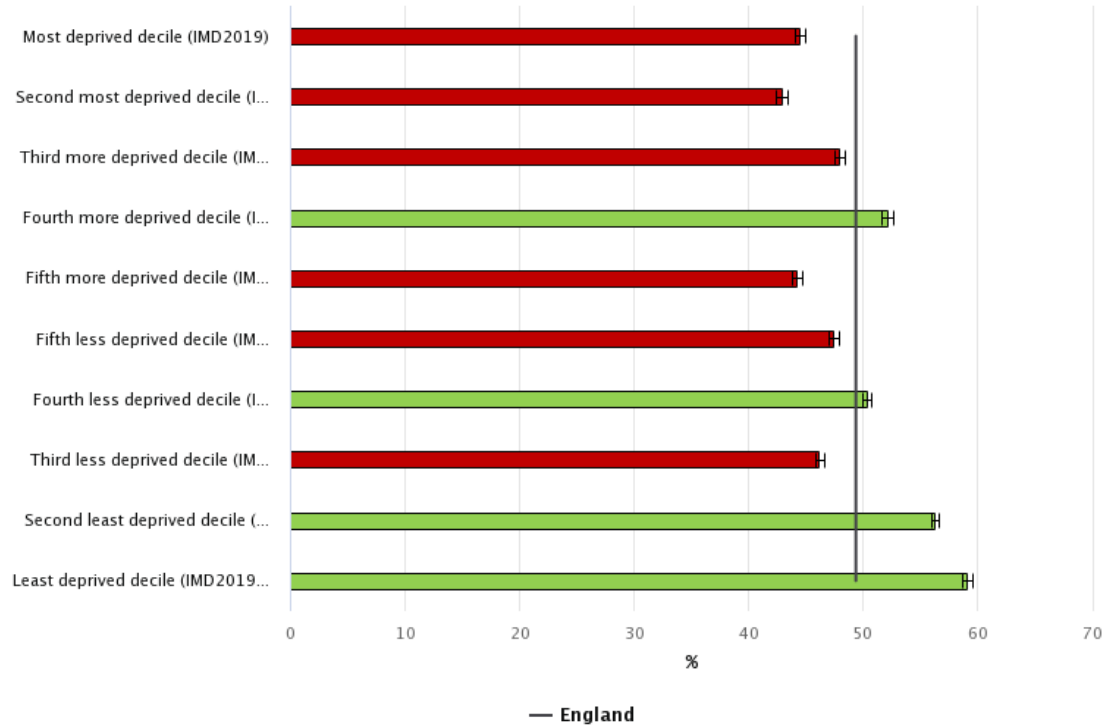
- In South Tyneside, there was a **statistically significant increase** in breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth in 2021/22 compared to 2020/21.
- While all North East Local Authorities (*for which this data is available*) have seen increases in 6-8wk breastfeeding rates since 2015/16, with the exception of Newcastle, rates remain **significantly worse than England**.

Breastfeeding Prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth – current method - North East Region & England



Breastfeeding Prevalence at 6-8 Weeks After Birth: England-wide Inequalities

**Breastfeeding Prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth – current method (2021/22),
County & UA deprivation deciles (England; IMD 2019, 4/19 & 4/20 geog.)**



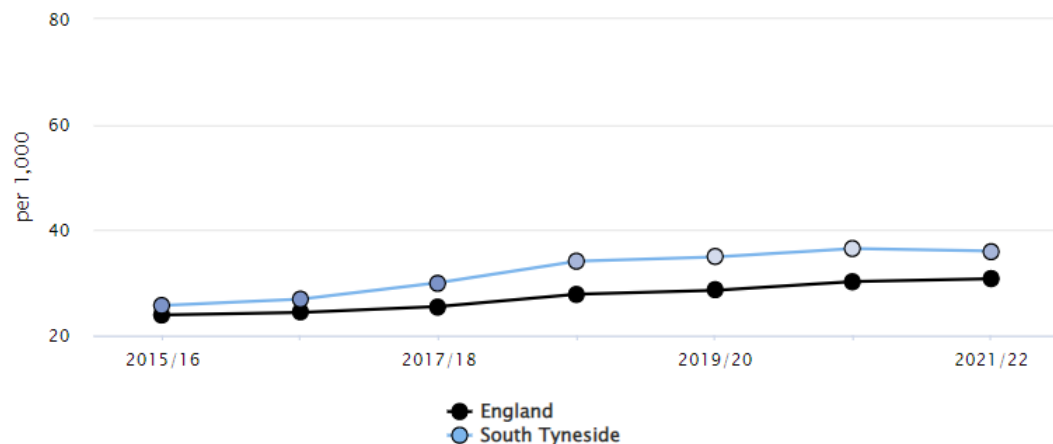
- In 2021/22, the national rate was **significantly worse in the 1st and 2nd most deprived county and UA deprivation deciles**, compared to the **1st and 2nd least deprived**.
- The **third least deprived** and **third most deprived county and UA deprivation deciles** showed similar rates in 2021/22.
- The **fourth most deprived** decile displayed **slightly higher rates** (but statistically significant) **than the fourth least deprived decile**.

	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
England	277,577	49.3	49.2	49.4
Most deprived decile (IMD2019)	25,922	44.5	44.1	44.9
Second most deprived decile (IMD2019)	16,975	42.9	42.4	43.4
Third more deprived decile (IMD2019)	24,814	48.0	47.5	48.4
Fourth more deprived decile (IMD2019)	21,092	52.1	51.7	52.6
Fifth more deprived decile (IMD2019)	23,690	44.3	43.8	44.7
Fifth less deprived decile (IMD2019)	22,121	47.5	47.0	47.9
Fourth less deprived decile (IMD2019)	35,345	50.3	50.0	50.7
Third less deprived decile (IMD2019)	35,094	46.2	45.8	46.5
Second least deprived decile (IMD2019)	45,220	56.3	56.0	56.7
Least deprived decile (IMD2019)	27,304	59.1	58.7	59.6



Domestic Abuse-related Incidents and Crimes

Domestic abuse-related incidents and crimes (Persons, 16+) for South Tyneside



Period	South Tyneside			North East	England
		Count	Value		
2015/16	●	-	25.7*	30.4	23.9
2016/17	●	-	26.9*	32.7	24.4
2017/18	●	-	30.0*	37.1	25.5
2018/19	●	-	34.1*	42.4	27.8
2019/20	●	-	34.9*	42.3	28.6
2020/21	●	-	36.5*	43.2	30.3
2021/22	●	-	36.0*	37.6	30.8

- Local authorities are allocated the rate of the police area in which they sit.
- The rate across the **Northumbria Police force area increased from 25.7 to 36 between 2015/16 and 2021/22**. This is a larger increase than the England-wide rate between 2015/16 and 2020/21. (Final 2022/23 data not yet available.)
- Local data will be provided once available.

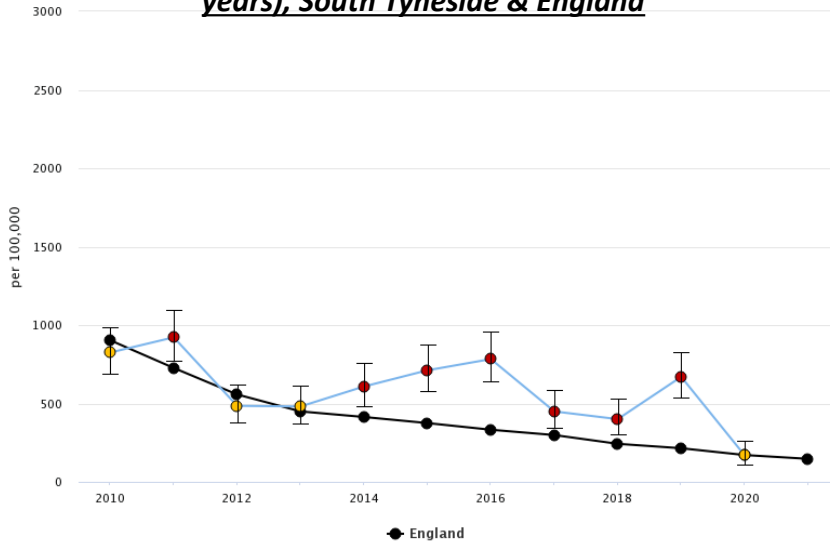
Domestic abuse-related incidents and crimes (Persons, 16+) 2021/22, North East Region – crude rate per 1,000

Area	Value
England	30.8
North East region	37.6
Stockton-on-Tees	42.1*
Redcar and Cleveland	42.1*
Middlesbrough	42.1*
Hartlepool	42.1*
Darlington	37.5*
County Durham	37.5*
Sunderland	36.0*
South Tyneside	36.0*
Northumberland	36.0*
North Tyneside	36.0*
Newcastle upon Tyne	36.0*
Gateshead	36.0*



First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System (Persons, 10-17 years)

First time entrants to the youth justice system (Persons, 10-17 years), South Tyneside & England

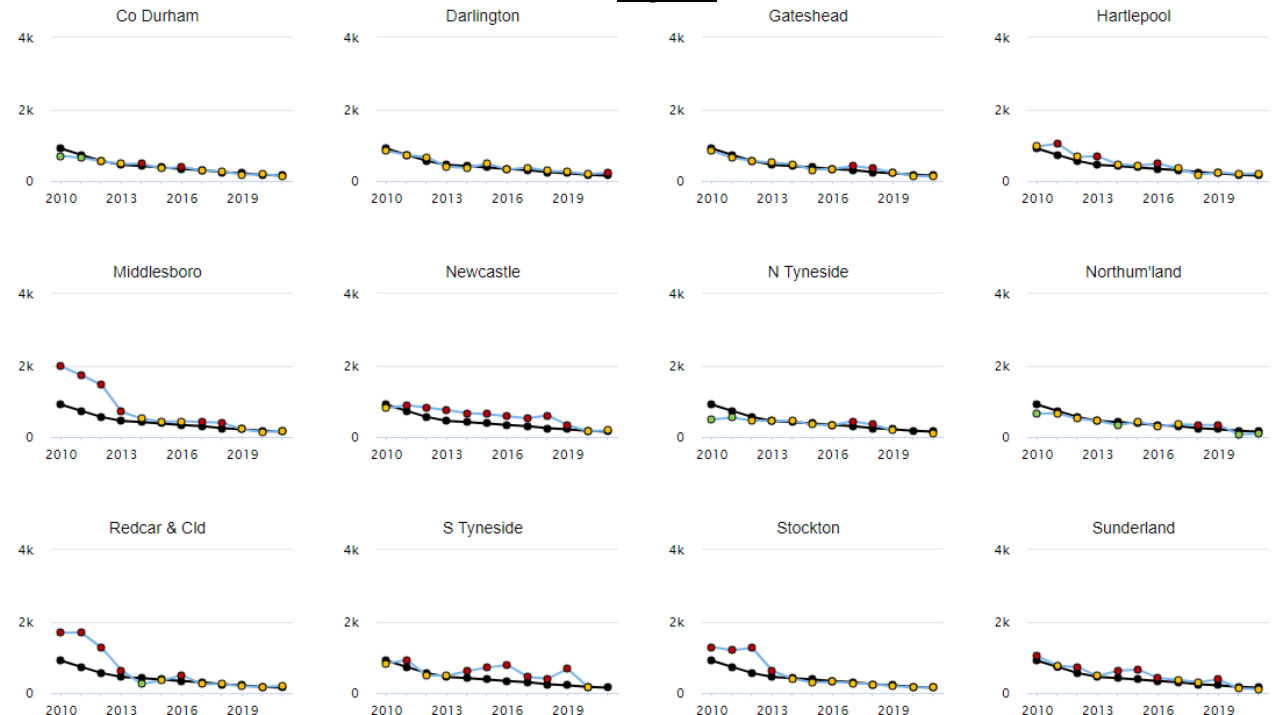


Period	South Tyneside				North East	England
	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI		
2010	122	824.7	684.6	985.1	935.3	902.8
2011	132	921.7	771.4	1,092.7	872.3	726.4
2012	67	484.8	375.7	615.6	738.5	557.3
2013	65	481.1	370.9	613.7	537.2	449.3
2014	80	608.2	482.1	757.3	478.3	413.7
2015	91	711.5	572.9	873.5	444.3	374.9
2016	98	782.8	635.9	953.6	417.0	332.4
2017	57	449.2	339.9	582.5	368.8	298.6
2018	51	400.1	297.4	526.7	334.1	242.7
2019	86	669.9	535.9	827.2	274.9	214.6
2020	22	169.4	106.4	255.8	142.9	171.2
2021	-	*	-	-	138.8	146.9



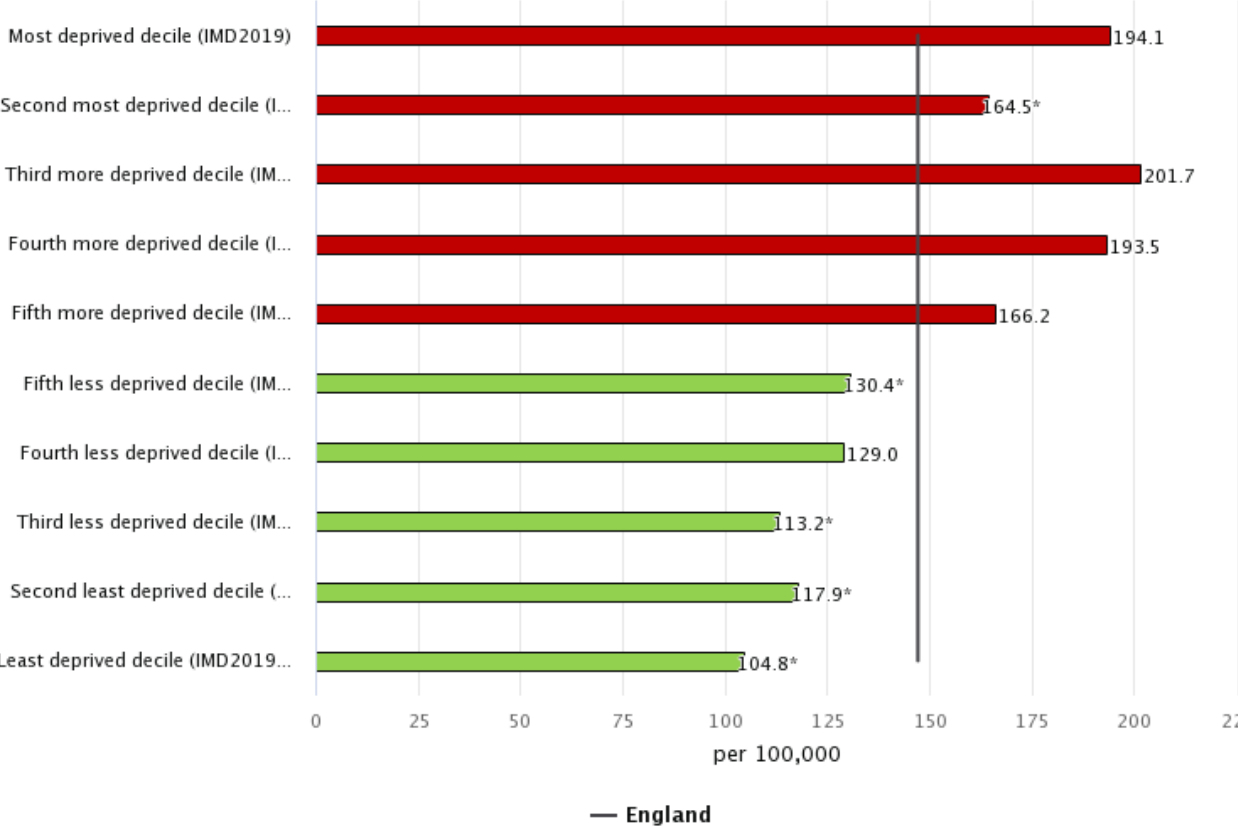
- In 2021, the rate for South Tyneside was suppressed for disclosure control due to a small count.
- The **2020 rate for South Tyneside (169.4) was similar to the national average (171.2)** (and there has been statistically significant decline since the highest rate in 2011).
- Since 2010, the **general trend** for all North East Local Authorities has been a **decrease in rates** and convergence with the England wide average.
- Regionally in 2021, **Darlington** had a **significantly worse rate (231.8)** and **Northumberland** had a **significantly better rate (146.9)** than England

First time entrants to the youth justice system (Persons, 10-17 years), North East Region & England



First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System (Persons, 10-17 years) – England-wide Inequalities

*First time entrants to the youth justice system (Persons, 10-17 years), 2021-
County & UA deprivation deciles (England; IMD 2019, 4/19 & 4/20 geog.)*



- Nationally in 2021, there was **clear inequality** in the rate of first-time entrants to the youth justice system, with the **50% more deprived county and unitary authorities' deprivation deciles displaying significantly higher than average rates compared to the 50% least deprived.**

	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
England	7,805	146.9	143.6	150.2
Most deprived decile (IMD2019)	1,029	194.1	182.5	206.4
Second most deprived decile (IMD2019)	542	164.5*	151.0	179.0
Third more deprived decile (IMD2019)	881	201.7	188.6	215.4
Fourth more deprived decile (IMD2019)	807	193.5	180.3	207.3
Fifth more deprived decile (IMD2019)	843	166.2	155.2	177.9
Fifth less deprived decile (IMD2019)	610	130.4*	120.3	141.2
Fourth less deprived decile (IMD2019)	897	129.0	120.7	137.7
Third less deprived decile (IMD2019)	698	113.2*	104.9	121.9
Second least deprived decile (IMD2019)	926	117.9*	110.4	125.8
Least deprived decile (IMD2019)	402	104.8*	94.8	115.6



Significantly better than avg. (95% CI)	Similar to avg.	Significantly worse than avg. (95% CI)
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Financial security to live healthy, fulfilling lives

a thriving, sustainable, and inclusive economy in which the benefits and opportunities are distributed fairly across all communities

Priorities

- To support residents in financial hardship
- To work with anchor institutions to mitigate financial pressures for employees
- To develop an Inclusive Economy Strategy to reduce poverty
- To understand and identify barriers to employment and good work
- To implement recommendations from the Poverty Truth Commission

Key Indicators

- **Reduced** households experiencing fuel poverty
- **Reduced** residents in work claiming universal credit
- **Increased** employment rate
- **Increased** economic activity rate

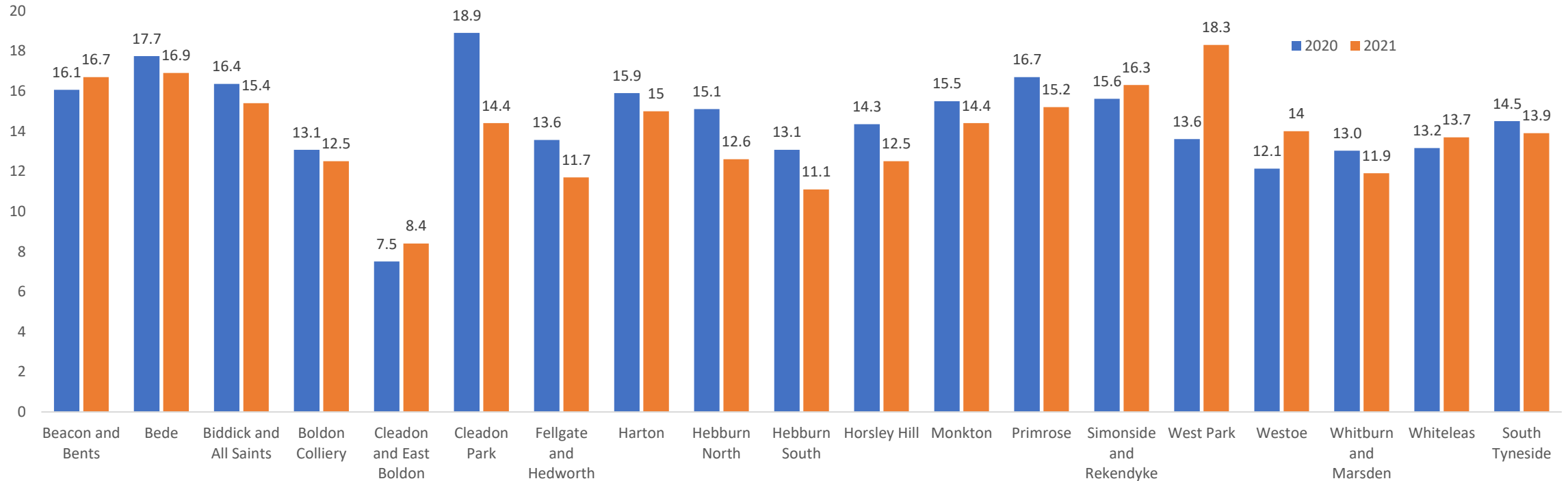


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Fuel Poverty (% of households; LILEE Method)



- The latest data shows that in **2021**, **13.9% of households in South Tyneside** were in fuel poverty – a 0.6 percentage point decrease from the year prior. This compares to **14% households in the North East** and **13.1% in England**.



Fuel Poverty (% of households; LILEE Method) continued...

Some important caveats...

- Under the Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) method (which replaced the Low Income, High Costs method in 2021):

*households are considered fuel poor if they are living in a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D or below **and** after housing and energy costs, their income is below the poverty line*

- **This means that a household in a property with an energy efficiency rating of C or better (44.15% of dwellings in South Tyneside) cannot be defined as fuel poor, regardless of their income or the level of energy prices.**

[Commons Library Research Briefing on Fuel Poverty \(24th March 2023\)](#)

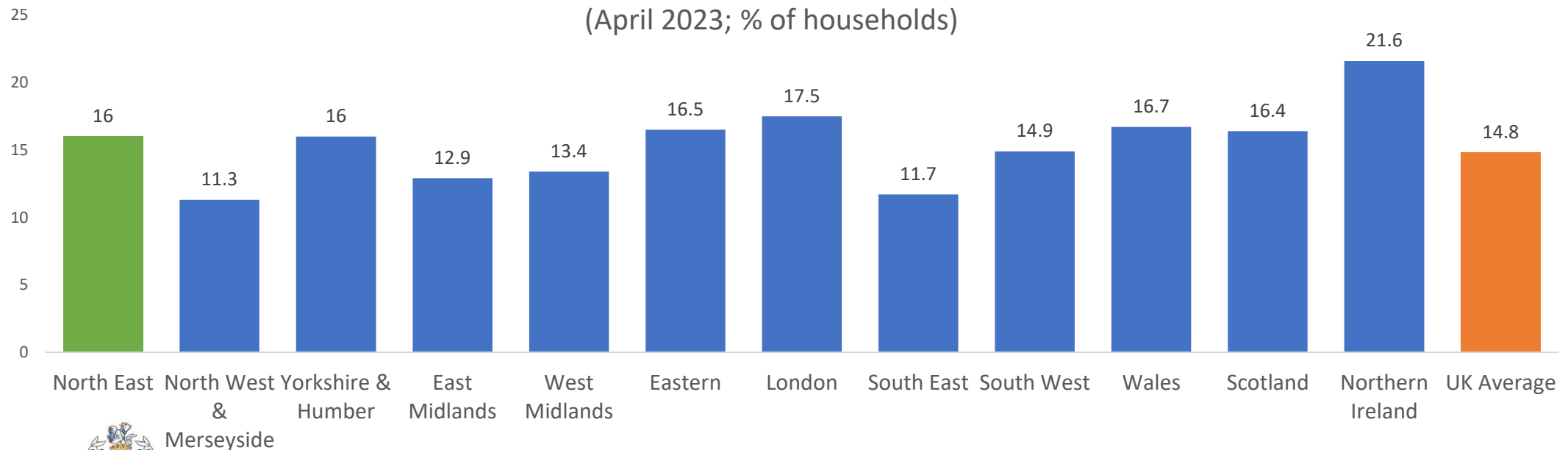
“The England (LILEE) definition is better viewed as a measure of progress against the Government’s fuel poverty target, rather than an estimate of the full extent of households struggling to keep their homes warm, well-lit, provide sufficient hot water and run appliances.”



Fuel Poverty Estimates (April 2023; University of York Social Policy Research Unit)

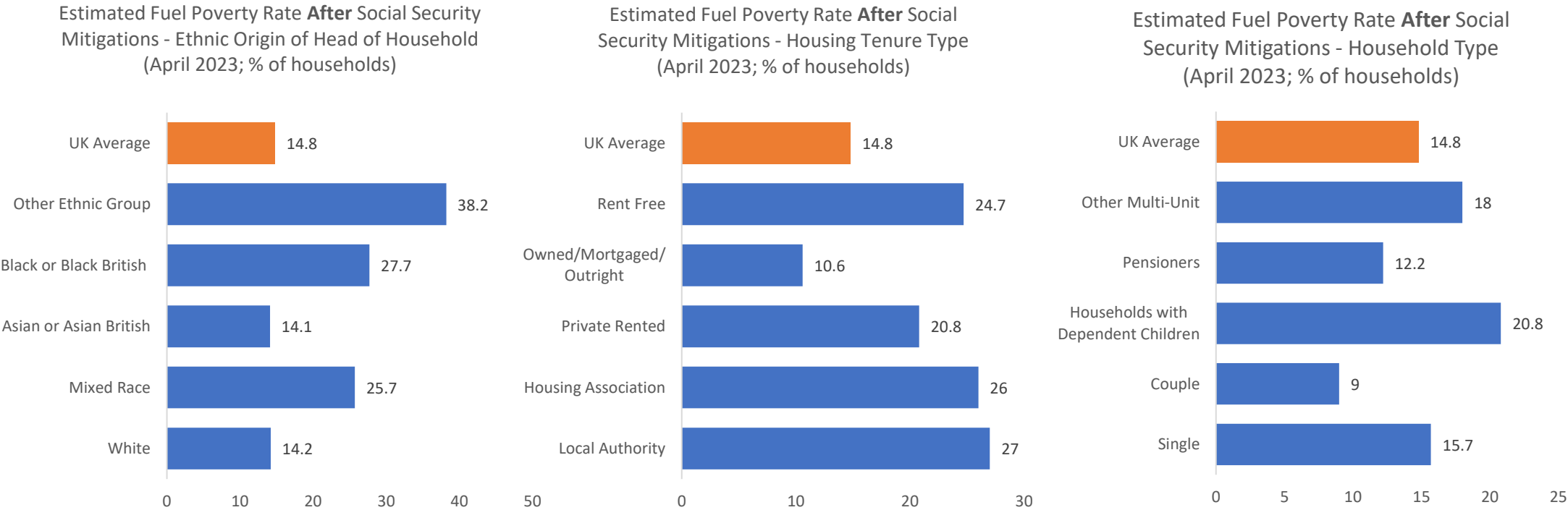
- Using a different definition of fuel poverty – *households spending more than 20% of their net income after housing costs on fuel* – in April 2023, **20% of households in the UK were estimated to be in fuel poverty, falling to 14.8% after social security mitigations** (support for people in receipt of benefits).
- In the North East, a quarter (25.6%) of households were estimated to be in fuel poverty, falling to **16% after social security mitigations**.

Estimated Fuel Poverty Rate **After** Social Security Mitigations - Region
(April 2023; % of households)



Financial security to lead healthy, fulfilling lives

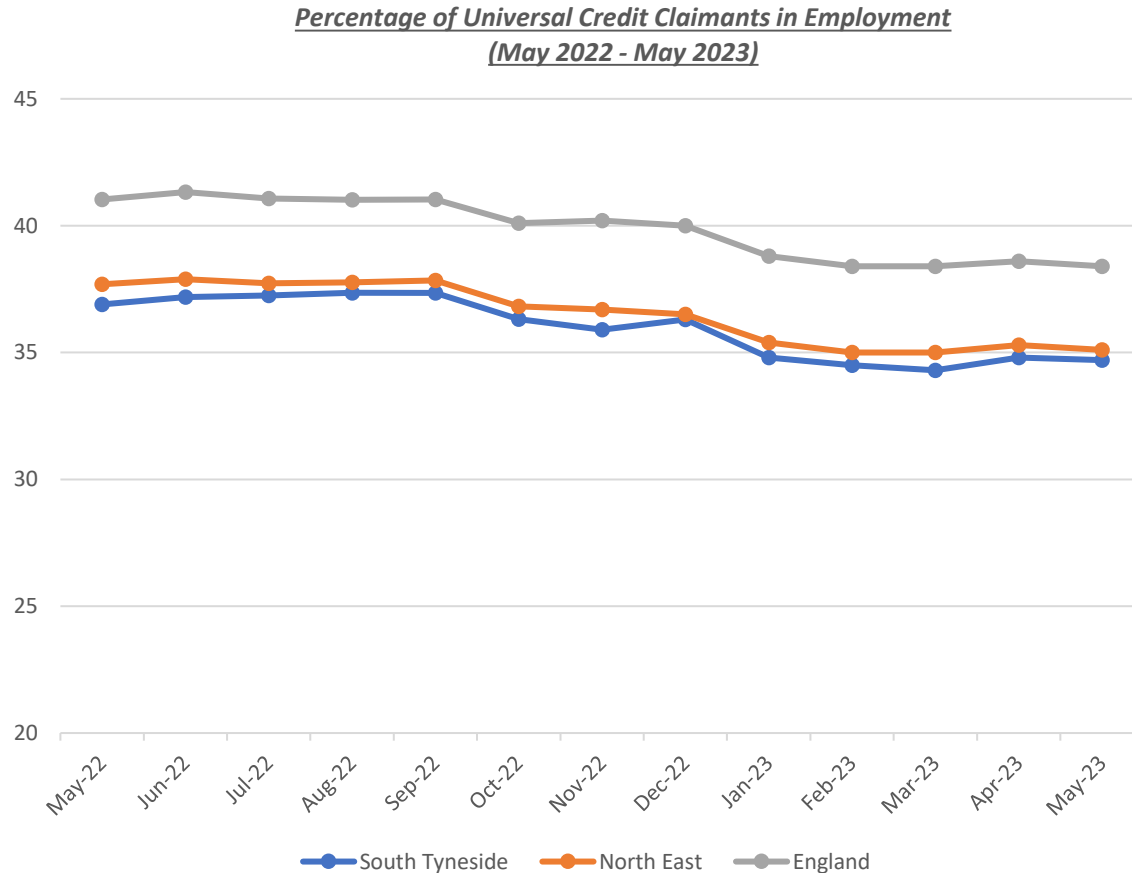
Fuel Poverty Estimates (April 2023; University of York Social Policy Research Unit)



- **After social security mitigations were accounted for, households with a person of ‘other’ ethnic origin as the head of household, local authority owned property households and households with dependent children were most likely to be in fuel poverty.**



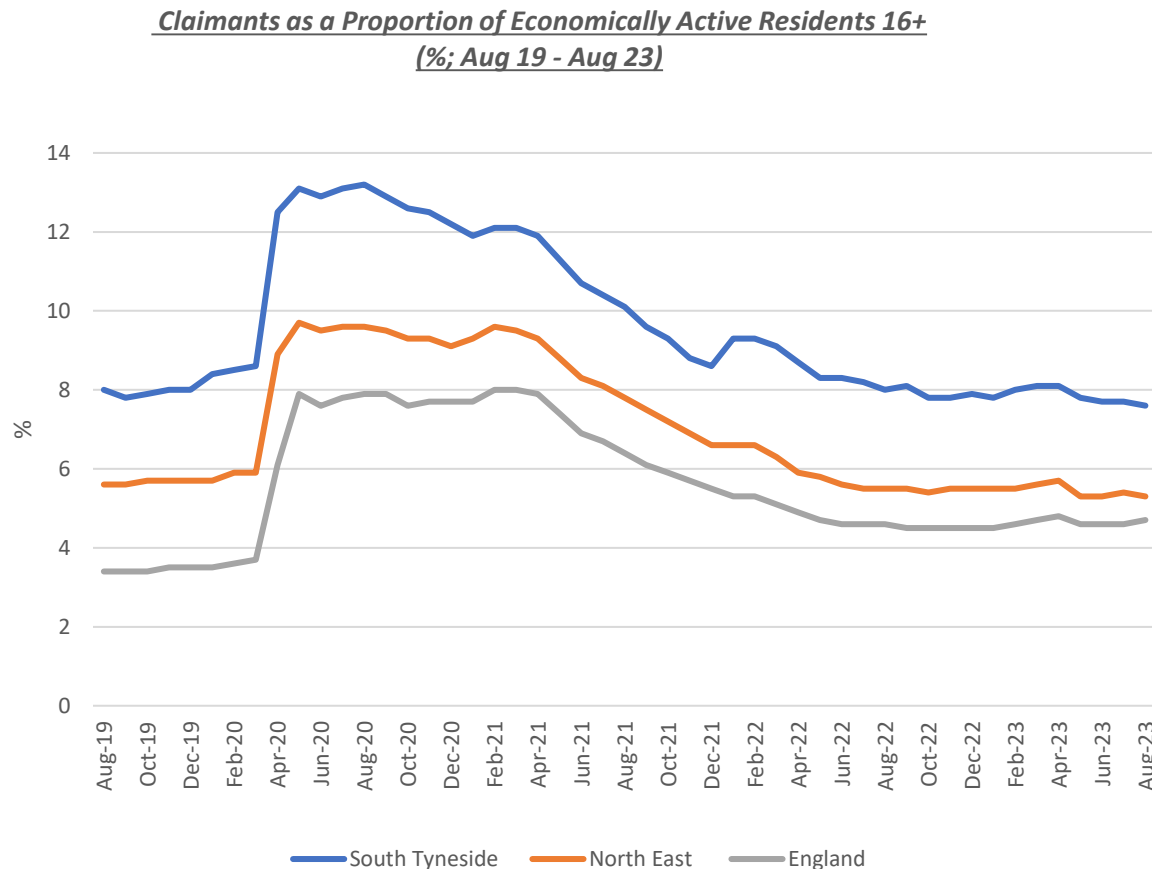
In Work Poverty (Universal Credit Claimants in Employment; %)



- In May 2023 (the most recent data available), **18,543 people in South Tyneside were claiming Universal Credit**, representing around 1 in 7 of the borough's 16+ population (15.2%).
- In South Tyneside, out of those claiming in May, **34.7% (6,438 people) were in employment**; marginally lower than the percentage observed at the end of the last period (Apr 2023 – 34.8%).
- Both the **North East and England had a higher percentage of people claiming Universal Credit in employment** in May 2023, at 35.1% and 38.4%, respectively.



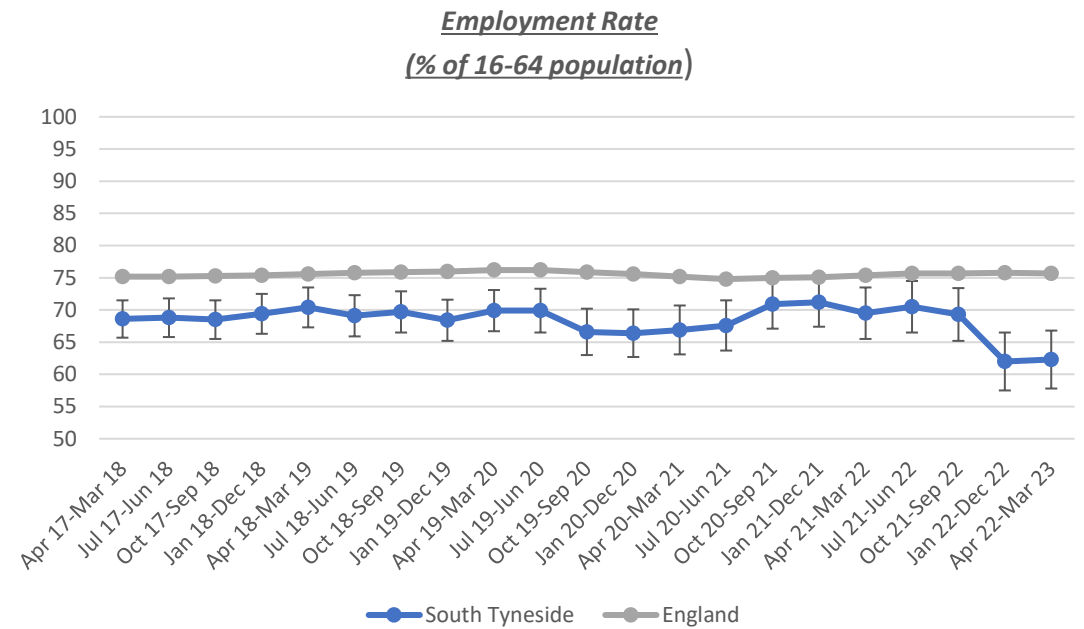
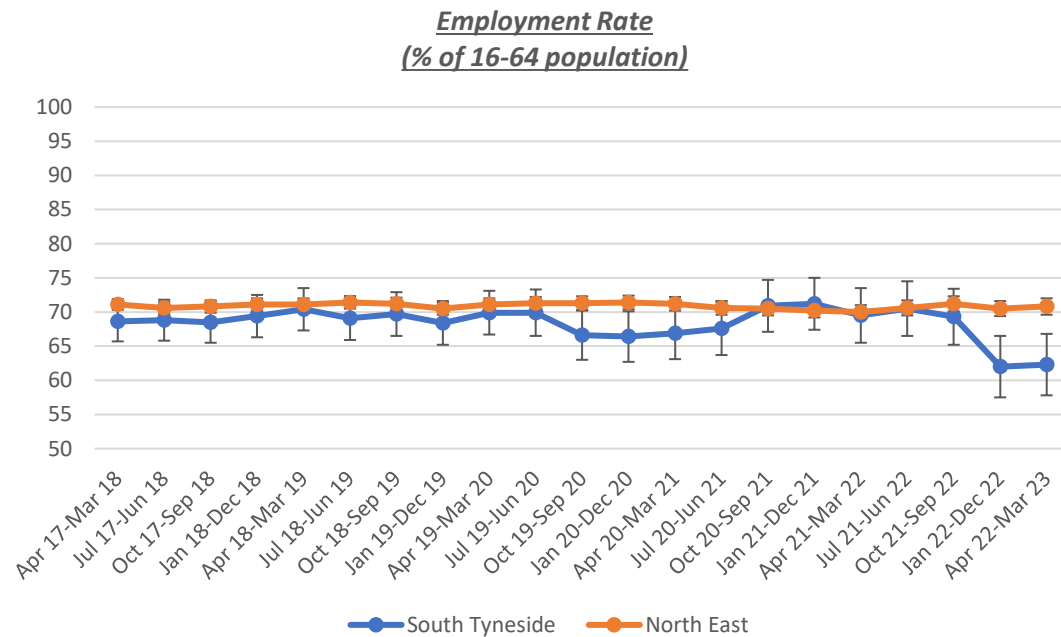
Claimants as a Proportion of Economically Active Residents 16+ (%)



- In August 2023, **7.6% of economically active residents 16+ in South Tyneside were claiming out of work benefits**, this compares to 5.3% in the North East and 4.7% England wide.
- South Tyneside's rate has **been steadily decreasing since mid-2021** and has been lower than in August 2019 since May 2023.



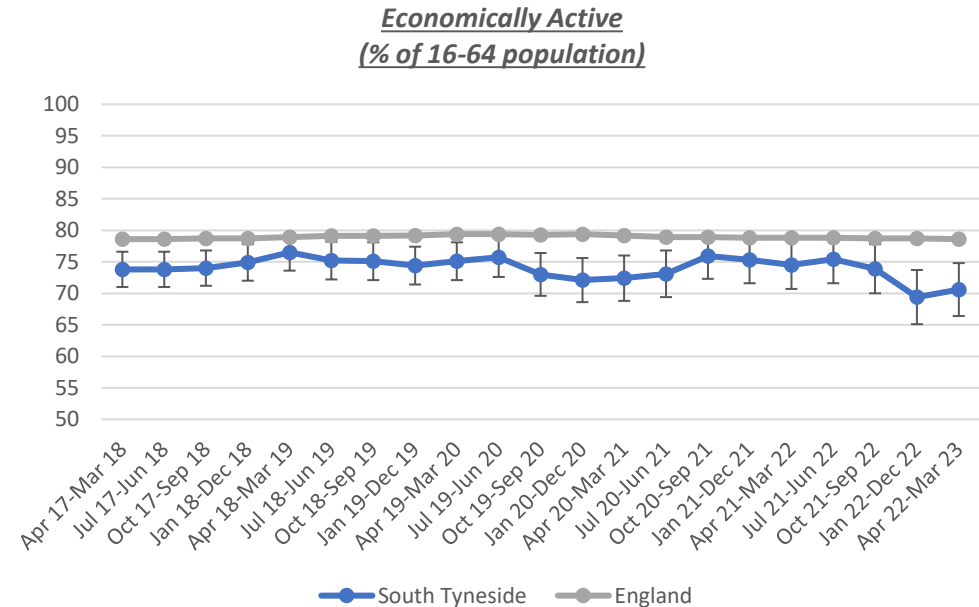
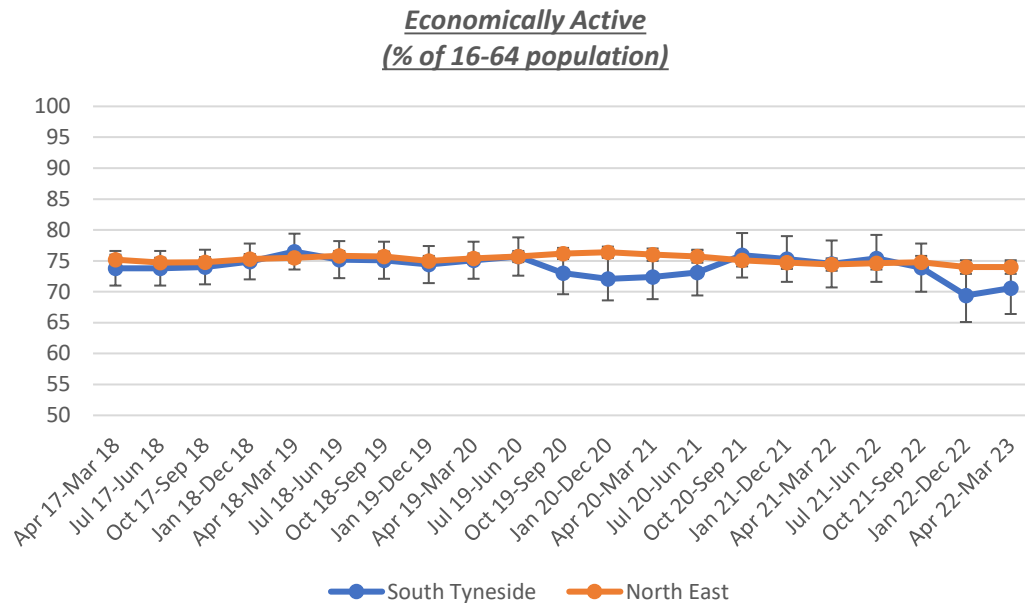
Employment Rate (% of 16-64 population)



- In the 12 months to March 2023, **62.3% (CI +/-4.5) of South Tyneside's 16-64 population were in employment** (56,300 people). This is a **marginal increase (0.3 percentage points) since last period** (Jan 22-Dec 22). However, as indicated by the overlapping confidence intervals shown above, we cannot conclude that there is a meaningful difference from the previous four periods.
- Regionally, the 16-64 employment rate was 70.8 (CI +/-1.2) in the 12 months to March 2023, compared to 70.5% (CI +/-1.1) in the previous period.
- England wide, the 16-64 employment rate for the most recent period was 75.7% (CI +/-0.3), compared to 75.8% in the previous period (CI +/-0.3).



Economic Inactivity Rate (% of 16-64 population)



- In the 12 months to March 2023, 29.4% (CI +/-4.2) of South Tyneside's 16-64 population were economically inactive (26,500 people). This is a non-statistically significant decrease of 1.2 percentage points from last period (Jan 22-Dec 22 –30.6%) but still the highest rate in the North East and higher than both the average regional (26%; CI +/-1.1) and England wide rate (21.4%; CI +/-0.3).
- Long term sickness remains the leading cause of economic inactivity in South Tyneside comprising 42.2% (CI +/-8.6) of economically inactive residents (26, 500) –a non-statistically significant rise of 4.2 percentage points from the previous period.



Good mental wellbeing and social connectivity across the life course

cohesive and vibrant communities where all members feel included, valued and supported

Priorities

- To reduce social isolation and loneliness
- To support people with long-term physical and mental health conditions through the social prescribing network
- To reduce rates of suicide and self-harm
- To promote positive public mental health with the five ways to wellbeing

Key Indicators

- **Reduced** loneliness
- **Reduced** rate of emergency admissions for intentional self-harm
- **Improvement** in self-reported wellbeing scores (low satisfaction, low worthwhile, low happiness and high anxiety)
- **Reduced** suicide rate
- Social prescribing referrals (*indicator in development*)



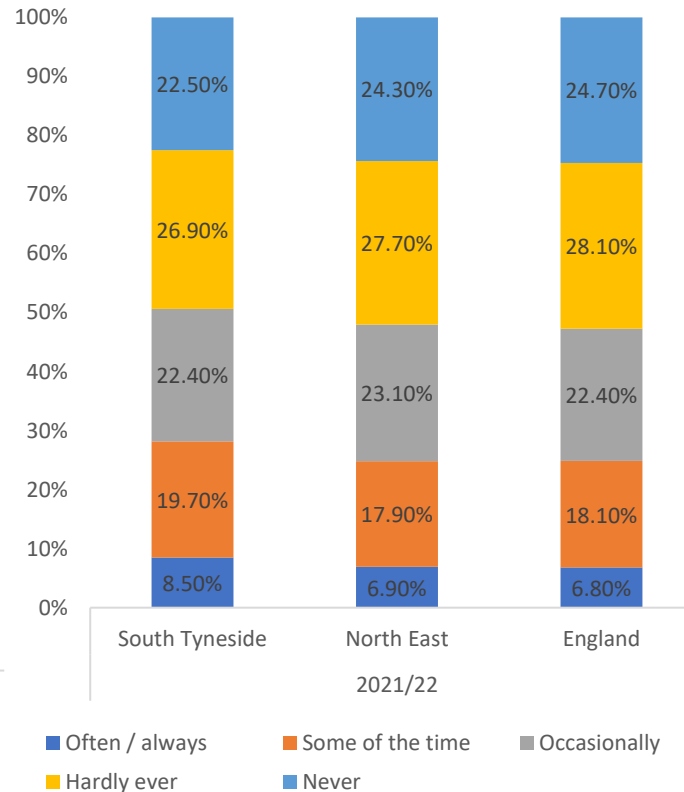
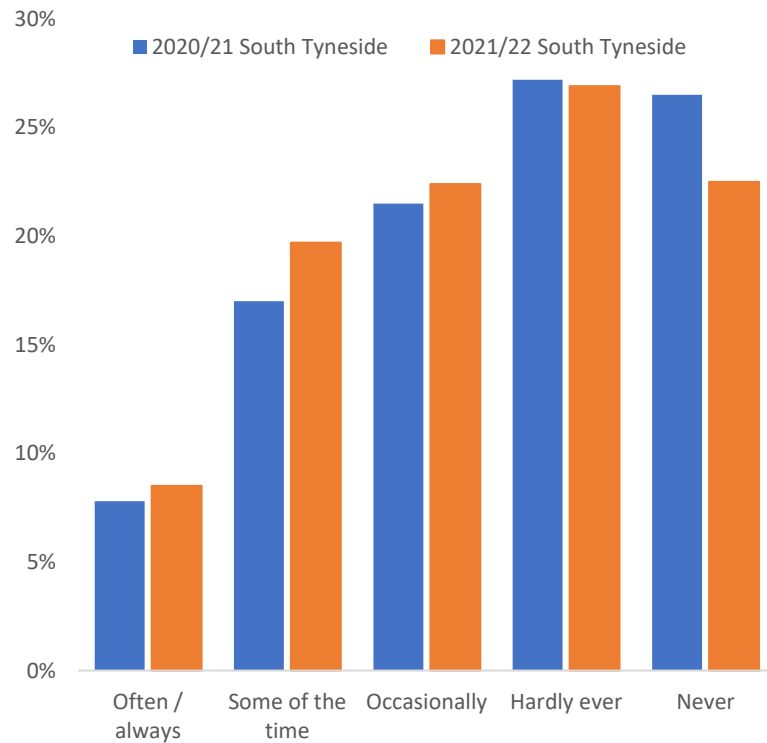
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Loneliness (% of population 16+)

How often do you feel lonely? (% of population, 16+)



- In 2021/2022, an estimated 10,400 people in South Tyneside felt lonely 'often/always', with a further 23,900 feeling lonely 'some of the time'.
- **Between 2020/21 and 2021/22, the percentage of South Tyneside residents aged 16+ that said they **never felt lonely decreased**, while the percentage that said either 'often/always', 'some of the time' and 'occasionally' increased.**
- Compared to regionally (24.8%) and nationally (24.9%), South Tyneside (28.2%) had a slightly larger percentage of people who said they felt lonely often/always or some of the time.



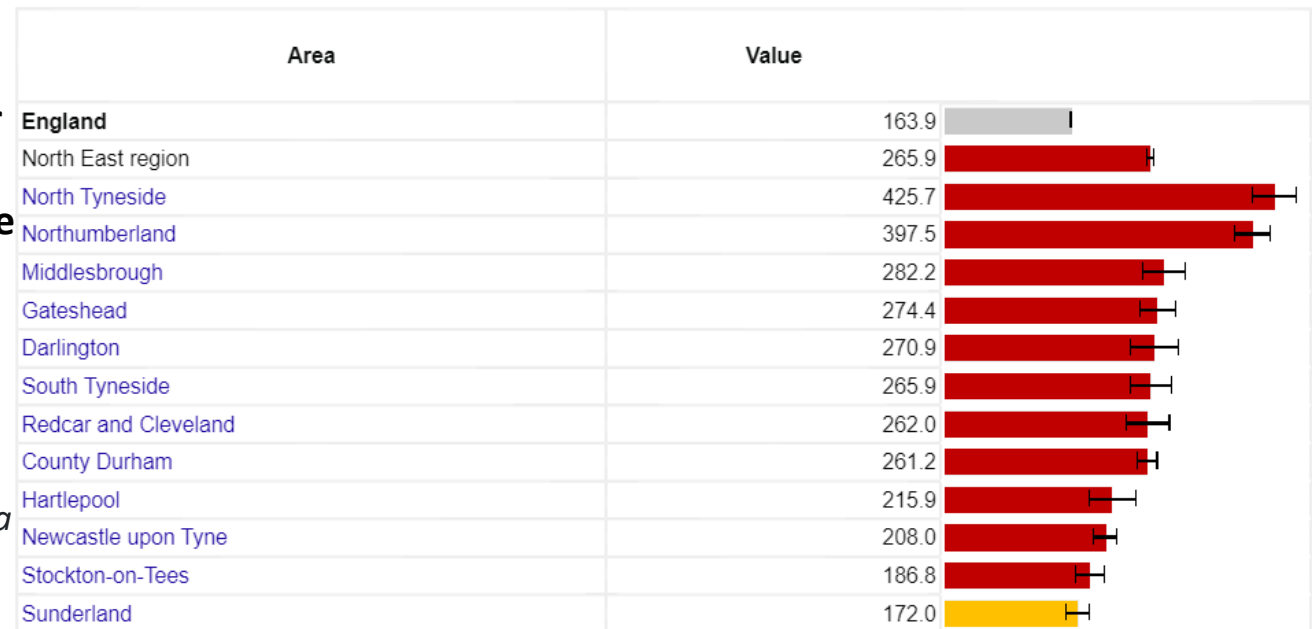
Good mental wellbeing and social connectivity across the life course

Emergency Admissions for Intentional Self Harm (directly age standardised rate per 100,000)

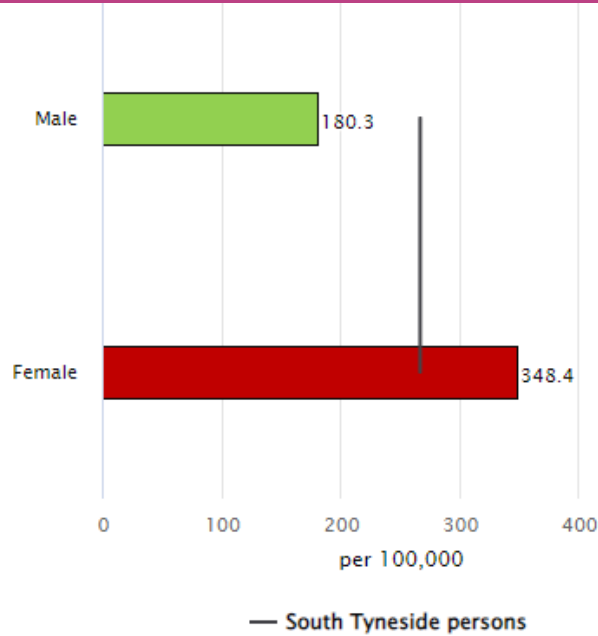
- In 2021/22, there were **380 emergency hospital admissions** for intentional self-harm in South Tyneside.
- This is a directly age **standardised rate of 265.9 per 100,000** – **significantly higher than the England wide rate of 163.9 per 100,000** and the **same as the North East wide rate**.
- Statistically, South Tyneside's **female rate (348.4)** is **significantly higher** than **male rate (180.3)**.

Note: The official population estimates for mid 2012 to mid 2020 are in the process of being revised to incorporate the data now available from Census 2021. As such, this indicator is currently only presenting data for 2021. Once revised populations for mid 2012 to mid 2020 are published, the updated back series for this indicator will be published.

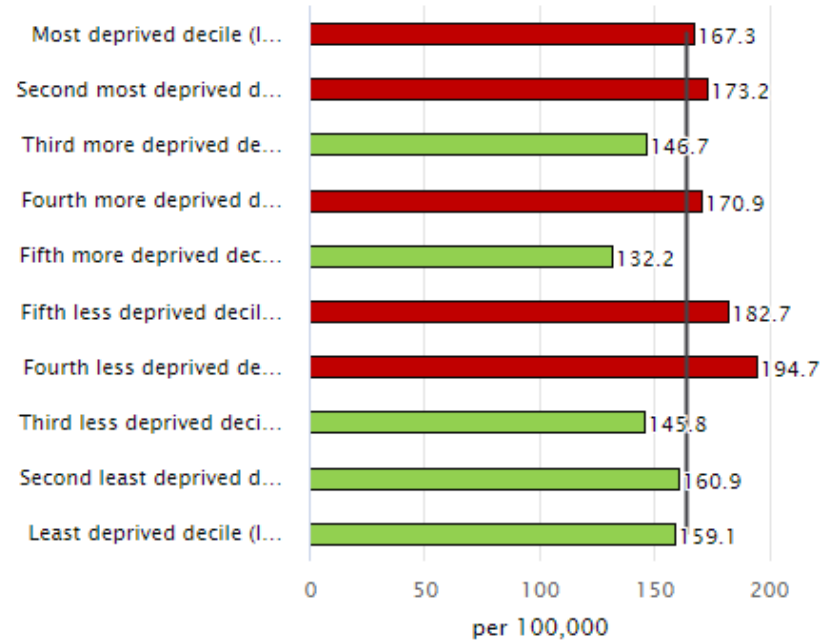
Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm 2021/22



Emergency Admissions for Intentional Self Harm: Inequalities



	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
South Tyneside persons	380	265.9	239.6	294.3
Male	125	180.3	150.1	214.9
Female	250	348.4	306.4	394.5



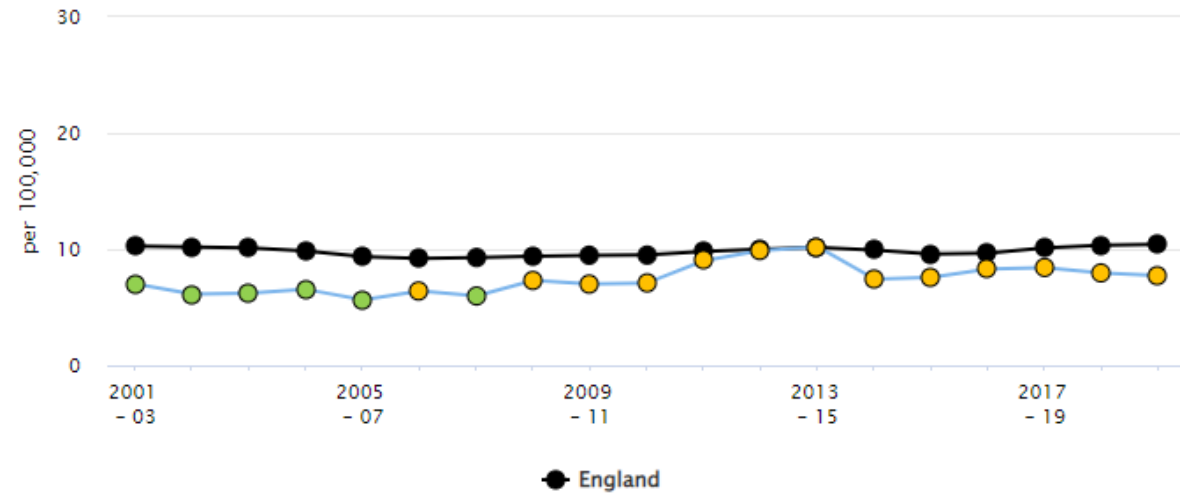
- In 2021/22, South Tyneside's female rate was significantly higher than the male rate.

Nationally, there is no clear social gradient across deprivation decile. However, the **20% most deprived areas have significantly higher rates than the average**, while the **least deprived 20% have rates significantly below the average**.



Suicide Rate (directly standardised rate per 100,000)

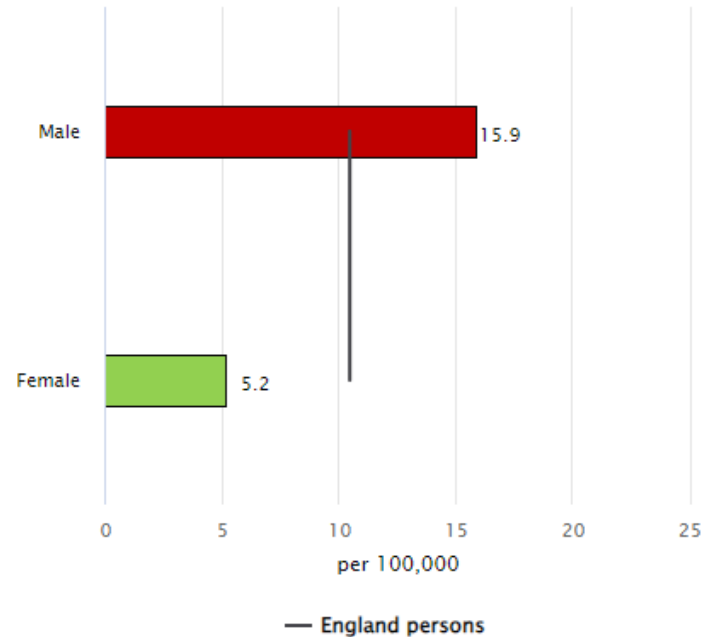
- Since 2008-10, the suicide rate in South Tyneside has been **consistently similar to the England wide rate**. In 2019-21 – this was **7.7 in South Tyneside**, compared to **10.4 England wide**.
- In the same year, the South Tyneside rate was the **lowest of all North East local authorities**, and **significantly lower than the North East average**.



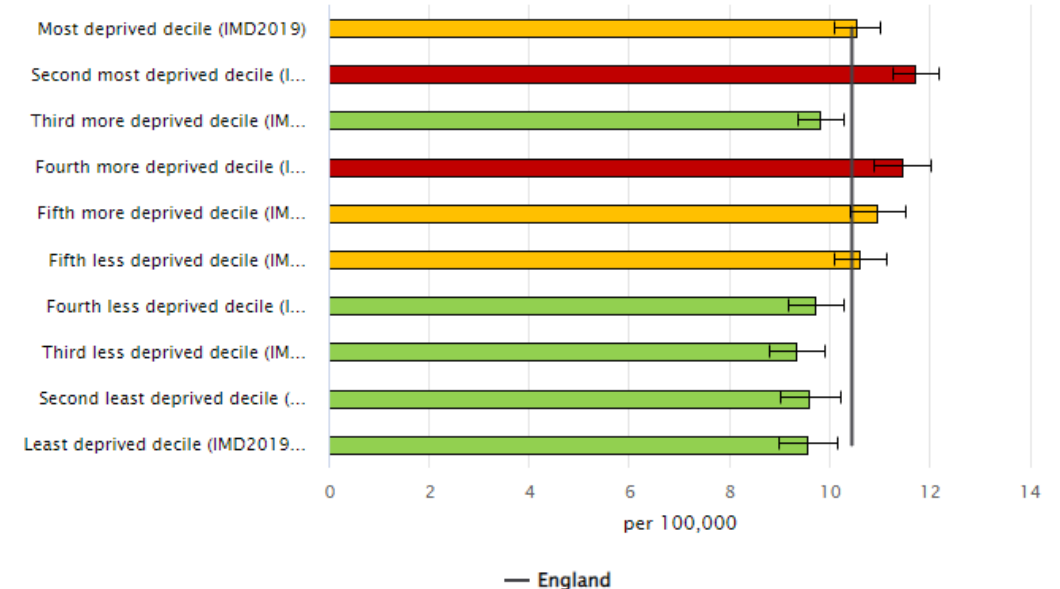
Area	Value
England	10.4
North East region	13.0
Redcar and Cleveland	19.8
Darlington	16.6
County Durham	15.8
Middlesbrough	14.9
Hartlepool	14.7
Sunderland	14.2
Newcastle upon Tyne	11.6
Northumberland	11.5
North Tyneside	11.0
Stockton-on-Tees	10.2
Gateshead	9.6
South Tyneside	7.7



Suicide Rate: National Inequalities



Suicide Rate (persons; directly standardised rate per 100,000) *2019-2021 District & UA deprivation deciles (England; IMD 2019, 4/20 geog.)*



- **Nationally:**
 - The **male suicide rate (15.9)** is **significantly higher** than the **female rate (5.2)**.
 - While there is **no clear social gradient** by deprivation decile, the **40% least deprived decile** rates are **significantly below the average rate**.



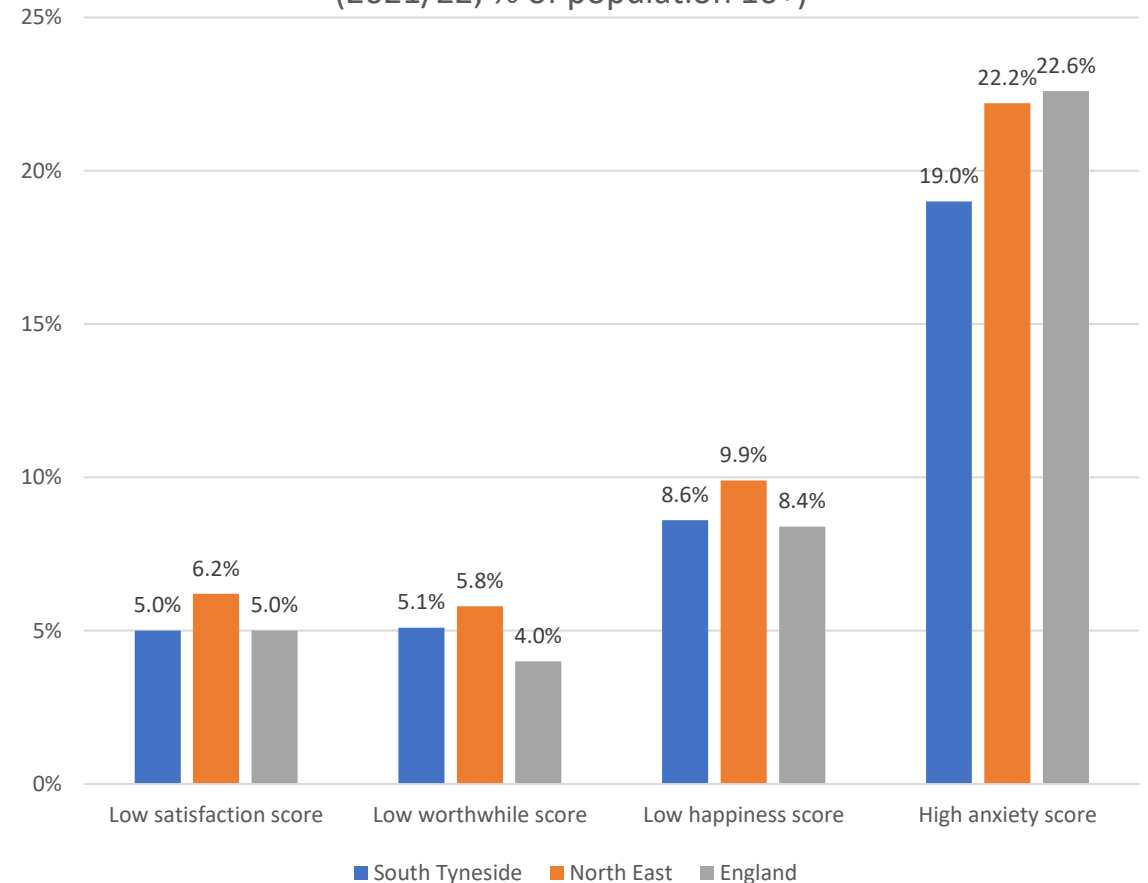
Good mental wellbeing and social connectivity across the life course

Self Reported Wellbeing (% of population 16+)

In 2021/22:

- 5% of South Tyneside residents aged 16+ reported a **low satisfaction score** (*not statistically significantly different to previous years*).
- 5.1% of South Tyneside residents aged 16+ reported a **low worthwhile score**, (*not statistically significantly different to previous years*).
- 8.6% of South Tyneside residents aged 16+ reported a **low happiness score** (*not statistically significantly different to previous years except 2012/13 and 2013/14*).
- 19% of South Tyneside residents aged 16+ reported a **high anxiety score** (*not statistically significantly different to previous years – except 2011/12*).

Self Reported Wellbeing Scores
(2021/22; % of population 16+)



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Good mental wellbeing and social connectivity across the life course

Self-reported Wellbeing – England-wide Inequalities (2021/22; % of population 16+)

% people reporting a low satisfaction score was:	% people reporting a low worthwhile score was:	% people reporting a low happiness score was:	% people reporting a high anxiety score was:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Significantly lower</u> for the ‘working’ population, compared to the ‘inactive’ or ‘unemployed’ population• <u>Significantly higher</u> for the ‘disabled’ population, compared to the ‘not disabled’ population• <u>Significantly higher</u> for the 45-64 population than for the population as a whole	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Significantly lower</u> for the ‘working’ population, compared to the ‘inactive’ or ‘unemployed’ population• <u>Significantly higher</u> for the ‘disabled’ population, compared to the ‘not disabled’ population• <u>Significantly higher</u> for the 50-64 population and significantly lower for the 30-44 population than for the population as a whole	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Significantly lower</u> for the ‘working’ population, compared to the ‘inactive’ or ‘unemployed’ population• <u>Significantly higher for females than males</u>• <u>Significantly higher</u> for the 45-59 population and <u>significantly lower</u> for the 65+ population than for the population as a whole	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Significantly lower</u> for people who were working, compared to people who were inactive or unemployed• <u>Significantly lower</u> for males than females• <u>Significantly higher</u> for the 45-59 population and significantly lower for the 65+ population than for the population as a whole



Safe and healthy places to live, learn and work

environments that help people to be healthy and make the most of the good things around them

Priorities

- To adopt and implement a local plan which considers health impacts
- To ensure sufficient good quality school places are available in good and outstanding OFSTED rated schools
- To facilitate the availability of sustainable, safe and healthy jobs

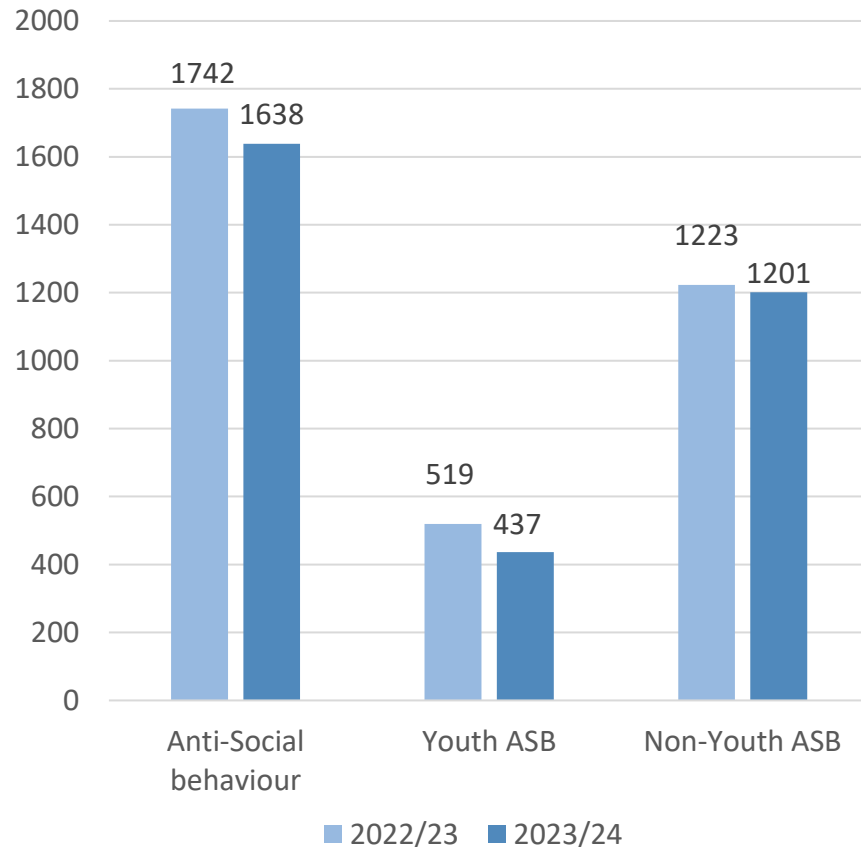
Key Indicators

- **Reduced** incidence of anti-social behaviour
- **Reduced** rate of households in temporary accommodation
- **Increased** rate of people in receipt of long-term support for a learning disability in paid employment
- **Reduced** rate of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training
- **Increased** number of businesses and organisations achieving the Better Health at Work Award (*indicator in development*)

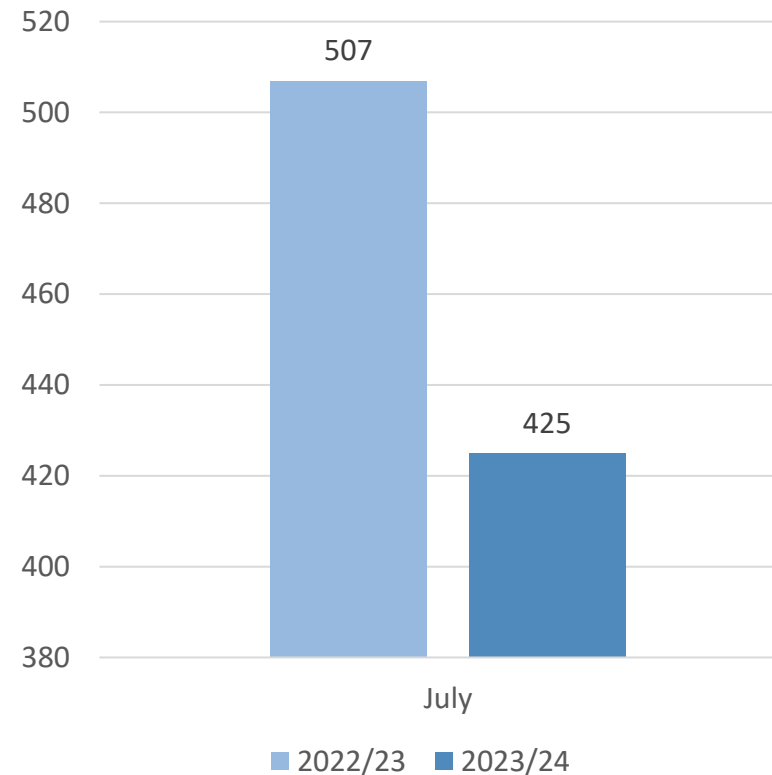


Anti-social Behaviour

ASB in South Tyneside



Monthly ASB Comparison with Previous Year

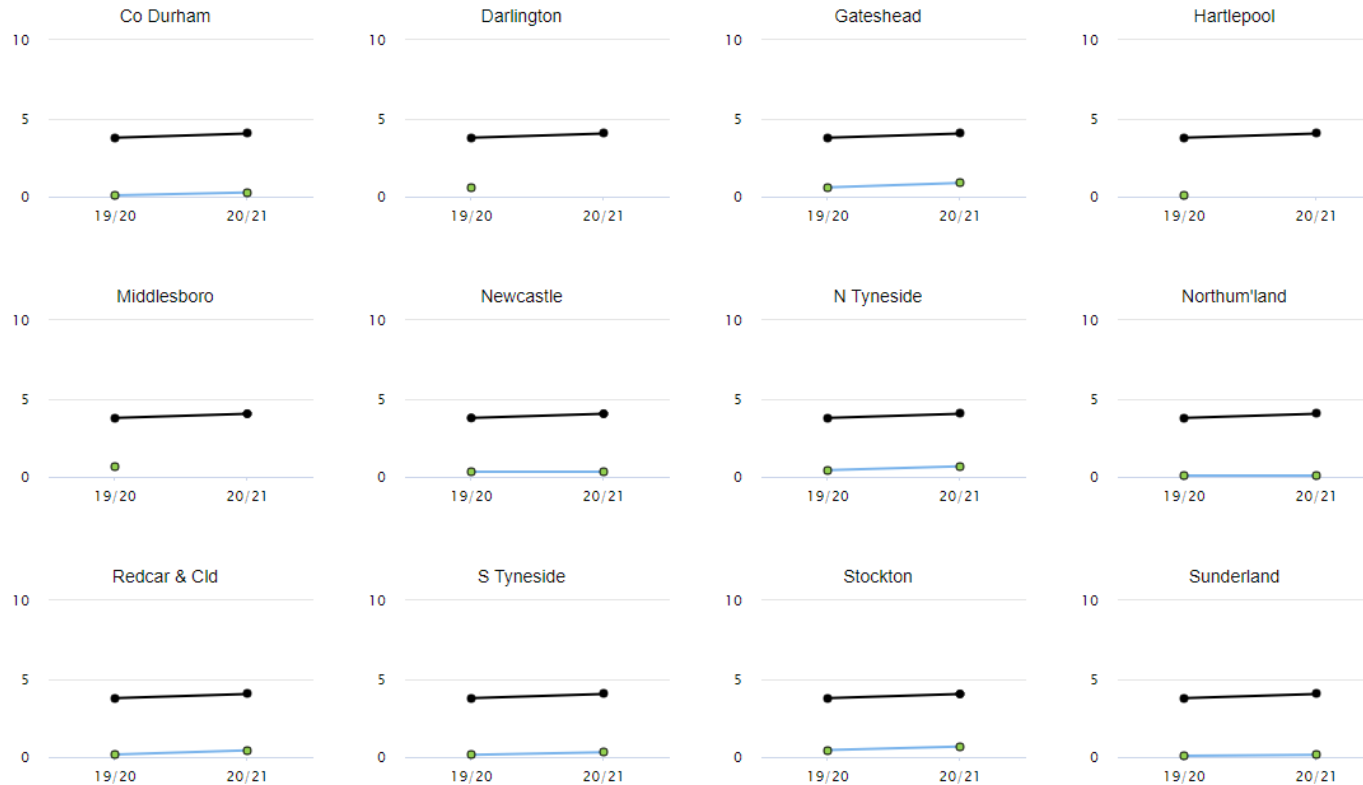


- There has been a **6% decrease in ASB incidents in July 2023 compared with July 2022.**
- **27% of the overall ASB incidents in July 2023 were youth related.**
- There was a **16% decrease in youth related incidents in July 2023** when compared with July 2022.



Homelessness: Households in Temporary Accommodation

Households in Temporary Accommodation, North East Region & England



- In South Tyneside (2020/21), **21 households were in temporary accommodation** (0.3* per 1000) – this is **significantly better** than the UK average but similar to the North East average.

Households in Temporary Accommodation, North East Region (2020/21)

Area	Value
England	4.0
North East region	0.4
Gateshead	0.9
North Tyneside	0.7
Stockton-on-Tees	0.7
Redcar and Cleveland	0.4
Newcastle upon Tyne	0.3
South Tyneside	0.3*
County Durham	0.3
Sunderland	0.1
Northumberland	0.1
Darlington	*
Hartlepool	*
Middlesbrough	*

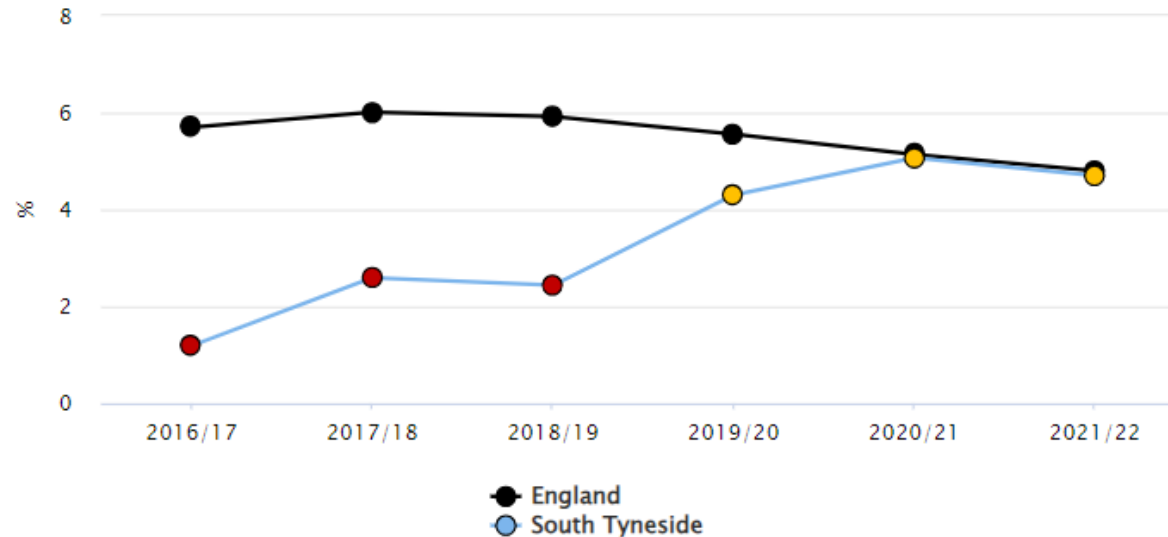
*data quality issue due to low reporting in at least one of the last four quarters.



Safe and healthy places to live, learn and work

The Percentage of the Population who are in Receipt of Long-term Support for a Learning Disability that are in Paid Employment (aged 18 to 64)

Percentage of the population who are in receipt of long-term support for a learning disability that are in paid employment (aged 18 to 64), South Tyneside & England



- Between 2020/21 and 2021/22, South Tyneside's rate **saw a non-statistically significant decrease of 0.4 percentage points**, from 5.1% to 4.7%.
- In the same time period, the England wide rate fell by 0.3 percentage points to 4.8%, while the regional rate increased by 0.1 to 4.4%.
- Out of South Tyneside's regional neighbours, **Hartlepool and Gateshead had percentages significantly better than the England –wide Average**, and Hartlepool has the highest percentage out of all English local authorities.



South Tyneside Council

Percentage of the population who are in receipt of long-term support for a learning disability that are in paid employment (aged 18 to 64), North East Region & England

Area	Value
England	4.8
North East region	4.4
Hartlepool	21.8
Gateshead	10.0
Redcar and Cleveland	6.4
North Tyneside	5.1
South Tyneside	4.7
Newcastle upon Tyne	4.5
Darlington	4.4
Northumberland	4.0
Stockton-on-Tees	3.8
Sunderland	3.2
Middlesbrough	1.5
County Durham	0.4

Significantly better than avg. (95% CI)

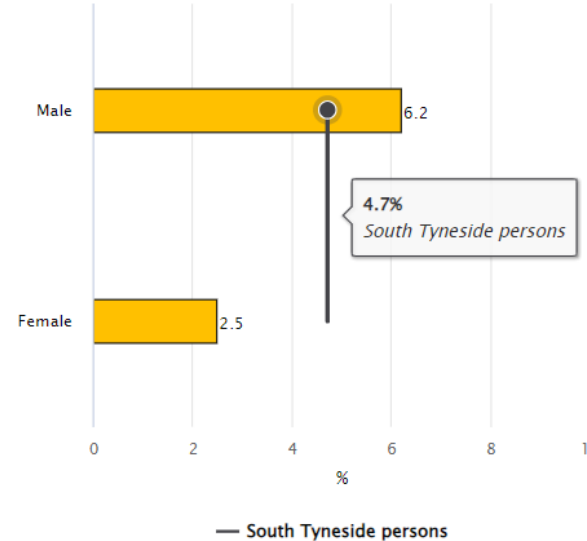
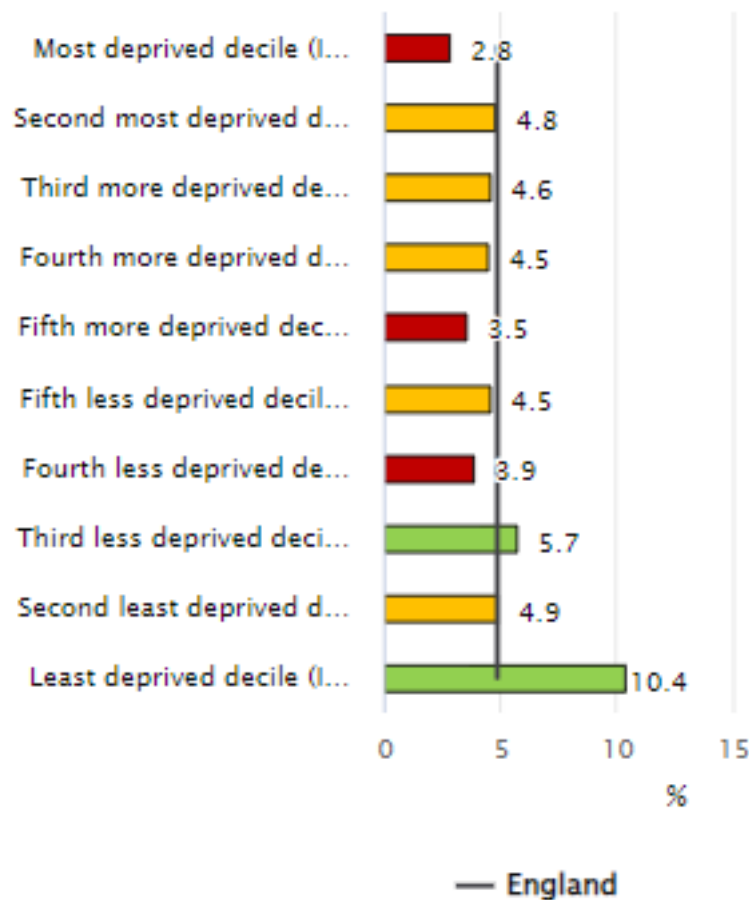
Similar to avg.

Significantly worse than avg. (95% CI)

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The Percentage of the Population who are in Receipt of Long-term Support for a Learning Disability that are in Paid Employment (aged 18 to 64): Inequalities



	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
South Tyneside persons	-	4.7	3.0	7.2
Male	-	6.2	3.8	10.0
Female	-	2.5	1.0	6.2

- Nationally in 2021/22, there was **no clear social gradient by county and unitary authority deprivation decile**. However, the percentage was significantly higher in the most deprived decile than the least deprived decile.
- In South Tyneside, the percentage of males in paid employment was **not significantly different** to the percentage of females in paid employment .

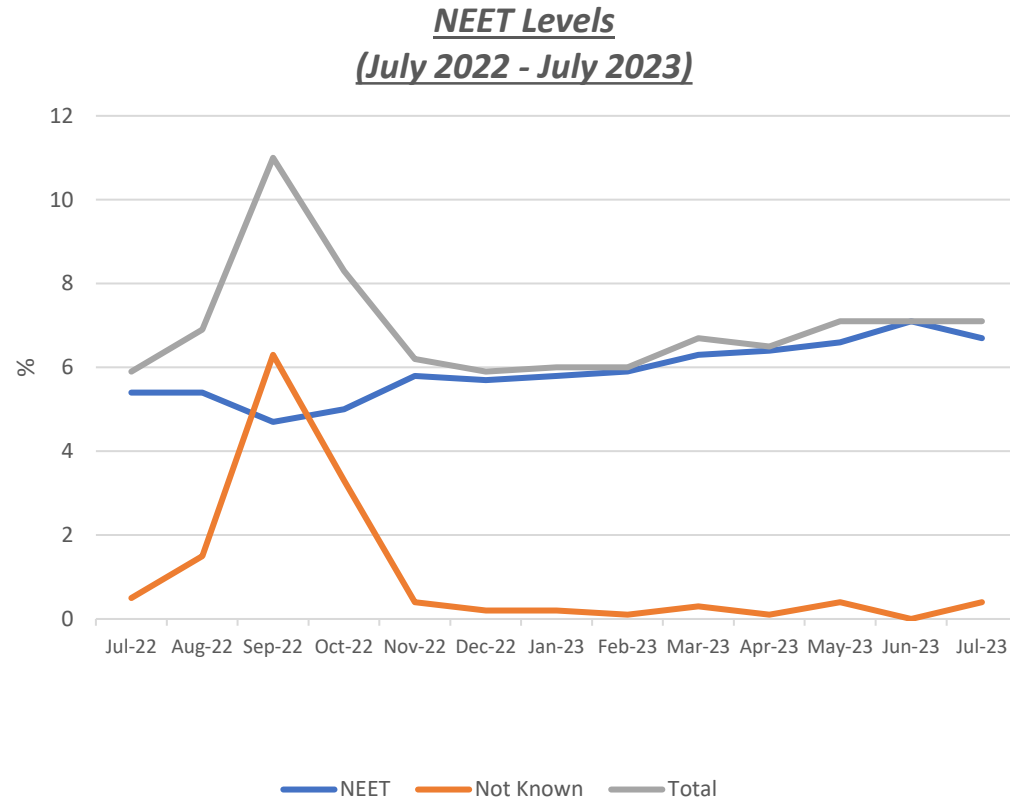
Significantly better than avg. (95% CI)

Similar to avg.

Significantly worse than avg. (95% CI)



16–17-year-olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)



- Between **July 2022 and July 2023**, NEET levels **increased by 1.2 percentage points**.
- Note – there is an annual peak in September due to a data lag



16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET): 2021 Inequalities

- Nationally, female NEET levels are significantly lower than male levels.
- Nationally, while NEET levels in the most deprived decile are significantly worse than all other deciles – there is not a clear social gradient.

