



South Tyneside Council

Health & Wellbeing Strategy Baseline Report

Health & Wellbeing Board

5th March 2025



TO WORK FOR SOUTH TYNESIDE

Refreshed Strategy



South Tyneside Council

Outcome	What good looks like?	Priorities
Best start	Every child and young person has opportunities to thrive and reach their full potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Child development strategy for school readiness •Adolescent health offer to improve their relationships and wellbeing •Women's health strategy implemented
Financial security	A thriving, sustainable and inclusive local economy in which the benefits and opportunities are distributed fairly across all communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Services tackling financial hardship •Cross-organisations collaboration on in-work poverty •Lived experience of poverty into decision-making •Influence government policy on poverty action •Increase sustainable and healthy jobs
Well-being & social connectivity	Cohesive and vibrant communities where all members feel included, valued, and supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Preventative and early intervention approach •Person-centred approach to mental health treatment •Suicide and self-harm reduction •Children & young people long-term health conditions support
Safe and healthy places	Settings that help people to be healthy and make the most of the good things around them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Safe and sustainable homes •Increase belonging and connection •Adapt & mitigate climate change
Healthy, fulfilling ageing	Residents live and age well by preventing, delaying, and reducing the burden of long-term conditions and the development and consequences of frailty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Predict & prevent serious conditions and diseases •Active, purposeful and independent communities •Proactive models of care •Happy, healthy older people •Population Health Management (PHM) model in service redesign
Cross-cutting themes		
Fair delivery of service	Evaluate and understand and mitigate inequalities in access, delivery, uptake and impact	
Public involvement and community engagement	Continually engage and partner with the public and communities to co-produce services fit for their purposes	

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

1. To develop and implement a **child development strategy** to ensure every child is ready for school.
2. To establish an **adolescent health offer** to maximise young people's awareness, understanding, skills and ability to access services to improve their relationships and wellbeing.
3. To scope the relevant issues from the **Women's health strategy** to be led by the alliance

Key Indicators

- Child development: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at 2 to 2 and a half years.
- Smoking at time of delivery
- Breastfeeding rate at 6-8 weeks
- Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-14)
- Reception prevalence of overweight (including obesity)
- Year 6 prevalence of overweight (including obesity)



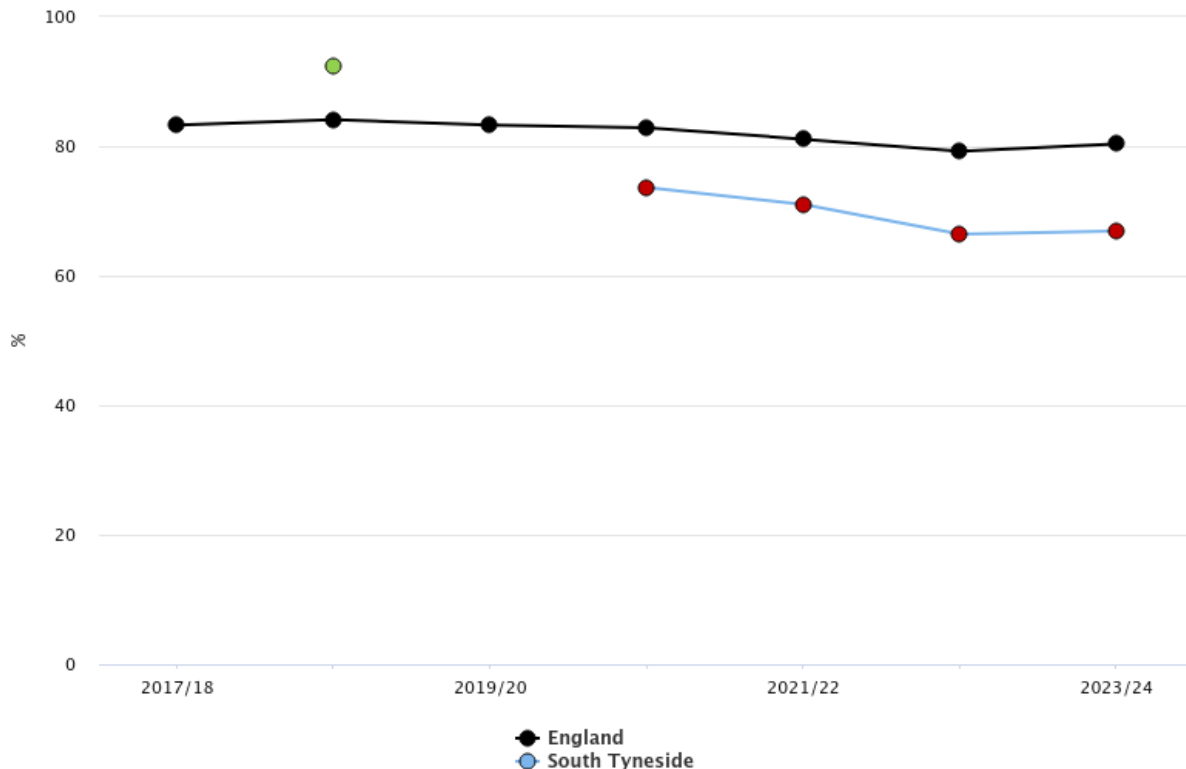
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Percentage of children achieving a good level of development at 2 to 2.5 years

Child development: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at 2 to 2 and a half years for South Tyneside



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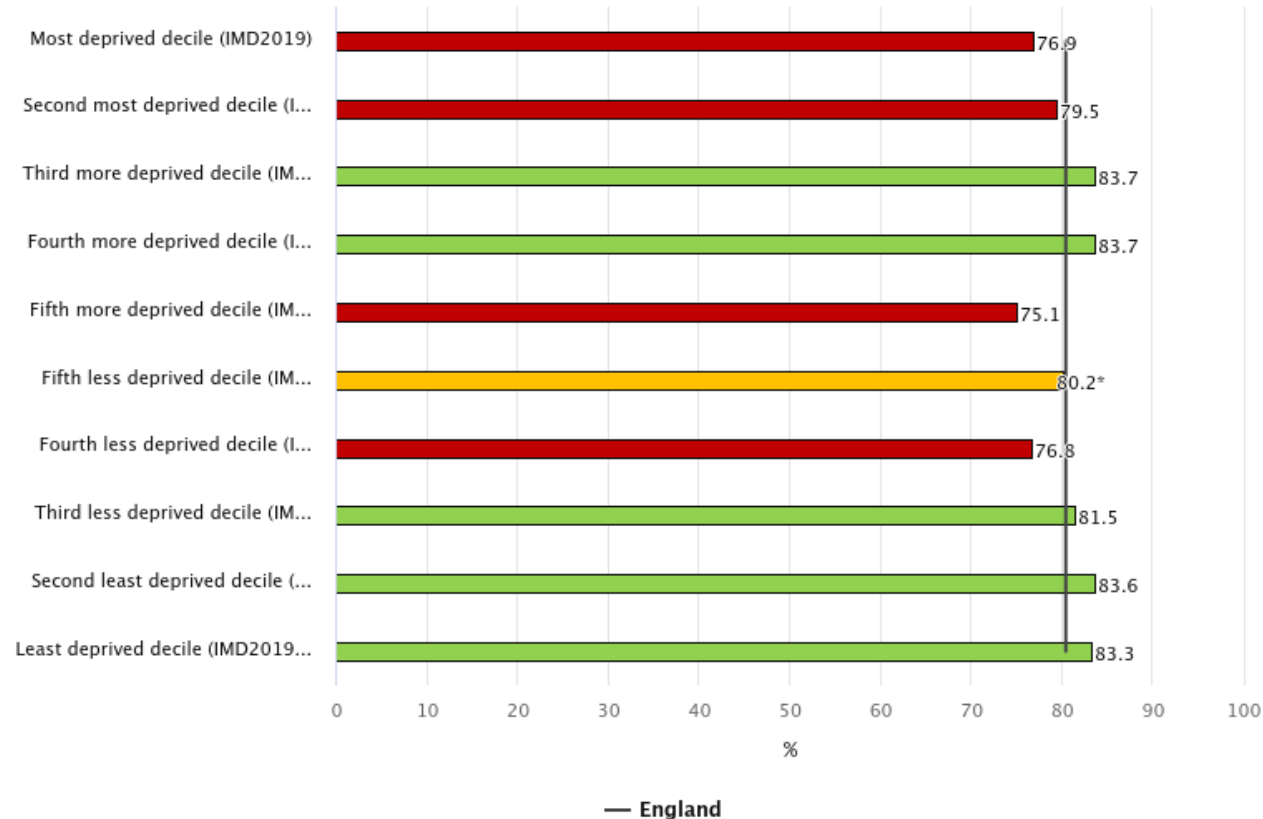
- In 2023/24, 66.9% of children achieved a good level of development at 2 to 2.5 years – **significantly lower than in 2018/19 and 2020/21** (with a decline of 25.5 percentage points since 2018/19)
- South Tyneside's rate is **significantly worse than both the England-wide and North East figure** and is also significantly lower than all other North East local authorities.
- However, **quarterly data suggests good progress** is being made.

Area	Value	
England	80.4*	
North East region (statistical)	84.4	
Darlington	92.1	
Stockton-on-Tees	90.0	
Redcar and Cleveland	87.8	
Northumberland	87.6*	
Middlesbrough	87.0	
North Tyneside	86.9	
Gateshead	84.8	
Sunderland	83.7	
County Durham	83.7	
Hartlepool	82.7*	
Newcastle upon Tyne	78.0	
South Tyneside	66.9	

Source: OHID, based on interim reporting data

Percentage of children achieving a good level of development at 2 to 2.5 years: Inequalities

Child development: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at 2 to 2 and a half years (2023/24) – England, County & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019, 4/23 geography)

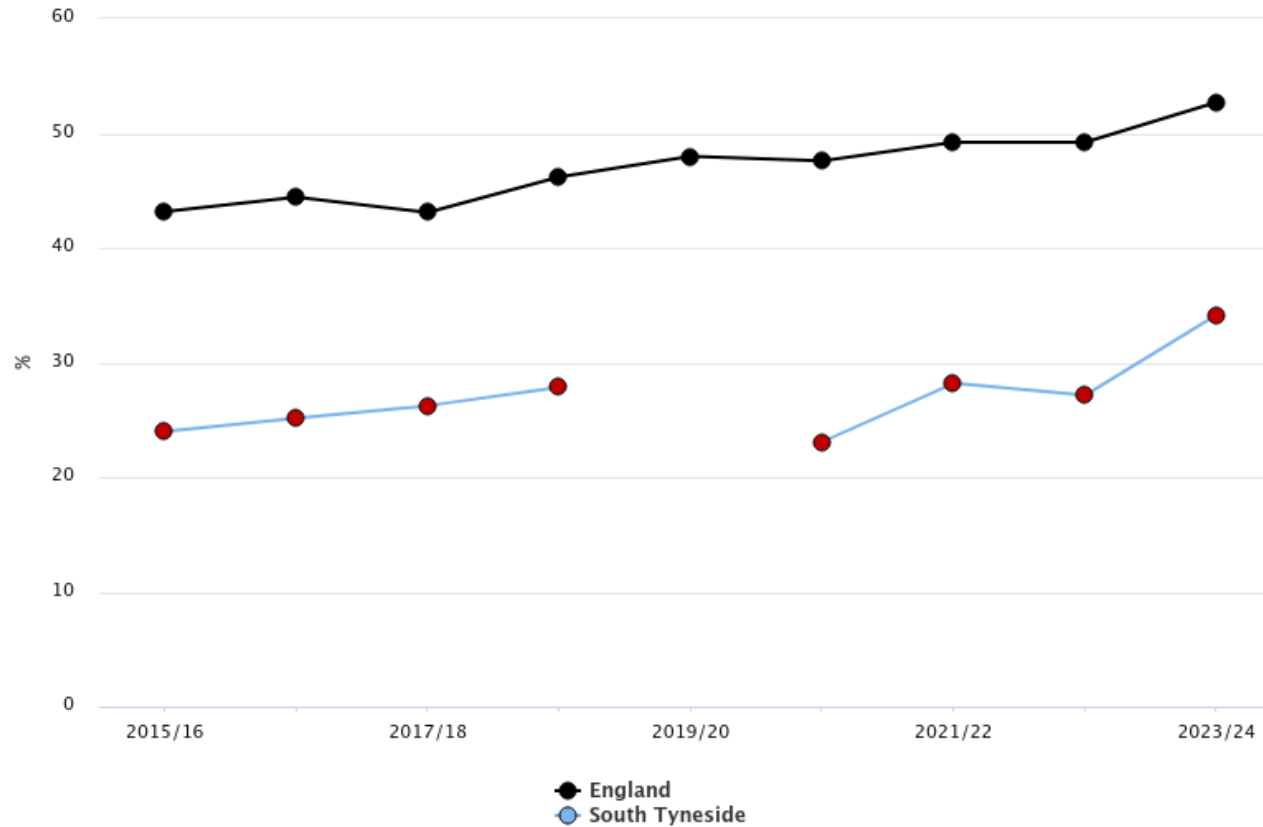


- While the data shows no clear social gradient, the **three least deprived deciles have rates significantly better than the average**, while the **two most deprived deciles have rates worse than the average**.



Breastfeeding Prevalence at 6-8 Weeks After Birth

Breastfeeding prevalence at 6 to 8 weeks – current method for South Tyneside



- Between 2022/23 and 2023/24, South Tyneside saw a **significant increase** in breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks – now 34.2% (an increase of 10.2 percentage points since 2015/16).
- South Tyneside's rate is **still significantly worse than both the England wide rate and North East average**.
- All North East local authorities for which data is available show significantly worse rates than the England-wide rate.

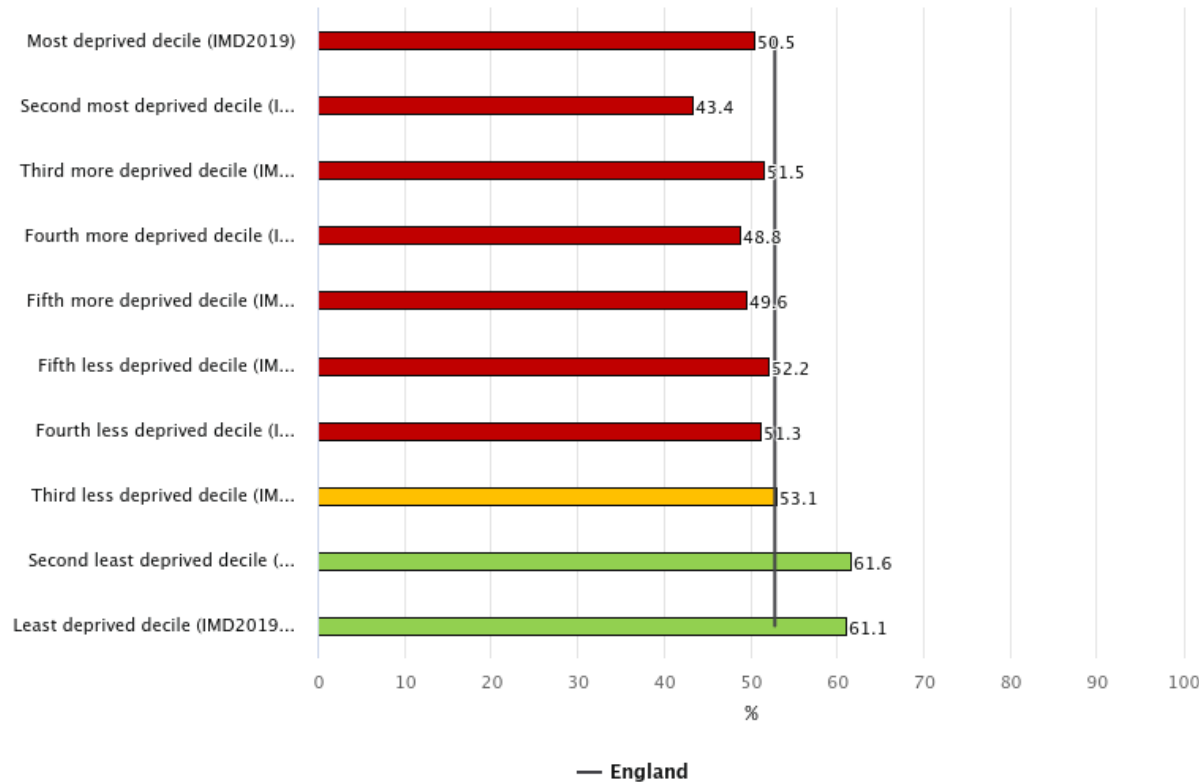
Area	Value	
England	52.7*	
North East region (statistical)	38.5	
Middlesbrough	45.8	
North Tyneside	45.1	
Gateshead	44.4	
Darlington	40.6	
Redcar and Cleveland	36.1	
South Tyneside	34.2	
Sunderland	33.6	
County Durham	31.1	
Hartlepool	28.0	
Newcastle upon Tyne	*	
Northumberland	*	
Stockton-on-Tees	*	



Breastfeeding Prevalence at 6-8 Weeks After Birth: Inequalities

Breastfeeding prevalence at 6 to 8 weeks – current method (2023/24) – England, County & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019, 4/23 geography)

- While there **wasn't a clear social gradient** across county and unitary authority deciles in 2023/24, the **2 least deprived deciles had significantly higher breastfeeding rates**.



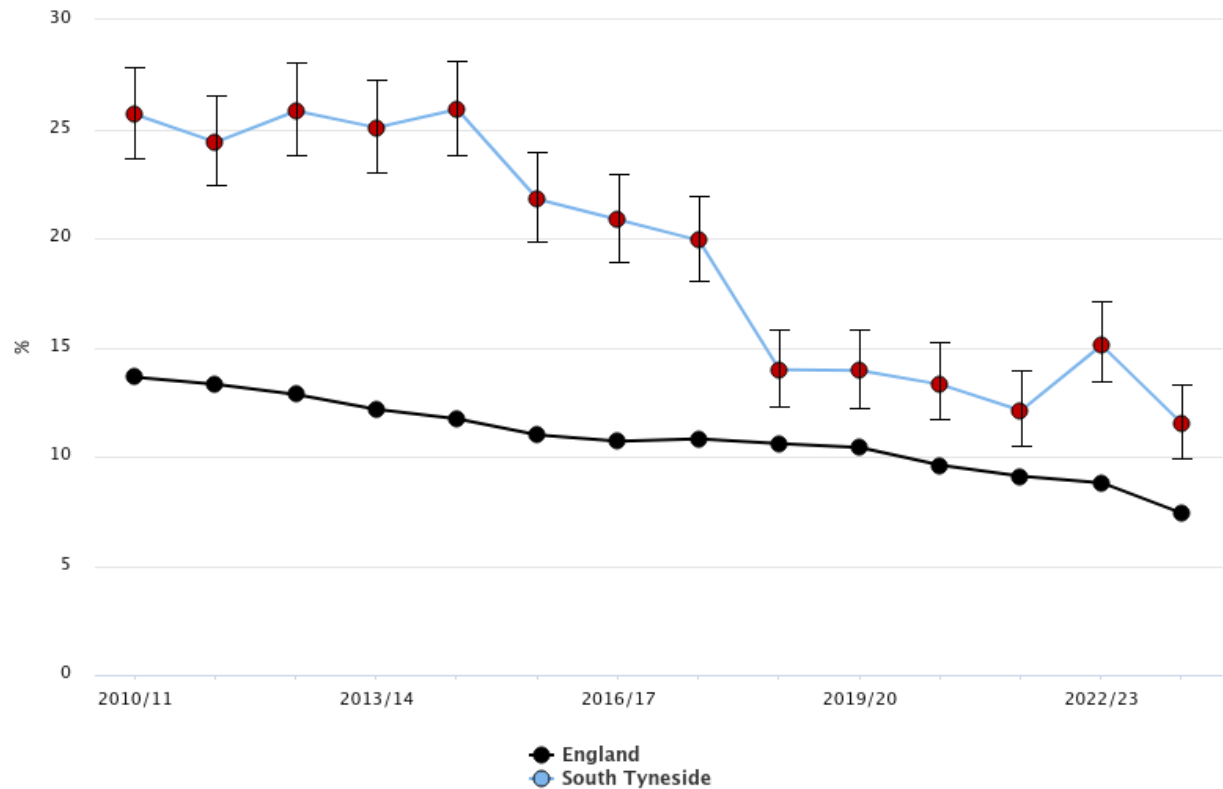
Significantly better
than avg. (95% CI)

Similar to avg.

Significantly worse than
avg. (95% CI)

Smoking status at time of delivery

Smoking status at time of delivery for South Tyneside



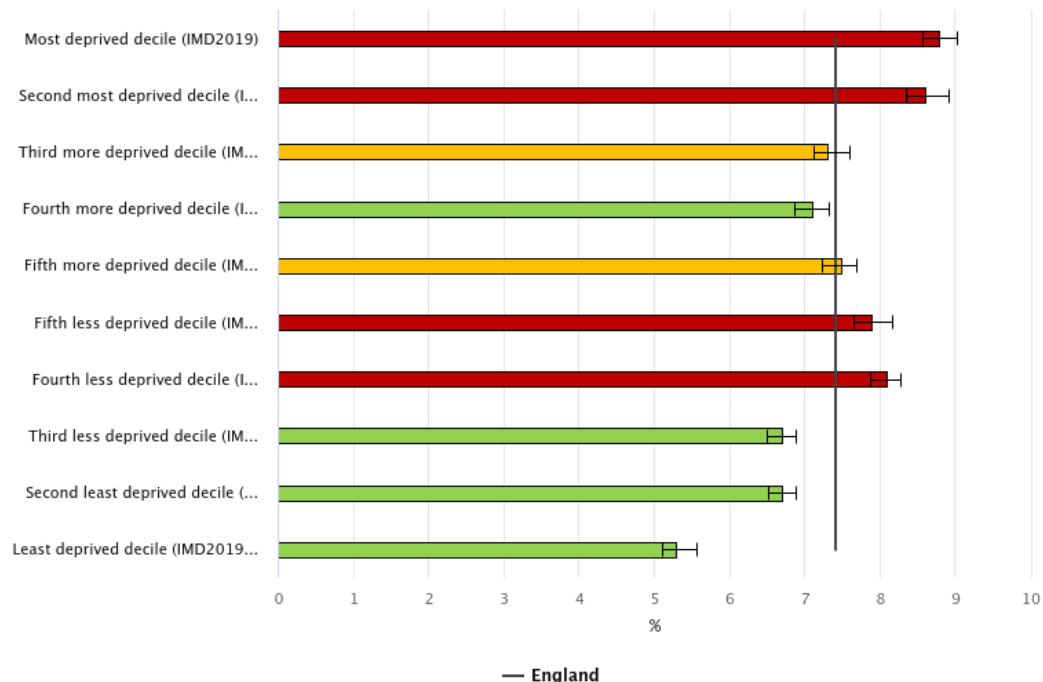
- In 2023/24, 11.5% of mothers were known to be smokers at the time of delivery (with quarterly data suggesting good progress).
- The rate has **seen a significant decline over the last 13 years** – falling by over half since 2010/11 - and now at the lowest level since recording began.
- South **Tyneside's rate is still significantly worse than the England wide rate but similar to the North East rate.**
- The majority of North East local authorities (except Northumberland and North Tyneside) display rates significantly higher than England.

Area	Value	
England	7.4	
North East region (statistical)	10.2	
County Durham	12.0	
South Tyneside	11.5	
Sunderland	11.2	
Stockton-on-Tees	10.6	
Redcar and Cleveland	10.6	
Middlesbrough	10.6	
Hartlepool	10.6	
Darlington	10.6	
Newcastle upon Tyne	9.8	
Gateshead	9.8	
Northumberland	7.5	
North Tyneside	6.0	

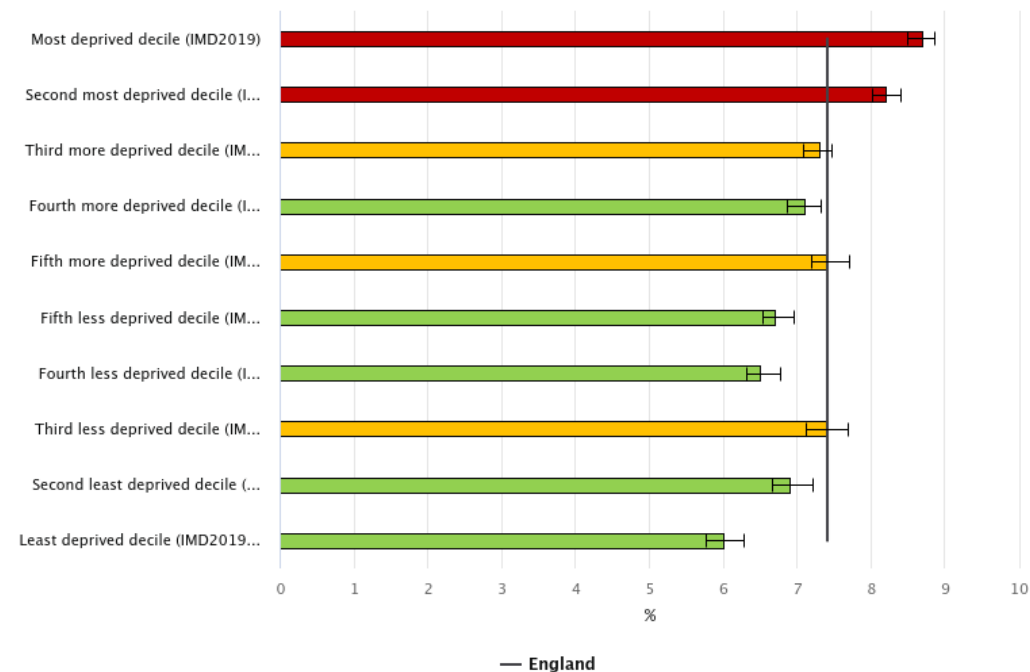


Smoking status at time of delivery: Inequalities

Smoking status at time of delivery (2023/24) – England, County & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019, 4/23 geography)



Smoking status at time of delivery (2023/24) – England, District & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019, 4/23 geography)



- In 2023/24, while the **lowest and highest rates were in the two most deprived and three least deprived deciles**, respectively, there wasn't a pronounced social gradient across county and unitary authority deprivation deciles. However, this was more **evident across district and unitary authority deprivation deciles**.



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Significantly better
than avg. (95% CI)

Similar to avg.

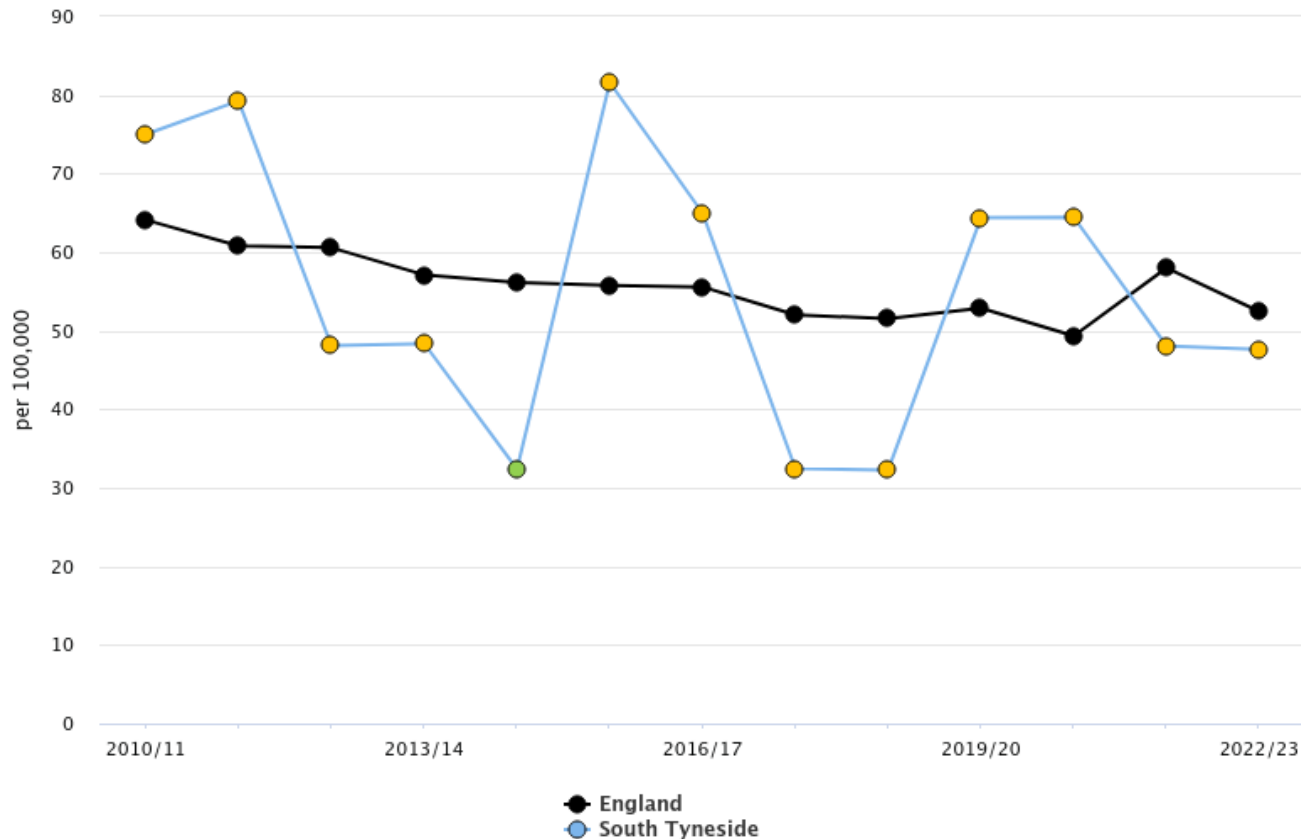
Significantly worse than
avg. (95% CI)

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Admissions episodes for diabetes (under 19 years), per 100,000: Inequalities

Admissions for diabetes (under 19 years) for South Tyneside



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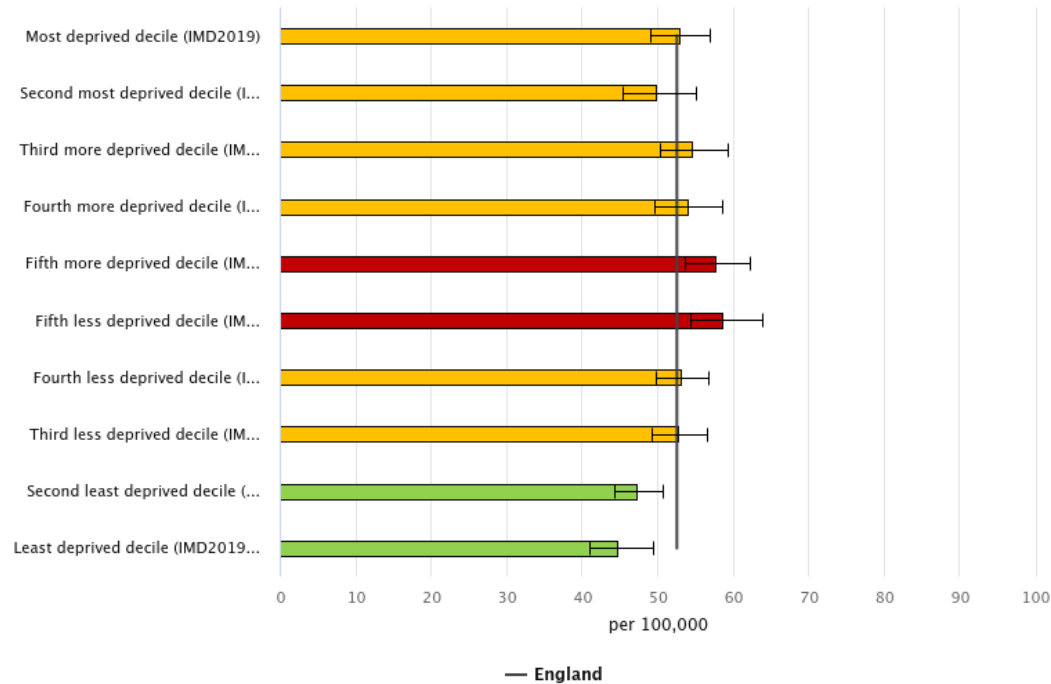
- In 2022/23, there were 15 emergency admissions of under 19s for Type 1 diabetes – a rate of 47.6 per 100,000 population.
- Since 2010/11, South Tyneside's rate has been similar to that seen England wide, with the exception of 2014/15 where it was significantly lower.**
- South Tyneside has the lowest rate out of all North East authorities (not statistically).

Area	Value	
England	52.4	
North East region (statistical)	60.6	
Darlington	84.7	
North Tyneside	79.2	
Hartlepool	70.6	
Redcar and Cleveland	69.7	
Middlesbrough	69.6	
County Durham	66.3	
Northumberland	56.6	
Newcastle upon Tyne	55.5	
Stockton-on-Tees	54.2	
Sunderland	51.6	
Gateshead	48.2	
South Tyneside	47.6	

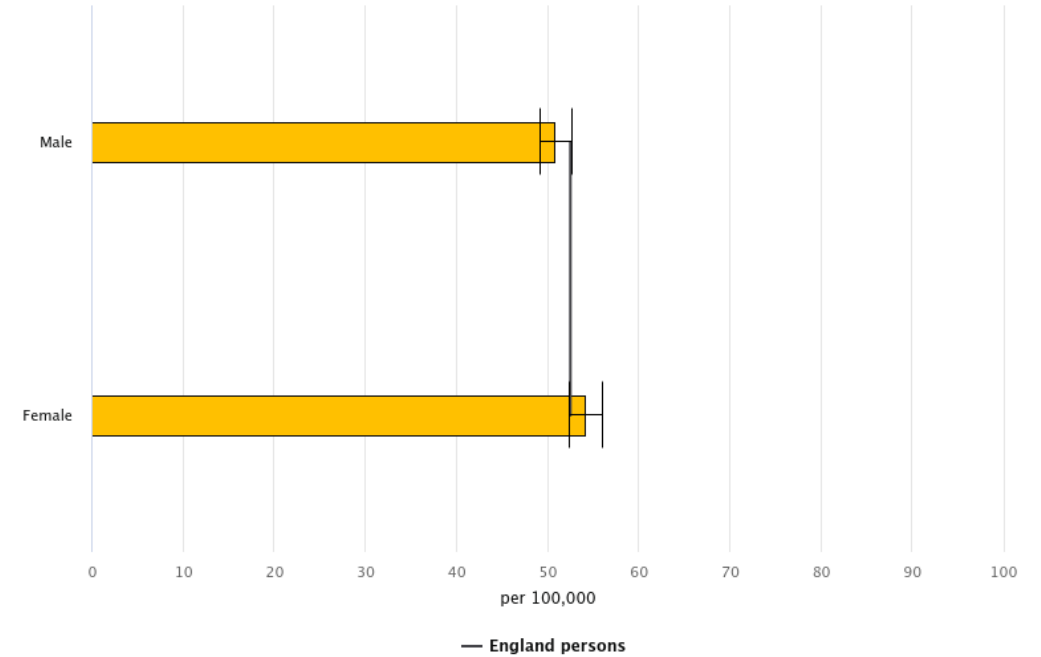
Source: OHID, based on NHS England and Office for National Statistics data

Admissions episodes for diabetes (under 19 years), per 100,000: Inequalities

Admissions for diabetes (under 19 years) (2022/23) – England, County & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019, 4/23 geography)



Admissions for diabetes (under 19 years) (2022/23) – England, Sex

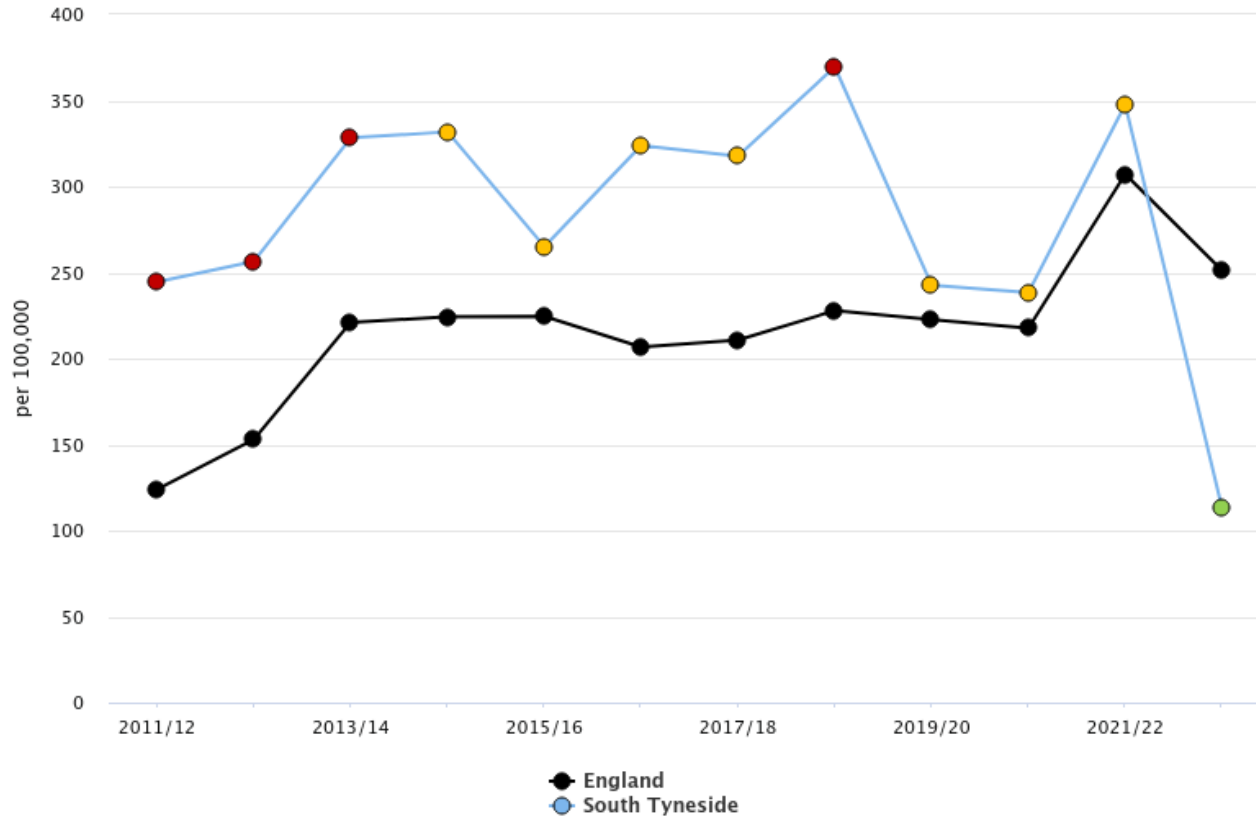


- Across county and unitary authority deprivation deciles, there **isn't a clear social gradient**. While the least two deprived deciles show rates significantly lower than the England-wide average, the **highest rates are within the fifth least and the fifth most deprived deciles**.
- There is **no significant difference** between the England-wide male and female rates.



Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-14 yrs)

Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-14 yrs) for South Tyneside



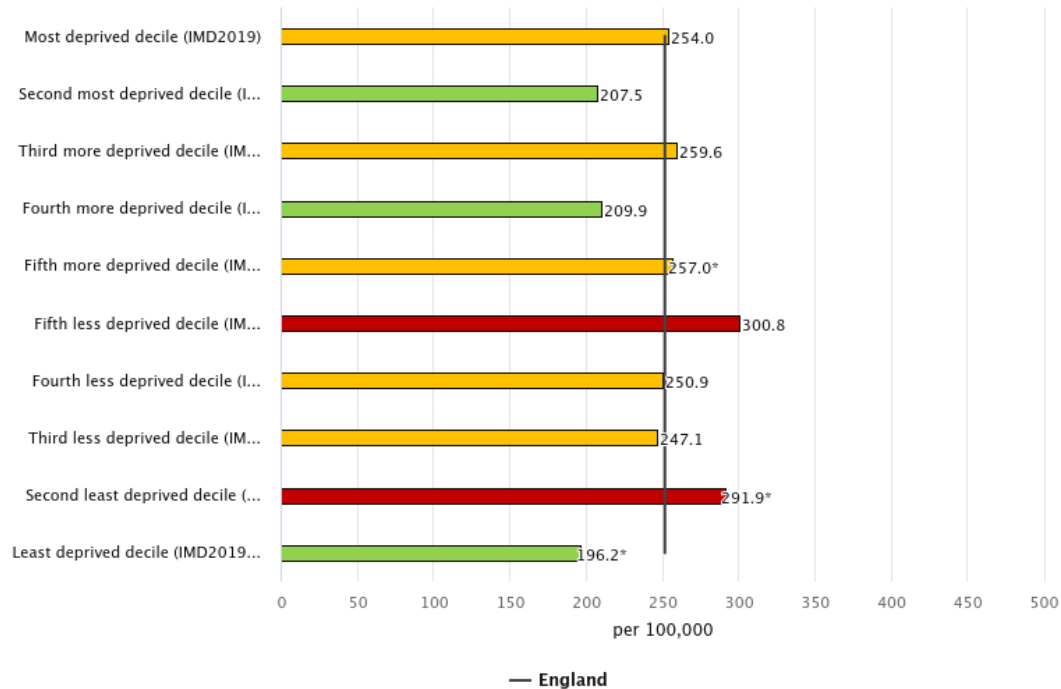
- In 2022/23, there were 10 hospital admissions of children aged 10-14 as a result of self harm– a rate of 113.2 per 100,000 population.
- This is a **statistically significant decline from 2021/22**, with South Tyneside's rate **now significantly better than the England-wide-average for the first time** (and significantly lower than the regional rate).

Area	Value	
England	251.2	
North East region (statistical)	360.5	
North Tyneside	730.3	
Gateshead	564.2	
Northumberland	531.2	
Newcastle upon Tyne	443.2	
Darlington	441.6	
Sunderland	303.1	
Stockton-on-Tees	261.6	
Hartlepool	246.2	
County Durham	234.2	
Redcar and Cleveland	183.2	
Middlesbrough	153.0	
South Tyneside	113.2	

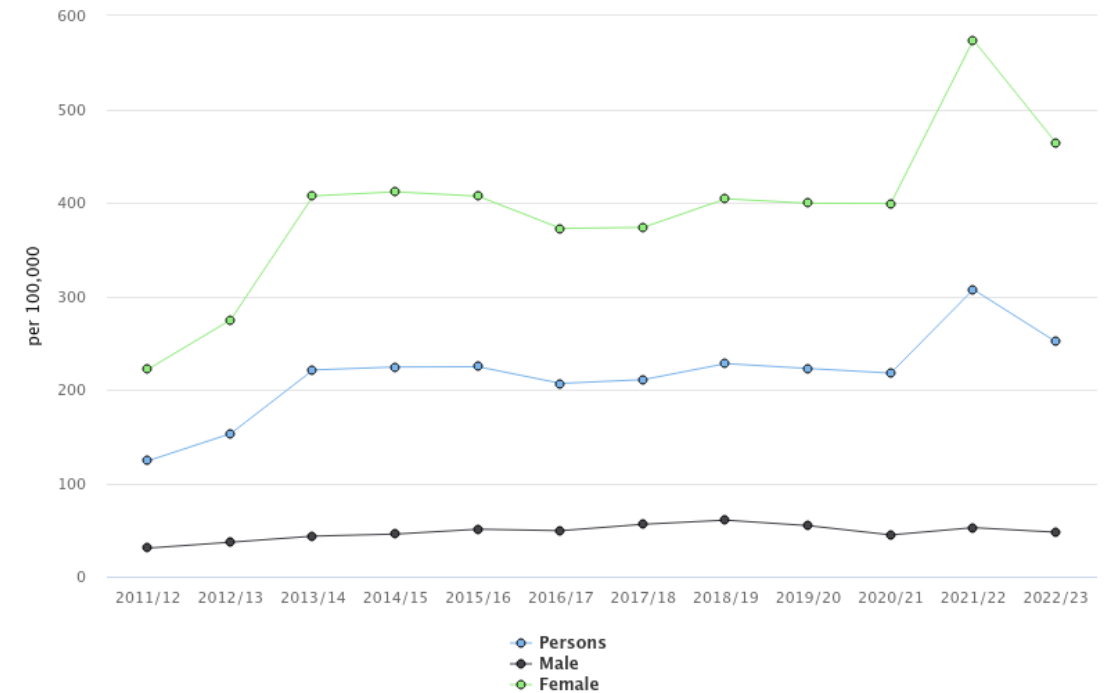


Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-14 yrs): Inequalities

Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10–14 yrs) (2022/23) – England, County & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019, 4/23 geography)



Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10–14 yrs) for South Tyneside



- Across county and unitary authority deprivation deciles, there **isn't a clear social gradient** with the highest rates in the fifth least deprived and second least deprived decile.
- South Tyneside's **female admission rate is significantly higher than the male rate.**



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Significantly better
than avg. (95% CI)

Similar to avg.

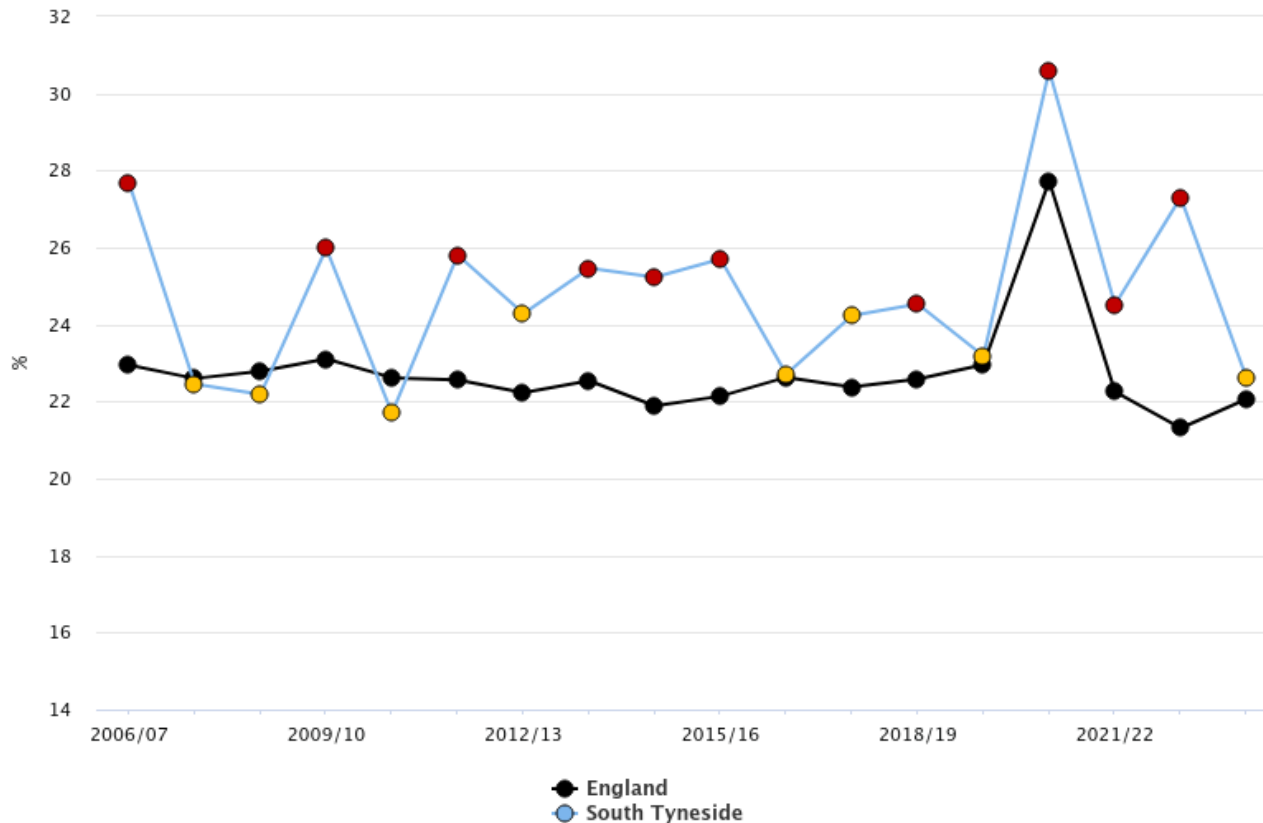
Significantly worse than
avg. (95% CI)

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Reception prevalence of overweight (including obesity) (including obesity)

Reception prevalence of overweight (including obesity) (4–5 yrs) for South Tyneside



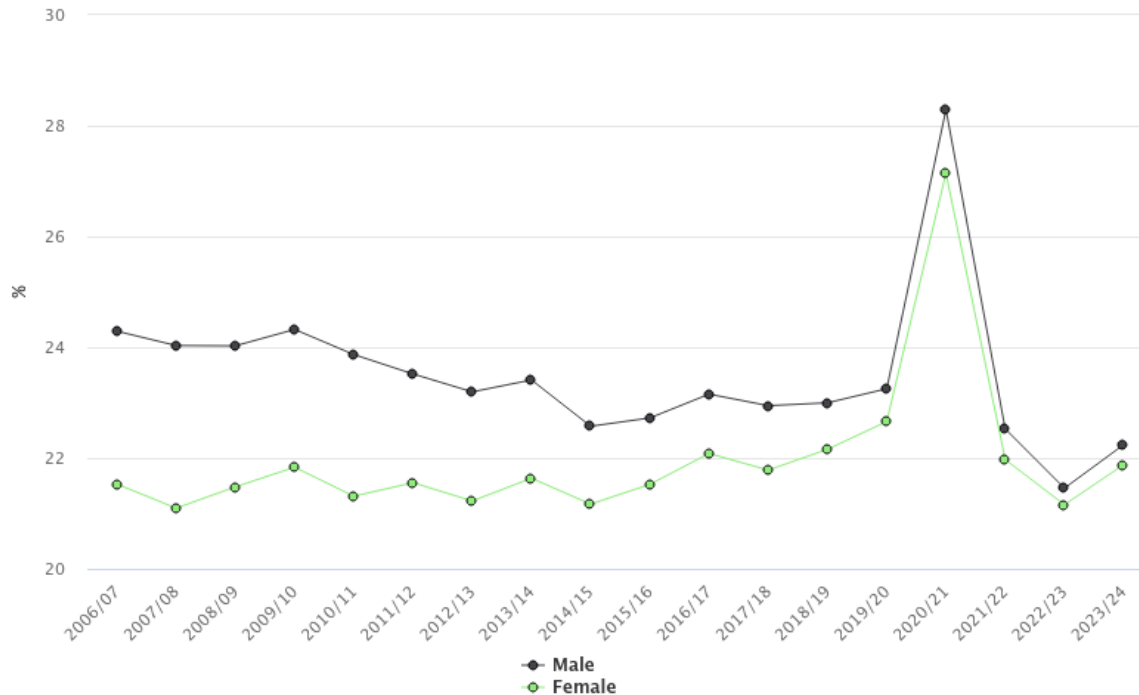
- In 2023/24, 22.6% of reception aged children in South Tyneside were classified as overweight or living with obesity – now significantly below the historic high of 30.6% in 2020/21.
- This is the **first time since 2019/20** that the **borough's rate has been similar to the England-wide average**.

Area	Value	
England	22.1	
North East region (statistical)	24.7	
Middlesbrough	29.7	
Hartlepool	27.9	
Redcar and Cleveland	27.0	
County Durham	26.7	
Northumberland	24.7	
Newcastle upon Tyne	24.0	
Sunderland	23.9	
Darlington	23.3	
South Tyneside	22.6	
North Tyneside	22.3	
Stockton-on-Tees	22.3	
Gateshead	21.8	

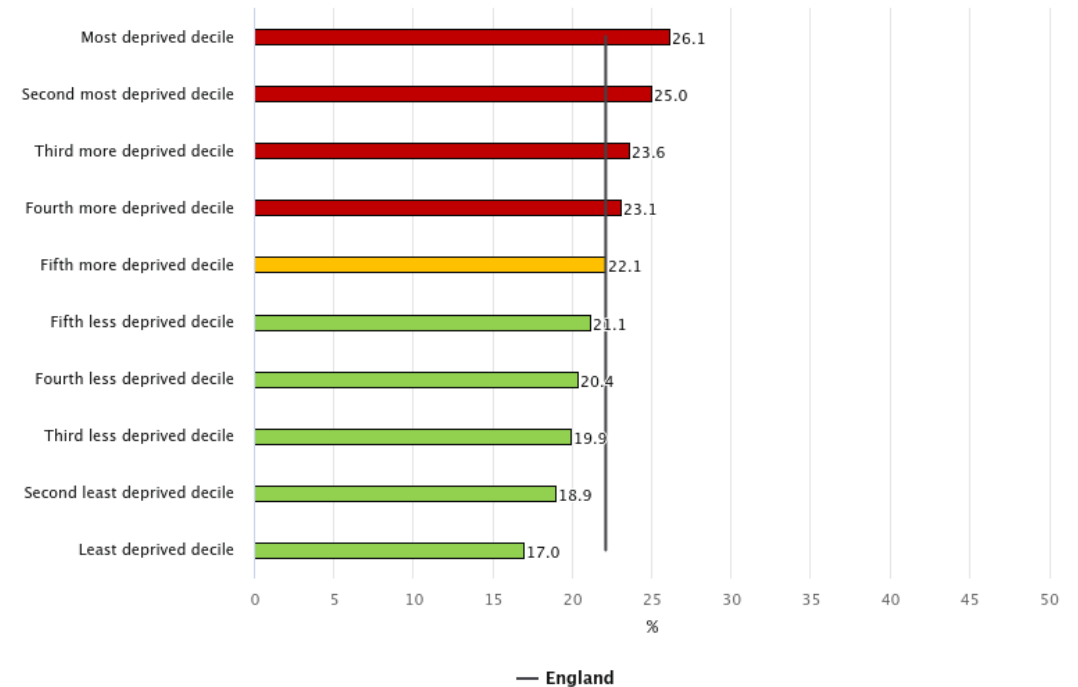


Reception prevalence of overweight (including obesity): Inequalities

Reception prevalence of overweight (including obesity) (4–5 yrs) for England



Reception prevalence of overweight (including obesity) (4–5 yrs) (2023/24) – England, LSOA11 deprivation deciles within area (IMD trend)

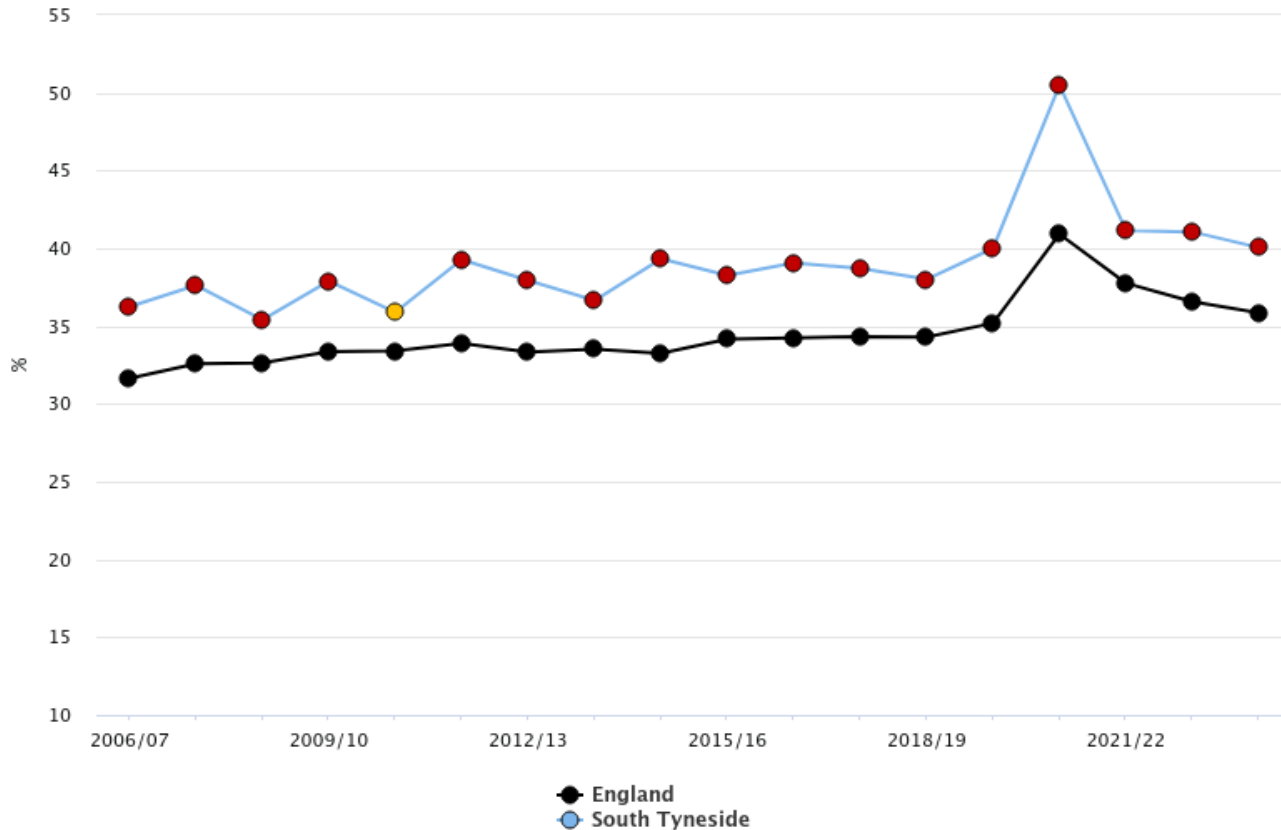


- Across England, the **male rate has been consistently above the female rate** (though the gap has narrowed since 2019/20)
- There is a **very clear social gradient** across LSOA deprivation deciles.



Year 6 prevalence of overweight (including obesity)

Year 6 prevalence of overweight (including obesity) (10–11 yrs) for South Tyneside



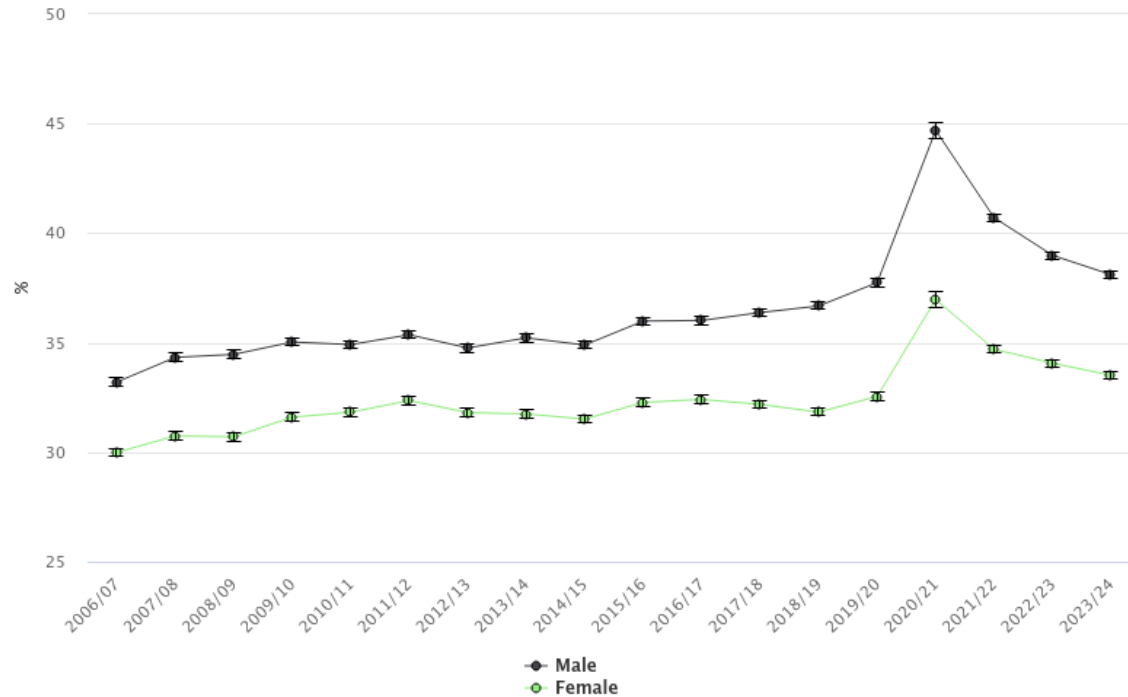
- In 2023/24, just over 2 in 5 (40.1%) Year 6 aged children in South Tyneside were classified as overweight or living with obesity.
- Following a significant rise during the pandemic, **the rate is now similar to 2019/20.**
- South Tyneside's rate has been **similar to the England wide rate just once since 2006/7.**

Area	Value
England	35.8
North East region (statistical)	38.6
Sunderland	42.3
Hartlepool	41.6
Newcastle upon Tyne	40.6
South Tyneside	40.1
Middlesbrough	39.8
Redcar and Cleveland	38.9
Stockton-on-Tees	38.6
County Durham	37.8
Gateshead	37.5
North Tyneside	36.8
Darlington	35.4
Northumberland	35.2

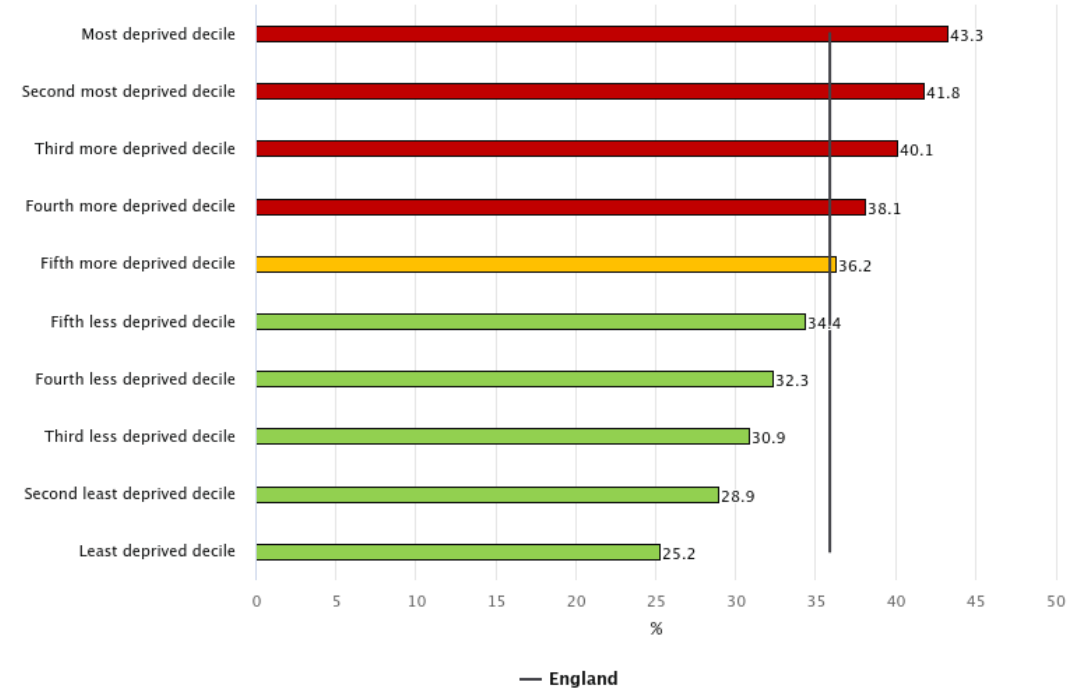


Year 6 prevalence of overweight (including obesity): Inequalities

Year 6 prevalence of overweight (including obesity) (10–11 yrs) for England



Year 6 prevalence of overweight (including obesity) (10–11 yrs) (2023/24) – England, LSOA11 deprivation deciles within area (IMD trend)



- Across England, the **male rate has been consistently above the female rate**, with the gap widening in recent years.
- There is a **very clear** social gradient across LSOA deprivation deciles.



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

1. Support residents in **financial hardship** and join up local services
2. Enable organisations across South Tyneside to work together to address **in-work poverty**
3. Create and support opportunities to hear and learn from people with **lived experience** and embed this into decision-making
4. Continue to **influence regional and national Government** by highlighting the issues of poverty in South Tyneside
5. Make South Tyneside a place where **sustainable and healthy jobs** are available



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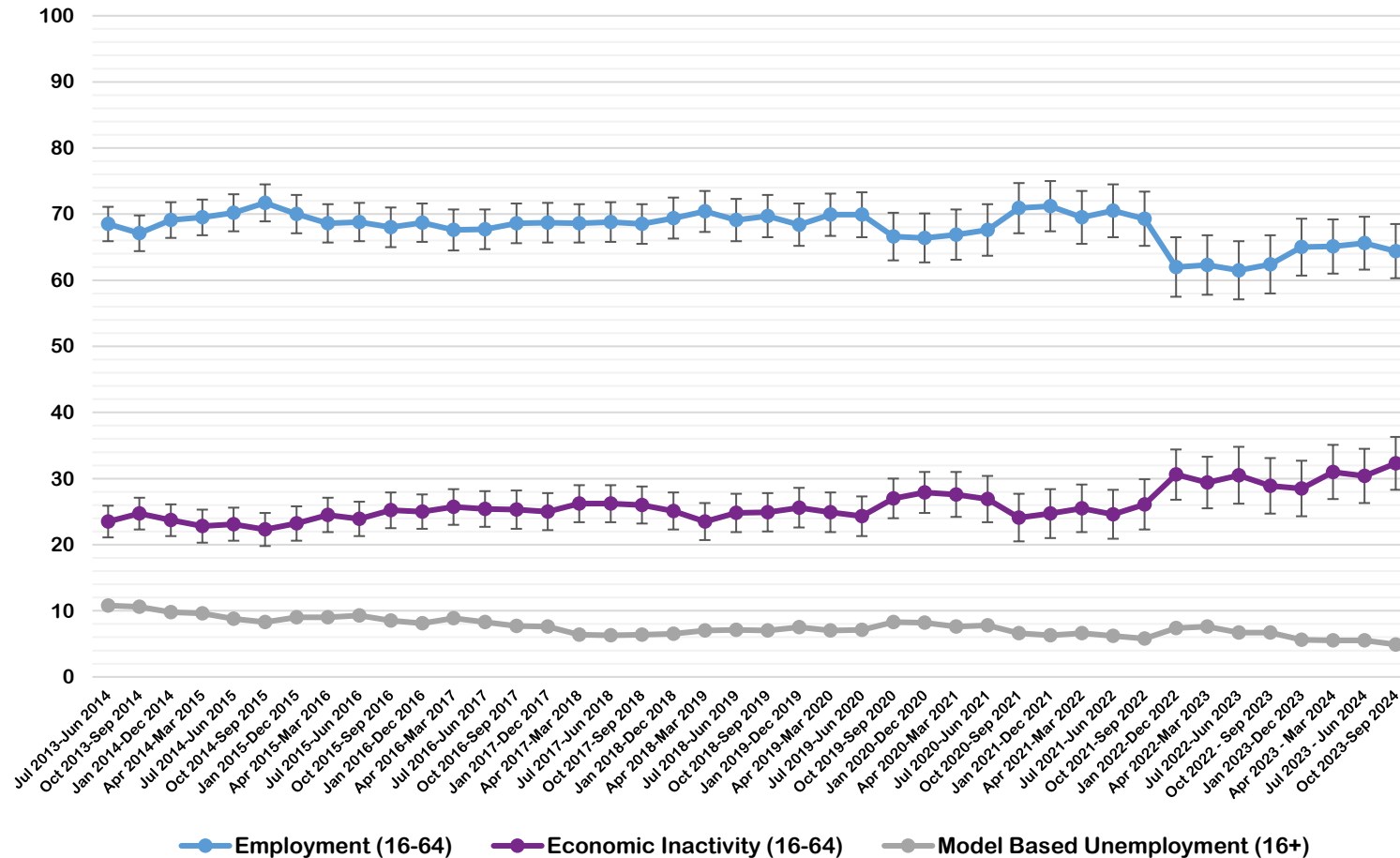
Key Indicators

- Employment rate (16-64)
- Economic inactivity rate (16-64)
- Fuel poverty (low income, low energy efficiency)
- Children and young people in poverty after housing costs
- Young people NEET
- Percentage of people in receipt of long-term support for a learning disability in paid employment

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Employment, Economic Inactivity & Unemployment



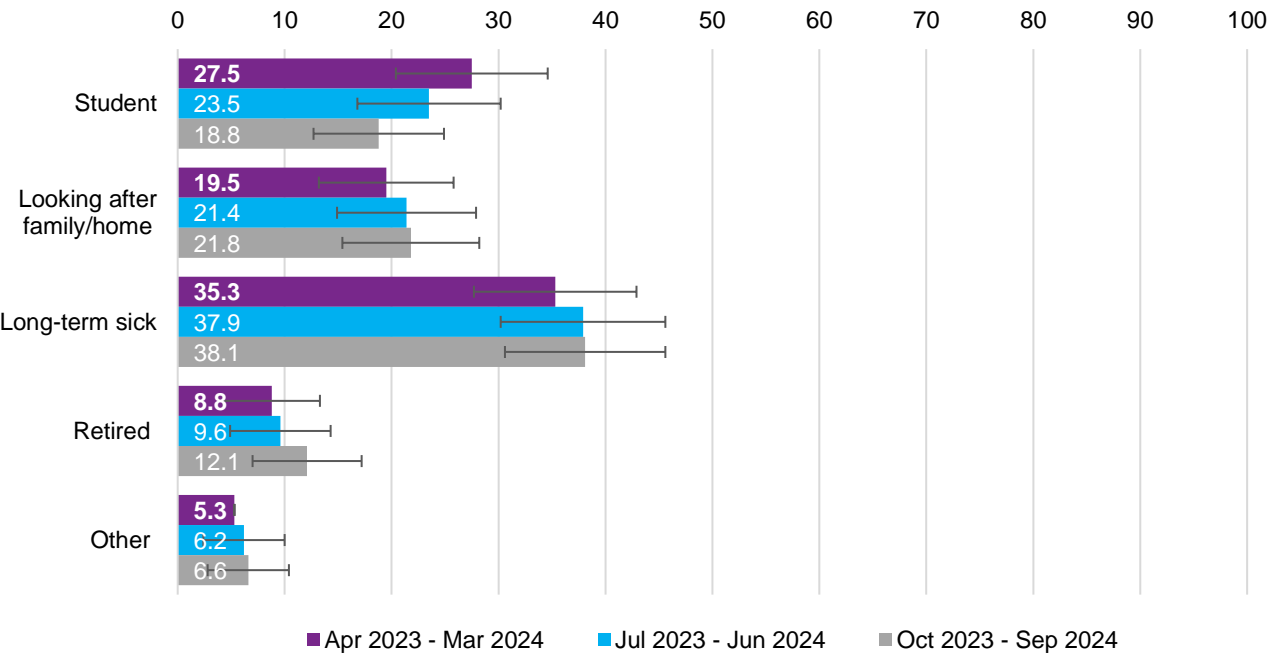
In the 12 months to September 2024:

- **64.4% of residents 16-64 were in employment** (CI +/- 4.1) – 58,300 people (the second lowest rate in the North East, following Middlesbrough – 63.6%)
- **32.3% of residents 16-64 were economically inactive** (CI +/- 4.0) – 29,300 people (the highest rate in the North East)
- **5.6% of residents 16+ were unemployed** (model-based) – 3,600 people (the third highest rate in the North East, following Middlesbrough (6.4%) and Newcastle (6.3%).

The difference between South Tyneside's rate and most of the Local Authorities it ranks worse than is not statistically significant. However, South Tyneside's rate is significantly lower than Darlington, Gateshead, Redcar and Cleveland, and Sunderland.



Economic Inactivity by Reason



In the 12 months to September 2024:

- **Long term sickness was the leading cause of economic inactivity in South Tyneside, comprising 38.1% (CI +/- 7.5) of economically inactive residents (11,100 people)**
- Just over 1 in 5 (21.8%) economically inactive residents gave ‘looking after family/home’ as their main reason for inactivity (6,400 people).
- The majority of people who are economically inactive **do not want a job** (75.2%; 22,000 people). This leaves 7,300 economically inactive people in the borough **who do want a job**.

Inactive by Reason (Oct 23 – Sep 24)

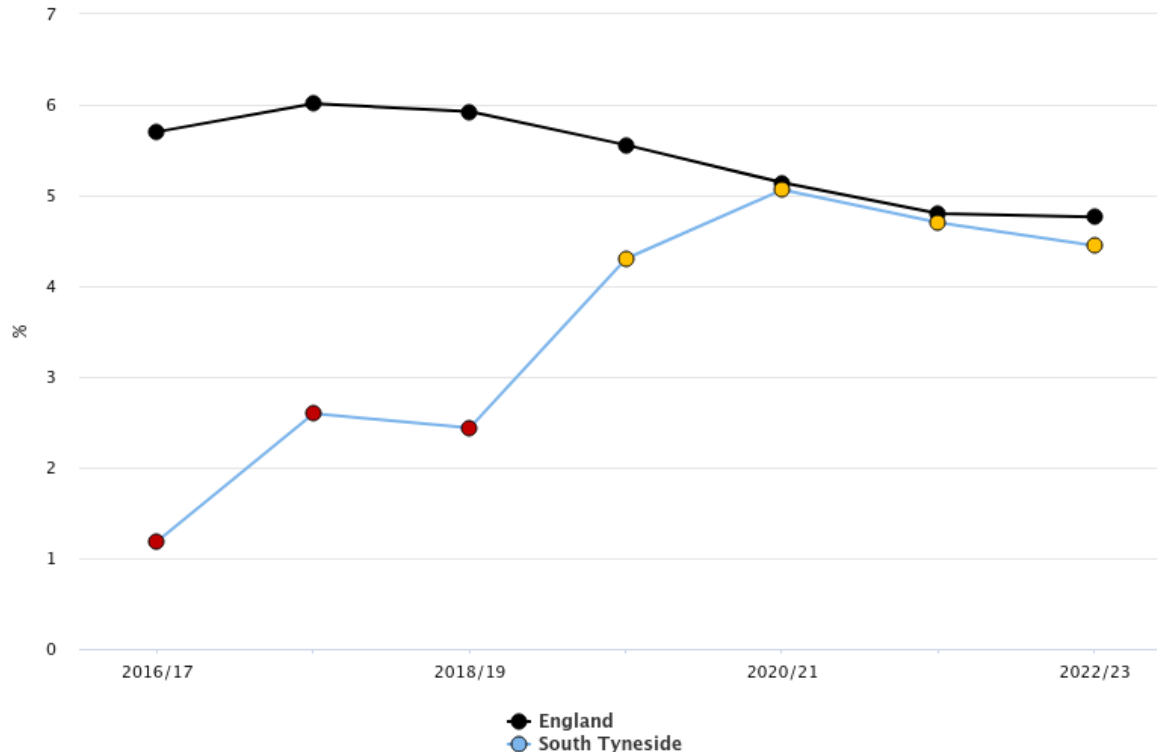
	Student	Looking after family/home	Long-term sick	Temporary sick	Retired	Other
Number of people (16-64)	5,500	6,400	11,100	-	3,500	1,900



Financial security to lead healthy, fulfilling lives

Percentage of the population in receipt of long-term support for a learning disability that are in paid employment (18-64)

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) for South Tyneside



South Tyneside Council

- In 2022/23, 4.4% of people in receipt of long-term support for a learning disability were in paid employment – **similar to the North East and England-wide figures.**
- Gateshead has the highest figure in the North East (not statistically) at 9.2%, followed by Hartlepool (7.6%).
- Middlesbrough (1.3%) and County Durham (0.5%) have the lowest.

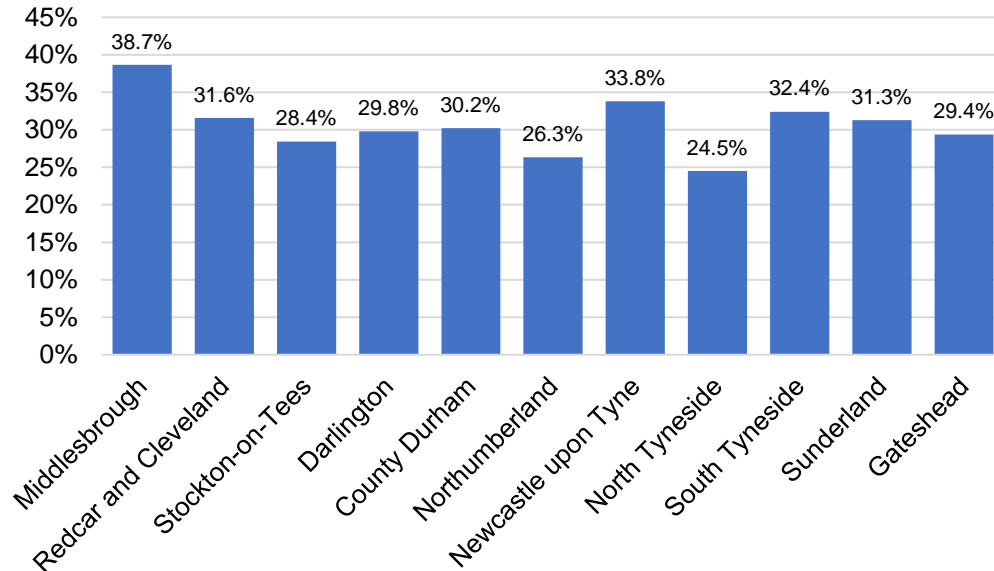
Area	Value
England	4.8
North East region (statistical)	3.5
Gateshead	9.2
Hartlepool	7.6
Redcar and Cleveland	6.0
Northumberland	4.7
Newcastle upon Tyne	4.5
South Tyneside	4.4
Stockton-on-Tees	3.2
Darlington	3.1
Sunderland	2.9
North Tyneside	2.8
Middlesbrough	1.3
County Durham	0.5

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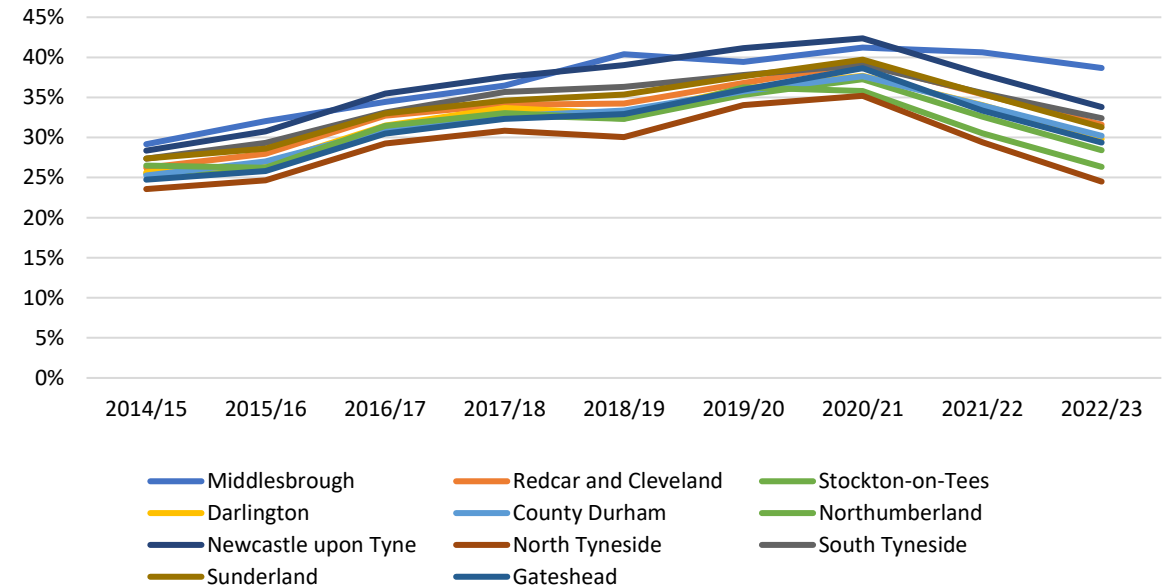
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Child Poverty (after housing costs)

% of children living in households in receipt of below 60% median income after housing costs



% of children living in households in receipt of below 60% median income after housing costs

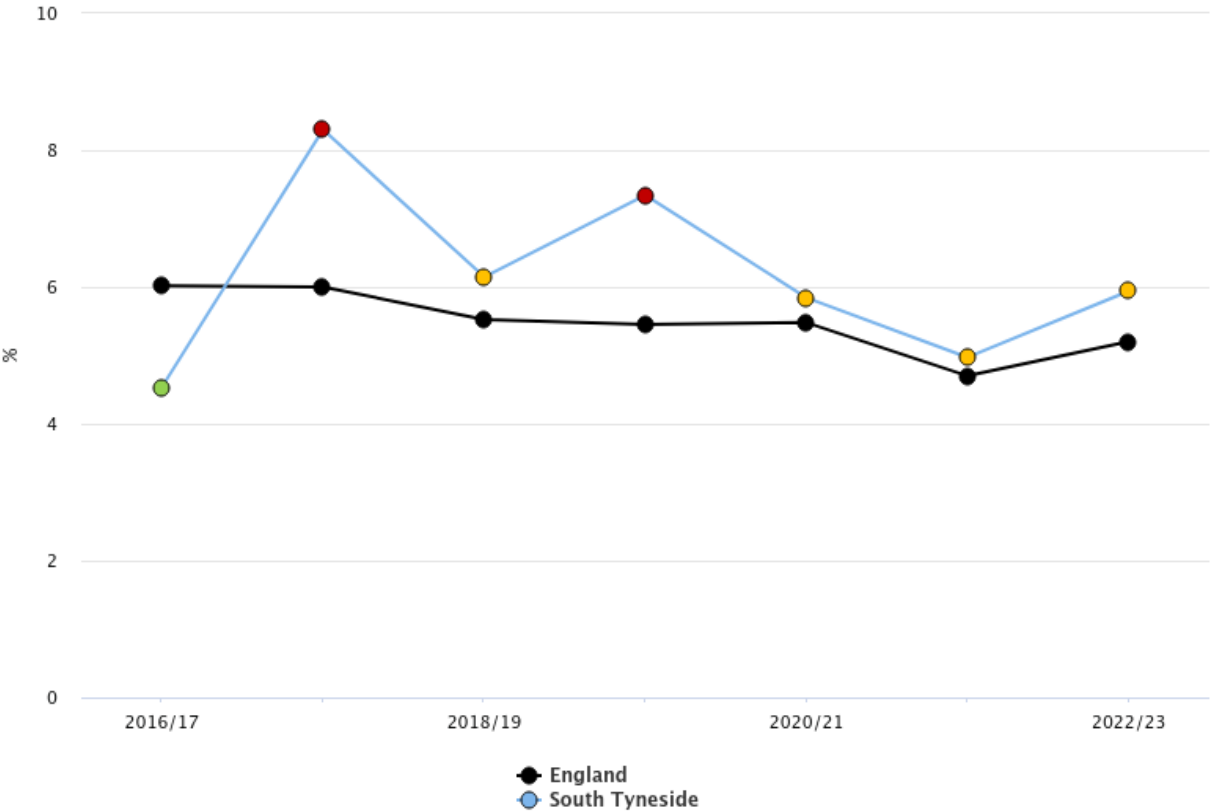


- In 2022/23, an estimated **32.4% of children and young people in South Tyneside** were living in poverty after housing costs (**10,084**) – this is the third highest percentage in the North East.
- While the data shows two successive decreases since 2020/21 for all North East local authorities, data from the North West (showing two successive increases) suggests we should be cautious in interpreting the North East's figures as a genuine decrease.



Young People NEET or whose activity is not known (%)

16 to 17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known for South Tyneside



- In 2022/23, 5.9% of 16-17 year olds in South Tyneside were not in education, employment or training (or whose activity was not known)
- This is **similar to the North East and England-wide figure.**

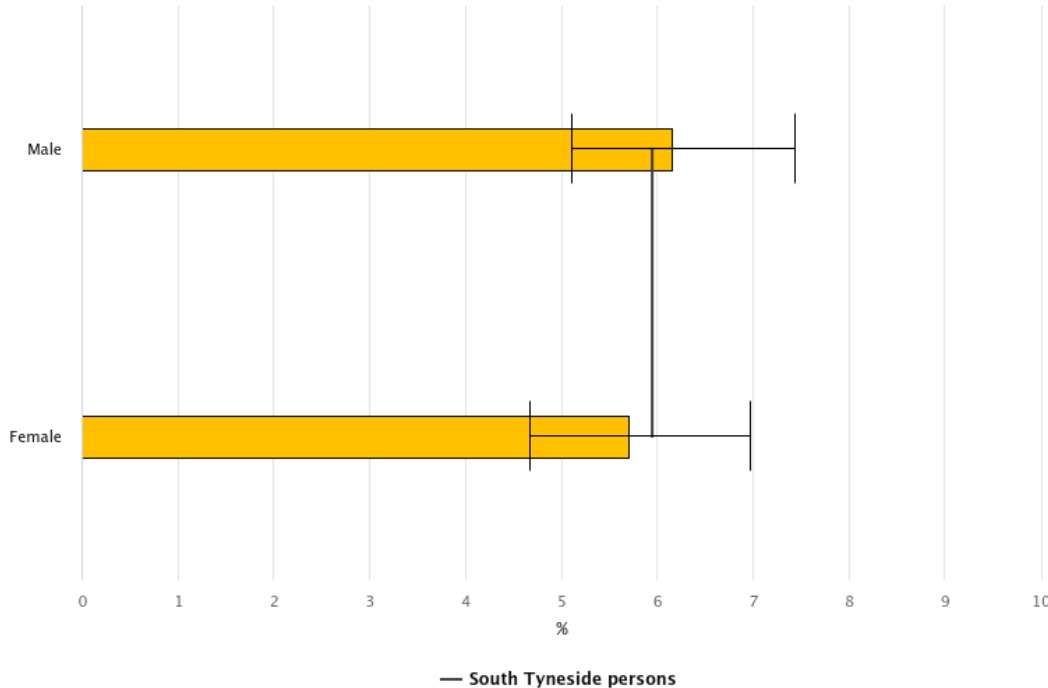
Area	Value
England	5.2
North East region (statistical)	5.2
Newcastle upon Tyne	6.6
Redcar and Cleveland	6.5
South Tyneside	5.9
Stockton-on-Tees	5.4
County Durham	5.3
Northumberland	5.1
North Tyneside	5.0
Sunderland	4.8
Gateshead	4.7
Middlesbrough	4.4
Hartlepool	3.9
Darlington	3.8

Source: Department for Education

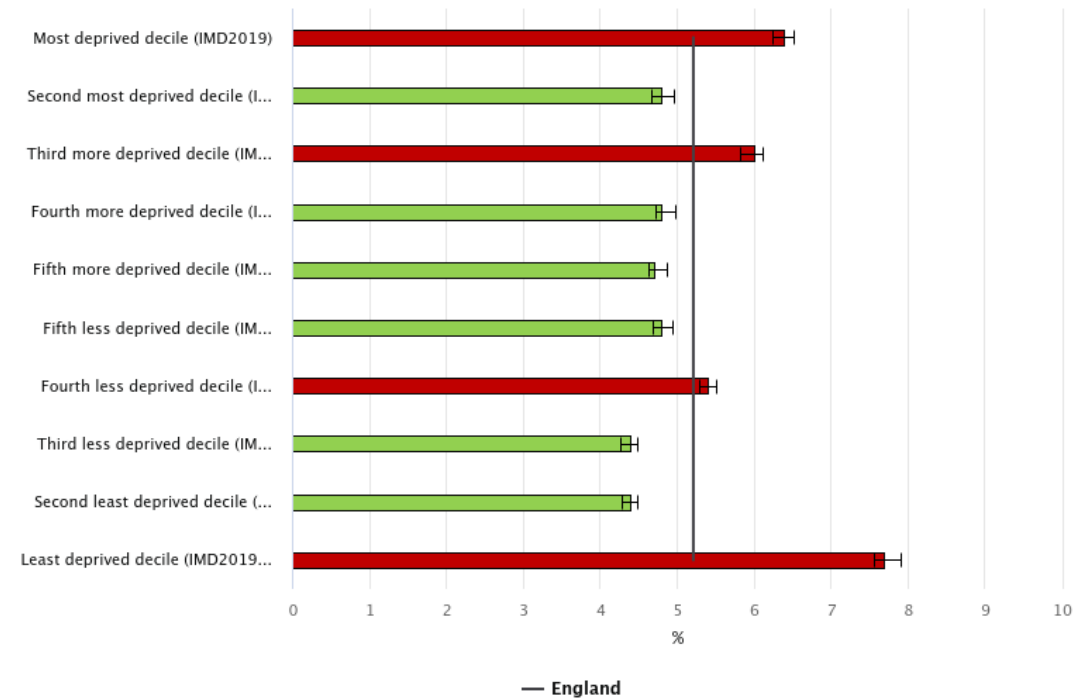


Young People NEET or whose activity is not known (%): Inequalities

16 to 17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known (2022/23) – South Tyneside, Sex



16 to 17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known (2022/23) – England, County & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019, 4/21 geography)

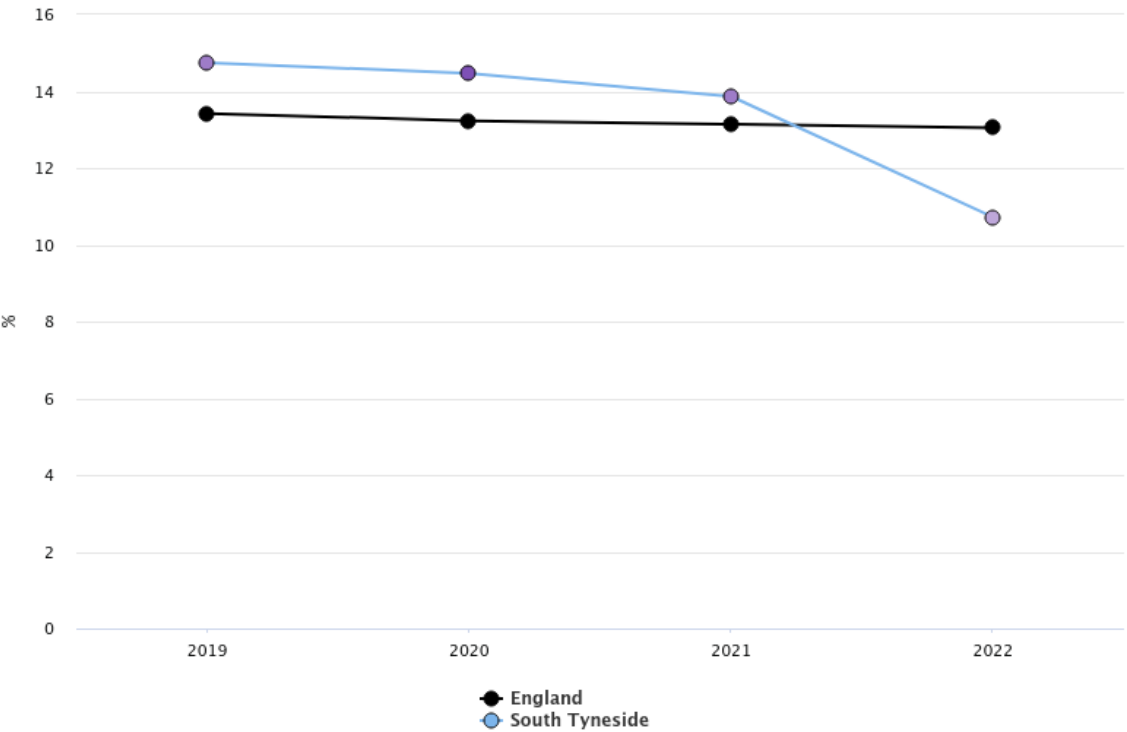


- In South Tyneside, **there isn't a significant difference between the male and female NEET/Not Known rate**. England wide, the rate is significantly higher for males.
- There isn't a clear social gradient by county and unitary authority deprivation decile, with the **highest rates in the least and most deprived deciles**.



Fuel Poverty (% of households; LILEE Method)

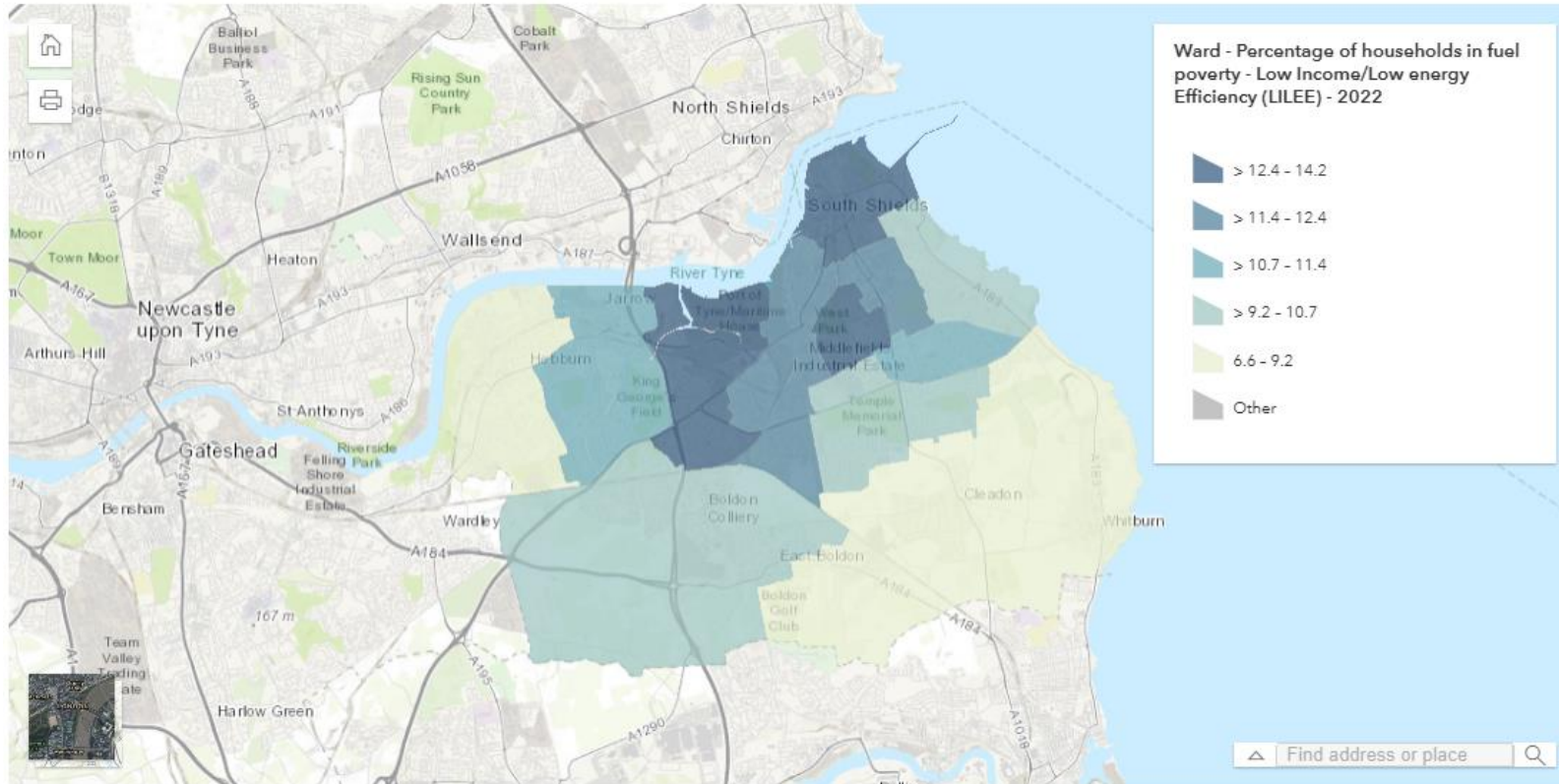
Fuel poverty (low income, low energy efficiency methodology) for South Tyneside



- In 2022, 10.7% of households in South Tyneside were considered **fuel poor**.
- **Under the low income, low energy efficiency measure, a household is considered to be fuel poor if:**
 - They are living in a property with a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of D or below **AND**
 - Their disposable income (after housing costs and energy needs) would be below the poverty line
- All North East local authorities saw a decrease in their rate between 2021 and 2022.
- South Tyneside's rate places it within the 2nd best quintile in England.

Area	Value
England	13.1
North East region (statistical)	10.9
Middlesbrough	12.8
Redcar and Cleveland	11.8
County Durham	11.5
Newcastle upon Tyne	11.4
Hartlepool	11.2
Darlington	11.2
Sunderland	10.9
South Tyneside	10.7
Northumberland	10.6
Gateshead	10.2
Stockton-on-Tees	9.6
North Tyneside	8.9

Fuel Poverty (% of households; LILEE Method)



- The wards with the highest proportion of households in fuel poverty are:
 - West Park (14.2%)
 - Bede (13%)
 - Beacon & Bents (12.6%)
- The wards with the lowest proportion of households in fuel poverty are:
 - Cleadon & East Boldon (6.7%)
 - Hebburn North (8.8%)
 - Hebburn South (8.8%)

All wards in South Tyneside saw decreases in the percentage of households in fuel poverty between 2021 and 2022.



Good mental wellbeing and social connectivity across the life course

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

Priorities

1. Facilitate a **preventative and early intervention approach** to maintain good mental wellbeing and social connections
2. Embed a **person-centred approach to mental health treatment** and ensure that people are receiving evidence-based interventions which are having a noted positive impact on the overall wellbeing
3. Reduce rates of **suicide and self-harm**
4. Support **children and young people with long-term physical and mental health conditions** to improve outcomes

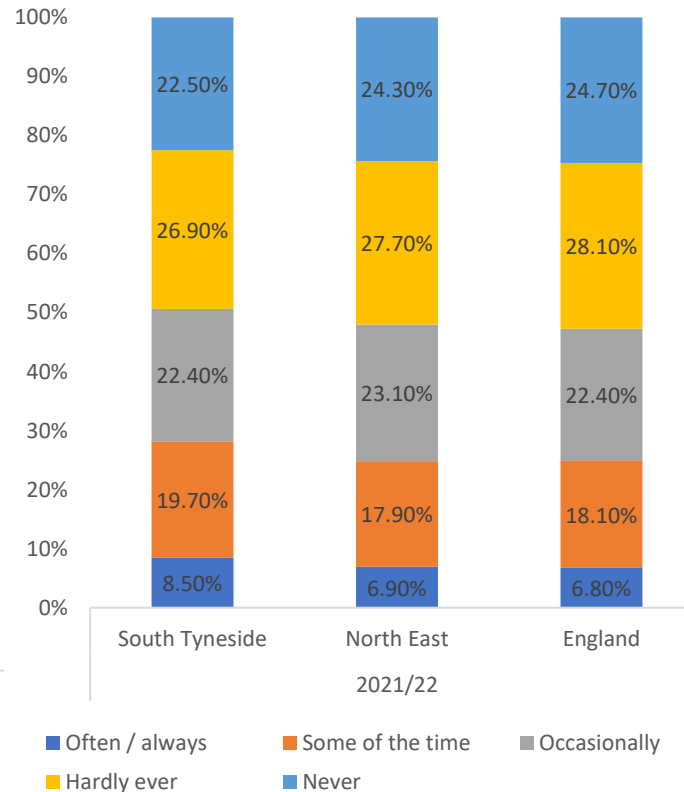
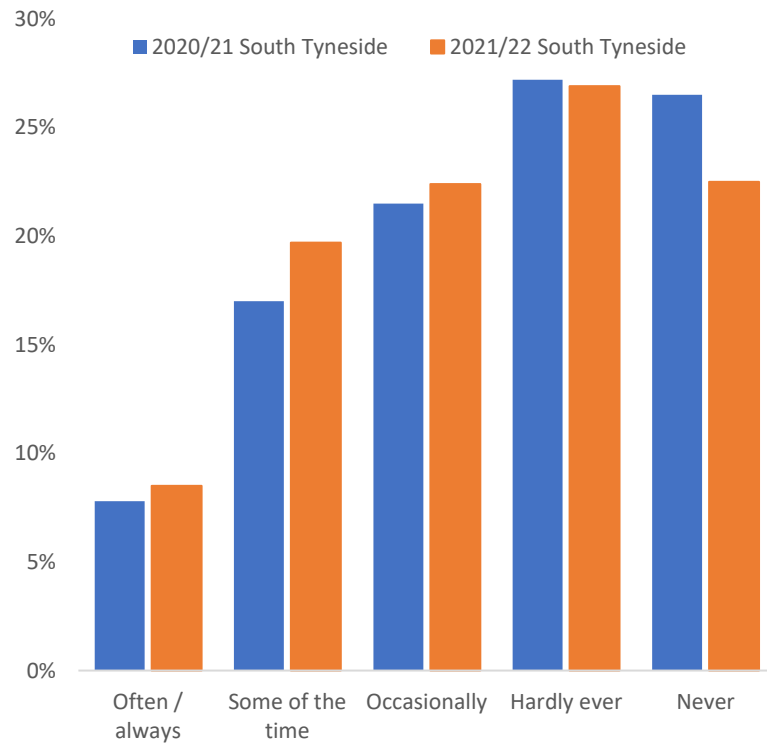
Key Indicators

- Self-reported wellbeing (low satisfaction, low worthwhile, low happiness and high anxiety)
- Social Isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like (18+ yrs)
- Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm
- Suicide rate (persons, aged 10+)



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.



Self Reported Wellbeing (% of population 16+)

In 2022/23:

- 7% of South Tyneside residents aged 16+ reported a **low satisfaction score** (*not statistically significantly different to previous years*).
- 8.8% of South Tyneside residents aged 16+ reported a **low worthwhile score**, (*not statistically significantly different to previous years except 2016/17*).
- 10.9% of South Tyneside residents aged 16+ reported a **low happiness score** (*not statistically significantly different to previous years*).
- 26.6% of South Tyneside residents aged 16+ reported a **high anxiety score** (*not statistically significantly different to previous years – except 2016/17*).



■ South Tyneside ■ England



Good mental wellbeing and social connectivity across the life course

Self-reported Wellbeing – England-wide Inequalities (2022/23 % of population 16+)

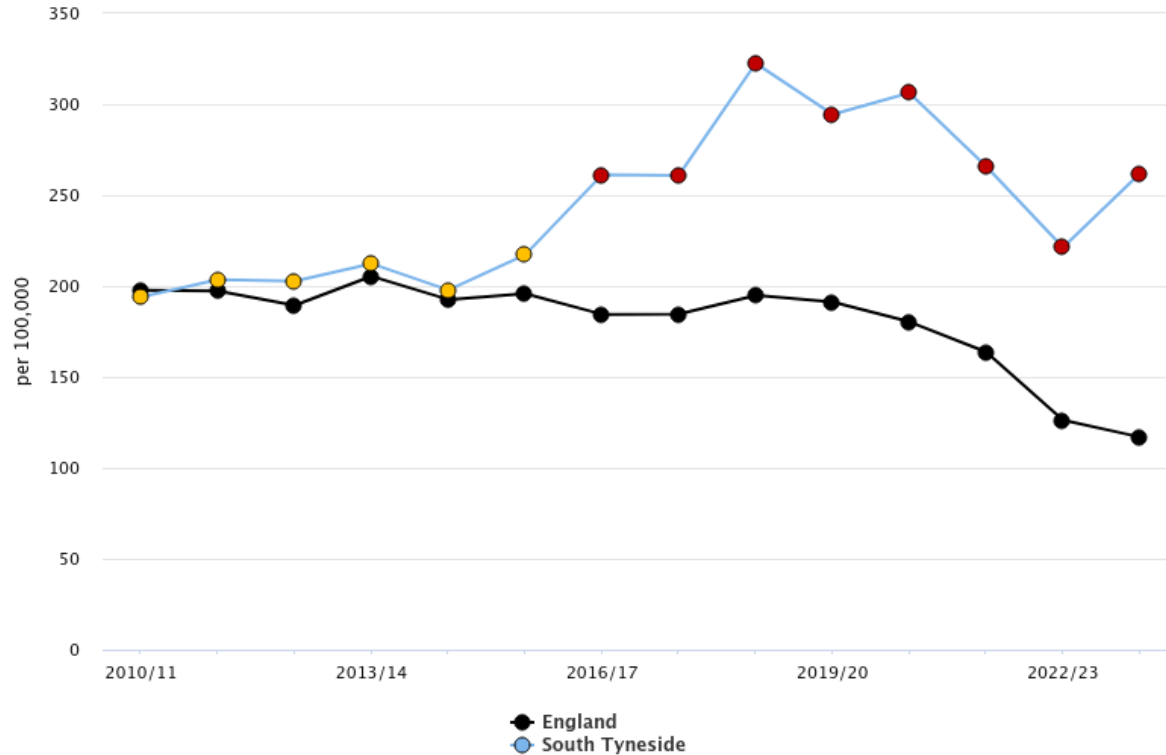
% people reporting a low satisfaction score was:	% people reporting a low worthwhile score was:	% people reporting a low happiness score was:	% people reporting a high anxiety score was:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Significantly lower</u> for the ‘working’ population, compared to the ‘inactive’ or ‘unemployed’ population • <u>Significantly higher</u> for the ‘disabled’ population, compared to the ‘not disabled’ population • <u>Significantly higher</u> for the 50-64 population and significantly lower for the 25-34 and 65+ 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 55-59 population and significantly lower for the 65+ 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 50-64 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 50-54 population and significantly lower for the 65+ population than for the population as a whole



Good mental wellbeing and social connectivity across the life course

Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm (per 100,000 population – age standardised)

Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm for South Tyneside



- In 2023/24 there were 375 admissions for intentional self harm in South Tyneside - rate of 261.9 per 100,000 population.
- South Tyneside's rate has been **significantly higher than England's since 2016/17**, is **significantly higher than the North East average** and is **among the highest rates in the region**.

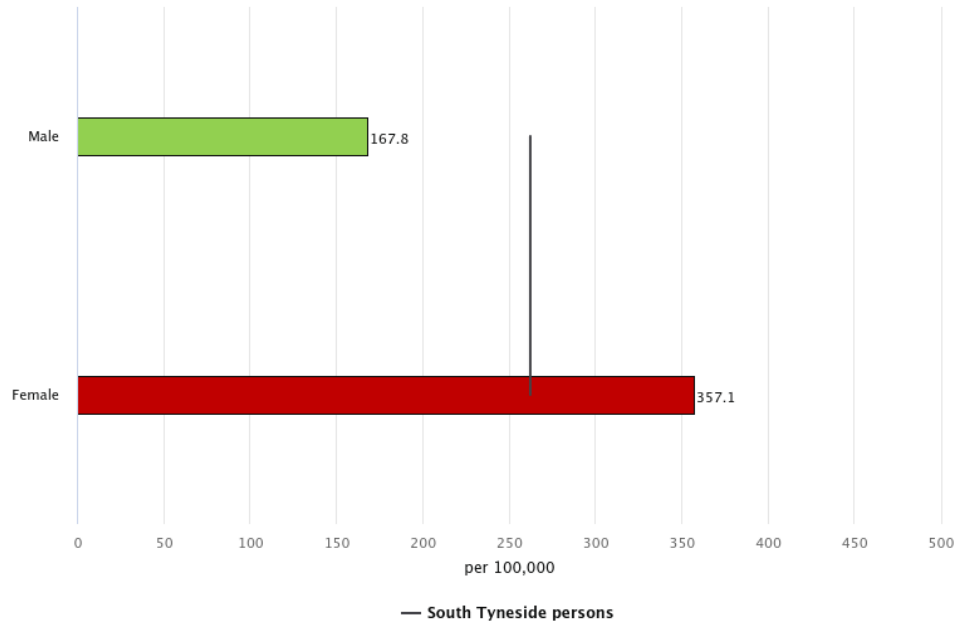
Area	Value
England	117.0
North East region (statistical)	191.3
Northumberland	342.5
North Tyneside	339.4
South Tyneside	261.9
Hartlepool	233.9
Redcar and Cleveland	215.9
Middlesbrough	211.2
Gateshead	182.8
Stockton-on-Tees	167.6
Newcastle upon Tyne	166.0
Sunderland	152.4
Darlington	121.0
County Durham	85.3



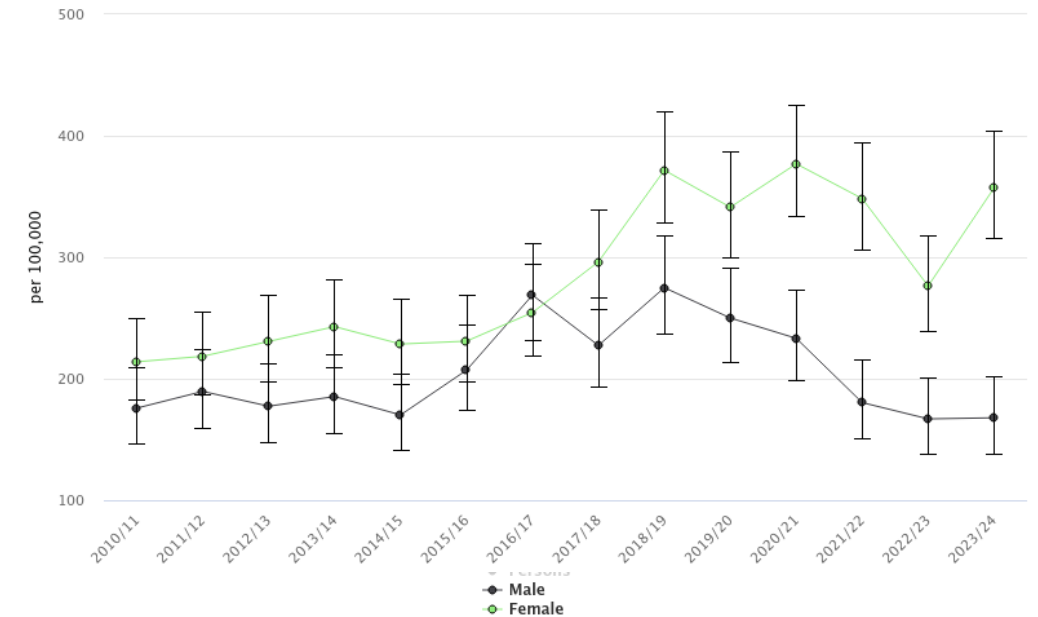
Good mental wellbeing and social connectivity across the life course

Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm (per 100,000 population – age standardised): Inequalities

Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm (2023/24) – South Tyneside, Sex



Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm for South Tyneside



- In South Tyneside the rate for emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm in **females was over double the rate for males in 2023/24.**
- With the exception of 2016/17, **South Tyneside's female rate has been historically higher than the male rate.** However, the gap has widened over recent years and the female has been significantly higher since 2018/19.



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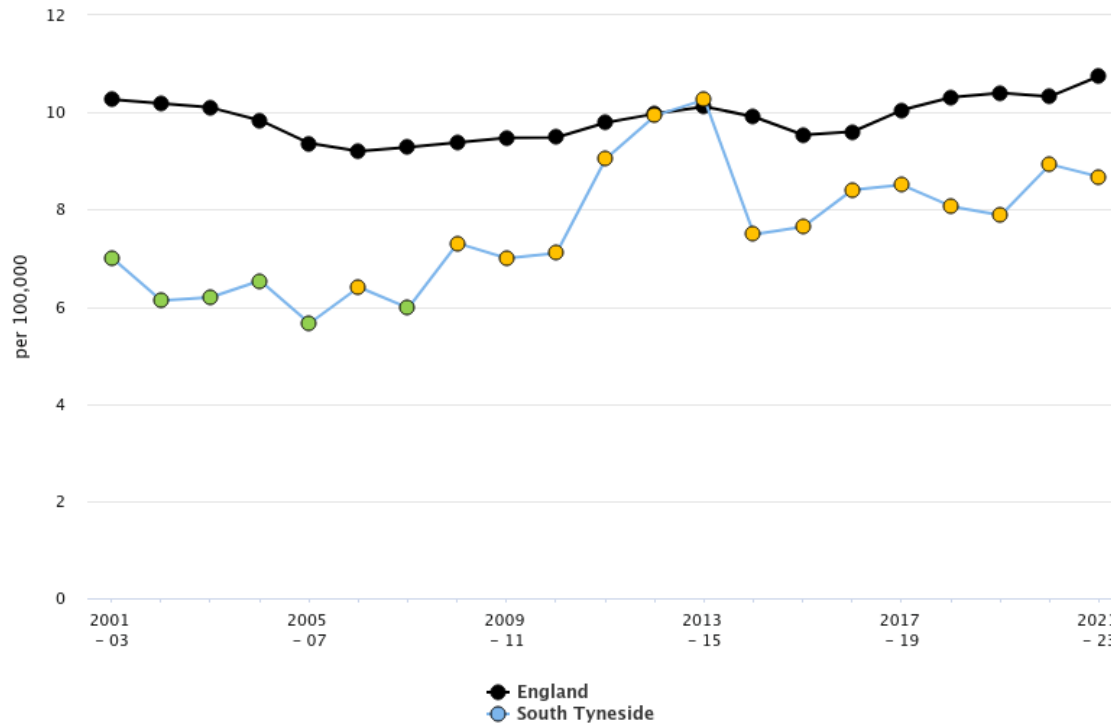
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Good mental wellbeing and social connectivity across the life course

Suicide Rate (directly standardised rate per 100,000)

Suicide rate (Persons, 10+ yrs) for South Tyneside



- In 2021-23 South Tyneside had a suicide rate of 8.7 per 100,000 - this is **the lowest rate in the North East region (not statistically)**.
- South Tyneside's rate has **been similar to the England-wide average since 2008-10**.

Area	Value	
England	10.7	
North East region (statistical)	13.8	
Darlington	19.6	
Redcar and Cleveland	18.2	
Middlesbrough	17.2	
County Durham	16.4	
Hartlepool	15.5	
Northumberland	14.9	
North Tyneside	13.4	
Sunderland	13.0	
Stockton-on-Tees	11.9	
Newcastle upon Tyne	11.3	
Gateshead	9.5	
South Tyneside	8.7	



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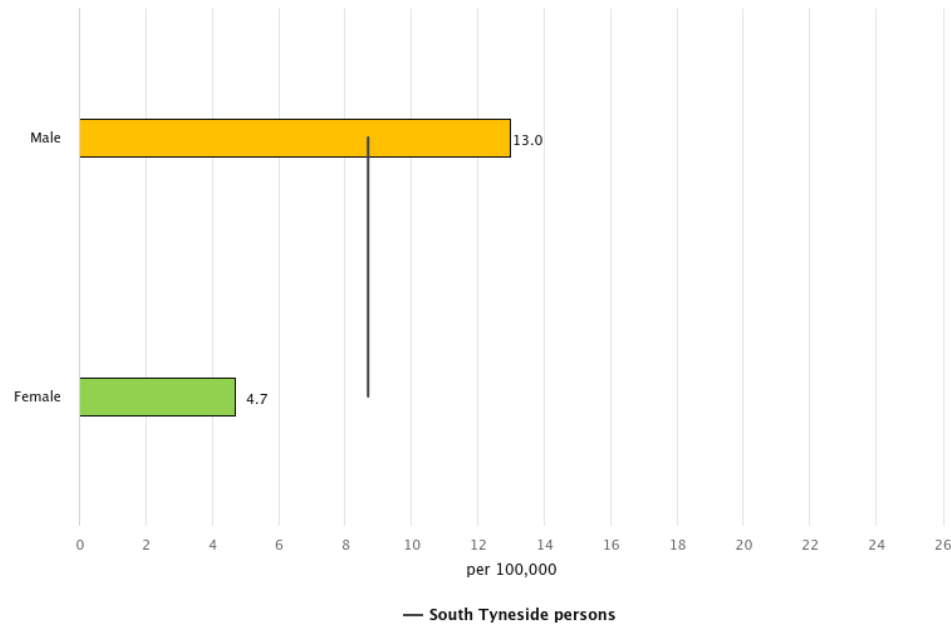
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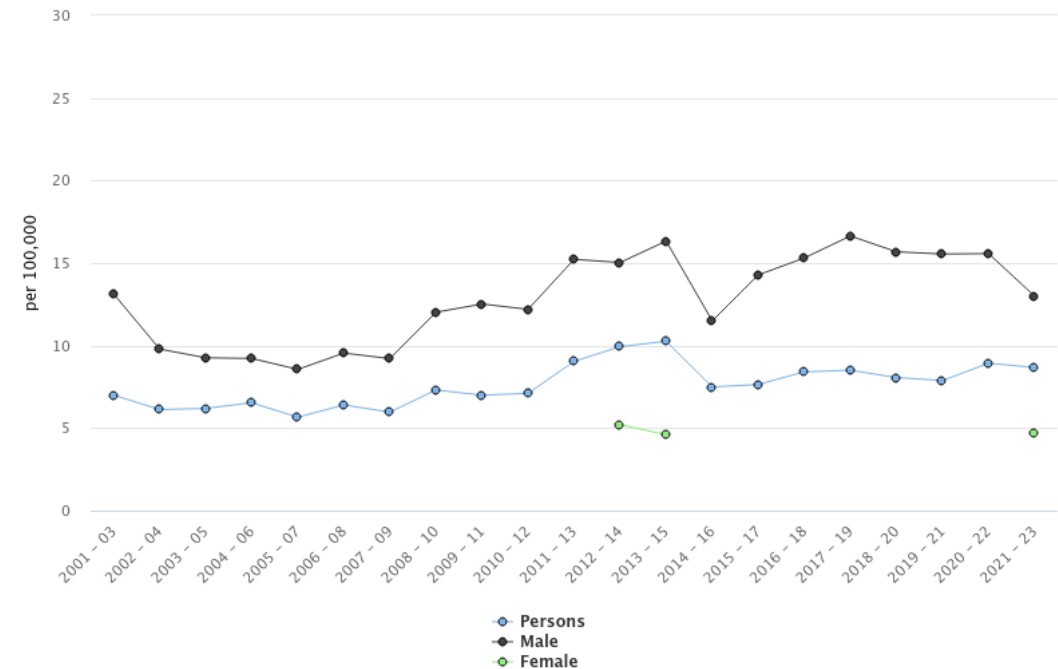
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Suicide Rate (directly standardised rate per 100,000): Inequalities

Suicide rate (Persons, 10+ yrs) (2021 – 23) – South Tyneside, Sex



Suicide rate (Persons, 10+ yrs) for South Tyneside



- In South Tyneside, the male suicide rate was 2.8 times the female rate in 2021-23. Across England in the same period, the rate was 3.3 times higher.



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

1. Increase the number of South Tyneside residents living in **safe and sustainable homes**
2. Increase the feeling of **belonging and connection** across our communities
3. To adapt to and mitigate the effects of **climate change**

Key Indicators

- Households in temporary accommodation
- CO2 per capital
- Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution
- Anti-social behaviour rate



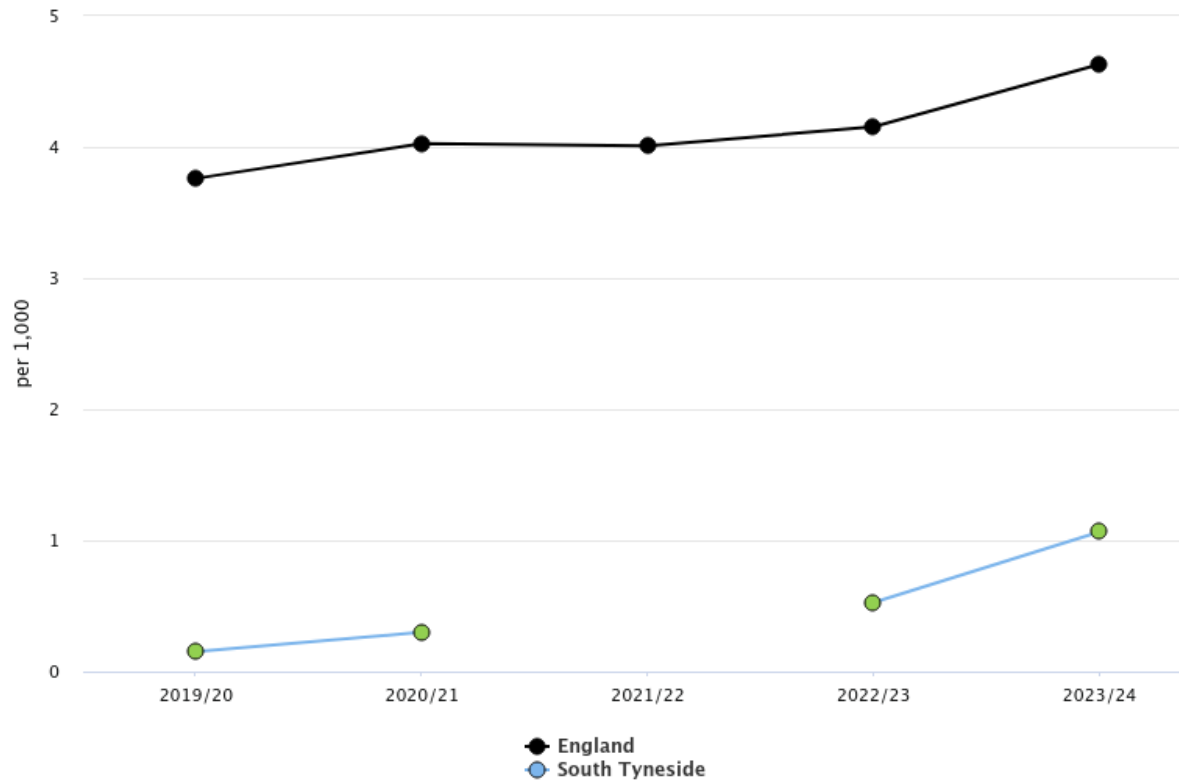
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Homelessness: Households in Temporary Accommodation

Homelessness: households in temporary accommodation for South Tyneside



Significantly better
than avg. (95% CI)

Similar to avg.

Significantly worse than
avg. (95% CI)



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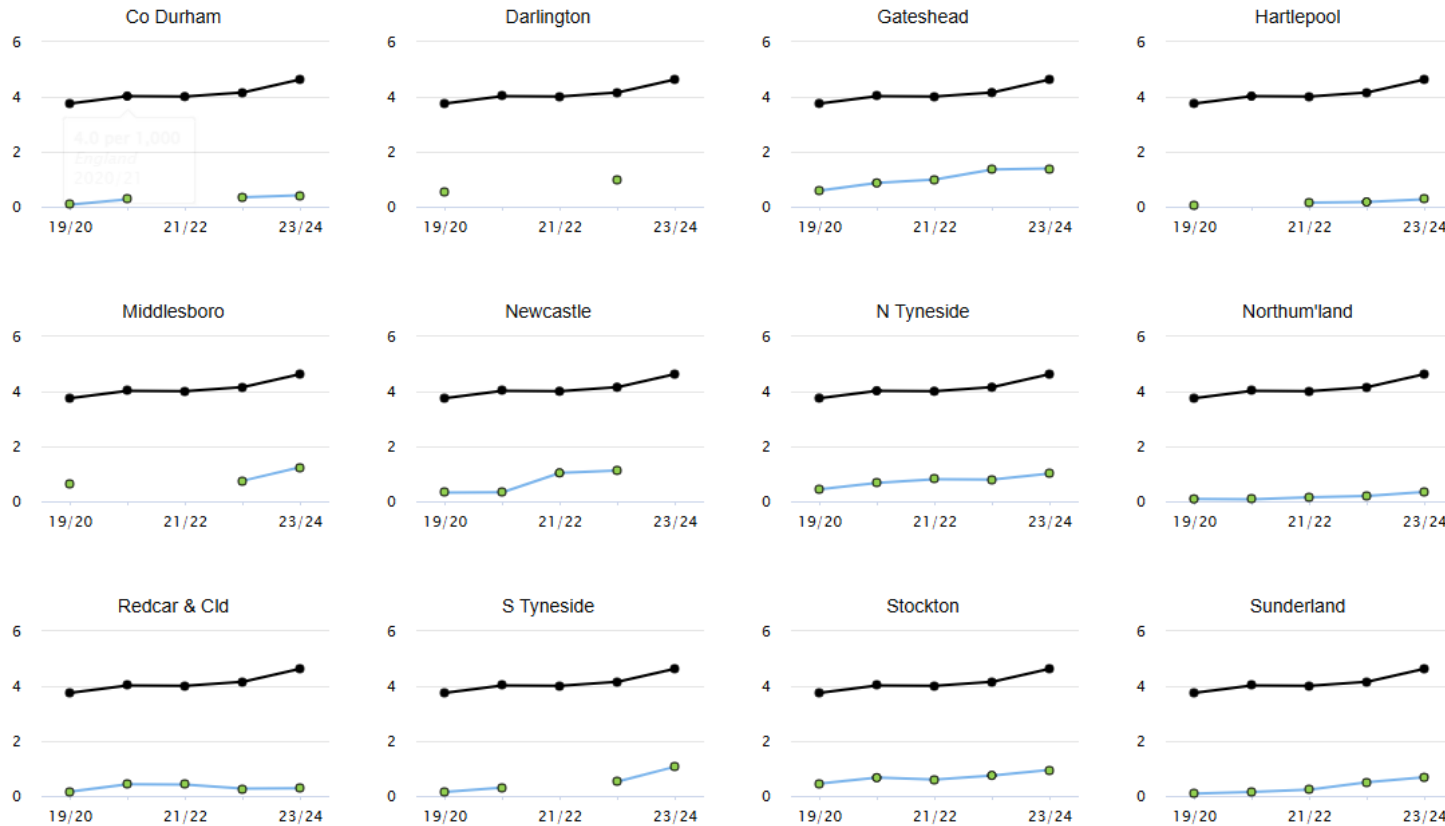
- In 2023/24, there were 76 households in temporary accommodation – a rate of 1.1 per 1000 households. **This is significantly higher than previous years with nearly 7 times more households than in 2019/20.**
- The borough's rate is significantly below the England wide average but is still one of the highest rates in the North East.

Area	Value
England	4.6
North East region (statistical)	0.8
Gateshead	1.4
Middlesbrough	1.2
South Tyneside	1.1
North Tyneside	1.0
Stockton-on-Tees	1.0
Sunderland	0.7
County Durham	0.4
Northumberland	0.3
Redcar and Cleveland	0.3
Hartlepool	0.3
Darlington	*
Newcastle upon Tyne	*

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Homelessness: Households in Temporary Accommodation

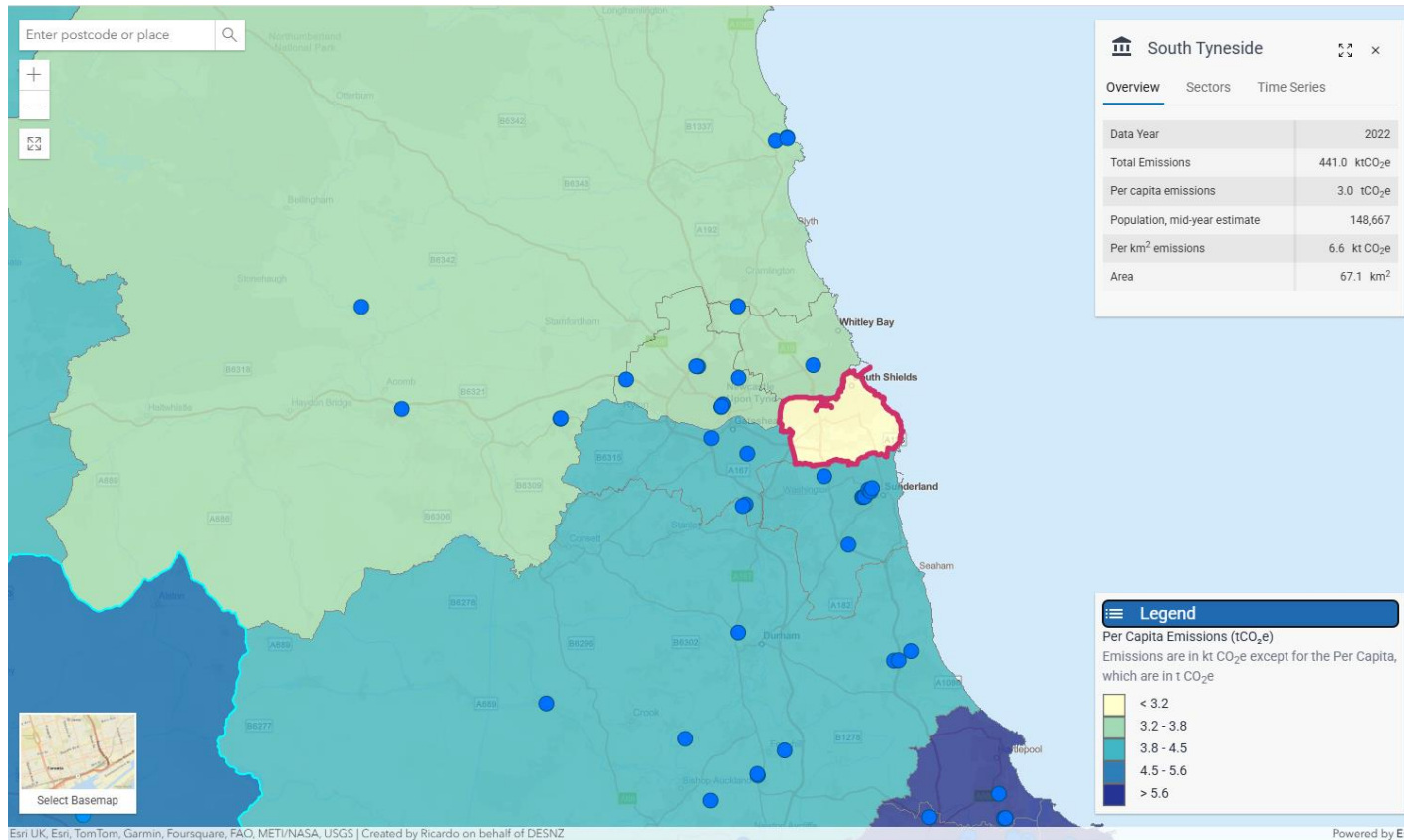


- All North East local authorities have seen their rates increase over previous years.

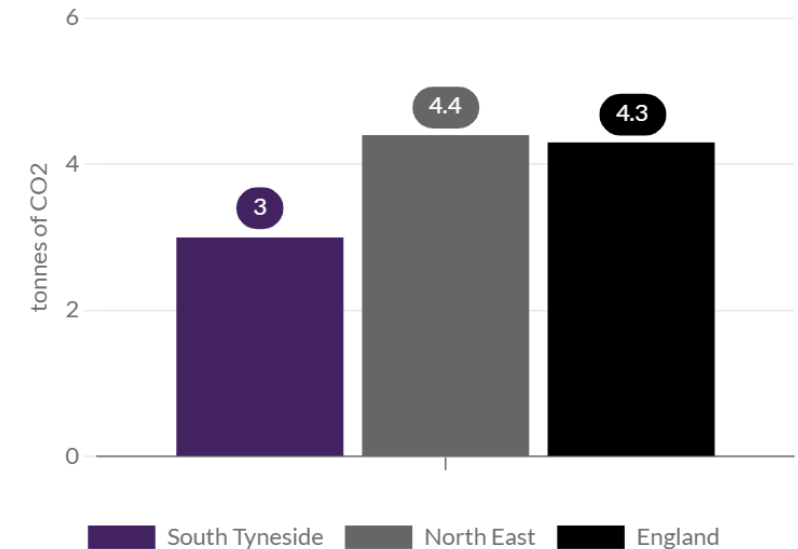
Note: Not all people presenting as homeless are eligible for temporary accommodation.



CO2 Emissions per Capita



Total CO2 emissions per person (2022)



Source: BEIS

- In South Tyneside there are **lower CO2 emissions per person** compared to the North East and National averages.
- Overall, there is a **decreasing trend of CO2 emissions per person** in South Tyneside



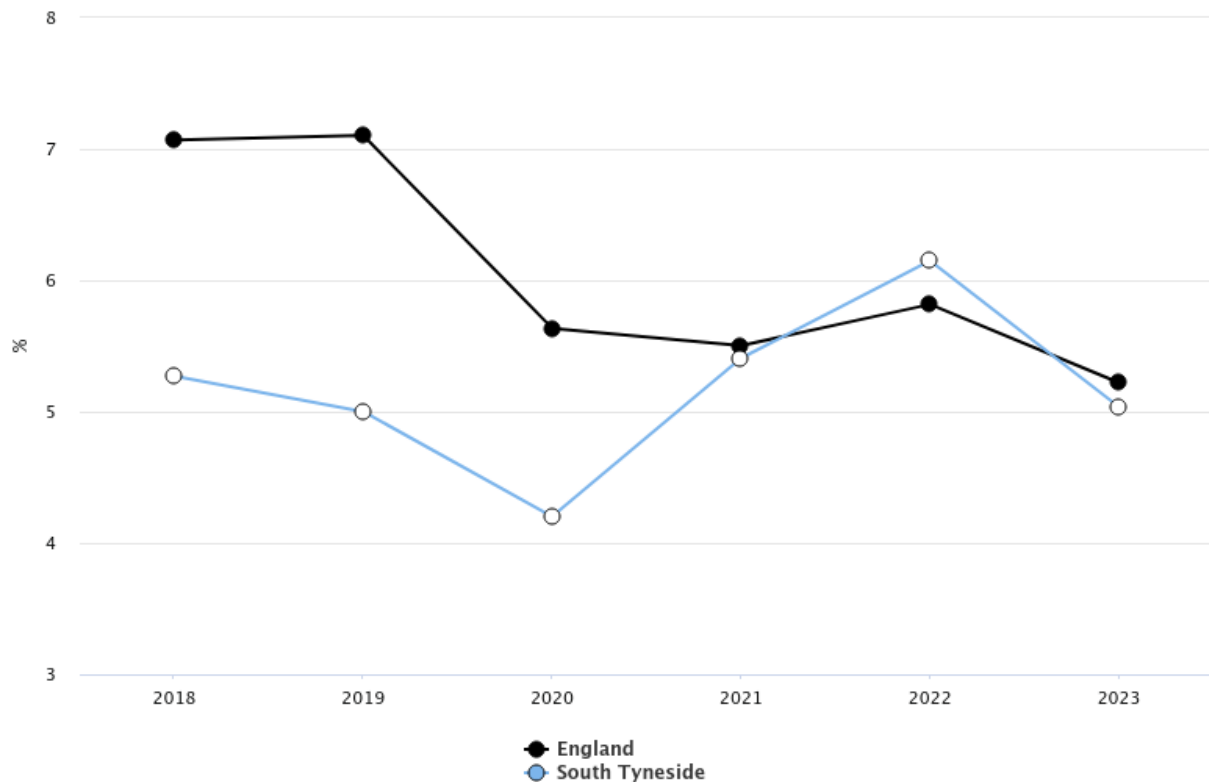
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Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution

Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (new method) for South Tyneside

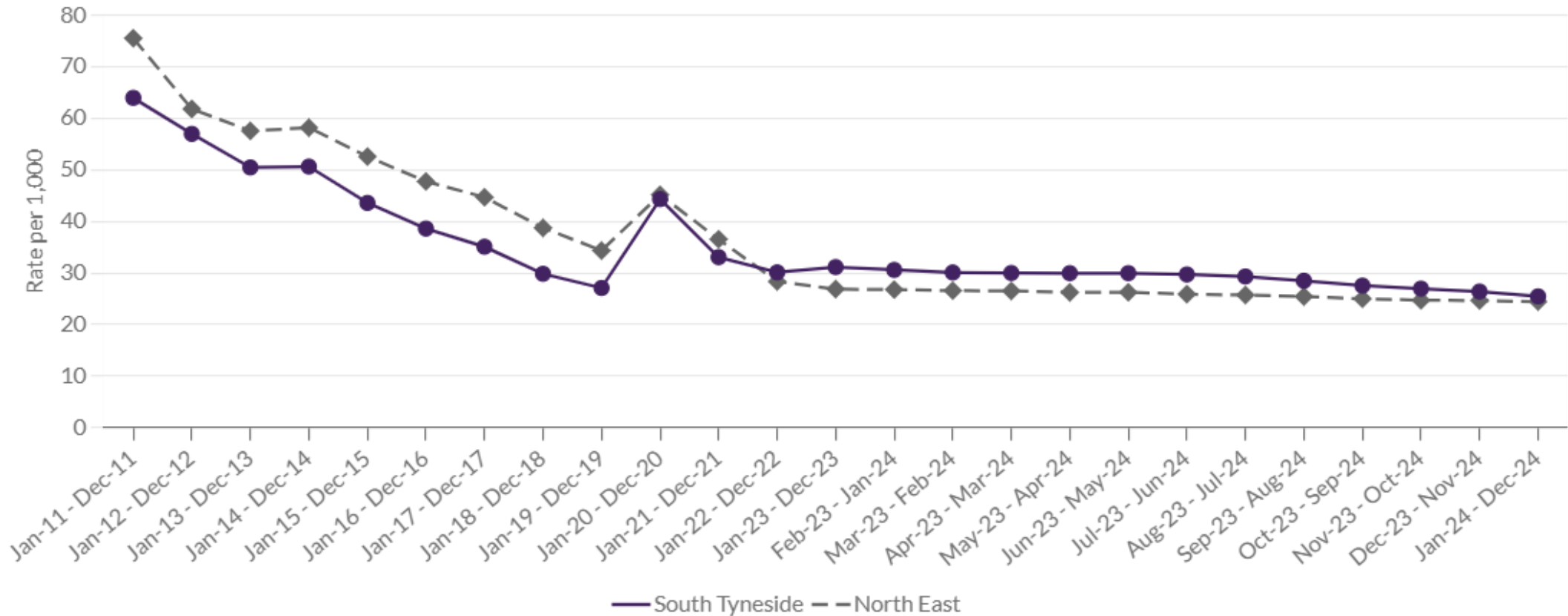


- In 2023, **5% of deaths in those aged 30+ in South Tyneside were attributable to long-term exposure to particulate air pollution** (at current levels).
- This is lower than the England-wide proportion but joint-third highest in the North East.
- Across England, the City of London has the highest figure (7.4%) and the Isles of Scilly has the lowest (3.3%).

Area	Value
England	5.2
North East region (statistical)	4.6
South Tyneside	5.0
North Tyneside	5.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	5.0
Middlesbrough	4.9
Sunderland	4.9
Gateshead	4.8
Stockton-on-Tees	4.6
Darlington	4.4
Hartlepool	4.4
Redcar and Cleveland	4.3
County Durham	4.3
Northumberland	3.8

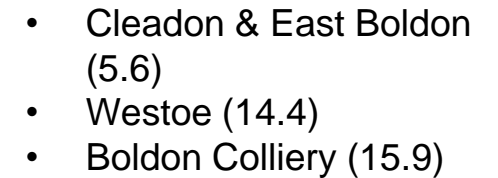


Anti-social behaviour rate, per 1000 population



- **In January – December 2024**, South Tyneside's anti-social behaviour rate was 25.5 per 1000 people. This compares to the regional rate of 24.4 and England wide rate of 15.





All residents live and age well

enable residents to **live and age well** by preventing, delaying and reducing the burden of long-term conditions and the development and consequences of frailty

Priorities

1. To get as good at **predicting and preventing serious conditions and diseases** as we are at reacting and responding
2. To enable our **communities to live actively, purposefully and independently**
3. To develop **new proactive models of care** to enable equitable outcomes and experience
4. To support people to **live well in older age**, enjoy life, and be able to contribute to their communities for as long as possible
5. To adopt a **Population Health Management (PHM) model in service redesign**, by utilising data to design and improve the health of our population



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Key Indicators

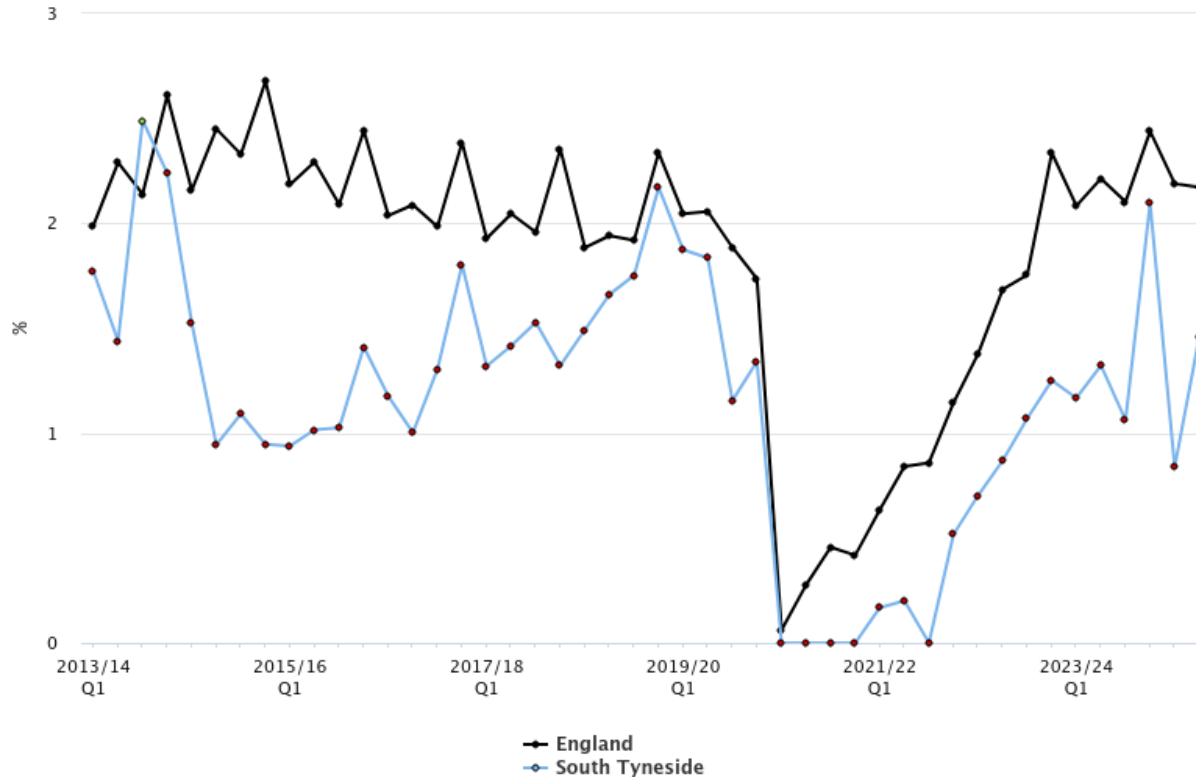
- Percentage of NHS Health Checks received by the total eligible population in the quarter
- Percentage of physically inactive adults
- Proportion of people feeling supported to manage their long-term condition
- Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over

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Percentage of NHS Health Checks received by the total eligible population

Percentage of NHS Health Checks received by the total eligible population in the quarter for South Tyneside



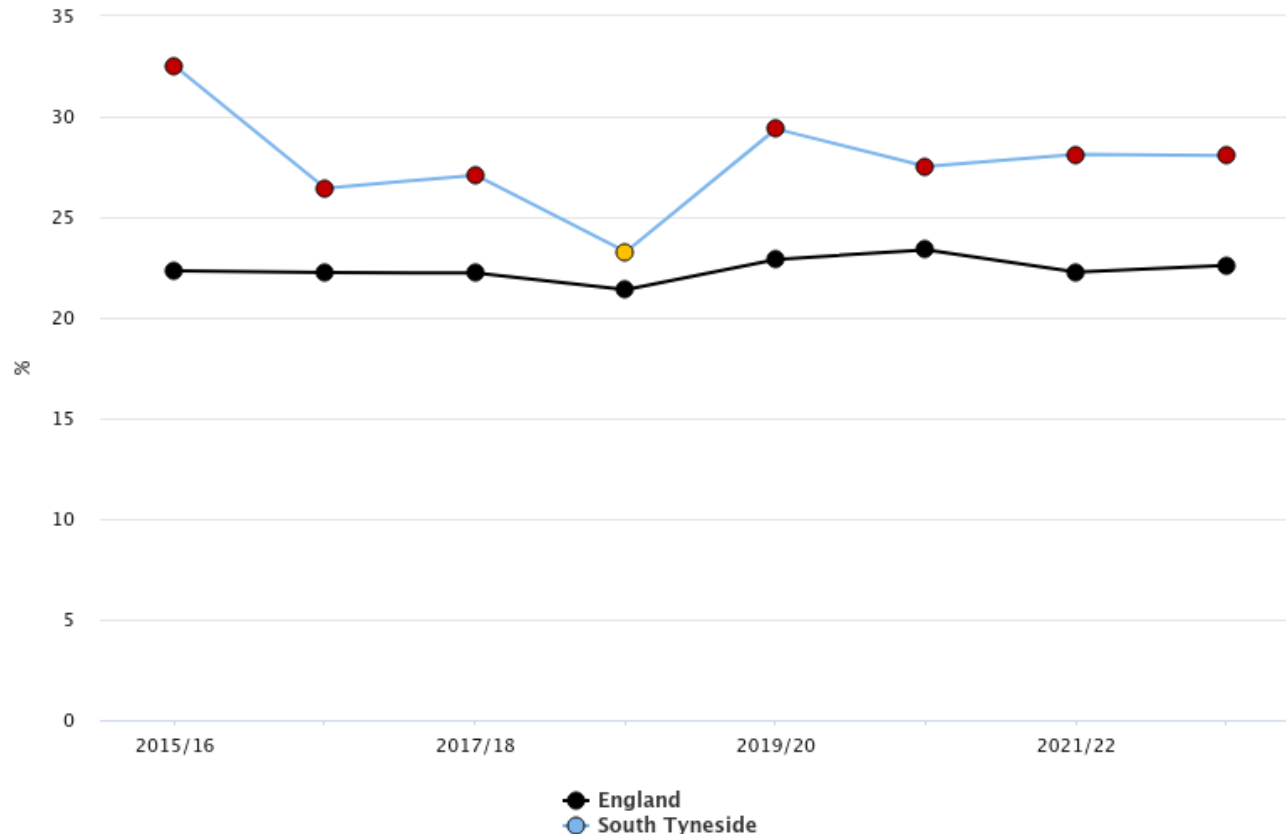
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- Data for the latest quarter shows that **just 1.5% of South Tyneside's eligible population received an NHS health check.**
- This is **one of the lowest rates in the North East** and significantly below the North East and England-wide Average.

Area	Value
England	2.2
North East region (statistical)	2.2
Sunderland	3.0
Redcar and Cleveland	2.9
County Durham	2.8
North Tyneside	2.5
Darlington	2.4
Stockton-on-Tees	2.2
Northumberland	2.0
Hartlepool	1.9
South Tyneside	1.5
Middlesbrough	1.4
Gateshead	1.4
Newcastle upon Tyne	1.4

Percentage of physically inactive adults (19+)

Percentage of physically inactive adults (19+ yrs) for South Tyneside



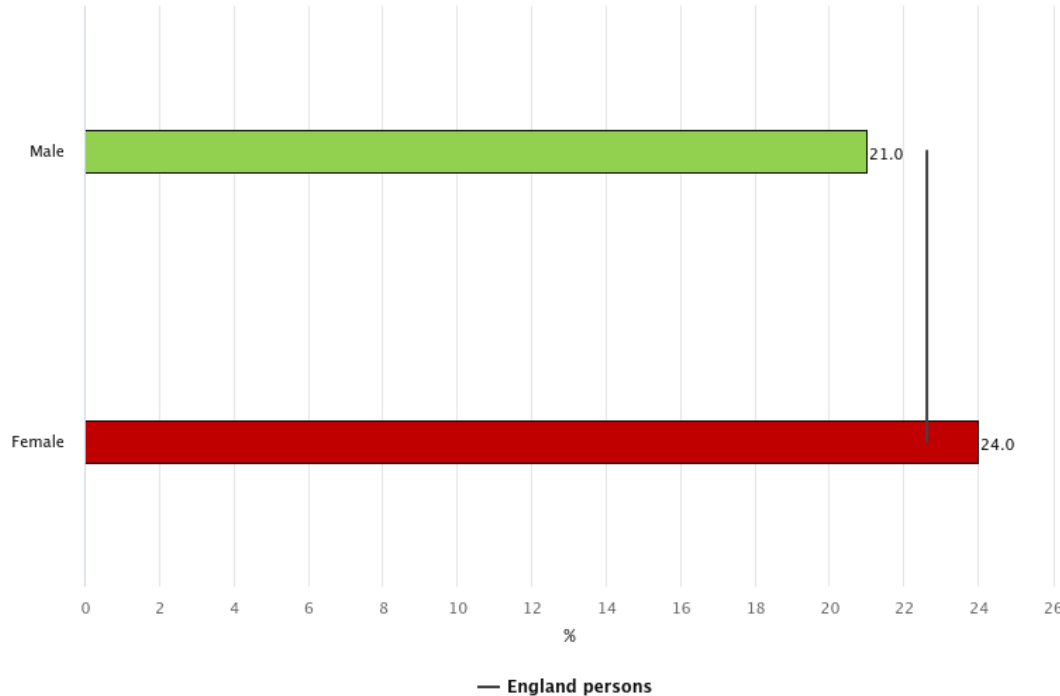
- The percentage of South Tyneside adults (19+) who are physically inactive **has not changed significantly in recent years**, reaching a high of nearly one third (32.5%) in 2015/16.
- At 28.1%, South Tyneside's figure is significantly worse than both the England-wide average but not significantly different to the regional average.

Area	Value	
England	22.6	
North East region (statistical)	26.7	
Middlesbrough	32.7	
Gateshead	32.2	
Hartlepool	31.3	
County Durham	28.4	
South Tyneside	28.1	
Stockton-on-Tees	27.9	
North Tyneside	26.8	
Redcar and Cleveland	26.4	
Sunderland	26.2	
Darlington	23.4	
Newcastle upon Tyne	22.2	
Northumberland	21.0	

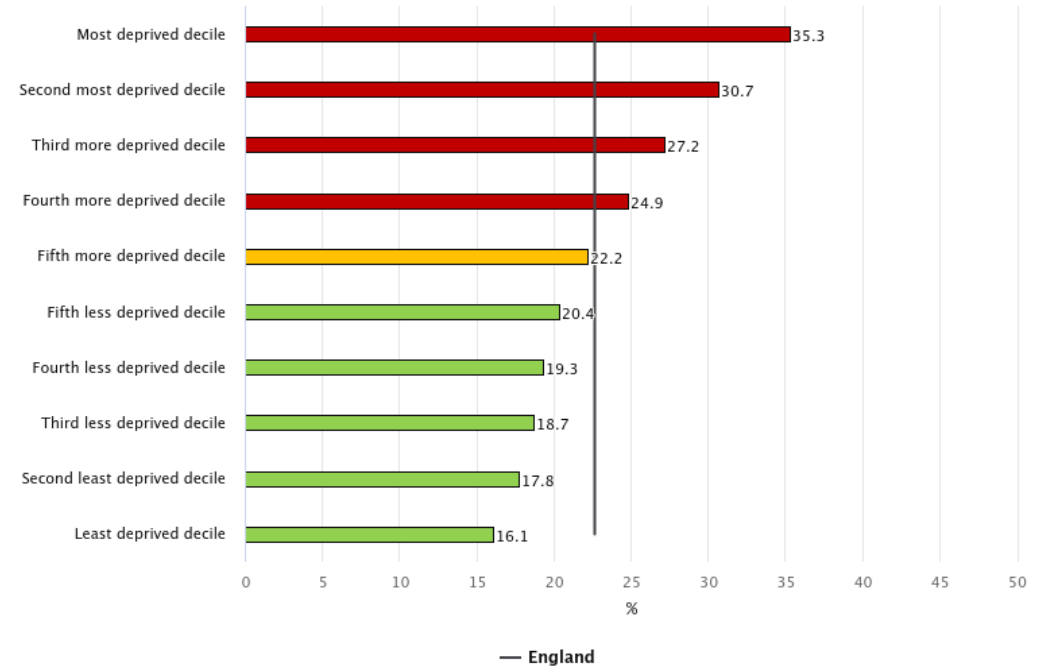


Percentage of physically inactive adults (19+): Inequalities

Percentage of physically inactive adults (19+ yrs) (2022/23) – England, Sex



Percentage of physically inactive adults (19+ yrs) (2022/23) – England, LSOA11 deprivation deciles within area (IMD trend)



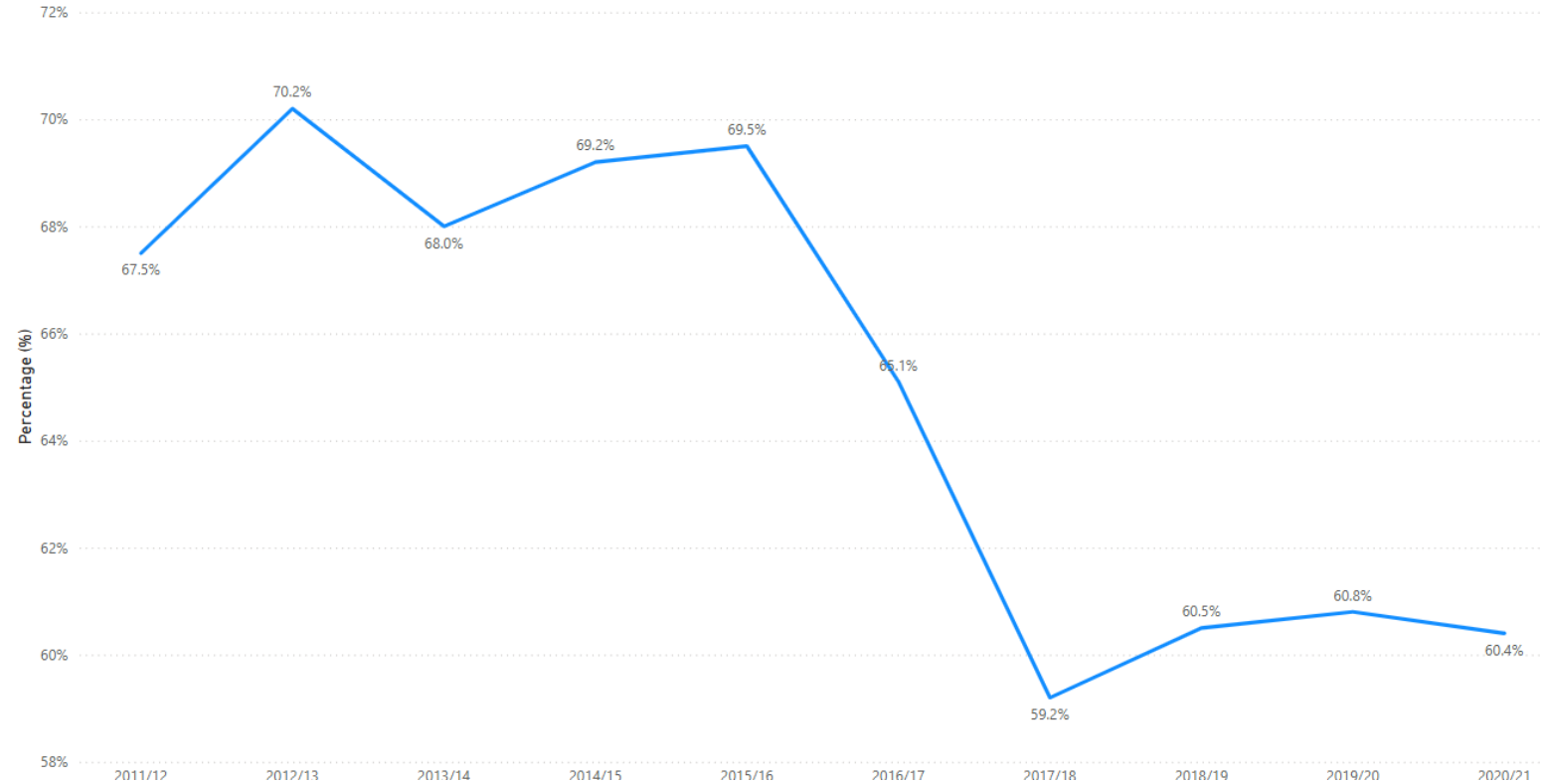
- Across England, the female physical inactivity rate is higher than the male rate and there is a very clear social gradient by LSOA deprivation decile.



Proportion of people feeling supported to manage their long-term condition

Proportion of people feeling supported to manage their long-term condition

Level description ● South Tyneside



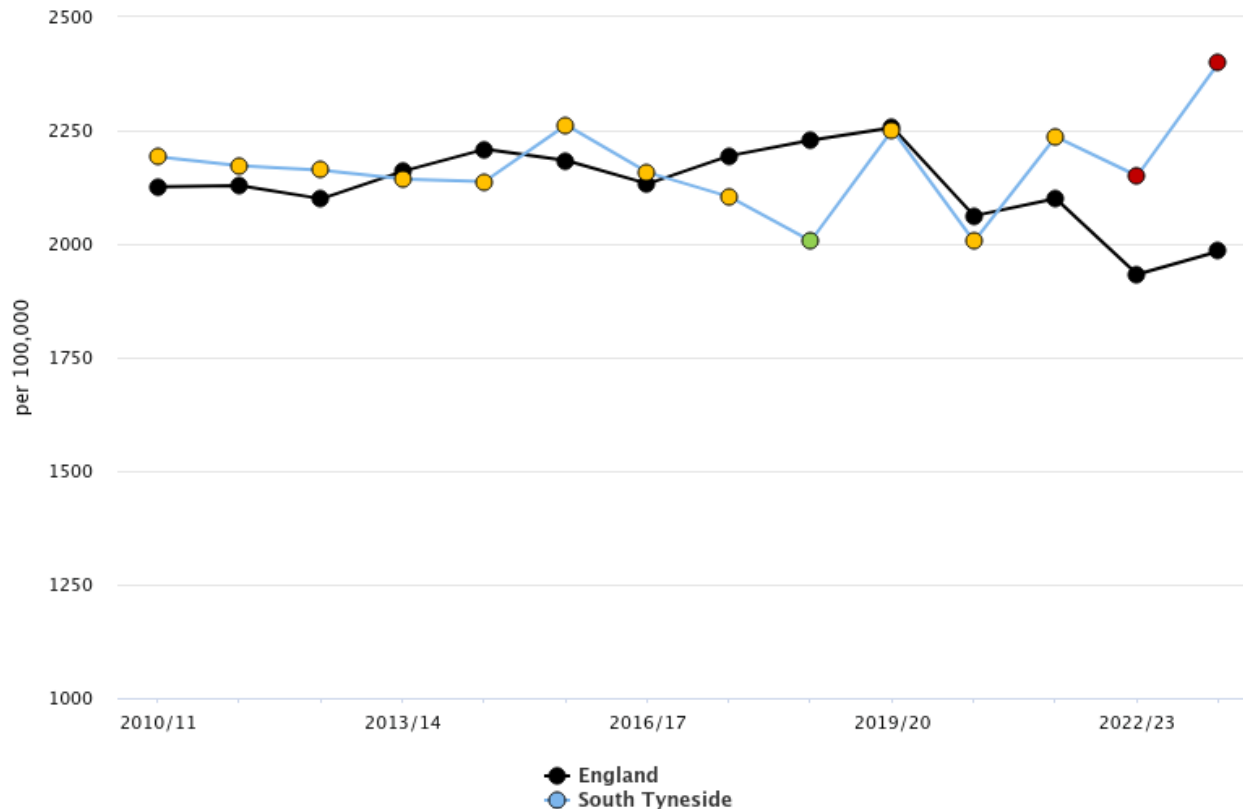
- In South Tyneside **60.4% of people feel supported to manage their long-term condition.**
- This is a negligible change from the last two years. However, this does represent a broader decline over the last ten years.



All residents age and live well

Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65+ (age standardised rate per 100,000)

Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over for South Tyneside



- In 2023/24, 750 people 65+ in South Tyneside were admitted to hospital due to a fall – **a rate of 2,399 per 100,000**.
- The latest period is the second consecutive year in which the rate has been **significantly above the England-wide average** and is **significantly higher than the North East rate**.

Area	Value
England	1,984
North East region (statistical)	2,122
North Tyneside	3,216
Northumberland	2,735
South Tyneside	2,399
Sunderland	2,336
Newcastle upon Tyne	2,334
Gateshead	2,214
Middlesbrough	1,778
Darlington	1,623
Redcar and Cleveland	1,615
Hartlepool	1,565
County Durham	1,564
Stockton-on-Tees	1,478

Source: OHID, based on Office for National Statistics and NHS England data



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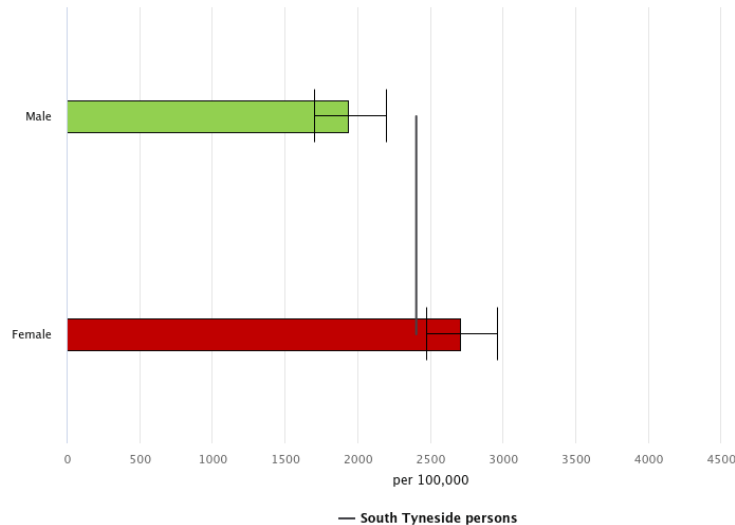
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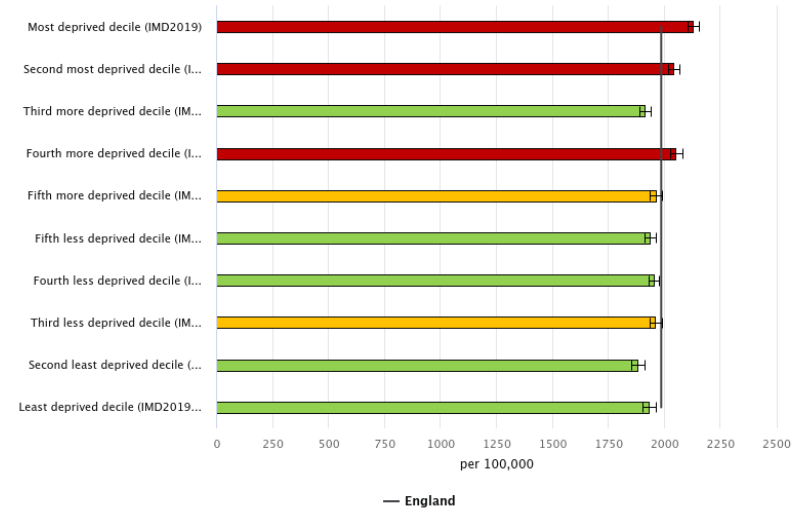
All residents age and live well

Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65+ (age standardised rate per 100,000): Inequalities

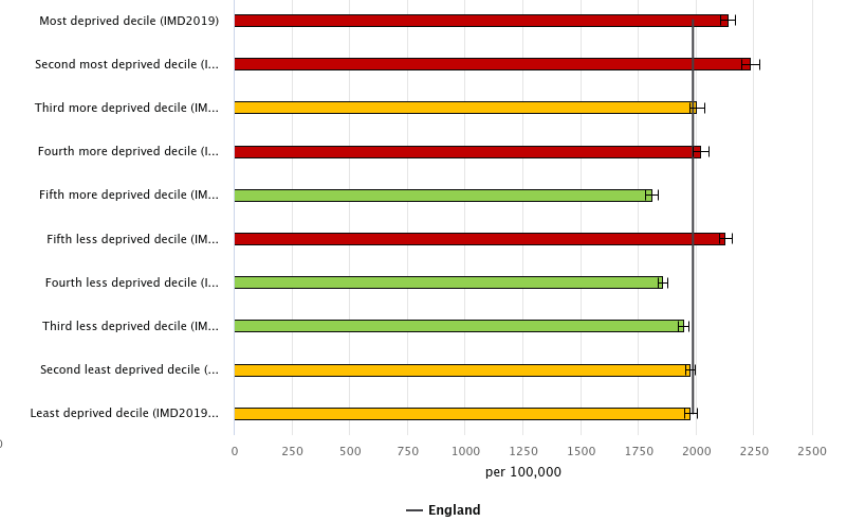
Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over (2023/24) – South Tyneside, Sex



Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over (2023/24) – England, District & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019, 4/23 geography)



Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over (2023/24) – England, County & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2019, 4/23 geography)



- In line with the national picture, in South Tyneside, **the female rate is significantly higher than the male rate.**
- Across both 'district and unitary authority' and 'county and unitary authority' deprivation decile, the two most deprived deciles have significantly higher rates than the average. However, the social gradient is more pronounced in the former than the latter.

