



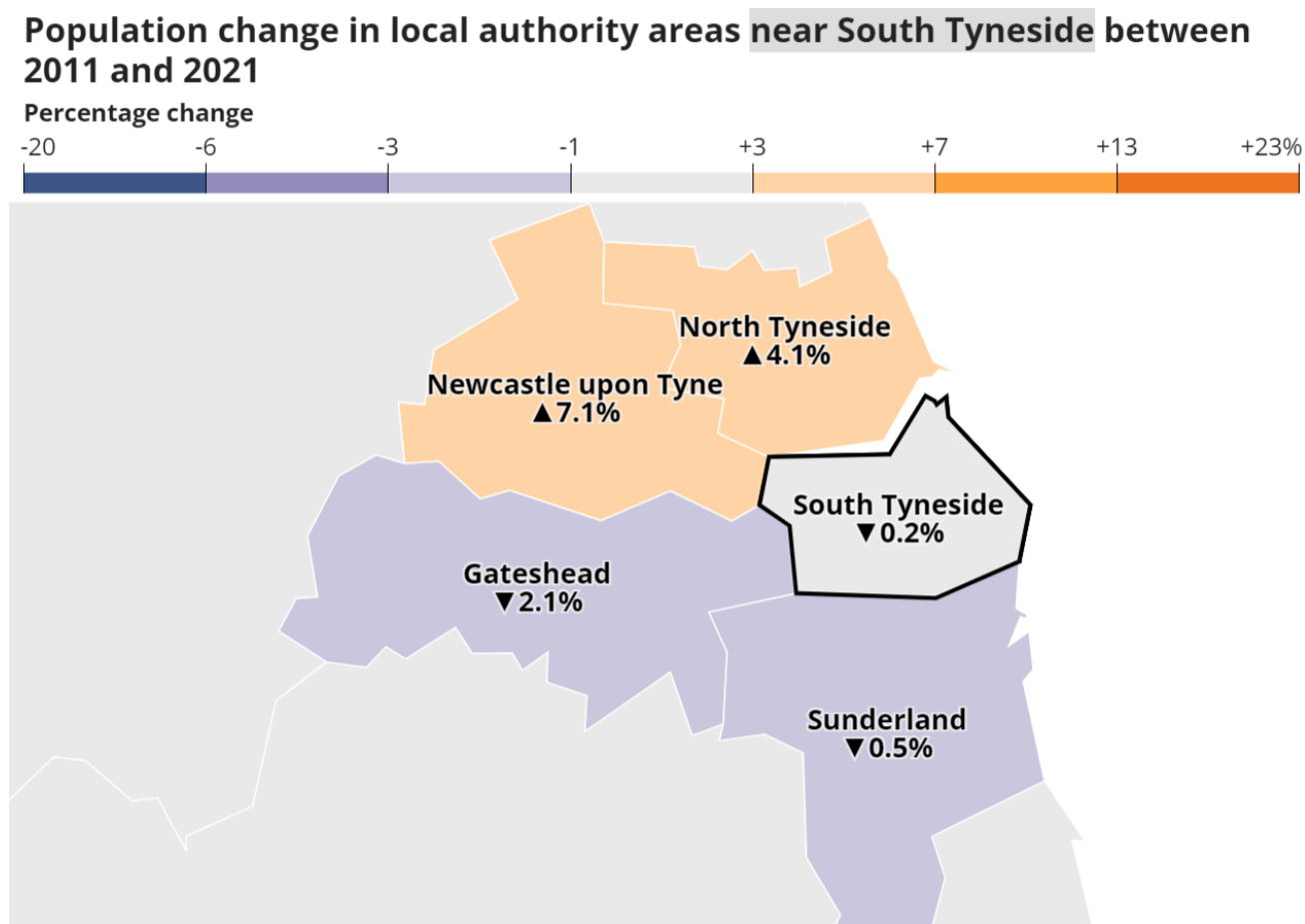
South Tyneside A Picture of Health

An overview of the health and wellbeing of the South Tyneside population

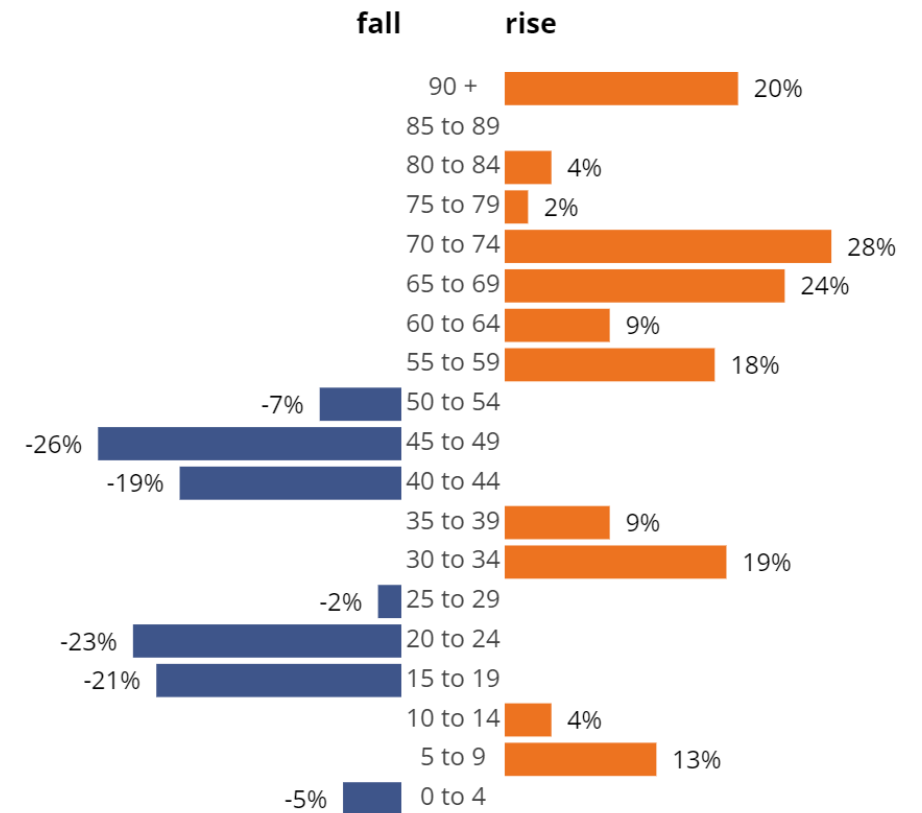


South Tyneside population size has decreased

In South Tyneside, the population size has decreased by 0.2%, from around 148,100 in 2011 to 147,800 in 2021. The total population of England grew by 6.6%, increasing by nearly 3.5 million to 56,489,800.



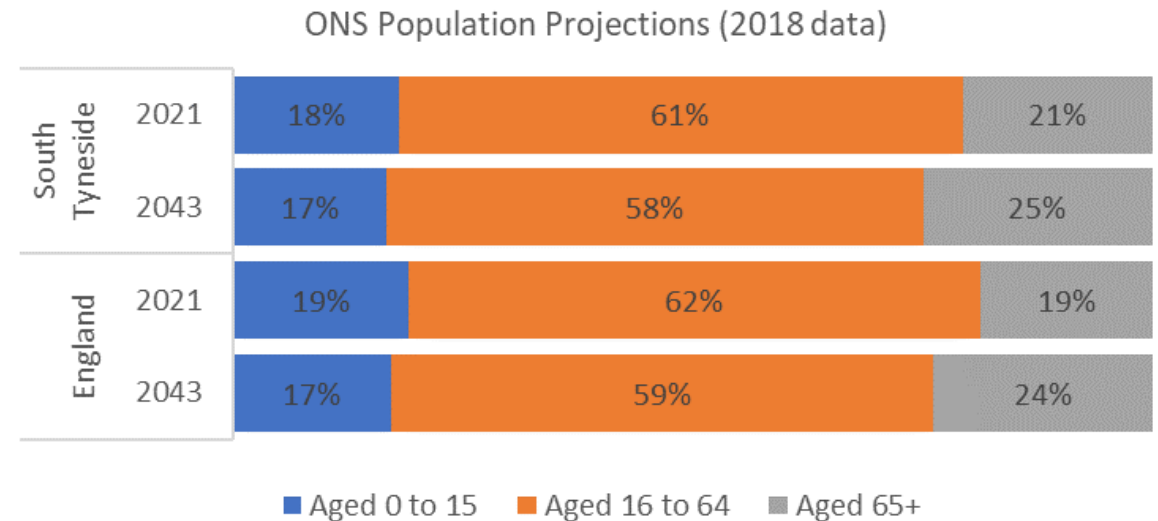
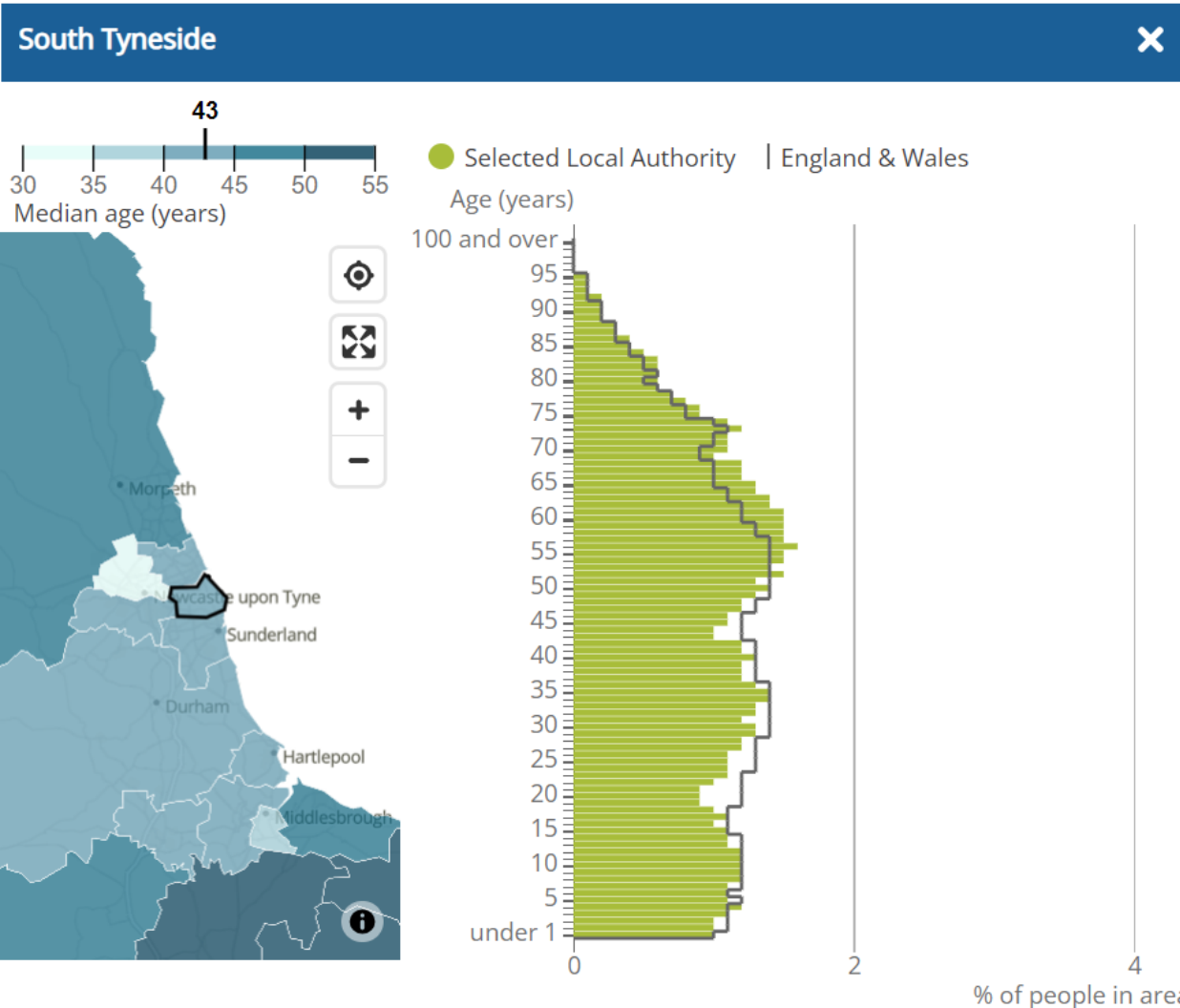
Population change (%) by age group in South Tyneside, 2011 to 2021



South Tyneside population has an ageing population

In 2021, the median age in South Tyneside was 43 years old, compared to 40 for England was 40.

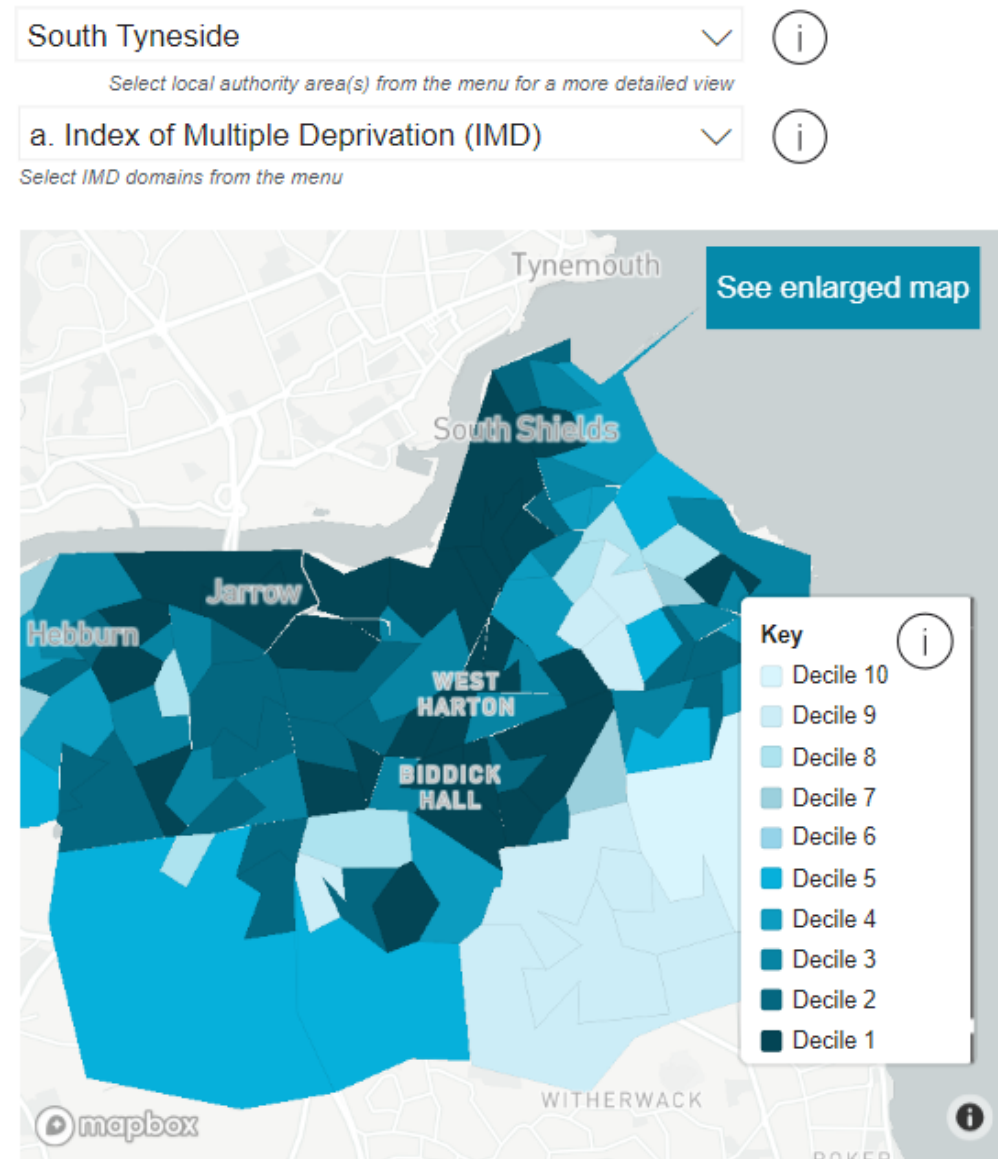
In 2021, 21% of the population was aged 65 years old and older. Based on 2018 ONS projections, this age group will make up 25% of the population by 2043.



Sources: [Population and household estimates, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#); [Subnational population projections for England - Office for National Statistics](#)

Nearly half the South Tyneside population live in the 20% most deprived areas in England

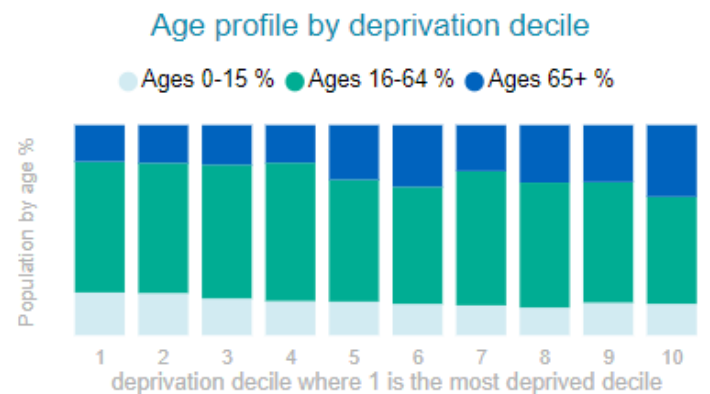
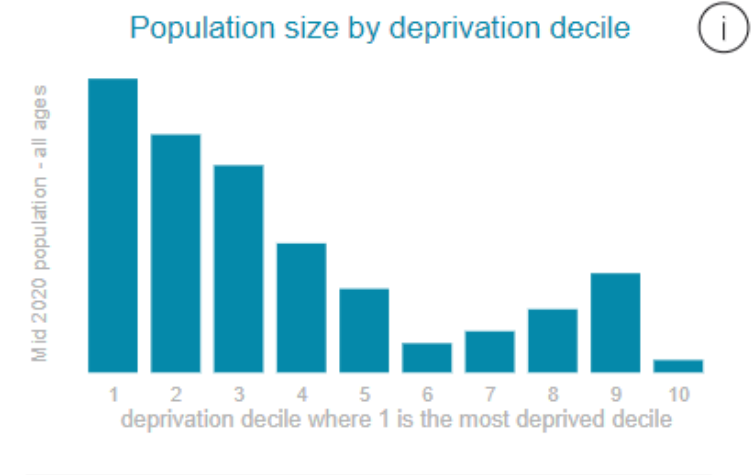
The more deprived areas tend to have higher proportion of people aged under 16 years old and lower proportion of people aged 65 plus.



The map displays which deprivation decile the neighbourhood (lower super output area) falls into nationally, the darker the blue, the more deprived the area.

Deprivation

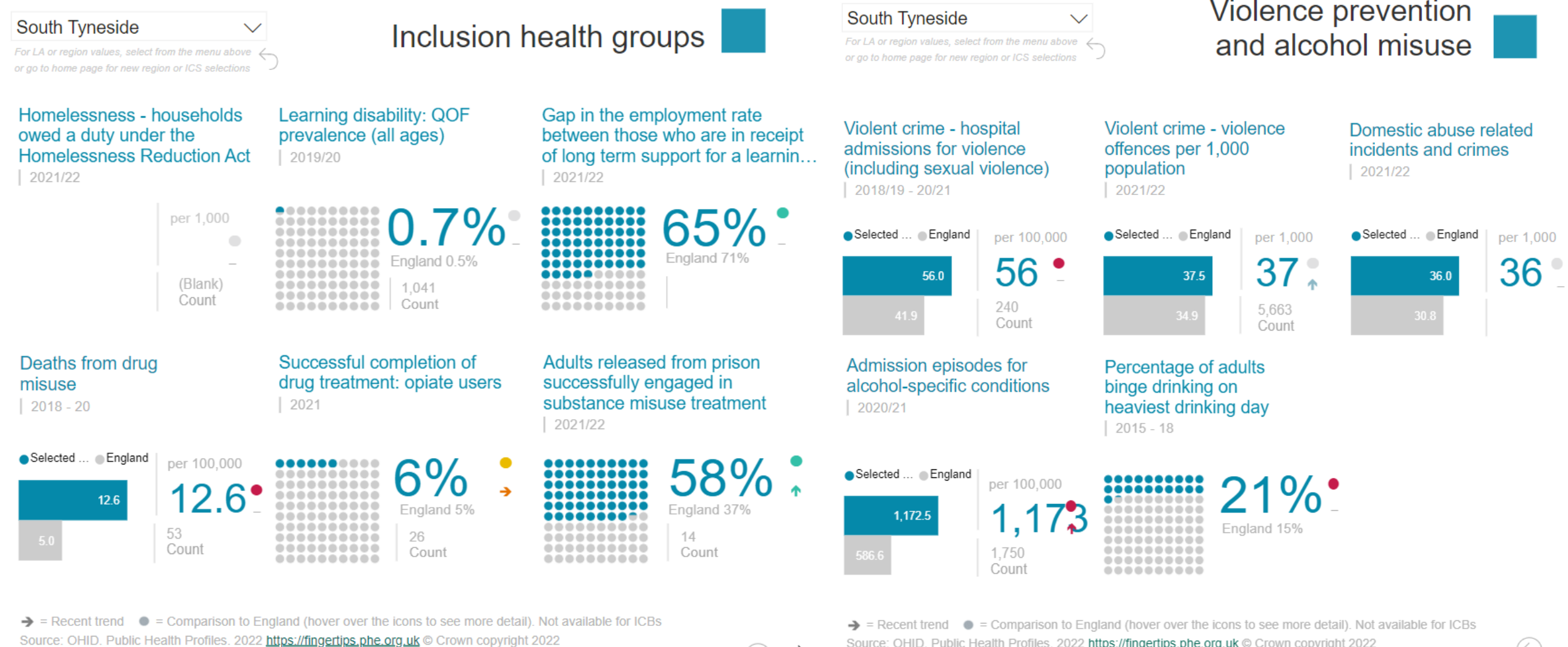
Index of multiple deprivation (IMD) 2019



South Tyneside has relatively high proportions of population groups with complex needs



South Tyneside has significantly higher rates of violent crime, deaths from drug misuse and alcohol related hospital admissions compared to England.

The gap in employment rate for people with learning disabilities and general population is significantly lower in South Tyneside.



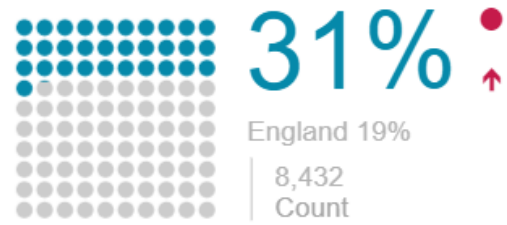
South Tyneside has significantly higher rates of children in relative low-income families

New data for 2021/22 estimates 27.2% of children were living in relatively low-income families. This remains higher than the regional and national rates.

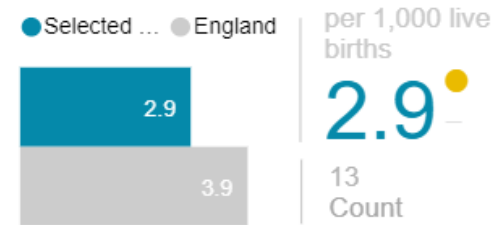
South Tyneside 
For LA or region values, select from the menu above or go to home page for new region or ICS selections 

Best start in life 

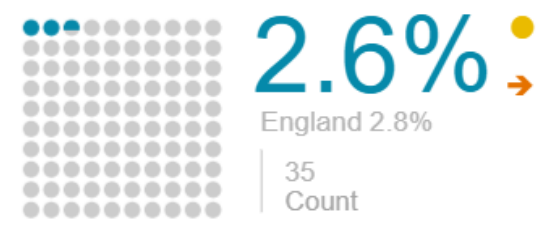
Children in relative low income families (under 16s)
 | 2020/21



Infant mortality rate
 | 2018 - 20



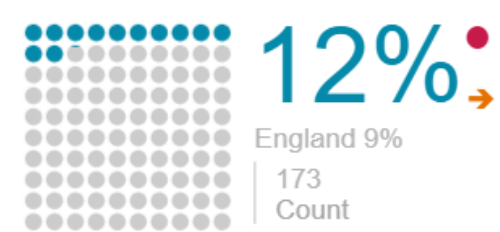
Low birth weight of term babies
 | 2021



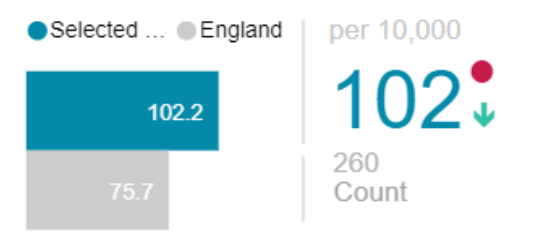
Obesity in early pregnancy
 | 2018/19



Smoking status at time of delivery
 | 2021/22



Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0 to ...)
 | 2020/21




→ = Recent trend ● = Comparison to England (hover over the icons to see more detail). Not available for ICBs
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South Tyneside has significantly worse rates of key health-related behaviours

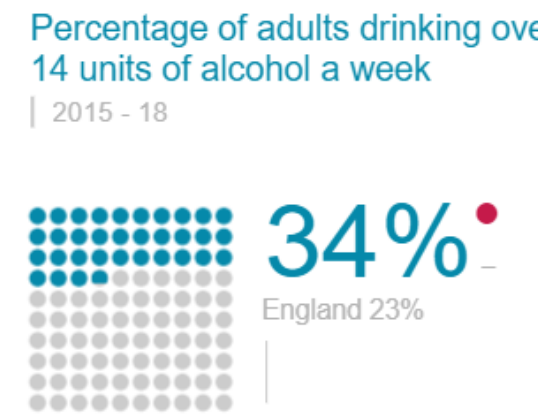
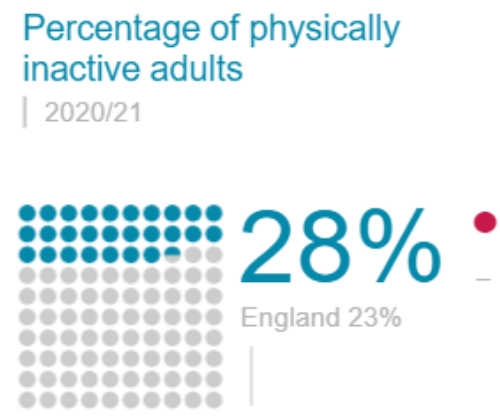
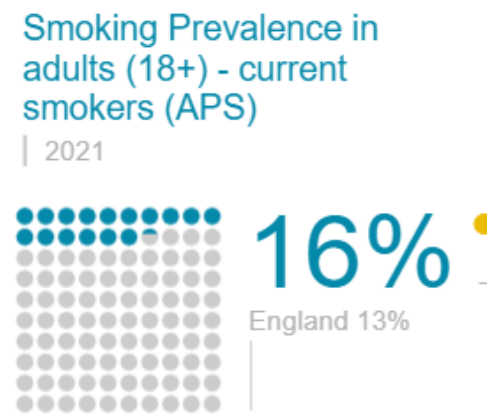
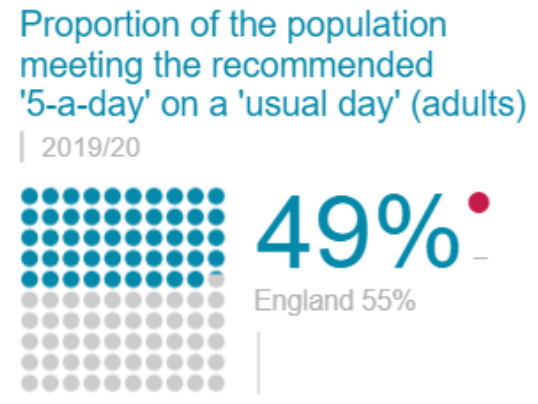
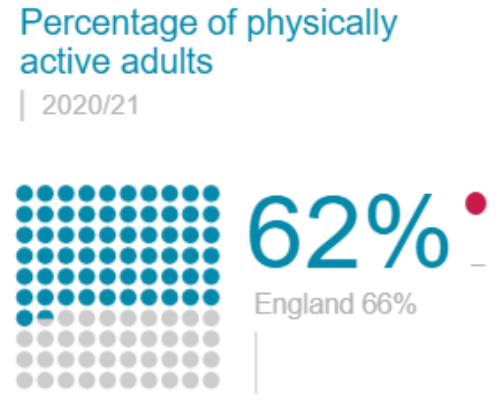
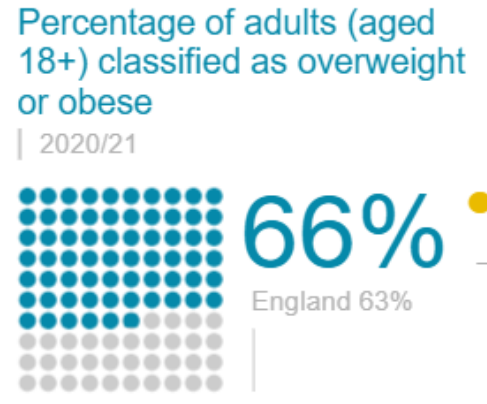
New data for 2021/22 indicates that the percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese has increased significantly to 76.3% and is now worse than the regional and national averages.

South Tyneside has significantly low rates of adults who are physically inactive and drink more than recommended levels of alcohol weekly.

South Tyneside 

For LA or region values, select from the menu above or go to home page for new region or ICS selections

Health behaviours and disease prevention



→ = Recent trend ● = Comparison to England (hover over the icons to see more detail). Not available for ICBs
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South Tyneside has similar smoking prevalence in adults to the national average

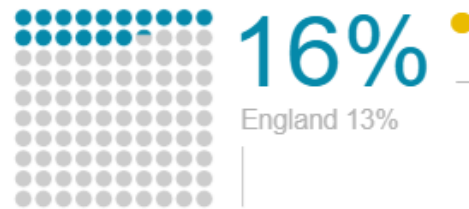
The local smoking prevalence has significantly reduced over the past ten years, from 23% in 2011.

Rates of smoking related morbidity and mortality continue to be significantly worse than the national average

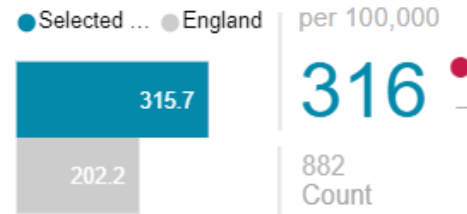
South Tyneside ▼
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Tobacco control ■ Overall prevalence and health outcomes

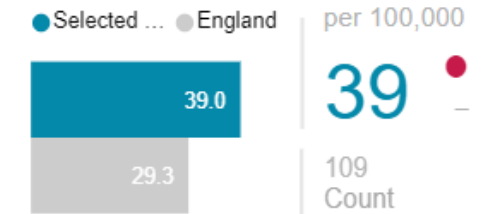
Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS)
 | 2021



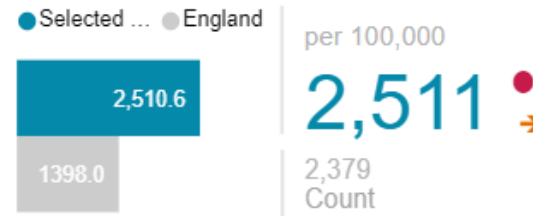
Smoking attributable mortality (new method)
 | 2017 - 19



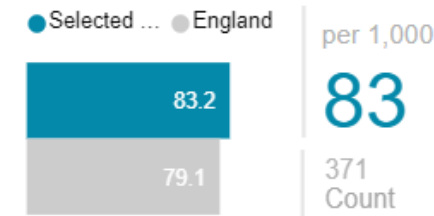
Smoking attributable deaths from heart disease (new method)
 | 2017 - 19



Smoking attributable hospital admissions (new method). This indicator uses new se...
 | 2019/20



Premature births (less than 37 weeks gestation)
 | 2018 - 20



Smokers that have successfully quit at 4 weeks
 | 2019/20




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South Tyneside has an increasing prevalence of school pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs

New data for 2021/22 estimates that 4.3% of school pupils have social, emotional and mental health needs.

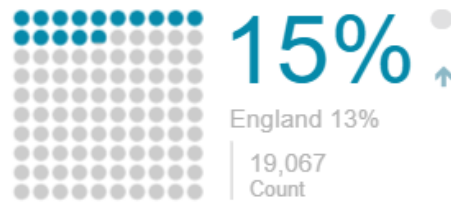
The rate of emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm remained significantly worse for England in 2021/22 in South Tyneside.

South Tyneside 

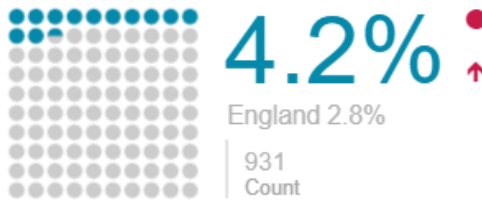
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Mental health and wellbeing

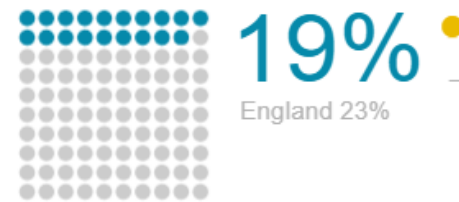
Depression: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs)
| 2021/22



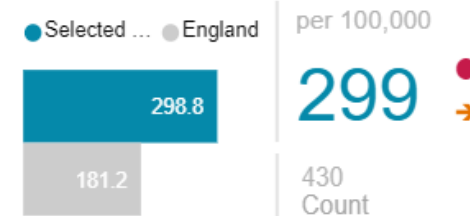
School pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs: % of school pupils ...
| 2021



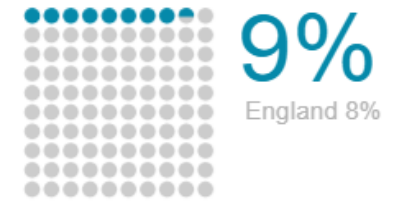
Self reported wellbeing: people with a high anxiety score
| 2021/22



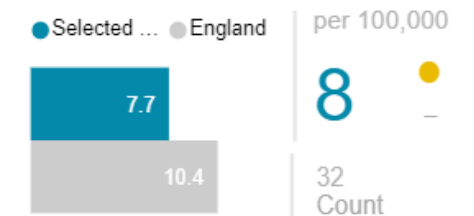
Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm
| 2020/21



Self reported wellbeing: people with a low happiness score
| 2021/22



Suicide rate
| 2019 - 21

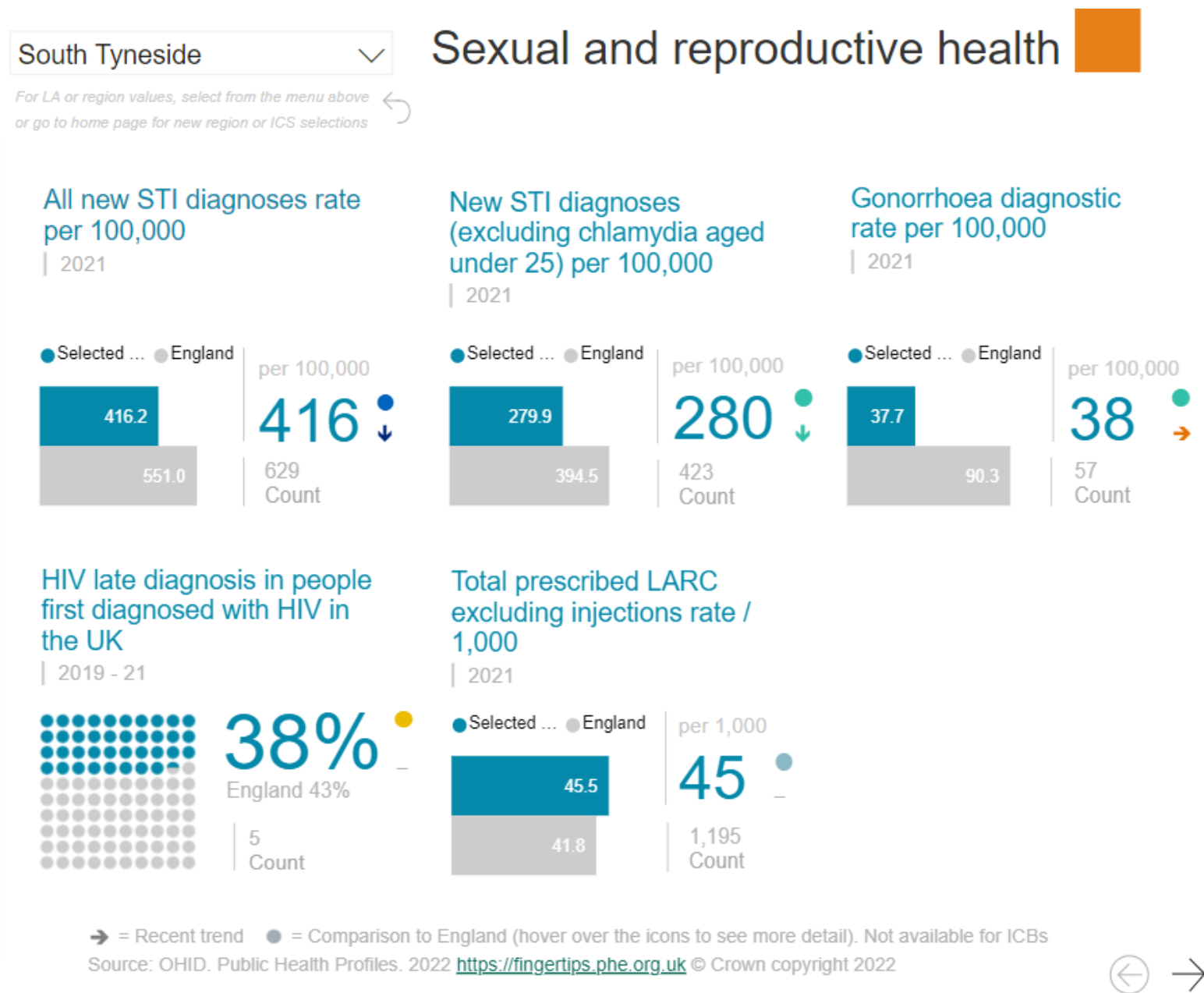


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There has been a decline in South Tyneside in the rate of all new STI diagnoses


New data in 2022 indicates there are still downward trends in all new STI diagnoses and new STI diagnoses excluding chlamydia in under 25-year-olds in South Tyneside.




South Tyneside has a similar prevalence of dementia compared to England

There are similar rates for dementia diagnoses, social isolation in adult social care users, and fall and hip fracture admissions for people aged 65 and over in South Tyneside.

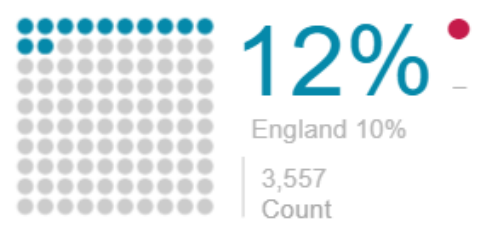
The percentage of people aged 65 and over offered reablement services following discharge from hospital continue to be significantly higher than England.

South Tyneside 

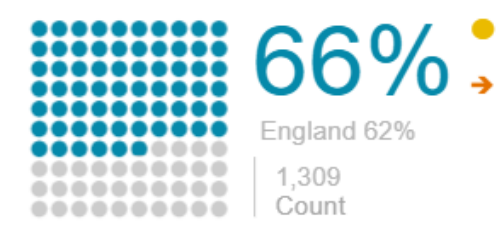
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Healthy ageing

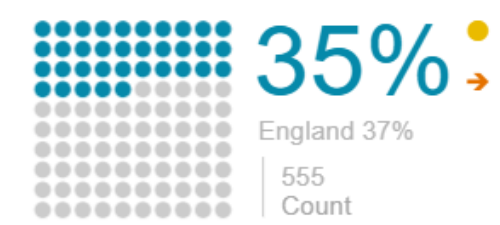
Estimated prevalence of common mental disorders: % of population aged 65 & over
| 2017



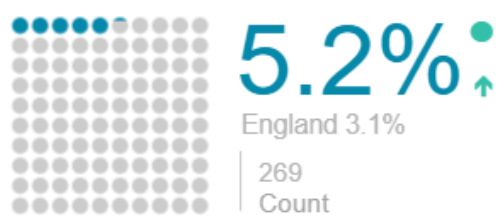
Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)
| 2022



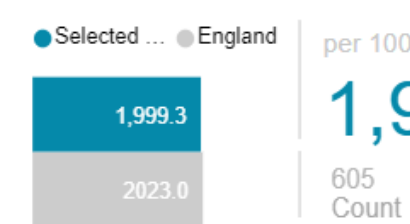
Social Isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social conta...
| 2021/22



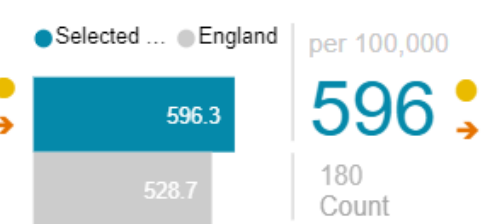
Percentage of people aged 65 and over offered reablement services following discharge fr...
| 2020/21



Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over
| 2020/21



Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over
| 2020/21



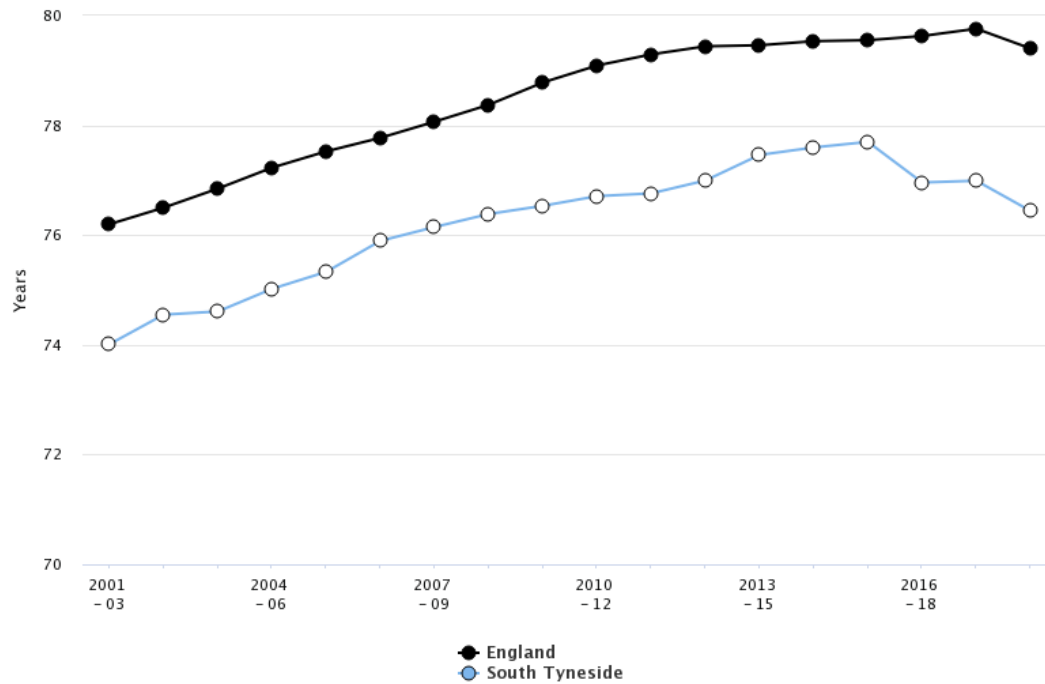
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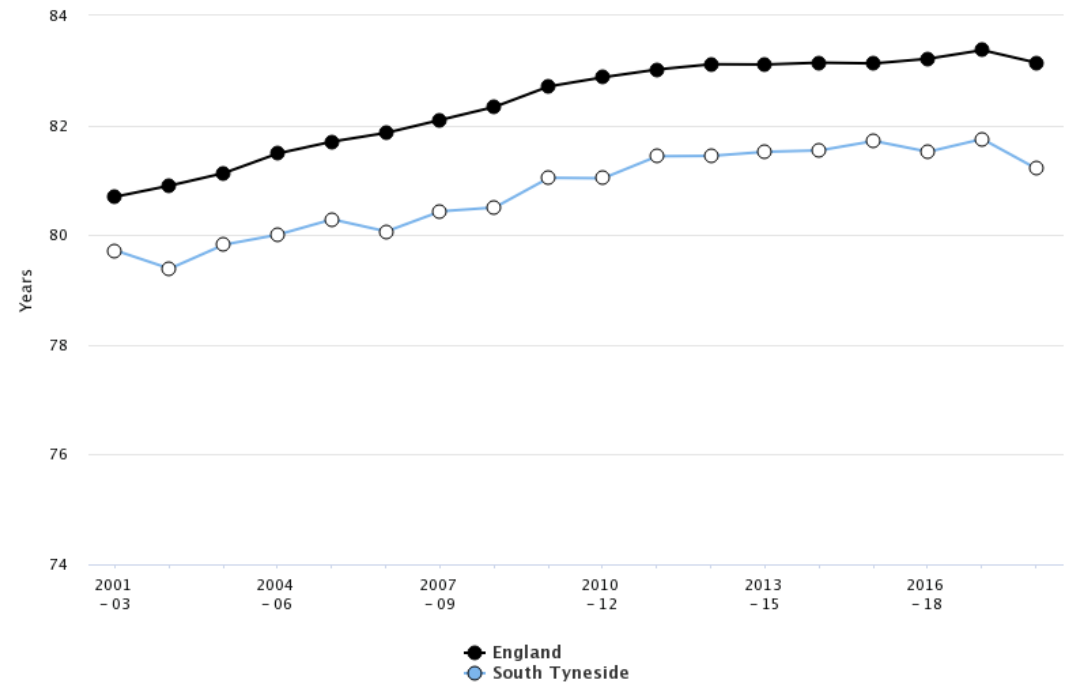
Life expectancy for both men and women have declined.

In South Tyneside, the average life expectancy in 2018-20 was 76.4 years for men and 81.2 years for women. Three and two years lower than the England averages respectively.

A01b - Life expectancy at birth (Male, 3 year range) for South Tyneside



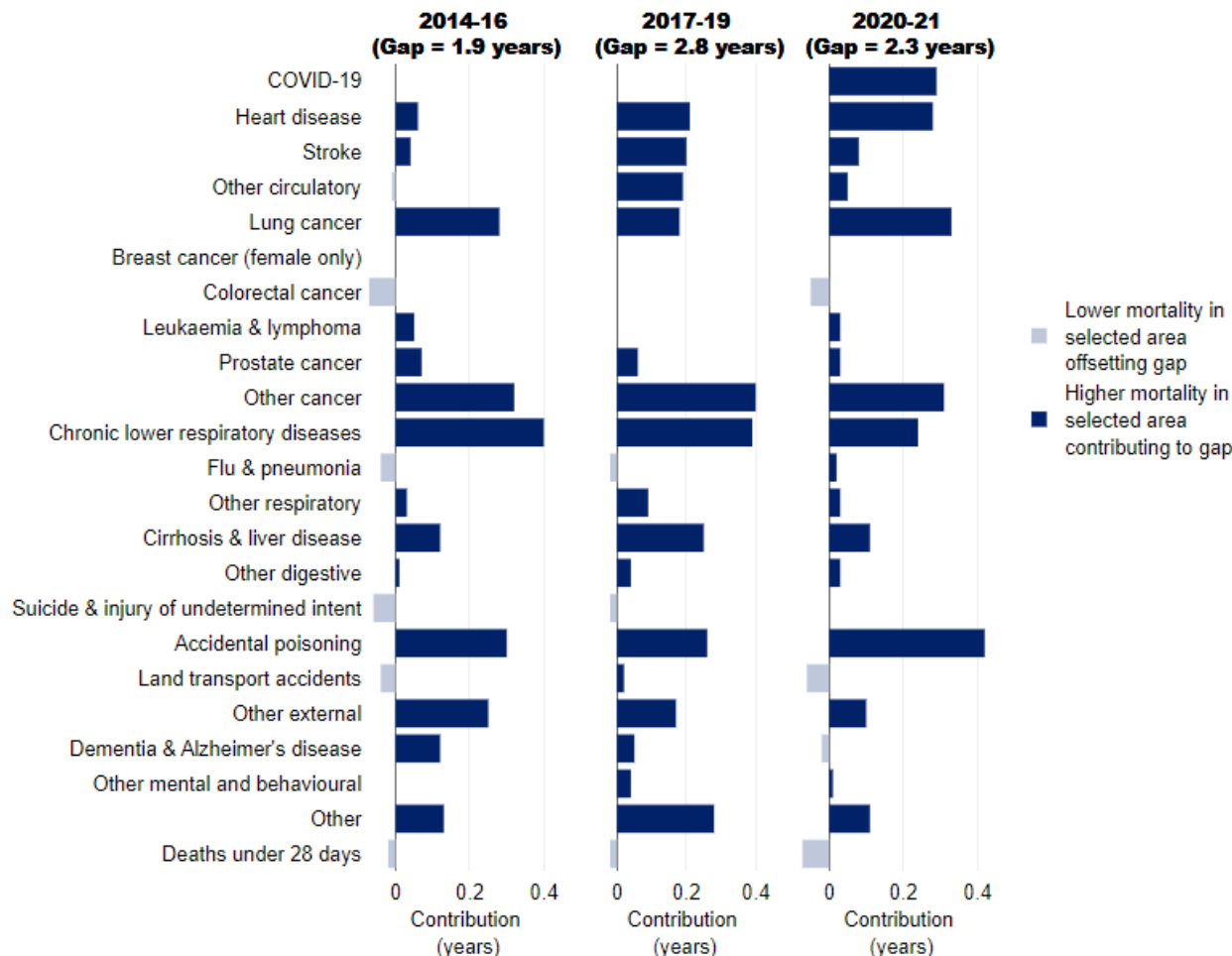
A01b - Life expectancy at birth (Female, 3 year range) for South Tyneside



Breakdown of the life expectancy gap between South Tyneside and England by cause of death, 2014 to 2016 to 2020 to 2021, Males

Sex

Male Female



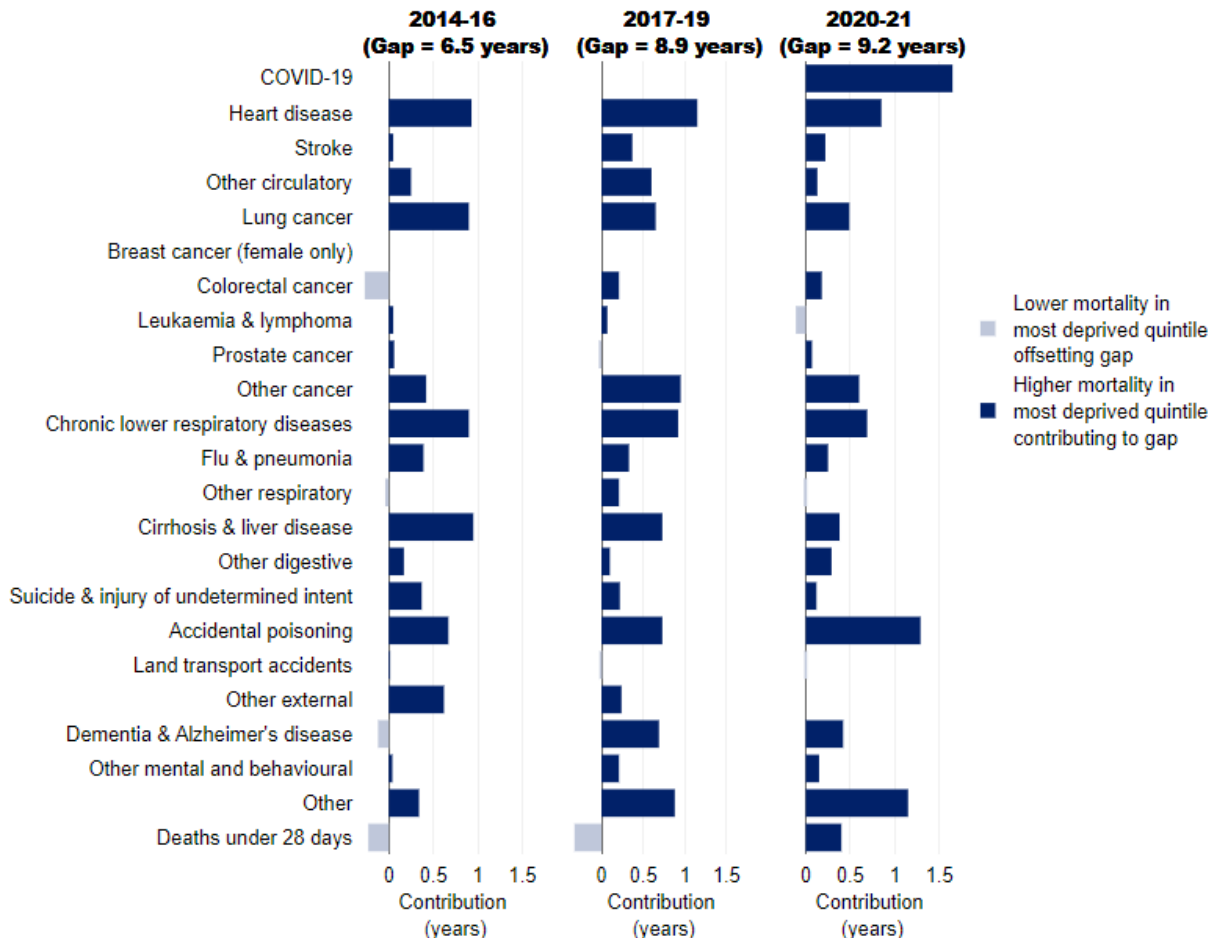
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities based on ONS death registration data and mid year population estimates for the relevant years. Where provided, results for 2020-21 are based on 2020 population data.

Footnote: Data are calculated using 2011 Census based mid-year population estimates. All data will be updated when 2021 Census based population data for small areas are released in late 2023. Data for 2020-21 are not provided for lower tier local authorities. Figures for breast cancer are only displayed for females. Deaths from breast cancer occurring in males are included in the Other cancer category

Breakdown of the life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived quintiles of South Tyneside by cause of death, 2014 to 2016 to 2020 to 2021, Males

Sex

Male Female



Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities based on ONS death registration data and mid year population estimates for the relevant years, and Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2019. Where provided, results for 2020-21 are based on 2020 population data.

Footnote: Data are calculated using 2011 Census based mid-year population estimates. All data will be updated when 2021 Census based population data for small areas are released in late 2023. Data for 2020-21 are not provided for lower tier local authorities. Figures for breast cancer are only displayed for females. Deaths from breast cancer occurring in males are included in the Other cancer category