In particular the health related harms of alcohol have led to increasing numbers of deaths and alcohol related admissions for a range of conditions including cancers, cardiovascular diseases, injuries as a result of assaults, mental health issues, injuries as a result of a fall etc. Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Related Conditions in 2009/10 cost North Yorkshire health services £16.4 million.

Alcohol misuse causes a range of issues that impact across the whole of society causing a burden on families, communities, the policing and justice system, the NHS, employers and the economy. It is estimated that alcohol costs society in England between £17.7 billion and £25.1 billion annually.

Abstainers Lower Risk Drinking Increasing Risk Drinking	Do not consume alcohol Men who regularly drink no more than 3 to 4 units per day and women who regularly drink no more than 2 to 3 units per day. Weekly limits are no more than 21 units per week for a woman. Men who regularly drink over 3 to 4 units per day and women who regularly drink over 2 to 3 units per day. Weekly limits are more than 21 units to 50 units for a man and more than 14 units to 35 units for a women. Often referred to as "hazardous drinking". Men who regularly drink over 8 units per day or over 50 units per week and women
Drinking	who regularly drink over 6 units per day and over 35 units per week. Often referred to as 'harmful' drinking.
Binge	Adults who consume at least twice the daily recommended amount of alcohol in a
Drinking	single drinking session (that is 8 or more units for men and 6 or more units for women)

Local Alcohol Profile Definitions

30.0% in Hambleton. This means that over 125,000 adults in North Yorkshire regularly drink above recommended levels.

Yorkshire was 25.7% (higher than the national average of 23.6%) and ranged between 20.0% in Scarborough and

Lower Risk Drinkers North Yorkshire Number and Proportion of the Population by Drinking Risk Category (2007 mid year population aged 16 and over) Increasing Risk Dri High Risk Drink

Estimates show increasing risk and higher risk drinking in North

Old age dependency ratio change over time (ONS, 2006)

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Alcohol use is causing a large burden on the local health and social care economy

of certain conditions such as dementia. The number of people is forecast to nearly double to 15,000 people in 2030. In the 85 and over aged group nan double to 9,000 people in with it an increased prevalence ageing population brings and over with aged 75 2030.

in neighbouring cities (such as Leeds) this ratio is set to reduce by 2031.

This change in population can be examined by looking at the ratio of people over the retirement age against the number of people at working age. In North Yorkshire this is already high and set to increase, whereas

The current population of North Yorkshire is around 600,000 but it is increasing in size and it is ageing. By 2035 North

for 43% of all deatns. The followed by cardiovascular diseases which account for 27% of deaths and respiratory diseases 8%. This premature

is ageing The population

mortality varies greatly across North Yorkshire with Scarborough being significantly higher for cardiovascular disease deaths than the county average.

ŧ and treated early. Between 2009 and 2011 there were 5,398 premature deaths in North Yorkshire. The leading cause of death for those dying prematurely (<75 years) in North Yorkshire is cancer, accounting for 43% of all deaths. This is Large numbers of people in the county die prematurely as a result of illnesses that could be prevented or identified

111 2021

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Yorkshire is forecast to have a population of 650,400 and by 2021 there will be over 160,000 people over 65.

A public health focus on the health experience of an area also seeks to identify communities where public health outcomes are lagging behind those achieved by the majority of residents. The difference in life expectancy for a child in North Yorkshire can vary by up to eight years depending on where he or she was born in the county.

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Number of people of state pension age and over as a percentage of the working age population

20

10

50

9

The variations in health indicators across the county are wide and largely relate to areas of social and economic

now to prevent problems in the future.

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kears of age

79 78 77

92

75

Overall we know that the health of the North Yorkshire population is very good and compares very well against the England average for most health indicators. However, the North Yorkshire averages hide some key features of the local population that we must be aware of and take action or

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- the Key Facts Health Needs in North Yorkshire

Life Expectancy at Birth 2008-10

The Recommendations for Director of Public Health's Action

My recommendations

- _ the most affluent communities and those that suffer from high levels of social Reduce the inequalities in health that are apparent across the county between and economic deprivation.
- Ņ Focus on happy and healthy ageing, helping people to maintain their health and independence as they grow older and move into retirement.
- i Continue to support Sir Michael Marmot's principle of giving every child the best start in life, and also consider how we can ensure that our young people can move from education into employment in the county.
- 4 decision making of all of the organisations and agencies within North Yorkshire; particularly North Yorkshire County Council, the Clinical Commissioning Groups and the District Councils, recognising that public health is about the big Have the public's health and wellbeing as a central consideration in the picture in our society not just individual choice and behaviour.
- U Harness the enthusiasm and sense of wellbeing that has been created by a social and physical activity legacy in the county. hosting the Grand Départ of the 2014 Tour de France, with the aim of creating
- 9 just in our town centres but in our homes. consumption and lack of awareness of the dangers of increased drinking, not Prevent the health and social harms caused by high levels of alcohol

Φ Q

Dr Lincoln Sargeant

Report of the Director

of Public

Health for North Yorkshire

- supporting everyone to live happy and healthy lives,
- making the most of the money we spend on health and social care,
- protecting the population from diseases and environmental hazards.









insure everyone a standard of living adequate Public health is the Science and Art of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting health and efficiency through organised community effort for sanitation of the environment, the control of communicable disease, the education of the individual in these benefits as to enable every citizen to realise his birthright of health and longevity and preventative treatment of disease, and the personal hygiene, the organisation of medical and nursing services for early diagnosis for maintenance of health, so organising development of the social machinery to

Charles-Edward Winslow in his paper "The untilled fields of public health" published in the journal Science in 1920





North Yorkshire

What is public health in North Yorkshire? It's everyone's business...



The full report can be found online at www.nypartnerships.org.uk/dphreport