The Director of Public Health's **Recommendations for Action**

My recommendations

- Reduce the inequalities in health that are apparent across the county between the most affluent communities and those that suffer from high levels of social and economic deprivation.
- Focus on happy and healthy ageing, helping people to maintain their health and independence as they grow older and move into retirement.
- 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.
- Have the public's health and wellbeing as a central consideration in the 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 picture in our society not just individual choice and behaviour.
- Harness the enthusiasm and sense of wellbeing that has been created by hosting the Grand Départ of the 2014 Tour de France, with the aim of creating a social and physical activity legacy in the county.
- Prevent the health and social harms caused by high levels of alcohol **6.** consumption and lack of awareness of the dangers of increased drinking, not just in our town centres but in our homes.

Report of the Director of Public Health for North Yorkshire **Dr Lincoln Sargeant**

What is public health?

- 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.



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 personal hygiene, the organisation of medical and nursing services for early diagnosis and preventative treatment of disease, and the development of the social machinery to insure everyone a standard of living adequate for maintenance of health, so organising these benefits as to enable every citizen to realise his birthright of health and longevity

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

Health and Wellbeing Board North Yorkshire







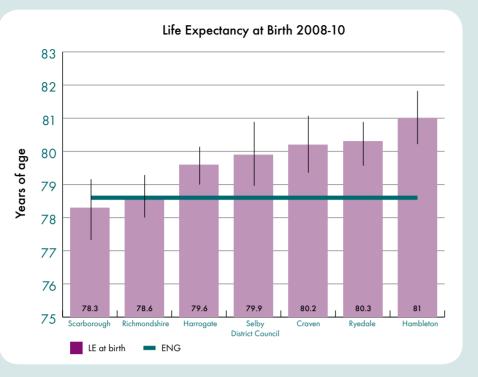
Health Needs in North Yorkshire - the Key Facts

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 on now to prevent problems in the future.

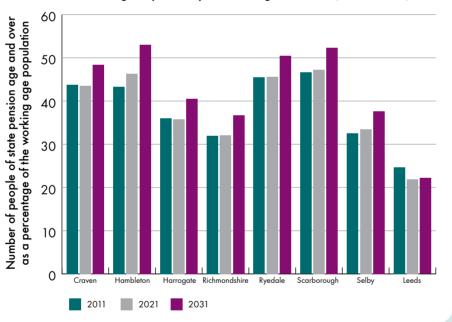
The variations in health indicators across the county are wide and largely relate to areas of social and economic deprivation

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.

Large numbers of people in the county die prematurely as a result of illnesses that could be prevented or identified 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 followed by cardiovascular diseases which account for 27% of deaths and respiratory diseases 8%. This premature



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



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

The population is ageing

The current population of North Yorkshire is around 600,000 but it is increasing in size and it is ageing. By 2035 North Yorkshire is forecast to have a population of 650,400 and by 2021 there will be over 160,000 people over 65.

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

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

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

Estimates show increasing risk and higher risk drinking in North Yorkshire was 25.7% (higher than the national average of 23.6%) and ranged between 20.0% in Scarborough and

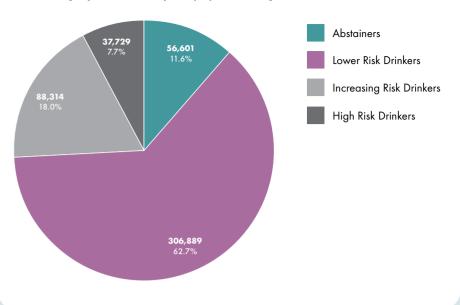
Local Alcohol Profile Definitions

	Abstainers	Do not consume alcohol
	Lower Risk Drinking	Men who regularly drink no more th regularly drink no more than 2 to 3 units per week for a man and 14 uni
	Increasing Risk Drinking	Men who regularly drink over 3 to 4 over 2 to 3 units per day. Weekly lin and more than 14 units to 35 units fo drinking".
	Higher Risk Drinking	Men who regularly drink over 8 unit who regularly drink over 6 units per to as 'harmful' drinking.
	Binge Drinking	Adults who consume at least twice the single drinking session (that is 8 or m

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.

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.

North Yorkshire Number and Proportion of the Population by Drinking Risk Category (2007 mid year population aged 16 and over)



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

han 3 to 4 units per day and women who units per day. Weekly limits are no more than 21 hits per week for a woman.

4 units per day and women who regularly drink mits are more than 21 units to 50 units for a man for a women. Often referred to as "hazardous

ts per day or over 50 units per week and women day and over 35 units per week. Often referred

he daily recommended amount of alcohol in a more units for men and 6 or more units for women)

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**

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