Lifestyle and health Betsi Cadwaladr University

Health Board

The lifestyle patterns of people living in the Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board area are generally similar to the average for Wales. However, there is local variation within the large and diverse population and some issues of concern, particularly smoking, alcohol and drug misuse.

Less than a third of adults achieve guideline levels of physical activity and healthy eating, and over half of adults are overweight or obese. Nonetheless, these levels are generally better than in Wales as a whole. Dental health in young children is also better than the Wales average. Almost one in four adults smoke, with around 1,300 deaths attributable to smoking in the area every year. The percentage of smokers contacting Stop Smoking Wales varies widely across local authority areas.

Women living in Conwy and Denbighshire have high rates of hospital admissions linked to alcohol. This is despite reported levels of drinking above guidelines being similar to the Wales average. Men on the Isle of Anglesey have the highest rate of drug-related admissions in Wales, and rates are also high among women living in Gwynedd and Wrexham.

Compared to Wales

Statistically significantly worse Not statistically significantly different Statistically significantly better

Adults who eat fruit & vegetables (5-a-day) (%) ^{a, 1} Adults who meet physical activity guidelines (%) ^{a, 1} Adults who are overweight or obese (%) ^{a, 1}

Adults who smoke (%) a, 1

Death rate from smoking (males) ^{a, b, 2, 3} Death rate from smoking (females) ^{a, b, 2, 3} Smokers contacting Stop Smoking Wales (%) ^{a, c}

Adults who drink alcohol above guidelines (%) ^{a, 1} Hospital admission rate due to alcohol (males) ^{d, 2, 3} Hospital admission rate due to alcohol (females) ^{d, 2, 3} Death rate from alcohol (males) ^{b, 2, 3} Death rate from alcohol (females) ^{b, 2, 3}

Hospital admission rate due to drugs (males) ^{d, 3, 4} Hospital admission rate due to drugs (females) ^{d, 3, 4}

Teenage conception rate per 1,000 (under 16s) ^b

No. of decayed, missing or filled teeth (5-year-olds) $^{\rm e}$

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30 33 35 31 34 30 30 32 57 56 55 53 54 55 53 54 24 23 22 23 28 24 23 24	-
57 56 53 54 55 53 54 24 23 22 23 28 24 23 24	-
24 23 22 23 28 24 23 24	-
340 334 312 301 341 329 367 329 81	-
	0
155 135 131 140 161 161 173 150 53	0
2.6 3.0 0.6 2.4 2.1 3.3 1.8 2.2 290	0
45 41 47 41 42 45 42 43	-
1940 2064 1959 1974 1911 1817 1588 1855 74 9	0
1073 1059 1103 1154 1141 1006 937 1057 474	
43 40 41 50 48 42 41 43 17	
	0
17 19 10 23 19 10 19 19 9	0
171 331 197 184 166 105 162 173 3 ²	0
112 <u>131 160 114 106 102</u> 143 125 25	0
8.1 6.2 6.5 8.9 6.3 6.0 11.2 7.6 10	0
2.4 1.8 2.3 1.6 1.8 1.8 2.0 1.9	

For more details, see Indicator Guide at www.publichealthwales.org • Latest available years shown in brackets; some indicators combine multiple years a Welsh Health Survey (2008); b ONS (2007); c Stop Smoking Wales (2008/09); d PEDW (2008); e Welsh Oral Health Information Unit (2005/06) 1 Age-standardised; 2 Attributable deaths/admissions; 3 Age-standardised rate per 100,000; 4 Individuals with diagnosis directly related to illicit drugs

Profiles have been created for all seven Health Boards, along with a longer Wales profile - see website www.publichealthwales.org





Arsyllfa lechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru Public Health Wales Observatory