

Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Core Dataset

2009



Domain: Burden of Ill Health
 Sub-Domain: Misc
 Sub-sub- Domain: Due to Smoking

Indicator: Deaths Attributable to Smoking
 Indicator References: JSNA Core Dataset number: 35
 Data Source: Community Health Profiles
 Indicator definition: [see below](#)

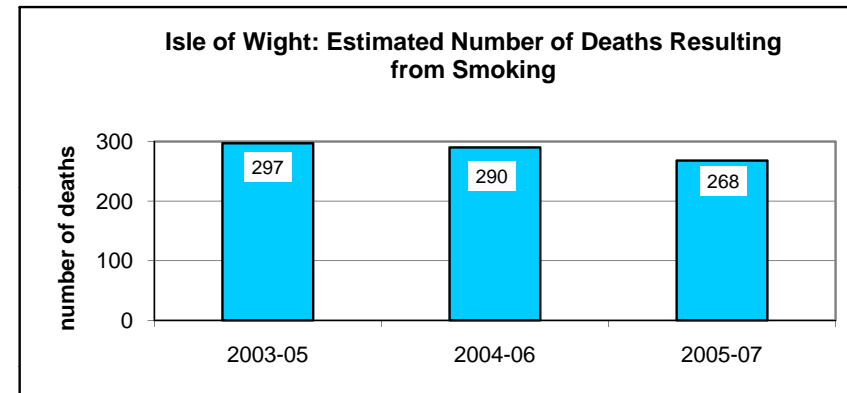
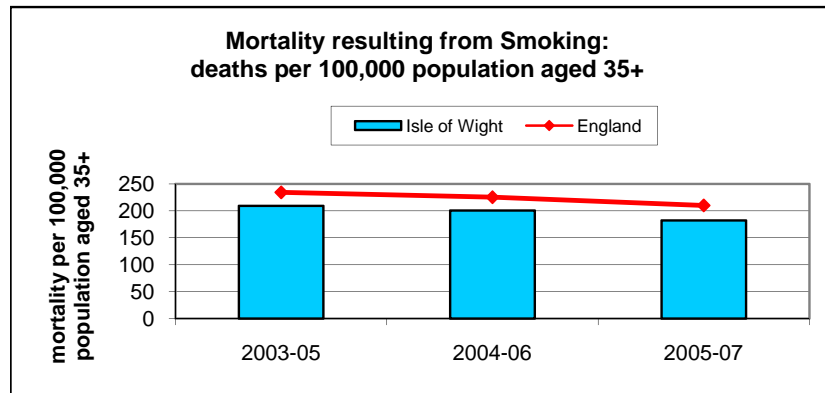
Deaths Attributable to Smoking

Estimated Mortality Rate per 100,000 Age-Standardised Population aged 35+

	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07
England	234.4	225.4	210.2
Isle of Wight	209.4	200.6	182.2

Estimated Number of Deaths

	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07
Isle of Wight	297	290	268
average number of deaths per year	99	97	89



COMMENTARY

Smoking is the UK's single greatest cause of preventable illness and premature death, and accounts for a significant proportion of the inequality in mortality rates between geographical areas and socio-economic groups. Smoking causes a wide range of illnesses including various cancers (of which lung cancer is the most significant), respiratory diseases and heart disease.

Deaths from smoking among persons aged 35+ have been estimated through a calculation which combines: attributing a certain percentage of deaths from specific causes to which smoking is known to contribute, such as specific cancers and cardiovascular disease, and national smoking prevalence.

The chart **above, left** compares estimated rates of mortality resulting from smoking for the Isle of Wight compared with England. For the period shown, the IW's estimated rates have been lower than England's, and rates for both have fallen.

The chart **above, right** shows the estimated number of deaths of IW residents resulting from smoking. On average nearly 100 deaths of IW residents a year are attributed to smoking.

INDICATOR DEFINITION	
Indicator:	Deaths attributable to smoking
Definition:	Mortality attributable to smoking, directly age standardised rate, age 35+.
Numerator (number of people or events)	Number of deaths of people resident in the specified area which were registered in the specified years.
Denominator (total population or events)	Resident population for the specified years. Persons age 35+.
Geographic Coverage	Local Authority
Time period	As shown above
Data Source(s)	Community Health Profiles http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES
Significance for Health	Higher rates are associated with worse health. Lower rates are associated with better health.
Factors that might affect the Accuracy of this Indicator	The method relies on the use of estimates of the contribution of smoking to a range of causes of death derived from the American Cancer Prevention Society II study. Smoking prevalence rates for England were used in the calculation because the model required not just estimates of current smoking, but of ex-smoking and non-smoking as well, which are not available at Local Authority level. The method produces an estimated attributable mortality and confidence intervals are not published. It is however known that the method will tend to overestimate smoking-related deaths in low smoking prevalence areas and underestimate them in high smoking prevalence areas.