

# **Isle of Wight JSNA Briefing Note: Smoking**

Smoking	
<b>Background</b>	
Smoking is the UK's single greatest cause of preventable illness and early death, causing a wide range of illnesses including various cancers (of which lung cancer is the most significant), respiratory diseases and heart disease. More than 80,000 people in England die from smoking every year <sup>1</sup> . Smoking is also the biggest single cause of inequalities in death rates between rich and poor in the UK. <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Contents and Key Points</b>	
The data and charts below show, for the Isle of Wight:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Young People's Smoking Prevalence:</b> over 22% of young Islanders aged 10-16 have 'ever smoked', and over 600 young people aged 17-21 start smoking each year.</li> <li>• <b>Adult Smoking Prevalence:</b> 17.9% of Island adults (age 18+) are current smokers – over 20,400 adults.</li> <li>• <b>Adult Smoking Prevalence – Inequalities:</b> men, younger people and people in routine and manual occupations are most likely to smoke.</li> <li>• <b>Estimated vs GP-Recorded Smokers:</b> an estimated 30% of current smokers are not known as such to their GPs.</li> <li>• <b>GP Patients with Long-Term Conditions:</b> over 5,000 GP patients with long-term conditions (such as heart disease and cancer) are current smokers – 37% of the total.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>4-Week Smoking Quitters:</b> each year over 1000 Island residents quit smoking with the support of a local stop-smoking service.</li> <li>• <b>Smoking-Related Hospital Admissions:</b> each year there are nearly 800 smoking-related hospital admissions among IW residents.</li> <li>• <b>Smoking-Related Deaths:</b> each year there are nearly 280 deaths attributable to smoking among IW residents, 16% of all deaths.</li> <li>• <b>Smoking in Pregnancy:</b> nearly 300 babies each year are born to Island women who are current smokers, and the Island's rate of smoking at delivery has consistently been very significantly higher (worse) compared with England. Younger women and those resident in more deprived areas are more likely to be current smokers.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Statistics on Smoking in England, 2010 ([http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/health-and-lifestyles/smoking/statistics-on-smoking-england-2011-\[ns\]](http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/health-and-lifestyles/smoking/statistics-on-smoking-england-2011-[ns]) accessed Aug 2011)

<sup>2</sup> Department of Health (2010) *A Smokefree Future: A Comprehensive Tobacco Control Strategy for England*

## Smoking

### Young People Starting Smoking

Smoking behaviour in teenage years is important as the majority of adult smoking habits begin at this time.

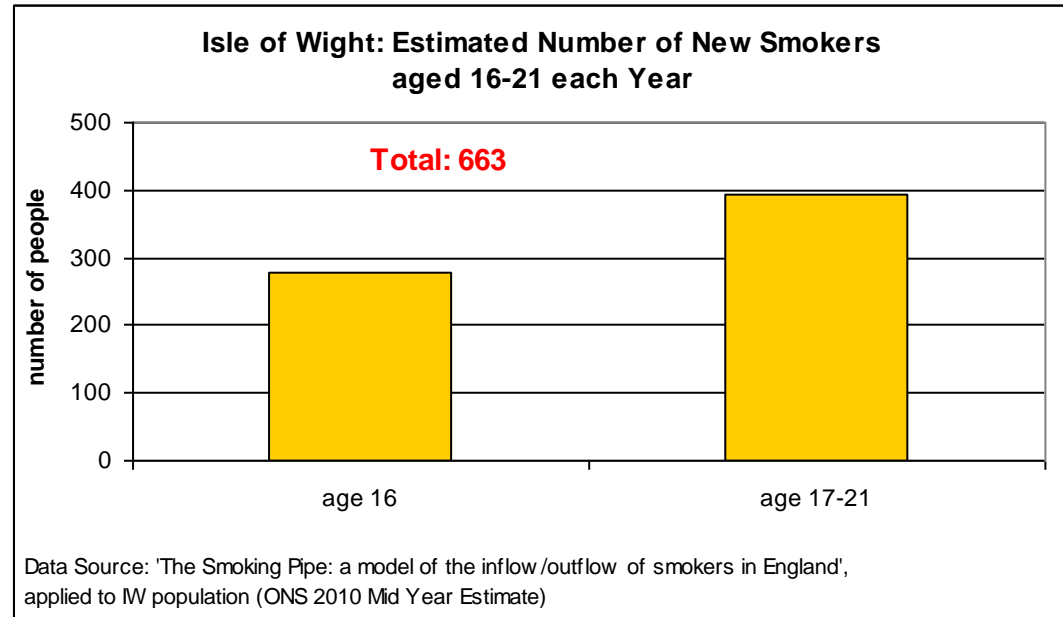
#### Estimated Number of Young People who Start Smoking

The Smoking Toolkit Study is a series of national household surveys with smokers and recent ex-smokers. This, combined with other national survey data, has been used to develop the 'Smoking Pipe', a model of the inflow (people starting smoking) and outflow (people quitting smoking or smokers dying) of smokers in England.

'The Smoking Pipe' applies national data on smoking prevalence among people aged 16-21 to estimate the number of new smokers in this age group each year in England.

This model has been applied to the estimated IW population in that age group. The chart alongside shows the resulting estimate that approximately 663 Island residents aged 16-21 start smoking each year.

Data Source: 'The Smoking Pipe' model applied to ONS 2010 Mid Year Population Estimates for the IW.



## Smoking

### Young People's Smoking Prevalence

Information on young people's smoking prevalence (the % of young people who smoke) on the Island has been available from the national Ofsted 'Tell Us' surveys of young people, although these have now been discontinued. These surveys were conducted among young people aged 10-16 in a sample of schools in each Local Authority in England. The most recent survey, 'Tell Us 4', was conducted in 2008-09.

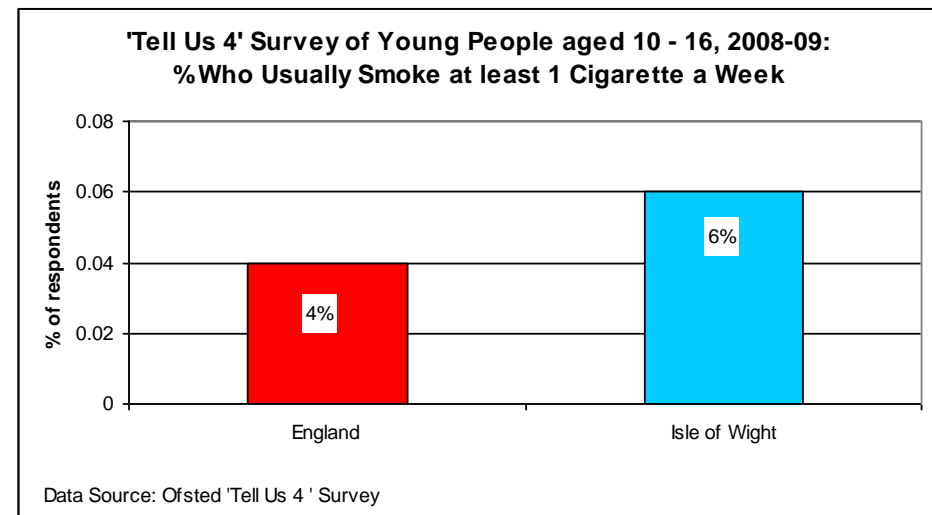
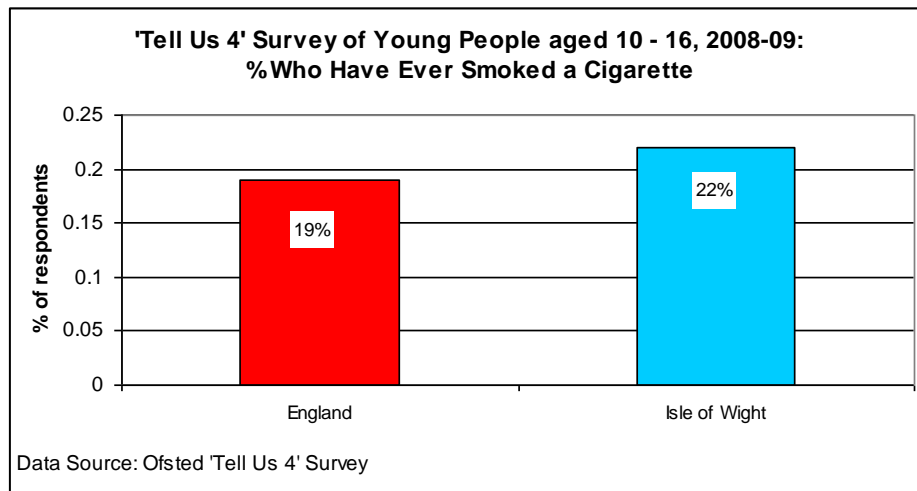
Data Source: Ofsted 'Tell Us 4' survey.

#### % of Young People who have Ever Smoked a Cigarette

22% of Isle of Wight respondents had *'Ever Smoked'*. This compares with 19% in England, but the difference is not statistically significantly different.

#### % of Young People who Usually Smoke at Least 1 Cigarette a Week

6% of Isle of Wight respondents *usually smoke at least 1 cigarette a week*. This compares with 4% in England, but the difference is not statistically significantly different.



## Smoking

### Adult Smoking Prevalence

Adult smoking prevalence (the % of adults who smoke) on the Island is now available through the Integrated Household Survey, which draws together answers to questions asked on a number of Office for National Statistics (ONS) social surveys. Smoking prevalence data is available quarterly for the previous 12 months and is for age group 18+ by Local Authority area.

Data Source: Office for National Statistics – Integrated Household Survey

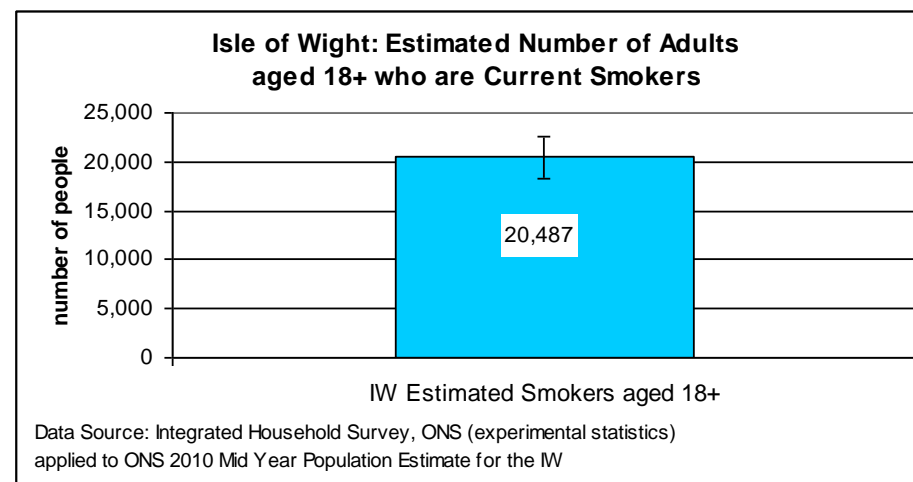
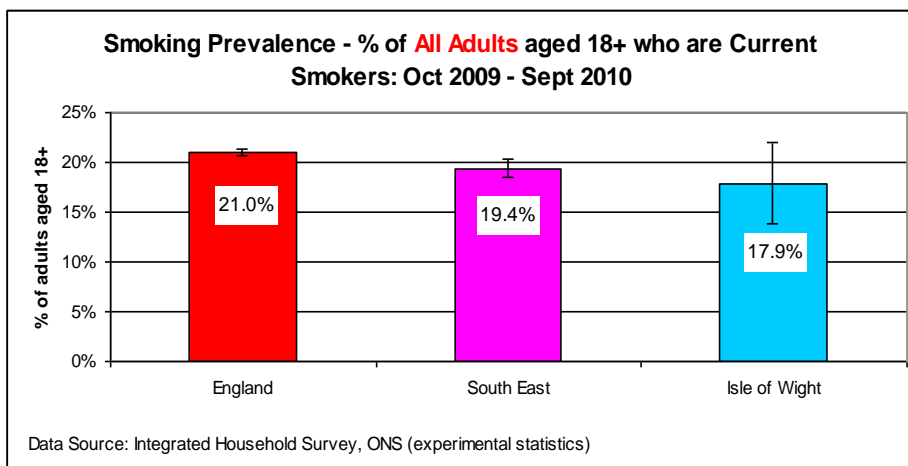
### IW & Comparative Adult Smoking Prevalence

The chart below shows the most recent available smoking prevalence data, for Oct 2009 – Sept 2010. 17.9% of Island adults are current smokers. This % is lower compared with England and the South East region, but the overlapping confidence intervals mean that the difference between these rates might not be statistically significant.

### IW – Estimated Number of Adult Smokers

The chart below shows the Island’s adult smoking prevalence rate applied to the Island’s population aged 18+ to estimate that there are approximately **20,487** current smokers.

The confidence interval range means that the true figure could be between 18,300 and 22,600.



## Smoking

### Adult Smoking Prevalence – Inequalities

The 17.9% smoking prevalence shown above is an estimated average for the whole Island population. National data suggests that smoking prevalence is likely to be higher in certain population groups on the Island.

This national data has been extrapolated on to the Isle of Wight adult smoking prevalence and population to show potential inequalities in smoking behaviour on the Island.

Data Sources: Health Survey for England, 2009 (national smoking prevalence); ONS Integrated Household Survey, Oct 2010 – Sept 2011 (IW Adult Smoking Prevalence); ONS 2010 Mid Year Population Estimates (IW population).

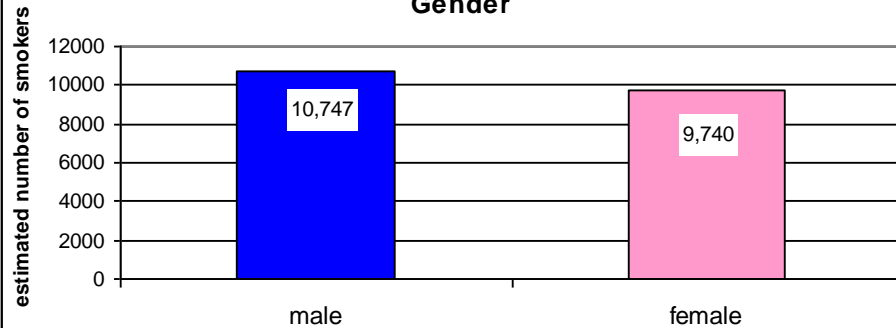
### Smoking by Gender

Nationally, smoking prevalence is higher among Males than Females. The chart below shows an estimated breakdown of Island smokers by gender.

### Smoking by Gender and Age

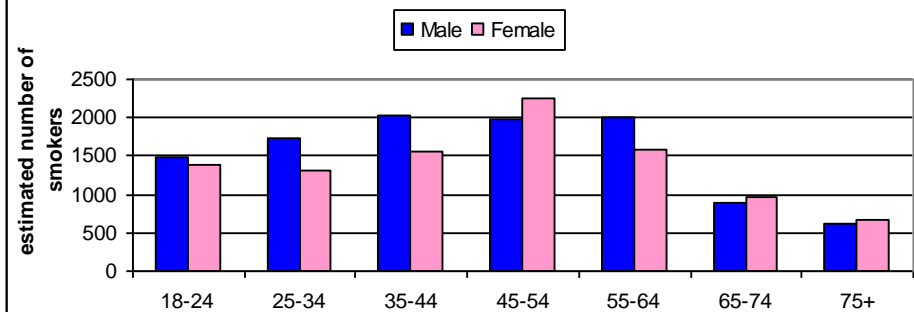
Nationally, smoking prevalence is higher among younger people compared with older people. The chart below shows an estimated breakdown of Island smokers by gender and age.

**Isle of Wight Smoking Prevalence: Estimated Number of Adults aged 18+ who are Current Smokers - by Gender**



Data Source: Health Survey for England (2009), extrapolated on to ONS Mid Year Population Estimates (2010) and Integrated Household Survey Smoking Prevalence Estimate for the IW

**Isle of Wight Smoking Prevalence: Estimated Number of Adults aged 18+ who are Current Smokers - by Gender**



Data Source: Health Survey for England (2009), extrapolated on to ONS Mid Year Population Estimates (2010) and Integrated Household Survey Smoking Prevalence Estimate for the IW

**Smoking**

**Adult Smoking Prevalence – Inequalities**

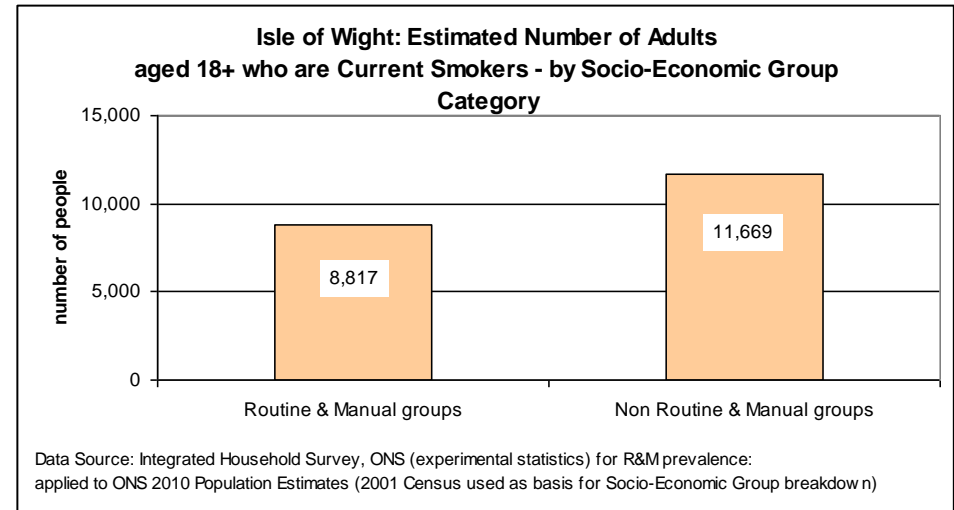
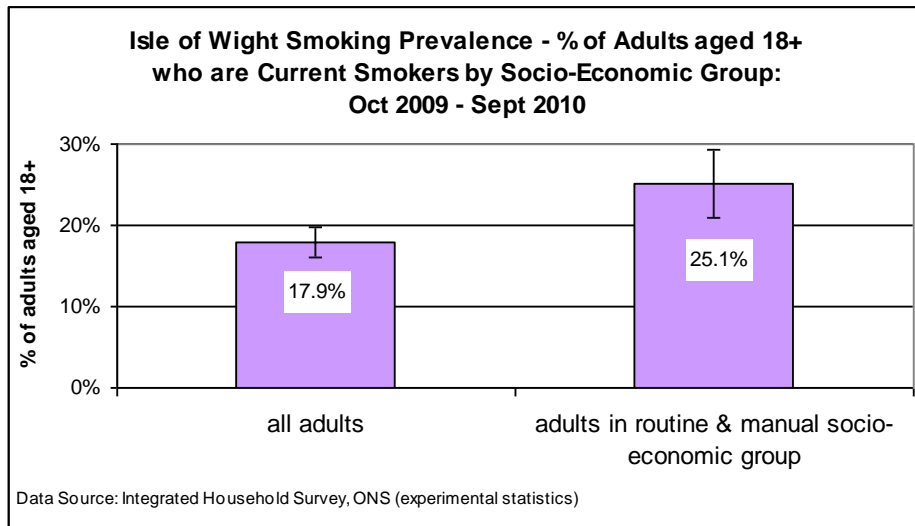
**Smoking by Socio-Economic Group – Prevalence**

The chart below shows the Isle of Wight’s smoking prevalence by socio-economic group.

Smoking prevalence is significantly higher among adults in the Routine and Manual Socio-Economic group, compared with all socio-economic groups.

**Smoking by Socio-Economic Group – Numbers**

The chart below shows an estimate of the number of the Island’s current smokers in the Routine and Manual Socio-Economic group, compared with all other groups. Although the number of smokers in the Routine and Manual group is smaller, it is disproportionately high in relation to the % of the Island population estimated to fall into this group.



**Smoking**

**Adult Smoking: GP Recording of Smoking Status**

Comprehensive recording by GPs of patients' smoking status is desirable in order to identify current smokers and offer them support to stop smoking. The national GP Contract specifically incentivises GPs to identify current smokers among people with specified long-term conditions, on the grounds that smoking contributes to the development of some conditions (e.g. Coronary Heart Disease, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease), and is more prevalent among people with others (e.g. mental illness).

Data Source: Quality Outcomes Framework

**Estimated vs GP Recorded Smokers**

The chart below compares GP patients (aged 16+) who are recorded as smokers within the last 15 months with the estimated number of smokers in the 16+ population.

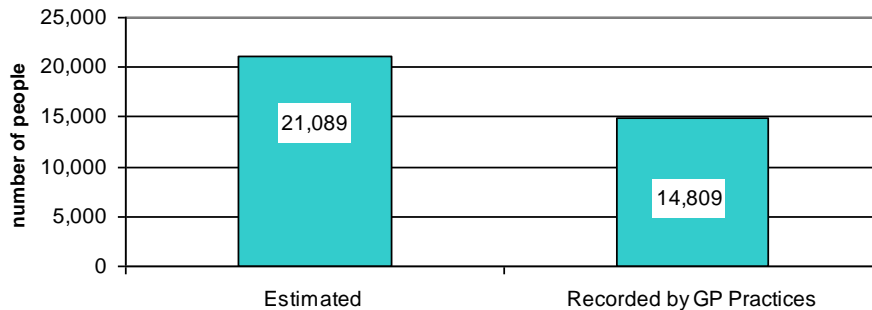
An estimated 6,280 smokers or 30% of the estimated number of smokers in the population are either not known to not recorded as such by GP Practices.

**GP Patients with Long-Term Conditions**

The chart below shows a breakdown of GP patients who are recorded as having a long-term condition, according to whether or not they are a current smoker.

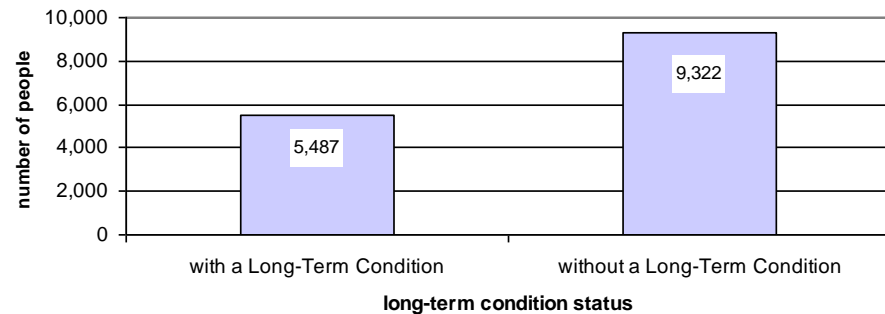
37% of people recorded as having a Long-Term Condition, over 5,000 people, are also recorded as being current smokers – their smoking could have contributed to their Long-Term Condition.

**Isle of Wight - Smoking Prevalence:  
GP-Recorded vs Estimated Adult Smokers (age 16+), 2011**



Data Source: Estimated: Integrated Household Survey, ONS (experimental statistics), 2009-10, applied to ONS 2010 Mid Year Population Estimates; Recorded: GP Practice data on Smoking Status,

**Isle of Wight: GP Patients recorded with a Long Term Health Condition by recorded Smoking Status: April 2011**



Data source: Isle of Wight NHS from GP Practice reporting



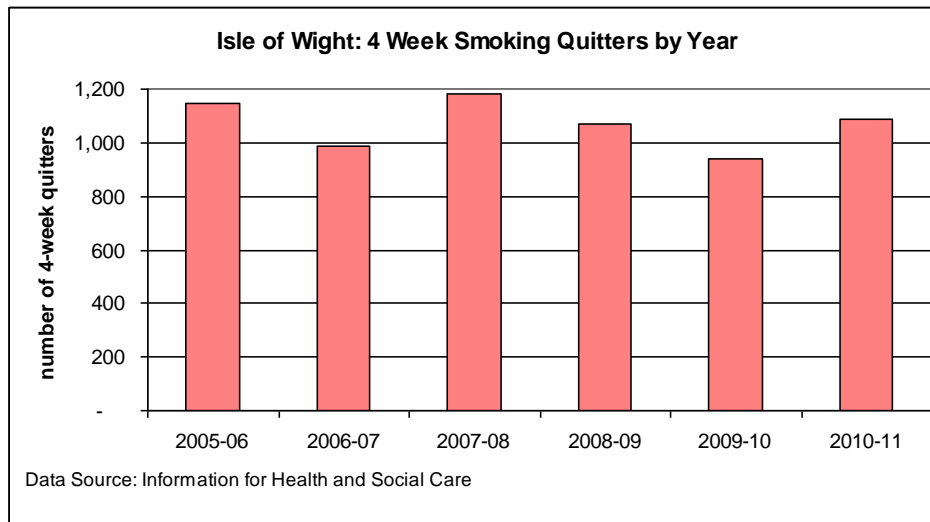
## Smoking

### Adult Smoking: 4-Week Smoking Quitters and Rates

#### Number of 4-Week Smoking Quitters

The chart below shows the number of Island smokers who have set a smoking quit date and succeeded in quitting for at least 4 weeks, with the support of a local stop-smoking service.

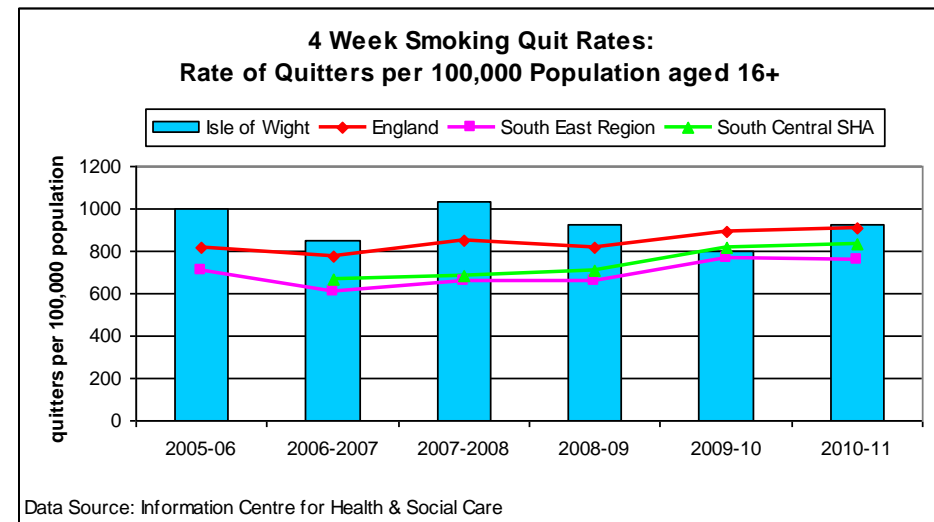
Over the last 6 years on average over 1,000 people have quit after 4 weeks each year.



#### Rate of 4-Week Smoking Quitters per 100,000 Population aged 16+

The quit rate is a measure of the extent to which stop-smoking services are meeting potential need in the population.

The chart below shows that, over the last 6 years, Isle of Wight quitter rates have generally been better than or similar to the equivalent national and regional rates.



## Smoking

### Smoking-Attributable Hospital Admissions

Hospital admissions attributable to smoking among persons aged 35+ have been calculated for local areas using an internationally-recognised methodology which combines:

- counting specific percentages of hospital admissions from conditions to which smoking is known to contribute, such as some cancers and cardio-vascular disease;
- the estimated prevalence of smoking and ex-smoking in the local area.

Data Source: Local Tobacco Control Profiles for England, Public Health Observatories in England

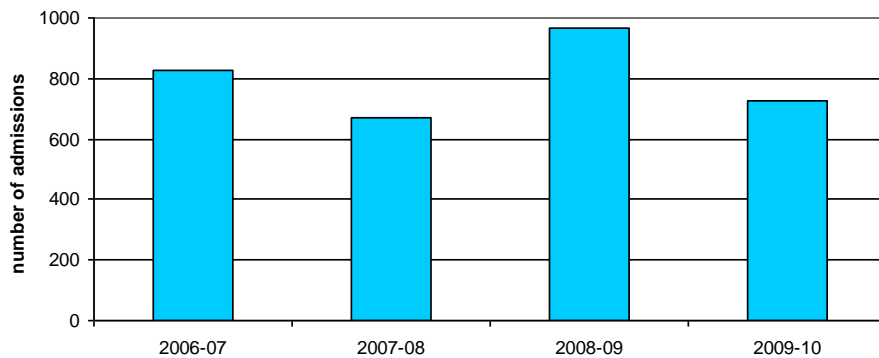
#### Number of Admissions

On average there are nearly 800 smoking-attributable hospital admissions each year among IW residents.

#### Comparative Admission Rates

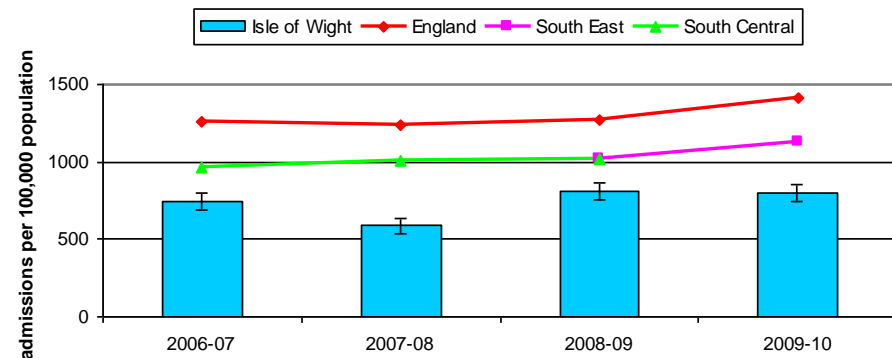
The IW's smoking-attributable hospital admission rate is significantly lower than the national and regional averages.

Isle of Wight: Number of Smoking-Attributable Hospital Admissions



Data Source: Local Tobacco Control Profiles for England, Public Health Observatories in England

Smoking-Attributable Hospital Admissions Rate (Directly Age-Standardised): Admissions per 100,000 Population aged 35+



Data Source: Local Tobacco Control Profiles for England, Public Health Observatories in England

## Smoking

### Smoking-Attributable Mortality

Deaths attributable to smoking among persons aged 35+ have been calculated for local areas using the same methodology, which combines:

- counting specific percentages of hospital admissions from conditions to which smoking is known to contribute, such as some cancers and cardio-vascular disease;
- the estimated prevalence of smoking and ex-smoking in the local area.

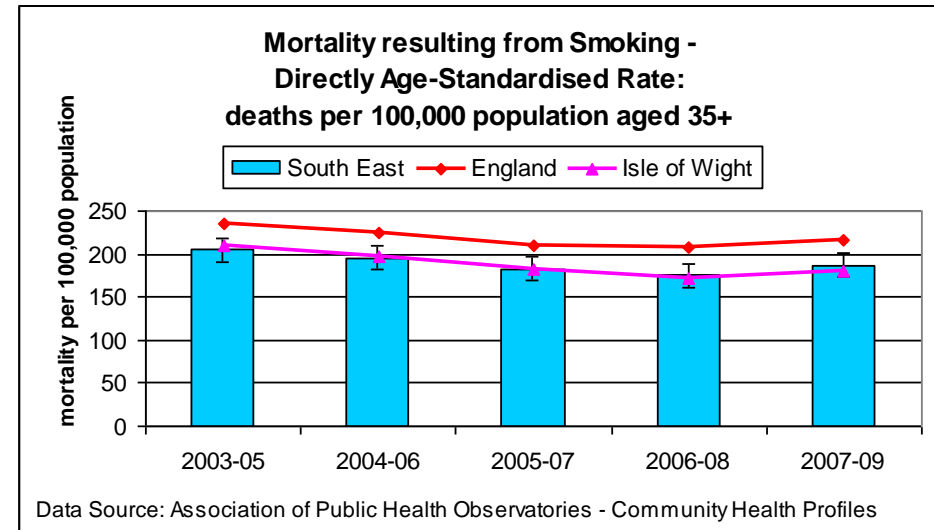
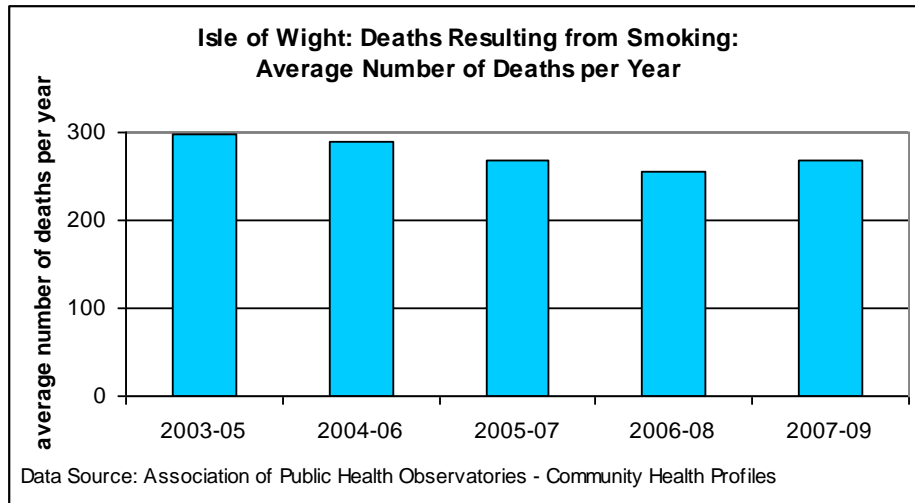
Data Source: Local Tobacco Control Profiles for England, Public Health Observatories in England

### Number of Deaths

On average each year there are nearly 280 deaths attributable to smoking among IW residents. This represents about 16% of all deaths.

### Comparative Mortality Rates

The IW mortality rate is significantly lower (better) than the England rate and similar to the South East rate.



## Smoking

### Smoking in Pregnancy

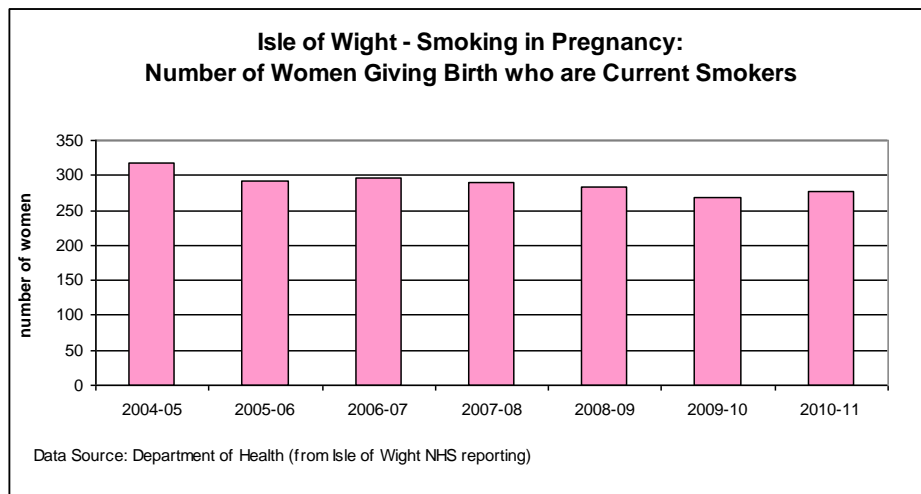
Smoking impacts on the health of both mother and baby. On average, smokers have more complications during pregnancy and labour. Babies whose mothers smoke during pregnancy are more vulnerable to breathing problems, and are also significantly lighter and shorter than those born to non-smokers<sup>3</sup>.

Information on the smoking status of pregnant women at the time of their babies' delivery is collected routinely and this data is shown below.

Data Source: Department of Health from Isle of Wight NHS reporting

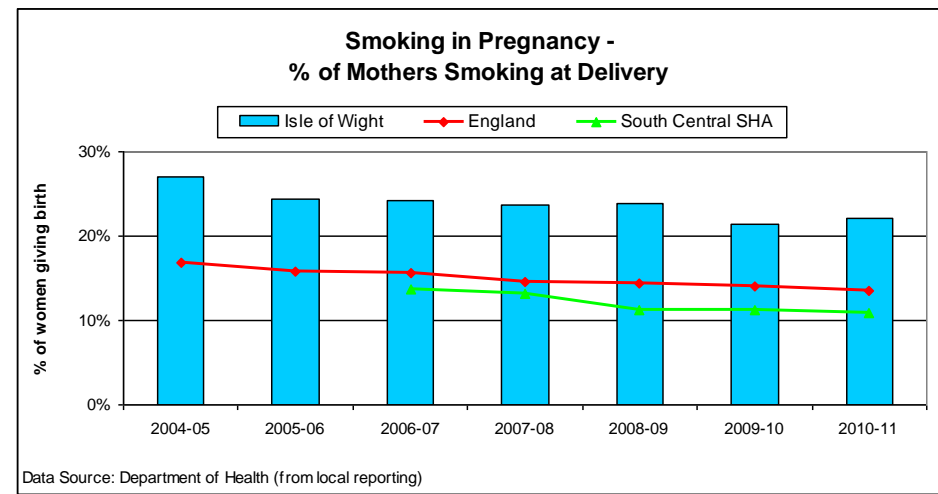
#### IW – Number of Women who are Current Smokers at Delivery

The chart below shows that nearly 300 babies each year are born to Island women who are current smokers.



#### IW & Comparative Rates of Smoking at Delivery

The IW rate of smoking at delivery has consistently been very significantly higher (worse) than the comparative rate for England, and the worst in South Central Strategic Health Authority.



<sup>3</sup> Extracted from statement by the Chief Medical Officer, 2007, accessed at: <http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Aboutus/MinistersandDepartmentLeaders/ChiefMedicalOfficer/Archive/SmokefreeEngland/Smokingduringpregnancy/index.htm>

## Smoking

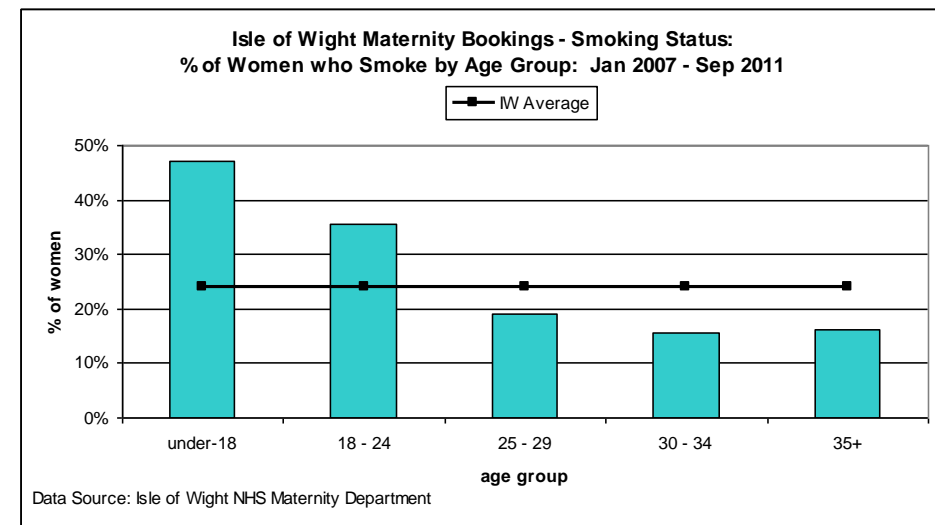
### Smoking in Pregnancy

Additional information about the smoking status of pregnant women has been collected at the time of their first maternity booking, and at the time of their babies' 6-8 week checks, in order to develop a profile of pregnant women who smoke. The charts below relate to smoking at maternity booking, but the same pattern is true for mothers at their babies' 6-8 week checks.

Data Source: Isle of Wight NHS Maternity Department

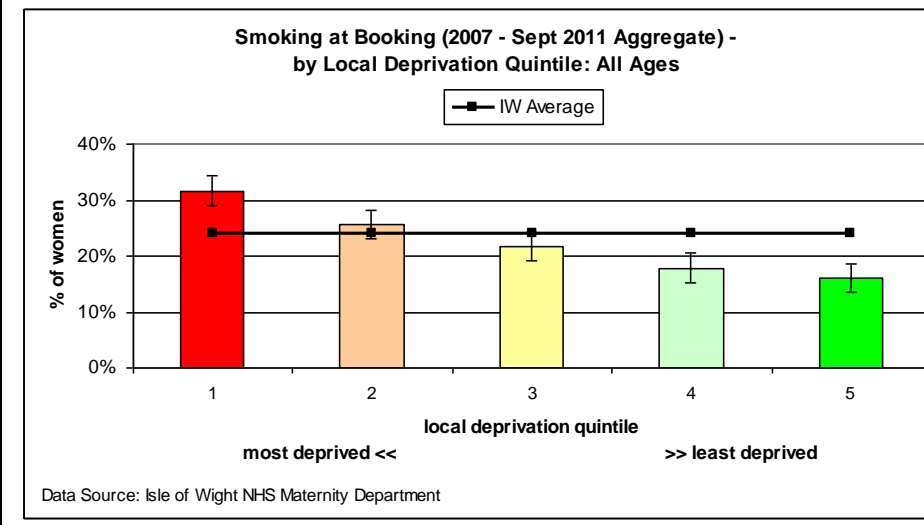
#### IW – Profile of Smoking at Maternity Booking: by Age

The chart shows that smoking prevalence correlates closely with age – it is highest among younger pregnant women and lowest among older pregnant women.



#### IW – Profile of Smoking at Maternity Booking: by Deprivation

The chart shows that smoking prevalence correlates closely with deprivation – it is highest among pregnant women in more deprived areas and lowest among pregnant women living in less deprived areas.



## Smoking

### Smoking at Maternity Booking - Correlation with Deprivation

The map alongside shows:

- Areas of the Island with the highest prevalence (red shading) and next highest prevalence (amber shading) of smoking prevalence at maternity booking.
- Areas of the Island which are among the 40% most deprived on the Island (patterned background).

The map shows some overlap between areas of **high smoking prevalence** and **high deprivation**. However as shown on the previous page, the overall correlation between the two is very strong.

