

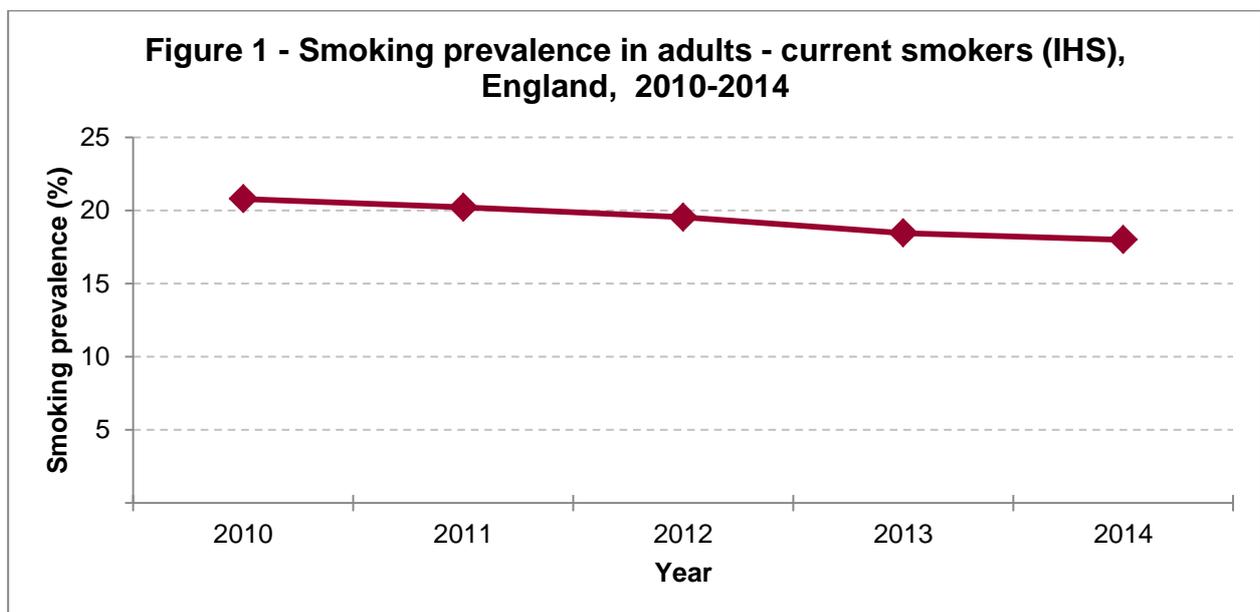


## Local Tobacco Control Profiles – November 2015 update

### Main findings

#### Smoking Prevalence

- Smoking prevalence in adults in England fell again in 2014 to 18.0% according to the Integrated Household Survey. However, there remains wide variation between local authorities. Prevalence was lowest in Wokingham (9.8%) and highest in Blackpool (26.9%).
- Between 2010 and 2014, the prevalence of smoking in England has fallen every year from 20.8% to 18% (see figure 1).



- Indicators on the prevalence of ex-smokers (33.9%) and never smokers (48.1%) have now been added to the profiles, in order to provide the full picture of smoking in England and local authorities.
- Inequalities continue to be present in smoking prevalence. The profiles present inequalities for a range of characteristics and between deprivation deciles. The most deprived upper tier local authorities had the highest smoking prevalence (21.4%) compared with the least deprived (15.1%).

- Men were more likely than women to smoke (20.5% compared with 15.6% respectively), and smoking prevalence decreased with age.
- In routine and manual occupations, smoking prevalence remains higher than the general population at 28% in 2014, although prevalence in this group also continues to decrease.
- The percentage of women smoking at time of delivery continues to decline steadily, from 13.5% in 2010/11 to 11.4% in 2014/15. There is however wide variation in Local Authorities, ranging from 27.2% in Blackpool to 2.1% in Westminster. Please note there are some data collection issues with this indicator, and in the latest data there are many local authorities for which a value could not be calculated due to the quality of the data submitted.

### **Use of other tobacco products and e-cigarettes in 15 year olds**

- The “What About YOUth?” (WAY) survey reports that 18.4% of 15 year olds have ever tried an e-cigarette, and 15.2% have ever used other tobacco products.
- Boys are more likely than girls to have tried e-cigarettes (19% compared with 18%) but girls are more likely than boys to have tried other tobacco products (17% compared with 14%).
- 15 year olds of white and mixed ethnic groups are most likely to have tried e-cigarettes – 20% and 19% respectively compared with 11% of Asian, 10% of Black and 16% of other ethnic groups.

### **Deaths from lung cancer and COPD**

- Deaths from lung cancer continue to fall steadily from 65.1 per 100,000 in 2001-03 to 59.5 per 100,000 in 2012-14. Similarly deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) have steadily decreased from 55.7 per 100,000 to 51.7 per 100,000 over the same period. Latest data shows a threefold difference between the highest and lowest rates of death from lung cancer and COPD in upper tier local authorities - 29.8 per 100,000 in Rutland compared with 107.7 per 100,000 in Manchester (lung cancer) and 28.1 per 100,000 in Rutland compared with 103.6 per 100,000 in Knowsley (COPD).

### **Effects of smoking on babies and children**

- Premature births (<37 weeks gestation) are linked to smoking during pregnancy and ranged from 60.6 per 1,000 births in Bath and Somerset to 107.9 per 1000 births in Middlesbrough in 2010-12, compared with an overall England rate of 75.8 per 1,000.
- In 2014, 2.8% of all live births in England (at least 37 weeks gestation) were low birth weight babies (<2,500g). The trend has remained stable in recent years.
- Another adverse health effect on children that can be attributed to second-hand smoke is the development of asthma, and hospital admissions in young people aged 0-18 years related to asthma were 197.1 per 100,000 in 2013/14. There was wide variation within England, however, with rates ranging from 509.1 per 100,000 in Blackburn with Darwen to 54.6 per 100,000 in Windsor and Maidenhead, a difference of over 9 times.

### **Smoking quitters**

- The number of people setting a quit date at Stop Smoking Services has declined significantly from 7,262 per 100,000 smokers in 2013/14 to 5,549 per 100,000 smokers in 2014/15. This perhaps explains why the number of successful quitters has also declined during this period from 3,724 per 100,000 smokers to 2,829 per 100,000

smokers (CO validated figures 2,612 per 100,000 smokers reducing to 1,954 per 100,000 smokers in 2014/15).

## Background

The Local Tobacco Control Profiles (LTCP) for England provide a snapshot of the extent of tobacco use, tobacco related harm, and measures being taken to reduce this harm at a local level. These profiles have been designed to help local government and health services assess the effect of tobacco use on their local populations. The profiles also show inequalities in health between local authorities and between different population groups. They will inform commissioning and planning decisions to tackle tobacco use and improve the health of local communities. This update presents more recent data for ten indicators; and the addition of ten new indicators, including smoking prevalence in adults (ex-smokers and never smokers), use of e-cigarettes and other tobacco products at age 15 years, indicators related to adverse health effects of second-hand smoke and number of adults setting a quit date.

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