

Tobacco Control in Hertfordshire

Public Health Evidence and Intelligence,
Hertfordshire Stop Smoking Service

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Background

In England, smoking is the leading cause of premature mortality, accounting for more deaths than the next top six diseases combined. Smoking may lead to cardiovascular disease (CVD), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and several types of cancer including: throat, stomach, kidney, liver, bladder among others. Overall smoking prevalence in the United Kingdom has been progressively declining for many decades but there has been relatively little change in recent years. The probability that someone smokes is greatly affected by their relative socioeconomic status and level of deprivation due to common risk behaviours that are more prevalent among these demographics.

Aim and purpose

This report has been compiled by the Public Health Evidence and Intelligence team in order to look at the picture for Hertfordshire and its Clinical Commissioning Groups in more detail. This report was written by Stephany Villanueva (Public Health Analyst).

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Data caveats

Smoking Estimates: Estimates of smoking rates are derived from the Integrated Household Survey and are therefore susceptible to responder bias as smoking status is self-reported. Uncertainty in the smoking estimates is not reflected in the confidence intervals.

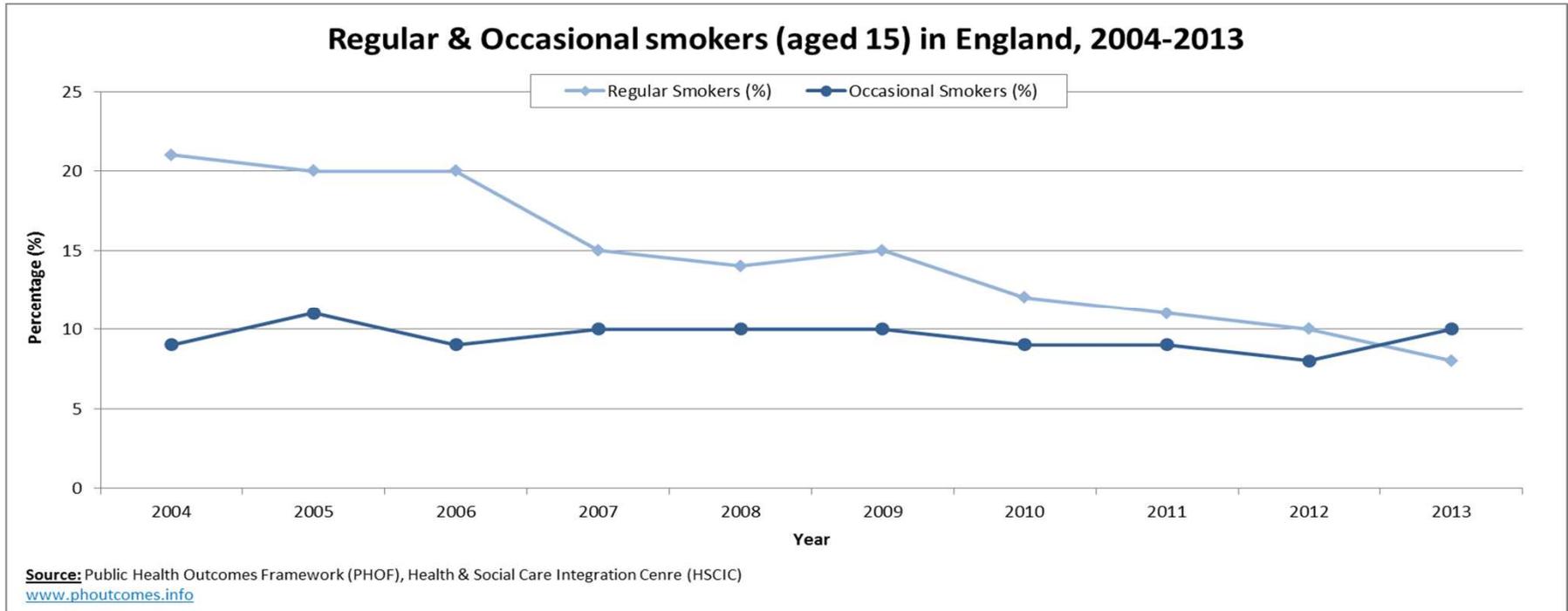
Smoking Attributable Hospital Admissions: Not all smoking related conditions require inpatient services. Therefore, smoking attributable hospital admissions is only one measure of the smoking-related health problems in our local area.

Smoking at Time of Delivery: This indicator is based on observation and therefore susceptible to measurement bias. The denominator in the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) implicitly assumes that all patients whose smoking status is unknown are non-smokers resulting in an underestimate of the proportion of mothers who are smoking at time of delivery.

Key messages

- Smoking prevalence in the United Kingdom has been progressively declining for many decades but there has been relatively little change in recent years.
- It is estimated that in 2014 11% of 15 year olds in Hertfordshire smoked (equivalent to 1,535 15 year olds).
- In Hertfordshire there has been a statistically significant decline in smoking prevalence since 2010. In 2013, 15.5% of all adults in Hertfordshire (aged 18 and over) self-reported that they 'currently smoke', compared with 18.4% of England adults.
- In 2013 Hertsmere and Stevenage had the highest proportions of adult smoking prevalence in Hertfordshire with (18.5%) and (18.0%) accordingly.
- In 2013 25.7% of routine and manual workers surveyed in Hertfordshire, self-reported that they were 'current' smokers.
- In 2012/13 8,015 hospital admissions in Hertfordshire for people 35 years and over were attributed to smoking.
- In Hertfordshire 7.3% of all women who gave birth in 2013/14 self-reported that they were smoking at the time of delivery as compared to 12.0% of all maternities in England.
- In 2013/14 Hertfordshire had a higher proportion of quits (57.8%) than the England average (51.3%).

Smoking prevalence (aged 15) in England

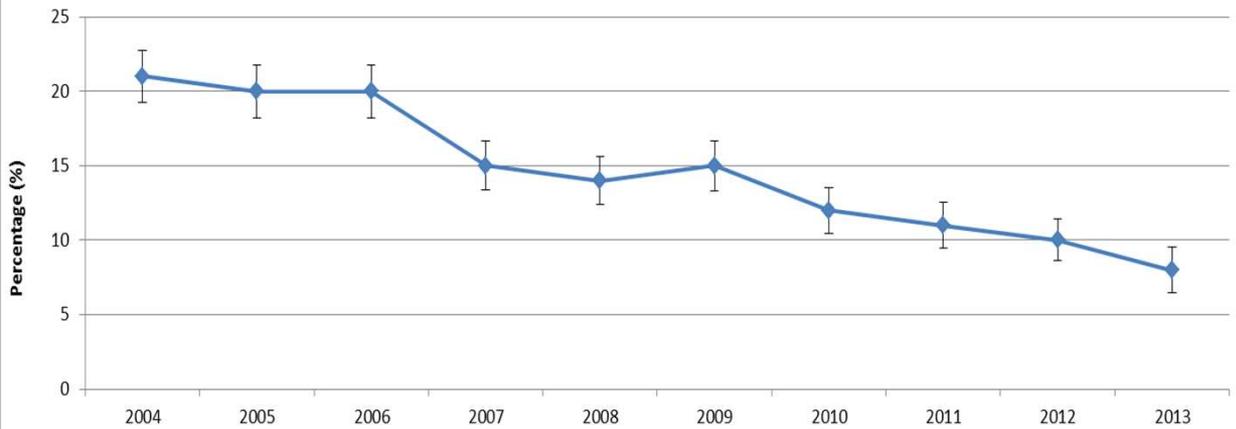


Since 2004, the proportion of 15 year old regular smokers has gradually decreased, while the proportion of occasional 15 year old smokers has remained relatively constant.



Regular smokers (aged 15) in England

Proportion of regular smokers aged 15 in England, 2004-2013



Source: Health & Social Care Information Centre, HSCIC
<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB14579/smok-drin-drug-youn-peop-eng-2013-chap3-tab.xlsx>

- The proportion of regular smokers who are 15 years old has seen a statistically significant decrease since 2004.

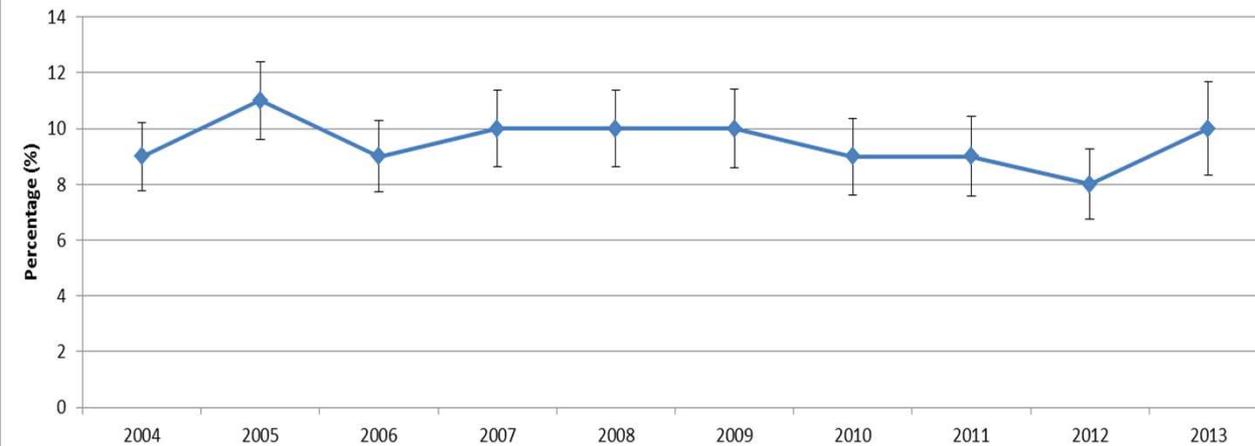
- 15 year old smokers are classified as regular if they have at least one cigarette per week.

- The figures in the above graph come from the Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among Young People in England survey published on the HSCIC.



Occasional smokers (aged 15) in England

Proportion of occasional smokers aged 15 in England, 2004-2013



Source: Health & Social Care Information Centre, HSCIC
<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB14579/smok-drin-drug-youn-peop-eng-2013-chap3-tab.xlsx>

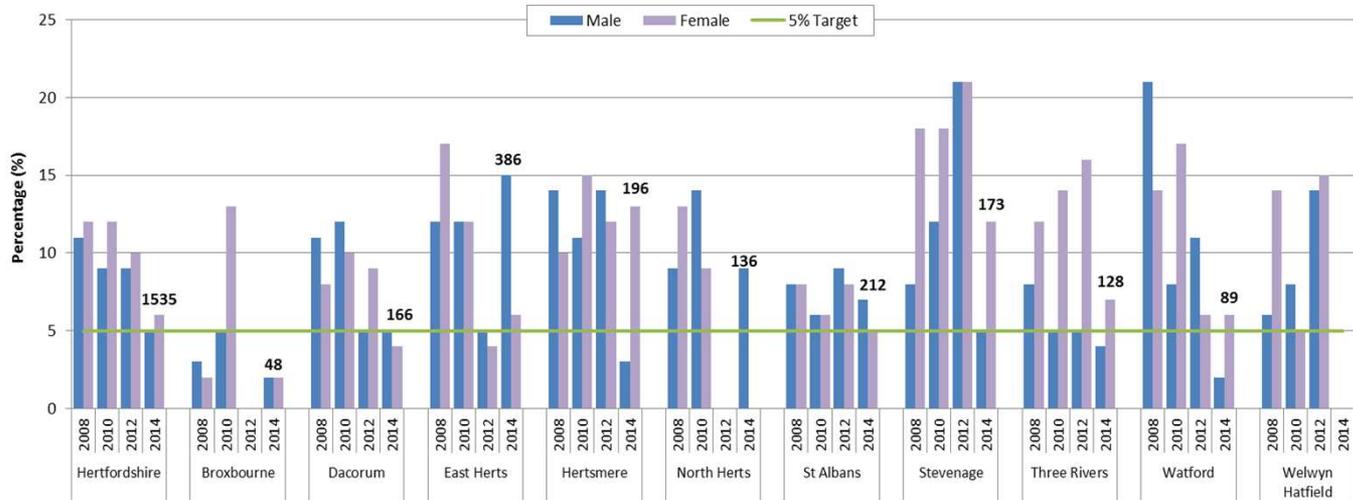
- The proportion of 15 year old occasional smokers has stayed relatively constant since 2004.

- 15 year old smokers are classified as occasional if they smoke less than one cigarette per week.

- The figures in the above graph come from the Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among Young People in England survey published on the HSCIC.

Regular smokers (aged 15) in Hertfordshire's districts

Proportion of young people aged 15 who smoke regularly in Hertfordshire, 2008-2014



*Numbers are the approximate number of 15 year old smokers in 2014 based on 2013 ONS mid year population estimates

Source: Health Related Behaviour Survey

-In 2014, East Hertfordshire had the highest proportion of 15 year old male regular smokers (15%) and Hertsmere had the highest proportion of 15 year old female regular smokers (13%).

- The districts with the lowest proportion of 15 year old male regular smokers were Broxbourne and Watford (2%) while Broxbourne had the lowest proportion of females (2%).

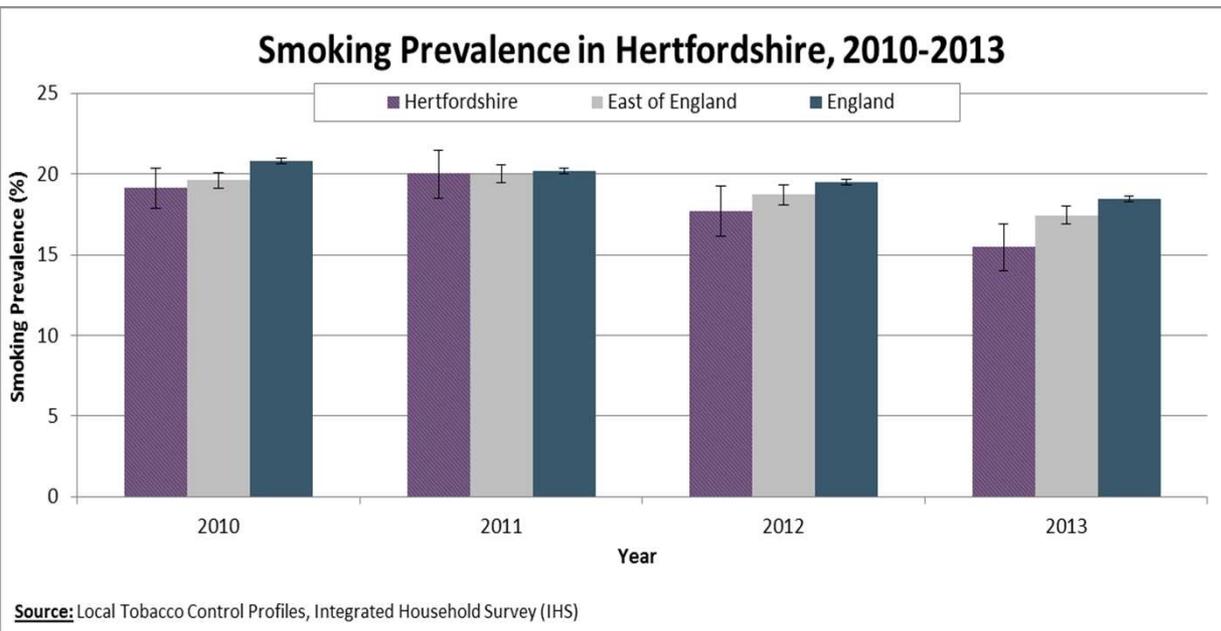
- According to the Health Related Behaviour Survey, in 2014, 5% of males and 6% females (aged 15) in Hertfordshire were regular smokers.

- Please note that data is missing for three districts in 2012/ 2014 (Broxbourne, North Herts, Welwyn Hatfield).

- The Health Related Behaviour Survey is a local survey in Hertfordshire.



Smoking prevalence (adults) in Hertfordshire and England



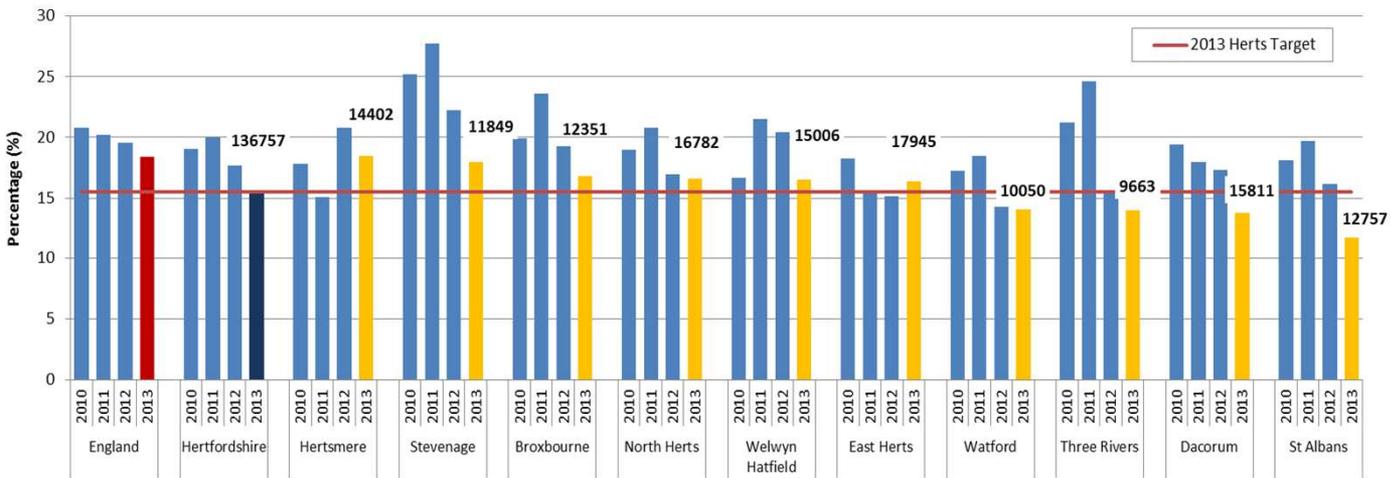
-Hertfordshire's smoking prevalence (15.5%) in 2013 was less than the England average (18.4%) for that same year.

-Smoking prevalence in Hertfordshire has fallen from previous years (2010 and 2011).

- The above graph uses data from the Integrated Household survey (IHS) and smoking prevalence is self-reported.

Smoking prevalence in adults (18+) in Hertfordshire's districts

Proportion of adults (18+) who smoke in Hertfordshire, 2010-2013



Numbers are the approximate number of smokers in 2013 based on ONS mid year population estimates

Source: Integrated Household Survey published by Public Health England

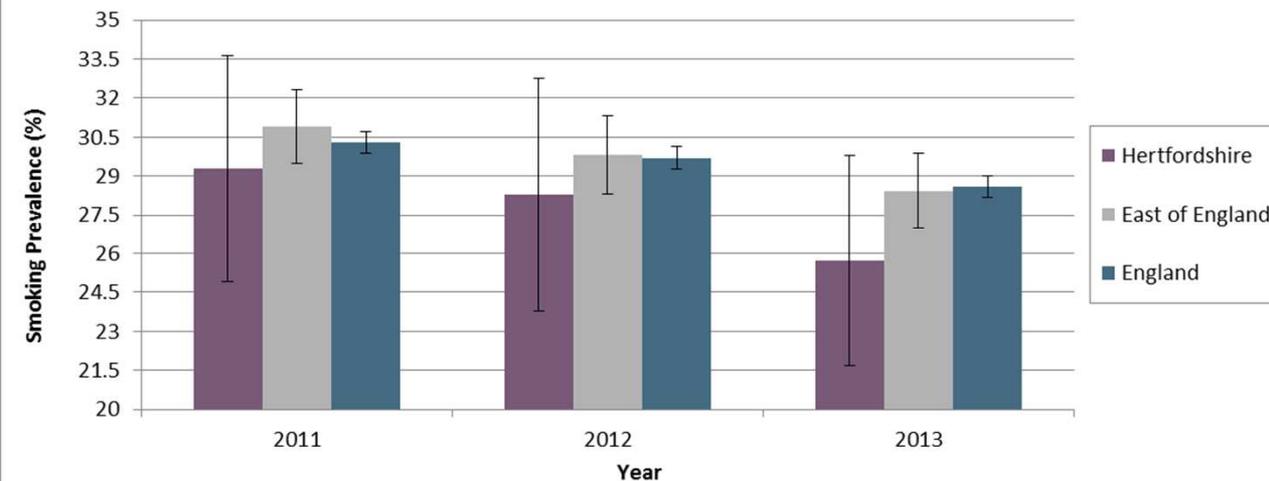
- In 2013, Hertsmere and Stevenage had the highest proportions of adult smoking prevalence in Hertfordshire with (18.5%) and (18.0%) accordingly.

- St. Albans had the lowest adult smoking prevalence in Hertfordshire in 2013 with 11.8%



Smoking prevalence: routine & manual, Hertfordshire and England

Smoking prevalence: routine & manual 2011-2012



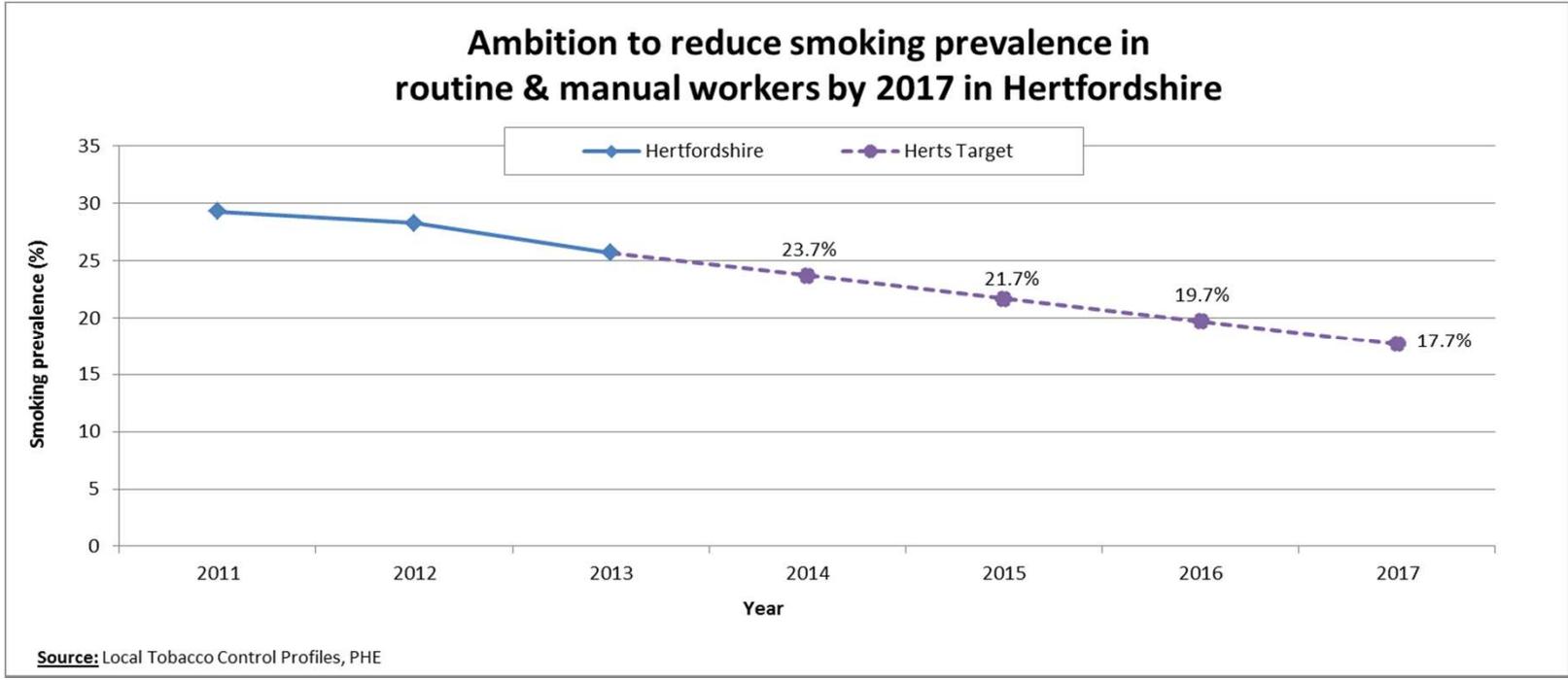
Source: Local Tobacco Control Profiles, PHE

-Smoking prevalence amongst routine and manual workers in Hertfordshire has not seen a statistically significant change since 2011.

- In 2013, 25.7% of routine and manual workers surveyed in Hertfordshire, self-reported that they were 'current' smokers.

- Since 2011, Hertfordshire has had a similar smoking prevalence (routine & manual) to England.

Local ambition to reduce smoking prevalence by 2017



In 2015, Hertfordshire introduced an ambition to reduce smoking prevalence in routine and manual workers from a 2013 baseline of 25.7% by 2 percentage points a year until 2017.



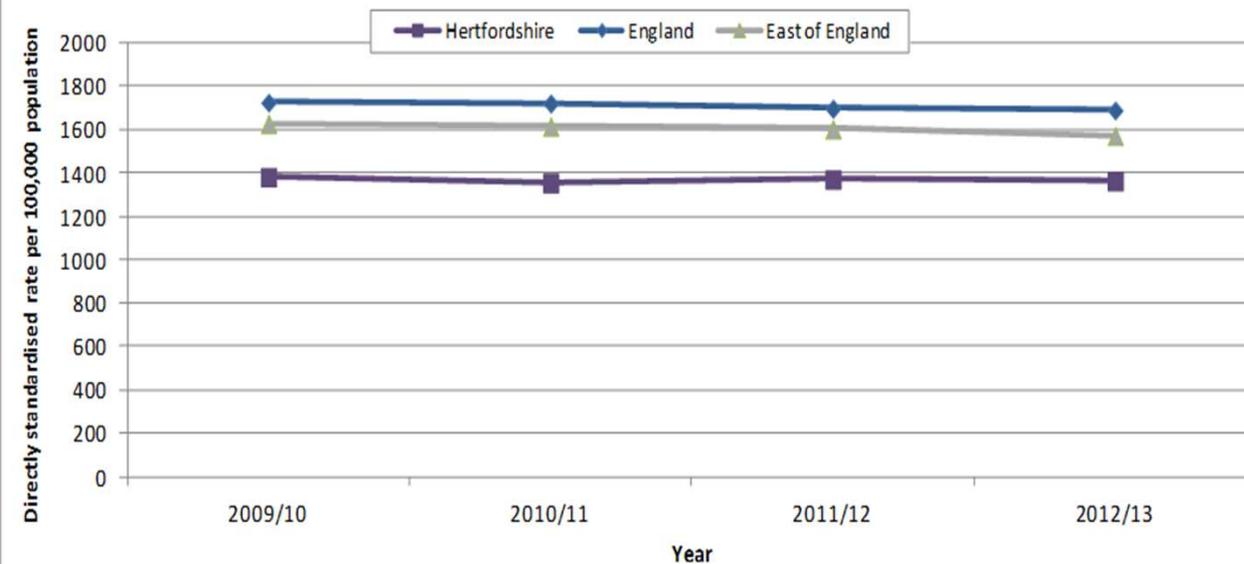
Smoking attributable hospital admissions in Hertfordshire and England

-Smoking attributable hospital admissions have stayed similar since 2009/10.

-Hertfordshire has a lower rate of smoking attributable hospital admissions than the England.

- In 2012/13, there were 1,364 hospital admissions per 100,000 population that were attributed to smoking (equivalent to 8,015 admissions).

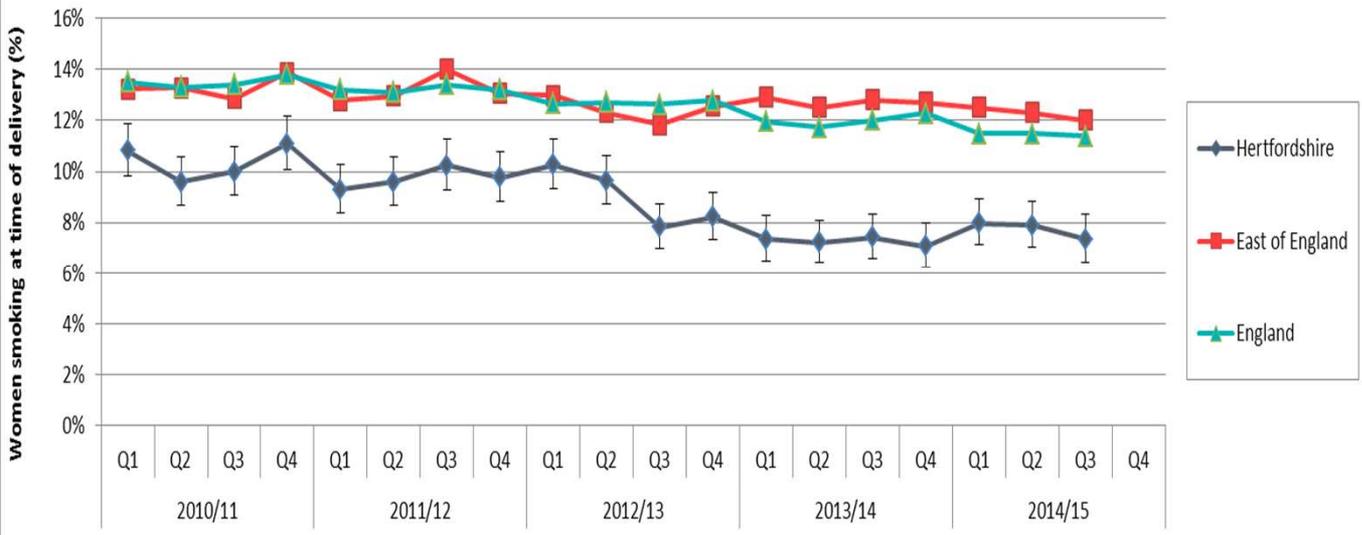
Smoking attributable hospital admissions in Hertfordshire 2009-2013



Source: Local Tobacco Control Profiles, PHE Knowledge & Intelligence Team, London

Smoking during pregnancy in Hertfordshire and England

Smoking during pregnancy in Hertfordshire, 2010-2015



Source: Health & Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC)

-In Q3 2014/15, the proportion of women smoking at time of delivery in Hertfordshire (7.3%) was less than England (11.4%).

- There has been a statistically significant decline in women reporting that they were smoking at time of delivery since 2010/11 in Hertfordshire.

- In Hertfordshire 7.3% of all women who gave birth in 2013/14 self-reported that they were smoking at the time of delivery as compared to 12.0% of all maternities in England.



Smoking during pregnancy in Hertfordshire's CCGs

Percentage of women smoking at the time of delivery (by CCG)



- Since 2013/14, NHS East & North Hertfordshire CCG (ENHCCG) had a higher proportion of women smoking at time of delivery than NHS Herts Valleys CCG (HVCCG).

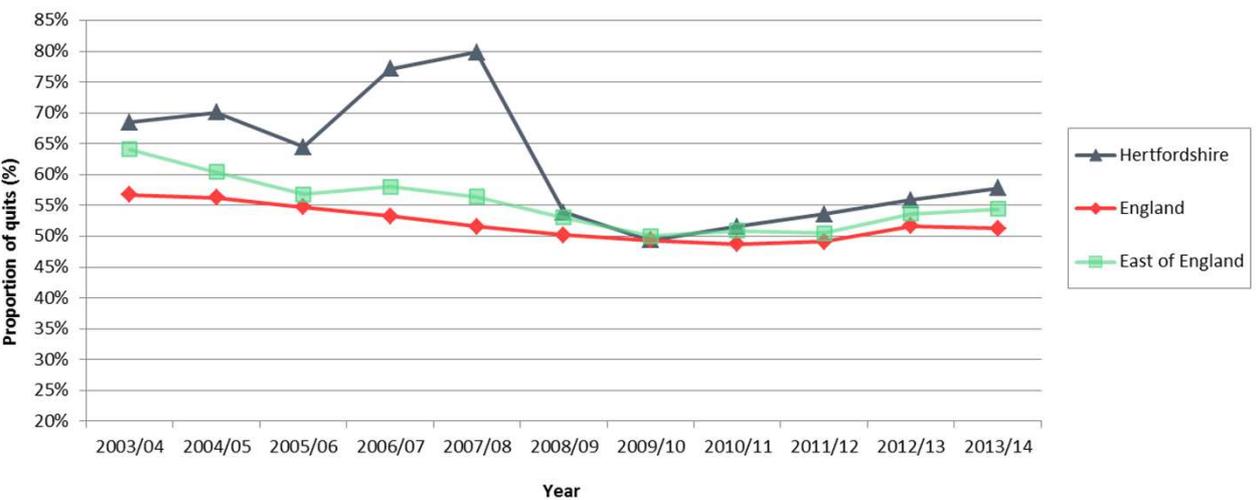
- ENHCCG has a target of 7% while HVCCG has a target of 5%.

* Figures above bars indicate actual numbers of women smoking at time of delivery
 Source: Health & Social Care Information Centre



Smoking cessation in Hertfordshire and England

Smoking cessation: porportion of quits in Hertfordshire, 2003-2014



Source: Health & Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC)

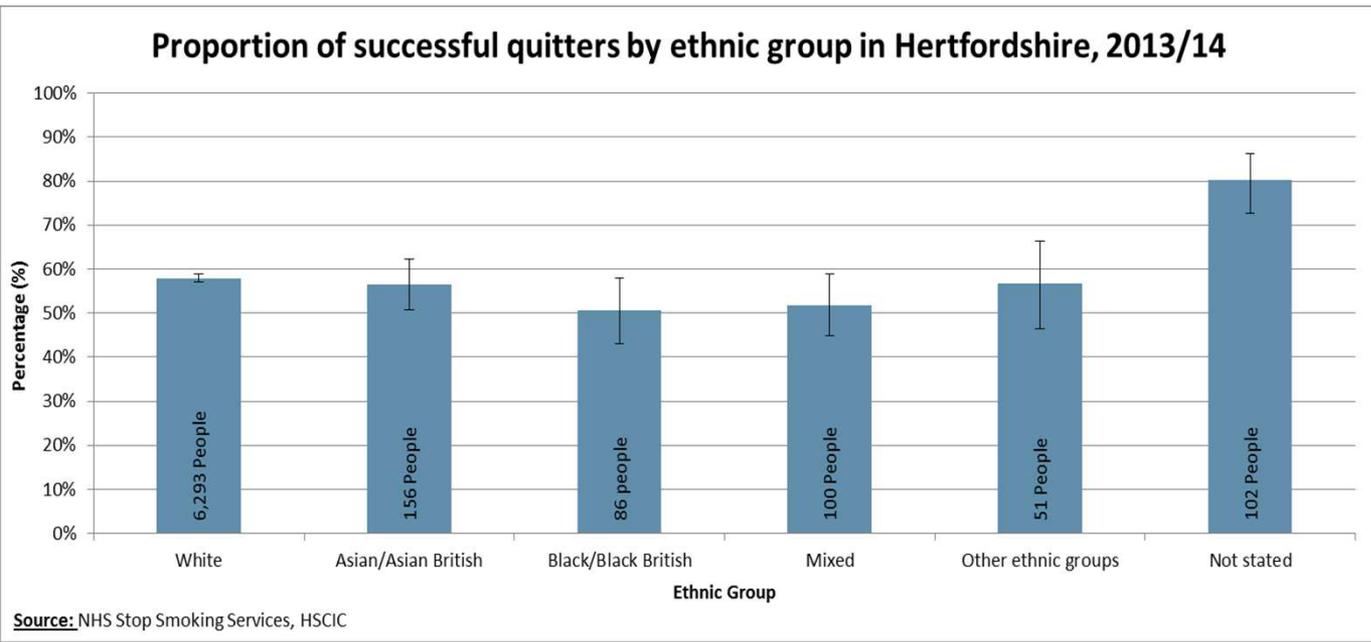
-In 2013/14, Hertfordshire had a higher proportion of quits (57.8%) than the England average (51.3%).

-From 2007/08 to 2008/09, Hertfordshire saw a steep decline in the proportion of quits from (79.8%) to (53.9%) accordingly.

Notes: prior to 2008/09 data collection, the NHS Information Centre collected quarterly data from local Stop Smoking Services via aggregated Strategic Health Authority (SHA) returns. From 2008/09 the data has been collected at PCT level and from 2013 at local authority level.



Successful quitters by ethnic group in Hertfordshire



-In 2013/14, the statistically significantly highest proportion of people who were successful quitters did not state their ethnicity.

- The second highest group of successful quitters fell into the 'white' category.

- None of the proportions of successful quitters by ethnic group were statistically significantly different to each other.

