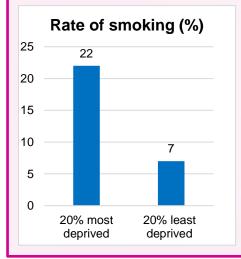


Core20: Above-average smoking rates among the most deprived reduces their healthy life expectancy and increases pressure on the NHS



In England a third of all smokers live in the most deprived two deciles.¹ In NHS Bath and North East Somerset, Swindon and Wiltshire ICB there are 86,400 smokers and 23% of people in routine and manual occupations smoke. Smoking costs your ICB £27.9m a year.²

Annually in your ICB smoking causes:

- 6,313 hospital admissions.³
- 891 premature deaths.⁴

Additional impact on communities in your ICB:

- 39,860 smoking households live in poverty.⁵
- 3,706 people out of work due to smoking.⁶
- 14,808 people receive informal care from friends and family because of smoking.⁷

PLUS: The most deprived groups have the highest smoking rates

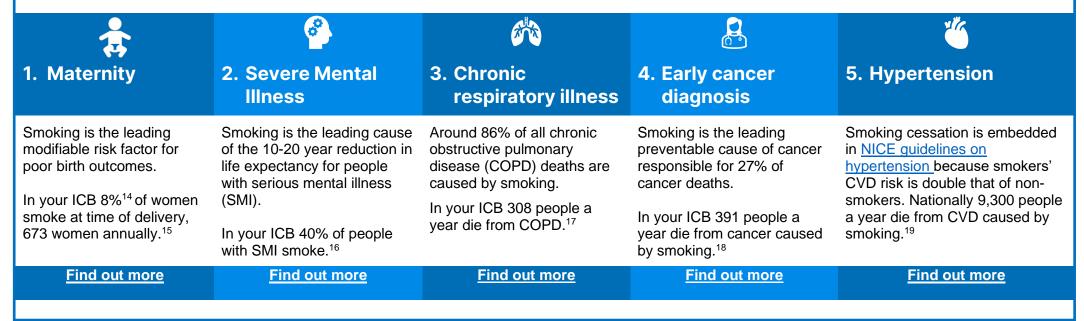
National smoking rates among:

- People who are homeless (77%).8
- People entering prison (80%).⁹
- 11–16-year-olds with a mental disorder (22%).¹⁰
- People in social housing (26%).11

Smoking rates for those receiving addiction treatment in your ICB:

- Those receiving treatment for opioid addiction (66%). 12
- Those receiving treatment for alcohol addiction (35%).¹³

5: Five clinical areas of focus are all impacted by smoking



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- [14] Smoking status at time of delivery. (2021) Calculated by PHE from the NHS Digital return on Smoking Status At Time of delivery (SATOD) Local Tobacco Control Profiles Data OHID
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- [16] Smoking prevalence in adults (18+) with serious mental illness (SMI) (2016) Local Tobacco Control Profiles Data OHID
- [17] Mortality rate from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (3 year range) 2017 19 Directly standardised rate per 100,000 Local Tobacco Control Profiles Data OHID
- [18] Smoking attributable deaths from Cancer (new method). 2017 19 Directly standardised rate per 100,000 Local Tobacco Control Profiles Data OHID
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