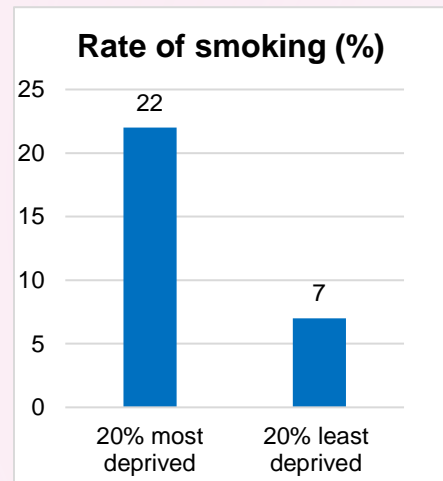


Core20: Above-average smoking rates among the most deprived reduces their healthy life expectancy and increases pressure on the NHS



In England a third of all smokers live in the most deprived two deciles.¹ In NHS Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland ICB there are 104,400 smokers and 20% of people in routine and manual occupations smoke. Smoking costs your ICB £35.1m a year.²

Annually in your ICB smoking causes:

- 8,078 hospital admissions.³
- 1,127 premature deaths.⁴

Additional impact on communities in your ICB:

- 49,391 smoking households live in poverty.⁵
- 3,940 people out of work due to smoking.⁶
- 16,912 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 (59%).¹²
- Those receiving treatment for alcohol addiction (32%).¹³

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

1. Maternity	2. Severe Mental Illness	3. Chronic respiratory illness	4. Early cancer diagnosis	5. Hypertension
 Smoking is the leading modifiable risk factor for poor birth outcomes. In your ICB 9% ¹⁴ of women smoke at time of delivery, 832 women annually. ¹⁵	 Smoking is the leading cause of the 10-20 year reduction in life expectancy for people with serious mental illness (SMI). In your ICB 36% of people with SMI smoke. ¹⁶	 Around 86% of all chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) deaths are caused by smoking. In your ICB 315 people a year die from COPD. ¹⁷	 Smoking is the leading preventable cause of cancer responsible for 27% of cancer deaths. In your ICB 498 people a year die from cancer caused by smoking. ¹⁸	 Smoking cessation is embedded in NICE guidelines on hypertension because smokers' CVD risk is double that of non-smokers. Nationally 9,300 people a year die from CVD caused by smoking. ¹⁹
Find out more	Find out more	Find out more	Find out more	Find out more

References

- [1] ONS. [Deprivation and the impact on smoking prevalence](#). 2023
- [2] [ASH Ready ICB Reckoner](#) 2023
- [3] [Tobacco dependence treatment services: delivery model \(2021\)](#) Admissions data from Hospital Episode Statistics (HES); Office for National Statistics (ONS) - mid-year population estimates; Smoking prevalence data from Annual Population Survey; and relative risks from the Royal College of Physician's Report 'Hiding in Plain Sight'. Data - OHID
- [4] [Smoking attributable mortality \(new method\)](#). 2017 – 19 Directly standardised rate - per 100,000 Local Tobacco Control Profiles - Data - OHID
- [5] H Reed (2021), [Estimates of poverty in the UK adjusted for expenditure on tobacco](#) – 2021 update.
- [6] [H Reed \(2020\), The impact of smoking history on employment prospects, earnings and productivity](#): an analysis using UK panel data.
- [7] H Reed (2021), [The costs of smoking to the social care system and related costs for older people in England](#): 2021 revision.
- [8] Homeless Link. [The Unhealthy State of Homelessness](#). Health audit results 2014.
- [9] O'Moore E. [Successfully delivering smokefree prisons across England and Wales](#). July 2018.
- [10] Marcheselli F, Brodie E, Si N, Pearce N, McManus S, Sadler K, et al. [Mental Health of Children and Young People in England, 2017](#) . NHS Digital; 2018.
- [11] [Local Tobacco Profiles](#) – Data – OHID: Housing tenure
- [12] [Smoking prevalence in adults \(18+\) admitted to treatment for substance misuse \(NDTMS\)](#) - all opiates. 2019/20 Local Tobacco Control Profiles - Data - OHID
- [13] [Smoking prevalence in adults \(18+\) admitted to treatment for substance misuse \(NDTMS\)](#) - alcohol. 2019/20 Local Tobacco Control Profiles - Data - OHID
- [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
- [15] [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
- [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
- [19] [Smoking attributable deaths from heart disease](#) (new method). 2017 – 19 Directly standardised rate - per 100,000 Local Tobacco Control Profiles - Data - OH