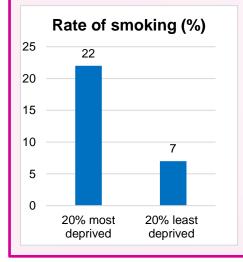


Core20: Above-average smoking rates among the most deprived reduces their healthy life expectancy and increases pressure on the NHS



In England a third of all smokers live in the most deprived two deciles. In NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB there are 72,300 smokers and 22% of people in routine and manual occupations smoke. Smoking costs your ICB £23.9m a year. 2

Annually in your ICB smoking causes:

- 6,056 hospital admissions.³
- 982 premature deaths.⁴

Additional impact on communities in your ICB:

- 34,928 smoking households live in poverty.⁵
- 3,654 people out of work due to smoking.⁶
- 13,072 people receive informal care from friends and family because of smoking.⁷

PLUS: The most deprived groups have the highest smoking rates

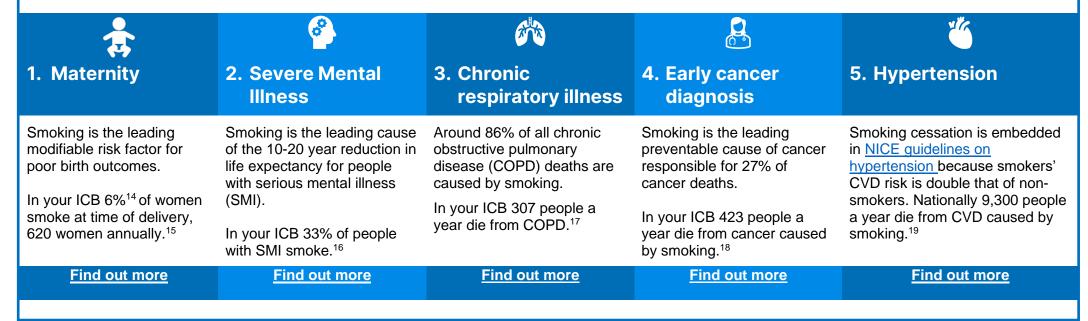
National smoking rates among:

- 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 (77%). 12
- Those receiving treatment for alcohol addiction (50%).¹³

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



References

- [1] ONS. Deprivation and the impact on smoking prevalence. 2023
- [2] ASH Ready ICB Reckoner 2023
- [3] <u>Tobacco dependence treatment services: delivery model (2021)</u> 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