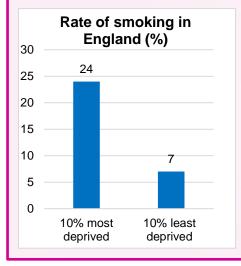


## Core20: Above-average smoking rates among the most deprived reduces their healthy life expectancy and increases pressure on the NHS



In England a third of all smokers live in the most deprived two deciles.<sup>1</sup> In NHS Bath and North East Somerset, Swindon and Wiltshire ICB there are 77,500 smokers and 23% of people in routine and manual occupations smoke. Smoking costs your ICB £27.3M a year.<sup>2</sup>

Annually in your ICB smoking causes:

- 6,313 hospital admissions.<sup>3</sup>
- 891 premature deaths.<sup>4</sup>

Additional impact on communities in your ICB:

- 39,860 smoking households live in poverty.<sup>5</sup>
- 3,706 people out of work due to smoking.<sup>6</sup>
- 13,400 people receive informal care from friends and family because of smoking.<sup>7</sup>

## PLUS: The most deprived groups have the highest smoking rates

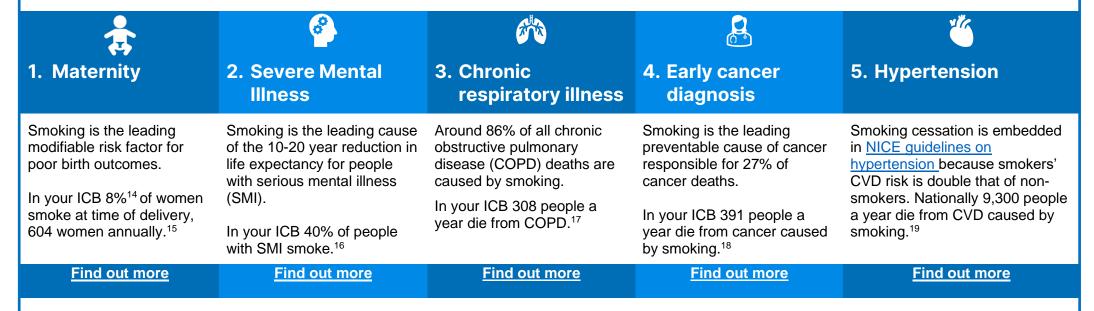
National smoking rates among:

- People who are homeless (77%).8
- People entering prison (80%).9
- 11–16-year-olds with a mental disorder (22%).<sup>10</sup>
- 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%).<sup>13</sup>

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



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- [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) (2014/15) Local Tobacco Control Profiles Data OHID
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- [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