Impact of smoking on Core20PLUS5 in NHS Bedfordshire, Luton and Milton Keynes ICB
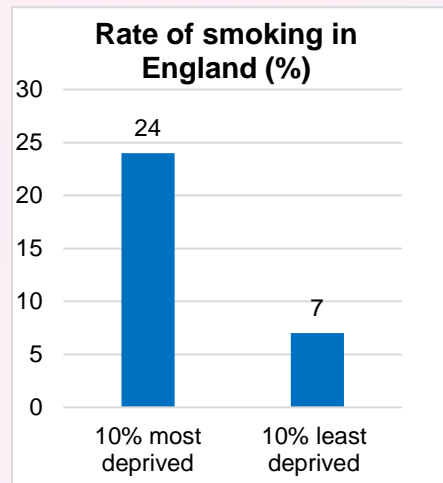
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action on smoking and health

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

Rate of smoking in England (%)

10% most deprived	24
10% least deprived	7

In England a third of all smokers live in the most deprived two deciles.[1] In NHS Bedfordshire, Luton and Milton Keynes ICB there are 118,000 smokers and 27% of people in routine and manual occupations smoke. Smoking costs your ICB £40.3M a year.[2]

Annually in your ICB smoking causes:
- 6,767 hospital admissions.[3]
- 872 premature deaths.[4]

Additional impact on communities in your ICB:
- 42,264 smoking households live in poverty.[5]
- 4,208 people out of work due to smoking.[6]
- 20,800 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 (83%).[12]
- Those receiving treatment for alcohol addiction (49%).[13]

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

6. Maternity	7. Severe Mental Illness	8. Chronic respiratory illness	9. Early cancer diagnosis	10. Hypertension
Smoking is the leading modifiable risk factor for poor birth outcomes. In your ICB 7%[14] of women smoke at time of delivery, 748 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 40% of people with SMI smoke.[16]	Around 86% of all chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) deaths are caused by smoking. In your ICB 338 people a year die from COPD.[17]	Smoking is the leading preventable cause of cancer responsible for 27% of cancer deaths. In your ICB 397 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**

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[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) (2014/15) 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