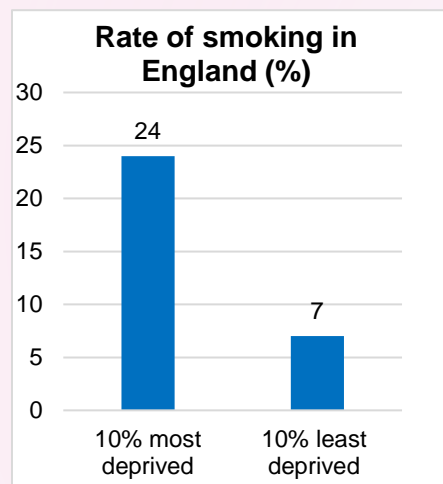


**Core20:** Above-average smoking rates among the most deprived reduces their healthy life expectancy and increases pressure on the NHS



In England a third of all smokers live in the most deprived two deciles.<sup>1</sup> In NHS Somerset ICB there are 58,300 smokers and 24% of people in routine and manual occupations smoke. Smoking costs your ICB £20.4M a year.<sup>2</sup>

Annually in your ICB smoking causes:

- 5,266 hospital admissions.<sup>3</sup>
- 703 premature deaths.<sup>4</sup>

Additional impact on communities in your ICB:

- 25,564 smoking households live in poverty.<sup>5</sup>
- 2,245 people out of work due to smoking.<sup>6</sup>
- 11,100 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%).<sup>8</sup>
- People entering prison (80%).<sup>9</sup>
- 11–16-year-olds with a mental disorder (22%).<sup>10</sup>
- People in social housing (26%).<sup>11</sup>

Smoking rates for those receiving addiction treatment in your ICB:

- Those receiving treatment for opioid addiction (69%).<sup>12</sup>
- Those receiving treatment for alcohol addiction (44%).<sup>13</sup>

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

 <b>166. Maternity</b>	 <b>167. Severe Mental Illness</b>	 <b>168. Chronic respiratory illness</b>	 <b>169. Early cancer diagnosis</b>	 <b>170. Hypertension</b>
<p>Smoking is the leading modifiable risk factor for poor birth outcomes.</p> <p>In your ICB 9%<sup>14</sup> of women smoke at time of delivery, 417 women annually.<sup>15</sup></p>	<p>Smoking is the leading cause of the 10-20 year reduction in life expectancy for people with serious mental illness (SMI).</p> <p>In your ICB 39% of people with SMI smoke.<sup>16</sup></p>	<p>Around 86% of all chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) deaths are caused by smoking.</p> <p>In your ICB 225 people a year die from COPD.<sup>17</sup></p>	<p>Smoking is the leading preventable cause of cancer responsible for 27% of cancer deaths.</p> <p>In your ICB 314 people a year die from cancer caused by smoking.<sup>18</sup></p>	<p>Smoking cessation is embedded in <a href="#">NICE guidelines on hypertension</a> because smokers' CVD risk is double that of non-smokers. Nationally 9,300 people a year die from CVD caused by smoking.<sup>19</sup></p>
<p><a href="#">Find out more</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Find out more</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Find out more</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Find out more</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Find out more</a></p>

## References

---

- [1] ONS. [Deprivation and the impact on smoking prevalence](#). 2023
- [2] [ASH Ready ICB Reckoner](#) Autumn 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 \(SMI\)](#) (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