

Smoking and Vaping

Health Needs Assessment

Appendix 3: Smoking data at ICB level

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Impact of smoking following the Core20PLUS5 framework

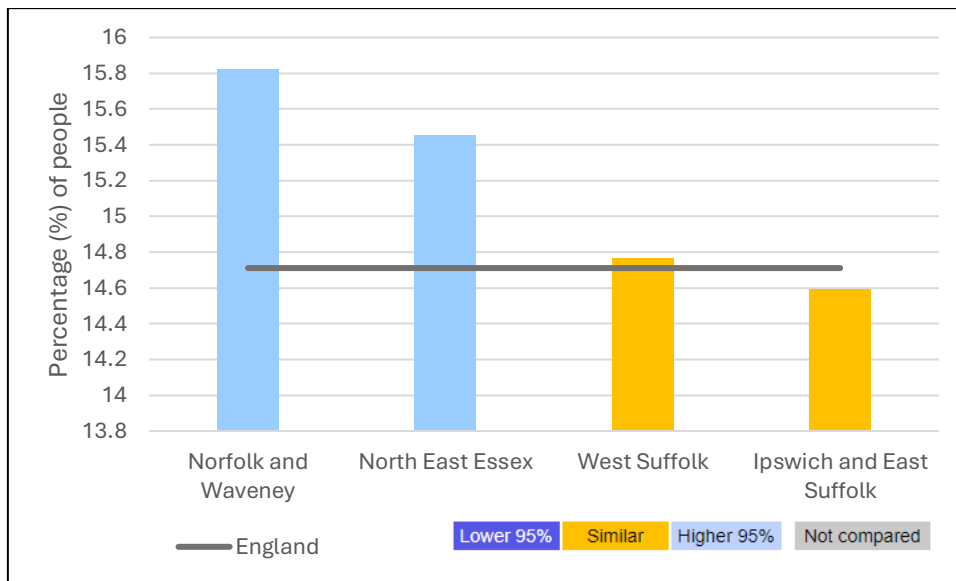
Smoking cessation contributes to all five of the key clinical areas identified as priorities in NHS England’s Core20plus5 approach to reducing health care inequalities¹. In July 2023 ASH published tailored briefings for Integrated Care Systems (ICs) showing the impact of smoking following the Core20PLUS5 framework, results to findings are summarised below:

- In July 2023 NHS Suffolk and North East Essex Integrated Care Board (SNEE ICB) had 121,900 smokers, costing the ICB £40.2 million a year.
- Annually smoking in SNEE ICB causes 9,348 hospital admissions and 1,392 premature deaths. 47,776 smoking households live in poverty.
- 3,353 people are out of work due to smoking and 24,702 people receive informal care from friends and family because of smoking².
- Similarly, in July 2023 NHS Norfolk and Waveney ICB had 113,800 smokers, costing the ICB £34.1 million a year.
- Annually smoking in Norfolk and Waveney ICB causes 10,087 hospital admissions and 1,239 premature deaths. 50,705 smoking households live in poverty.
- 4,943 people are out of work due to smoking and 17,689 people receive informal care from friends and family because of smoking³.

Smoking prevalence & trends

Smoking prevalence is measured within the NHS Quality Outcomes Framework (QoF). This highlights the number of patients aged 15 years or over who are recorded as current smokers. Figure 1 shows the smoking QoF prevalence across Suffolk at sub-ICB level for the year 2022/23. Results show that Norfolk and Waveney ICB and North East Essex have smoking prevalence of 15.8% and 15.5% respectively, both statistically significantly higher than the England estimate of 14.7%. West Suffolk and Ipswich and East Suffolk are both statistically similar to the England estimate, with smoking prevalence recorded at 14.8% and 14.6% respectively.

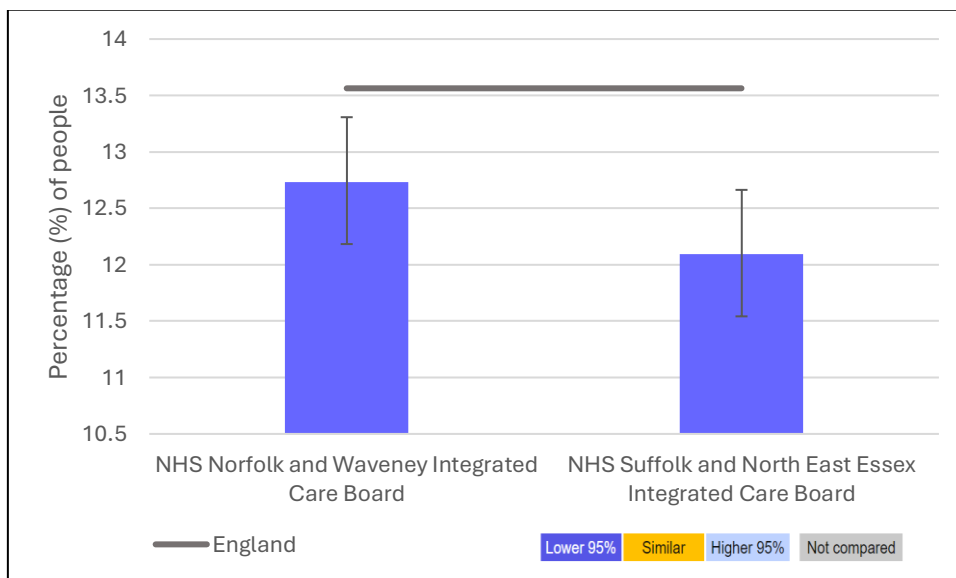
Figure 1: Smoking QoF prevalence in persons 15 years and over, at sub-ICB level, across Suffolk, compared to England, for 2022/23



Source: [Fingertips](#)

Furthermore, the General Practice Patient Survey (GPPS) asked patients that smoke “Which of the following best describes your smoking habits?”. Those categorised as ‘active smokers’ answered this question with “occasional smoker” or “regular smoker”. Figure 2 shows the percentage of active smokers aged 16 year and over at ICB level across Suffolk compared to England, as reported in the 2023 GPPS. Results show that both ICBs have a statistically significantly lower proportion of active smokers compared to the England estimate of 13.5%. Norfolk and Waveney ICB have a higher proportion of active smokers than SNEE with an estimate of 12.7%. In SNEE ICB 12.1% of smokers are classified as ‘active smokers’.

Figure 2: Percentage of active smokers aged 16 year and over at ICB level across Suffolk compared to England, as reported in the 2023 GPPS

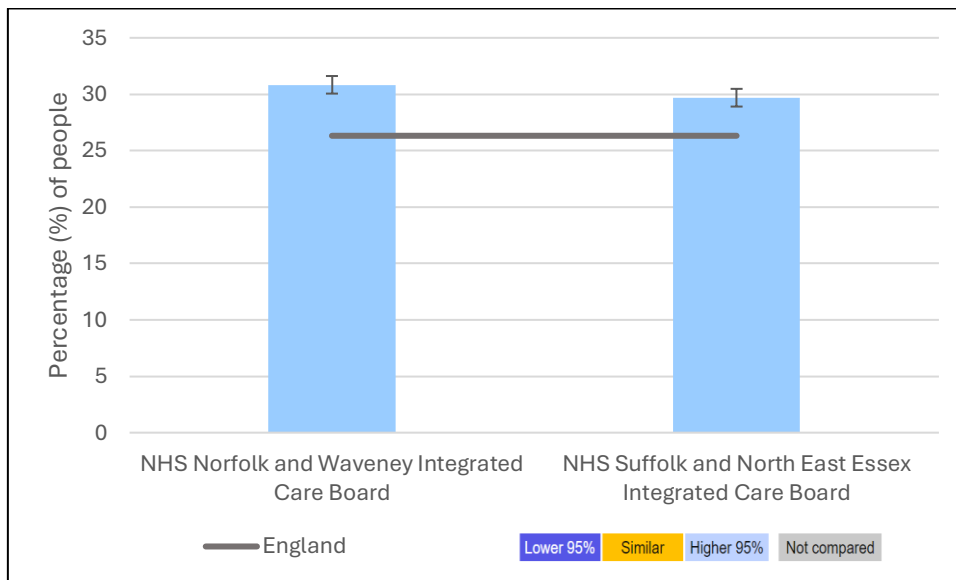


Source: [Fingertips](#)

This question also identified those patients who are ‘former smokers’. Figure 3 shows the percentage of former smokers at ICB level across Suffolk compared to England as reported in the 2023 GPPS. Results show that

both ICBs have a statistically significantly higher proportion of former smokers compared to the England estimate of 26.3%. Norfolk and Waveney have a higher proportion of former smokers than SNEE with an estimate of 30.8%. In SNEE 29.7% of smokers are classified as former smokers.

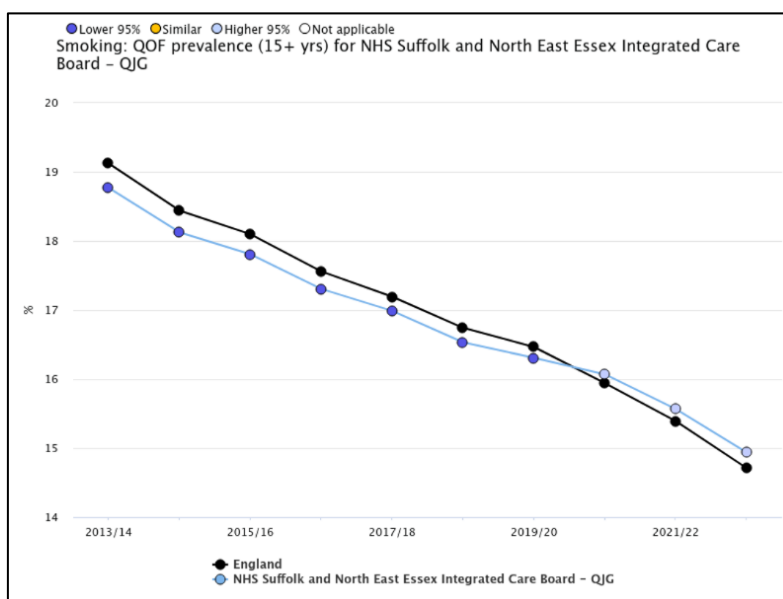
Figure 3: Percentage of former smokers aged 16 year and over at ICB level across Suffolk compared to England, as reported in the 2023 GPPS



Source: [Fingertips](#)

The decrease in smokers is highlighted further when analysing the Smoking QoF prevalence trend. Figure 4 shows the trend in smoking prevalence among persons 15 years and over for SNEE ICB from 2013/14 to 2022/23. Results show that in SNEE ICB smoking prevalence has decreased by 3.9 percentage points from 18.8% in 2013/14 to 14.9% in 2022/23. England’s smoking prevalence has decreased by 4.4 percentage points from 19.1% to 14.7%. Since 2020/21 SNEE ICB has had a statistically significantly higher smoking prevalence when compared to England.

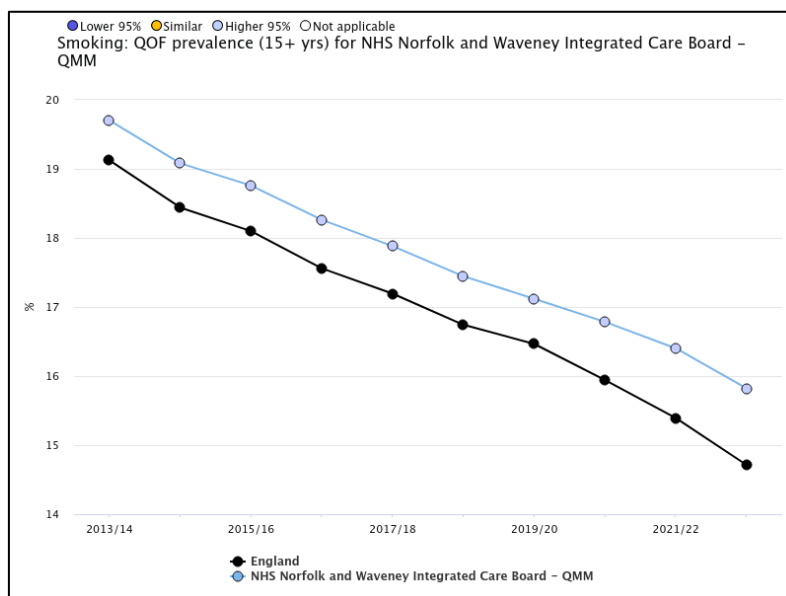
Figure 4: Smoking QoF prevalence trend among persons 15 years and over in SNEE ICB, compared to England, from 2013/14 to 2022/23



Source: [Fingertips](#)

Figure 5 shows the trend in smoking prevalence among persons 15 years and over for Norfolk and Waveney ICB from 2013/14 to 2022/23. Results show that in Norfolk and Waveney ICB smoking prevalence has decreased by 3.9 percentage points from 19.7% in 2013/14 to 15.8% in 2022/23. Norfolk and Waveney ICB have had a statistically significantly higher smoking prevalence when compared to England for around 10 years- since 2013/14.

Figure 5: Smoking QoF prevalence trend among persons 15 years and over in Norfolk and Waveney ICB, compared to England, from 2013/14 to 2022/23



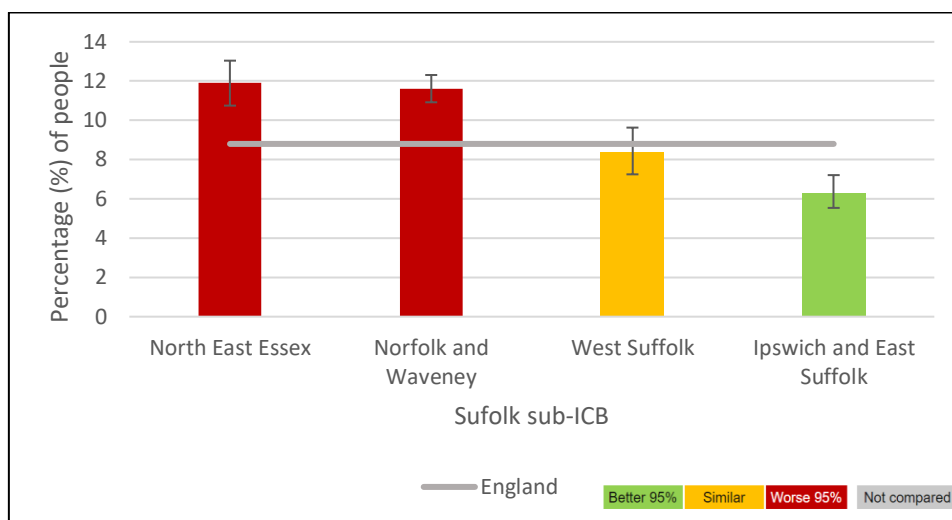
Source: [Fingertips](#)

Smoking during pregnancy

Figure 6 shows the percentage of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery for 2022/23 at sub-ICB level, compared to England. Results show that North East Essex had the highest percentage of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery with an estimate of 11.9%, statistically significantly worse than the England estimate of 8.8%. This was closely followed by Norfolk and Waveney with an estimate of 11.6%, also statistically significantly worse than the England estimate. Ipswich and East Suffolk had the lowest percentage of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery with an estimate of 6.3%, statistically significantly

better than England. West Suffolk was statistically similar to the England estimate, with 8.4% of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery.

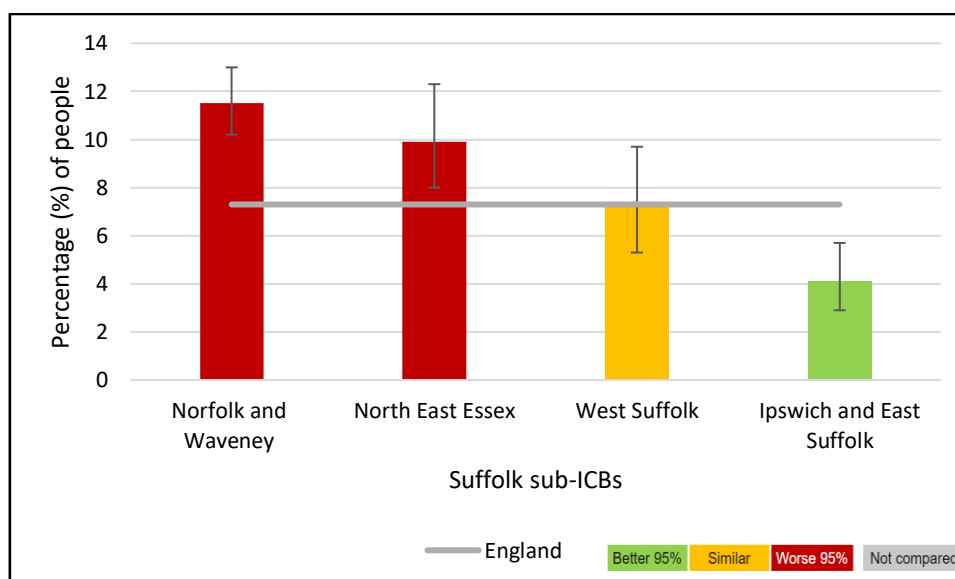
Figure 6: The number of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery as a percentage of all maternities with known smoking status, at sub-ICB level, compared to England, 2022/23.



Source: [Fingertips](#)

Figure 7 shows the most recent data regarding the number of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery as a percentage of all maternities with a known smoking status, at sub-ICB level compared to England. This covers the third quarter of 2023/24 which spans from October to December 2023. Results show that Norfolk and Waveney had the highest percentage of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery with an estimate of 11.5%, statistically significantly worse than the England estimate of 7.3%. This was followed by North East Essex with an estimate of 9.9%, also statistically significantly worse than the England estimate. West Suffolk was statistically similar to the England estimate, with 7.2% of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery. Ipswich and East Suffolk had the lowest percentage of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery with an estimate of 4.1%, statistically significantly better than England⁴.

Figure 7: The number of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery as a percentage of all maternities with known smoking status, at sub-ICB level, compared to England, Quater 3 2023/24 (October – December 2023)



Source: [NHS Digital](#)

References

1. Winter G. The NHS Long Term Plan. J Prescr Pract [Internet]. 2019 [cited 2023 Jan 4];1(3):114–114. Available from: www.longtermplan.nhs.uk
2. ASH. Impact of smoking on Core20PLUS5 in NHS Suffolk and North East Essex ICB. 2023;
3. ASH. Impact of smoking on Core20PLUS5 in NHS Norfolk and Waveney ICB. 2023;
4. NHS Digital. Statistics on Women's Smoking Status at Time of Delivery: England [Internet]. 2023 [cited 2024 Jan 17]. Available from: <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/statistics-on-women-s-smoking-status-at-time-of-delivery-england/statistics-on-womens-smoking-status-at-time-of-delivery-england-quarter-4-2022-23>