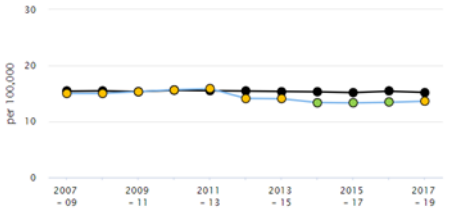
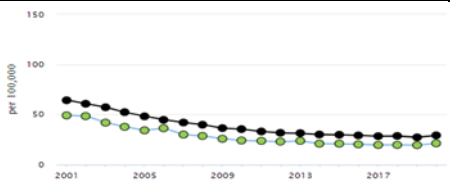
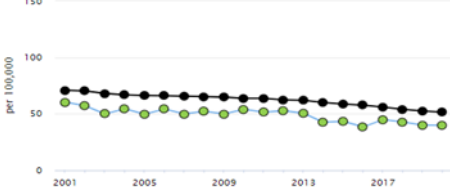
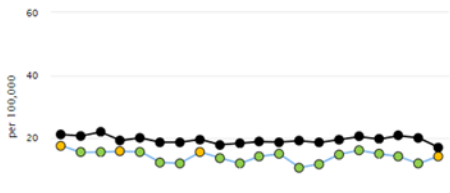
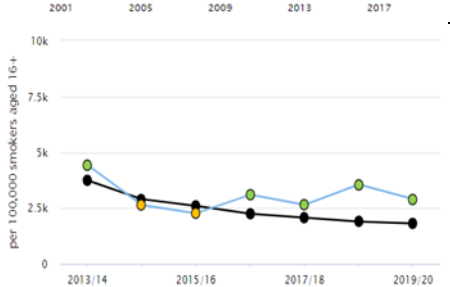


Tobacco Detailed Performance Report September 2022

Measure	Age	Time period	Oxfordshire	Region	England	Compared to England value or percentiles	Trend Charts England	Source
Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS) (2020 definition) (Proportion %) NB: Grey line indicates change of definition.	18+ yrs	2020	11.5	11.1	12.1	Similar		Local Tobacco Control Profiles - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)
Smoking prevalence among adults aged 18-64 in routine and manual occupations (APS) (2020 definition) (Proportion %) NB: Grey line indicates change of definition.	18-64 yrs	2020	23.2	20.1	21.4	Similar		Local Tobacco Control Profiles - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)
Smoking in early pregnancy (SATOB) (Proportion %)	-	2018/19	9.1	11.3	12.8	Better	Not available	Publichealth profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk)
Smoking status at time of delivery (SATOD) (Proportion %)	All ages	2020/21	6.8	9.0	9.6	Better		Local Tobacco Control Profiles - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)
Smoking attributable mortality (new method). (Rate / 100k)	35+ yrs	2017 - 19	142.3	170.9	202.2	Better		Local Tobacco Control Profiles - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Measure	Age	Time period	Oxfordshire	Region	England	Compared to England value or percentiles	Trend Charts England	Source																					
Smoking attributable hospital admissions (new method). This indicator uses new set of attributable fractions, and so differ from that originally published. (Rate / 100k)	35+ yrs	2019/20	937	1012	1398	Better	<table border="1"> <caption>Smoking attributable hospital admissions (per 100,000)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Oxfordshire</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>~1000</td> <td>~1600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>~950</td> <td>~1500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>~950</td> <td>~1500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>~950</td> <td>~1500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>~950</td> <td>~1500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Oxfordshire	England	2015/16	~1000	~1600	2016/17	~950	~1500	2017/18	~950	~1500	2018/19	~950	~1500	2019/20	~950	~1500	Local Tobacco Control Profiles - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)			
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Smoking attributable deaths from heart disease (new method). (Rate / 100k)	35+ yrs	2017 - 19	17.5	22.3	29.3	Better	<table border="1"> <caption>Smoking attributable deaths from heart disease (per 100,000)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Oxfordshire</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013-15</td> <td>~30</td> <td>~40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014-16</td> <td>~25</td> <td>~35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015-17</td> <td>~25</td> <td>~35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016-18</td> <td>~25</td> <td>~35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017-19</td> <td>~25</td> <td>~35</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Oxfordshire	England	2013-15	~30	~40	2014-16	~25	~35	2015-17	~25	~35	2016-18	~25	~35	2017-19	~25	~35	Publichealth profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk)			
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Smoking attributable deaths from stroke (new method). (Rate / 100k)	35+ yrs	2017 - 19	6.9	7.8	9.0	Better	<table border="1"> <caption>Smoking attributable deaths from stroke (per 100,000)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Oxfordshire</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013-15</td> <td>~10</td> <td>~12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014-16</td> <td>~8</td> <td>~10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015-17</td> <td>~8</td> <td>~10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016-18</td> <td>~7</td> <td>~9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017-19</td> <td>~7</td> <td>~9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Oxfordshire	England	2013-15	~10	~12	2014-16	~8	~10	2015-17	~8	~10	2016-18	~7	~9	2017-19	~7	~9	Publichealth profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk)			
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Oral cancer registrations (Rate / 100k)	All ages	2017 - 19	12.2	14.4	15.4	Better	<table border="1"> <caption>Oral cancer registrations (per 100,000)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Oxfordshire</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007-09</td> <td>~12</td> <td>~13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009-11</td> <td>~12</td> <td>~13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011-13</td> <td>~12</td> <td>~13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013-15</td> <td>~12</td> <td>~13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015-17</td> <td>~12</td> <td>~13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017-19</td> <td>~12</td> <td>~13</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Oxfordshire	England	2007-09	~12	~13	2009-11	~12	~13	2011-13	~12	~13	2013-15	~12	~13	2015-17	~12	~13	2017-19	~12	~13	Publichealth profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk)
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Measure	Age	Time period	Oxfordshire	Region	England	Compared to England value or percentiles	Trend Charts England	Source
Oesophageal cancer registrations (Rate / 100k)	All ages	2017 - 19	13.6	13.9	15.2	Similar		Publichealth profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk)
Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (2019 definition) (Persons, 1 year range) (Rate / 100k)	<75	2020	21.3	23.7	29.2	Better		Publichealth profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk)
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable (2019 definition) (Persons, 1 year range) (Rate / 100k)	<75	2020	39.9	45.0	51.5	Better		Publichealth profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk)
Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable (2019 definition) (Persons, 1 year range) (Rate / 100k)	<75	2020	14.4	14.1	17.1	Similar		Publichealth profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk)
Smokers that have successfully quit at 4 weeks (Rate / 100k)	16+ yrs	2019/20	2904	2029	1808	Better		Local Tobacco Control Profiles - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)



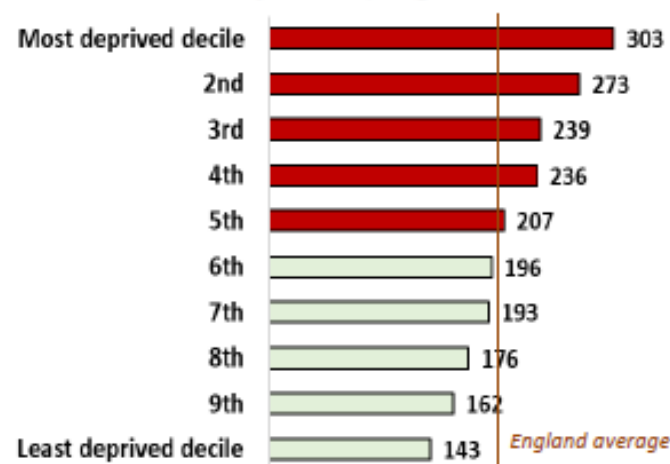
Smoking and Inequalities

Smoking remains the biggest single cause of preventable deaths, accounting for 1 in 6 of all deaths in England.

There is a clear link between rates of smoking and deprivation.

- **Areas of England with the highest levels of deprivation also have the highest rates of deaths attributable to smoking** (including a proportion of deaths from lung cancers, other cancers, respiratory diseases and others).
- Oxfordshire has 17 (out of 407) areas [ranked within the 2 most deprived IMD deciles](#)
- These are within 10 wards – 1 in Abingdon, 3 in Banbury and 6 in Oxford City.

Smoking attributable deaths (2017-2019) per 100,000 by deprivation, England



Occupation and smoking

- The [Smoking Toolkit Study](#) (July 2021) shows **people from manual occupations are significantly more likely to be smokers** than those from professional/clerical occupations (20% vs 11.5%).
- Out of a total of 114,200 people in manual occupations in Oxfordshire, an estimated 22,700 are smokers^[1].

Sexual Orientation and smoking

- [ONS analysis](#) based on 2016 data shows that, after taking into account age, ethnicity, socio-economic status, and housing tenure, Gay/Lesbian people were more likely to be smokers than Heterosexual people.

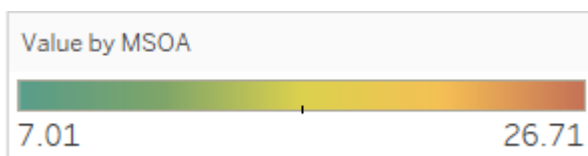
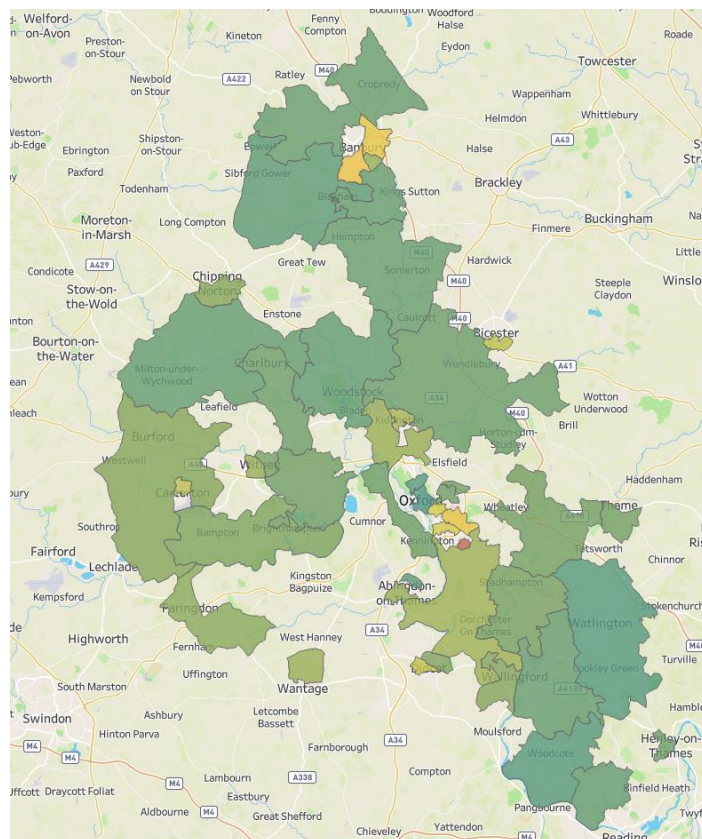
Mental Health and Smoking

- A [Centre for Mental Health report commissioned by the VCSE Health and Wellbeing Alliance](#), found...
People with severe mental illness are more likely to smoke than the general population and to smoke more heavily and some people with severe mental illness may be at increased risk of smoking-related illness compared to the general population, even after adjusting for clinical and demographic factors.
- [Department of Health estimates](#) that between 50% and 70% of people with severe mental illness are smokers and 50% of deaths in this group are from smoking-related illnesses.

Estimated smoking prevalence (QOF), (GPs addresses within MSOA)

[Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](http://phe.org.uk)

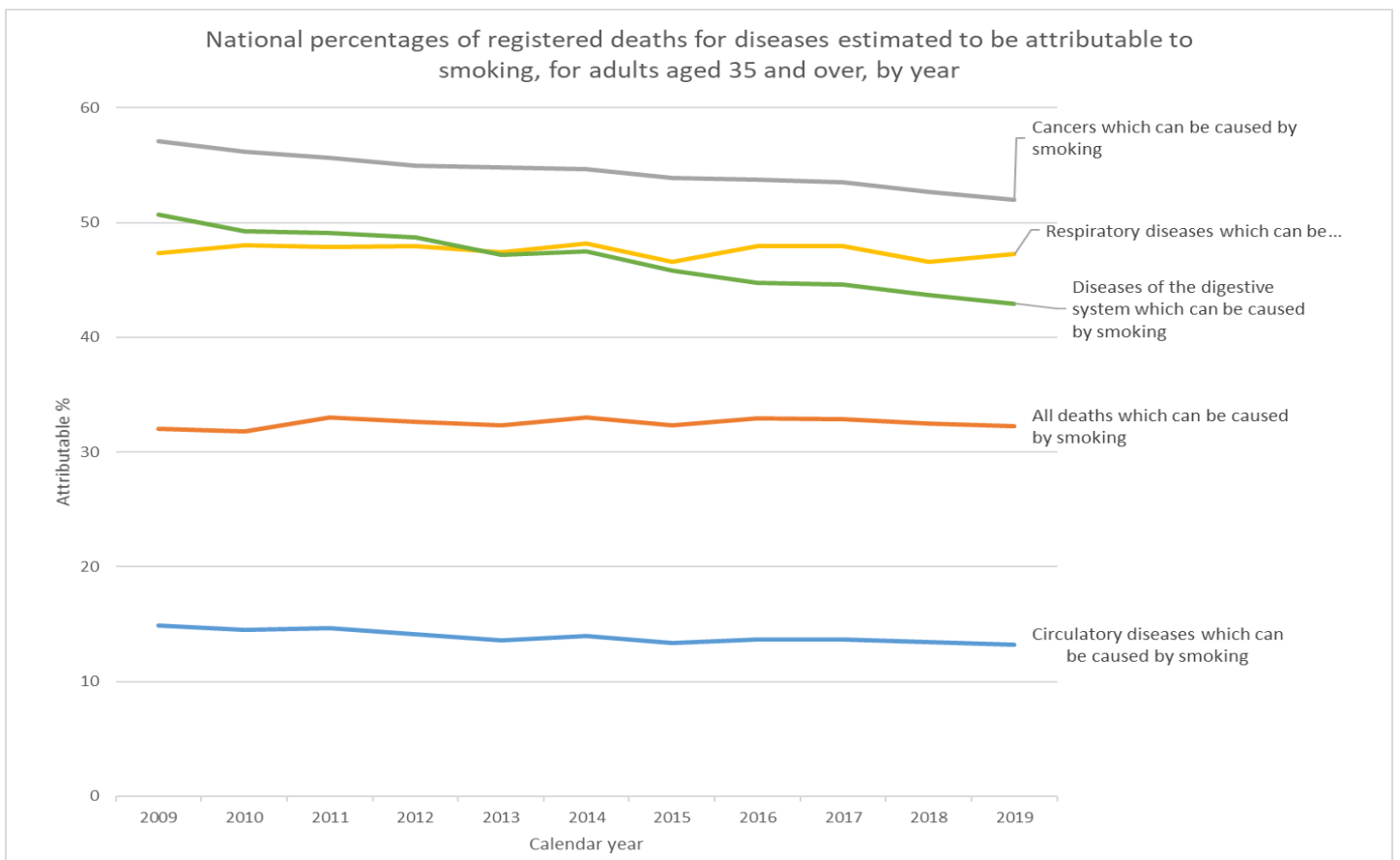
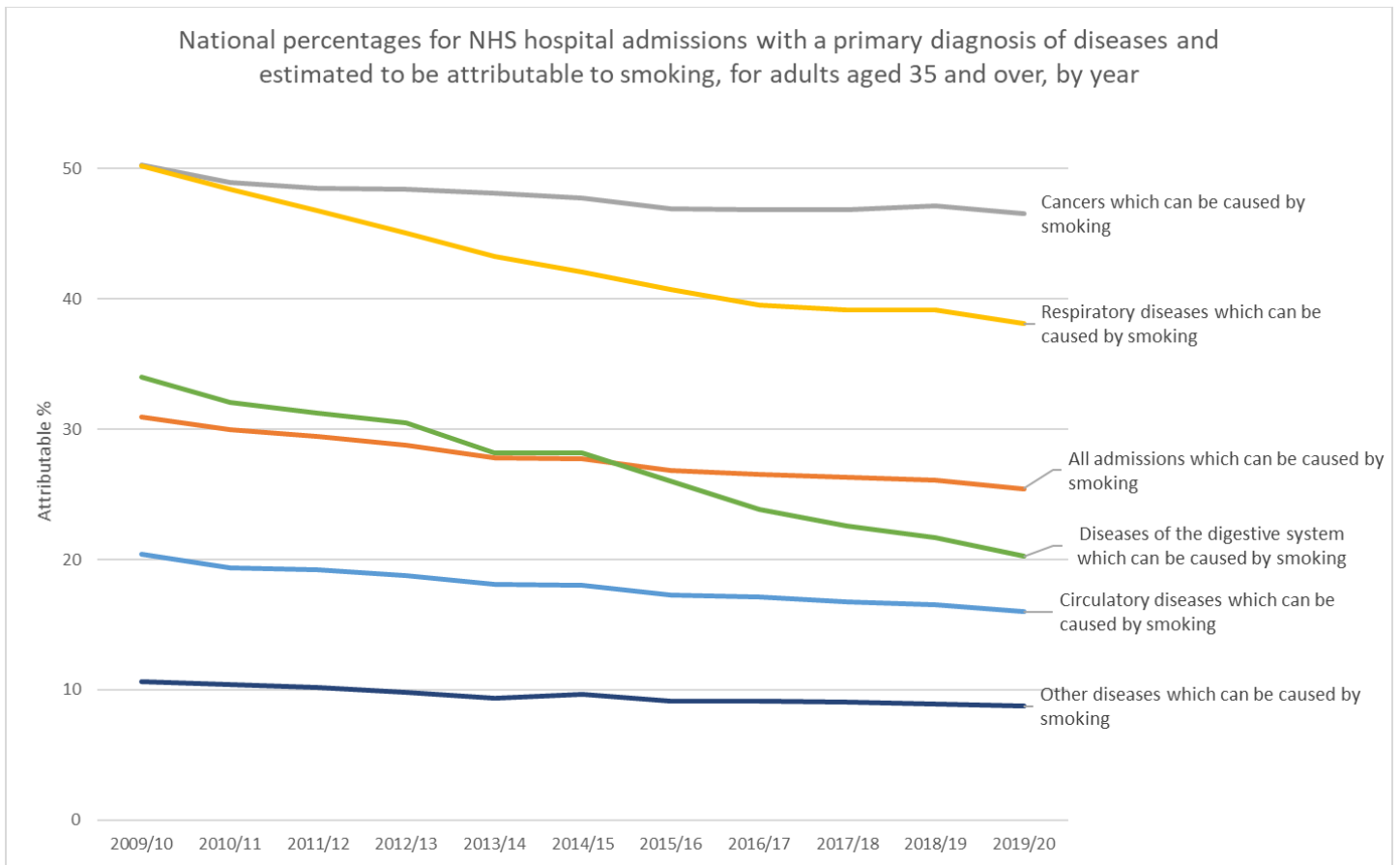
MSOA areas	%	# GPs
Greater Leys	26.71	1
Banbury Easington	20.34	2
Cowley North	19.54	2
Banbury Grimsbury	19.19	1
Cowley South & Iffley	16.65	1
East Central Oxford	16.63	4
Didcot West	15.85	2
Carterton North	15.44	1
Bicester South	15.39	3
Kidlington North	14.39	1
Berinsfield & Wittenham	13.86	2
Begbroke, Yarnton & Water Eaton	13.72	1
Witney Central	13.64	2
Grove	13.61	2
Banbury Calthorpe	13.51	1
Abingdon Town & West	13.42	3
Faringdon & Stanford	12.98	1
Chipping Norton	12.68	1
Burford & Brize Norton	12.67	1
Wallingford & Brightwell	12.55	1
Didcot Ladygrove	12.31	1
Bampton, Clanfield & Standlake	12.31	1
Chalgrove, Stadhampton & Dorchester	11.94	1
Witney East	11.85	1
Wheatley & Great Haseley	11.59	1
Thame South	11.52	1
Barton	11.31	1
Eynsham & Stanton Harcourt	11.21	1
Headington	11.19	1
Henley North	10.87	2
Botley & Kennington	10.73	1
Charlbury & North Leigh	10.68	1
Islip, Arcott & Chesterton	10.55	1
Deddington, Steeple Aston & Heyfords	10.17	1
Cropredy, Wroxton & Shennington	10.09	1
Bodicote, Adderbury & Bloxham	9.77	1
Benson & Crowmarsh Gifford	9.75	1
Chadlington & Wychwoods	9.62	1
Sonning Common & Kidmore End	9.43	1
Woodstock, Stonesfield & Tackley	9.34	1
Sibford, Hook Norton & Milcombe	8.81	1
Abingdon Northcourt & Peachcroft	8.66	1
Goring, Woodcote & Whitchurch	7.94	1
Watlington & Nettlebed	7.79	1
North Central Oxford	7.69	2
Oxford Central	7.01	6



NB: The MSOA is calculated from the GP address and these GPs could have patients from surrounding MSOAs without colour.

Statistics on Smoking for England 2020

Source: <http://digital.nhs.uk/pubs/smoking20>

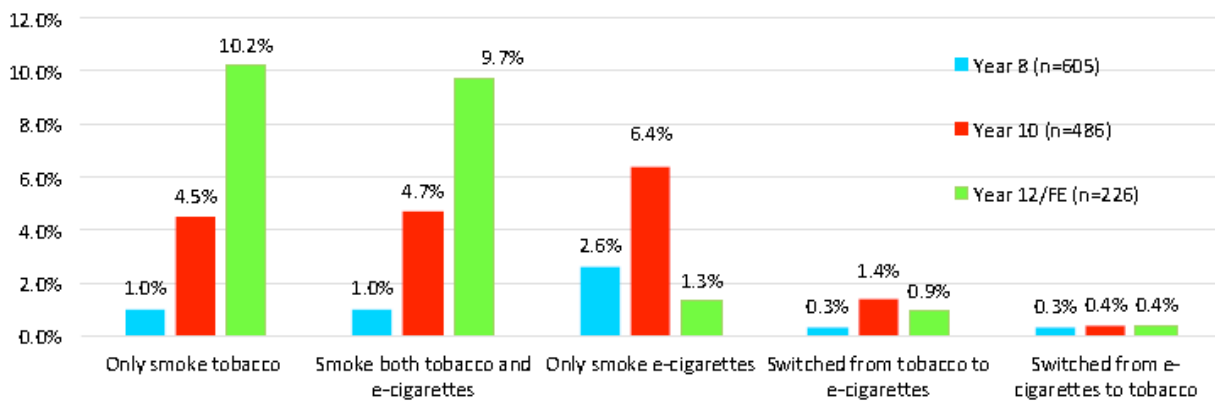


The last national youth survey that addressed smoking was conducted in 2014 (What About Youth – WAY) and showed in Oxfordshire 5.7% of 15 year olds were regular smokers, similar to the England average of 5.5%. E-cigarettes had been tried at least once by 16.2% of 15 year olds, similar to England average of 18.4%.

The Oxwell School Survey (online pupil survey) was last undertaken in 2019 for Oxfordshire for year groups 4,5,6,8,10 and 12. It was offered in 36 schools, and 4390 pupils took part, with data from 4222 pupils included in analyses. A range of topics are covered, with questions on smoking and e-cigarettes revealing the below:

Smoking

Over 85% of all pupils had never smoked and 8% had only tried it once or twice. 95% of secondary pupils and 85% year 12s reported they had never smoked or only tried once or twice. Of those who smoke regularly – the average was nearly five cigarettes a week (4.8). 35% of the pupils who smoked, said they would like to stop smoking, 65% did not and this was consistent across age groups. 83% of pupils had never used e-cigarettes (vaping) and 10% had tried it once or twice, 7% vaped monthly or more. 3.3% of secondary and 3.8% of year 12’s vaped regularly (weekly or more).



Percentage of pupils who smoke tobacco, e-cigarettes, or both, in each year group