

Oxfordshire smoking data briefing January 2023

New smoking prevalence data was released by OHID in December 2022¹ from the Annual Population Survey (APS) for England².

- As of 2021, 10.2% of the adult population of Oxfordshire were estimated to be current smokers, lower than the England average (13.8%).³
- Based on the 2021 Mid-year population estimates recording 580,148 adults (18+) in Oxfordshire⁴, this equates to 59,175 people.
- There has been a reduction in this prevalence since last year, down 3% from 13.2% in 2020 to the current 10.2% in 2021.
- Although the overall prevalence is decreasing, it masks significant inequalities within Oxfordshire

Key:

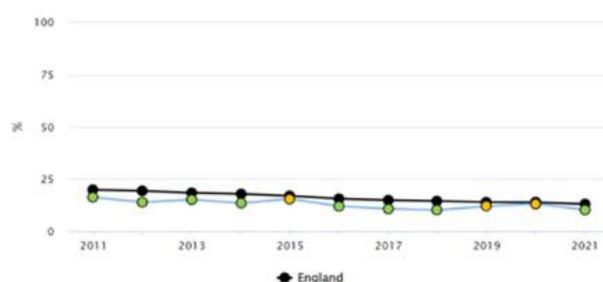
E – England
 Ox – Oxfordshire
 C– Cherwell
 OC – Oxford City
 S – South Oxfordshire
 V – Vale of White Horse
 W – West Oxfordshire

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Better than England average | Similar to England average | Worse than England average |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|

Graph displaying smoking prevalence in adults (18+) trend for Oxfordshire compared to England from 2011-2021

Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS) New data

[Show confidence intervals](#) [Show 99.8% CI values](#)



Recent trend: Could not be calculated

| Period | Count | Value | Oxfordshire | |
|--------|-------|-------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | 95% Lower CI | 95% Upper CI |
| 2011 | - | 16.2% | 13.7% | 18.7% |
| 2012 | - | 13.9% | 11.1% | 16.6% |
| 2013 | - | 15.1% | 12.5% | 17.8% |
| 2014 | - | 13.4% | 11.2% | 15.7% |
| 2015 | - | 15.5% | 12.9% | 18.1% |
| 2016 | - | 11.9% | 9.5% | 14.3% |
| 2017 | - | 10.7% | 8.2% | 13.2% |
| 2018 | - | 10.1% | 7.8% | 12.4% |
| 2019 | - | 12.0% | 9.6% | 14.4% |
| 2020 | - | 13.2% | 10.2% | 16.1% |
| 2021 | - | 10.2% | 7.8% | 12.6% |

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS)

Adult smoking prevalence District level data

Within Oxfordshire, the smoking data varies by district with Vale of White Horse having the highest prevalence of 12.8%, 2.6% above the Oxfordshire average compared with West Oxfordshire which, based on the APS data, recorded a prevalence of 3.7%, 6.5% below the Oxfordshire average.

Graphs depicting current prevalence trend by district, highlighting the prevalence percentages for 2021⁵

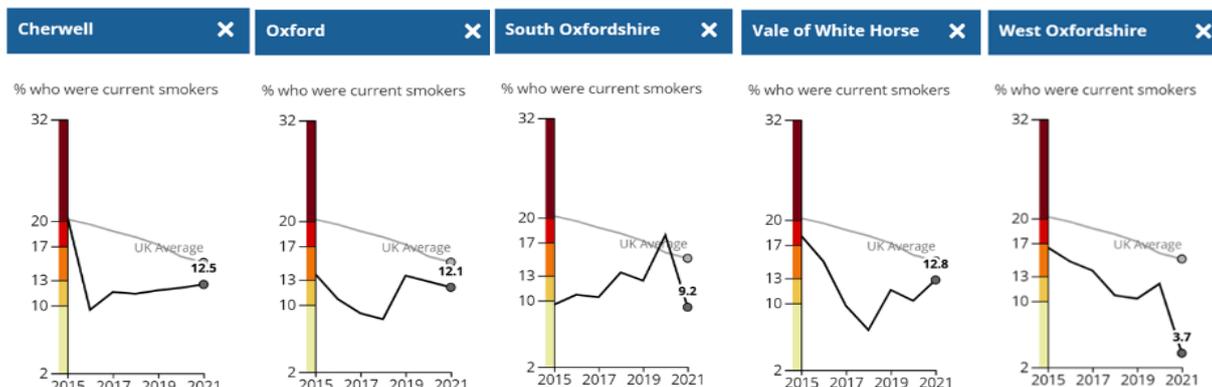


Table detailing Smoking prevalence in adults (18+) – current smokers (APS) trends in Oxfordshire Districts from 2019-2021²

| Year | E | Ox | C | OC | S | V | W |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2019 | 13.9% | 12.0% | 11.8% | 13.5% | 12.4% | 11.6% | 10.3% |
| 2020 | 13.8% | 13.2% | 12.1% | 12.8% | 17.9% | 10.3% | 12.1% |
| 2021 | 13% | 10.2% | 12.5% | 12.1% | 9.2% | 12.8% | 3.7%* |

* It is important to note that District prevalence data varies depending on the data source and the APS is limited due to the number of respondents, questioning its reliability. For example when considering the West Oxfordshire figures other data sources record a prevalence of between 10.4%-12.4% which means the 3.7% is likely an inaccurate reflection.

From 2020 – 2021, Cherwell and Vale have seen increases in smoking prevalence of 0.4% and 2.5% respectively from 2020-2021 whereas Oxford City have seen a slight decrease of 0.7%; South and West Oxfordshire have seen larger decreases of 8.7% and 8.4% respectively.

¹ Adult smoking habits in the UK - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

² Annual population survey (APS) QMI - Office for National Statistics

³ Local Tobacco Control Profiles - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)

⁴ ONS Population Estimates

⁵ Adult smoking habits in the UK - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Inequalities in smoking prevalence

Routine and manual occupations (APS 2020) = 30.7%

This is almost one in three manual workers, with South Oxfordshire reporting 53.5% - more than one in two. Oxfordshire is in the worst quintile for England for the odds of current smoking among adults with a routine and manual occupation

| Smoking prevalence % in adults in routine and manual occupations (18-64) – current smokers (APS) 2020 | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| E | Ox | C | OC | S | V | W |
| 24.5 | 30.7 | 23.4 | 22.9 | 53.5 | 39.4 | 23.2 |

Whilst Oxfordshire and its Districts are similar to the England average, there has been an average increase of 13.7% from 17% in 2018 to 30.7% in 2020. South Oxfordshire has seen the biggest increase of 41.3% from 12.2% in 2018 to 53.5% in 2020 bringing prevalence 22.8% above the Oxfordshire average. This is followed by the Vale of White Horse which saw an increase of 26.9% from 12.5% in 2018 to 39.4% in 2020, bringing it 8.5% above the Oxfordshire average.

Pregnant women - Smoking status at time of delivery (SATOD) 2021-22 = 6.1%

Oxfordshire and its Districts are lower than the England average for SATOD with an average decrease of 1% from 7.1% in 2019/20 to 6.1% in 2021/22.

| Smoking status % at time of delivery 2021-22 | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| E | Ox | C | OC | S | V | W |
| 9.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 |

This overall data masks huge inequalities within Oxfordshire at ward level with the 10 most deprived wards displaying a SATOD range from 10.4-28%.

The table below highlights huge disparities in SATOD data by ward. Within the ward of Blackbird Leys, the rate is 28.1%, 22% higher than the Oxfordshire average.

| Ward | District | SATOD % 2021-22 |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Blackbird Leys | Oxford City | 28.1 |
| Littlemore | Oxford City | 15.1 |
| Abingdon Caldecott | Vale of White Horse | 13.9 |
| Banbury Cross and Neithrop | Cherwell | 13.6 |
| Barton and Sandhills | Oxford City | 12.3 |

Adults with a long-term mental health condition (GPPS 2020-21) = 22.3%

Oxfordshire and its Districts are lower than/ similar to the England average for smoking prevalence % in adults with a long-term mental health condition ranging from 14.8-26% across the county.

Smoking prevalence % in adults with a long term mental health condition (18+) - current smokers (GPPS) 2020-21

| E | Ox | C | OC | S | V | W |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 26.3 | 22.3 | 26.0 | 23.2 | 21.9 | 23.2 | 14.8 |

Prevalence within Cherwell and Vale of White Horse has increased by 9.3% and 8% respectively from 2019/20 to 2020/21 with Cherwell now reporting a prevalence of 26% which although similar to the England average is 3.7% above the Oxfordshire average. Vale of White Horse is in the worst quintile for England with adults self-reporting to be 1.3 times more likely to smoke compared with those in West Oxfordshire which is in the best quintile for England.

Smoking and areas of deprivation

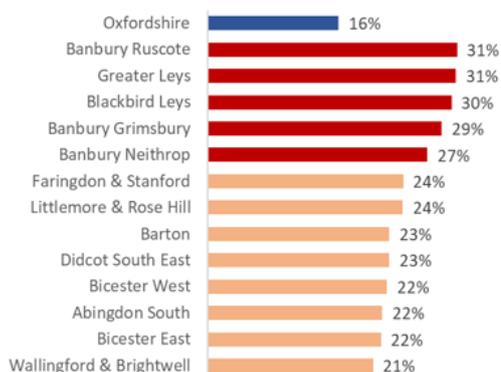
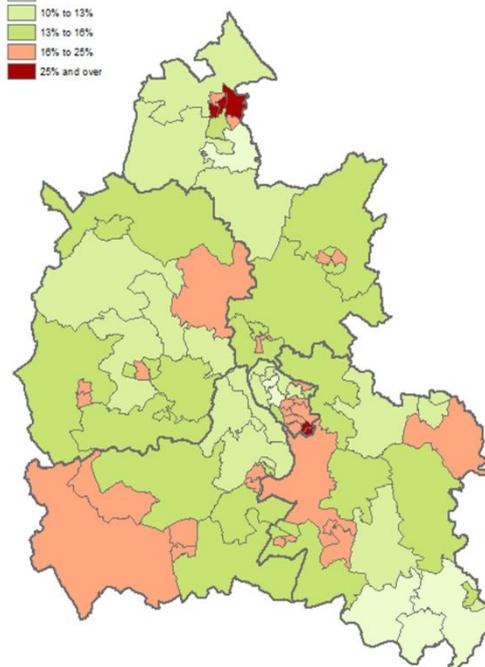
Oxfordshire GP-recorded smokers aged 18 and over as a percent of patients (where smoking status is known and recorded Jan18 to Jan23) was 16% ^{6*}

*This is higher than the Oxfordshire Annual Population Survey figure of 10% smokers of those where smoking status is known (2021) and also higher than the GP Patient Survey figure of 12.5% (2020/21). BUT it is likely that GPs will be recording mainly where smoking is or was an issue and missing records of non-smokers, which means the overall percentage of smokers will be higher.

There are much higher rates of GP-recorded current smokers in areas that are classified as more deprived in Oxfordshire. 28% are smokers in the 10-20% most deprived areas, Each are well above the 16% overall.

Current smokers as % of where smoking status is known Jan18 to Jan23

- up to 10%
- 10% to 13%
- 13% to 16%
- 16% to 20%
- 20% and over



Graph & Map displaying Oxfordshire GP-recorded % current smokers in Middle Super Output Areas with the highest rates

77% of these areas are in the top 25 most deprived MSOAs in Oxfordshire. However, there are a few areas that aren't such as Faringdon & Stanford, Bicester East and Wallingford and Brightwell which all have low levels of deprivation.

⁶ Source: Population Health Informatics (NHS Oxfordshire), smoking status recorded between Jan18 and Jan23, data by IMD 2019 overall index of deprivation from most deprived 10% to least deprived 10% in Oxfordshire using national ranking