



Local Tobacco Control Profiles – May 2016 update

Main findings

Smoking Prevalence (GP Patient Survey)

- The GP Patient Survey (GPPS) smoking prevalence indicators are a new set of indicators for the Local Tobacco Control Profiles, having been added in addition to the existing Integrated Household Survey (IHS) and Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) prevalence data. The GPPS data for 2013/14 shows the England prevalence rate for current smokers was 17.1%, ex-smokers was 27.6% and those who have never smoked was 55.3%. Table 1 compares the most recent smoking prevalence data from the GPPS, IHS and QOF.

Table 1: Comparison of GPPS, IHS and QOF smoking prevalence rates in England

	GPPS	IHS	QOF
Smoking Prevalence - current smokers	17.1	18.0	18.6
Smoking Prevalence - ex-smokers	27.6	33.9	-
Smoking Prevalence - never smoked	55.3	48.1	-

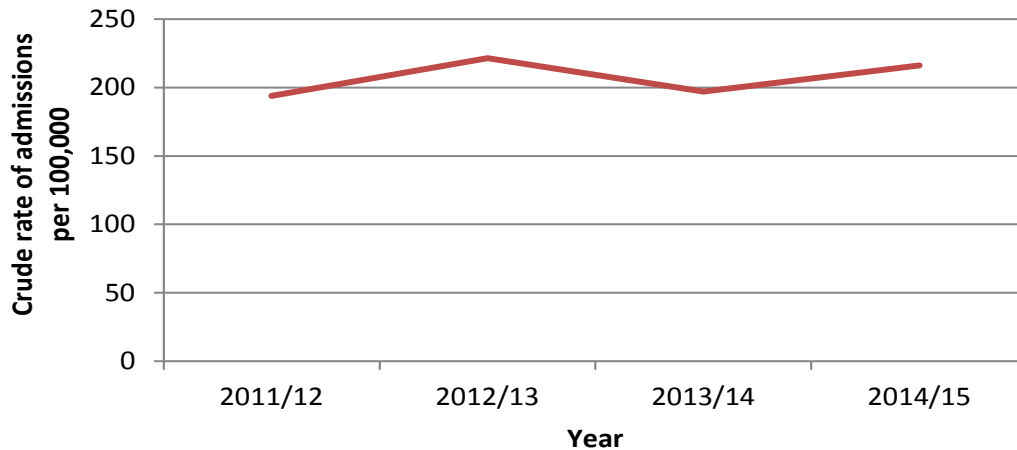
GPPS data is for 2013/14, IHS data is for 2014 and QOF data is for 2014/15

- There was a large difference in smoking prevalence between upper tier local authorities for each of the GPPS indicators. Isles of Sicily had the lowest level of current smokers (9.2%) and Blackpool had the highest level (28.0%). Newham had the lowest level of ex-smokers (14.8%) and Torbay had the highest (37.0%), and for those who have never smoked, Harrow had the highest prevalence at 70.3% and Blackpool had the lowest at 41.7%.
- GP patient survey data for 2013/14 shows those in the most deprived decile had 20.7% in the current smokers category, 24.1% in ex-smokers and 55.3% in never smoked. The least deprived decile had values of 14.0% for current smokers, 28.8% for ex-smokers and 57.2% for never smoked. There was significant difference between the most deprived and least deprived decile for each of the three indicators.

Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years old)

- The rate of hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years old) in England significantly increased in 2014/15 to 216.1 per 100,000. However, this is still significantly lower than the peak hospital admissions for asthma in 2012/13 of 221.4 per 100,000.

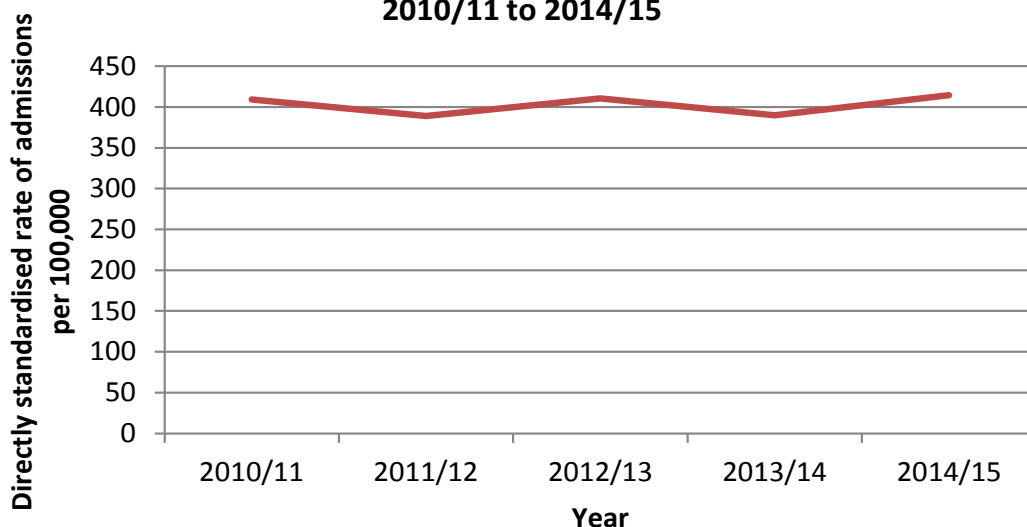
Figure 1 - Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years), England, 2011/12 to 2014/15



Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

- The directly standardised rate of emergency hospital admissions for COPD is a new indicator in the Local Tobacco Control Profiles. The rate has fluctuated between 2010/11 and 2014/15 from a low of 388.8 per 100,000 in 2011/12 to a high of 414.7 per 100,000 in 2014/15.
- At a regional level the rates also fluctuated throughout the same time period, with London having consistently the highest rate of hospital admissions for COPD throughout the 5 year time period with rates ranging from 847.9 to 888.5 per 100,000, and the South East and South West having consistently the lowest rates ranging from 273.8 to 310.3 per 100,000.

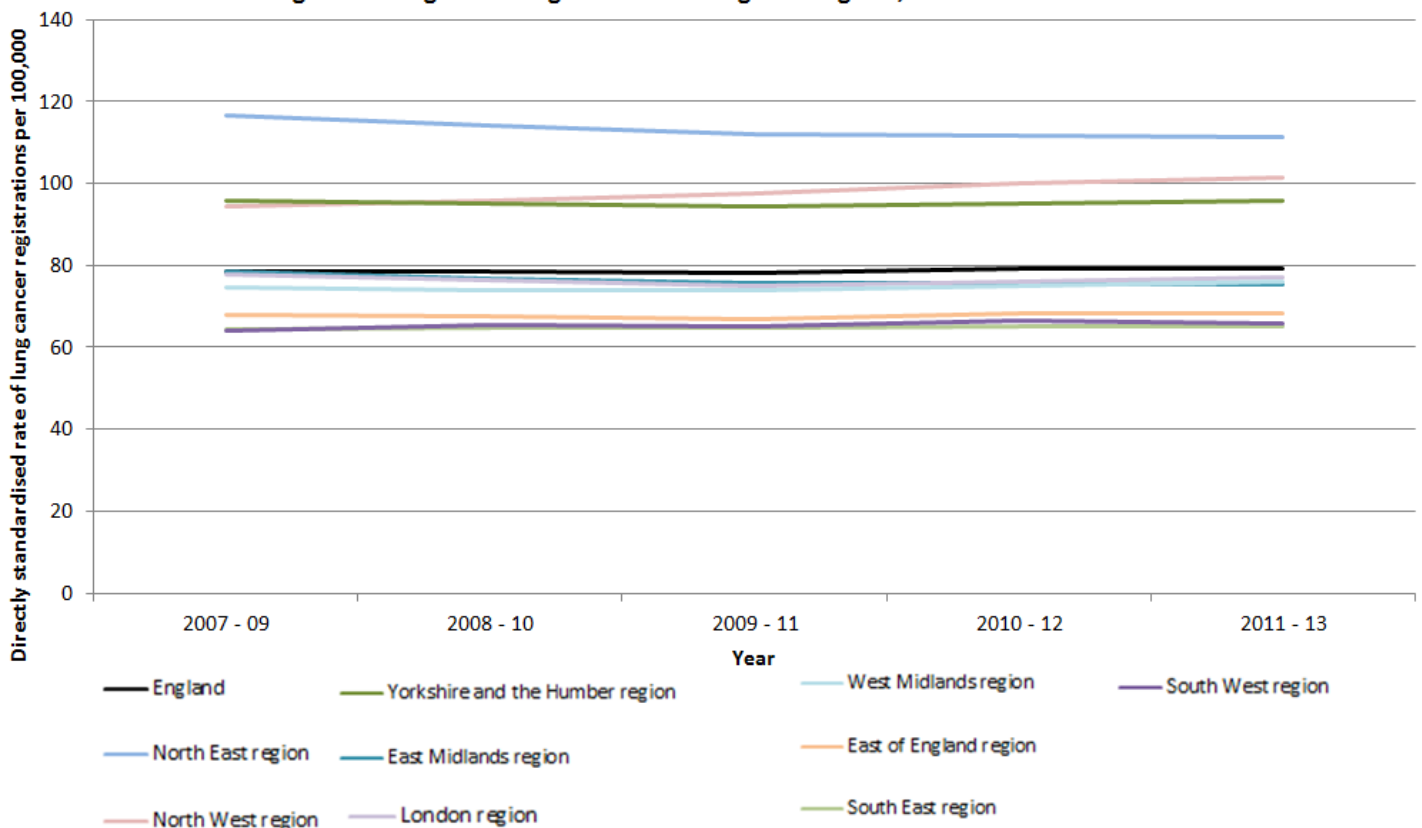
Figure 2 -Hospital admissions for COPD, England, 2010/11 to 2014/15



Lung cancer registrations

- The rate of lung cancer registrations in England for 2011-13 was 79.4 per 100,000 representing no significant change from previous years.
- However there remains a significant difference in the rate of lung cancer registrations between regions. The North East has had the highest rate of lung cancer registrations since 2007-09. For 2011-13 the rate was 111.4 per 100,000. The South East and South West have had the lowest rates of lung cancer registrations since 2007-09 with rates of 65.3 and 65.6 per 100,000, respectively in 2011-13.

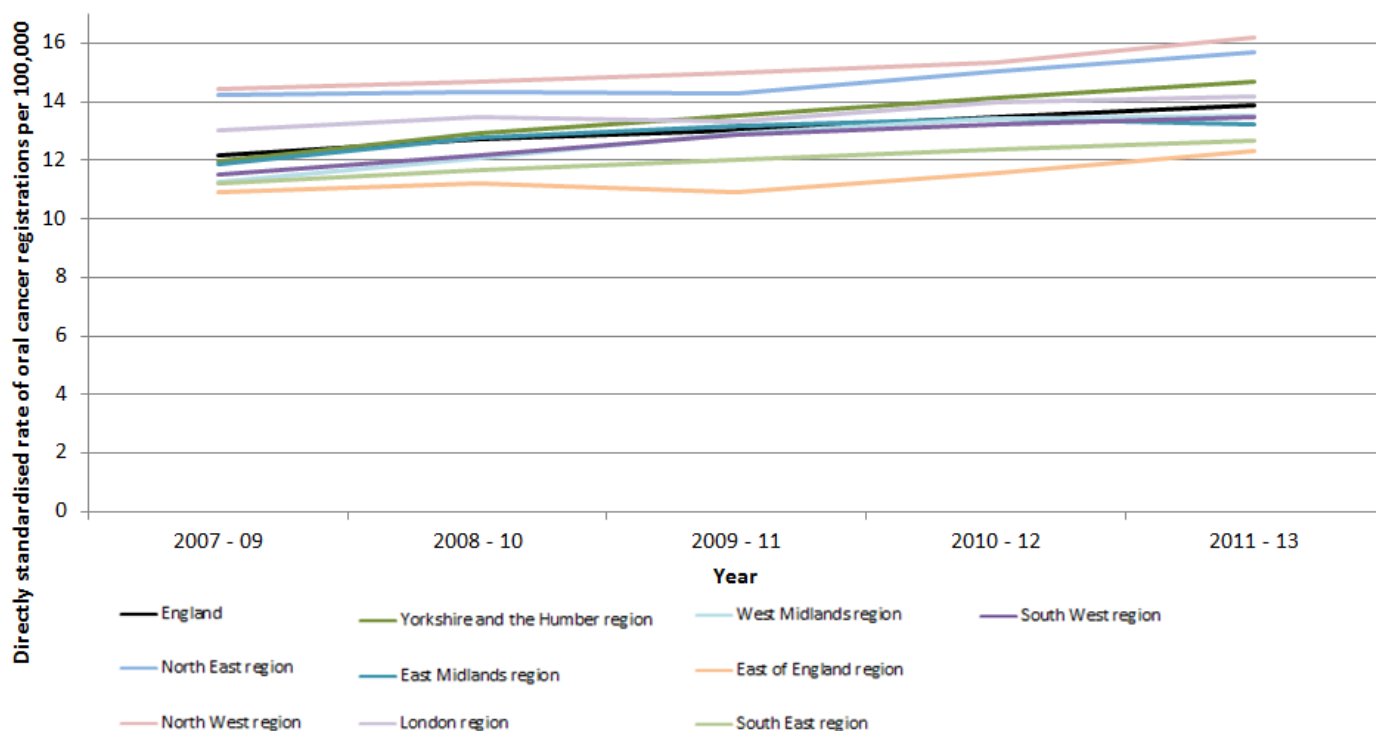
Figure 3 - Lung cancer registrations for England Regions, 2007-09 to 2011-13



Oral cancer registrations

- The rate of oral cancer registrations in England has increased every year from 12.2 per 100,000 in 2007-2009 to 13.9 per 100,000 in 2011-2013.
- The North West had the highest rates throughout the 5 year time period (14.5 to 16.2 per 100,000) and the East of England had the lowest rates (10.9 to 12.3 per 100,000).

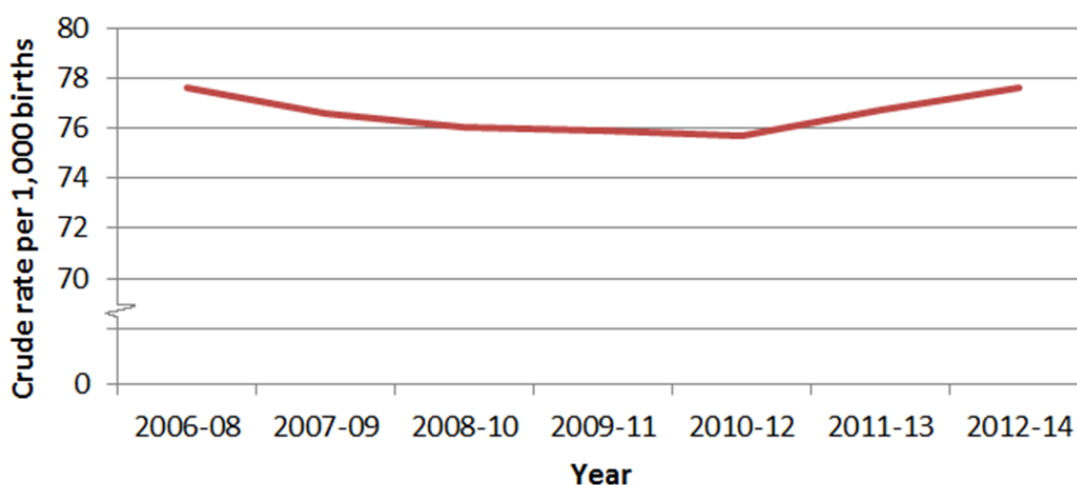
Figure 4 - Oral cancer registrations for England Regions, 2007-09 to 2011-13



Premature births (less than 37 weeks gestation)

- The latest data for premature births shows England rates have significantly increased for the last two time periods (2011-13 and 2012-14.) The current rate for 2012-14 was 77.6 per 1,000 births.
- Levels vary significantly by region with the West Midlands having the highest rate of premature births throughout the time period (83.9 per 1,000 births in 2012-14) and South West having the lowest rates (71.5 per 1,000 in 2012-14).

Figure 5 -Crude rate of premature births (less than 37 weeks gestation) , England, 2006-08 to 2012-14



Background

The Local Tobacco Control Profiles (LTCP) for England provide a snapshot of the extent of tobacco use, tobacco related harm, and measures being taken to reduce this harm at a local level, such as Local Stop Smoking Services. These profiles have been designed to help local government and health services assess the effect of tobacco use on their local populations. The profiles also show inequalities in health between local authorities and between different population groups. They will inform commissioning and planning decisions to tackle tobacco use and improve the health of local communities. This update presents more recent data for four indicators; and the addition of four new indicators.

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