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Statistics on NHS Stop Smoking Services: England, April 2010 – March 2011

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Executive Summary

This annual report presents results from the monitoring of the NHS Stop Smoking Services (NHS SSS) in England during the period April 2010 to March 2011. It is important for the reader to be aware that although this report refers to the number of people setting a quit date and the number of successful quitters, it is possible that the same individual may have made more than one quit attempt during the year. In such instances, the data providers are asked to record the details of each quit attempt for collection and analysis purposes. As the data is obtained via an aggregate, rather than a record-level collection, it is not possible to ascertain the number of individuals who do in fact make multiple quit attempts in the same year. This has been the situation consistently throughout the time series, so comparisons with previous years are on a like-for-like basis.

The NHS Stop Smoking Services offer support to help people quit smoking. This can include intensive support through group therapy or one-to-one support. The support is designed to be widely accessible within the local community and is provided by trained personnel, such as specialist smoking cessation advisors and trained nurses and pharmacists.

This report includes information on the number of people setting a quit date and the number who successfully quit at the 4 week follow-up. It also presents in depth analyses of the key measures of the service including pregnant women, breakdowns by ethnicity and type of pharmacotherapy received. The results are provided at Strategic Health Authority (SHA) and Primary Care Trust (PCT) levels.

In 2008/09 new data items were added to the collection. This includes data for the number of people setting a quit date and the number who successfully quit at the 4 week follow-up categorised by socio-economic classification, eligibility to receive free prescriptions, intervention setting and intervention type¹. These were released as experimental statistics and the data quality evaluated on an annual basis. In 2010/11 the data quality of these items showed clear improvements since 2008/09 however data by socio-economic classification, eligibility to receive free prescriptions and intervention setting are still labelled as experimental statistics. The data quality for intervention type is now sufficient for these to be published at PCT level. This bulletin report includes an assessment of the quality of these data items that has been included to aid users to further improve the quality of these data².

¹ Intervention setting refers to the location of the service used by the client, and includes stop smoking service, primary care and pharmacy settings. Intervention type alternatives include closed groups, open groups, one to one support and drop-in clinics.

² PCT users can view the amended website through which they submit data for information on how to help further improve data quality.

The report presents final information for the year and also includes a review of the extent to which revisions have been made to the quarterly provisional number of people setting a quit date, the number who successfully quit at the 4 week follow-up and expenditure data throughout the year.

Main findings:

The main findings for England, during the period April 2010 to March 2011 are:

- 787,527 people set a quit date through NHS Stop Smoking Services. This is a 4% increase (29,990) from 2009/10 when 757,537 people set a quit date.
- At the 4 week follow-up 383,548 people had successfully quit (based on self-report), 49% of those who set a quit date. This is a 3% increase (9,594) on that reported in 2009/10 when 373,954 people successfully quit.
- 70% of those who had successfully quit at the 4 week follow-up had their results confirmed by Carbon Monoxide (CO) validation³. This percentage was 69% in 2009/10 and 67% in 2008/09.
- More women than men set a quit date (411,392 women compared with 376,135 men) and more women than men successfully quit (195,685 compared with 187,863), although the success rate of giving up smoking was slightly higher among men than women (50% and 48% respectively).
- Of those who set a quit date, success rates generally increased with age from 32% for those aged under 18, to 56% in those aged 60 and over.
- People from ethnic minority groups⁴ accounted for 7% of those who set a quit date in 2010/11 (57,894), compared with 7% (53,158) in 2009/10 and 3% in 2001/02 (7,366).
- Of the 21,839 pregnant women who set a quit date, 9,864 successfully quit (45%).
- Among Strategic Health Authorities (SHA), South Central SHA reported the highest proportion of successful quitters (55%), whilst North East SHA and North West SHA reported the lowest proportion of successful quitters (both reported 44%).
- Among Primary Care Trusts (PCTs), Tameside and Glossop PCT reported the highest proportion of successful quitters (69%), while Southwark PCT reported the lowest success rate (29%).
- Among all clients who set a quit date, the majority (63%) received Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) only. A further 26% received Varenicline (Champix) only, 1% received Bupropion only and 1% received both NRT and Varenicline.
- Of those who used Varenicline only, 59% successfully quit, compared with 52% who received Bupropion only and 45% of those who used NRT only. Half (50%) of those who did not receive any pharmacotherapy successfully quit⁵.

³ Carbon Monoxide (CO) validation measures the level of carbon monoxide in the bloodstream and provides an indication of the level of use of tobacco: it is a motivational tool for clients as well as validation of their smoking status. CO validation should be attempted on all clients who self-report as having successfully quit at the 4-week follow-up, except those who were followed up by telephone.

⁴ Clients from an 'ethnic minority group' are those in the Asian, Black, Mixed and Other categories. Those whose ethnicity was unknown were excluded from the denominator of the calculation.

⁵ These data should not be used to assess or compare the clinical effectiveness of the various pharmacotherapies as they reflect only the results obtained through the NHS Stop Smoking Services, and are not based on clinical trials. A trained stop smoking advisor discusses and agrees the treatment option with each client.

- Total expenditure on NHS Stop Smoking Services was £84.3 million, nearly half a million more than in 2009/10 when it was £83.9 million and almost £60 million more than in 2001/02 when expenditure was £24.7 million. The cost per quitter was £220, a decrease of 2% from £224 in 2009/10 but an overall increase of 7% from 2001/02 when the cost per quitter was £206. These figures do not include expenditure on pharmacotherapies. Please note these are cash terms comparisons and have not been adjusted for inflation.

1 Introduction

This statistical bulletin presents results from the NHS Stop Smoking Services in England for the period April 2010 to March 2011. The statistics presented in this bulletin supersede the provisional results previously published for quarters 1, 2 and 3 within this period and are the finalised figures for 2010/11.

The NHS Stop Smoking Services offer support to help people quit smoking. This can include intensive support through group therapy or one-to-one support. The support is designed to be widely accessible within the local community and is provided by trained personnel, such as specialist smoking cessation advisors and trained nurses and pharmacists. These services complement the use of pharmacotherapies: Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT), Bupropion (Zyban) and the more recently introduced Varenicline (Champix).

Chapter 2 presents key results from the NHS Stop Smoking Services in 2010/11, together with an analysis of trends in the performance of the service over recent years. In addition to this, various demographic characteristics are explored which include gender, age and ethnicity. The chapter also reports on the use of NHS Stop Smoking Services by pregnant women.

Chapter 3 presents geographical patterns in NHS Stop Smoking Services looking at both Strategic Health Authority (SHA) and Primary Care Trust (PCT) level. The chapter also provides some analysis of Spearhead PCTs.

Chapter 4 provides some information on the various treatments used in NHS Stop Smoking Services to help people stop smoking, including successful quitters by

type of pharmacotherapy received. Due to improvements in data quality, data by intervention type, previously released as experimental statistics and only available at SHA level, have now had the experimental status removed and are included in this chapter at PCT level. The chapter also reports on the costs associated with running the services.

Chapter 5 provides information on the impact of revisions on the quarterly data at England level, to aid the interpretation of the quarterly provisional data. Quarterly stop smoking data is provisional at the time of publication for each of the three quarterly reports and is subsequently revised throughout the year. All data in this annual report are final.

Chapter 6 aims to specify and quantify aspects of data quality associated with the new data items first collected in 2008/09, which have been released labelled as experimental statistics. The analyses focus on clients setting a quit date.

Chapter 7 presents a brief summary of other information available on smoking which may be of interest to those involved in the NHS Stop Smoking Services and those interpreting the statistics on NHS Stop Smoking Services. Data are described on smoking prevalence, smoking during pregnancy, prescriptions for pharmacotherapies used to help people to quit and knowledge and attitudes towards smoking. Very brief information is presented along with a description of other data available and a link to the data source.

Throughout the bulletin, references to sources for further information are given. The bulletin also contains five appendices. Appendix A provides information on relevant government policy. Appendix B describes the technical aspects of the NHS

Stop Smoking Services. Appendix C sets out the editorial notes in respect to the tables. Appendix D contains sources of further information and useful contacts, as well as an overview of smoking cessation research and future collections. Appendix E contains a copy of the return form used by the Primary Care Trusts (PCT) to submit data to the NHS Information Centre in 2010/11.

Successful Quitters

Where 'successful quitters' are mentioned in this report, this refers to those people who successfully quit at the four-week follow-up. A client is counted as a 'self-reported 4-week quitter' if when assessed 4 weeks after the designated quit date, they declare that they have not smoked, even a single puff on a cigarette, in the past two weeks.

This information is collected on NHS Stop Smoking returns in line with requirements from the Department of Health (DH).

Carbon Monoxide (CO) Monitoring

Clients who self-report as having quit at the 4-week follow up are required to have their Carbon Monoxide (CO) levels monitored as a validation of their quit attempt (unless the intervention was by telephone). This information is collected on the NHS Stop Smoking returns in line with requirements from DH.

2 Key Results

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the key results from the NHS Stop Smoking Services in 2010/11, together with an analysis of trends in the performance of the service over recent years. In addition to key results, this chapter also looks at various demographic characteristics of those using the service and the use of services by pregnant women.

2.2 Overall results

During the period April 2010 to March 2011, 787,527 people set a quit date through the NHS Stop Smoking Services and 383,548 people successfully quit, (49% of those setting a quit date, the same percentage of successful quitters seen in 2009/10). A further 27% (215,492) failed to quit, while 24% (188,487) were lost to follow up.

In 2010/11, 383,548 people successfully quit smoking with NHS Stop Smoking Services.

Of the 383,548 successful quitters, 70% (269,293) were confirmed as successful quitters using carbon monoxide (CO) validation.

The number of people setting a quit date in 2010/11 was 4% (29,990) higher than in 2009/10 when 757,537 people set a quit date and over three times (246%) higher than in 2001/02 when 227,335 people set a quit date. The number of successful

quitters in 2010/11 was 3% (9,594) higher than in 2009/10 when 373,954 people successfully quit and just over three times (220%) higher than in 2001/02 when 119,834 people successfully quit. (Table 2.1, Figure 2.1)

Figure 2.1 Number of people setting a quit date and successful quitters, 2001/02 to 2010/11

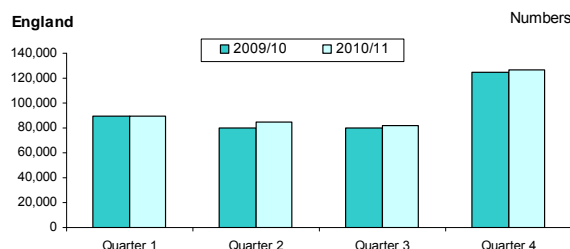


Source: Lifestyles Statistics. The NHS Information Centre, 2011

During Quarter 4 (covering the period 1st January to 31st March 2011) more people set a quit date and successfully quit than in any other quarter, a pattern seen in previous years.

Both the number of people setting a quit date and those who successfully quit in each quarter of 2010/11 was higher than in the same quarter in the previous year. (Table 2.2, Figure 2.2)

Figure 2.2 Number of successful quitters, by quarter, 2009/10 and 2010/11



Source: Lifestyles Statistics. The NHS Information Centre, 2011

When looking at the number of people setting a quit date per 100,000 population, results for 2010/11 was higher than the

figure for 2009/10 (an increase from 1,812 in 2009/10 to 1,870 in 2010/11). (Table 2.3)

2.3 Demographic characteristics

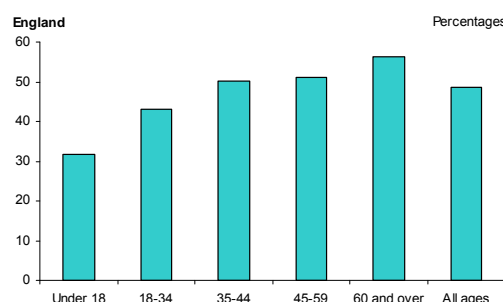
2.3.1 Results by gender

As in previous years, more women than men set a quit date with the services (411,392 women compared with 376,135 men). Of those setting a quit date, more women successfully quit than men (195,685 compared with 187,863), although the success rate of giving up smoking was slightly higher among men than women (50% and 48% respectively), a pattern also seen in previous years. (Table 2.4)

2.3.2 Results by age group

The success rate of giving up smoking generally increased with age, from 32% for those aged under 18, to 56% of those aged 60 and over. Thirty four per cent of those under 18 were unsuccessful in their quit attempt, compared to the national average of 27% across all age groups. (Table 2.4, Figure 2.3)

Figure 2.3 Percentage of successful quitters, by age group, 2010/11

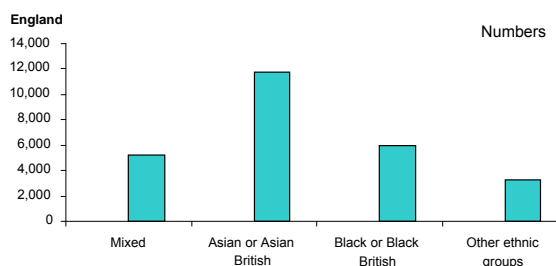


Source: Lifestyle Statistics. The NHS Information Centre, 2011

2.3.3 Results by ethnicity

As with previous years, the majority (88%) of people setting a quit date with the services were White (692,704). Among the ethnic minority groups¹, the Asian or Asian British ethnic group had the largest number of people setting a quit date (24,549). The success rate among those giving up smoking was highest among the White group (49%). Amongst the ethnic minority groups the success rate was highest for the Asian or Asian British group (48%) and lowest among the Mixed ethnic group (42%). (Table 2.5, Figure 2.4)

Figure 2.4 Number of successful quitters, by ethnic minority group, 2010/11



Source: Lifestyles Statistics. The NHS Information Centre, 2011

Figures for the White/White British ethnic category (341,564) are not presented in the chart for reasons of scale, in order to allow for differences between the other ethnic groups to be visualised.

Overall more women set a quit date through the services than men however, among the ethnic minority groups the opposite was reported. Only 19,740 women from minority ethnic groups set a quit date in 2010/11, compared with 38,154 men. Overall women had a lower success rate than men; the success rate was also lower among women than in men from ethnic minority groups (43% and 46% respectively).

¹ Clients from 'ethnic minority groups' are those in the Asian, Black, Mixed and Other categories. Those individuals whose ethnicity was unknown were excluded from the denominator of the calculation.

Among the ethnic minority groups, Asian or Asian British men had the highest number of people setting a quit date with the services (20,097) and the highest number successfully quit (9,644), with a success rate of 48%. Among women in the ethnic minority groups, those from mixed background had the highest number of people setting a quit date with the services (6,427) and the highest number successfully quit (2,557), with a success rate of 40%. (Table 2.5)

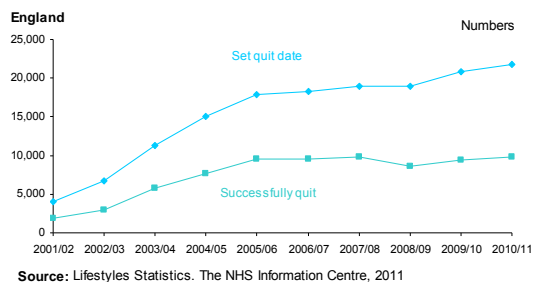
There has been a steady increase in the number of people from ethnic minority groups setting a quit date though the services from 7,366 in 2001/02 (3% of all people setting a quit date) to 57,894 in 2010/11 (7% of all those setting a quit date). (Table 2.6)

Almost eight times as many people from minority ethnic groups set a quit date in 2010/11 compared to 2001/02

2.4 Use of services by pregnant women

In 2010/11, 21,839 pregnant women set a quit date with NHS Stop Smoking Services, compared to 20,808 in 2009/10 and 4,037 in 2001/02. In 2010/11, 45% (9,864) of pregnant women setting a quit date successfully quit, the same percentage who successfully quit in 2009/10. This is a fall from 2005/06 when the success rate peaked at 53% but higher than that seen in 2001/02 when the success rate was 43%. (Table 2.7, Figure 2.5)

Figure 2.5 Number of pregnant women setting a quit date and successfully quitting, 2001/02 to 2010/11



Summary: Key results

This chapter has shown that in 2010/11, more people set a quit date and successfully quit through NHS Stop Smoking Services than in any other year.

Nearly half (49%) of those setting a quit date successfully quit, just over a quarter (27%) failed to quit and just under a quarter (24%) were lost to follow-up.

More women than men set a quit date through the services. However, success rates were found to be slightly higher among men than among women (50% compared to 48%). Success rates were also found to generally increase with age.

As in previous years, the majority of people who set a quit date and successfully quit were White although there has been a steady increase in the number of people from ethnic minority groups setting a quit date since 2001/02.

The number of pregnant women setting a quit date and successfully quitting has also increased since 2001/02. In 2010/11, 45% of pregnant women setting a quit date successfully quit (9,864).

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Table 2.1 People setting a quit date and outcome¹, 2001/02 to 2010/11

England	Numbers / Percentages									
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Numbers										
Number setting a quit date	227,335	234,858	361,224	529,567	602,820	600,410	680,289	671,259	757,537	787,527
Outcome at 4 weeks										
Number of successful quitters	119,834	124,082	204,876	298,124	329,681	319,720	350,800	337,054	373,954	383,548
Number who had not quit	57,161	56,106	82,381	120,232	144,658	150,290	180,936	180,834	198,703	215,492
Number not known/lost to follow up	50,340	54,670	73,967	111,211	128,481	130,400	148,553	153,371	184,880	188,487
Carbon Monoxide (CO) validation²										
Number of successful quitters, confirmed by CO validation	79,767	83,163	127,493	191,251	210,415	198,052	208,742	224,278	256,713	269,293
Percentages										
Percentage setting a quit date	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Outcome at 4 weeks										
Percentage of successful quitters	53	53	57	56	55	53	52	50	49	49
Percentage who had not quit	25	24	23	23	24	25	27	27	26	27
Percentage not known/lost to follow up	22	23	20	21	21	22	22	23	24	24
CO validation²										
CO validated quitters as a percentage of clients setting a quit date	35	35	35	36	35	33	31	33	34	34
CO validated quitters as a percentage of successful quitters (self-report)	67	67	62	64	64	62	60	67	69	70

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

2. Carbon Monoxide (CO) validation measures the level of carbon monoxide in the bloodstream and provides an indication of the level of use of tobacco: it is a motivational tool for clients as well as validation of their smoking status. CO validation should be attempted on all clients who self-report as having successfully quit at the 4 week follow-up, except for those who were followed up by telephone.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 2.2 People setting a quit date and successful quitters¹, by quarter, 2001/02 to 2010/11

England	Numbers / Percentages		
	Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Percentage who successfully quit
1 April to 30 June 2001	56,935	28,828	51
1 July to 30 September 2001	48,578	25,054	52
1 October to 31 December 2001	48,155	25,518	53
1 January to 31 March 2002	73,667	40,434	55
Total: April 2001 to March 2002	227,335	119,834	53
1 April to 30 June 2002	59,810	30,752	51
1 July to 30 September 2002	49,049	24,976	51
1 October to 31 December 2002	48,511	25,382	52
1 January to 31 March 2003	77,488	42,972	55
Total: April 2002 to March 2003	234,858	124,082	53
1 April to 30 June 2003	68,620	36,573	53
1 July to 30 September 2003	67,075	35,968	54
1 October to 31 December 2003	76,400	43,615	57
1 January to 31 March 2004	149,129	88,720	59
Total: April 2003 to March 2004	361,224	204,876	57
1 April to 30 June 2004	104,420	56,192	54
1 July to 30 September 2004	103,969	56,058	54
1 October to 31 December 2004	109,781	62,121	57
1 January to 31 March 2005	211,397	123,753	59
Total: April 2004 to March 2005	529,567	298,124	56
1 April to 30 June 2005	145,538	76,495	53
1 July to 30 September 2005	126,367	65,693	52
1 October to 31 December 2005	122,034	66,690	55
1 January to 31 March 2006	208,881	120,803	58
Total: April 2005 to March 2006	602,820	329,681	55
1 April to 30 June 2006	137,803	68,901	50
1 July to 30 September 2006	117,003	59,967	51
1 October to 31 December 2006	119,986	63,659	53
1 January to 31 March 2007	225,618	127,193	56
Total: April 2006 to March 2007	600,410	319,720	53
1 April to 30 June 2007	171,192	86,781	51
1 July to 30 September 2007	179,302	89,496	50
1 October to 31 December 2007	136,771	71,517	52
1 January to 31 March 2008	193,024	103,006	53
Total: April 2007 to March 2008	680,289	350,800	52
1 April to 30 June 2008	149,395	73,361	49
1 July to 30 September 2008	143,683	70,912	49
1 October to 31 December 2008	139,620	71,846	51
1 January to 31 March 2009	238,561	120,935	51
Total: April 2008 to March 2009	671,259	337,054	50
1 April to 30 June 2009	185,852	89,358	48
1 July to 30 September 2009	167,423	79,842	48
1 October to 31 December 2009	161,056	79,962	50
1 January to 31 March 2010	243,206	124,792	51
Total: April 2009 to March 2010	757,537	373,954	49
1 April to 30 June 2010 ²	190,418	89,415	47
1 July to 30 September 2010 ²	177,813	85,206	48
1 October to 31 December 2010 ²	167,591	82,041	49
1 January to 31 March 2011	251,705	126,886	50
Total: April 2010 to March 2011	787,527	383,548	49

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

2. There have been some minor revisions to the provisional figures published in previous quarters. The number of people setting a quit date in 2010/11 Quarter 1 (April to June 2010) has been revised from 166,556 to 190,418. The number who had successfully quit at the 4 week follow up (self-report) has been revised from 78,250 to 89,415. The number of people setting a quit date in 2010/11 Quarter 2 (July to September 2010) has been revised from 158,425 to 177,813. The number who had successfully quit at the 4 week follow up (self-report) has been revised from 76,504 to 85,206. The number of people setting a quit date in 2010/11 Quarter 3 (October to December 2010) has been revised from 154,898 to 167,591. The number who had successfully quit at the 4 week follow up (self-report) has been revised from 76,035 to 82,041.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 2.3 People setting a quit date and successful quitters^{1,2} per 100,000 population^{3,4}, 2001/02 to 2010/11

	England		Numbers
	Number setting a quit date per 100,000 of population aged 16 and over	Number of successful quitters per 100,000 of population aged 16 and over	
2001/02	575		303
2002/03	590		312
2003/04	902		511
2004/05	1,312		739
2005/06	1,494		817
2006/07	1,473		784
2007/08	1,655		854
2008/09	1,619		813
2009/10	1,812		895
2010/11	1,870		911

1. May include clients who are aged 15 and under.

2. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

3. The rate of people who set a quit date and successfully quit at 4 weeks (based on self-report) per 100,000 population aged 16 and over uses estimated resident mid-year population figures based on the 2001 census published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The estimates that relate to all years from mid-2002 to mid-2008 inclusive were revised in May 2010 to reflect improvements to migration methodologies. The rates which relied on these estimates have been revised in this table accordingly. Further details are available at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/methodology-and-quality/imps/mig-stats-improve-prog/comm-stakeholders/improvements-2008-pop-est/indicative-imps/index.html>

4. Information on ONS Population data is available at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/default.asp>

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 2.4 Number setting a quit date and outcome¹, by gender and age group, April 2010 to March 2011

England	Numbers / Percentages																	
	Total						Males						Females					
	All ages	Under 18	18-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over	All ages	Under 18	18-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over	All ages	Under 18	18-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over
Numbers																		
Number setting a quit date	787,527	23,229	242,261	184,313	211,365	126,359	376,135	11,677	112,302	91,608	99,250	61,298	411,392	11,552	129,959	92,705	112,115	65,061
Outcome at 4 weeks																		
Number of successful quitters	383,548	7,327	104,693	92,476	107,905	71,147	187,863	4,341	49,167	46,934	51,696	35,725	195,685	2,986	55,526	45,542	56,209	35,422
Number who had not quit	215,492	7,811	67,133	47,211	58,291	35,046	98,031	3,556	29,980	22,282	26,330	15,883	117,461	4,255	37,153	24,929	31,961	19,163
Number not known/lost to follow up	188,487	8,091	70,435	44,626	45,169	20,166	90,241	3,780	33,155	22,392	21,224	9,690	98,246	4,311	37,280	22,234	23,945	10,476
Carbon Monoxide (CO) validation²																		
Number of successful quitters, confirmed by CO validation	269,293	4,579	68,195	65,435	78,440	52,644	131,994	2,825	32,390	32,993	37,251	26,535	137,299	1,754	35,805	32,442	41,189	26,109
Percentages																		
Percentage setting a quit date	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Outcome at 4 weeks																		
Percentage of successful quitters	49	32	43	50	51	56	50	37	44	51	52	58	48	26	43	49	50	54
Percentage who had not quit	27	34	28	26	28	28	26	30	27	24	27	26	29	37	29	27	29	29
Percentage not known/lost to follow up	24	35	29	24	21	16	24	32	30	24	21	16	24	37	29	24	21	16
CO validation²																		
CO validated quitters as a percentage of clients setting a quit date	34	20	28	36	37	42	35	24	29	36	38	43	33	15	28	35	37	40
CO validated quitters as a percentage of successful quitters (self-report)	70	62	65	71	73	74	70	65	66	70	72	74	70	59	64	71	73	74

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

2. Carbon Monoxide (CO) validation measures the level of carbon monoxide in the bloodstream and provides an indication of the level of use of tobacco: it is a motivational tool for clients as well as validation of their smoking status. CO validation should be attempted on all clients who self-report as having successfully quit at the 4 week follow-up, except for those who were followed up by telephone.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 2.5 Number setting a quit date and successful quitters¹, by ethnic group² and gender, April 2010 to March 2011

England	Numbers / Percentages								
	Total			Males			Females		
	Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Percentage who successfully quit	Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Percentage who successfully quit	Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Percentage who successfully quit
Total	787,527	383,548	49	376,135	187,863	50	411,392	195,685	48
White	692,704	341,564	49	319,529	162,128	51	373,175	179,436	48
British	654,726	322,843	49	300,644	152,742	51	354,082	170,101	48
Irish	8,734	4,141	47	4,311	2,106	49	4,423	2,035	46
Any other white background	29,244	14,580	50	14,574	7,280	50	14,670	7,300	50
Mixed	12,491	5,191	42	6,064	2,634	43	6,427	2,557	40
White and Black Caribbean	4,846	1,971	41	2,069	885	43	2,777	1,086	39
White and Black African	1,494	650	44	840	379	45	654	271	41
White and Asian	1,870	827	44	1,072	496	46	798	331	41
Any other mixed background	4,281	1,743	41	2,083	874	42	2,198	869	40
Asian or Asian British	24,549	11,722	48	20,097	9,644	48	4,452	2,078	47
Indian	7,544	3,739	50	5,996	3,020	50	1,548	719	46
Pakistani	7,533	3,311	44	6,218	2,765	44	1,315	546	42
Bangladeshi	5,181	2,601	50	4,460	2,198	49	721	403	56
Any other Asian background	4,291	2,071	48	3,423	1,661	49	868	410	47
Black or Black British	13,539	5,952	44	7,475	3,353	45	6,064	2,599	43
Caribbean	6,576	2,928	45	3,095	1,394	45	3,481	1,534	44
African	4,615	2,082	45	3,154	1,439	46	1,461	643	44
Any other Black background	2,348	942	40	1,226	520	42	1,122	422	38
Other ethnic groups	7,315	3,299	45	4,518	2,040	45	2,797	1,259	45
Chinese	979	460	47	644	294	46	335	166	50
Any other ethnic group	6,336	2,839	45	3,874	1,746	45	2,462	1,093	44
Not stated	36,929	15,820	43	18,452	8,064	44	18,477	7,756	42

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

2. These categories are based on those used for the 2001 census. Further guidance on collecting ethnicity category data is available from:

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4116839

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 2.6 People setting a quit date, by ethnic group¹ and gender, 2001/02 to 2010/11

England	Numbers									
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total	227,335	234,858	361,224	529,567	602,820	600,410	680,289	671,259	757,537	787,527
White	214,059	221,234	330,505	473,082	528,348	513,056	577,720	579,787	662,201	692,704
Mixed	1,354	1,501	2,656	4,548	6,024	7,881	8,169	8,987	10,677	12,491
Asian	3,002	3,415	5,911	9,905	12,998	14,674	15,210	19,550	23,096	24,549
Black	1,948	2,102	3,766	6,385	8,953	9,046	8,869	10,611	12,752	13,539
Other	1,062	1,234	2,563	3,174	4,373	5,434	5,486	6,080	6,633	7,315
Not known	5,910	5,372	15,823	32,473	42,124	50,319	64,835	46,244	42,178	36,929
Men	98,234	99,895	155,456	227,532	261,635	266,311	307,289	313,920	363,732	376,135
White	91,408	92,776	139,299	198,896	223,103	220,645	253,461	262,223	307,753	319,529
Mixed	530	572	1,165	2,026	2,593	3,604	3,865	4,345	5,273	6,064
Asian	2,356	2,607	4,557	7,769	10,175	11,535	12,101	15,685	18,562	20,097
Black	868	933	1,769	2,935	4,428	4,588	4,619	5,778	6,984	7,475
Other	565	711	1,386	1,822	2,424	3,083	3,214	3,786	4,323	4,518
Not known	2,507	2,296	7,280	14,084	18,912	22,856	30,029	22,103	20,837	18,452
Women	129,101	134,963	205,768	302,035	341,185	334,099	373,000	357,339	393,805	411,392
White	122,651	128,458	191,206	274,186	305,245	292,411	324,259	317,564	354,448	373,175
Mixed	824	929	1,491	2,522	3,431	4,277	4,304	4,642	5,404	6,427
Asian	646	808	1,354	2,136	2,823	3,139	3,109	3,865	4,534	4,452
Black	1,080	1,169	1,997	3,450	4,525	4,458	4,250	4,833	5,768	6,064
Other	497	523	1,177	1,352	1,949	2,351	2,272	2,294	2,310	2,797
Not known	3,403	3,076	8,543	18,389	23,212	27,463	34,806	24,141	21,341	18,477

1. These categories are based on those used for the 2001 census. Further guidance on collecting ethnicity category data is available from: http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/Browsable/DH_4116927

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 2.7 Pregnant women setting a quit date and outcome¹, 2001/02 to 2010/11

England	Numbers / Percentages									
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Numbers										
Number setting a quit date	4,037	6,770	11,325	15,060	17,920	18,341	18,977	18,928	20,808	21,839
Outcome at 4 weeks										
Number of successful quitters	1,941	2,993	5,756	7,702	9,586	9,547	9,817	8,641	9,414	9,864
Number who had not quit	1,523	2,598	3,700	4,715	5,472	5,561	5,833	6,215	6,694	7,091
Number not known/lost to follow up	573	1,179	1,869	2,637	2,862	3,233	3,327	4,072	4,700	4,884
Carbon Monoxide (CO) validation²										
Number of successful quitters, confirmed by CO validation	983	1,699	3,196	4,617	4,739	4,997	4,934	4,597	5,419	5,918
Percentages										
Percentage setting a quit date	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Outcome at 4 weeks										
Percentage of successful quitters	48	44	51	51	53	52	52	46	45	45
Percentage who had not quit	38	38	33	31	31	30	31	33	32	32
Percentage not known/lost to follow up	14	17	17	18	16	18	18	22	23	22
CO validation²										
CO validated quitters as a percentage of clients setting a quit date	24	25	28	31	26	27	26	24	26	27
CO validated quitters as a percentage of successful quitters (self-report)	51	57	56	60	49	52	50	53	58	60

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

2. Carbon Monoxide (CO) validation measures the level of carbon monoxide in the bloodstream and provides an indication of the level of use of tobacco: it is a motivational tool for clients as well as validation of their smoking status. CO validation is attempted on all clients who self-report as having successfully quit at the 4 week follow-up, except for those who were followed up by telephone.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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3 Geographical patterns

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information at a sub-national level, providing analysis for Regions (previously called Government Office Regions (GORs)), Strategic Health Authorities (SHAs), and Primary Care Trusts (PCTs).

In 2006, SHAs and PCTs were restructured. The 28 old SHAs became 10 new SHAs in July 2006; the 303 old PCTs became 152 new PCTs in October 2006. In April 2010 there was a further change when West Hertfordshire PCT (5P4) and East and North Hertfordshire PCT (5P3) merged to become Hertfordshire PCT (5QV) to bring the total number of PCTs to 151.

Where trends are described, this chapter discusses the use of NHS Stop Smoking Services since 2006/07 for the SHA and PCT structures which are now in place. Information on pre-2006 SHA and PCT structures can be found in previous editions of this report¹.

When looking at local results from the NHS Stop Smoking Services, figures should be interpreted with caution as the areas are of different population sizes and composition.

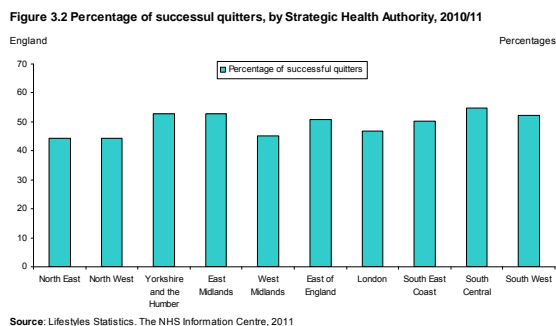
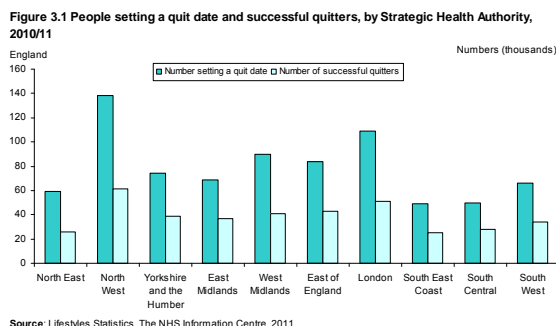
3.2 Strategic Health Authorities

3.2.1 Overall results by Strategic Health Authority

The number of people setting a quit date with the NHS Stop Smoking Services between 2009/10 and 2010/11, increased in 8 out of 10 SHAs. South West SHA and

Yorkshire and the Humber SHA both showed a decrease in the number setting a quit date. The majority (7 out of 10), SHAs reported an increase in the number of successful quitters in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10. South West SHA, South East Coast SHA and Yorkshire and the Humber SHA showed a decrease in successful quitters. (Table 3.1)

In 2010/11, North West SHA had the highest reported number of people setting a quit date (137,543) and the highest reported number of successful quitters (60,813). The quit rate varied between 44% and 55% with South Central SHA reporting the highest percentage of successful quitters and North East and North West SHA reporting the lowest. (Table 3.2, Figures 3.1 and 3.2)



A different pattern is seen when adjusting for the size of the population in each SHA.

Information on the number of those setting a quit date and the number who successfully quit per 100,000 population is given in [Table 3.3](#). North East SHA reported both the highest rate of people setting a quit date and the highest rate of people who successfully quit in 2010/11 (2,760 and 1,225 per 100,000 population respectively). South East Coast SHA reported the lowest rate of both those setting a quit date and successful quitters (1,388 and 697 per 100,000 respectively).

To provide further comparative analyses, the most recent information on smoking prevalence from the General Lifestyle Survey (GLF) 2009² (formerly known as the General Household Survey), population estimates and NHS Stop Smoking Services results collected by the NHS Information Centre are used to provide estimates of the number of quitters per 100,000 smokers. This analysis is only available by Region and therefore South East cannot be split into South Central and South East Coast SHAs. Results of the analyses show that North East Region had the highest number of quitters per 100,000 smokers (5,700), while London had the lowest (3,700). ([Table 3.4](#))

The number of successful quitters confirmed by Carbon Monoxide (CO) validation was highest in London SHA (35,205) and lowest in South East Coast SHA (17,414). The CO validated quitters as a percentage of self-reported successful quitters varied between 50% in North West SHA and 80% in the West Midlands SHA and South West SHA ([Table 3.2](#)). Further information on the number of successful quitters confirmed by CO validation in each quarter of 2007/08 to 2010/11, by SHA is provided in [Table 3.5](#).

3.2.2 Demographic Characteristics by Strategic Health Authority

The North West SHA reported the highest numbers of men both setting a quit date and successfully quitting (62,310 and 28,463 respectively). South East Coast

SHA reported the lowest number of men setting a quit date (23,305) and North East SHA reported the lowest number of male successful quitters (11,665). For men, the success rate varied between 45% in North East SHA and 56% in South Central SHA.

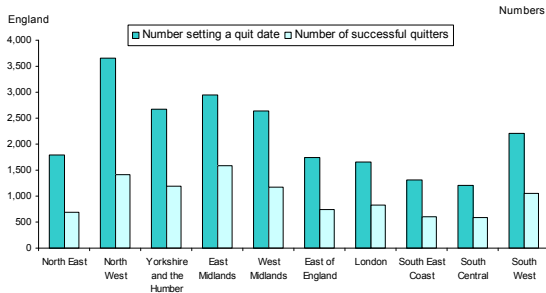
North West SHA reported the highest number of women both setting a quit date and successful quitters (75,233 and 32,350 respectively); whereas, South East Coast SHA reported both the lowest number of women setting a quit date and successful quitters (25,621 and 12,678 respectively). For women, the success rate varied between 43% in North West SHA and 54% in South Central SHA. ([Table 3.6](#))

Additional information on the reported number of people setting a quit date and successful quitters, by age and SHA is provided in [Table 3.7](#).

The number of people setting a quit date belonging to minority ethnic groups varied quite widely between SHAs. London had the largest number of people setting a quit date and quitting in each of the ethnic minority groups with ethnic groups accounting for a quarter (25%) of both those setting a quit date and those successfully quitting. ([Table 3.8](#))

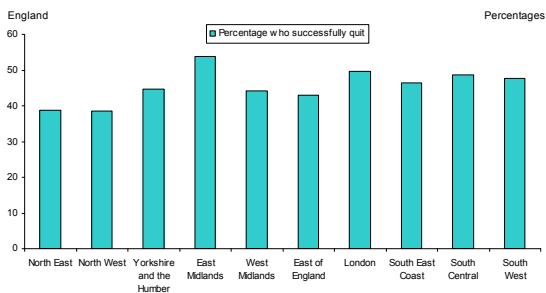
The number of pregnant women setting a quit date with the NHS Stop Smoking Services in 2010/11 was reported to be the highest in North West SHA (3,655) and lowest in South Central SHA (1,205). East Midlands SHA also reported the highest number of pregnant women successfully quitting (1,585) and South Central SHA reported the lowest (587). For pregnant women, the success rate varied between 38% in North West SHA and 54% in East Midlands SHA. ([Table 3.9](#), [Figures 3.3 and 3.4](#))

Figure 3.3 Pregnant women setting a quit date and successful quitters, by Strategic Health Authority, 2010/11



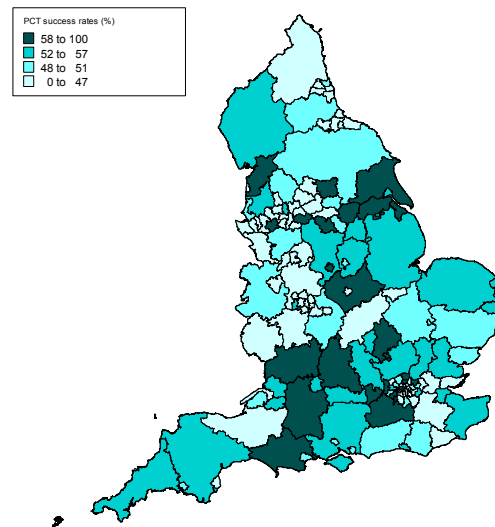
Source: Lifestyles Statistics. The NHS Information Centre, 2011

Figure 3.4 Percentage of pregnant women who successfully quit, by Strategic Health Authority, 2010/11



Source: Lifestyles Statistics. The NHS Information Centre, 2011

Figure 3.5 Success rate of those setting a quit date, by Primary Care Trust, 2010/11



Data sources: ONS Boundary Files 2010, NHS Stop Smoking Services

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3.3 Primary Care Trusts

Blackpool PCT reported the highest number of people setting a quit date per 100,000 population (5,632), while Richmond and Twickenham PCT reported the lowest (640 per 100,000 population). Knowsley PCT reported the highest number of successful quitters per 100,000 population (1,998), and Richmond and Twickenham PCT reported the lowest (390 per 100,000 population). (Table 3.10)

Quit rates ranged between 29% in Southwark PCT and 69% in Tameside and Glossop PCT. In total, five PCTs reported quit rates of 65% or more (Enfield, Haringey Teaching, Leeds, Luton and Tameside and Glossop). (Figure 3.5)

Further information on the results of the Stop Smoking Services by gender, age and for pregnant women is provided in Tables 3.11, 3.12 and 3.13.

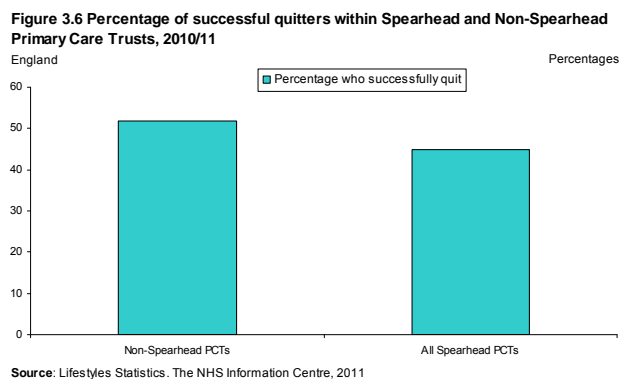
3.3.1 Spearhead PCTs

This section looks at NHS Stop Services within Spearhead PCTs in existence at the time data were collected, and compares them with the services delivered within non-spearhead PCTs and nationally.

Spearhead areas are defined as those with the worst health and deprivation in England based on indices of deprivation, premature mortality from cancer and cardiovascular disease (CVD) and life expectancy. They are identified as the Local Authority (LA) areas that are in the bottom fifth nationally for three or more of the following indicators: male life expectancy at birth; female life expectancy at birth; cancer mortality in those aged under 75; CVD mortality rate in those aged under 75; index of multiple deprivation 2004 (LA summary) average score. Spearhead PCTs are identified as those that overlap geographically with the Spearhead LAs. For a minority of these PCTs (14 out of 62), only a part of the PCT area overlaps with the Spearhead LAs.

In 2007, the then government announced a set of PSA targets³ to reduce health inequalities, including targets to reduce geographical inequalities in life expectancy and premature mortality from cancer and CVD which aimed to see faster progress on average in Spearhead areas compared to the England average.

Spearhead PCTs reported a lower rate of successful quitters (45%) than non-Spearhead PCTs (52%) and that reported for England as a whole (49%). (Table 3.14, Figure 3.6)



Summary: Key results

This chapter has shown that in 2010/11 the numbers of people setting a quit date and successfully quitting varied across the Strategic Health Authorities (SHAs). North East SHA reported the highest number of people setting a quit date and successfully quitting per 100,000 population, whilst South East Coast SHA reported the lowest.

Quit rates varied between 29% and 69% among the Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) with one PCT reporting quit rates of 29% and five PCTs reporting quit rates of 65% or more.

PCTs defined as Spearhead PCTs reported a lower rate of successful quitters than non-Spearhead PCTs, and lower than that reported for England as a whole.

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1. Statistics on NHS Stop Smoking Services in England, April 2006 to March 2007 (annual report). The NHS Information Centre. Available at:

www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/sss0607annualrep

2. General Lifestyle Survey, Smoking and Drinking among adults, 2009. Office for National Statistics. Available at:

www.statistics.gov.uk/ghs/

3. PSA Delivery Agreement 18: Promote better health and wellbeing for all. HM Government. Available at:

www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/5/A/pbr_csr07_psa18.pdf

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Table 3.1 People setting a quit date and successful quitters¹, by Region and Strategic Health Authority, 2006/07 to 2010/11

England														Numbers / Percentages														
														2006/07		2007/08			2008/09			2009/10			2010/11			
														Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Percentage who successfully quit	Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Percentage who successfully quit	Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Percentage who successfully quit	Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Percentage who successfully quit	Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Percentage who successfully quit
England														600,410	319,720	53	680,289	350,800	52	671,259	337,054	50	757,537	373,954	49	787,527	383,548	49
Q30	A	E18000001	North East	50,515	23,900	47	53,094	24,441	46	48,210	22,325	46	56,263	25,485	45	58,660	26,038	44										
Q31	B	E18000002	North West	106,115	52,105	49	126,961	59,275	47	113,705	52,444	46	125,923	57,876	46	137,543	60,813	44										
Q32	D	E18000003	Yorkshire and the Humber	55,739	28,874	52	66,545	35,440	53	69,511	36,514	53	75,117	39,594	53	73,795	39,041	53										
Q33	E	E18000004	East Midlands	43,564	24,174	55	51,704	29,142	56	56,006	31,565	56	64,780	35,187	54	69,303	36,639	53										
Q34	F	E18000005	West Midlands	70,990	36,742	52	83,846	40,167	48	75,791	36,619	48	85,105	39,899	47	90,488	40,988	45										
Q35	G	E18000006	East of England	57,419	33,344	58	64,523	36,378	56	65,215	34,583	53	79,400	39,750	50	83,952	42,694	51										
Q36	H	E18000007	London	91,516	50,022	55	93,481	48,825	52	98,636	46,445	47	107,481	49,512	46	108,504	50,864	47										
Q39	K	E18000010	South West	55,110	30,292	55	61,962	33,138	53	59,999	32,347	54	66,073	34,650	52	65,931	34,349	52										
-	J	-	South East	69,442	40,268	58	78,173	43,994	56	84,186	44,212	53	97,395	52,001	53	99,351	52,122	52										
Q38	-	E18000009	South Central	36,002	21,319	59	40,245	22,054	55	43,241	22,970	53	49,689	26,697	54	50,425	27,566	55										
Q37	-	E18000008	South East Coast	33,440	18,949	57	37,928	21,940	58	40,945	21,242	52	47,706	25,304	53	48,926	24,556	50										

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 3.2 People setting a quit date and outcome¹, by Region and Strategic Health Authority, April 2010 to March 2011

England											Numbers / Percentages	
	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South West	South East	South Central	South East Coast
	Q30 A E18000001	Q31 B E18000002	Q32 D E18000003	Q33 E E18000004	Q34 F E18000005	Q35 G E18000006	Q36 H E18000007	Q39 K E18000010	- J -		Q38 -	Q37 -
Numbers												
Number setting a quit date	787,527	58,660	137,543	73,795	69,303	90,488	83,952	108,504	65,931	99,351	50,425	48,926
Outcome at 4 weeks												
Number of successful quitters	383,548	26,038	60,813	39,041	36,639	40,988	42,694	50,864	34,349	52,122	27,566	24,556
Number who had not quit	215,492	13,720	49,617	16,595	15,018	25,167	24,379	24,368	19,643	26,985	13,653	13,332
Number not known/lost to follow up	188,487	18,902	27,113	18,159	17,646	24,333	16,879	33,272	11,939	20,244	9,206	11,038
Carbon Monoxide (CO) validation²												
Number of successful quitters, confirmed by CO validation	269,293	19,594	30,536	30,551	25,361	32,690	29,431	35,205	27,521	38,404	20,990	17,414
Percentages												
Percentage setting a quit date	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Outcome at 4 weeks												
Percentage of successful quitters	49	44	44	53	53	45	51	47	52	52	55	50
Percentage who had not quit	27	23	36	22	22	28	29	22	30	27	27	27
Percentage not known/lost to follow up	24	32	20	25	25	27	20	31	18	20	18	23
CO validation²												
CO validated quitters as a percentage of clients setting a quit date	34	33	22	41	37	36	35	32	42	39	42	36
CO validated quitters as a percentage of successful quitters (self-report)	70	75	50	78	69	80	69	69	80	74	76	71

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

2. Carbon Monoxide (CO) validation measures the level of carbon monoxide in the bloodstream and provides an indication of the level of use of tobacco: it is a motivational tool for clients as well as validation of their smoking status. CO validation is attempted on all clients who self-report as having successfully quit at the 4 week follow-up, except for those who were followed up by telephone.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 3.3 People setting a quit date and successful quitters^{1,2}, per 100,000 population^{3,4}, by Region and Strategic Health Authority, 2006/07 to 2010/11

England				2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		Numbers	
				Number setting a quit date per 100,000 population aged 16 and over	Number of successful quitters per 100,000 population aged 16 and over	Number setting a quit date per 100,000 population aged 16 and over	Number of successful quitters per 100,000 population aged 16 and over	Number setting a quit date per 100,000 population aged 16 and over	Number of successful quitters per 100,000 population aged 16 and over	Number setting a quit date per 100,000 population aged 16 and over	Number of successful quitters per 100,000 population aged 16 and over	Number setting a quit date per 100,000 population aged 16 and over	Number of successful quitters per 100,000 population aged 16 and over	Number setting a quit date per 100,000 population aged 16 and over	Number of successful quitters per 100,000 population aged 16 and over
England				1,473	784	1,655	854	1,619	813	1,812	895	1,870	911		
Q30	A	E18000001	North East	2,436	1,152	2,548	1,173	2,300	1,065	2,667	1,208	2,760	1,225		
Q31	B	E18000002	North West	1,928	947	2,296	1,072	2,047	944	2,259	1,038	2,456	1,086		
Q32	D	E18000003	Yorkshire and the Humber	1,351	700	1,597	850	1,652	868	1,769	932	1,721	911		
Q33	E	E18000004	East Midlands	1,243	690	1,459	822	1,564	882	1,793	974	1,906	1,008		
Q34	F	E18000005	West Midlands	1,658	858	1,948	933	1,751	846	1,953	916	2,067	936		
Q35	G	E18000006	East of England	1,284	745	1,429	806	1,427	757	1,714	858	1,796	913		
Q36	H	E18000007	London	1,514	827	1,532	800	1,605	756	1,735	799	1,735	813		
Q39	K	E18000010	South West	1,325	728	1,475	789	1,409	760	1,541	808	1,530	797		
-	J	-	South East	1,054	611	1,177	662	1,254	659	1,436	767	1,453	762		
Q38	-	E18000009	South Central	1,130	669	1,253	687	1,332	707	1,513	813	1,521	832		
Q37	-	E18000008	South East Coast	982	557	1,105	639	1,182	613	1,364	724	1,388	697		

1. May include clients who are aged 15 and under.

2. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

3. The rate of people who set a quit date and successfully quit at 4 weeks (based on self-report) per 100,000 population aged 16 and over uses estimated resident mid-year population figures based on the 2001 census published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The estimates that relate to all years from mid-2002 to mid-2008 inclusive were revised in May 2010 to reflect improvements to migration methodologies. The rates which relied on these estimates have been revised in this table accordingly. Further details are available at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/methodology-and-quality/imps/mig-stats-improve-prog/comm-stakeholders/improvements-2008-pop-est/indicative-imps/index.html>

4. Information on ONS Population data is available at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Product.asp?vlnk=601>

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 3.4 People successfully quit^{1,2} and estimated quitters per 100,000 smokers^{3,4}, by Region, April 2010 to March 2011

England		Numbers	
		Number successfully quit	Estimated quitters per 100,000 smokers⁵
England		383,548	4,400
A	North East	26,038	5,700
B	North West	60,813	4,700
D	Yorkshire and the Humber	39,041	4,000
E	East Midlands	36,639	5,400
F	West Midlands	40,988	4,300
G	East of England	42,694	4,900
H	London	50,864	3,700
K	South West	34,349	4,500
J	South East	52,122	3,900

1. May include clients who are aged 15 and under.

2. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

3. The estimated quitters per 100,000 smokers aged 16 and over uses estimated resident mid-2009 population figures based on the 2001 census published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the estimated prevalence of current smokers from the General Lifestyle Survey 2009.

4. Information on ONS Population data is available at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Product.asp?vlnk=601>

5. Estimates have been rounded to the nearest 100.

Sources:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics. General Lifestyle Survey 2009. The Office for National Statistics.

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Table 3.5 Number of successful quitters¹ confirmed by carbon monoxide (CO) validation², by Strategic Health Authority and quarter, 2007/08 Quarter 1 to 2010/11 Quarter 4

England			Numbers / Percentages			
		Number successfully quit at 4 weeks (self-report) ¹	Number who had successfully quit (self-report), confirmed by CO validation	CO validated quitters as a percentage of successful quitters (self-report)	Year	Quarter
England		126,886	92,200	73	2010/11	4
Q30	E18000001	9,648	7,548	78	2010/11	4
Q31	E18000002	20,006	10,731	54	2010/11	4
Q32	E18000003	12,728	10,024	79	2010/11	4
Q33	E18000004	11,655	8,174	70	2010/11	4
Q34	E18000005	13,671	11,199	82	2010/11	4
Q35	E18000006	14,953	10,641	71	2010/11	4
Q36	E18000007	15,807	11,248	71	2010/11	4
Q37	E18000008	7,803	5,867	75	2010/11	4
Q38	E18000009	9,319	7,366	79	2010/11	4
Q39	E18000010	11,296	9,402	83	2010/11	4
England		82,041	55,946	68	2010/11	3
Q30	E18000001	5,060	3,907	77	2010/11	3
Q31	E18000002	12,762	6,117	48	2010/11	3
Q32	E18000003	8,213	6,301	77	2010/11	3
Q33	E18000004	8,330	5,438	65	2010/11	3
Q34	E18000005	8,485	6,546	77	2010/11	3
Q35	E18000006	9,216	6,248	68	2010/11	3
Q36	E18000007	11,090	7,496	68	2010/11	3
Q37	E18000008	5,274	3,393	64	2010/11	3
Q38	E18000009	5,899	4,404	75	2010/11	3
Q39	E18000010	7,712	6,096	79	2010/11	3
England		85,206	58,871	69	2010/11	2
Q30	E18000001	5,629	3,950	70	2010/11	2
Q31	E18000002	14,187	6,974	49	2010/11	2
Q32	E18000003	9,024	7,172	79	2010/11	2
Q33	E18000004	8,179	5,661	69	2010/11	2
Q34	E18000005	9,021	7,180	80	2010/11	2
Q35	E18000006	9,089	6,081	67	2010/11	2
Q36	E18000007	11,139	7,661	69	2010/11	2
Q37	E18000008	5,598	3,963	71	2010/11	2
Q38	E18000009	6,014	4,492	75	2010/11	2
Q39	E18000010	7,326	5,737	78	2010/11	2
England		89,415	62,276	70	2010/11	1
Q30	E18000001	5,701	4,189	73	2010/11	1
Q31	E18000002	13,858	6,714	48	2010/11	1
Q32	E18000003	9,076	7,054	78	2010/11	1
Q33	E18000004	8,475	6,088	72	2010/11	1
Q34	E18000005	9,811	7,765	79	2010/11	1
Q35	E18000006	9,436	6,461	68	2010/11	1
Q36	E18000007	12,828	8,800	69	2010/11	1
Q37	E18000008	5,881	4,191	71	2010/11	1
Q38	E18000009	6,334	4,728	75	2010/11	1
Q39	E18000010	8,015	6,286	78	2010/11	1
England		124,792	87,052	70	2009/10	4
Q30	E18000001	8,920	7,190	81	2009/10	4
Q31	E18000002	19,713	9,784	50	2009/10	4
Q32	E18000003	12,979	10,149	78	2009/10	4
Q33	E18000004	11,367	8,164	72	2009/10	4
Q34	E18000005	13,597	10,496	77	2009/10	4
Q35	E18000006	13,343	9,080	68	2009/10	4
Q36	E18000007	16,810	11,996	71	2009/10	4
Q37	E18000008	8,094	5,954	74	2009/10	4
Q38	E18000009	8,748	6,323	72	2009/10	4
Q39	E18000010	11,221	7,916	71	2009/10	4
England		79,962	54,411	68	2009/10	3
Q30	E18000001	5,305	4,315	81	2009/10	3
Q31	E18000002	12,277	5,978	49	2009/10	3
Q32	E18000003	8,288	5,892	71	2009/10	3
Q33	E18000004	7,748	5,632	73	2009/10	3
Q34	E18000005	8,436	6,310	75	2009/10	3
Q35	E18000006	8,229	5,635	68	2009/10	3
Q36	E18000007	10,450	7,109	68	2009/10	3
Q37	E18000008	5,647	4,020	71	2009/10	3
Q38	E18000009	5,953	3,989	67	2009/10	3
Q39	E18000010	7,629	5,531	72	2009/10	3

Table 3.5 Number of successful quitters¹ confirmed by carbon monoxide (CO) validation², by Strategic Health Authority and quarter, 2007/08 Quarter 1 to 2010/11 Quarter 4 - Continued

England			Number successfully quit at 4 weeks (self-report) ¹			Number who had successfully quit (self-report), confirmed by CO validation			Numbers / Percentages	
									CO validated quitters as a percentage of successful quitters (self-report)	Year	Quarter
England			79,842	54,852	69	2009/10	2			
Q30	E18000001	North East	5,386	4,164	77	2009/10	2			
Q31	E18000002	North West	12,525	6,208	50	2009/10	2			
Q32	E18000003	Yorkshire and Humber	8,521	6,093	72	2009/10	2			
Q33	E18000004	East Midlands	7,387	5,516	75	2009/10	2			
Q34	E18000005	West Midlands	8,468	6,389	75	2009/10	2			
Q35	E18000006	East England	8,374	5,707	68	2009/10	2			
Q36	E18000007	London	10,532	7,110	68	2009/10	2			
Q37	E18000008	South East Coast	5,576	4,050	73	2009/10	2			
Q38	E18000009	South Central	5,824	4,302	74	2009/10	2			
Q39	E18000010	South West	7,249	5,313	73	2009/10	2			
England			89,358	60,398	68	2009/10	1			
Q30	E18000001	North East	5,874	4,615	79	2009/10	1			
Q31	E18000002	North West	13,361	6,132	46	2009/10	1			
Q32	E18000003	Yorkshire and Humber	9,806	7,083	72	2009/10	1			
Q33	E18000004	East Midlands	8,685	5,830	67	2009/10	1			
Q34	E18000005	West Midlands	9,398	7,096	76	2009/10	1			
Q35	E18000006	East England	9,804	6,690	68	2009/10	1			
Q36	E18000007	London	11,720	7,877	67	2009/10	1			
Q37	E18000008	South East Coast	5,987	4,442	74	2009/10	1			
Q38	E18000009	South Central	6,172	4,593	74	2009/10	1			
Q39	E18000010	South West	8,551	6,040	71	2009/10	1			
England			120,935	81,468	67	2008/09	4			
Q30	E18000001	North East	8,449	6,804	81	2008/09	4			
Q31	E18000002	North West	18,543	9,092	49	2008/09	4			
Q32	E18000003	Yorkshire and Humber	12,550	9,202	73	2008/09	4			
Q33	E18000004	East Midlands	12,183	8,059	66	2008/09	4			
Q34	E18000005	West Midlands	13,137	9,532	73	2008/09	4			
Q35	E18000006	East England	12,186	8,615	71	2008/09	4			
Q36	E18000007	London	16,589	10,938	66	2008/09	4			
Q37	E18000008	South East Coast	7,601	5,459	72	2008/09	4			
Q38	E18000009	South Central	7,926	5,903	74	2008/09	4			
Q39	E18000010	South West	11,771	7,864	67	2008/09	4			
England			71,846	47,056	65	2008/09	3			
Q30	E18000001	North East	4,534	3,680	81	2008/09	3			
Q31	E18000002	North West	10,865	4,646	43	2008/09	3			
Q32	E18000003	Yorkshire and Humber	7,682	5,393	70	2008/09	3			
Q33	E18000004	East Midlands	7,109	4,299	60	2008/09	3			
Q34	E18000005	West Midlands	7,707	5,550	72	2008/09	3			
Q35	E18000006	East England	6,983	4,744	68	2008/09	3			
Q36	E18000007	London	9,900	6,933	70	2008/09	3			
Q37	E18000008	South East Coast	4,525	3,259	72	2008/09	3			
Q38	E18000009	South Central	5,183	3,465	67	2008/09	3			
Q39	E18000010	South West	7,358	5,087	69	2008/09	3			
England			70,912	46,765	66	2008/09	2			
Q30	E18000001	North East	4,506	3,551	79	2008/09	2			
Q31	E18000002	North West	11,293	5,288	47	2008/09	2			
Q32	E18000003	Yorkshire and Humber	7,960	5,683	71	2008/09	2			
Q33	E18000004	East Midlands	6,582	4,537	69	2008/09	2			
Q34	E18000005	West Midlands	7,629	5,285	69	2008/09	2			
Q35	E18000006	East England	7,368	4,836	66	2008/09	2			
Q36	E18000007	London	9,414	6,450	69	2008/09	2			
Q37	E18000008	South East Coast	4,544	3,377	74	2008/09	2			
Q38	E18000009	South Central	4,991	3,433	69	2008/09	2			
Q39	E18000010	South West	6,625	4,325	65	2008/09	2			
England			73,361	48,989	67	2008/09	1			
Q30	E18000001	North East	4,836	3,747	77	2008/09	1			
Q31	E18000002	North West	11,743	5,653	48	2008/09	1			
Q32	E18000003	Yorkshire and Humber	8,322	5,869	71	2008/09	1			
Q33	E18000004	East Midlands	5,691	4,076	72	2008/09	1			
Q34	E18000005	West Midlands	8,146	5,744	71	2008/09	1			
Q35	E18000006	East England	8,046	5,184	64	2008/09	1			
Q36	E18000007	London	10,542	7,308	69	2008/09	1			
Q37	E18000008	South East Coast	4,572	3,324	73	2008/09	1			
Q38	E18000009	South Central	4,870	3,450	71	2008/09	1			
Q39	E18000010	South West	6,593	4,634	70	2008/09	1			

Table 3.5 Number of successful quitters¹ confirmed by carbon monoxide (CO) validation², by Strategic Health Authority and quarter, 2007/08 Quarter 1 to 2010/11 Quarter 4 - Continued

England					Numbers / Percentages		
			Number successfully quit at 4 weeks (self-report) ¹	Number who had successfully quit (self-report), confirmed by CO validation	CO validated quitters as a percentage of successful quitters (self-report)	Year	Quarter
England			103,006	60,671	59	2007/08	4
Q30	E18000001	North East	6,995	4,847	69	2007/08	4
Q31	E18000002	North West	16,065	6,571	41	2007/08	4
Q32	E18000003	Yorkshire and Humber	9,714	6,774	70	2007/08	4
Q33	E18000004	East Midlands	9,367	5,650	60	2007/08	4
Q34	E18000005	West Midlands	11,222	8,122	72	2007/08	4
Q35	E18000006	East England	10,221	5,167	51	2007/08	4
Q36	E18000007	London	15,946	8,815	55	2007/08	4
Q37	E18000008	South East Coast	6,148	4,435	72	2007/08	4
Q38	E18000009	South Central	6,384	4,131	65	2007/08	4
Q39	E18000010	South West	10,944	6,159	56	2007/08	4
England			71,517	41,966	59	2007/08	3
Q30	E18000001	North East	4,615	3,519	76	2007/08	3
Q31	E18000002	North West	12,389	5,305	43	2007/08	3
Q32	E18000003	Yorkshire and Humber	7,038	4,783	68	2007/08	3
Q33	E18000004	East Midlands	6,495	4,492	69	2007/08	3
Q34	E18000005	West Midlands	7,020	5,162	74	2007/08	3
Q35	E18000006	East England	7,620	3,474	46	2007/08	3
Q36	E18000007	London	9,811	5,818	59	2007/08	3
Q37	E18000008	South East Coast	4,554	2,758	61	2007/08	3
Q38	E18000009	South Central	5,018	2,929	58	2007/08	3
Q39	E18000010	South West	6,957	3,726	54	2007/08	3
England			89,496	53,097	59	2007/08	2
Q30	E18000001	North East	6,479	4,855	75	2007/08	2
Q31	E18000002	North West	16,729	7,173	43	2007/08	2
Q32	E18000003	Yorkshire and Humber	9,689	5,882	61	2007/08	2
Q33	E18000004	East Midlands	6,652	5,342	80	2007/08	2
Q34	E18000005	West Midlands	10,362	7,360	71	2007/08	2
Q35	E18000006	East England	9,172	4,395	48	2007/08	2
Q36	E18000007	London	11,564	6,500	56	2007/08	2
Q37	E18000008	South East Coast	5,583	3,826	69	2007/08	2
Q38	E18000009	South Central	5,437	3,387	62	2007/08	2
Q39	E18000010	South West	7,829	4,377	56	2007/08	2
England			86,781	53,008	61	2007/08	1
Q30	E18000001	North East	6,352	4,958	78	2007/08	1
Q31	E18000002	North West	14,092	6,438	46	2007/08	1
Q32	E18000003	Yorkshire and Humber	8,999	6,262	70	2007/08	1
Q33	E18000004	East Midlands	6,628	5,156	78	2007/08	1
Q34	E18000005	West Midlands	11,563	8,384	73	2007/08	1
Q35	E18000006	East England	9,365	4,334	46	2007/08	1
Q36	E18000007	London	11,504	6,844	59	2007/08	1
Q37	E18000008	South East Coast	5,655	3,725	66	2007/08	1
Q38	E18000009	South Central	5,215	2,887	55	2007/08	1
Q39	E18000010	South West	7,408	4,020	54	2007/08	1

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date. The figures presented here are based on self-report of smoking status by the client at the 4 week follow-up.

2. Carbon Monoxide (CO) validation measures the level of carbon monoxide in the bloodstream and provides an indication of the level of use of tobacco: it is a motivational tool for clients as well as validation of their smoking status. CO validation is attempted on all clients who self-report as having successfully quit at the 4 week follow-up, except for those who were followed up by telephone.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 3.6 Number setting a quit date and outcome¹, by gender and Strategic Health Authority, April 2010 to March 2011

England	Males										Females										Numbers / Percentages	
	Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Number who had not quit	Number not known/lost to follow up	Number who had successfully quit (self-report), confirmed by CO validation ²	Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Number who had not quit	Number not known/lost to follow up	Number who had successfully quit (self-report), confirmed by CO validation ²	Percentage setting a quit date	Percentage of successful quitters	Percentage who had not quit	Percentage not known/lost to follow up	CO validated quitters as a percentage of clients setting a quit date	CO validated quitters as a percentage of successful quitters (self-report)	Percentage setting a quit date	Percentage of successful quitters	Percentage who had not quit	Percentage not known/lost to follow up	CO validated quitters as a percentage of clients setting a quit date	CO validated quitters as a percentage of successful quitters (self-report)
England	376,135	187,863	98,031	90,241	131,994	411,392	195,685	117,461	98,246	137,299	100	50	26	24	35	70	100	48	29	24	33	70
Q30 E18000001 North East	25,662	11,665	5,643	8,354	8,713	32,998	14,373	8,077	10,548	10,881	100	45	22	33	34	75	100	44	24	32	33	76
Q31 E18000002 North West	62,310	28,463	21,346	12,501	14,033	75,233	32,350	28,271	14,612	16,503	100	46	34	20	23	49	100	43	38	19	22	51
Q32 E18000003 Yorkshire and Humber	34,377	18,877	7,114	8,386	14,619	39,418	20,164	9,481	9,773	15,932	100	55	21	24	43	77	100	51	24	25	40	79
Q33 E18000004 East Midlands	33,085	17,932	6,657	8,496	12,601	36,218	18,707	8,361	9,150	12,760	100	54	20	26	38	70	100	52	23	25	35	68
Q34 E18000005 West Midlands	43,983	20,354	11,858	11,771	16,360	46,505	20,634	13,309	12,562	16,330	100	46	27	27	37	80	100	44	29	27	35	79
Q35 E18000006 East England	40,387	21,210	11,122	8,055	14,668	43,565	21,484	13,257	8,824	14,763	100	53	28	20	36	69	100	49	30	20	34	69
Q36 E18000007 London	56,246	26,759	12,415	17,072	18,468	52,258	24,105	11,953	16,200	16,737	100	48	22	30	33	69	100	46	23	31	32	69
Q39 E18000008 South West	32,063	16,957	9,252	5,854	13,649	33,868	17,392	10,391	6,085	13,872	100	53	29	18	43	80	100	51	31	18	41	80
Q37 E18000009 South East Coast	23,305	11,878	6,131	5,296	8,421	25,621	12,678	7,201	5,742	8,993	100	51	26	23	36	71	100	49	28	22	35	71
Q38 E18000010 South Central	24,717	13,768	6,493	4,456	10,462	25,708	13,798	7,160	4,750	10,528	100	56	26	18	42	76	100	54	28	18	41	76

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

2. Carbon Monoxide (CO) validation measures the level of carbon monoxide in the bloodstream and provides an indication of the level of use of tobacco: it is a motivational tool for clients as well as validation of their smoking status. CO validation should be attempted on all clients who self-report as having successfully quit at the 4 week follow-up, except for those who were followed up by telephone.

Source:
The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 3.7 Number setting a quit date and outcome¹, by age group and Strategic Health Authority, April 2010 to March 2011

England		Numbers				Percentages						
		Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Number who had not quit	Number not known/lost to follow up	Number of successful quitters, confirmed by CO validation ²	Percentage setting a quit date	Percentage of successful quitters	Percentage who had not quit	Percentage not known/lost to follow up	CO validated quitters as a percentage of clients setting a quit date	CO validated quitters as a percentage of successful quitters (self-report)
Under 18												
England		23,229	7,327	7,811	8,091	4,579	100	32	34	35	20	62
Q30	E18000001 North East	1,577	318	446	813	182	100	20	28	52	12	57
Q31	E18000002 North West	4,252	1,219	1,826	1,207	584	100	29	43	28	14	48
Q32	E18000003 Yorkshire and Humber	2,902	1,490	646	766	1,065	100	51	22	26	37	71
Q33	E18000004 East Midlands	2,353	709	694	950	343	100	30	29	40	15	48
Q34	E18000005 West Midlands	3,540	959	1,140	1,441	680	100	27	32	41	19	71
Q35	E18000006 East England	2,049	599	795	655	376	100	29	39	32	18	63
Q36	E18000007 London	2,571	843	680	1,048	564	100	33	26	41	22	67
Q37	E18000008 South East Coast	1,426	376	580	470	199	100	26	41	33	14	53
Q38	E18000009 South Central	1,043	334	395	314	207	100	32	38	30	20	62
Q39	E18000010 South West	1,516	480	609	427	379	100	32	40	28	25	79
18-34												
England		242,261	104,693	67,133	70,435	68,195	100	43	28	29	28	65
Q30	E18000001 North East	18,936	7,067	4,520	7,349	4,966	100	37	24	39	26	70
Q31	E18000002 North West	40,150	15,777	14,645	9,728	7,116	100	39	36	24	18	45
Q32	E18000003 Yorkshire and Humber	23,186	10,486	5,300	7,400	7,841	100	45	23	32	34	75
Q33	E18000004 East Midlands	22,508	10,654	4,983	6,871	6,556	100	47	22	31	29	62
Q34	E18000005 West Midlands	29,090	11,519	8,317	9,254	8,650	100	40	29	32	30	75
Q35	E18000006 East England	24,305	10,983	7,058	6,264	6,946	100	45	29	26	29	63
Q36	E18000007 London	34,469	14,960	8,026	11,483	9,557	100	43	23	33	28	64
Q37	E18000008 South East Coast	14,075	6,315	3,938	3,822	4,121	100	45	28	27	29	65
Q38	E18000009 South Central	16,241	8,051	4,437	3,753	5,705	100	50	27	23	35	71
Q39	E18000010 South West	19,301	8,881	5,909	4,511	6,737	100	46	31	23	35	76
35-44												
England		184,313	92,476	47,211	44,626	65,435	100	50	28	24	36	71
Q30	E18000001 North East	13,012	6,056	2,836	4,120	4,596	100	47	22	32	35	76
Q31	E18000002 North West	31,448	14,390	10,887	6,171	7,353	100	46	35	20	23	51
Q32	E18000003 Yorkshire and Humber	17,098	9,262	3,610	4,226	7,257	100	54	21	25	42	78
Q33	E18000004 East Midlands	15,963	8,690	3,252	4,021	6,091	100	54	20	25	38	70
Q34	E18000005 West Midlands	20,643	9,673	5,341	5,629	7,798	100	47	26	27	38	81
Q35	E18000006 East England	19,964	10,396	5,463	4,105	7,165	100	52	27	21	36	69
Q36	E18000007 London	27,110	13,016	5,466	8,628	9,141	100	48	20	32	34	70
Q37	E18000008 South East Coast	11,526	5,973	2,848	2,705	4,215	100	52	25	23	37	71
Q38	E18000009 South Central	11,997	6,744	3,139	2,114	5,194	100	56	26	18	43	77
Q39	E18000010 South West	15,552	8,276	4,369	2,907	6,625	100	53	28	19	43	80
45-59												
England		211,365	107,905	58,291	45,169	78,440	100	51	28	21	37	73
Q30	E18000001 North East	15,984	7,645	3,732	4,607	5,934	100	48	23	29	37	78
Q31	E18000002 North West	37,839	17,431	13,805	6,603	9,087	100	46	36	17	24	52
Q32	E18000003 Yorkshire and Humber	19,477	10,932	4,360	4,185	8,772	100	56	22	21	45	80
Q33	E18000004 East Midlands	17,466	9,785	3,675	4,006	7,165	100	56	21	23	41	73
Q34	E18000005 West Midlands	23,523	11,429	6,582	5,512	9,371	100	49	28	23	40	82
Q35	E18000006 East England	22,658	11,997	6,571	4,090	8,569	100	53	29	18	38	71
Q36	E18000007 London	28,906	13,802	6,752	8,352	9,952	100	48	23	29	34	72
Q37	E18000008 South East Coast	13,470	7,036	3,676	2,758	5,176	100	52	27	20	38	74
Q38	E18000009 South Central	13,548	7,785	3,668	2,095	6,170	100	57	27	15	46	79
Q39	E18000010 South West	18,494	10,063	5,470	2,961	8,244	100	54	30	16	45	82
60+												
England		126,359	71,147	35,046	20,166	52,644	100	56	28	16	42	74
Q30	E18000001 North East	9,151	4,952	2,186	2,013	3,916	100	54	24	22	43	79
Q31	E18000002 North West	23,854	11,996	8,454	3,404	6,396	100	50	35	14	27	53
Q32	E18000003 Yorkshire and Humber	11,132	6,871	2,679	1,582	5,616	100	62	24	14	50	82
Q33	E18000004 East Midlands	11,013	6,801	2,414	1,798	5,206	100	62	22	16	47	77
Q34	E18000005 West Midlands	13,692	7,408	3,787	2,497	6,191	100	54	28	18	45	84
Q35	E18000006 East England	14,976	8,719	4,492	1,765	6,375	100	58	30	12	43	73
Q36	E18000007 London	15,448	8,243	3,444	3,761	5,991	100	53	27	24	39	73
Q37	E18000008 South East Coast	8,429	4,856	2,290	1,283	3,703	100	58	22	15	44	76
Q38	E18000009 South Central	7,596	4,652	2,014	930	3,714	100	61	27	12	49	80
Q39	E18000010 South West	11,068	6,649	3,286	1,133	5,536	100	60	30	10	50	83

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

2. Carbon Monoxide (CO) validation measures the level of carbon monoxide in the bloodstream and provides an indication of the level of use of tobacco: it is a motivational tool for clients as well as validation of their smoking status. CO validation should be attempted on all clients who self-report as having successfully quit at the 4 week follow-up, except for those who were followed up by telephone.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 3.8 People setting a quit date and successful quitters¹, by ethnic group², Region and Strategic Health Authority, April 2010 to March 2011

England	England										Numbers / Percentages	
	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South West	South East	South East Coast	South Central
	Q30 A E18000001	Q31 B E18000002	Q32 D E18000003	Q33 E E18000004	Q34 F E18000005	Q35 G E18000006	Q36 H E18000007	Q39 K E18000010	- J	-	Q38 E18000009	Q37 E18000008
Number setting a quit date												
All persons	787,527	58,660	137,543	73,795	69,303	90,488	83,952	108,504	65,931	99,351	48,926	50,425
White	692,704	57,260	123,671	68,537	62,818	80,297	75,784	75,462	59,113	89,762	43,599	46,163
Mixed	12,491	169	1,810	575	798	1,604	752	4,503	509	1,771	1,197	574
Asian	24,549	413	2,653	1,640	1,494	4,064	1,276	10,895	360	1,754	491	1,263
Black	13,539	75	702	290	606	1,459	631	8,562	381	833	322	511
Other	7,315	82	745	647	434	738	302	3,561	219	587	342	245
Not known	36,929	661	7,962	2,106	3,153	2,326	5,207	5,521	5,349	4,644	2,975	1,669
Number who had successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (self-report)												
All persons	383,548	26,038	60,813	39,041	36,639	40,988	42,694	50,864	34,349	52,122	24,556	27,566
White	341,564	25,497	56,096	36,489	33,287	36,586	38,680	35,834	31,674	47,421	22,230	25,191
Mixed	5,191	67	628	292	359	590	342	1,911	232	770	469	301
Asian	11,722	158	1,109	656	719	1,887	648	5,374	167	1,004	222	782
Black	5,952	35	281	165	322	619	304	3,628	164	434	151	283
Other	3,299	34	319	269	207	338	143	1,605	115	269	127	142
Not known	15,820	247	2,380	1,170	1,745	968	2,577	2,512	1,997	2,224	1,357	867
Percentage who had successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (self-report)												
All persons	49	44	44	53	53	45	51	47	52	52	50	55
White	49	45	45	53	53	46	51	47	54	53	51	55
Mixed	42	40	35	51	45	37	45	42	46	43	39	52
Asian	48	38	42	40	48	46	51	49	46	57	45	62
Black	44	47	40	57	53	42	48	42	43	52	47	55
Other	45	41	43	42	48	46	47	45	53	46	37	58
Not known	43	37	30	56	55	42	49	45	37	48	46	52

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

2. These categories are based on those used for the 2001 census. Further guidance on collecting ethnicity category data is available from:

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Statistics/StatisticalDevelopment/fs/en>

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 3.9 Pregnant women setting a quit date and successful quitters¹, by Region and Strategic Health Authority, April 2010 to March 2011

England				<i>Numbers / Percentages</i>		
				Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	<i>Percentage who successfully quit</i>
England				21,839	9,864	45
Q30	A	E18000001	North East	1,793	693	39
Q31	B	E18000002	North West	3,655	1,406	38
Q32	D	E18000003	Yorkshire and the Humber	2,681	1,195	45
Q33	E	E18000004	East Midlands	2,942	1,585	54
Q34	F	E18000005	West Midlands	2,642	1,167	44
Q35	G	E18000006	East of England	1,749	750	43
Q36	H	E18000007	London	1,656	822	50
Q39	K	E18000010	South West	2,205	1,052	48
-	J	-	South East	2,516	1,194	47
Q38	-	E18000009	South Central	1,205	587	49
Q37	-	E18000008	South East Coast	1,311	607	46

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 3.10 People setting a quit date and successful quitters^{1,2}, per 100,000 of the population, by Strategic Health Authority and Primary Care Trust, April 2010 to March 2011

England			Numbers / Percentages				
			Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Percentage who successfully quit	Number setting a quit date per 100,000 population aged 16 and over ^{3,4}	Number of successful quitters per 100,000 population aged 16 and over ^{3,4}
England			787,527	383,548	49	1,870	911
Q30	E18000001	North East SHA	58,660	26,038	44	2,760	1,225
5ND	E16000085	County Durham PCT	9,982	4,871	49	2,387	1,165
5J9	E16000041	Darlington PCT	1,619	763	47	1,995	940
5KF	E16000050	Gateshead PCT	4,994	2,145	43	3,178	1,365
5D9	E16000019	Hartlepool PCT	3,331	1,411	42	4,570	1,936
5KM	E16000053	Middlesbrough PCT	3,727	1,410	38	3,299	1,248
5D7	E16000017	Newcastle PCT	4,837	2,249	46	2,027	942
5D8	E16000018	North Tyneside PCT	4,292	2,087	49	2,645	1,286
TAC	E17000001	Northumberland Care Trust	5,604	2,480	44	2,171	961
5QR	E16000146	Redcar & Cleveland PCT	3,470	1,388	40	3,089	1,236
5KG	E16000051	South Tyneside PCT	4,502	1,823	40	3,574	1,447
5E1	E16000020	North Tees PCT	4,342	1,944	45	2,822	1,264
5KL	E16000052	Sunderland Teaching PCT	7,960	3,467	44	3,428	1,493
Q31	E18000002	North West SHA	137,543	60,813	44	2,456	1,086
5HG	E16000032	Ashton, Leigh & Wigan PCT	7,717	3,541	46	3,106	1,425
TAP	E17000006	Blackburn with Darwen Teaching Care Trust Plus ⁵	2,225	839	38	2,101	792
5HP	E16000033	Blackpool PCT	6,444	2,017	31	5,632	1,763
5HQ	E16000148	Bolton PCT	5,024	2,191	44	2,393	1,043
5JX	E16000043	Bury PCT	2,260	1,211	54	1,552	831
5NP	E16000095	Central & Eastern Cheshire PCT	6,511	3,205	49	1,752	862
5NG	E16000088	Central Lancashire PCT	6,090	3,180	52	1,631	852
5NE	E16000086	Cumbria PCT	5,960	3,289	55	1,453	802
5NH	E16000089	East Lancashire PCT	7,671	3,775	49	2,528	1,244
5NM	E16000093	Halton & St. Helens PCT	6,437	2,911	45	2,696	1,219
5NQ	E16000096	Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale PCT	4,155	1,840	44	2,576	1,141
5J4	E16000038	Knowsley PCT	5,823	2,389	41	4,871	1,998
5NL	E16000092	Liverpool PCT	11,082	5,032	45	3,016	1,370
5NT	E16000149	Manchester PCT	14,515	4,536	31	3,642	1,138
5NF	E16000087	North Lancashire PCT	4,288	2,595	61	1,567	949
5J5	E16000039	Oldham PCT	4,816	2,034	42	2,829	1,195
5F5	E16000025	Salford PCT	5,888	1,980	34	3,198	1,075
5NJ	E16000090	Sefton PCT	5,998	3,046	51	2,661	1,351
5F7	E16000026	Stockport PCT	4,121	1,938	47	1,785	839
5LH	E16000062	Tameside & Glossop PCT	2,957	2,036	69	1,473	1,014
5NR	E16000097	Trafford PCT	2,886	1,329	46	1,671	769
5J2	E16000037	Warrington PCT	1,627	941	58	1,018	589
5NN	E16000094	Western Cheshire PCT	4,310	1,857	43	2,241	966
5NK	E16000091	Wirral PCT	8,738	3,101	35	3,501	1,242
Q32	E18000003	Yorkshire & Humber SHA	73,795	39,041	53	1,721	911
5JE	E16000042	Barnsley PCT	6,305	2,971	47	3,430	1,616
5NY	E16000102	Bradford & Airedale PCT	8,805	3,818	43	2,244	973
5J6	E16000040	Calderdale PCT	3,205	1,430	45	1,986	886
5N5	E16000078	Doncaster PCT	3,944	2,362	60	1,681	1,007
5NW	E16000100	East Riding of Yorkshire PCT	3,206	2,036	64	1,144	727
5NX	E16000101	Hull PCT	6,432	3,677	57	2,988	1,708
5N2	E16000075	Kirklees PCT	5,309	2,477	47	1,642	766
5N1	E16000074	Leeds PCT	6,774	4,613	68	1,035	705
TAN	E17000005	North East Lincolnshire Care Trust Plus	2,121	1,279	60	1,656	999
5EF	E16000021	North Lincolnshire PCT	1,536	918	60	1,202	718
5NV	E16000099	North Yorkshire & York PCT	8,183	4,009	49	1,237	606
5H8	E16000031	Rotherham PCT	5,388	2,639	49	2,630	1,288
5N4	E16000077	Sheffield PCT	5,838	3,574	61	1,287	788
5N3	E16000076	Wakefield District PCT	6,749	3,238	48	2,556	1,226
Q33	E18000004	East Midlands SHA	69,303	36,639	53	1,906	1,008
5ET	E16000023	Bassetlaw PCT	1,888	989	52	2,068	1,083
5N7	E16000080	Derby City PCT	4,181	2,551	61	2,120	1,293
5N6	E16000079	Derbyshire County PCT	9,400	4,991	53	1,578	838
5PC	E16000113	Leicester City PCT	6,104	2,605	43	2,522	1,076
5PA	E16000112	Leicestershire County & Rutland PCT	8,229	5,160	63	1,470	922
5N9	E16000082	Lincolnshire PCT	12,358	6,426	52	2,137	1,111
5PD	E16000114	Northampton PCT	10,996	5,185	47	2,006	946
5EM	E16000022	Nottingham City PCT	5,178	2,652	51	2,060	1,055
5N8	E16000081	Nottinghamshire County PCT	10,969	6,080	55	2,009	1,113

Table 3.10 People setting a quit date and successful quitters^{1,2}, per 100,000 of the population, by Strategic Health Authority and Primary Care Trust, April 2010 to March 2011 - Continued

England		Numbers / Percentages				
		Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Percentage who successfully quit	Number setting a quit date per 100,000 population aged 16 and over ^{3,4}	Number of successful quitters per 100,000 population aged 16 and over ^{3,4}
England		787,527	383,548	49	1,870	911
Q34	E18000005 West Midlands SHA	90,488	40,988	45	2,067	936
5PG	E16000117 Birmingham East & North PCT	8,173	3,748	46	2,602	1,193
5MD	E16000070 Coventry Teaching PCT	5,608	2,476	44	2,220	980
5PE	E16000115 Dudley PCT	5,239	2,715	52	2,104	1,090
5MX	E16000073 Heart of Birmingham Teaching PCT	5,401	2,490	46	2,551	1,176
5CN	E16000015 Herefordshire PCT	1,993	903	45	1,345	610
5PH	E16000118 North Staffordshire PCT	2,998	1,337	45	1,706	761
5PF	E16000116 Sandwell PCT	4,568	1,551	34	1,987	675
5M2	E16000065 Shropshire County PCT	4,603	2,255	49	1,919	940
TAM	E17000004 Solihull Care Trust	3,370	1,496	44	2,032	902
5M1	E16000064 South Birmingham PCT	7,294	3,105	43	2,632	1,120
5PK	E16000120 South Staffordshire PCT	10,182	4,414	43	2,045	886
5PJ	E16000119 Stoke on Trent PCT	5,700	2,465	43	2,849	1,232
5MK	E16000071 Telford & Wrekin PCT	3,959	1,871	47	3,073	1,452
5M3	E16000066 Walsall Teaching PCT	3,977	1,861	47	1,965	920
5PM	E16000122 Warwickshire PCT	7,606	3,760	49	1,739	860
5MV	E16000072 Wolverhampton City PCT	4,024	1,811	45	2,093	942
5PL	E16000121 Worcestershire PCT	5,793	2,730	47	1,273	600
Q35	E18000006 East England SHA	83,952	42,694	51	1,796	913
5P2	E16000104 Bedfordshire PCT	5,171	2,980	58	1,567	903
5PP	E16000124 Cambridgeshire PCT	7,316	3,527	48	1,474	711
5PR	E16000126 Great Yarmouth & Waveney PCT	4,608	2,414	52	2,601	1,363
5QV	E16000150 Hertfordshire PCT ⁵	14,865	7,668	52	1,695	875
5GC	E16000029 Luton PCT	2,414	1,602	66	1,599	1,061
5PX	E16000130 Mid Essex PCT	5,048	2,812	56	1,682	937
5PQ	E16000125 Norfolk PCT	9,617	5,033	52	1,525	798
5PW	E16000129 North East Essex PCT	6,699	3,279	49	2,486	1,217
5PN	E16000123 Peterborough PCT	2,171	989	46	1,602	730
5P1	E16000103 South East Essex PCT	6,539	3,002	46	2,387	1,096
5PY	E16000131 South West Essex PCT	7,755	3,333	43	2,400	1,031
5PT	E16000127 Suffolk PCT	8,528	4,222	50	1,761	872
5PV	E16000128 West Essex PCT	3,221	1,833	57	1,421	809
Q36	E18000007 London SHA	108,504	50,864	47	1,735	813
5C2	E16000009 Barking & Dagenham PCT	2,865	1,475	51	2,166	1,115
5A9	E16000006 Barnet PCT	4,224	2,035	48	1,544	744
TAK	E17000002 Bexley Care Trust	3,076	1,611	52	1,703	892
5K5	E16000045 Brent Teaching PCT	5,017	2,494	50	2,460	1,223
5A7	E16000004 Bromley PCT	2,979	1,352	45	1,194	542
5K7	E16000047 Camden PCT	2,945	999	34	1,504	510
5C3	E16000010 City & Hackney Teaching PCT	6,733	2,209	33	3,743	1,228
5K9	E16000049 Croydon PCT	4,301	2,184	51	1,583	804
5HX	E16000035 Ealing PCT	3,210	1,732	54	1,253	676
5C1	E16000008 Enfield PCT	2,306	1,568	68	1,011	687
5A8	E16000005 Greenwich Teaching PCT	4,043	1,811	45	2,269	1,016
5H1	E16000030 Hammersmith & Fulham PCT	3,906	1,746	45	2,767	1,237
5C9	E16000013 Haringey Teaching PCT	2,926	1,936	66	1,615	1,068
5K6	E16000046 Harrow PCT	2,196	899	41	1,191	488
5A4	E16000002 Havering PCT	3,371	1,422	42	1,775	749
5AT	E16000007 Hillingdon PCT	2,678	1,543	58	1,281	738
5HY	E16000036 Hounslow PCT	4,104	1,952	48	2,172	1,033
5K8	E16000048 Islington PCT	5,940	2,225	37	3,680	1,379
5LA	E16000056 Kensington & Chelsea PCT	2,249	1,213	54	1,578	851
5A5	E16000003 Kingston PCT	1,083	680	63	791	497
5LD	E16000058 Lambeth PCT	5,691	2,258	40	2,429	964
5LF	E16000060 Lewisham PCT	3,600	1,671	46	1,699	788
5C5	E16000012 Newham PCT	4,351	2,203	51	2,400	1,215
5NA	E16000083 Redbridge PCT	1,966	1,210	62	936	576
5M6	E16000067 Richmond & Twickenham PCT	972	592	61	640	390
5LE	E16000059 Southwark PCT	4,186	1,234	29	1,777	524
5M7	E16000068 Sutton & Merton PCT	3,081	1,327	43	956	412
5C4	E16000011 Tower Hamlets PCT	5,745	2,682	47	3,039	1,419
5NC	E16000084 Waltham Forest PCT	2,298	1,000	44	1,310	570
5LG	E16000061 Wandsworth PCT	2,875	1,351	47	1,199	563
5LC	E16000057 Westminster PCT	3,587	2,250	63	1,647	1,033

Table 3.10 People setting a quit date and successful quitters^{1,2}, per 100,000 of the population, by Strategic Health Authority and Primary Care Trust, April 2010 to March 2011 - Continued

England			Numbers / Percentages				
			Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Percentage who successfully quit	Number setting a quit date per 100,000 population aged 16 and over ^{3,4}	Number of successful quitters per 100,000 population aged 16 and over ^{3,4}
England			787,527	383,548	49	1,870	911
Q37	E18000008	South East Coast SHA	48,926	24,556	50	1,388	697
5LQ	E16000063	Brighton & Hove City PCT	3,310	1,878	57	1,538	873
5P7	E16000109	East Sussex Downs & Weald PCT	3,854	1,860	48	1,404	678
5QA	E16000132	Eastern & Coastal Kent PCT	10,174	5,255	52	1,712	884
5P8	E16000110	Hastings & Rother PCT	3,603	1,472	41	2,454	1,003
5L3	E16000055	Medway PCT	4,127	2,260	55	2,031	1,112
5P5	E16000107	Surrey PCT	5,875	3,537	60	662	398
5P9	E16000111	West Kent PCT	9,476	3,990	42	1,742	733
5P6	E16000108	West Sussex PCT	8,507	4,304	51	1,312	664
Q38	E18000009	South Central SHA	50,425	27,566	55	1,521	832
5QG	E16000137	Berkshire East PCT	3,882	2,422	62	1,220	761
5QF	E16000136	Berkshire West PCT	4,177	2,300	55	1,111	612
5QD	E16000134	Buckinghamshire PCT	3,936	2,251	57	974	557
5QC	E16000133	Hampshire PCT	16,824	8,886	53	1,606	848
5QT	E16000147	Isle of Wight PCT	2,064	1,087	53	1,760	927
5CQ	E16000016	Milton Keynes PCT	4,366	2,479	57	2,298	1,305
5QE	E16000135	Oxford PCT	6,046	3,517	58	1,209	703
5FE	E16000027	Portsmouth City Teaching PCT	5,838	2,970	51	3,441	1,751
5L1	E16000054	Southampton City PCT	3,292	1,654	50	1,658	833
Q39	E18000010	South West SHA	65,931	34,349	52	1,530	797
5FL	E16000028	Bath & North East Somerset PCT	2,166	1,194	55	1,465	808
5QN	E16000143	Bournemouth & Poole PCT	4,100	1,985	48	1,602	776
5QJ	E16000139	Bristol PCT	6,511	2,916	45	1,802	807
5QP	E16000144	Cornwall & Isles Of Scilly PCT	7,365	3,952	54	1,665	893
5QQ	E16000145	Devon PCT	6,817	3,750	55	1,096	603
5QM	E16000142	Dorset PCT	3,568	2,244	63	1,065	670
5QH	E16000138	Gloucestershire PCT	5,958	3,501	59	1,239	728
5M8	E16000069	North Somerset PCT	3,413	1,647	48	1,993	962
5F1	E16000024	Plymouth Teaching PCT	5,161	2,456	48	2,422	1,153
5QL	E16000141	Somerset PCT	8,096	3,661	45	1,893	856
5A3	E16000001	South Gloucestershire PCT	2,774	1,549	56	1,302	727
5K3	E16000044	Swindon PCT	2,874	1,492	52	1,755	911
TAL	E17000003	Torbay Care Trust	2,401	1,121	47	2,148	1,003
5QK	E16000140	Wiltshire PCT	4,727	2,881	61	1,288	785

1. May include clients who are aged 15 and under.

2. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date. The figures presented here

3. The rate of people who set a quit date and successfully quit at 4 weeks (based on self-report) per 100,000 population aged 16 and over uses 2009 estimated resident mid-year

4. Information on ONS Population data is available at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/default.asp>

5. On 01/04/2010 Blackburn with Darwen PCT (5CC) was renamed to Blackburn with Darwen Teaching Care Trust Plus (TAP). West Herfordshire PCT (5P4) and East and

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 3.11 Number setting a quit date and outcome¹, by gender, Primary Care Trust and Strategic Health Authority, April 2010 to March 2011

England

			Total			Males						
			Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Number who had not quit	Number not known/lost to follow up	Number who had successfully quit (self-report), confirmed by CO validation ²	Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Number who had not quit	Number not known/lost to follow up	Number who had successfully quit (self-report), confirmed by CO validation ²
England			787,527	383,548	215,492	188,487	269,293	376,135	187,863	98,031	90,241	131,994
Q30	E18000001	North East SHA	58,660	26,038	13,720	18,902	19,594	25,662	11,665	5,643	8,354	8,713
5ND	E16000085	County Durham PCT	9,982	4,871	1,577	3,534	4,061	4,428	2,194	688	1,546	1,847
5J9	E16000041	Darlington PCT	1,619	763	295	561	616	721	340	131	250	278
5KF	E16000050	Gateshead PCT	4,994	2,145	919	1,930	1,694	2,216	1,004	359	853	798
5D9	E16000019	Hartlepool PCT	3,331	1,411	1,198	722	992	1,322	579	449	294	414
5KM	E16000053	Middlesbrough PCT	3,727	1,410	1,299	1,018	646	1,677	657	549	471	292
5D7	E16000017	Newcastle PCT	4,837	2,249	1,213	1,375	1,922	2,133	1,010	511	612	834
5D8	E16000018	North Tyneside PCT	4,292	2,087	1,078	1,127	1,767	1,906	919	490	497	754
TAC	E17000001	Northumberland Care Trust	5,604	2,480	1,157	1,967	2,350	2,503	1,112	477	914	1,042
5QR	E16000146	Redcar & Cleveland PCT	3,470	1,388	1,167	915	644	1,530	650	461	419	303
5KG	E16000051	South Tyneside PCT	4,502	1,823	961	1,718	1,416	1,927	821	382	724	632
5E1	E16000020	North Tees PCT	4,342	1,944	1,445	953	1,301	2,010	940	631	439	645
5KL	E16000052	Sunderland Teaching PCT	7,960	3,467	1,411	3,082	2,185	3,289	1,439	515	1,335	874
Q31	E18000002	North West SHA	137,543	60,813	49,617	27,113	30,536	62,310	28,463	21,346	12,501	14,033
5HG	E16000032	Ashton, Leigh & Wigan PCT	7,717	3,541	3,416	760	807	3,621	1,783	1,471	367	446
TAP	E17000006	Blackburn with Darwen Teaching Care Trust Plus ³	2,225	839	341	1,045	694	1,094	428	158	508	352
5HP	E16000033	Blackpool PCT	6,444	2,017	2,447	1,980	311	2,947	912	1,082	953	141
5HQ	E16000148	Bolton PCT	5,024	2,191	1,610	1,223	741	2,420	1,081	747	592	336
5JX	E16000043	Bury PCT	2,260	1,211	665	384	852	1,039	562	291	186	381
5NP	E16000095	Central & Eastern Cheshire PCT	6,511	3,205	2,049	1,257	1,503	2,989	1,493	903	593	698
5NG	E16000088	Central Lancashire PCT	6,090	3,180	2,006	904	1,963	2,975	1,617	914	444	945
5NE	E16000086	Cumbria PCT	5,960	3,289	1,814	857	1,571	2,704	1,551	859	294	712
5NH	E16000089	East Lancashire PCT	7,671	3,775	2,971	925	2,635	3,422	1,740	1,270	412	1,216
5NM	E16000093	Halton & St. Helens PCT	6,437	2,911	3,215	311	2,072	2,693	1,264	1,302	127	865
5NQ	E16000096	Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale PCT	4,155	1,840	1,399	916	799	1,961	922	598	441	398
5J4	E16000038	Knowsley PCT	5,823	2,389	2,336	1,098	1,726	2,186	926	843	417	660
5NL	E16000092	Liverpool PCT	11,082	5,032	4,420	1,630	3,313	4,644	2,185	1,733	726	1,419
5NT	E16000149	Manchester PCT	14,515	4,536	6,072	3,907	940	6,817	2,233	2,746	1,838	488
5NF	E16000087	North Lancashire PCT	4,288	2,595	1,114	579	1,025	2,089	1,260	537	292	530
5J5	E16000039	Oldham PCT	4,816	2,034	1,840	942	1,302	2,114	915	783	416	583
5F5	E16000025	Salford PCT	5,888	1,980	1,421	2,487	972	2,794	978	613	1,203	484
5NJ	E16000090	Sefton PCT	5,998	3,046	2,336	616	1,989	2,578	1,395	935	248	952
5F7	E16000026	Stockport PCT	4,121	1,938	1,609	574	140	1,906	919	696	291	61
5LH	E16000062	Tameside & Glossop PCT	2,957	2,036	282	639	1,106	1,345	919	116	310	502
5NR	E16000097	Trafford PCT	2,886	1,329	1,140	417	178	1,330	656	473	201	99
5J2	E16000037	Warrington PCT	1,627	941	407	279	829	823	435	211	177	386
5NN	E16000094	Western Cheshire PCT	4,310	1,857	1,127	1,326	1,164	1,937	859	467	611	532
5NK	E16000091	Wirral PCT	8,738	3,101	3,580	2,057	1,904	3,882	1,430	1,598	854	847

Table 3.11 Number setting a quit date and outcome¹, by gender, Primary Care Trust and Strategic Health Authority, April 2010 to March 2011 - Continued

England

			Total			Males						
			Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Number who had not quit	Number not known/lost to follow up	Number who had successfully quit (self report), confirmed by CO validation ²	Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Number who had not quit	Number not known/lost to follow up	Number who had successfully quit (self-report), confirmed by CO validation ²
England			787,527	383,548	215,492	188,487	269,293	376,135	187,863	98,031	90,241	131,994
Q32	E18000003	Yorkshire & Humber SHA	73,795	39,041	16,595	18,159	30,551	34,377	18,877	7,114	8,386	14,619
5JE	E16000042	Barnsley PCT	6,305	2,971	1,871	1,463	2,522	2,802	1,383	750	669	1,153
5NY	E16000102	Bradford & Airedale PCT	8,805	3,818	1,712	3,275	2,659	4,143	1,853	748	1,542	1,265
5J6	E16000040	Calderdale PCT	3,205	1,430	530	1,245	1,125	1,442	641	222	579	517
5N5	E16000078	Doncaster PCT	3,944	2,362	957	625	1,918	1,757	1,149	356	252	929
5NW	E16000100	East Riding of Yorkshire PCT	3,206	2,036	812	358	1,409	1,621	1,050	390	181	712
5NX	E16000101	Hull PCT	6,432	3,677	1,742	1,013	2,452	3,021	1,776	777	468	1,171
5N2	E16000075	Kirklees PCT	5,309	2,477	1,633	1,199	1,482	2,375	1,101	725	549	653
5N1	E16000074	Leeds PCT	6,774	4,613	985	1,176	3,832	3,622	2,665	412	545	2,155
TAN	E17000005	North East Lincolnshire Care Trust Plus	2,121	1,279	371	471	1,127	944	569	144	231	504
5EF	E16000021	North Lincolnshire PCT	1,536	918	219	399	794	681	422	89	170	369
5NV	E16000099	North Yorkshire & York PCT	8,183	4,009	1,657	2,517	3,322	3,963	1,959	752	1,252	1,612
5H8	E16000031	Rotherham PCT	5,388	2,639	1,905	844	1,894	2,372	1,192	814	366	838
5N4	E16000077	Sheffield PCT	5,838	3,574	1,230	1,034	3,092	2,604	1,622	520	462	1,394
5N3	E16000076	Wakefield District PCT	6,749	3,238	971	2,540	2,923	3,030	1,495	415	1,120	1,347
Q33	E18000004	East Midlands SHA	69,303	36,639	15,018	17,646	25,361	33,085	17,932	6,657	8,496	12,601
5ET	E16000023	Bassetlaw PCT	1,888	989	630	269	760	960	525	289	146	402
5N7	E16000080	Derby City PCT	4,181	2,551	1,049	581	1,616	2,017	1,244	476	297	793
5N6	E16000079	Derbyshire County PCT	9,400	4,991	2,087	2,322	3,897	4,337	2,390	883	1,064	1,845
5PC	E16000113	Leicester City PCT	6,104	2,605	516	2,983	2,204	2,953	1,254	253	1,446	1,068
5PA	E16000112	Leicestershire County & Rutland PCT	8,229	5,160	1,943	1,126	3,703	4,230	2,726	909	595	1,984
5N9	E16000082	Lincolnshire PCT	12,358	6,426	1,370	4,562	4,597	5,951	3,069	643	2,239	2,250
5PD	E16000114	Northampton PCT	10,996	5,185	3,428	2,383	4,328	5,069	2,477	1,464	1,128	2,089
5EM	E16000022	Nottingham City PCT	5,178	2,652	1,849	677	1,419	2,215	1,138	785	292	686
5N8	E16000081	Nottinghamshire County PCT	10,969	6,080	2,146	2,743	2,837	5,353	3,109	955	1,289	1,484
Q34	E18000005	West Midlands SHA	90,488	40,988	25,167	24,333	32,690	43,983	20,354	11,858	11,771	16,360
5PG	E16000117	Birmingham East & North PCT	8,173	3,748	2,813	1,612	3,089	3,900	1,823	1,346	731	1,515
5MD	E16000070	Coventry Teaching PCT	5,608	2,476	953	2,179	2,024	2,531	1,178	390	963	965
5PE	E16000115	Dudley PCT	5,239	2,715	1,476	1,048	2,171	2,406	1,225	683	498	988
5MX	E16000073	Heart of Birmingham Teaching PCT	5,401	2,490	959	1,952	2,152	3,476	1,642	597	1,237	1,427
5CN	E16000015	Herefordshire PCT	1,993	903	653	437	792	979	455	321	203	395
5PH	E16000118	North Staffordshire PCT	2,998	1,337	713	948	1,075	1,494	681	336	477	537
5PF	E16000116	Sandwell PCT	4,568	1,551	587	2,430	1,282	2,263	806	298	1,159	673
5M2	E16000065	Shropshire County PCT	4,603	2,255	604	1,744	1,947	2,190	1,109	266	815	969
TAM	E17000004	Solihull Care Trust	3,370	1,496	1,261	613	1,092	1,550	697	568	285	527
5M1	E16000064	South Birmingham PCT	7,294	3,105	4,142	47	2,253	3,261	1,422	1,818	21	1,036
5PK	E16000120	South Staffordshire PCT	10,182	4,414	2,738	3,030	3,386	5,329	2,325	1,510	1,494	1,836
5PJ	E16000119	Stoke on Trent PCT	5,700	2,465	1,224	2,011	2,217	2,719	1,189	556	974	1,070
5MK	E16000071	Telford & Wrekin PCT	3,959	1,871	807	1,281	1,752	1,774	866	326	582	816
5M3	E16000066	Walsall Teaching PCT	3,977	1,861	1,315	801	1,341	1,933	916	638	379	632
5PM	E16000122	Warwickshire PCT	7,606	3,760	2,748	1,098	2,799	3,581	1,850	1,218	513	1,367
5MV	E16000072	Wolverhampton City PCT	4,024	1,811	1,297	916	1,256	1,837	829	579	429	583
5PL	E16000121	Worcestershire PCT	5,793	2,730	877	2,186	2,062	2,760	1,341	408	1,011	1,024

Table 3.11 Number setting a quit date and outcome¹, by gender, Primary Care Trust and Strategic Health Authority, April 2010 to March 2011 - Continued

England

			Total			Males						
			Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Number who had not quit	Number not known/lost to follow up	Number who had successfully quit (self report), confirmed by CO validation ²	Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Number who had not quit	Number not known/lost to follow up	Number who had successfully quit (self-report), confirmed by CO validation ²
England			787,527	383,548	215,492	188,487	269,293	376,135	187,863	98,031	90,241	131,994
Q35	E18000006	East England SHA	83,952	42,694	24,379	16,879	29,431	40,387	21,210	11,122	8,055	14,668
5P2	E16000104	Bedfordshire PCT	5,171	2,980	1,437	754	1,788	2,458	1,445	671	342	869
5PP	E16000124	Cambridgeshire PCT	7,316	3,527	2,564	1,225	2,403	3,501	1,747	1,151	603	1,212
5PR	E16000126	Great Yarmouth & Waveney PCT	4,608	2,414	1,600	594	1,923	2,287	1,208	773	306	977
5QV	E16000150	Hertfordshire PCT ³	14,865	7,668	3,212	3,985	3,908	6,831	3,631	1,381	1,819	1,857
5GC	E16000029	Luton PCT	2,414	1,602	489	323	690	1,250	830	251	169	346
5PX	E16000130	Mid Essex PCT	5,048	2,812	780	1,456	2,258	2,359	1,347	381	631	1,054
5PQ	E16000125	Norfolk PCT	9,617	5,033	2,203	2,381	3,883	4,970	2,675	1,062	1,233	2,049
5PW	E16000129	North East Essex PCT	6,699	3,279	2,587	833	2,880	3,156	1,608	1,139	409	1,419
5PN	E16000123	Peterborough PCT	2,171	989	710	472	865	1,112	510	352	250	450
5P1	E16000103	South East Essex PCT	6,539	3,002	2,464	1,073	1,758	3,106	1,489	1,081	536	882
5PY	E16000131	South West Essex PCT	7,755	3,333	2,430	1,992	2,428	3,514	1,620	1,039	855	1,198
5PT	E16000127	Suffolk PCT	8,528	4,222	2,908	1,398	3,246	4,356	2,215	1,416	725	1,682
5PV	E16000128	West Essex PCT	3,221	1,833	995	393	1,401	1,487	885	425	177	673
Q36	E18000007	London SHA	108,504	50,864	24,368	33,272	35,205	56,246	26,759	12,415	17,072	18,468
5C2	E16000009	Barking & Dagenham PCT	2,865	1,475	145	1,245	1,221	1,313	689	63	561	562
5A9	E16000006	Barnet PCT	4,224	2,035	1,230	959	1,855	2,145	1,035	636	474	949
TAK	E17000002	Bexley Care Trust	3,076	1,611	1,454	11	1,524	1,371	719	646	6	675
5K5	E16000045	Brent Teaching PCT	5,017	2,494	1,522	1,001	1,529	3,135	1,584	941	610	979
5A7	E16000004	Bromley PCT	2,979	1,352	567	1,060	1,060	1,360	643	250	467	516
5K7	E16000047	Camden PCT	2,945	999	590	1,356	730	1,611	546	333	732	406
5C3	E16000010	City & Hackney Teaching PCT	6,733	2,209	1,339	3,185	1,468	3,489	1,156	665	1,668	752
5K9	E16000049	Croydon PCT	4,301	2,184	1,208	909	1,433	2,097	1,094	562	441	715
5HX	E16000035	Ealing PCT	3,210	1,732	821	657	1,225	1,701	941	429	331	679
5C1	E16000008	Enfield PCT	2,306	1,568	29	709	881	1,107	755	16	336	420
5A8	E16000005	Greenwich Teaching PCT	4,043	1,811	742	1,490	1,174	1,918	878	355	685	564
5H1	E16000030	Hammersmith & Fulham PCT	3,906	1,746	1,816	344	940	2,034	922	945	167	473
5C9	E16000013	Haringey Teaching PCT	2,926	1,936	25	965	954	1,509	1,018	13	478	491
5K6	E16000046	Harrow PCT	2,196	899	219	1,078	762	1,268	559	118	591	476
5A4	E16000002	Havering PCT	3,371	1,422	1,508	441	1,313	1,567	685	702	180	626
5AT	E16000007	Hillingdon PCT	2,678	1,543	288	847	1,289	1,311	754	142	415	614
5HY	E16000036	Hounslow PCT	4,104	1,952	1,525	627	988	2,276	1,110	793	373	544
5K8	E16000048	Islington PCT	5,940	2,225	1,601	2,114	1,188	2,754	1,040	694	1,020	556
5LA	E16000056	Kensington & Chelsea PCT	2,249	1,213	92	944	363	1,164	632	46	486	185
5A5	E16000003	Kingston PCT	1,083	680	234	169	510	552	354	121	77	266
5LD	E16000058	Lambeth PCT	5,691	2,258	1,417	2,016	2,240	3,168	1,268	845	1,055	1,258
5LF	E16000060	Lewisham PCT	3,600	1,671	579	1,350	1,443	1,688	786	281	621	671
5C5	E16000012	Newham PCT	4,351	2,203	1,003	1,145	1,369	2,529	1,287	556	686	786
5NA	E16000083	Redbridge PCT	1,966	1,210	149	607	598	1,072	653	80	339	322
5M6	E16000067	Richmond & Twickenham PCT	972	592	173	207	473	462	282	80	100	225
5LE	E16000059	Southwark PCT	4,186	1,234	285	2,667	902	2,120	617	146	1,357	455
5M7	E16000068	Sutton & Merton PCT	3,081	1,327	813	941	1,072	1,390	634	341	415	507
5C4	E16000011	Tower Hamlets PCT	5,745	2,682	1,251	1,812	2,104	3,514	1,610	765	1,139	1,401
5NC	E16000084	Waltham Forest PCT	2,298	1,000	570	728	912	1,140	487	267	386	445
5LG	E16000061	Wandsworth PCT	2,875	1,351	301	1,223	701	1,446	712	125	609	386
5LC	E16000057	Westminster PCT	3,587	2,250	872	465	984	2,035	1,309	459	267	564

Table 3.11 Number setting a quit date and outcome¹, by gender, Primary Care Trust and Strategic Health Authority, April 2010 to March 2011 - Continued

England		Total					Males					Females					
		Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Number who had not quit	Number not known/lost to follow up	Number who had successfully quit (self-report), confirmed by CO validation ²	Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Number who had not quit	Number not known/lost to follow up	Number who had successfully quit (self-report), confirmed by CO validation ²	Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Number who had not quit	Number not known/lost to follow up	Number who had successfully quit (self-report), confirmed by CO validation ²	
England		787,527	383,548	215,492	188,487	269,293	376,135	187,863	98,031	90,241	131,994	411,392	195,685	117,461	98,246	137,299	
Q37	E18000008	South East Coast SHA	48,926	24,556	13,332	11,038	17,414	23,305	11,878	6,131	5,296	8,421	25,621	12,678	7,201	5,742	8,993
5LQ	E16000063	Brighton & Hove City PCT	3,310	1,878	479	953	1,342	1,609	904	227	478	638	1,701	974	252	475	704
5P7	E16000109	East Sussex Downs & Weald PCT	3,854	1,860	1,045	949	1,576	1,871	923	503	445	1,983	937	542	504	801	
5QA	E16000132	Eastern & Coastal Kent PCT	10,174	5,255	3,809	1,110	4,228	4,819	2,516	1,764	539	2,027	5,355	2,739	2,045	571	2,201
5P8	E16000110	Hastings & Rother PCT	3,603	1,472	874	1,257	1,236	1,652	671	400	581	567	1,951	801	474	676	669
5L3	E16000055	Medway PCT	4,127	2,260	945	922	1,624	2,012	1,137	454	421	815	2,115	1,123	491	501	809
5P5	E16000107	Surrey PCT	5,875	3,537	1,269	1,069	1,662	2,887	1,783	571	533	841	2,988	1,754	698	536	821
5P9	E16000111	West Kent PCT	9,476	3,990	2,778	2,708	2,769	4,485	1,928	1,281	1,276	1,348	4,991	2,062	1,497	1,432	1,421
5P6	E16000108	West Sussex PCT	8,507	4,304	2,133	2,070	2,977	3,970	2,016	931	1,023	1,410	4,537	2,288	1,202	1,047	1,567
Q38	E18000009	South Central SHA	50,425	27,566	13,653	9,206	20,990	24,717	13,768	6,493	4,456	10,462	25,708	13,798	7,160	4,750	10,528
5QG	E16000137	Berkshire East PCT	3,882	2,422	403	1,057	1,520	2,038	1,262	214	562	792	1,844	1,160	189	495	728
5QF	E16000136	Berkshire West PCT	4,177	2,300	810	1,067	1,850	2,078	1,168	379	531	2,099	1,132	431	536	909	
5QD	E16000134	Buckinghamshire PCT	3,936	2,251	642	1,043	1,617	1,963	1,166	300	497	850	1,973	1,085	342	546	767
5QC	E16000133	Hampshire PCT	16,824	8,886	5,412	2,526	7,231	8,099	4,339	2,598	1,162	3,479	8,725	4,547	2,814	1,364	3,752
5QT	E16000147	Isle of Wight PCT	2,064	1,087	528	449	923	1,087	617	260	210	538	977	470	268	239	385
5CQ	E16000016	Milton Keynes PCT	4,366	2,479	1,260	627	2,144	2,035	1,174	570	291	1,002	2,331	1,305	690	336	1,142
5QE	E16000135	Oxford PCT	6,046	3,517	1,202	1,327	2,134	3,074	1,786	593	695	1,080	2,972	1,731	609	632	1,054
5FE	E16000027	Portsmouth City Teaching PCT	5,838	2,970	2,521	347	2,405	2,907	1,541	1,194	172	1,249	2,931	1,429	1,327	175	1,156
5L1	E16000054	Southampton City PCT	3,292	1,654	875	763	1,166	1,436	715	385	336	531	1,856	939	490	427	635
Q39	E18000010	South West SHA	65,931	34,349	19,643	11,939	27,521	32,063	16,957	9,252	5,854	13,649	33,868	17,392	10,391	6,085	13,872
5FL	E16000028	Bath & North East Somerset PCT	2,166	1,194	655	317	928	1,013	572	285	156	434	1,153	622	370	161	494
5QN	E16000143	Bournemouth & Poole PCT	4,100	1,985	798	1,317	1,555	1,938	953	367	618	741	2,162	1,032	431	699	814
5QJ	E16000139	Bristol PCT	6,511	2,916	1,773	1,822	2,203	3,050	1,352	832	866	1,038	3,461	1,564	941	956	1,165
5QP	E16000144	Cornwall & Isles Of Scilly PCT	7,365	3,952	1,581	1,832	3,635	3,529	1,992	719	818	1,825	3,836	1,960	862	1,014	1,810
5QQ	E16000145	Devon PCT	6,817	3,750	2,652	415	2,659	3,472	1,914	1,332	226	1,362	3,345	1,836	1,320	189	1,297
5QM	E16000142	Dorset PCT	3,588	2,244	631	693	1,888	1,769	1,138	296	335	970	1,799	1,106	335	358	918
5QH	E16000138	Gloucestershire PCT	5,958	3,501	1,489	968	2,832	3,025	1,788	725	512	1,463	2,933	1,713	764	456	1,369
5M8	E16000069	North Somerset PCT	3,413	1,647	1,137	629	1,196	1,661	783	540	338	567	1,752	864	597	291	629
5F1	E16000024	Plymouth Teaching PCT	5,161	2,456	1,647	1,058	1,885	2,404	1,168	719	517	893	2,757	1,288	928	541	992
5QL	E16000141	Somerset PCT	8,096	3,661	3,852	583	3,141	3,992	1,855	1,845	292	1,583	4,104	1,806	2,007	291	1,558
5A3	E16000001	South Gloucestershire PCT	2,774	1,549	1,002	223	1,369	1,344	777	439	128	683	1,430	772	563	95	686
5K3	E16000044	Swindon PCT	2,874	1,492	885	497	1,179	1,331	692	397	242	537	1,543	800	488	255	642
TAL	E17000003	Torbay Care Trust	2,401	1,121	331	949	860	1,144	511	159	474	421	1,257	610	172	475	439
5QK	E16000140	Wiltshire PCT	4,727	2,881	1,210	636	2,191	2,391	1,462	597	332	1,132	2,336	1,419	613	304	1,059

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

2. Carbon Monoxide (CO) validation measures the level of carbon monoxide in the bloodstream and provides an indication of the level of use of tobacco: it is a motivational tool for clients as well as validation of their smoking status. CO validation is attempted on all clients who self-report as having successfully quit at the 4 week follow-up, except for those who were followed up by telephone.

3. On 01/04/2010 Blackburn with Darwen PCT (5CC) was renamed to Blackburn with Darwen Teaching Care Trust Plus (TAP). West Hertfordshire PCT (5P4) and East and North Hertfordshire PCT (5P3) merged to become Hertfordshire PCT (5QV). As a result, there are now 151 PCTs post April 2010 compared with 152 pre April 2010.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 3.13 Pregnant women setting a quit date and outcome¹, by Primary Care Trust and Strategic Health Authority, April 2010 to March 2011

England		Numbers					Percentages					Numbers / Percentages	
		Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Number who had not quit	Number not known/lost to follow up	Number who had successfully quit (self-report), confirmed by CO validation ²	Percentage setting a quit date	Percentage of successful quitters	Percentage who had not quit	Percentage not known/lost to follow up	CO validated quitters as a percentage of clients setting a quit date	CO validated quitters as a percentage of successful quitters (self-report)	
England		21,839	9,864	7,091	4,884	5,918	100	45	32	22	27	60	
Q30	E18000001	North East SHA	1,793	693	684	416	496	100	39	38	23	28	72
5ND	E16000085	County Durham PCT	273	119	53	101	88	100	44	19	37	32	74
5J9	E16000041	Darlington PCT	83	33	19	31	20	100	40	23	37	24	61
5KF	E16000050	Gateshead PCT	116	56	36	24	44	100	48	31	21	38	79
5D9	E16000019	Hartlepool PCT	224	88	116	20	70	100	39	52	9	31	80
5KM	E16000053	Middlesbrough PCT	113	36	43	34	9	100	32	38	30	8	25
5D7	E16000017	Newcastle PCT	158	68	69	21	61	100	43	44	13	39	90
5D8	E16000018	North Tyneside PCT	100	36	52	12	29	100	36	52	12	29	81
TAC	E17000001	Northumberland Care Trust	161	51	61	49	46	100	32	38	30	29	90
5QR	E16000146	Redcar & Cleveland PCT	84	21	39	24	4	100	25	46	29	5	19
5KG	E16000051	South Tyneside PCT	96	35	36	25	27	100	36	38	26	28	77
5E1	E16000020	North Tees PCT	153	65	56	32	45	100	42	37	21	29	69
5KL	E16000052	Sunderland Teaching PCT	232	85	104	43	53	100	37	45	19	23	62
Q31	E18000002	North West SHA	3,655	1,406	1,528	721	729	100	38	42	20	20	52
5HG	E16000032	Ashton, Leigh & Wigan PCT	227	100	112	15	63	100	44	49	7	28	63
TAP	E17000006	Blackburn with Darwen PCT ³	49	11	6	32	7	100	22	12	65	14	64
5HP	E16000033	Blackpool PCT	163	50	63	50	25	100	31	39	31	15	50
5HQ	E16000148	Bolton PCT	112	57	43	12	33	100	51	38	11	29	58
5JX	E16000043	Bury PCT	72	34	31	7	26	100	47	43	10	36	76
5NP	E16000095	Central & Eastern Cheshire PCT	226	89	104	33	57	100	39	46	15	25	64
5NG	E16000088	Central Lancashire PCT	192	83	65	44	48	100	43	34	23	25	58
5NE	E16000086	Cumbria PCT	247	89	81	77	39	100	36	33	31	16	44
5NH	E16000089	East Lancashire PCT	205	73	102	30	47	100	36	50	15	23	64
5NM	E16000093	Halton & St. Helens PCT	180	69	99	12	39	100	38	55	7	22	57
5NQ	E16000096	Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale PCT	102	39	39	24	17	100	38	38	24	17	44
5J4	E16000038	Knowsley PCT	166	73	61	32	51	100	44	37	19	31	70
5NL	E16000092	Liverpool PCT	238	106	72	60	49	100	45	30	25	21	46
5NT	E16000149	Manchester PCT	278	72	116	90	9	100	26	42	32	3	13
5NF	E16000087	North Lancashire PCT	131	52	55	24	22	100	40	42	18	17	42
5J5	E16000039	Oldham PCT	239	66	100	73	45	100	28	42	31	19	68
5F5	E16000025	Salford PCT	157	44	86	27	12	100	28	55	17	8	27
5NJ	E16000090	Sefton PCT	250	105	140	5	51	100	42	56	2	20	49
5F7	E16000026	Stockport PCT	67	33	29	5	8	100	49	43	7	12	24
5LH	E16000062	Tameside & Glossop PCT	47	32	6	9	9	100	68	13	19	19	28
5NR	E16000097	Trafford PCT	33	15	17	1	7	100	45	52	3	21	47
5J2	E16000037	Warrington PCT	58	27	31	0	27	100	47	53	0	47	100
5NN	E16000094	Western Cheshire PCT	125	48	42	35	16	100	38	34	28	13	33
5NK	E16000091	Wirral PCT	91	39	28	24	22	100	43	31	26	24	56
Q32	E18000003	Yorkshire & Humber SHA	2,681	1,195	788	698	883	100	45	29	26	33	74
5JE	E16000042	Barnsley PCT	206	68	61	77	53	100	33	30	37	26	78
5NY	E16000102	Bradford & Airedale PCT	294	75	65	154	28	100	26	22	52	10	37
5J6	E16000040	Calderdale PCT	104	40	37	27	25	100	38	36	26	24	63
5N5	E16000078	Doncaster PCT	290	73	128	89	67	100	25	44	31	23	92
5NW	E16000100	East Riding of Yorkshire PCT	35	26	5	4	13	100	74	14	11	37	50
5NX	E16000101	Hull PCT	199	130	49	20	80	100	65	25	10	40	62
5N2	E16000075	Kirklees PCT	211	125	64	22	91	100	59	30	10	43	73
5N1	E16000074	Leeds PCT	190	79	68	43	61	100	42	36	23	32	77
TAN	E17000005	North East Lincolnshire Care Trust Plus	51	22	7	22	13	100	43	14	43	25	59
5EF	E16000021	North Lincolnshire PCT	37	16	9	12	14	100	43	24	32	38	88
5NV	E16000099	North Yorkshire & York PCT	280	102	96	82	78	100	36	34	29	28	76
5H8	E16000031	Rotherham PCT	345	154	130	61	115	100	45	38	18	33	75
5N4	E16000077	Sheffield PCT	246	198	36	12	179	100	80	15	5	73	90
5N3	E16000076	Wakefield District PCT	193	87	33	73	66	100	45	17	38	34	76

Table 3.13 Pregnant women setting a quit date and outcome¹, by Primary Care Trust and Strategic Health Authority, April 2010 to March 2011 - Continued

England		Numbers					Percentages					Numbers / Percentages	
		Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Number who had not quit	Number not known/lost to follow up	Number who had successfully quit (self-report), confirmed by CO validation ²	Percentage setting a quit date	Percentage of successful quitters	Percentage who had not quit	Percentage not known/lost to follow up	CO validated quitters as a percentage of clients setting a quit date	CO validated quitters as a percentage of successful quitters (self-report)	
England		21,839	9,864	7,091	4,884	5,918	100	45	32	22	27	60	
Q33	E18000004	East Midlands SHA	2,942	1,585	750	607	668	100	54	25	21	23	42
5ET	E16000023	Bassetlaw PCT	28	12	13	3	8	100	43	46	11	29	67
5N7	E16000080	Derby City PCT	168	118	34	16	53	100	70	20	10	32	45
5N6	E16000079	Derbyshire County PCT	305	162	95	48	109	100	53	31	16	36	67
5PC	E16000113	Leicester City PCT	317	137	39	141	101	100	43	12	44	32	74
5PA	E16000112	Leicestershire County & Rutland PCT	416	202	154	60	120	100	49	37	14	29	59
5N9	E16000082	Lincolnshire PCT	736	447	112	177	155	100	61	15	24	21	35
5PD	E16000114	Northampton PCT	390	144	161	85	96	100	37	41	22	25	67
5EM	E16000022	Nottingham City PCT	469	313	105	51	14	100	67	22	11	3	4
5N8	E16000081	Nottinghamshire County PCT	113	50	37	26	12	100	44	33	23	11	24
Q34	E18000005	West Midlands SHA	2,642	1,167	819	656	791	100	44	31	25	30	68
5PG	E16000117	Birmingham East & North PCT	172	79	47	46	48	100	46	27	27	28	61
5MD	E16000070	Coventry Teaching PCT	257	104	100	53	95	100	40	39	21	37	91
5PE	E16000115	Dudley PCT	247	153	63	31	128	100	62	26	13	52	84
5MX	E16000073	Heart of Birmingham Teaching PCT	34	13	7	14	9	100	38	21	41	26	69
5CN	E16000015	Herefordshire PCT	46	18	20	8	17	100	39	43	17	37	94
5PH	E16000118	North Staffordshire PCT	41	14	15	12	11	100	34	37	29	27	79
5PF	E16000116	Sandwell PCT	16	6	1	9	4	100	38	6	56	25	67
5M2	E16000065	Shropshire County PCT	169	86	42	41	68	100	51	25	24	40	79
TAM	E17000004	Solihull Care Trust	71	27	29	15	9	100	38	41	21	13	33
5M1	E16000064	South Birmingham PCT	175	78	92	5	44	100	45	53	3	25	56
5PK	E16000120	South Staffordshire PCT	215	69	71	75	26	100	32	33	35	12	38
5PJ	E16000119	Stoke on Trent PCT	121	63	31	27	50	100	52	26	22	41	79
5MK	E16000071	Telford & Wrekin PCT	172	72	45	55	55	100	42	26	32	32	76
5M3	E16000066	Walsall Teaching PCT	192	81	58	53	65	100	42	30	28	34	80
5PM	E16000122	Warwickshire PCT	440	205	133	102	92	100	47	30	23	21	45
5MV	E16000072	Wolverhampton City PCT	195	82	52	61	54	100	42	27	31	28	66
5PL	E16000121	Worcestershire PCT	79	17	13	49	16	100	22	16	62	20	94
Q35	E18000006	East England SHA	1,749	750	638	361	371	100	43	36	21	21	49
5P2	E16000104	Bedfordshire PCT	123	71	20	32	38	100	58	16	26	31	54
5PP	E16000124	Cambridgeshire PCT	197	94	74	29	25	100	48	38	15	13	27
5PR	E16000126	Great Yarmouth & Waveney PCT	140	62	58	20	41	100	44	41	14	29	66
5QV	E16000150	Hertfordshire PCT ³	339	153	83	103	39	100	45	24	30	12	25
5GC	E16000029	Luton PCT	39	26	7	6	8	100	67	18	15	21	31
5PX	E16000130	Mid Essex PCT	66	34	3	29	24	100	52	5	44	36	71
5PQ	E16000125	Norfolk PCT	92	33	35	24	21	100	36	38	26	23	64
5PW	E16000129	North East Essex PCT	228	75	138	15	48	100	33	61	7	21	64
5PN	E16000123	Peterborough PCT	28	11	9	8	11	100	39	32	29	39	100
5P1	E16000103	South East Essex PCT	114	34	47	33	20	100	30	41	29	18	59
5PY	E16000131	South West Essex PCT	173	77	81	15	42	100	45	47	9	24	55
5PT	E16000127	Suffolk PCT	144	46	62	36	30	100	32	43	25	21	65
5PV	E16000128	West Essex PCT	66	34	21	11	24	100	52	32	17	36	71

Table 3.13 Pregnant women setting a quit date and outcome¹, by Primary Care Trust and Strategic Health Authority, April 2010 to March 2011 - Continued

England		Numbers					Percentages					Numbers / Percentages	
		Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Number who had not quit	Number not known/lost to follow up	Number who had successfully quit (self-report), confirmed by CO validation ²	Percentage setting a quit date	Percentage of successful quitters	Percentage who had not quit	Percentage not known/lost to follow up	CO validated quitters as a percentage of clients setting a quit date	CO validated quitters as a percentage of successful quitters (self-report)	
England		21,839	9,864	7,091	4,884	5,918	100	45	32	22	27	60	
Q36 E18000007	London SHA	1,656	822	403	431	544	100	50	24	26	33	66	
5C2	E16000009 Barking & Dagenham PCT	21	9	0	12	3	100	43	0	57	14	33	
5A9	E16000006 Barnet PCT	36	15	7	14	14	100	42	19	39	39	93	
TAK	E17000002 Bexley Care Trust	75	32	43	0	31	100	43	57	0	41	97	
5K5	E16000045 Brent Teaching PCT	61	25	25	11	16	100	41	41	18	26	64	
5A7	E16000004 Bromley PCT	95	57	20	18	26	100	60	21	19	27	46	
5K7	E16000047 Camden PCT	18	8	4	6	6	100	44	22	33	33	75	
5C3	E16000010 City & Hackney Teaching PCT	136	65	23	48	48	100	48	17	35	35	74	
5K9	E16000049 Croydon PCT	80	39	25	16	25	100	49	31	20	31	64	
5HX	E16000035 Ealing PCT	53	34	13	6	9	100	64	25	11	17	26	
5C1	E16000008 Enfield PCT	70	35	0	35	16	100	50	0	50	23	46	
5A8	E16000005 Greenwich Teaching PCT	88	52	1	35	51	100	59	1	40	58	98	
5H1	E16000030 Hammersmith & Fulham PCT	82	38	34	10	30	100	46	41	12	37	79	
5C9	E16000013 Haringey Teaching PCT	40	26	1	13	7	100	65	3	33	18	27	
5K6	E16000046 Harrow PCT	17	5	2	10	5	100	29	12	59	29	100	
5A4	E16000002 Havering PCT	55	15	27	13	12	100	27	49	24	22	80	
5AT	E16000007 Hillingdon PCT	86	55	13	18	48	100	64	15	21	56	87	
5HY	E16000036 Hounslow PCT	28	10	15	3	2	100	36	54	11	7	20	
5K8	E16000048 Islington PCT	45	15	14	16	7	100	33	31	36	16	47	
5LA	E16000056 Kensington & Chelsea PCT	*	*	0	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	
5A5	E16000003 Kingston PCT	10	7	2	1	5	100	70	20	10	50	71	
5LD	E16000058 Lambeth PCT	62	32	20	10	32	100	52	32	16	52	100	
5LF	E16000060 Lewisham PCT	88	43	21	24	35	100	49	24	27	40	81	
5C5	E16000012 Newham PCT	104	68	22	14	37	100	65	21	13	36	54	
5NA	E16000083 Redbridge PCT	15	7	1	7	4	100	47	7	47	27	57	
5M6	E16000067 Richmond & Twickenham PCT	*	*	0	4	3	*	*	0	50	38	75	
5LE	E16000059 Southwark PCT	59	31	9	19	27	100	53	15	32	46	87	
5M7	E16000068 Sutton & Merton PCT	19	8	6	5	2	100	42	32	26	11	25	
5C4	E16000011 Tower Hamlets PCT	59	23	12	24	15	100	39	20	41	25	65	
5NC	E16000084 Waltham Forest PCT	38	17	12	9	16	100	45	32	24	42	94	
5LG	E16000061 Wandsworth PCT	42	13	7	22	4	100	31	17	52	10	31	
5LC	E16000057 Westminster PCT	53	21	24	8	8	100	40	45	15	15	38	
Q37 E18000008	South East Coast SHA	1,311	607	435	269	313	100	46	33	21	24	52	
5LQ	E16000063 Brighton & Hove City PCT	97	73	16	8	45	100	75	16	8	46	62	
5P7	E16000109 East Sussex Downs & Weald PCT	140	58	52	30	32	100	41	37	21	23	55	
5QA	E16000132 Eastern & Coastal Kent PCT	196	73	91	32	46	100	37	46	16	23	63	
5P8	E16000110 Hastings & Rother PCT	127	43	36	48	30	100	34	28	38	24	70	
5L3	E16000055 Medway PCT	97	60	15	22	40	100	62	15	23	41	67	
5P5	E16000107 Surrey PCT	71	43	19	9	13	100	61	27	13	18	30	
5P9	E16000111 West Kent PCT	155	63	59	33	30	100	41	38	21	19	48	
5P6	E16000108 West Sussex PCT	428	194	147	87	77	100	45	34	20	18	40	

Table 3.13 Pregnant women setting a quit date and outcome¹, by Primary Care Trust and Strategic Health Authority, April 2010 to March 2011 - Continued

England		Numbers					Percentages					Numbers / Percentages		
		Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Number who had not quit	Number not known/lost to follow up	Number who had successfully quit (self-report), confirmed by CO validation ²	Percentage setting a quit date	Percentage of successful quitters	Percentage who had not quit	Percentage not known/lost to follow up	CO validated quitters as a percentage of clients setting a quit date	CO validated quitters as a percentage of successful quitters (self-report)		
England		21,839	9,864	7,091	4,884	5,918	100	45	32	22	27	60		
Q38	E18000009	South Central SHA		1,205	587	328	290	316	100	49	27	24	26	54
5QG	E16000137	Berkshire East PCT		90	46	13	31	25	100	51	14	34	28	54
5QF	E16000136	Berkshire West PCT		81	32	17	32	23	100	40	21	40	28	72
5QD	E16000134	Buckinghamshire PCT		51	27	11	13	17	100	53	22	25	33	63
5QC	E16000133	Hampshire PCT		351	150	114	87	89	100	43	32	25	25	59
5QT	E16000147	Isle of Wight PCT		51	21	23	7	14	100	41	45	14	27	67
5CQ	E16000016	Milton Keynes PCT		75	22	32	21	11	100	29	43	28	15	50
5QE	E16000135	Oxford PCT		333	181	71	81	98	100	54	21	24	29	54
5FE	E16000027	Portsmouth City Teaching PCT		74	38	33	3	29	100	51	45	4	39	76
5L1	E16000054	Southampton City PCT		99	70	14	15	10	100	71	14	15	10	14
Q39	E18000010	South West SHA		2,205	1,052	718	435	807	100	48	33	20	37	77
5FL	E16000028	Bath & North East Somerset PCT		122	53	55	14	42	100	43	45	11	34	79
5QN	E16000143	Bournemouth & Poole PCT		109	38	33	38	25	100	35	30	35	23	66
5QJ	E16000139	Bristol PCT		170	53	57	60	34	100	31	34	35	20	64
5QP	E16000144	Cornwall & Isles Of Scilly PCT		611	306	188	117	280	100	50	31	19	46	92
5QQ	E16000145	Devon PCT		95	58	29	8	28	100	61	31	8	29	48
5QM	E16000142	Dorset PCT		67	33	22	12	24	100	49	33	18	36	73
5QH	E16000138	Gloucestershire PCT		105	67	22	16	52	100	64	21	15	50	78
5M8	E16000069	North Somerset PCT		61	24	21	16	17	100	39	34	26	28	71
5F1	E16000024	Plymouth Teaching PCT		221	94	95	32	63	100	43	43	14	29	67
5QL	E16000141	Somerset PCT		96	39	25	32	25	100	41	26	33	26	64
5A3	E16000001	South Gloucestershire PCT		95	58	33	4	51	100	61	35	4	54	88
5K3	E16000044	Swindon PCT		179	88	88	3	81	100	49	49	2	45	92
TAL	E17000003	Torbay Care Trust		142	60	25	57	54	100	42	18	40	38	90
5QK	E16000140	Wiltshire PCT		132	81	25	26	31	100	61	19	20	23	38

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

2. Carbon Monoxide (CO) validation measures the level of carbon monoxide in the bloodstream and provides an indication of the level of use of tobacco: it is a motivational tool for clients as well as validation of their smoking status. CO validation is attempted on all clients who self-report as having successfully quit at the 4 week follow-up, except for those who were followed up by telephone.

3. On 01/04/2010 Blackburn with Darwen PCT (5CC) was renamed to Blackburn with Darwen Teaching Care Trust Plus (TAP). West Hertfordshire PCT (5P4) and East and North Hertfordshire PCT (5P3) merged to become Hertfordshire PCT (5QV). As a result, there are now 151 PCTs post April 2010 compared with 152 pre April 2010.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 3.14 People setting a quit date and successful quitters¹, within Spearhead PCTs² and England, April 2010 to March 2011

England	<i>Numbers / Percentages</i>		
	Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	<i>Percentage who successfully quit</i>
England	787,527	383,548	49
Non-Spearhead PCTs	424,758	220,456	52
All Spearhead PCTs ³	362,769	163,092	45
Whole Spearhead PCTs ⁴	257,184	111,893	44

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date. The figures presented here are based on self-report of smoking status by the client at the 4 week follow-up.

2. The Spearhead Group is identified in terms of Local Authority Districts (LADs) (those LADs in the 'bottom' fifth of LADs for at least 3 out of 5 selected health and deprivation indicators). PCTs included in the Spearhead PCTs group are those which overlap geographically with LADs in the Spearhead Group, following the October 2006 reorganisation of PCTs. For more information please see Appendix D.

3. Includes all 62 PCTs that overlap geographically with Spearhead LAs, including 14 PCTs where only part of the PCT area overlaps with Spearhead LAs.

4. Only includes those PCTs where the whole PCT area overlaps with Spearhead LAs (48 out of the 62 Spearhead PCTs).

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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4 Treatment and expenditure

4.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at the types of pharmacotherapy used with the NHS Stop Smoking Services and provides information on the costs of the services.

Three types of pharmacotherapy are prescribed by the NHS Stop Smoking Services. Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) products reduce the symptoms of nicotine withdrawal by getting nicotine into the bloodstream without smoking. Bupropion (Zyban) is a drug which works by suppressing the part of the brain that gives the smoker a nicotine buzz when smoking cigarettes; it reduces the cravings as well as the usual withdrawal symptoms of anxiety, sweating and irritability. Varenicline (Champix) works by reducing the smoker's craving for nicotine by binding to nicotine receptors in the brain and reducing the symptoms of withdrawal. It also reduces the satisfaction a smoker receives when smoking a cigarette.

4.2 Treatment

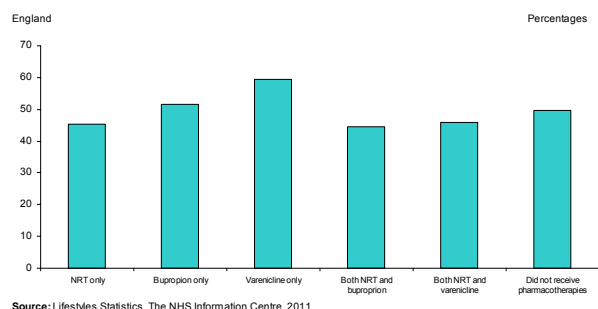
Of the 787,527 people who set a quit date in 2010/11, 719,038 (91%) received some kind of pharmacotherapy. Among those setting a quit date 63% had received Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) only, 26% had received Varenicline only, 1% Bupropion only, 1% received both NRT and Varenicline and less than 0.1% had received both NRT and Bupropion. Only 5% of people setting a quit date did not receive any pharmacotherapy and the treatment option was not known for the remaining 4%.

Over nine out of ten people who set a quit date received pharmacotherapies in 2010/11

Of the 383,548 people who successfully quit in 2010/11, 354,505 (92%) received some kind of pharmacotherapy. Among the pharmacotherapies used, 59% of quitters had used NRT only, 31% had used Varenicline only, 1% had used Bupropion only and 1% used both NRT and Varenicline. Five per cent of quitters did not receive any pharmacotherapy and the treatment option was not known for a further 2% of successful quitters.

Of those who used Varenicline only, 59% successfully quit, compared with 52% of those who use Bupropion only and 45% of those who used NRT only. Half of those (50%) who did not receive any pharmacotherapy successfully quit. These data should not be used to assess or compare the clinical effectiveness of the various pharmacotherapies as they reflect only the results obtained through the NHS Stop Smoking Services, and are not based on clinical trials. A trained stop smoking advisor discusses and agrees the treatment option with each client. (Table 4.1, Figure 4.1)

Figure 4.1 Percentage of successful quitters by type of pharmacotherapy received, 2010/11



4.2.1 Trends in treatment used

The proportion of people setting a quit date receiving NRT only increased from 63% in 2001/02 to 83% in 2006/07 but since then has decreased back to 63% in 2010/11. The proportion receiving Bupropion only has fallen from 19% in 2001/02 to 1% in 2010/11⁶. Those receiving Varenicline only has increased from 14% in 2007/08 (when it was first introduced) to 26% in 2010/11. The proportion of people who did not receive any pharmacotherapies has also fallen since 2001/02, from 11% to 5% in 2010/11. (Table 4.2)

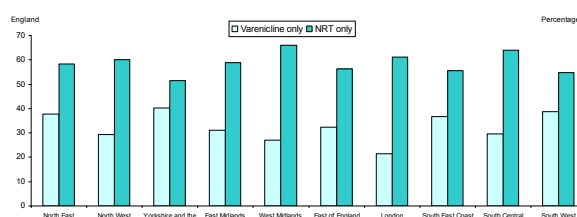
4.2.2 Geographical patterns of treatment used

The use of different pharmacotherapies varied among the Strategic Health Authority (SHAs). The West Midlands SHA reported the highest proportion of people setting a quit date receiving NRT only (69%), whilst Yorkshire and the Humber SHA reported the lowest (57%). Yorkshire and the Humber SHA had the highest proportion receiving Varenicline only (34%), whilst London SHA reported the lowest (19%). The proportions of people receiving Bupropion only were similar in each SHA (1% in all but one SHA). Thirteen per cent of those setting a quit date in London SHA did not receive any type of pharmacotherapy compared with 1% in North East SHA.

As with the results seen for those setting a quit date, West Midlands SHA reported the highest proportion of successful quitters receiving NRT only (66%) and Yorkshire and the Humber SHA had the lowest (52%). Forty per cent of those people in

Yorkshire and the Humber who successfully quit received Varenicline only whilst London SHA reported only 21%. Only 1% of successful quitters in the North East SHA received no pharmacotherapy, whereas in London SHA 14% received no pharmacotherapy. (Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2)

Figure 4.2 Percentage of successful quitters who received NRT only and Varenicline only, by Strategic Health Authority, 2010/11



Source: Lifestyles Statistics. The NHS Information Centre, 2011

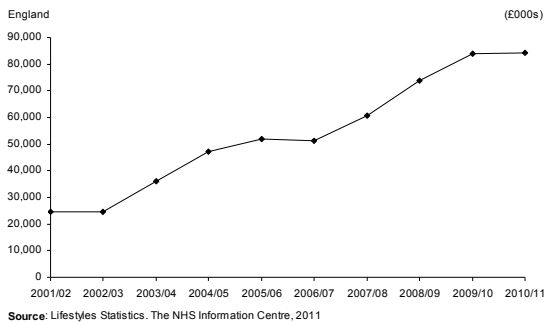
The proportion of successful quitters using the different pharmacotherapies varied between SHAs. For example, South Central SHA had the highest proportion of successful quitters for those using NRT (51%), whilst North East SHA and North West SHA reported the lowest (40%). South Central SHA also reported the highest proportion of successful quitters using Varenicline only (65%) whilst London SHA reported the lowest success rate (54%). Details for regional variations in success rates by the other pharmacotherapy options can be found in Table 4.4.

4.3 Expenditure on NHS Stop Smoking Services

The total expenditure on NHS Stop Smoking Services in England in 2010/11 (excluding NRT, Bupropion and Varenicline prescriptions) was £84.3 million, just under half a million more than in 2009/10 and almost £60 million more than in 2001/02. (Figure 4.3)

⁶ Prescriptions for Bupropion declined after the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) issued guidance in August 2007, which recommended the use of Varenicline in the NHS.

Figure 4.4 Expenditure on NHS Stop Smoking Service, 2001/02 to 2010/11



Source: Lifestyles Statistics. The NHS Information Centre, 2011

The cost per quitter was £220 in 2010/11, a 2% decrease from £224 in 2009/10 but an overall increase of 7% from 2001/02 when the cost per quitter was £206. (Table 4.5)

In 2010/11, the cost per quitter was £220

London SHA reported the highest expenditure in 2010/11 at £15.6 million and also reported the highest cost per quitter at £308. North East SHA reported the lowest total expenditure at just under £4.4 million and the lowest cost per quitter at £168.

For the first time this year expenditure data is also presented at Primary Care Trust (PCT) level. Hampshire PCT reported the highest expenditure in 2010/11 at just under £1.6 million. Bassetlaw PCT reported the lowest total expenditure at £32,000 and the lowest cost per quitter at and £32. Cost per quitter was the highest at Camden PCT at £772 (Table 4.6). Please note all comparisons over time are cash term comparisons and have not been adjusted for inflation.

4.4 Intervention Type

For the first time in 2010/11 data is available for intervention type at PCT level. Previously this data was released at SHA level as experimental statistics. This year the data quality was sufficient for these to be released without the experimental statistic label. Further information on data quality can be found in Chapter 6 of the report.

In England in 2010/11 81% (636,036) of those setting a quit date did so using one to one support. Couple/Family and Telephone support accounted for the lowest intervention type at 1% each (7,822 and 11,576 respectively). The success rates at England level varied for the different types of intervention from 48% for one to one support to 64% for telephone support. Further information at SHA and PCT level can be found in Table 4.7. These data should not be used to assess or compare the clinical effectiveness of the various intervention types as they reflect only the results obtained through the NHS Stop Smoking Services, and are not based on clinical trials. A trained stop smoking advisor discusses and agrees the intervention type with each client.

Summary: Key results

This chapter has shown that in 2010/11 just over nine in ten people using NHS Stop Smoking Services received some kind of pharmacotherapy. Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) was the most frequently used pharmacotherapy.

Varenicline had the highest success rate of the pharmacotherapies used to help people quit in 2010/11, with 59% of people using it successfully quitting.

South Central Strategic Health Authority (SHA) achieved the highest proportion of successful quitters for those using NRT only, Varenicline only and for those receiving both NRT and Bupropion. London SHA had the highest proportion of successful quitters using Bupropion only. Yorkshire and the Humber SHA achieved the highest proportion of successful quitters using both NRT and Varenicline.

The total expenditure on NHS Stop Smoking Services in England in 2010/11 was £84.3 million. The cost per quitter was £220.

London SHA reported the highest expenditure in 2010/11 at just £15.6 million and also reported the highest cost per quitter at £308. North East SHA reported the lowest total expenditure at just under £4.4 million and the lowest cost per quitter of £168.

Hampshire Primary Care Trust (PCT) reported the highest expenditure in 2010/11 at £1.6 million and the highest cost per quitter was reported at Camden PCT at £772. Bassetlaw PCT reported both the lowest expenditure at £32,000 and the lowest cost per quitter at £32.

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- 4.1 People setting a quit date and successful quitters, by type of pharmacotherapy received, April 2010 to March 2011
- 4.2 People setting a quit date and type of pharmacotherapy received, 2001/02 to 2010/11
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- 4.4 Percentage of people successfully quit by type of pharmacotherapy received, Region and Strategic Health Authority, April 2010 to March 2011
- 4.5 People successfully quit, total expenditure and cost per quitter for NHS Stop Smoking Services, 2001/02 to 2010/11
- 4.6 People successfully quit, total expenditure and cost per quitter, by Strategic Health Authority and PCT April 2010 to March 2011
- 4.7 Number setting a quit date and successful quitters, by intervention type, Strategic Health Authority and Primary Care Trust, April 2010 to March 2011

Table 4.1 People setting a quit date and successful quitters¹, by type of pharmacotherapy received^{2,3,4}, April 2010 to March 2011

England	Numbers / Percentages		
	Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Percentage who successfully quit
Numbers			
Total	787,527	383,548	49
Number who received NRT only	498,399	225,429	45
Number who received Bupropion (Zyban) only	6,515	3,365	52
Number who received Varenicline (Champix) only	203,338	120,776	59
Number who received both NRT and Bupropion (Zyban)	699	311	44
Number who received both NRT and Varenicline (Champix)	10,087	4,624	46
Number who did not receive pharmacotherapies	39,932	19,875	50
Number where treatment option not known ⁵	28,557	9,168	32
Percentages			
Total	100	100	
Percentage who received NRT only	63	59	
Percentage who received Bupropion (Zyban) only	1	1	
Percentage who received Varenicline (Champix) only	26	31	
Percentage who received both NRT and Bupropion (Zyban)	0	0	
Percentage who received both NRT and Varenicline (Champix)	1	1	
Percentage who did not receive pharmacotherapies	5	5	
Percentage where treatment option not known ⁵	4	2	

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

2. 'Received' means obtained by prescription, purchase or supply free of charge.

3. Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) became available on NHS prescription in April 2001; previously NRT was available through the Stop Smoking Services on a voucher scheme. Bupropion was first available on prescription as a Stop Smoking Services product in June 2000.

4. In the period April 2010 to March 2011, 1,541,315 prescription items of Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) products, 36,166 items of Bupropion and 986,796 items of Varenicline Tartrate were prescribed by GPs and other non-medical prescribers (excluding dentists) in England and dispensed in the community. The Net Ingredient Cost (NIC) over this time was £30.8 million for NRT products, £1.6 million for Bupropion and £33.5 million for Varenicline Tartrate - a total of £65.9 million. This information is taken from PACT (Prescription Analysis and Cost) data from the Prescription Services division (RxS) of the NHS Business Services Authority accessed by The NHS Information Centre.

This information is taken from Prescription Analysis and Cost (PACT) data from the NHS Prescription Services of the NHS Business Services Authority accessed by The NHS Information Centre. PACT covers all prescriptions prescribed by GPs and other non-medical prescribers (excluding dentists) in England which are dispensed in the community. The Net Ingredient Cost is the basic cost of a drug and does not take account of discounts, dispensing costs, fees or prescription charge income. PACT data only covers NRT, Bupropion and Varenicline Tartrate received on prescription. It does not include NRT obtained via other sources such as local voucher schemes, patient group directive or purchased over the counter. Bupropion and Varenicline Tartrate are only available on prescription so should not be obtained via other sources.

5. A client is counted as 'treatment option not known' if he/she is lost to follow-up at 4 weeks and it is not known if they received pharmacotherapies.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 4.2 People setting a quit date and type of pharmacotherapy received^{1,2,3}, 2001/02 to 2010/11

England	Numbers/Percentages									
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ⁴	2008/09 ⁵	2009/10	2010/11
Numbers										
Number setting a quit date	227,335	234,858	361,224	529,567	602,820	600,410	680,289	671,259	757,537	787,527
Number who received NRT only	142,260	175,674	277,041	424,509	494,105	496,932	474,311	449,876	493,459	498,399
Number who received Bupropion (Zyban) only	44,286	26,773	30,158	33,931	30,559	27,395	22,348	11,278	9,509	6,515
Number who received Varenicline (Champix) only	.	.	.	.	.	.	97,259	134,949	175,380	203,338
Number who received both NRT and Bupropion (Zyban)	4,513	3,487	3,791	4,182	4,036	3,810	2,747	1,022	852	699
Number who received both NRT and Varenicline (Champix)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,915	8,022	10,087
Number who did not receive pharmacotherapies	24,389	19,784	27,623	35,472	40,306	38,617	42,647	35,774	39,222	39,932
Number where treatment option not known ⁶	11,887	9,140	22,611	31,473	33,814	33,656	40,977	32,445	31,093	28,557
Percentages										
Total setting a quit date	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percentage who received NRT only	63	75	77	80	82	83	70	67	65	63
Percentage who received Bupropion (Zyban) only	19	11	8	6	5	5	3	2	1	1
Percentage who received Varenicline (Champix) only	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	20	23	26
Percentage who received both NRT and Bupropion (Zyban)	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Percentage who received both NRT and Varenicline (Champix)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1
Percentage who did not receive pharmacotherapies	11	8	8	7	7	6	6	5	5	5
Percentage where treatment option not known ⁶	5	4	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	4

1. 'Receipt' means obtained by prescription, purchase or supply free of charge.

2. Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) became available on NHS prescription in April 2001; previously NRT was available through the Stop Smoking Services on a voucher scheme. Bupropion was first available on prescription as a Stop Smoking Services product in June 2000.

3. In the period April 2010 to March 2011, 1,541,315 prescription items of Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) products, 36,166 items of Bupropion and 986,796 items of Varenicline Tartrate were prescribed by GPs and other non-medical prescribers (excluding dentists) in England and dispensed in the community. The Net Ingredient Cost (NIC) over this time was £30.8 million for NRT products, £1.6 million for Bupropion and £33.5 million for Varenicline Tartrate - a total of £65.9 million. This information is taken from PACT (Prescription Analysis and Cost) data from the Prescription Services division (RxS) of the NHS Business Services Authority accessed by The NHS Information Centre.

This information is taken from Prescription Analysis and Cost (PACT) data from the NHS Prescription Services of the NHS Business Services Authority accessed by The NHS Information Centre. PACT covers all prescriptions prescribed by GPs and other non-medical prescribers (excluding dentists) in England which are dispensed in the community. The Net Ingredient Cost is the basic cost of a drug and does not take account of discounts, dispensing costs, fees or prescription charge income. PACT data only covers NRT, Bupropion and Varenicline Tartrate received on prescription. It does not include NRT obtained via other sources such as local voucher schemes, patient group directive or purchased over the counter. Bupropion and Varenicline Tartrate are only available on prescription so should not be obtained via other sources.

4. Varenicline (chamfix) was introduced in 2006 and was first collected from NHS Stop Smoking Services in the 2007/08 collection.

5. First year NRT and Varenicline together as an option.

6. A client is counted as 'treatment option not known' if he/she is lost to follow-up at 4 weeks and it is not known if they received pharmacotherapies.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 4.3 People setting a quit date and successful quitters¹ and type of pharmacotherapy received^{2,3}, by Region and Strategic Health Authority, April 2010 to March 2011

										Numbers / Percentages							
			Number Setting a quit date/ Number successfully quit	Number who received NRT only	Number who received bupropion (Zyban) only	Number who received varenicline (Champix) only	Number who received both NRT and bupropion (Zyban)	Number who received both NRT and varenicline (Champix)	Number who did not receive pharmacotherapies	Number where treatment option not known ⁴	Percentage who received NRT only	Percentage who received bupropion (Zyban) only	Percentage who received varenicline (Champix) only	Percentage who received both NRT and bupropion (Zyban)	Percentage who received both NRT and varenicline (Champix)	Percentage who did not receive pharmacotherapies	Percentage where treatment option not known ⁴
Number setting a quit date																	
England			787,527	498,399	6,515	203,338	699	10,087	39,932	28,557	63	1	26	0	1	5	4
Q30	A	E18000001	North East	58,660	38,167	196	17,489	33	698	722	1,355	65	0	30	0	1	2
Q31	B	E18000002	North West	137,543	90,436	1,161	31,253	108	1,882	6,296	6,407	66	1	23	0	1	5
Q32	D	E18000003	Yorkshire and the Humber	73,795	42,292	728	25,165	53	712	4,064	781	57	1	34	0	1	6
Q33	E	E18000004	East Midlands	69,303	43,997	582	17,750	43	1,129	2,562	3,240	63	1	26	0	2	5
Q34	F	E18000005	West Midlands	90,488	62,109	512	20,021	53	1,255	4,676	1,862	69	1	22	0	1	2
Q35	G	E18000006	East of England	83,952	51,773	914	22,395	179	1,043	1,899	5,749	62	1	27	0	1	7
Q36	H	E18000007	London	108,504	66,326	801	20,138	106	1,705	14,277	5,151	61	1	19	0	2	5
Q39	K	E18000010	South West	65,931	39,632	715	21,304	61	723	1,989	1,507	60	1	32	0	1	2
-	J	-	South East	99,351	63,667	906	27,823	63	940	3,447	2,505	64	1	28	0	1	3
Q38	-	E18000009	South Central	50,425	34,480	363	12,395	23	556	1,171	1,437	68	1	25	0	1	3
Q37	-	E18000008	South East Coast	48,926	29,187	543	15,428	40	384	2,276	1,068	60	1	32	0	1	2
Number of successful quitters																	
England			383,548	225,429	3,365	120,776	311	4,624	19,875	9,168	59	1	31	0	1	5	2
Q30	A	E18000001	North East	26,038	15,165	97	9,812	13	297	332	322	58	0	38	0	1	1
Q31	B	E18000002	North West	60,813	36,578	533	17,759	43	879	3,544	1,477	60	1	29	0	1	2
Q32	D	E18000003	Yorkshire and the Humber	39,041	20,108	383	15,709	28	361	2,056	396	52	1	40	0	1	1
Q33	E	E18000004	East Midlands	36,639	21,499	326	11,338	21	530	1,339	1,586	59	1	31	0	1	4
Q34	F	E18000005	West Midlands	40,988	26,979	240	11,019	20	591	1,533	606	66	1	27	0	1	1
Q35	G	E18000006	East of England	42,694	23,999	516	13,793	77	475	1,380	2,454	56	1	32	0	1	6
Q36	H	E18000007	London	50,864	31,038	465	10,915	46	772	7,019	609	61	1	21	0	2	1
Q39	K	E18000010	South West	34,349	18,811	380	13,303	26	272	986	571	55	1	39	0	1	2
-	J	-	South East	52,122	31,252	425	17,128	37	447	1,686	1,147	60	1	33	0	1	2
Q38	-	E18000009	South Central	27,566	17,616	196	8,111	16	270	763	594	64	1	29	0	1	2
Q37	-	E18000008	South East Coast	24,556	13,636	229	9,017	21	177	923	553	56	1	37	0	1	2

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

2. 'Received' means obtained by prescription, purchase or supply free of charge.

3. In the period April 2010 to March 2011, 1,541,315 prescription items of Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) products, 36,166 items of Bupropion and 986,796 items of Varenicline Tartrate were prescribed by GPs and other non-medical prescribers (excluding dentists) in England and dispensed in the community. The Net Ingredient Cost (NIC) over this time was £30.8 million for NRT products, £1.6 million for Bupropion and £33.5 million for Varenicline Tartrate - a total of £65.9 million. This information is taken from PACT (Prescription Analysis and Cost) data from the Prescription Services division (RxS) of the NHS Business Services Authority accessed by The NHS Information Centre.

This information is taken from PACT (Prescription Analysis and Cost) data from the NHS Prescription Services of the NHS Business Services Authority accessed by The NHS Information Centre. PACT covers all prescriptions prescribed by GPs and other non-medical prescribers (excluding dentists) in England which are dispensed in the community. The Net Ingredient Cost is the basic cost of a drug and does not take account of discounts, dispensing costs, fees or prescription charge income. PACT data only covers NRT, Bupropion and Varenicline Tartrate received on prescription. It does not include NRT obtained via other sources such as local voucher schemes, patient group directive or purchased over the counter. Bupropion and Varenicline Tartrate are only available on prescription so should not be obtained via other sources.

4. A client is counted as 'treatment option not known' if he/she is lost to follow-up at 4 weeks and it is not known if they received pharmacotherapies.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 4.4 Percentage of people successfully quit¹ by type of pharmacotherapy received², Region and Strategic Health Authority, April 2010 to March 2011

England				Percentages						
				Received NRT only	Received bupropion (Zyban) only	Percentage who received varenicline (Champix) only	Percentage who received both NRT and bupropion (Zyban)	Percentage who received both NRT and varenicline (Champix)	Percentage who did not receive pharmacotherapies	Percentage where treatment option not known
England				45	52	59	44	46	50	32
Q30	A	E18000001	North East	40	49	56	39	43	46	24
Q31	B	E18000002	North West	40	46	57	40	47	56	23
Q32	D	E18000003	Yorkshire and the Humber	48	53	62	53	51	51	51
Q33	E	E18000004	East Midlands	49	56	64	49	47	52	49
Q34	F	E18000005	West Midlands	43	47	55	38	47	33	33
Q35	G	E18000006	East of England	46	56	62	43	46	73	43
Q36	H	E18000007	London	47	58	54	43	45	49	12
Q39	K	E18000010	South West	47	53	62	43	38	50	38
-	J	-	South East	49	47	62	59	48	49	46
Q38	-	E18000009	South Central	51	54	65	70	49	65	41
Q37	-	E18000008	South East Coast	47	42	58	53	46	41	52

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

2. 'Receipt' means obtained by prescription, purchase or supply free of charge.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 4.5 People successfully quit¹, total expenditure² and cost per quitter for NHS Stop Smoking Services, 2001/02 to 2010/11

England	Numbers / £									
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Number of successful quitters	119,834	124,082	204,876	298,124	329,681	319,720	350,800	337,054	373,954	383,548
Total expenditure (£000s)	24,694	24,499	36,201	47,069	51,927	51,234	60,806	73,675	83,879	84,348
Cost per quitter (£)	206	197	177	158	158	160	173	219	224	220

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

2. Total expenditure and cost per quitter excludes NRT, Bupropion (Zyban) and Varenicline (Champix) on prescription.

3. Financial figures presented do not take into account inflation and are presented in cash terms only.

4. The expenditure/cost per quitter data shown in this table is calculated by summing a single expenditure figure provided by each PCT in their return form. The return form asks PCTs to provide a figure which relates to "all monies from whatever source which have been specifically allocated to, or spent on, smoking cessation services". There is ongoing work to establish to what extent this guidance is followed as a result of some evidence that in practice there may be a lack of standardisation in terms of the scope of expenditure items included in some PCTs' returns, and address the issue if found necessary. The intention is for the outcome of this work to be reflected in the 2012/13 return form. Additionally, PCTs have been advised to only include monies spent on smoking cessation activity, not wider tobacco control measures, in their 2011/12 returns in Stop Smoking Service Delivery and Monitoring Guidance 2011/12 available at

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_125389

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 4.6 People successfully quit¹, total expenditure² and cost per quitter, by Strategic Health Authority and Primary Care Trust, April 2010 to March 2011

England					Numbers / £
			Number successfully quit	Total expenditure (£000s)	Cost per quitter (£)
England			383,548	84,348	220
Q30	E18000001	North East	26,038	4,379	168
5ND	E16000085	County Durham PCT	4,871	797	164
5J9	E16000041	Darlington PCT	763	157	205
5KF	E16000050	Gateshead PCT	2,145	279	130
5D9	E16000019	Hartlepool PCT	1,411	230	163
5KM	E16000053	Middlesbrough PCT	1,410	175	124
5D7	E16000017	Newcastle PCT	2,249	539	240
5D8	E16000018	North Tyneside PCT	2,087	228	109
TAC	E17000001	Northumberland Care Trust	2,480	344	139
5QR	E16000146	Redcar & Cleveland PCT	1,388	190	137
5KG	E16000051	South Tyneside PCT	1,823	436	239
5E1	E16000020	North Tees PCT	1,944	395	203
5KL	E16000052	Sunderland Teaching PCT	3,467	608	175
Q31	E18000002	North West	60,813	11,787	194
5HG	E16000032	Ashton, Leigh & Wigan PCT	3,541	592	167
TAP	E17000006	Blackburn with Darwen Teaching Care Trust Plus ⁴	839	388	462
5HP	E16000033	Blackpool PCT	2,017	538	267
5HQ	E16000148	Bolton PCT	2,191	348	159
5JX	E16000043	Bury PCT	1,211	238	196
5NP	E16000095	Central & Eastern Cheshire PCT	3,205	476	149
5NG	E16000088	Central Lancashire PCT	3,180	510	160
5NE	E16000086	Cumbria PCT	3,289	492	150
5NH	E16000089	East Lancashire PCT	3,775	683	181
5NM	E16000093	Halton & St. Helens PCT	2,911	470	161
5NQ	E16000096	Heywood, Middleton & Rochdale PCT	1,840	169	92
5J4	E16000038	Knowsley PCT	2,389	625	262
5NL	E16000092	Liverpool PCT	5,032	884	176
5NT	E16000149	Manchester PCT	4,536	1,091	241
5NF	E16000087	North Lancashire PCT	2,595	350	135
5J5	E16000039	Oldham PCT	2,034	526	259
5F5	E16000025	Salford PCT	1,980	574	290
5NJ	E16000090	Sefton PCT	3,046	396	130
5F7	E16000026	Stockport PCT	1,938	455	235
5LH	E16000062	Tameside & Glossop PCT	2,036	303	149
5NR	E16000097	Trafford PCT	1,329	290	218
5J2	E16000037	Warrington PCT	941	320	340
5NN	E16000094	Western Cheshire PCT	1,857	475	256
5NK	E16000091	Wirral PCT	3,101	593	191
Q32	E18000003	Yorkshire and the Humber	39,041	8,378	215
5JE	E16000042	Barnsley PCT	2,971	596	201
5NY	E16000102	Bradford & Airedale PCT	3,818	1,106	290
5J6	E16000040	Calderdale PCT	1,430	330	231
5N5	E16000078	Doncaster PCT	2,362	654	277
5NW	E16000100	East Riding of Yorkshire PCT	2,036	273	134
5NX	E16000101	Hull PCT	3,677	1,359	370
5N2	E16000075	Kirklees PCT	2,477	481	194
5N1	E16000074	Leeds PCT	4,613	634	137
TAN	E17000005	North East Lincolnshire Care Trust Plus	1,279	364	285
5EF	E16000021	North Lincolnshire PCT	918	234	255
5NV	E16000099	North Yorkshire & York PCT	4,009	608	152
5H8	E16000031	Rotherham PCT	2,639	586	222
5N4	E16000077	Sheffield PCT	3,574	604	169
5N3	E16000076	Wakefield District PCT	3,238	546	169

Table 4.6 People successfully quit¹, total expenditure² and cost per quitter, by Strategic Health Authority and Primary Care Trust, April 2010 to March 2011 - Continued

England			Numbers / £		
			Number successfully quit	Total expenditure (£000s)	Cost per quitter (£)
England			383,548	84,348	220
Q33	E18000004	East Midlands	36,639	7,714	211
5ET	E16000023	Bassetlaw PCT	989	32	32
5N7	E16000080	Derby City PCT	2,551	902	354
5N6	E16000079	Derbyshire County PCT	4,991	1,534	307
5PC	E16000113	Leicester City PCT	2,605	628	241
5PA	E16000112	Leicestershire County & Rutland PCT	5,160	887	172
5N9	E16000082	Lincolnshire PCT	6,426	1,200	187
5PD	E16000114	Northampton PCT	5,185	836	161
5EM	E16000022	Nottingham City PCT	2,652	758	286
5N8	E16000081	Nottinghamshire County PCT	6,080	936	154
Q34	E18000005	West Midlands	40,988	10,450	255
5PG	E16000117	Birmingham East & North PCT	3,748	710	190
5MD	E16000070	Coventry Teaching PCT	2,476	786	317
5PE	E16000115	Dudley PCT	2,715	1,065	392
5MX	E16000073	Heart of Birmingham Teaching PCT	2,490	800	321
5CN	E16000015	Herefordshire PCT	903	260	288
5PH	E16000118	North Staffordshire PCT	1,337	500	374
5PF	E16000116	Sandwell PCT	1,551	552	356
5M2	E16000065	Shropshire County PCT	2,255	495	219
TAM	E17000004	Solihull Care Trust	1,496	405	271
5M1	E16000064	South Birmingham PCT	3,105	838	270
5PK	E16000120	South Staffordshire PCT	4,414	800	181
5PJ	E16000119	Stoke on Trent PCT	2,465	539	219
5MK	E16000071	Telford & Wrekin PCT	1,871	505	270
5M3	E16000066	Walsall Teaching PCT	1,861	390	210
5PM	E16000122	Warwickshire PCT	3,760	822	219
5MV	E16000072	Wolverhampton City PCT	1,811	389	215
5PL	E16000121	Worcestershire PCT	2,730	595	218
Q35	E18000006	East of England	42,694	7,571	177
5P2	E16000104	Bedfordshire PCT	2,980	435	146
5PP	E16000124	Cambridgeshire PCT	3,527	566	160
5PR	E16000126	Great Yarmouth & Waveney PCT	2,414	563	233
5QV	E16000150	Hertfordshire PCT ⁴	7,668	1,202	157
5GC	E16000029	Luton PCT	1,602	515	322
5PX	E16000130	Mid Essex PCT	2,812	480	171
5PQ	E16000125	Norfolk PCT	5,033	732	145
5PW	E16000129	North East Essex PCT	3,279	577	176
5PN	E16000123	Peterborough PCT	989	337	341
5P1	E16000103	South East Essex PCT	3,002	351	117
5PY	E16000131	South West Essex PCT	3,333	624	187
5PT	E16000127	Suffolk PCT	4,222	956	226
5PV	E16000128	West Essex PCT	1,833	235	128

Table 4.6 People successfully quit¹, total expenditure² and cost per quitter, by Strategic Health Authority and Primary Care Trust, April 2010 to March 2011 - Continued

England			Numbers / £		
			Number successfully quit	Total expenditure (£000s)	Cost per quitter (£)
England			383,548	84,348	220
Q36	E18000007	London	50,864	15,647	308
5C2	E16000009	Barking & Dagenham PCT	1,475	583	395
5A9	E16000006	Barnet PCT	2,035	317	156
TAK	E17000002	Bexley Care Trust	1,611	275	171
5K5	E16000045	Brent Teaching PCT	2,494	866	347
5A7	E16000004	Bromley PCT	1,352	341	252
5K7	E16000047	Camden PCT	999	772	772
5C3	E16000010	City & Hackney Teaching PCT	2,209	726	329
5K9	E16000049	Croydon PCT	2,184	956	438
5HX	E16000035	Ealing PCT	1,732	589	340
5C1	E16000008	Enfield PCT	1,568	438	279
5A8	E16000005	Greenwich Teaching PCT	1,811	791	437
5H1	E16000030	Hammersmith & Fulham PCT	1,746	894	512
5C9	E16000013	Haringey Teaching PCT	1,936	610	315
5K6	E16000046	Harrow PCT	899	155	172
5A4	E16000002	Havering PCT	1,422	393	276
5AT	E16000007	Hillingdon PCT	1,543	369	239
5HY	E16000036	Hounslow PCT	1,952	433	222
5K8	E16000048	Islington PCT	2,225	503	226
5LA	E16000056	Kensington & Chelsea PCT	1,213	399	329
5A5	E16000003	Kingston PCT	680	189	278
5LD	E16000058	Lambeth PCT	2,258	399	177
5LF	E16000060	Lewisham PCT	1,671	522	313
5C5	E16000012	Newham PCT	2,203	690	313
5NA	E16000083	Redbridge PCT	1,210	281	232
5M6	E16000067	Richmond & Twickenham PCT	592	220	372
5LE	E16000059	Southwark PCT	1,234	482	391
5M7	E16000068	Sutton & Merton PCT	1,327	456	344
5C4	E16000011	Tower Hamlets PCT	2,682	1,000	373
5NC	E16000084	Waltham Forest PCT	1,000	273	273
5LG	E16000061	Wandsworth PCT	1,351	422	312
5LC	E16000057	Westminster PCT	2,250	304	135
Q37	E18000008	South East Coast	24,556	6,221	253
5LQ	E16000063	Brighton & Hove City PCT	1,878	512	273
5P7	E16000109	East Sussex Downs & Weald PCT	1,860	620	333
5QA	E16000132	Eastern & Coastal Kent PCT	5,255	1,326	252
5P8	E16000110	Hastings & Rother PCT	1,472	514	349
5L3	E16000055	Medway PCT	2,260	735	325
5P5	E16000107	Surrey PCT	3,537	691	195
5P9	E16000111	West Kent PCT	3,990	907	227
5P6	E16000108	West Sussex PCT	4,304	916	213
Q38	E18000009	South Central	27,566	5,654	205
5QG	E16000137	Berkshire East PCT	2,422	669	276
5QF	E16000136	Berkshire West PCT	2,300	466	203
5QD	E16000134	Buckinghamshire PCT	2,251	581	258
5QC	E16000133	Hampshire PCT	8,886	1,599	180
5QT	E16000147	Isle of Wight PCT	1,087	94	86
5CQ	E16000016	Milton Keynes PCT	2,479	455	183
5QE	E16000135	Oxford PCT	3,517	480	136
5FE	E16000027	Portsmouth City Teaching PCT	2,970	944	318
5L1	E16000054	Southampton City PCT	1,654	367	222

Table 4.6 People successfully quit¹, total expenditure² and cost per quitter, by Strategic Health Authority and Primary Care Trust, April 2010 to March 2011 - Continued

England			Numbers / £		
			Number successfully quit	Total expenditure (£000s)	Cost per quitter (£)
England			383,548	84,348	220
Q39	E18000010	South West	34,349	6,547	191
5FL	E16000028	Bath & North East Somerset PCT	1,194	346	290
5QN	E16000143	Bournemouth & Poole PCT	1,985	493	248
5QJ	E16000139	Bristol PCT	2,916	690	237
5QP	E16000144	Cornwall & Isles Of Scilly PCT	3,952	668	169
5QQ	E16000145	Devon PCT	3,750	863	230
5QM	E16000142	Dorset PCT	2,244	613	273
5QH	E16000138	Gloucestershire PCT	3,501	541	155
5M8	E16000069	North Somerset PCT	1,647	304	184
5F1	E16000024	Plymouth Teaching PCT	2,456	470	191
5QL	E16000141	Somerset PCT	3,661	427	117
5A3	E16000001	South Gloucestershire PCT	1,549	250	161
5K3	E16000044	Swindon PCT	1,492	200	134
TAL	E17000003	Torbay Care Trust	1,121	262	234
5QK	E16000140	Wiltshire PCT	2,881	422	146

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

2. Total expenditure and cost per quitter excludes NRT, Bupropion (Zyban) and Varenicline (Champix) on prescription.

3. Financial figures presented do not take into account inflation and are presented in cash terms only.

4. On 01/04/2010 Blackburn with Darwen PCT (5CC) was renamed to Blackburn with Darwen Teaching Care Trust Plus (TAP). West Hertfordshire PCT (5P4) and East and North Hertfordshire PCT (5P3) merged to become Hertfordshire PCT (5QV). As a result, there are now 151 PCTs post April 2010 compared with 152 pre April 2010.

5. The expenditure/cost per quitter data shown in this table is calculated by summing a single expenditure figure provided by each PCT in their return form. The return form asks PCTs to provide a figure which relates to "all monies from whatever source which have been specifically allocated to, or spent on, smoking cessation services". There is ongoing work to establish to what extent this guidance is followed as a result of some evidence that in practice there may be a lack of standardisation in terms of the scope of expenditure items included in some PCTs' returns, and address the issue if found necessary. The intention is for the outcome of this work to be reflected in the 2012/13 return form. Additionally, PCTs have been advised to only include monies spent on smoking cessation activity, not wider tobacco control measures, in their 2011/12 returns in Stop Smoking Service Delivery and Monitoring Guidance 2011/12 available at;

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_125389

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 4.7 Number setting a quit date and successful quitters², by intervention type³, Strategic Health Authority and Primary Care Trust, April 2010 to March 2011 - Continued

England		Number setting a quit date								Number of successful quitters								Success rate (%)						Numbers / Percentages	
		All intervention types	Closed Group	Open (rolling) group	Drop in Clinics	One to one support	Couple/ Family	Telephone Support	Other	All intervention types	Closed Group	Open (rolling) group	Drop in Clinics	One to one support	Couple/ Family	Telephone Support	Other	All intervention types	Closed Group	Open (rolling) group	Drop in Clinics	One to one support	Couple/ Family			Telephone Support	Other
England		787,527	13,899	26,142	84,743	636,036	7,822	11,576	7,309	383,548	8,367	14,502	41,833	305,115	3,812	7,370	2,549	49	60	55	49	48	49	64	35
Q39	E18000010 South West	65,931	819	1,219	2,139	60,612	480	409	253	34,349	472	729	1,085	31,334	307	268	154	52	58	60	51	52	64	66	61
5FL	E16000028 Bath & North East Somerset PCT	2,166	16	30	125	1,922	67	6	0	1,194	11	18	55	1,067	37	6	0	55	69	60	44	56	55	100	-
5QN	E16000143 Bournemouth & Poole PCT	4,100	52	181	460	3,262	0	38	107	1,985	24	89	219	1,568	0	20	65	48	75	49	48	48	-	53	61
5QJ	E16000139 Bristol PCT	6,511	355	184	48	5,890	27	2	15	2,916	194	80	10	2,611	11	2	8	45	55	43	21	44	41	100	53
5QP	E16000144 Cornwall & Isles Of Scilly PCT	7,365	15	6	446	6,758	0	140	0	3,952	10	3	233	3,627	0	79	0	54	67	50	52	54	-	56	-
5QQ	E16000145 Devon PCT	6,817	42	0	20	6,641	79	35	0	3,750	27	0	12	3,624	60	27	0	55	64	-	60	55	76	77	-
5QM	E16000142 Dorset PCT	3,568	31	7	130	3,260	6	3	131	2,244	24	2	107	2,025	3	2	81	63	77	29	82	62	50	67	62
5QH	E16000138 Gloucestershire PCT	5,958	141	96	37	5,556	104	24	0	3,501	85	82	19	3,218	81	16	0	59	60	85	51	58	78	67	-
5M8	E16000069 North Somerset PCT	3,413	26	0	160	3,166	7	54	0	1,647	10	0	81	1,512	6	38	0	48	38	-	51	48	86	70	-
5F1	E16000024 Plymouth Teaching PCT	5,161	10	1	45	5,001	94	10	0	2,456	4	0	24	2,373	48	7	0	48	40	0	53	47	51	70	-
5QL	E16000141 Somerset PCT	8,096	29	216	180	7,658	7	6	0	3,861	19	127	112	3,393	7	3	0	45	66	59	62	44	100	50	-
5A3	E16000001 South Gloucestershire PCT	2,774	13	77	0	2,674	10	0	0	1,549	5	47	0	1,490	7	0	0	56	38	61	-	56	70	-	-
5K3	E16000044 Swindon PCT	2,874	3	8	2	2,824	29	8	0	1,492	1	6	0	1,462	20	3	0	52	33	75	0	52	69	38	-
TAL	E17000003 Torbay Care Trust	2,401	0	13	264	2,111	12	1	0	1,121	0	5	100	1,013	3	0	0	47	-	38	38	48	25	0	-
5QK	E16000140 Wiltshire PCT	4,727	106	400	222	3,879	38	82	0	2,881	58	270	113	2,351	24	65	0	61	55	68	51	61	63	79	-

1. The statistics in this table have been classified as EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS. For a full definition of experimental statistics please see [Appendix C](#).

2. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

3. support - structured multi-session support via phone.

4. On 01/04/2010 Blackburn with Darwen PCT (5CC) was renamed to Blackburn with Darwen Teaching Care Trust Plus (TAP). West Hertfordshire PCT (5P4) and East and North Hertfordshire PCT (5P3) merged to become Hertfordshire PCT (5QV). As a result, there are now 151 PCTs post April 2010 compared with 152 pre April 2010.

Source:

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5 Impact of quarterly revisions

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents tables which illustrate the impact of revisions on quarterly data at England level. Quarterly stop smoking data is provisional at the time of publication for each of the three quarterly reports, and final in the annual report.

On each occasion that a Primary Care Trust (PCT) submits data for a particular quarter, they may also submit amended data in respect of previous quarters for that year. The final opportunity to do this is in the submission of Quarter 4 information, after which no further revisions may occur and data for each of the quarters in that year are considered final.

5.2 Impact on numbers of people setting a quit date and successful quitters

Table 5.1 shows that in 2010/11 the final figure for the number of people setting a quit date in Quarter 1 was 14.3% higher by the end of the year than when initially submitted in Quarter 1. The final figures for Quarters 2 and 3⁷ were also higher by the end of the year than when initially submitted, by 7.8% and 4.7% respectively.

⁷ Please note that the data released in quarterly NHS Stop Smoking Services publications relates to all data collected to that point in the year. The quarter 1 output relates to April to June, the quarter 2 output relates to April to September, the quarter 3 output relates to April to December and the quarter 4 output relates to April to March

The step change between 2006/07 and 2007/08 and 2008/09, shown in the percentage changes between provisional and final figures, is likely to be explained by a reduction in the time allocated to Strategic Health Authorities (SHA), and more recently to PCTs, to submit data to the NHS Information Centre (NHS IC) from the end of the follow-up period. This was reduced from between 5 and 7 weeks to 4 weeks in an effort to make the information more readily available to users in a more timely fashion.

Table 5.2 shows that in 2010/11 the final figure for the number of people successfully quitting in Quarter 1 was 14.3% higher by the end of the year than when initially submitted in Quarter 1. The final cumulative figures for Quarters 2 and 3⁷ were also higher by the end of the year than when initially submitted, by 7.6% and 4.5% respectively.

As might be expected, the tables also show that as the quarterly results approach the end of the year, the size of the percentage increase between provisional and final figures decreases.

5.3 Impact on expenditure data

Table 5.3 shows that in percentage terms, quarterly revisions tend to have a much smaller effect on expenditure data than on the number of people setting a quit date and successful quitters. It also shows that it is common for a final expenditure figure to be revised downwards from the provisional figure. For Quarters 1 and 3⁷ of 2010/11, the final figures for the expenditure on NHS Stop Smoking Services were lower than the provisional figure initially submitted by 3.9%

and 1.4% respectively. The final figure for Quarter 2 was higher by the end of the year than when initially submitted by 0.2%.

As cost per quitter is affected by revisions to both the number of quitters and the expenditure data the impact of revisions can vary considerably between quarters. Therefore provisional cost per quitter estimates presented in quarters 1, 2 and 3 should be interpreted with caution.

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- 5.1 Impact of revisions to quarterly data on number of people setting a quit date, 2004/05 to 2010/11
- 5.2 Impact of revisions to quarterly data on number of successful quitters (self-report), 2004/05 to 2010/11
- 5.3 Impact of revisions to quarterly data on expenditure data, 2005/06 to 2010/11

Table 5.1 Impact of revisions to quarterly data on number of people setting a quit date, 2004/05 to 2010/11

England					<i>Numbers/Percentages</i>
Quarter Data Relates to	Quarter Data Received				% change provisional to final
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
04/05 Q1	100,043	101,654	103,190	104,420	4.4
04/05 (Q1+Q2)	.	201,459	205,655	208,389	3.4
04/05 (Q1+Q2+Q3)	.	.	313,144	318,170	1.6
04/05 (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	.	.	.	529,567	.
05/06 Q1	140,177	142,717	144,417	145,538	3.8
05/06 (Q1+Q2)	.	264,508	268,612	271,905	2.8
05/06 (Q1+Q2+Q3)	.	.	387,194	393,939	1.7
05/06 (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	.	.	.	602,820	.
06/07 Q1	131,072	133,450	134,551	137,803	5.1
06/07 (Q1+Q2)	.	246,254	249,491	254,806	3.5
06/07 (Q1+Q2+Q3)	.	.	365,600	374,792	2.5
06/07 (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	.	.	.	600,410	.
07/08 Q1	152,871	161,928	164,696	171,192	12.0
07/08 (Q1+Q2)	.	327,800	338,156	350,494	6.9
07/08 (Q1+Q2+Q3)	.	.	462,690	487,265	5.3
07/08 (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	.	.	.	680,289	.
08/09 Q1	134,149	141,530	145,538	149,395	11.4
08/09 (Q1+Q2)	.	273,164	284,131	293,078	7.3
08/09 (Q1+Q2+Q3)	.	.	414,208	432,698	4.5
08/09 (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	.	.	.	671,259	.
09/10 Q1	163,946	179,089	182,051	185,852	13.4
09/10 (Q1+Q2)	.	329,225	344,121	353,275	7.3
09/10 (Q1+Q2+Q3)	.	.	492,166	514,331	4.5
09/10 (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	.	.	.	757,537	.
10/11 Q1	166,556	183,030	186,143	190,418	14.3
10/11 (Q1+Q2)	.	341,455	356,799	368,231	7.8
10/11 (Q1+Q2+Q3)	.	.	511,697	535,822	4.7
10/11 (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	.	.	.	787,527	.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 5.2 Impact of revisions to quarterly data on number of successful quitters (self report), 2004/05 to 2010/11

England					Numbers/Percentages
Quarter Data Relates to	Quarter Data Received				% change provisional to final
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
04/05 Q1	53,559	54,368	55,287	56,192	4.9
04/05 (Q1+Q2)	.	107,755	110,122	112,250	4.2
04/05 (Q1+Q2+Q3)	.	.	170,629	174,371	2.2
04/05(Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	.	.	.	298,124	.
05/06 Q1	73,396	74,719	75,795	76,495	4.2
05/06 (Q1+Q2)	.	137,894	140,330	142,188	3.1
05/06 (Q1+Q2+Q3)	.	.	205,170	208,878	1.8
05/06 (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	.	.	.	329,681	.
06/07 Q1	65,522	66,574	67,225	68,901	5.2
06/07 (Q1+Q2)	.	124,803	126,525	128,868	3.3
06/07 (Q1+Q2+Q3)	.	.	188,162	192,527	2.3
06/07 (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	.	.	.	319,720	.
07/08 Q1	76,914	81,683	82,974	86,781	12.8
07/08 (Q1+Q2)	.	164,711	169,530	176,277	7.0
07/08 (Q1+Q2+Q3)	.	.	234,060	247,794	5.9
07/08 (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	.	.	.	350,800	.
08/09 Q1	65,334	69,206	71,152	73,361	12.3
08/09 (Q1+Q2)	.	133,704	138,989	144,273	7.9
08/09 (Q1+Q2+Q3)	.	.	205,810	216,119	5.0
08/09 (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	.	.	.	337,054	.
09/10 Q1	79,351	85,292	86,607	89,358	12.6
09/10 (Q1+Q2)	.	156,804	163,325	169,200	7.9
09/10 (Q1+Q2+Q3)	.	.	236,735	249,162	5.2
09/10 (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	.	.	.	373,954	.
10/11 Q1	78,250	85,749	87,401	89,415	14.3
10/11 (Q1+Q2)	.	162,253	169,629	174,621	7.6
10/11 (Q1+Q2+Q3)	.	.	245,664	256,662	4.5
10/11 (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	.	.	.	383,548	.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 5.3 Impact of revisions to quarterly data on expenditure data, 2005/06 to 2010/11

England		<i>£ Thousands / Percentages</i>			
Quarter Data Relates to	Quarter Data Received				% change provisional to final
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
05/06 Q1	12,170	12,131	12,109	12,155	-0.1
05/06 (Q1+Q2)	.	22,497	23,131	23,156	2.9
05/06 (Q1+Q2+Q3)	.	.	35,906	36,075	0.5
05/06 (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	.	.	.	51,990	.
06/07 Q1	12,180	11,780	11,751	11,813	-3.0
06/07 (Q1+Q2)	.	23,580	23,542	23,354	-1.0
06/07 (Q1+Q2+Q3)	.	.	36,429	35,970	-1.3
06/07 (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	.	.	.	51,234	.
07/08 Q1	13,705	13,706	13,709	13,173	-3.9
07/08 (Q1+Q2)	.	26,694	26,374	26,059	-2.4
07/08 (Q1+Q2+Q3)	.	.	41,321	40,852	-1.1
07/08 (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	.	.	.	60,806	.
08/09 Q1	16,008	15,655	15,631	15,739	-1.7
08/09 (Q1+Q2)	.	32,559	32,585	32,790	0.7
08/09 (Q1+Q2+Q3)	.	.	51,341	51,642	0.6
08/09 (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	.	.	.	73,675	.
09/10 Q1	20,450	20,405	20,213	20,325	-0.6
09/10 (Q1+Q2)	.	39,608	39,568	40,275	1.7
09/10 (Q1+Q2+Q3)	.	.	60,577	60,748	0.3
09/10 (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	.	.	.	83,879	.
10/11 Q1	21,355	20,647	20,571	20,524	-3.9
10/11 (Q1+Q2)	.	40,363	40,343	40,432	0.2
10/11 (Q1+Q2+Q3)	.	.	61,071	60,243	-1.4
10/11 (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)	.	.	.	84,348	.

1. Data prior to 2005/06 needed to calculate these percentage changes are not available.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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6 Review of Experimental Statistics

6.1 Introduction

Since 2008/09, a number of new data items have been collected. These data include the number of people setting a quit date and the number who successfully quit at the 4 week follow-up by four different variables; socio-economic classification (NS-SEC)⁸, eligibility to receive free prescriptions⁹, intervention type¹⁰ and intervention setting¹¹. Each year since 2008/09, an assessment of the data quality of these newly collected data items has been carried out. In both 2008/09 and 2009/10, the outcome of this assessment was that these data items would be

⁸ Socio economic classification has been determined by smoking cessation advisors using a methodology adapted for use in Smoking Cessation Services. Whilst this is similar to the National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) categories as defined by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) these groups may not map directly to them due to the simplified way in which the data are collected.

⁹ Criteria for clients to qualify for free prescriptions maybe found at the following web link:
http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4131675

¹⁰ Intervention type definitions: Closed group – a structured multi-session group course with pre-arranged start and finish dates and a pre-booked client group. Open groups - fluctuating membership that is ongoing; Drop-in clinic - multi-session support; One-to-one support - structured multi-session support; Couple/family - structured multi-session support for small family groups or couples; Telephone support - structured multi-session support via the telephone.

¹¹ Intervention settings include all main settings in which people can access the NHS Stop Services. These include amongst others: Primary Care, pharmacies, prisons, hospital wards and dental practices.

released only at national and Strategic Health Authority (SHA) level (due to concerns over data quality at Primary Care Trust (PCT) level), and classed experimental statistics¹².

A similar assessment for 2010/11 is presented in this chapter, which, like previous assessments, aims to specify and quantify some of the issues and assess the extent to which the data quality has improved since it was first collected for each of the four new data items.

The outcome of the 2010/11 assessment is that the data collected for three of the four data items (socio-economic classification, eligibility to receive free prescriptions and intervention setting) have again been released at SHA and national level only and continue to be labelled experimental statistics. The data quality of the remaining data item, intervention type, has now been determined to be sufficiently robust to be released at PCT, as well as SHA and national level. The experimental statistics status of this data, which it held in 2008/09 and 2009/10, has now been removed.

National, regional and local level intervention type data is therefore being released in the main body of the report for the first time. It can be found in Chapter 4 (Table 4.7).

We are also seeking input from users to help us improve data quality further through advice available on the electronic system used by Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) to submit data.

¹² Experimental statistics are statistics that are under going evaluation. They are in the testing phase and have not yet been fully developed

For the three data items that remain experimental statistics, SHA and national level data is contained within this chapter and focuses on clients setting a quit date.

6.2 Data quality report

Table 6.1 shows the data quality report for the socio-economic (NS-SEC) classification, intervention type and intervention setting data items. Data quality indicators for these items have been constructed by calculating the percentage of clients where NS-SEC was recorded as 'unknown', the percentage where intervention type was recorded as 'Other' and the percentage where intervention setting was recorded as 'Other'. For both NS-SEC and intervention type, the data quality indicator has been colour coded as red, amber or green for every PCT according to the classification scheme set out.

The intervention setting data quality indicator has not been colour coded as the return forms completed by PCTs do not at present provide an explicit category for certain common settings to be recorded under. These include clients' homes, workplaces and mental health settings. Given the importance of recognising activity in priority settings, amendments to the return form to incorporate these additional settings are being considered by the Department of Health for the 2012/13 collection. This will then facilitate the colour coding of the intervention setting data quality indicator in the future and should serve to allow the removal of the experimental statistics badge at the earliest opportunity.

The data quality report does not include an indicator for the eligibility for free prescriptions data. This is because the collection form as it stands does not feature an 'unknown' category when collecting information on eligibility for free prescriptions. Therefore there is no way for

the NHS IC to fully assess the quality of these data, as users of the form are forced to choose between 'eligible' and 'not eligible' for every client, even when this information is unknown. Again, the required changes are being considered by the Department of Health for the 2012/13 collection.

6.2.1 Socio-economic classification (NS-SEC)

Nationally, an improvement was shown in the NS-SEC data quality indicator in each year between 2008/09 and 2010/11. In 2010/11, 16.1% of clients were recorded as having an unknown NS-SEC compared with 21.1% in 2009/10 and 33.9% in 2008/09. In 2010/11, the majority (93 out of 151) of PCTs were colour coded green, as they showed a percentage of clients with an unknown NS-SEC as equal to or less than the national average. Twelve PCTs were coded as red, with over double the England average for missing records and 46 PCTs coded amber, with the percentage up to twice the England average (Table 6.1).

Further improvements are still needed before the experimental statistics status could be removed from the NS-SEC data. This is due to concerns of possible systematic bias in the results – there is a possibility that clients in certain NS-SEC categories are more likely to be recorded in the 'unknown' category compared with other clients in other NS-SEC categories. If such a situation did exist, its impact on the national data could be considerable given that around one in six clients setting a quit date are recorded in the 'unknown' category, and the impact could be greater still in PCTs where this proportion is much higher.

6.2.2 Intervention type

In 2010/11, only 0.9% of clients setting a quit date were recorded under 'Other' for

intervention type, compared with 2.1% in 2009/10 and 3.0% in 2008/09. The majority (125 out of 151) of PCTs were colour coded green, as they showed a percentage of clients recorded under 'Other' for intervention type as less than or equal to the national average (Table 6.1). Since the national proportion is low, and the proportion of PCTs colour coded green is high, the possible impact of any systematic bias in these data, as discussed in the paragraph relating to NS-SEC, is minimal for this data quality item. As a result, the intervention type data item has now been determined to be sufficiently robust to be released at PCT, as well as SHA and national level. The experimental statistics status of this data, which it held in 2008/09 and 2009/10, has now been removed. National, regional and local level intervention type data is therefore being released in the main body of the report for the first time. It can be found in Chapter 4 (Table 4.7).

6.2.3 Intervention setting

In 2010/11, 3.7% of clients setting a quit date were recorded under 'Other' for intervention setting, compared with 3.4% in 2009/10 (Table 6.1) and 3.5% in 2008/09.

The intervention setting data quality indicator has not been not colour coded as the return forms completed by PCTs do not at present provide an explicit category for certain common settings to be recorded under. These include clients' homes, workplaces and mental health settings. Given the importance of recognising activity in priority settings, amendments to the return form to incorporate these additional settings are being considered by the Department of Health for the 2012/13 collection.

The current omission of these categories means there is no way for the NHS IC to fully assess the quality of these data, as there is no way to distinguish between use of the 'Other' category due to the omission

of these categories and use of 'Other' because these data are missing or unknown. As with the eligibility for free prescriptions data item, the required changes are being considered by the Department of Health for the 2012/13 collection.

This will then facilitate the colour coding of the intervention setting data quality indicator in the future and should serve to allow the removal of the experimental statistics badge at the earliest opportunity.

6.2.4 Eligibility for Free prescriptions

As explained previously, is not possible to construct a corresponding eligibility for free prescriptions data quality indicator due to limitations in the design of the collection form. The required changes are being considered by the Department of Health for the 2012/13 collection. This will then facilitate the construction of an eligibility for free prescriptions data quality indicator in the future and should serve to allow the removal of the experimental statistics badge at the earliest opportunity.

In the absence of such a data quality indicator, an alternative means of assessing the quality of this data item has been devised. Table 6.2 shows that the number of PCTs where the percentage of people setting a quit date in receipt of free prescriptions was unusually high or low (defined as more than double or less than half the national average). In 2010/11, there were 5 such PCTs, compared with 10 in 2009/10 and 20 in 2008/09. The decreased variation is evidence of an improvement in data quality and raises a possibility that, even though they are outliers, the free prescriptions data for these 5 PCTs are robust.

Table 6.3 gives an indication of the volatility of the free prescriptions data, with the underlying assumption that low volatility is associated with better data quality than

high volatility. Overall, only 4 PCTs (3% of all PCTs) showed an unusual quarter on quarter change (defined as more than double or less than half the national average) between any two consecutive quarters in 2010/11. This is a decrease from 2009/10 when there were 7 such PCTs and from 2008/09 when there were 23 such PCTs. The increased stability is evidence of an improvement in data quality and there is a possibility that, even though their data is volatile, the free prescriptions data for these 4 PCTs are robust.

The results from [Tables 6.2 and 6.3](#) suggest the data quality of the free prescriptions data has shown substantial improvement (the absence of an 'unknown' category on the collection form limits the data quality indicators possible on this item).

SHA level free prescription data was inadvertently omitted from previous reports but has been included this year.

6.4 National and Strategic Health Authority data

[Table 6.2](#) presents information on the number of people setting a quit date through NHS Stop Smoking Services, who were eligible to receive free prescriptions in England.

[Table 6.4](#) contains information on the number of people setting a quit date through the NHS Stop Smoking Services, the number of successful quitters and success rates in each socio-economic category and by eligibility to receive free prescriptions in England. [Table 6.5](#) presents the number of people setting a quit date and the number of successful quitters by eligibility to receive free prescriptions at SHA level. [Table 6.6](#) presents information for each SHA, by socio-economic classification.

Information on the number of people setting a quit date in each of the NHS Stop Smoking intervention settings in England is provided in [Table 6.7](#), with the equivalent information presented in [Table 6.8](#) for each SHA.

[Table 6.9](#) presents the number of people setting a quit date using each of the NHS Stop Smoking Services intervention types in England. Information on the number of people setting a quit date, the number of successful quitters and the success rate by intervention type in England is available within [Table 6.10](#). Similar information to this, but broken down to SHA and PCT level is available in the main body of the report for the first time now that this information is no longer classed as experimental statistics. This data can be found in Chapter 4 ([Table 4.7](#)).

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Experimental Statistics¹

Table 6.1 Data quality report for NHS Stop Smoking Services 2010/11

Key:			
	Green	Amber	Red
Measure 1 - % of records with missing socio-economic code	<16.1%	≥16.1% and ≤32.2%	>32.2%
Measure 2 - Percentage point change in % of records with missing socio-economic code since 2008/09	NA	NA	NA
Measure 3 - % of records categorised as "Other" for intervention setting ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A
Measure 4 - % of records categorised as "Other" for intervention type	<0.9%	≥0.9% and ≤1.8%	>1.8%
Measure 5 - % of records categorised as "Other" for intervention type since 2008/09	NA	NA	NA

PCT	PCT Name	Percentage of records with missing socio-economic code, ¹	Percentage point change in % of records with missing socio-economic code since 2009/10 ¹	Percentage of records categorised as "Other" for intervention setting ¹	Percentage of records categorised as "Other" for intervention type	Percentage point change in % of records categorised as "Other" for intervention type since 2008/09
	National average	16.1%	-5.0%	3.7%	0.9%	-1.2%
5HG	Ashton, Leigh and Wigan	32.0%	-38.4%	0.6%	0.0%	-0.2%
5C2	Barking and Dagenham	11.7%	0.6%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
5A9	Barnet	23.5%	-13.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
5JE	Barnsley	3.2%	-11.9%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%
5ET	Bassetlaw	6.3%	-9.6%	3.0%	14.5%	14.5%
5FL	Bath and North East Somerset	11.8%	-6.7%	5.9%	0.0%	-0.1%
5P2	Bedfordshire	10.6%	-7.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
5QG	Berkshire East	15.9%	-1.8%	43.6%	0.0%	0.0%
5QF	Berkshire West	8.9%	-2.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
TAK	Bexley	4.7%	-8.9%	2.8%	0.1%	0.1%
5PG	Birmingham East and North	19.3%	-2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TAP	Blackburn with Darwen Teaching Care Trust Plus ³	8.8%	-1.3%	0.1%	0.0%	-11.5%
5HP	Blackpool	3.8%	-1.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
5HQ	Bolton	26.9%	-18.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
5QN	Bournemouth and Poole Teaching	6.9%	0.9%	0.3%	2.6%	-0.8%
5NY	Bradford and Airedale Teaching	32.1%	16.4%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.2%
5K5	Brent Teaching	18.8%	0.1%	1.2%	0.0%	-0.2%
5LQ	Brighton and Hove City	15.5%	7.6%	0.2%	0.2%	-0.3%
5QJ	Bristol	12.2%	-3.7%	2.7%	0.2%	0.2%
5A7	Bromley	10.8%	-3.1%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
5QD	Buckinghamshire	14.0%	-2.5%	18.6%	3.8%	-1.2%
5JX	Bury	20.4%	-3.0%	1.0%	2.3%	2.3%
5J6	Calderdale	15.7%	-0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
5PP	Cambridgeshire	29.7%	-4.8%	0.3%	0.0%	-2.2%
5K7	Camden	15.2%	-3.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
5NP	Central and Eastern Cheshire	5.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5NG	Central Lancashire	1.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%
5C3	City and Hackney Teaching	28.1%	-6.4%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
5QP	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	16.8%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5ND	County Durham	4.8%	-15.7%	1.2%	0.0%	-0.2%
5MD	Coventry Teaching	8.3%	-9.5%	17.0%	1.2%	0.3%
5K9	Croydon	20.8%	-0.7%	25.9%	0.1%	0.1%
5NE	Cumbria Teaching	2.8%	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
5J9	Darlington	1.7%	-22.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%
5N7	Derby City	8.2%	-9.6%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%
5N6	Derbyshire County	18.2%	-12.6%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
5QQ	Devon	18.7%	-11.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5N5	Doncaster	4.1%	-3.7%	0.2%	1.4%	0.6%
5QM	Dorset	12.4%	1.3%	2.2%	3.7%	3.7%
5PE	Dudley	24.6%	-0.2%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%
5HX	Ealing	13.3%	-16.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
5NH	East Lancashire Teaching	0.8%	-3.1%	8.7%	0.0%	-4.2%
5NW	East Riding of Yorkshire	11.4%	-2.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5P7	East Sussex Downs and Weald	13.6%	0.7%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%
5QA	Eastern and Coastal Kent	13.0%	-9.9%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%
5C1	Enfield	18.8%	-8.7%	0.4%	0.1%	-0.1%
5KF	Gateshead	15.2%	-2.5%	23.6%	0.0%	0.0%
5QH	Gloucestershire	20.4%	0.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
5PR	Great Yarmouth and Waveney	6.1%	-1.4%	2.8%	0.0%	-0.5%
5A8	Greenwich Teaching	32.5%	-4.6%	2.7%	1.0%	-0.3%
5NM	Halton and St Helens	12.8%	5.3%	0.4%	0.0%	-0.4%
5H1	Hammersmith and Fulham	12.9%	-11.4%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
5QC	Hampshire	15.1%	-9.1%	1.3%	1.9%	0.2%
5C9	Haringey Teaching	20.0%	-10.2%	0.5%	0.1%	-0.1%
5K6	Harrow	34.8%	-21.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
5D9	Hartlepool	2.9%	-4.0%	1.2%	0.5%	0.5%
5P8	Hastings and Rother	9.8%	-1.7%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%
5A4	Havering	22.1%	-8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5MX	Heart of Birmingham Teaching	20.2%	-12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%
5CN	Herefordshire	16.6%	-0.8%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
5QV	Hertfordshire PCT ³	10.2%	-10.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5NQ	Heywood, Middleton and Rochdale	19.1%	-29.4%	4.0%	1.7%	1.7%
5AT	Hillingdon	1.6%	-17.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5HY	Hounslow	20.2%	-30.8%	3.7%	0.1%	0.0%
5NX	Hull Teaching	15.2%	-3.6%	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%

Experimental Statistics¹

Table 6.1 Data quality report for NHS Stop Smoking Services 2010/11 - Continued

Key:

	Green	Amber	Red
Measure 1 - % of records with missing socio-economic code	<16.1%	≥16.1% and ≤32.2%	>32.2%
Measure 2 - Percentage point change in % of records with missing socio-economic code since 2008/09	NA	NA	NA
Measure 3 - % of records categorised as "Other" for intervention setting ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A
Measure 4 - % of records categorised as "Other" for intervention type	<0.9%	≥0.9% and ≤1.8%	>1.8%
Measure 5 - % of records categorised as "Other" for intervention type since 2008/09	NA	NA	NA

PCT Name	Percentage of records with missing socio-economic code ₁	Percentage point change in % of records with missing socio-economic code since 2009/10 ¹	Percentage of records categorised as "Other" for intervention setting ¹	Percentage of records categorised as "Other" for intervention type	Percentage point change in % of records categorised as "Other" for intervention type since 2008/09
PCT National average	16.1%	-5.0%	3.7%	0.9%	-1.2%
5QT Isle of Wight National Health Service	14.7%	-6.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
5K8 Islington	22.1%	-6.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
5LA Kensington and Chelsea	42.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
5A5 Kingston	14.7%	11.0%	5.4%	0.5%	0.5%
5N2 Kirklees	26.6%	0.2%	14.4%	1.5%	-1.7%
5J4 Knowsley	12.7%	-32.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%
5LD Lambeth	49.8%	-6.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
5N1 Leeds	12.4%	-3.9%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%
5PC Leicester City	19.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%
5PA Leicestershire County and Rutland	3.9%	-1.5%	1.6%	4.7%	0.8%
5LF Lewisham	15.4%	-35.3%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%
5N9 Lincolnshire Teaching	0.0%	-2.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
5NL Liverpool	5.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.8%	0.5%
5GC Luton	17.6%	0.5%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%
5NT Manchester	44.4%	11.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
5L3 Medway	23.0%	0.2%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5PX Mid Essex	0.0%	-13.5%	0.0%	0.2%	-12.2%
5KM Middlesbrough	5.7%	-14.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5CQ Milton Keynes	0.5%	-4.7%	0.9%	0.0%	-0.3%
5D7 Newcastle	10.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5C5 Newham	15.5%	-3.9%	2.6%	6.6%	3.4%
5PQ Norfolk	13.9%	-15.2%	3.3%	0.3%	0.2%
5PW North East Essex	4.0%	-10.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TAN North East Lincolnshire	6.2%	-6.1%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%
5NF North Lancashire Teaching	6.9%	-1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5EF North Lincolnshire	4.8%	-6.7%	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%
5M8 North Somerset	13.1%	2.6%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
5PH North Staffordshire	22.9%	4.7%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%
5E1 North Tees Teaching	4.7%	-4.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
5DB North Tyneside	9.3%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5NV North Yorkshire and York	15.6%	-0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
5PD Northamptonshire Teaching	14.2%	-9.3%	0.5%	0.0%	-1.2%
TAC Northumberland	3.8%	-0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
5EM Nottingham City	7.8%	-2.7%	0.0%	2.3%	1.0%
5N8 Nottinghamshire County Teaching	44.0%	-9.5%	1.5%	0.2%	-43.9%
5J5 Oldham	1.3%	-4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-4.2%
5QE Oxfordshire	14.5%	-2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5PN Peterborough	13.1%	6.4%	1.3%	6.0%	0.0%
5F1 Plymouth Teaching	18.7%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5FE Portsmouth City Teaching	8.7%	1.4%	8.3%	0.0%	-22.7%
5NA Redbridge	36.1%	-15.6%	0.0%	4.9%	-37.4%
5QR Redcar and Cleveland	8.8%	-14.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5M6 Richmond and Twickenham	18.5%	12.7%	4.6%	0.1%	0.1%
5H8 Rotherham	6.3%	-6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5F5 Salford	26.5%	-2.3%	3.0%	0.0%	-0.3%
5PF Sandwell	24.2%	8.2%	36.3%	0.2%	-2.4%
5NJ Sefton	11.8%	-1.6%	0.0%	3.3%	1.7%
5N4 Sheffield	12.2%	-3.7%	7.8%	3.8%	-21.7%
5M2 Shropshire County	8.8%	-16.9%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%
TAM Solihull	18.5%	3.7%	0.4%	2.0%	1.3%
5QL Somerset	26.1%	-16.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
5M1 South Birmingham	16.0%	-5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5P1 South East Essex	1.6%	-16.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
5A3 South Gloucestershire	10.5%	2.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
5PK South Staffordshire	7.9%	-5.6%	5.8%	0.1%	0.1%
5KG South Tyneside	16.3%	-1.3%	27.7%	0.2%	0.2%
5PY South West Essex	33.4%	-15.2%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%
5L1 Southampton City	29.2%	-8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5LE Southwark	49.6%	-0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
5F7 Stockport	39.8%	-14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5PJ Stoke on Trent	12.1%	-5.3%	27.6%	0.9%	0.9%
5PT Suffolk	9.4%	-5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5KL Sunderland Teaching	18.8%	-1.1%	24.5%	0.0%	0.0%
5P5 Surrey	41.9%	12.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
5M7 Sutton and Merton	12.5%	-1.6%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%

Experimental Statistics¹

Table 6.1 Data quality report for NHS Stop Smoking Services 2010/11 - Continued

Key:			
	Green	Amber	Red
Measure 1 - % of records with missing socio-economic code	<16.1%	≥16.1% and ≤32.2%	>32.2%
Measure 2 - Percentage point change in % of records with missing socio-economic code since 2008/09	NA	NA	NA
Measure 3 - % of records categorised as "Other" for intervention setting ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A
Measure 4 - % of records categorised as "Other" for intervention type	<0.9%	≥0.9% and ≤1.8%	>1.8%
Measure 5 - % of records categorised as "Other" for intervention type since 2008/09	NA	NA	NA

PCT	PCT Name	Percentage of records with missing socio-economic code ₁	Percentage point change in % of records with missing socio-economic code since 2009/10 ¹	Percentage of records categorised as "Other" for intervention setting ¹	Percentage of records categorised as "Other" for intervention type	Percentage point change in % of records categorised as "Other" for intervention type since 2008/09
PCT	National average	16.1%	-5.0%	3.7%	0.9%	-1.2%
5K3	Swindon	9.7%	-3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5LH	Tameside and Glossop	16.8%	-6.3%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%
5MK	Telford and Wrekin	7.5%	-9.8%	9.6%	0.1%	0.1%
TAL	Torbay	12.2%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5C4	Tower Hamlets	27.4%	5.7%	6.9%	2.9%	2.1%
5NR	Trafford	24.7%	-3.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
5N3	Wakefield District	16.3%	-6.0%	0.0%	2.8%	2.4%
5M3	Walsall Teaching	11.0%	-2.4%	14.9%	0.0%	0.0%
5NC	Waltham Forest	13.7%	-23.3%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%
5LG	Wandsworth	23.7%	13.1%	6.8%	0.0%	-0.4%
5J2	Warrington	12.3%	-11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5PM	Warwickshire	13.4%	-0.8%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
5PV	West Essex	42.2%	-4.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
5P9	West Kent	26.3%	-2.2%	4.0%	2.8%	2.8%
5P6	West Sussex	18.6%	4.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
5NN	Western Cheshire	7.7%	-3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5LC	Westminster	13.8%	-4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5QK	Wiltshire	10.8%	-1.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
5NK	Wirral	25.5%	-1.7%	36.1%	34.0%	21.0%
5MV	Wolverhampton City	6.8%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5PL	Worcestershire	17.2%	-11.6%	19.3%	0.7%	0.7%

1. Data on socio-economic codes and intervention setting have been classified as EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS. For a full definition of experimental statistics please see Appendix B. This year the data quality was sufficient for data on intervention type to be released without the experimental statistic label

2. The 2010/11 intervention setting data quality indicator has not been colour coded. This is because it is based on data submitted from return forms which do not provide an explicit category for certain common settings to be recorded under. These include client's homes, workplaces and mental health settings. Given the importance of recognising activity in priority settings, amendments to the return form to incorporate these additional settings are being considered. It is not possible to introduce any amendments in time for the 2011/12 collection, so any amendment will be introduced for the first time in the 2012/13 monitoring return.

3. On 01/04/2010 Blackburn with Darwen PCT (5CC) was renamed to Blackburn with Darwen Teaching Care Trust Plus (TAP). West Hertfordshire PCT (5P4) and East and North Hertfordshire PCT (5P3) merged to become Hertfordshire PCT (5QV). As a result, there are now 151 PCTs post April 2010 compared with 152 pre April 2010.

Source:

The NHS Information Centre, Lifestyle Statistics.

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Experimental Statistics¹

Table 6.2 Free prescriptions data quality analysis by quarter, April 2010 to March 2011

England	<i>Numbers / Percentages</i>				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
Numbers					
Number of people setting a quit date	190,418	177,813	167,591	251,705	787,527
Number of people setting a quit date in receipt of free prescriptions	103,029	94,999	89,422	138,234	425,684
Number of PCTs where proportion setting a quit date in receipt of free prescriptions either more than double or less than half the national average	5	5	5	5	5
Percentages					
<i>Percentage of people setting a quit date in receipt of free prescriptions</i>	54	53	53	55	54
<i>Percentage of PCTs where proportion setting a quit date in receipt of free prescriptions either more than double or less than half the national average</i>	3	3	3	3	3

1. The statistics in this table have been classified as EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS. For a full definition of experimental statistics please see [Appendix B](#).

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Experimental Statistics¹

Table 6.3 Free prescriptions data quality analysis by quarter, April 2010 to March 2011

England	Numbers / Percentages			
	Q1 to Q2	Q2 to Q3	Q3 to Q4	Any two consecutive quarters
Number of PCTs where percentage of people setting a quit date in receipt of free prescriptions more than doubled or less than halved over specified period	1	4	2	4
<i>Percentage of PCTs where percentage of people setting a quit date in receipt of free prescriptions more than doubled or less than halved over specified period</i>	1	3	1	3

1. The statistics in this table have been classified as EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS. For a full definition of experimental statistics please see [Appendix B](#).

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Experimental Statistics¹

Table 6.4 Number setting a quit date and successful quitters², by socio-economic classification^{3,4} and eligibility to receive free prescriptions⁵, April 2010 to March 2011

England	Numbers / Percentages		
	Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Percentage who successfully quit
Numbers			
Total	787,527	383,548	49
Full time students	35,192	12,357	35
Never worked or unemployed for over 1 year	100,515	38,786	39
Retired	88,679	50,883	57
Sick/disabled and unable to return to work	46,603	19,646	42
Home carers (unpaid) ⁶	42,545	19,524	46
Managerial and professional occupations ⁷	93,967	53,641	57
Intermediate occupations ⁸	60,620	33,025	54
Routine and manual occupations ⁹	180,601	94,259	52
Prisoners	12,153	6,497	53
Unable to code	126,652	54,930	43
Eligible for free prescription	425,684	197,310	46
Not eligible for free prescription	361,843	186,238	51
Percentages			
Total	100	100	
Full time students	4	3	
Never worked or unemployed for over 1 year	13	10	
Retired	11	13	
Sick/disabled and unable to return to work	6	5	
Home carers (unpaid) ⁶	5	5	
Managerial and professional occupations ⁷	12	14	
Intermediate occupations ⁸	8	9	
Routine and manual occupations ⁹	23	25	
Prisoners	2	2	
Unable to code	16	14	
Eligible for free prescription	54	51	
Not eligible for free prescription	46	49	

1. The statistics in this table have been classified as EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS. For a full definition of experimental statistics please see [Appendix B](#).

2. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

3. Socio economic classification has been determined by smoking cessation advisors using a methodology adapted for use in Smoking Cessation Services. Whilst this is similar to the National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) categories as defined by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) these groups may not map directly to them due to the simplified way in which the data are collected.

4. More information on the methodology used maybe found in [Appendix B](#).

5. Criteria for clients to qualify for free prescriptions maybe found at the following web link:

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4131675

6. Number of home carers - i.e. looking after children, family or home.

7. Managerial and professional occupations, examples include: Accountant, artist, civil/mechanical engineer, medical practitioner, musician, nurse, police officer (sergeant or above), physiotherapist, scientist, social worker, software engineer, solicitor, teacher, welfare officer. Those usually responsible for planning, organising and co-ordinating work for finance.

8. Intermediate occupations, examples include: Call centre agent, clerical worker, nursery auxiliary, office clerk, secretary.

9. Routine and Manual occupations, examples include: Electrician, fitter, gardener, inspector, plumber, printer, train driver, tool maker, bar staff, caretaker, catering assistant, cleaner, farm worker, HGV driver, labourer, machine operative, messenger, packer, porter, postal worker, receptionist, sales assistant, security guard, sewing machinist, van driver, waiter/waitress.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Experimental Statistics¹

Table 6.5 Number setting a quit date and successful quitters², by eligibility to receive free prescriptions³, April 2010 to March 2011

England			Numbers / Percentages		
			Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	<i>Percentage who successfully quit</i>
England			425,684	197,310	46
Q30	E18000001	North East	35,272	14,984	42
Q31	E18000002	North West	81,786	35,415	43
Q32	E18000003	Yorkshire and Humber	41,165	21,031	51
Q33	E18000004	East Midlands	40,820	20,748	51
Q34	E18000005	West Midlands	54,534	23,324	43
Q35	E18000006	East England	40,572	19,177	47
Q36	E18000007	London	50,657	22,946	45
Q37	E18000008	South East Coast	22,211	10,606	48
Q38	E18000009	South Central	24,533	12,519	51
Q39	E18000010	South West	34,134	16,560	49

1. The statistics in this table have been classified as EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS. For a full definition of experimental statistics please see [Appendix B](#).

2. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

3. Criteria for clients to qualify for free prescriptions maybe found at the following web link:

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4131675

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Experimental Statistics¹

Table 6.7 Number of people setting a quit date by intervention setting and quarter, April 2010 to March 2011

England	Numbers / Percentages				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
Numbers					
Number of people setting a quit date	190,418	177,813	167,591	251,705	787,527
Primary care	83,746	76,390	75,204	103,755	339,095
Stop Smoking Services	59,058	58,311	52,706	77,023	247,098
Pharmacy	34,395	30,301	27,004	53,748	145,448
Prison	2,963	3,700	2,547	2,833	12,043
Hospital ward	2,450	2,572	2,491	2,782	10,295
Military base	871	724	711	1,140	3,446
Dental practice	250	193	139	208	790
Other	6,685	5,622	6,789	10,216	29,312
Percentages					
Total setting a quit date	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Primary care</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>Stop Smoking Services</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Pharmacy</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Prison</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Hospital ward</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Military base</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Dental practice</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>

1. The statistics in this table have been classified as EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS. For a full definition of experimental statistics please see [Appendix B](#).

2. Intervention settings include all main settings in which people can access NHS Stop Smoking Services. These include amongst others: primary care, pharmacies, prisons, hospital wards, dental practices, military bases, clients' homes, workplaces and mental health settings.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Table 6.8 Number setting a quit date and successful quitters², by intervention setting and Strategic Health Authority, April 2010 to March 2011

		Number setting a quit date									Number of Successful quitters									Success rate (%)									Numbers / Percentages			
		Total	Stop Smoking Services		Pharmacy	Prison	Primary care	Hospital ward	Dental practice	Military base	Other	Total	Stop Smoking Services		Pharmacy	Prison	Primary care	Hospital ward	Dental practice	Military base	Other	Total	Stop Smoking Services	Pharmacy	Prison	Primary care	Hospital ward	Dental practice			Military base	Other
England		787,527	247,098	145,448	12,043	339,095	10,295	790	3,446	29,312	383,548	131,836	66,324	6,577	158,192	5,086	366	1,932	13,235	49	53	46	55	47	49	46	56	45				
Q30	E18000001	North East	58,660	15,385	11,993	566	24,398	1,621	42	25	4,630	26,038	7,796	4,923	255	10,286	589	14	11	2,164	44	51	41	45	42	36	33	44	47			
Q31	E18000002	North West	137,543	66,160	19,869	2,517	40,892	3,478	32	1	4,594	60,613	33,421	8,016	1,327	15,198	1,557	7	0	1,287	44	51	40	53	37	45	22	0	28			
Q32	E18000003	Yorkshire and Humber	73,795	30,770	7,260	1,694	30,004	1,524	334	486	1,723	39,041	17,230	3,699	1,350	14,615	870	159	285	833	53	56	51	80	49	57	48	59	48			
Q33	E18000004	East Midlands	69,303	28,215	14,071	1,463	24,030	182	3	312	1,027	36,639	16,311	6,701	805	11,986	134	3	187	512	53	58	48	55	50	74	100	60	50			
Q34	E18000005	West Midlands	90,488	35,029	13,098	911	33,156	507	69	92	7,626	40,988	15,589	6,259	393	15,074	258	29	50	3,336	45	45	48	43	45	51	42	54	44			
Q35	E18000006	East England	83,952	16,062	17,948	1,188	46,640	312	1	547	1,254	42,694	9,601	7,848	673	23,536	161	0	252	623	51	60	44	57	50	52	0	46	50			
Q36	E18000007	London	108,504	15,508	38,427	938	48,591	1,290	90	78	3,582	50,864	8,476	17,873	360	21,561	656	19	51	1,868	47	55	47	38	44	51	21	65	52			
Q37	E18000008	South East Coast	48,926	12,150	7,998	1,024	26,190	338	17	153	1,056	24,556	6,980	3,892	485	12,364	203	9	132	491	50	57	49	47	47	60	53	86	46			
Q38	E18000009	South Central	50,425	11,586	9,421	642	24,028	405	91	1,043	3,209	27,566	6,842	4,354	401	13,233	255	79	547	1,855	55	59	46	62	55	63	87	52	58			
Q39	E18000010	South West	65,931	16,233	5,363	1,100	41,166	638	111	709	611	34,349	9,590	2,759	528	20,339	403	47	417	266	52	59	51	48	49	63	42	59	44			

1. The statistics in this table have been classified as EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS. For a full definition of experimental statistics please see [Appendix B](#).

2. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

3. Intervention settings include all main settings in which people can access NHS Stop Smoking Services. These include amongst others: primary care, pharmacies, prisons, hospital wards, dental practices, military bases, clients' homes, workplaces and mental health settings.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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6.9 Number setting a quit date by intervention type² and quarter, April 2010 to March 2011

England	Numbers / Percentages				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
Numbers					
Number of people setting a quit date	190,418	177,813	167,591	251,705	787,527
One to one support	150,293	144,202	136,177	205,364	636,036
Drop in Clinics	21,484	20,079	16,951	26,229	84,743
Open (rolling) group	6,307	5,953	5,689	8,193	26,142
Closed Group	3,569	3,273	2,859	4,198	13,899
Telephone Support	2,015	2,023	3,540	3,998	11,576
Couple/Family	4,493	1,082	900	1,347	7,822
Other	2,257	1,201	1,475	2,376	7,309
Percentages					
Total setting a quit date	100	100	100	100	100
One to one support	79	81	81	82	81
Drop in Clinics	11	11	10	10	11
Open (rolling) group	3	3	3	3	3
Closed Group	2	2	2	2	2
Telephone Support	1	1	2	2	1
Couple/Family	2	1	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1	1	1

1. This year the data quality was sufficient for data on intervention type to be released without the experimental statistic label. PCT level data on intervention type is presented in Chapter 4, Table 4.7

2. Intervention type definitions: Closed group - structures, multi-session group course with pre-arranged start and finish dates and a pre-booked client group. Open groups - fluctuating membership and is ongoing. Drop-in clinic - multi-session support. One-to-one support - structured multi-session support. Couple/family - structured multi-session support for small family groups or couples. Telephone support - structured multi-session support via phone.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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Experimental Statistics¹

Table 6.10 Number setting a quit date and successful quitters², by intervention type¹ and setting¹, April 2010 to March 2011

England	Numbers / Percentages		
	Number setting a quit date	Number of successful quitters	Percentage who successfully quit
Intervention type^{1,3}	787,527	383,548	49
Closed Group	13,899	8,367	60
Open (rolling) group	26,142	14,502	55
One to one support	636,036	305,115	48
Drop in Clinics	84,743	41,833	49
Couple/ Family	7,822	3,812	49
Telephone Support	11,576	7,370	64
Other	7,309	2,549	35
Intervention setting^{1,4}	787,527	383,548	49
Stop Smoking Services	247,098	131,836	53
Pharmacy	145,448	66,324	46
Prison	12,043	6,577	55
Primary care	339,095	158,192	47
Hospital ward	10,295	5,086	49
Dental practice	790	366	46
Military base	3,446	1,932	56
Other	29,312	13,235	45

1. Data intervention setting have been classified as EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS. For a full definition of experimental statistics please see [Appendix B](#). This year the data quality was sufficient for data on intervention type to be released without the experimental statistic label

2. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

3. Intervention type definitions: Closed group - structures, multi-session group course with pre-arranged start and finish dates and a pre-booked client group. Open groups - fluctuating membership and is ongoing. Drop-in clinic - multi-session support. One-to-one support - structured multi-session support. Couple/family - structured multi-session support for small family groups or couples. Telephone support - structured multi-session support via phone.

4. Intervention settings include all main settings in which people can access NHS Stop Smoking Services. These include amongst others: primary care, pharmacies, prisons, hospital wards, dental practices, military bases, clients' homes, workplaces and mental health settings.

Source:

The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyles Statistics.

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7 Smoking prevalence, prescriptions and attitudes to smoking

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a brief summary of other information available on smoking which may be of interest to those involved in the NHS Stop Smoking Services and those interpreting the statistics on NHS Stop Smoking Services. Data are described on smoking prevalence, smoking during pregnancy, prescriptions for pharmacotherapies used to help people quit and knowledge and attitudes towards smoking. Very brief information is presented along with a description of other data available and a link to the data source. Further details of data sources in this chapter are contained in [Appendix D](#).

7.2 Smoking among adults and children

7.2.1 Smoking prevalence

The General Lifestyle Survey (GLF) (formerly known as The General Household Survey) is a national survey covering adults aged 16 and over living in private households in Great Britain (GB). The latest GLF report¹ *Smoking and Drinking among adults, 2009* is based on the survey which ran from January to December 2009. A wide range of topics are covered in the GLF, to provide a comprehensive picture of how we live and the social change we experience. Each year questions are asked about adults' smoking habits. Key findings from this report include:

- In 2009, 21% of adults in GB reported smoking which is the same prevalence as that reported in 2007 but showing a decrease from 35% in 1982. Prevalence of cigarette smoking was

higher among men than women from 1974 to 2008 but in 2008 the difference between men and women was not statistically significant. In 2009 smoking prevalence was slightly higher among men (22 per cent) than among women (20 per cent)

- Smoking prevalence is higher in routine and manual households in England (28%) than in intermediate (19%) and professional and managerial households (15%).

Additional information on smoking prevalence by age, sex, marital status and region are available in the GLF report. Data is also available on the quantities of cigarettes smoked, the age at which respondents first started smoking and whether respondents say they would like to give up smoking.

7.2.2 Smoking among adults in England

Information on smoking among adults aged 16 and over, in England, in 2009 is presented in *Statistics on Smoking: England, 2011*². Included in this publication is an analysis of GLF data at England level. Key findings from the report are provided here:

- In 2009, prevalence of cigarette smoking was 21% among adults in England
- Those aged 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 reported the highest prevalence of cigarette smoking (27% and 28% respectively) while those aged 60 and over reported the lowest (14%).

- Current smokers smoked an average of 13.1 cigarettes a day.

In England among adults aged 35 and over:

- There were approximately 1.5 million hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of a disease that can be caused by smoking in 2009/10. The annual number of admissions has been rising steadily since 1996/97, when the number of such admissions was 1.1 million.
- Around 461,700 hospital admissions were estimated to be attributable to smoking in 2009/10. This accounts for 5% of all hospital admissions in this age group.
- In 2010, around 81,700 deaths (18% of all deaths of adults aged 35 and over) were estimated to be caused by smoking.

Further information on smoking by socio-economic status, marital status, age and gender, along with information on smoking related prescriptions and smoking related hospital admissions are available in the full report.

7.2.3 Smoking among children in England

The *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2010*³ (SDD10) report contains information on smoking in children aged 11 to 15 in secondary schools in England. Among pupils aged 11 to 15, in England, in 2010:

- The proportion of pupils who have tried smoking at least once is 27% and regular smokers (smoking at least one cigarette a week) accounted for 5%.
- Girls were more likely to smoke than boys; 9% of girls had reported smoking in the last week compared with 6% of

boys. Girls were also more likely to be regular smokers, 6% of girls smoked at least one cigarette a week compared to 4% of boys.

This report also includes information on smoking by age, gender and young peoples attitudes towards smoking.

7.3 Smoking during pregnancy

The Infant Feeding Survey (IFS) is carried out in the UK every 5 years with the latest survey being carried out in 2010. The early results from the 2010 survey were published by The NHS Information Centre in 2011 with the full report due out in 2012. The IFS provides information on smoking during pregnancy and presents the information by age, socio-economic classification and region. Two key findings from IFS 2010: Early Results⁴ are:

- In 2010, 26% of women in England smoked in the 12 months before or during their pregnancy and 12% smoked throughout pregnancy, a fall from 19% in 2000.
- Younger mothers were more likely to smoke throughout their pregnancy; 36% of mothers in England aged 20 or under reported smoking throughout pregnancy, compared to 6% of mothers aged 35 or over.

7.4 Pharmacotherapy costs

Information on prescriptions for pharmacotherapies used to help people quit smoking is taken from PACT (Prescription Analysis and Cost) data from the Prescription Pricing Division (PPD) of the NHS Business Services Authority, accessed by The NHS Information Centre⁵. PACT covers all prescriptions prescribed by GPs and other non-medical prescribers

(excluding dentists) in England which are dispensed within the community.

- There were just under 2.6 million prescription items to help people in England stop smoking 2010/11. Of these, 1.5 million were for Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT), around 987,000 were for Varenicline and around 36,000 were for Bupropion.

Further information on the changes in number of prescriptions in recent years and the Net Ingredient Cost (NIC) associated with prescription items, are available from PACT.

7.5 Knowledge and attitudes towards smoking

Data on adults' smoking behaviour, attitudes and knowledge are collected as part of the Office for National Statistics' (ONS) Omnibus Survey. The latest information is reported in *Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2008/09*⁶. This survey is currently discontinued, therefore

2008/09 remains the latest data. Some key findings are:

- In 2008/09, significantly fewer smokers in GB said that they wanted to quit than in 2007 (67% and 74% respectively); 50% of smokers said that they intended to quit in the next 12 months.
- Three quarters (75%) of current smokers had tried to give up smoking the past.
- In 2008/09, 43% of smokers sought help and advice about quitting in the last year. A third read books/leaflets, 15% had consulted a doctor or other health professional, 8% had been referred or self-referred to a Stop Smoking group and 4% had called a smokers helpline.

The Omnibus smoking report also contains information on when smokers intend to quit, reasons they want to quit, awareness of health risks both to themselves and non-smokers, attitudes towards smoking and views on the restrictions on smoking in public places.

References

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http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/the_me_compendia/GLF09/GLFSmoking-DrinkingAmongAdults2009.pdf
2. Statistics on Smoking, England 2011, The NHS Information Centre 2011, available at:
www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/smoking11
3. Smoking among children in England. Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among young people in England in 2010. The NHS Information Centre, 2011, Available at:
www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/sdd10fullreport
4. The Infant Feeding Survey 2010: Early Results. The NHS Information Centre, 2011. Available at:
www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/infantfeeding10
5. The prescription data given in this bulletin are not routinely available. This information was obtained from the Prescribing Analysis and Cost tool (PACT) system, which covers prescriptions prescribed by GPs, nurses, pharmacists and others in England and dispensed in the community in the UK. Prescriptions written in England but dispensed outside England are included. Prescriptions written in hospitals/clinics that are dispensed in the community, prescriptions dispensed in hospitals, dental prescribing and private prescriptions are not included in PACT data. It is important to note this as some British National Formulary (BNF) sections have a high proportion of prescriptions written in hospitals that are dispensed in the community. Nicotine Replacement Therapies (NRTs) are not prescription only so the figures for this category may be an underestimate of actual use. ePACT only captures those NRTs that have been written on a prescription form so any NRTs bought over the counter or through other non-prescription routes e.g. smoking cessation clinics, will not have been captured. National prescription data may be available on request. More information is available at:
www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/primary-care/prescriptions
6. Smoking-related behaviour and attitudes, 2008/09. Office for National Statistics. Available at:
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/the_me_health/smoking2008-9.pdf

Appendix A: Government policy and targets

Introduction

Tobacco use remains one of the government's most significant public health challenges, and causes over 80,000 premature deaths in England each year.

The White Paper, *Healthy lives, Healthy people: Our strategy for public health in England* sets out the Government's commitment to improving public health in communities across England. The White Paper promised a new plan for tobacco control in England.

The Government published its Tobacco Control Plan, *Healthy lives, Healthy people: A Tobacco Control Plan for England* on 9 March 2011. Alongside the Tobacco Control Plan, an academic review of the evidence of the impact of the smokefree legislation in England was also published.

The Tobacco control Plan sets out how tobacco control will be delivered in the context of the new public health system, over the next five years. The plan sets out three national ambitions to reduce smoking rates in England by the end of 2015:

- From 21.2 per cent to 18.5 per cent or less among adults;
- From 15 per cent to 12 per cent or less among 15 year olds; and
- From 14 per cent to 11 per cent or less among pregnant mothers (measured at the time they give birth).

In the Tobacco Control Plan the Government set out key actions in the following six areas:

- stopping the promotion of tobacco;
- making tobacco less affordable;
- effective regulation of tobacco products;
- helping tobacco users to quit;
- reducing exposure to secondhand smoke; and
- effective communications for tobacco control.

The Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA), published on 9 March 2011 is the Government's response to the consultation on the regulation of nicotine-containing products. The MHRA will coordinate a period of further scientific and market research to inform decisions about the regulation of nicotine-containing products (NCPS).

A range of tobacco control legislation has been introduced over a period of time, including smokefree legislation; raising the age of sale for tobacco products from 16 to 18; increased retailer sanctions against those that sell to under aged smokers; ending tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship; and the introduction of picture warnings on all tobacco products. These interventions have contributed to an improved public health and awareness of the dangers of smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke.

There has been a significant decline in smoking in recent decades as well as a shift in public attitudes towards smoking. Since the early 1970s, there has been a marked decline in smoking prevalence. Today only around one in five adults smoke cigarettes. Seven out of ten smokers say they want to quit. However, whilst smoking uptake in children has been declining, in 2008 an estimated 180,000 young people aged 11-15 regularly smoke, and each year in England an estimated 320,000 young people under the age of 16 try smoking for the first time. Around two thirds of smokers say they started smoking before the age of 18.

Public Commitments

Reduce smoking prevalence among adults in England: To reduce adult (aged 18 or over) smoking prevalence in England to 18.5 per cent or less by the end of 2015 (from 21.2 per cent) meaning around 210,000 fewer smokers a year.

Reduce smoking prevalence among young people in England: To reduce rates of regular smoking among 15 year olds in England to 12 per cent or less (from 15 per cent) by the end of 2015.

Reduce smoking during pregnancy in England: To reduce rates of smoking throughout pregnancy to 11 per cent or less (from 14 per cent) by the end of 2015 (measured at time of giving birth).

NHS Stop Smoking Services

NHS Stop Smoking Services were first set up in 1999/2000 and rolled out across England from 2000/2001. Services provide free, tailored support to all smokers wishing to stop offering a combination of recommended stop smoking pharmacotherapies and behavioural support.

In December 2005, Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) was made available to more people than before, following a change in the guidance for the use of NRT. This change related to adolescents over 12 years, pregnant or breast feeding women and patients with heart, liver and kidney disease who are now able to use NRT in their attempt to stop smoking. In September 2006, the European Commission approved Champix, generic name *Varenicline*, as a new pharmacotherapy to help adults quit smoking. The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) issued guidance in August 2007, which recommends the use of Champix in the NHS.

Links to important publications:

[Healthy Lives, Healthy People: our strategy for public health in England](#)

[Healthy Lives, Healthy People: a Tobacco Control Plan for England](#)

[Impact of smokefree legislation: evidence review, March 2011](#)

[Stop Smoking Service Delivery and Monitoring Guidance 2011/12](#)

[Public consultation \(MLX 364\): The regulation of nicotine containing products \(NCPs\) : MHRA](#)

Appendix B: Technical Notes

Background

NHS Stop Smoking Services (previously called Smoking Cessation Services) were launched in Health Action Zones (HAZ) in 1999/00, and were set up in all Health Authorities in England in 2000/01.

Monitoring of the NHS Stop Smoking Services is carried out via quarterly monitoring returns. The quarterly reports present provisional results from the monitoring of the NHS Stop Smoking Services, until the release of the annual bulletin when all quarterly figures are finalised.

In March 2011, updated guidance for NHS Stop Smoking Services was published. The new guidance is intended for everyone involved in managing, commissioning or delivering NHS stop smoking services. It was developed by means of collaboration with representatives from Strategic Health Authorities (SHAs), Primary Care Trusts (PCTs), the NHS Information Centre and academics from the field of smoking cessation. The guidance is available from the link below:

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_125389

Due to the ending of the HAZ initiative in 2003, data are no longer presented by HAZ. Information at HAZ level is published in previous editions of this bulletin. Available from:

www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Statistics/StatisticalWorkAreas/StatisticalPublicHealth/StatisticalPublicHealthArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4032542&chk=GhPZ%2By

Collection of NHS Stop Smoking Data

Prior to 2008/09, detailed monitoring information was collected by PCTs and submitted to the SHAs: the SHAs were responsible for checking the data they received. The NHS Information Centre then carried out further validation checks on the data submitted by the Strategic Health Authorities, in order to check consistency, identify any errors, and resolve queries, so that the data were as accurate as possible.

In 2008/09 a number of key changes were made to the collection. These are described in more detail below.

Monitoring arrangements for 2002/03 and earlier years are available at:

www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Statistics/StatisticalWorkAreas/StatisticalPublicHealth/StatisticalPublicHealthArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4082245&chk=jcPKwB

Changes 2008/09

From 2008/09, all data is now collected at a PCT level directly from PCTs using a web-based tool. By collecting PCT level information we will be able to provide much more detailed figures for use by PCTs enabling them to put their own performance in a national context without adding to the burden of current collection, indeed we would hope to reduce that burden for SHAs. The NHS Information Centre will be responsible for the collection of the data from PCTs including chasing any late returns, informing PCTs of developments and key dates and validating the data. SHAs will be able to access information for PCTs in their area using the web-based tool.

The following data items are also collected as part of the current collection. These include:

- Intervention types and settings;
- Socio-economic groups;
- Number who received Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) and Varenicline (Champix) consecutively;
- Free Prescription eligibility.

The reasons for collecting this new data are expanded upon below.

Intervention type and setting data

The report 'No ifs, no buts'¹² by the then Healthcare Commission (HC) (now known as the Care Quality Commission (CQC)) identified that there are unacceptable levels of variation in data collection and data management practices relating to stop smoking services, thus making it difficult to assess performance and compare services meaningfully. The Department of Health (DH) have identified that this issue needed to be addressed.

Collecting information on the number of people setting a quit date and number of successful quitters by intervention type and setting enables the CQC and DH to monitor performance and identify best practice. It also assists SHAs in monitoring the performance of their PCTs more effectively. Additionally it helps PCTs identify which treatment settings and intervention types are consistently getting the best results and helps inform the person making the stop smoking attempt which settings are available to them in that area and what the relative success rate of these are.

Free Prescription Eligibility and Socio-Economic data

Smoking is the single most preventable cause of death and ill health in England. Half of all smokers will die prematurely as a result of smoking. Smoking disproportionately affects the poorest members of society, owing to differences in culture and lifestyle, and is therefore a primary cause of inequalities in health.

¹² No ifs, no buts Improving services for tobacco control, Healthcare Commission, 2007

In order to effectively monitor the provision of NHS Stop Smoking Services (SSS) at a national level to the poorest members of society, particularly the routine and manual group, data on the occupational status of clients will be collected using a modified version of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on National Statistics-Socio Economic Classification. Data on eligibility for free prescriptions will also be collected as an indicator to assess how effectively the NHS SSS is reaching disadvantaged populations.

Number who received NRT and Champix (Varenicline) consecutively

This is a new combination of smoking cessation aids being used to assist people in successfully quitting. This data is needed to identify how successful this treatment option is and how popular it is in order to assist in monitoring and performance of best practice amongst the services.

Experimental Statistics

Experimental statistics are statistics that are in the testing phase and have not yet been fully developed. The three of the four new data items added to the collection in 2008/09; data for the number of people setting a quit date and the number who successfully quit at the 4 week follow-up categorised by socio economic classification, eligibility to receive free prescriptions and intervention setting¹³ are released as experimental statistics, as they are still being evaluated and are subject to further testing. For the first time this year data on intervention type are no longer labelled as experimental statistics and have been published at PCT level.

Changes 2009/10

Socio-Economic data

A minor addition has also been introduced for collections from 2009/10 onwards. An additional category – ‘Number in prison’ has been added to the socio-economic classification so that clients setting a quit date and those who successfully quit through services run in prisons can be recorded under this category.

ONS coding and naming policy

On 1st January 2011 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) implemented a new coding and naming policy for statistical geographies. This nine digit code has been developed to ensure consistencies when comparing geographical areas as the geographical area covered by an NHS organisation is susceptible to change. From this publication onwards this unique marker has been added to the PCT, SHA and National Tables. Further information on the Coding and Naming for Statistical Geographies is available at;

¹³ Intervention setting refers to the location of the service used by the client, and includes stop smoking service, primary care and pharmacy settings. Intervention type alternatives include closed groups, open groups, one to one support and drop-in clinics.

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/geography/policy/coding-and-naming-for-statistical-geographies/index.html>

Re-structuring SHAs and PCTs

From 1 April 2002 the NHS was reorganised. The 95 former Health Authorities (HAs) were disestablished on 31 March 2002, and replaced by 28 SHAs. At this time, the 28 SHAs encompassed around 303 PCTs. A table showing the mapping of the 'old' HAs to the new SHAs was contained in Annex C of the DH Statistical Bulletin: 'Statistics on smoking cessation services in England, April 2001 to March 2002' available at:

www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Statistics/StatisticalWorkAreas/StatisticalPublicHealth/StatisticalPublicHealthArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4015512&chk=PztXzK

In 2006 there was a further restructuring of SHAs and PCTs. The 28 SHAs became 10 new SHAs in July 2006, and 303 PCTs became 152 PCTs in October 2006. Where trends are described, this report discusses the use of NHS Stop Smoking Services since 2006/07 for the SHA and PCT structures which are now in place. Information on pre-2006 SHA and PCT structures can be found in previous editions of this report. Previous NHS Stop Smoking Services bulletins, also published by the NHS Information Centre can be found at:

www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/health-and-lifestyles/nhs-stop-smoking-services

In April 2010 Blackburn with Darwen PCT (5CC) was renamed to Blackburn with Darwen Teaching Care Trust Plus (TAP). West Hertfordshire PCT (5P4) and East and North Hertfordshire PCT (5P3) merged to become Hertfordshire PCT (5QV). As a result, there are now 151 PCTs post April 2010 compared with 152 pre April 2010.

Suppression

Small numbers in the data are suppressed to ensure confidentiality is maintained. Prior to 2011, cell counts of 2 or less and not in the 'lost to follow up' category were suppressed. This method was revised in 2011 to include suppression of small numbers 1-5 in the cell 'Number Setting a Quit Date' (the denominator). Cases where the 'Number Setting a Quit Date' (the denominator) equals the number who had, or had not quit smoking (the numerator), were suppressed as this could be disclosive. On occasions this means secondary suppression may be applied to additional PCT(s) in the same SHA to ensure suppressed cells cannot be calculated.

Enhancements to monitoring ethnicity

In light of the 2001 Census, DH policy was amended to collect information on ethnicity based on 16+1 categories rather than 5+1 categories used in previous years. In 2003/04 the monitoring return included the option of either 5+1 or 16+1 categories as a transitional period; from 2004/05 onwards the collection of 16+1 categories has been mandatory.

Up to 2003/04, the following '5+1' categories were used:

- White
- Mixed
- Asian
- Black
- Other
- Not stated

For 2003/04 onwards, the following '16+1' categories were used:

White

- British
- Irish
- Any other white background

Mixed

- White and Black Caribbean
- White and Black African
- White and Asian
- Any other mixed background

Asian or Asian British

- Indian
- Pakistani
- Bangladeshi
- Any other Asian background

Black or Black British

- Caribbean
- African
- Any other Black background

Other ethnic groups

- Chinese
- Any other ethnic group

Not stated

Further information on ethnicity category data is available from:

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4005955

Metadata

Services monitored

Stop Smoking Co-ordinators are required to monitor all NHS Stop Smoking Services in England. Brief interventions by GPs, health professionals and other relevant practitioners are provided in the normal course of the professional's duties rather than comprising a 'new' service, and monitoring information about clients in receipt of such interventions is not therefore required centrally.

Quit date

It is recognised that in certain cases some time may need to be spent with clients before they are ready to set a quit date. However, only actual quit attempts are counted for national monitoring.

Support

Advisers normally offer weekly support for at least the first four weeks of a quit attempt: this may be by telephone where appropriate.

When has a client successfully quit smoking?

On the basis that the clinical viewpoint tends to be that a client should not be counted as a 'failure' if he/she has smoked in the difficult first days after the quit date, a client is counted as having successfully quit smoking if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

Follow-up

The four week follow-up (and Carbon Monoxide (CO) validation, if appropriate) must be completed within six weeks of the quit date. Persons not contacted within this time are treated as lost to follow-up for evaluation purposes.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) validation

CO monitoring is normally carried out with all clients of the NHS Stop Smoking Services who self-report as not having smoked since two weeks after the quit date, at the four week follow-up. CO monitoring would not be undertaken where follow-up was carried out by telephone.

Prescriptions dispensed

The prescription data available in this bulletin are not routinely available. This information was obtained from the Prescribing Analysis and Cost tool (PACT) system, which covers prescriptions prescribed by GPs, nurses, pharmacists and others in England and dispensed in the community in the UK. Prescriptions written in England but dispensed outside England are included. Prescriptions

written in hospitals/clinics that are dispensed in the community, prescriptions dispensed in hospitals, dental prescribing and private prescriptions are not included in PACT data. It is important to note this as some British National Formulary (BNF) sections have a high proportion of prescriptions written in hospitals that are dispensed in the community. Nicotine Replacement Therapies (NRTs) are not prescription only so the figures for this category may be an underestimate of actual use. ePACT only captures those NRTs that have been written on a prescription form so any NRTs bought over the counter or through other non-prescription routes e.g. smoking cessation clinics, will not have been captured. National prescription data may be available on request. More information is available at: www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/primary-care/prescriptions

Prescriptions are written on a prescription form known as a FP10. Each single item written on the form is counted as a prescription item. Net Ingredient Cost (NIC) is the basic cost of a drug. It does not take account of discounts, dispensing costs, fees or prescription charges income.

Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) and bupropion (Zyban)

Prior to April 2001, Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) was available through NHS Smoking Services on a voucher scheme, and only a few NRT products were available on prescription. All NRT products became available on NHS prescription from April 2001. Bupropion (Zyban) was made available on NHS prescription in June 2000. For more information about NRT products and bupropion generally, see the following website:

gosmokefree.nhs.uk/what-suits-me/patches-gum-and-more/

Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT)

- Patches: these work by releasing a steady dose of nicotine into the blood stream, via the skin. Some patches are intended to be worn during the day only and other '24-hour' patches are designed for 24-hour use in order to help stave off early morning cravings.
- Gum: this should be chewed gently and then 'parked' in the cheek so that nicotine is absorbed through the lining of the mouth.
- Nasal spray: this is the strongest form of NRT and is a small bottle of nicotine solution, which is sprayed directly into the nose. Absorbed faster than any other kind of NRT, this can help heavier smokers, especially where other forms of NRT have failed.
- Microtab: a small white tablet put underneath the tongue and left. It works by being absorbed into the lining of the mouth.
- Inhaler: this resembles a cigarette. Nicotine cartridges are inserted into it, and inhaled in an action similar to smoking. It is particularly suitable to those people who miss the hand-to-mouth movements of smoking.

Bupropion (Zyban)

This drug works by suppressing the part of the brain that gives the smoker a nicotine buzz when smoking a cigarette. It reduces the cravings as well as the usual withdrawal symptoms of anxiety, sweating and irritability.

Varenicline (Champix)

Champix, generic name varenicline, is a prescription pill designed to help smokers stop smoking. Varenicline works primarily in two ways. Firstly, it reduces the smoker's craving for nicotine by binding to nicotine receptors in the brain and reduces the symptoms of withdrawal. Secondly, it reduces the satisfaction a smoker receives when smoking a cigarette. It is taken orally.

The European Commission approved varenicline on 29 September 2006 as a pharmacology to help adults quit smoking, based on the results from clinical trials. In trials, 44% of the group treated with varenicline had stopped smoking after being treated for 12 weeks, as opposed to 11% of smokers taking the placebo. Over the same duration, it was also shown to be twice as effective as Bupropion (Zyban), the other main pharmacology to help people quit smoking. The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) issued guidance in August 2007, which recommended the use of varenicline in the NHS.

Appendix C: Editorial Notes

For the purpose of clarity, figures in the bulletin are shown in accordance with the NHS Information Centre publication conventions.

These are as follows:

- not applicable
- * number suppressed (see Appendix B for further information)

Appendix D: Further Information

This annual bulletin draws together statistics on NHS Stop Smoking Services for the year 2010/11. The next annual bulletin will be published in 2012. Provisional publication dates for 2011/12 publications are listed below:

- Statistics on NHS Stop Smoking Services, April 2011 to June 2011 (Q1) – 28/10/2011;
- Statistics on NHS Stop Smoking Services, July 2011 to September 2011 (Q2) – January 2012;
- Statistics on NHS Stop Smoking Services, October 2011 to December 2011 (Q3) – April 2012;
- Statistics on NHS Stop Smoking Services, April 2011 to March 2012 (Annual) – August 2012.

Constructive comments on this report would be welcomed. Questions concerning any data in this publication, or requests for further information, should be addressed to:

The Contact Centre
1 Trevelyan Square
Boar Lane
Leeds
West Yorkshire
LS1 6AE

Telephone: 0845 300 6016

Email: enquiries@ic.nhs.uk

This bulletin is available on the internet. We also welcome feedback through feedback form available at this site:

www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/sss1011

Previous NHS Stop Smoking Services bulletins, also published by the NHS Information Centre can be found at: www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/health-and-lifestyles/nhs-stop-smoking-services

Editions prior to that were published by the Department of Health. Information about their statistics and surveys is available on the Department of Health's website at:

www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Statistics/StatisticalWorkAreas/Statisticalpublichealth/DH_4032542

General Lifestyle Survey

From 2008, the General Household Survey (GHS) became a module of the Integrated Household Survey (IHS). In recognition, the survey was renamed the General Lifestyle Survey (GLF). Please refer to the IHS web page for further information

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=936&Pos=1&ColRank=1&Rank=224>

The General Lifestyle Survey is a continuous survey carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). It collects information on a range of topics from people living in private households in Great Britain. Questions about smoking were included in the survey in alternate years since 1974. Following a review of the GLF, questions on smoking have been included in the questionnaire every year from 2000 onwards.

The GLF 2009 is the latest report available and presents information about trends in cigarette smoking. It also discusses variations according to personal characteristics such as sex, age, socio-economic classification and economic activity status. The response rate for the 2009 survey was 73%, giving an achieved sample size of 8,206 households and 15,325 adults aged 16 and over. The smoking and drinking questions were answered in person by 13,488 of these adults (interviews obtained by proxy from another member of the household do not include all questions on smoking and drinking).

It is probable that the GLF underestimates both cigarette consumption and prevalence, within all age groups but underreporting of prevalence is most likely to occur among younger people. To protect their privacy, particularly when being interviewed in their parents' home, young people aged 16 and 17 complete the smoking and drinking sections of the questionnaire themselves.

Weighting to compensate for non-response was introduced into the GLF in 1998. The effect of weighting on the smoking data is slight, increasing overall prevalence of cigarette smoking by one percentage point each year.

Although other surveys collect data on smoking prevalence, the GLF is the preferred source for reporting smoking prevalence due to the large sample size and nature of the survey.

Move to calendar year

In 2005, the timeframe for the survey was changed from a financial year basis to calendar year basis. Where questions were the same in 2005 as in 2004/05, the final quarter of the 2004/05 collection has been added to the nine months of the 2005 survey data in order to provide estimates based on a full calendar year, and to ensure any seasonal variation is accounted for.

Longitudinal data

Another change in 2005 was that, in line with European requirements, the GHS adopted a longitudinal sample design, in which households remain in the sample for four years (waves) with one quarter of the sample being replaced each year. Thus approximately three quarters of the 2005 sample were re-interviewed in 2006. A major advantage of the longitudinal component of the design

is that it is more efficient at detecting statistically significant estimates of change over time than the previous cross-sectional design. This is because an individual's responses to the same question at different points in time tend to be positively correlated, and this reduces the standard errors of estimates of change.

General Lifestyle Survey 2009: Smoking and Drinking among Adults, 2009. Office for National Statistics. Available at:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_compendia/GLF09/GLFSmoking-DrinkingAmongAdults2009.pdf

Infant Feeding Survey

Statistics on smoking behaviour among women before and during pregnancy are available from the Infant Feeding Survey. The Infant Feeding Survey (IFS) covers the population of new mothers in the United Kingdom and is carried out every 5 years, the first in 1975. In 2010, the survey was conducted by the IFF Research with a sample size of 15,724.

The main aim of the survey is to provide figures on the incidence, prevalence and duration of breastfeeding and other feeding practises. The survey also collects information on the smoking and drinking behaviours of women before, during and after pregnancy. The IFS 2010: Early Results were published in 2011 and the full report is expected to be published by The NHS Information Centre in 2012. The IFS provides information on smoking during pregnancy and presents the information by age, socio-economic classification and region. Some key findings from IFS 2010: Early Results are:

- In 2010, 26% of women in England smoked in the 12 months before or during their pregnancy and 12% smoked throughout pregnancy, a fall from 19% in 2000.
- Younger mothers were more likely to smoke throughout pregnancy; 36% of mothers aged 20 or under reported smoking throughout pregnancy, compared to 6% of mothers aged 35 or over.

Infant Feeding Survey 2010: Early Results. Available at:

<http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/health-and-lifestyles-related-surveys/infant-feeding-survey/infant-feeding-survey-2010-early-results>

Omnibus Survey

The Omnibus Survey is a multi-purpose continuous survey carried out by the Office for National Statistics on behalf of a range of government departments and other bodies, last published in 2008/09. In 2008/09, interviews for the smoking module of the survey were conducted with around 1,200 adults aged 16 and over, in private households in Great Britain each month.

In 2008/09, data collected included: views about giving up smoking, attempts to give up smoking and attitudes towards smoking restrictions.

Smoking-related behaviour and attitudes, 2008/09. Office for National Statistics, 2009. Available at: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_health/smoking2008-9.pdf

NHS Stop Smoking Services collection 2008/09 onwards

From the 2008/09 collection onwards, all data has been collected at a Primary Care Trust (PCT) level directly from PCTs using a web-based tool. Previously the NHS Information Centre collected quarterly data from local Stop Smoking Services via aggregated Strategic Health Authority (SHA) returns.

By collecting PCT level information we have been able to provide much more detailed figures for use by PCTs enabling them to put their own performance in a national context without adding to the burden of current collection, indeed we hope that burden has been reduced for SHAs. The NHS Information Centre is responsible for the collection of the data from PCTs including chasing any late returns, informing PCTs of developments and key dates and validating the data. To avoid different versions of the data, data relevant to the SHA will be shared prior to publication so they can still meet existing monitoring requirements.

Additional data items were collected for the first time in 2008/09 collection, this will continue to be the case for subsequent collections. These included:

- Intervention type and setting;
- Socio-economic group;
- Exception reporting system.

Research

The Department of Health commissioned an evaluation to complement the routine monitoring of the NHS Stop Smoking Services. The study began in November 2000 and reported in April 2005 in a supplement of the journal *Addiction*¹³. It was conducted by a team of researchers led by Professor Ken Judge of the University of Glasgow and examined issues of service development and impact. There was a particular focus on the extent to which target groups of smokers are being reached and the relationship between different types or models of service and success rates. This study built on an evaluation of services in Health Action Zones in 1999/00 and a study of Stop Smoking Services in Trent region¹⁴. The evaluation included a pilot study examining 52 week success rates.

The evaluation of the NHS Stop Smoking Services programme concluded that equality of access to treatment is very good and that the services have the potential to make a real, if modest, impact on health inequalities. The evaluation also found that around 15% of smokers who set a quit date with the services can be expected to still be non-smokers after a year.

¹³ *Addiction*, Volume 100, Supplement 2. McNeill A, Raw M, Bauld L, Coleman T

¹⁴ National Survey of the new smoking cessation services in England. Pound E, Coleman T, Cheater F, McNeill A. *Health Education Journal*; 2003; 62(3): 246-255

A series of presentations from the 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 UK National Smoking Cessation Conference, covering recent and ongoing research into smoking cessation, can be found on the UK National Smoking Cessation Conference website:

http://www.uknsc.org/2005_UKNSCC/intro.html

http://www.uknsc.org/2006_UKNSCC/intro.html

http://www.uknsc.org/2007_UKNSCC/intro.html

http://www.uknsc.org/2008_UKNSCC/intro.html

http://www.uknsc.org/2009_UKNSCC/intro.html

http://www.uknsc.org/2010_UKNSCC/intro.html

The presentations cover a wide range of topics, including research into directing resources to help people quit, lapsing and relapsing, the role of pharmacotherapies to help people quit smoking in reducing health inequalities, best practice for smoking cessation in pregnancy and a Stop Smoking Services plan to maximise the effects of smoke free legislation.

Long term quit rates

The NHS Stop Smoking Services data look at quit rates at the four week follow-up. Research on long term quit rates can be found here;

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9654641>

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15755262>

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12842953>

Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England

Between 1982 and 2003, surveys of secondary school children in England were carried out for the Department of Health. This was done by the Office of Population Census and Surveys (OPCS) between 1982 and 1994, by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) between 1994 and 1999 and by the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen) and the National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER) between 2000 and 2003. Since 2004, the survey has been run by NatCen and NFER on behalf of the NHS Information Centre.

From 1982 to 1988, the survey was solely concerned with monitoring trends of young people and smoking. In 1988, questions on alcohol consumption were added and have been included in the survey ever since. The 1998 survey was also expanded to include questions on drug use. The core of the questionnaire comprises of questions about the prevalence of drug use, smoking and drinking and, since 2000, the remainder of the questionnaire focuses, in alternate years, on either smoking and drinking or drug taking. The most recent survey in the series is Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young People in England in 2010 (SDD10).

The target population for the survey is secondary school children in England, in years 7 to 11, from almost all types of school (comprehensive, secondary modern, grammar and other secondary schools), both state and public. Only special schools and hospital schools are excluded from the survey.

The design of the sample was changed in 2010. For surveys between 2000 and 2009, the sample of schools was stratified by school type and sex of intake, and selected across regions in proportion to

the distribution of the population of 11 to 15 year olds. In 2010, the sample was stratified by Strategic Health Authority (SHA); within each SHA an equal number of schools was sampled.

The survey is conducted using a confidential questionnaire, which the pupils fill in individually. Fieldwork of the most recent survey (SDD10) was carried out during the autumn term of 2010 and 246 schools agreed to take part in the survey, resulting in a sample of 7,296 questionnaires.

Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young People in England in 2010. The NHS Information Centre. Available at:

<http://www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/sdd10fullreport>

Statistics on Smoking in England

The Statistics on Smoking: England report is a compendia report that presents a range of information on smoking which is drawn together from a variety of sources. The report aims to present a broad picture of health issues relating to smoking in England and covers topics such as smoking habits, behaviours and attitudes among adults and school children, smoking-related ill health and mortality and smoking-related costs.

This report combines data from different sources presenting it in a user-friendly format. It contains data and information previously published by the NHS Information Centre, Department of Health, the Office for National Statistics and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. The report also includes new analyses carried out by the NHS Information Centre.

The latest report Statistics on Smoking: England, 2011 is available from the following link:

www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/smoking11

Appendix E: Statistical return form for 2010/11

ROCR ref: ROCR/OR/0028/009MAND

The NHS Information Centre: Stop Smoking Services Quarterly Monitoring Return 2010/11

This quarterly return should be completed for each Primary Care Trust. The returns should be completed on a responsible PCT basis (see note on the basis for data collection below). It is important that this return is submitted to The Information Centre within the deadline specified.

This return has been approved by the Review of Central Returns Steering Committee (ROCR).

The ROCR team are keen to receive feedback on central data collections from the colleagues who complete/submit returns. In particular, around the length of time data collections take to complete and any issues, suggested improvements or duplication of data collections. Feedback can be submitted to ROCR using an online form:

<http://www.ic.nhs.uk/webfiles/Services/ROCR/Data%20Collection%20Feedback%20Template.xls>

The basis for data collection

Data should normally be collected on a responsible PCT basis. This should be determined by the PCT to which a client's GP practice belongs. If a client is not registered with a GP, then the collection should be on the basis of the PCT in which the client resides.

The only exception to this general rule is where clients receive a cessation service at or near their workplace, which may be some distance from their home. For example, a cessation service might be provided for commuters at their workplace in a large city. In such circumstances it is likely that clients will be drawn from a range of places in the surrounding area e.g. commuters to London who live all around the south-east of England.

Where a service is judged to meet these criteria, the pragmatic solution to monitoring this activity is that the PCT providing (and often paying for) the service should include these clients in their monitoring returns. Such activity will therefore count towards their local targets. We would expect local target-setting to take this factor into account as far as possible.

Further information on the NHS smoking cessation services programme and the monitoring scheme can be found from:

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_096886

Quarter to which this return relates

1 April to 30 June 2010	<input type="text"/>	1 October to 31 December 2010	<input type="text"/>
1 July to 30 September 2010	<input type="text"/>	1 January to 31 March 2011	<input checked="" type="text"/>

Primary Care Trust

Name of coordinator

Telephone

Fax

E-mail address

If you have any queries regarding this form please contact
Michael Carter
The NHS Information Centre for health and social care, 2 South
1 Trevelyan Square, Boar Lane, Leeds LS1 6AE
Telephone: 0113 2547284
Fax: 0113 2547165
E-mail: surveyteam@ic.nhs.uk

Part 1 - Summary data for individual clients

Part 1A Number of people setting a quit date and successful quitters by ethnic category and gender

Ethnic category and gender	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Males setting a quit date	Females setting a quit date	Total persons setting a quit date	Males successfully quit	Females successfully quit	Total persons successfully quit
a White						
01 British			0			0
02 Irish			0			0
03 Any other White background			0			0
04 Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0
b Mixed						
05 White and Black Caribbean			0			0
06 White and Black African			0			0
07 White and Asian			0			0
08 Any other mixed background			0			0
09 Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0
c Asian or Asian British						
10 Indian			0			0
11 Pakistani			0			0
12 Bangladeshi			0			0
13 Any other Asian background			0			0
14 Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0
d Black or Black British						
15 Caribbean			0			0
16 African			0			0
17 Any other Black background			0			0
18 Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0
e Other ethnic groups						
19 Chinese			0			0
20 Any other ethnic group			0			0
21 Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0
f Not Stated						
22 Not Stated			0			0
23 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

1. In 2010/11 ethnic category must be collected using the 16+1 categories.

Part 1B: Number of people setting a quit date by age, gender and outcome at 4 week follow-up

	(7) All ages	(8) Under 18	(9) 18-34	(10) 35-44	(11) 45-59	(12) 60 and over
Males						
24	Total number setting a quit date in the quarter	0	0	0	0	0
25	Number who had successfully quit (self-report)	0				
26	Number who had not quit (self-report)	0				
27	Number not known/lost to follow-up	0				
28	Number who had successfully quit (self-report), where non-smoking status confirmed by CO validation	0				

	(13) All ages	(14) Under 18	(15) 18-34	(16) 35-44	(17) 45-59	(18) 60 and over
Females						
29	Total number setting a quit date in the quarter	0	0	0	0	0
30	Number who had successfully quit (self-report)	0				
31	Number who had not quit (self-report)	0				
32	Number not known/lost to follow-up	0				
33	Number who had successfully quit (self-report), where non-smoking status confirmed by CO validation	0				

Notes:

1. Age group should be based on age at quit date.
2. Number not known/lost to follow-up should include all clients whom it has not been possible successfully to follow-up during the period four to six weeks from the quit date.
3. "Confirmed by CO validation" means a CO reading of less than 10 ppm.

Part 1C: Number of pregnant women setting a quit date and outcome at 4 week follow-up

(19)

		Number
34	Total number setting a quit date in the quarter	0
35	Number who had successfully quit (self-report)	
36	Number who had not quit (self-report)	
37	Number not known/lost to follow-up	
38	Number who had successfully quit (self-report), where non-smoking status confirmed by CO validation	

Notes:

1. This table should include all women who are pregnant at the time of the quit date.
2. Number not known/lost to follow-up should include all clients whom it has not been possible successfully to follow-up during the period four to six weeks from the quit date.
3. "Confirmed by CO validation" means a CO reading of less than 10 ppm.

Part 1D Number of people setting a quit date and successful quitters receiving free prescriptions

(20)

(21)

		Number setting a quit date	Number successfully quit
39	Number eligible who received free prescriptions		

Part 1E: Number of people setting a quit date and successful quitters by socio-economic classification

(22) (23)

	Number setting a quit date	Number successfully quit
40	Number of full time students	
41	Number who have never worked or unemployed for over 1 year	
42	Number who have retired	
43	Number sick/disabled and unable to return to work	
44	Number of home carers (unpaid) ¹	
45	Number in managerial and professional occupations ²	
46	Number in Intermediate occupations ³	
47	Number in Routine and manual occupations ⁴	
48	Number in prison	
49	Unable to code	
50	Total number of people setting a quit date and successful quitters during the quarter	0 0

Notes:

1. Number of home carers - i.e. looking after children, family or home.
2. Managerial and professional occupations, examples include: Accountant, artist, civil/mechanical engineer, medical practitioner, musician, nurse, police officer (sergeant or above), physiotherapist, scientist, social worker, software engineer, solicitor, teacher, welfare officer. Those usually responsible for planning, organising and co-ordinating work for finance.
3. Intermediate occupations, examples include: Call centre agent, clerical worker, nursery auxiliary, office clerk, secretary.
4. Routine and Manual occupations, examples include: Electrician, fitter, gardener, inspector, plumber, printer, train driver, tool maker, bar staff, caretaker, catering assistant, cleaner, farm worker, HGV driver, labourer, machine operative, messenger, packer, porter, postal worker, receptionist, sales assistant, security guard, sewing machinist, van driver, waiter/waitress.

Part 1F: Number of people setting a quit date and successful quitters by pharmacotherapy treatment received

	(24)	(25)
	Number setting a quit date	Number successfully quit
51	Number who received NRT only	
52	Number who received bupropion (Zyban) only	
53	Number who received Champix (varenicline) only	
54	Number who received both NRT and bupropion (Zyban) either concurrently or consecutively	
55	Number who received NRT and Champix (Varenicline) consecutively	
56	Number who did not receive NRT or bupropion (Zyban) or Champix (varenicline)	
57	Number where treatment option not known	
58	Total number of people setting a quit date and successful quitters during the quarter	0

Notes:

1. 'Received' means obtained by prescription, purchase or supply free of charge.
2. If a client is lost to follow-up at 4 weeks and it is not known if they received NRT and/or bupropion (Zyban), or Champix (varenicline) then they should be included at "Number where treatment option not known".

Part 1G: Number of people setting a quit date and successful quitters by intervention type

	(26) Number setting a quit date	(27) Number successfully quit	(28) Reason for exception
59			
60			
61			
62			
63			
64			
Other (please describe)			
65			
66			
67			
68	0	0	

Notes:

1. If there is an intervention type that is not on the list, please fill in the blank box.
2. If the success rate of the intervention setting is 35% or below, or 70% and above please give a reason in the exception reporting box.

Part 1H: Number of people setting a quit date and successful quitters by intervention setting

	(29) Number setting a quit date	(30) Number successfully quit	(31) Reason for exception
69 Number using Stop Smoking Services setting			
70 Number using pharmacy setting			
71 Number using prison setting			
72 Number using primary care setting			
73 Number using hospital ward setting			
74 Number using dental practice setting			
75 Number using military base setting			
Other (please describe)			
76			
77			
78			
79 Total number of people setting a quit date and successful quitters during the quarter	0	0	

Notes:

1. If there is an intervention setting that is not on the list, please fill in the blank box.
2. If the success rate of the intervention setting is 35% or below, or 70% and above please give a reason in the exception reporting box.

Part 2: Summary financial information on smoking cessation services

Part 2A: Financial allocations for the year

(32)

Type of allocation	£
80 PCT allocation for smoking cessation for year	
81 Other monies allocated to smoking cessation, including any underspend carried over from the previous year	
82 Total allocation	£ -

Part 2B: Cumulative total spend on smoking cessation services in the year up to the end of the quarter (£)

(33)

83

Notes:

1. Parts 2A and 2B should include all monies **from whatever source** which have been specifically allocated to, or spent on, **smoking cessation** services e.g. additional funding such as Neighbourhood Renewal Funding.
2. Figures should be to the nearest pound.
3. Work is underway to develop clear guidance regarding cost per quitter submissions however in the interim, it should be noted that only monies spent on smoking cessation activity, not wider tobacco control measures, should be included in these calculations.

ISBN: 978-1-84696-573-7

This publication may be requested in large print or other formats.

Responsible Statistician

Paul Eastwood, Lifestyle Statistics Section Head

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