

Statistics on Smoking Cessation Services in Northern Ireland: 2008/2009

This information release, produced by the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety's Information and Analysis Directorate, provides information on smoking cessation services.

Data are included on the monitoring of smoking cessation services in Northern Ireland during the period 1st April 2008 to 31st March 2009.

This report also provides an analysis of data collected in 2008/09 in respect of clients who set a quit date during 2007/08 (52 week follow-up).

Information within this report has been produced from a web based recording system. Data is downloaded at a particular point in time. Figures here are correct as of 20th July 2009.

Summary

Within Northern Ireland during 2008/09:

- 21,272 people set a quit date through the smoking cessation services. This is a decrease of 204 (1%) on the same period last year.
- Of those setting a quit date, 2% were under 18 years of age, 33% were aged 18-34, 25% were aged 35-44, 26% were aged 45-59, and 14% were aged 60 and over.
- At the 4 week follow-up 10,787 had successfully quit (based on self-report), 51% of those setting a quit date. This is the same figure as that of the previous year (51%).

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1. Introduction

The Five Year Northern Ireland Tobacco Action Plan, published in June 2003, set targets for reducing the prevalence of smoking among adults, pregnant women and young people (aged 11-16). The development of cessation services is a key element of the overall aim to tackle smoking.

The Continuous Household Survey, which includes questions about smoking, showed that, in 2008/09, adult smoking prevalence was 24% (26% males and 23% females). In the 2006/07 survey, three quarters (75%) said that they would like to give up smoking. Giving up is not easy because nicotine is highly addictive and repeated quit attempts may be required before total abstinence is achieved.

2. Background

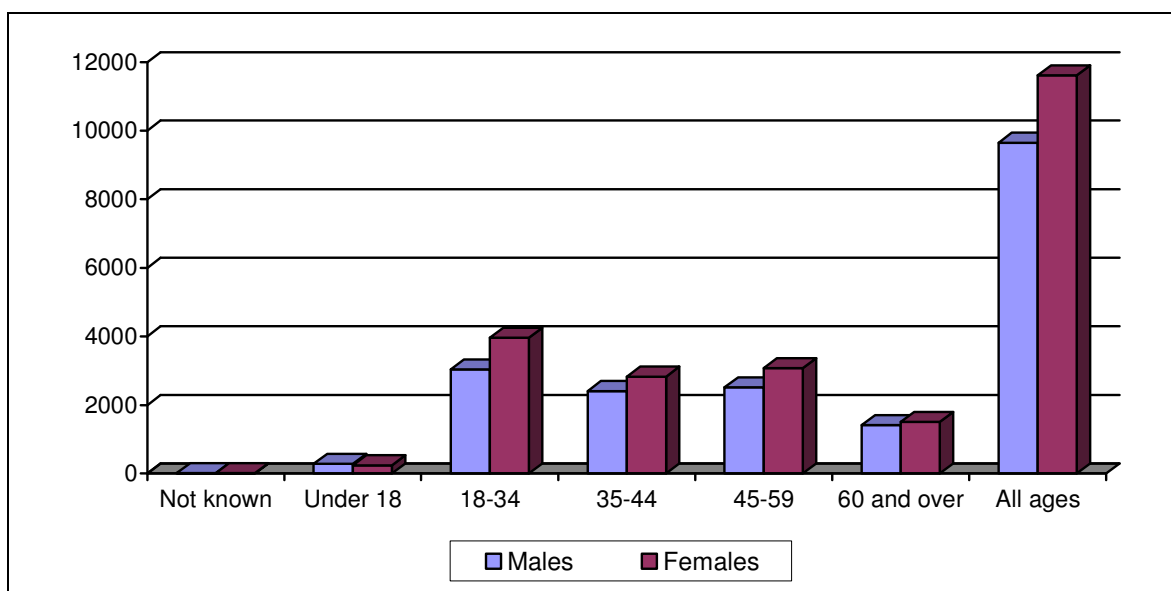
Smoking cessation services provide a new approach to helping people to quit smoking. They include the provision of **brief opportunistic advice** by a range of health professionals and **specialist services** in appropriate settings. Only the latter are monitored centrally. Both services are defined in **Annex A**.

The Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety developed monitoring arrangements for smoking cessation services in the four Health & Social Services Boards. Each Health & Social Services Board was required to provide information on a quarterly basis to enable the Department to monitor figures. The central requirements for the monitoring returns are kept to a minimum and are designed to be a subset of the information required locally to monitor and evaluate the service. This bulletin provides an analysis of these monitoring returns.

3. Setting a quit date

During the period 1st April 2008 to 31st March 2009, a total of 21,272 people set a quit date in smoking cessation services; 45% were male and 55% were female. In respect of age, 2% were under 18 years of age, 33% were aged 18-34, 25% were aged 35-44, 26% were aged 45-59, and 14% were aged 60 and over. (Figure 1, Annex B: Tables 1, 2 a, b, c & 4)

Figure 1 Numbers setting a quit date by age and gender



Therapeutic Interventions

The use of supportive drug therapy in the attempt to quit smoking was recorded for each client. Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) was the most popular choice with 66% of those who set a quit date opting for NRT.

For the year 2008/09 the number of those who received free prescriptions was recorded for all Health & Social Services Boards. In the Eastern Health & Social Services Board 5,456 (64%) of service users were entitled to free prescriptions. 3,082 (53%) of those who availed of these services within the Northern Health & Social Services Board were entitled to free prescriptions. Within the Southern Health & Social Services Board 2,285 clients (63%) were eligible for free prescriptions. 2,353 (70%) of smoking cessation services clients were recorded as entitled to free prescriptions within the Western Health & Social Services Board.

4. Follow-up at 4 weeks

Self-report

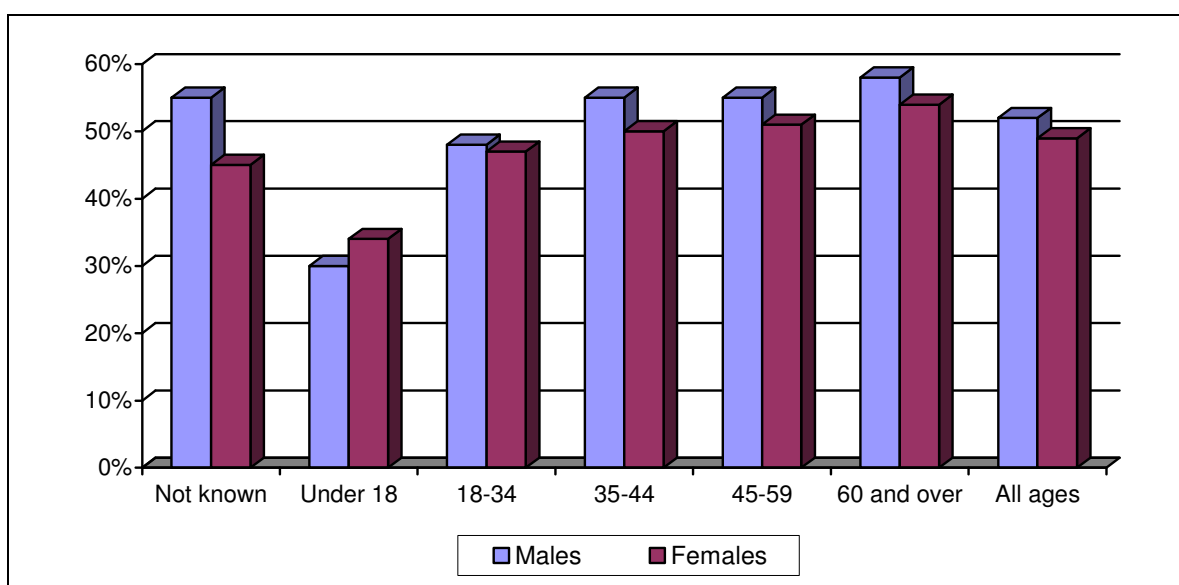
The cessation services were expected to follow up clients to find out their smoking status 4 weeks after the quit date, based on self-report by the client. Service providers attempted the 4 week follow-up for 19,825 (93%) of those clients who set a quit date.

Overall, 16% of all those setting a quit date were unable to be contacted at the 4 week follow-up.

At 4 weeks a successful quitter was defined as someone who had not smoked over the previous two week period (the first two weeks are ignored to allow for initial lapses). At the 4 week follow-up 51% of all those setting a quit date had successfully quit (based on self-report).

(Figure 2, Annex B: Tables 2 a, b & c)

Figure 2 Percentage who had successfully quit at 4-week follow-up (self-report) by age and gender



In general, success at 4 weeks increased with age, from 32% for the under 18s to 55% for those aged 60 and over based on the self-report.

The 4-week success rates were similar for males and females (52% and 49% respectively).

Unsuccessful

Of those who had not successfully quit at 4 week follow-up, 56% had reduced their smoking intake and 40% have indicated they intend to rejoin the smoking cessation programme.

5. Quarterly Comparison

During the period 1st April 2008 to 31st March 2009, a total of 21,272 people set a quit date in smoking cessation services. The most popular quarter was Jan – Mar 2009 with 9,677 (45%). Followed by Apr - Jun 2008 with 4,484 (21%) people setting a quit date, 3,636 (17%) in Jul – Sep 2008 and 3,475 (16%) in the period Oct – Dec 2008. (Figures 3 & 4)

Figure 3 Numbers setting a quit date by quarter

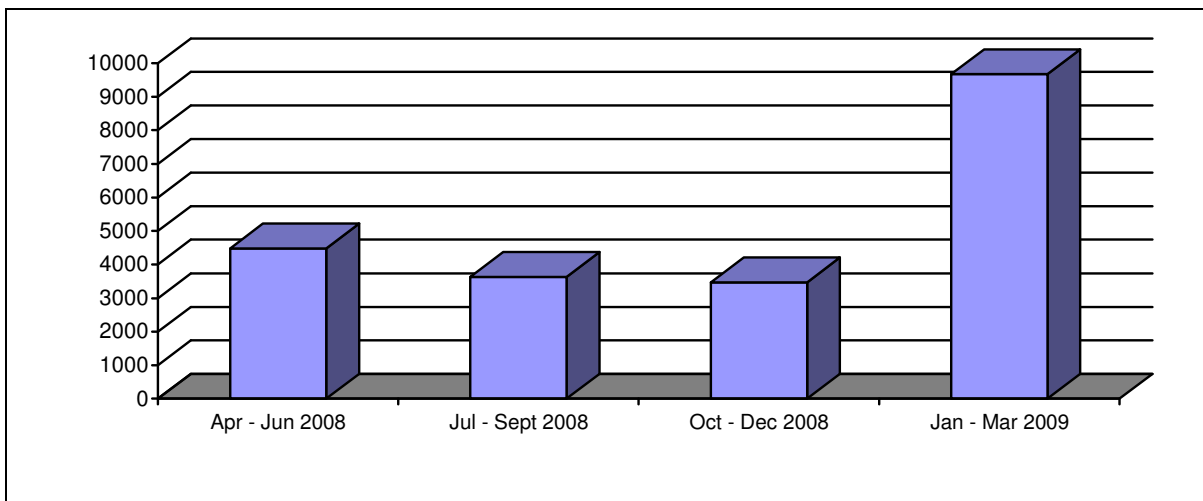
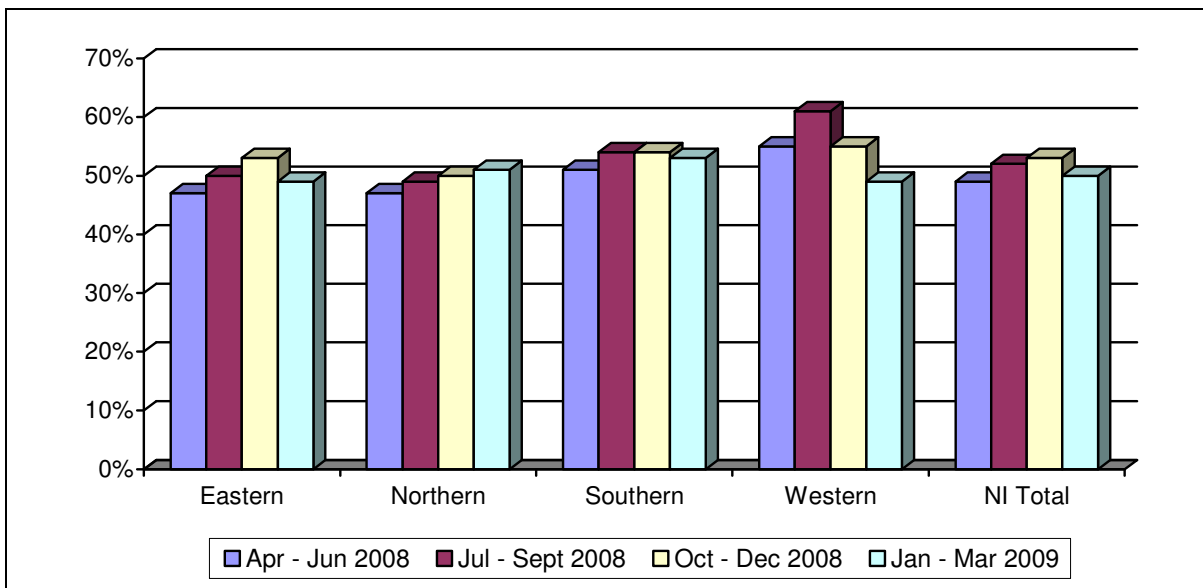


Figure 4 Percentage who had successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (self-report) by board and quarter



6. Health & Social Services Board and Health Group Comparisons

The data allows a breakdown by the four Health & Social Services Board Areas (Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western).

The Eastern and Northern Health & Social Services Boards accounted for two-thirds of those setting a quit date (Eastern 40%, Northern 27%, Southern 17% and Western 16%).

(Annex B: Tables 3, 4, 5, 6)

Information is available on how many smoking cessation services within each Health Group have provided information on clients, how many clients have attended these various health groups and the 4 week quit rates based on self-report during 2008/09.

It is important to note that certain health groups may have provided the smoking cessation service but have not returned information on their clients or other health groups may offer the smoking cessation service but have not attended any clients during 2008/09 and therefore do not feature in the tables. Also providers of smoking cessation services may not currently offer this service but have had the facility available some time during 2008/09.

7. Comparison with 2007/08

Comparing 2007/08 with 2008/09, numbers setting a quit date decreased by 204 (1%). At the 4 week follow-up, 10,787 people in 2008/09 had successfully quit (based on self-report), 51% of those setting a quit date, in 2007/08 the same percentage (51%) of people setting a quit date had quit by the 4 week follow-up.

(Annex B: Tables 7 & 8)

8. Comparison with England

The report 'Statistics on NHS Stop Smoking Services in England, April 2008 to March 2009' provided results from the monitoring of the services. It states that 671,259 people set a quit date through the smoking cessation services. Of these, 50% had successfully quit, based on self report at the 4 week follow-up.

9. Follow-up at 52 weeks (Review of 2007/2008 Quitters)

The cessation services were also expected to follow up clients to find out their smoking status 52 weeks after the quit date, based on self-report by the client. A client should be regarded as a non-smoker at 52 weeks if they have not smoked at any time since two weeks after their original quit date.

In the Eastern Health & Social Services Board 2,677 people were followed up at the 52 week stage, representing 65% of those who had quit at the 4 week follow-up. Of these, 1,253 reported to be still not smoking (self-report) equating to 15% of those who set a quit date and 30% of those who had quit at 4 weeks in 2007/08.

For the Northern Health & Social Services Board, a total of 1,790 people were successfully followed up. This number represented 63% of those who had successfully quit at 4 weeks based on self-report. Of these, 748 had still quit smoking (self-report) representing 13% of those setting a quit date and 26% who quit at 4 weeks in 2007/08.

1,692 people in the Southern Health & Social Services Board were followed up at the 52 week stage, representing 82% of those who had quit at the 4 week follow-up. 918 were recorded as still having quit (self-report) at this 52 week point representing 24% of those who set a quit date and 44% who quit at 4 weeks in 2007/08.

In the Western Health & Social Services Board 1,419 people were followed up, representing 74% of those who quit at 4 weeks. 628 of these had been recorded as having successfully quit (self-report) at 52 week follow-up, equating to 18% of those setting a quit date and 33% of the number who quit at 4 weeks in 2007/08.

10. Priority Groups

While the smoking cessation services are aimed at the population as a whole, three target groups have been identified as requiring particular action. These are:

- Children and young people (aged 11-16)
- Disadvantaged adults who smoke (aged 18 and over)
- Pregnant women who smoke

On examination of the age group 11 to 16, 32% of those setting a quit date had successfully quit at the 4 week follow-up (based on self-report). The quit rates for males and females in this age group were 31% and 35% respectively.

Clients who set a quit date were grouped into two categories, based on the answer they had provided for their employment status; working and unemployed (full time student and other/unknown groups were excluded). During the monitoring period 2008/09, 54% of those setting a quit date (excluding full time student and other/unknown) were working and 46% were unemployed. (Annex E)

Clients, at the initial stage, were also asked for their postcode, which was automatically converted into the ward and local district council. Smoking prevalence rates in those areas of highest deprivation are greater than those in the most affluent areas. The Continuous Household Survey showed that, in 2008/09, smoking prevalence was 28% for those in most deprived areas and 23% for those in the least deprived areas (based on Local District Council and broken down into quintiles).

Analysis of the information collected during the 2008/09 monitoring period indicates those aged 18 and over, in the bottom quintile of wards ranked in order of deprivation score (see Annexe A), made up one third (33%) of those setting a quit date but only over a tenth (13%) came from the more affluent areas. Those in the bottom quintile of wards had a quit rate, based on self report, of 50% and those in the top quintile of wards had a quit rate of 51%.

There were 285 pregnant women identified as setting quit dates through the smoking cessation services. At 4 week follow-up, 193 (68%) of pregnant women self-reported not smoking.

(Annex B: Tables 9, 10 & 11)

11. Editorial notes

Numbers greater than or equal to 0.5 are rounded to the nearest integer.

12. Additional Information

Constructive comments on the bulletin would be welcomed. Any questions concerning the data in this publication, or requests for further information on smoking cessation services in Northern Ireland is available from:

Public Health Information and Research Branch
Information & Analysis Directorate
Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety
Castle Buildings
Stormont
BT4 3SQ

Internet address: http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/public_health/statistics-and-research-smoking-cessation.htm

Annex A: Technical notes

1. Health & Social Services Boards

In 2008/09, there were four Health & Social Services Boards in Northern Ireland, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western, each with their own provision of smoking cessation services throughout their Health Board area.

2. Definitions

Services

- **Brief interventions** by General Practitioners (GPs) and other health professionals. These will be 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.
- **Specialist smoking cessation clinics/services**, usually clinics, run by smoking cessation specialist(s) who have received training for this role. The clinic/service will be evidence based and offer intensive treatment, usually in the form of one to one or group support over the course of 5 to 6 weeks, including the use of Nicotine Replacement Therapy. Clients may also receive treatment one-to-one if for any reason group sessions are judged not to meet their needs. Such a clinic/service may be situated in a major hospital, although it could be based in a community setting, have outreach clinics or operate on a peripatetic basis.

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 monitoring.

On this basis 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 CO validation, if appropriate) must be completed within six weeks of the quit date.

Carbon monoxide (CO) validation

CO monitoring is carried out with clients of the specialist smoking cessation services who self report as not having smoked since two weeks after the quit date, at both the four week and fifty-two week points.

Fifty-two week follow-up

All clients of the specialist services who self reported as having quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up should be followed-up again at 52 weeks, and their smoking status validated by CO monitoring.

Noble Multiple Deprivation Rank by Ward

Noble's 'Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005' was used to indicate the level of deprivation in each ward. Noble ranks the 582 wards in Northern Ireland from 1 (the most deprived) to 582 (the least deprived). The Multiple Deprivation Measure was constructed by combining the seven transformed domain scores, using the following weights:

- * Income (25%)
- * Employment (25%)
- * Health Deprivation and Disability (15%)
- * Education, Skills and Training (15%)
- * Proximity to Services (10%)
- * Living Environment (5%)
- * Crime and Disorder (5%)

Description of Data

Electoral Ward level summaries of the Super Output Area (SOA) rankings have been developed for each domain and for the overall NI Multiple Deprivation Measure. The methodology used was a simple population weighted average for each of the constituent SOA rankings within each ward.

There are 582 wards in Northern Ireland. For each summary each ward is given a score and rank; a rank of 1 indicates that the Ward is the most deprived according to the measure, and 582 is the least deprived.

Please Note

All scores are presented to two decimal places. In some cases Wards with apparently the same score will be given different ranks, according to their actual score.

These Measures have been constructed by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre at Oxford University. These figures are estimates and no warranty is given as to the accuracy or comprehensiveness of the data. All figures can only be reproduced if the source (Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, 2005) is fully acknowledged.

Maps

The maps contained in Annex D indicate the level of deprivation and the location of the smoking cessation service providers.

Please note that the number of providers illustrated on the maps reflects the number of people who have administered the service. Thus, there may be more than one provider in a health centre or pharmacist.

Annex B: Results Tables

Tables showing total figures for all Health & Social Services Boards

Table 1	People setting a quit date during 2008/09 by age-group and gender
Table 2a	Outcome at 4 weeks of people setting a quit date during 2008/09 by age-group
Table 2b	Outcome at 4 weeks of males setting a quit date during 2008/09 by age-group
Table 2c	Outcome at 4 weeks of females setting a quit date during 2008/09 by age-group

Tables showing figures for each Health & Social Services Board

Table 3	People setting a quit date during 2008/09 by gender
Table 4	People setting a quit date during 2008/09 by age-group
Table 5	Outcome at 4 weeks of people setting a quit date (based on self-report)
Table 6	Number who set a quit date and percentage who had successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (self-report) by Health & Social Services Board and Health Group

Tables showing comparisons of figures over the period 1st April to 31st March for 2007/08 and 2008/09

Table 7	Comparison of key statistics between 2007/08 and 2008/09
Table 8	Comparison of age-group percentages between 2007/08 and 2008/09

Priority Groups

Table 9	Outcome at 4 weeks of children & young people (aged 11-16) setting a quit date during 2008/09 by gender
Table 10	Outcome at 4 weeks of people (aged 18 and over) setting a quit date during 2008/09 by quintiles of wards ranked by deprivation levels.
Table 11	Outcome at 4 weeks of pregnant women setting a quit date during 2008/09

Table 1. People setting a quit date during 2008/09 by age-group and gender

All Persons	Numbers	Percentages
Under 18	529	2
18 – 34	7,000	33
35 – 44	5,230	25
45 – 59	5,584	26
60 and over	2,907	14
Age unknown	22	0
All ages	21,272	100
Males		
Under 18	284	3
18 – 34	3,039	31
35 – 44	2,404	25
45 – 59	2,511	26
60 and over	1,405	15
Age unknown	11	0
All ages	9,654	100
Females		
Under 18	244	2
18 – 34	3,960	34
35 – 44	2,825	24
45 – 59	3,072	26
60 and over	1,501	13
Unknown	11	0
All ages	11,613	100

Notes:

1. Age group is based on age at quit date.
2. There are 5 clients whose gender is not known.

Table 2a. Outcome at 4 weeks of people setting a quit date during 2008/09 by age-group

All persons		Under 18	18-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over	Age unknown	All ages
Total number setting a quit date		529	7,000	5,230	5,584	2,907	22	21,272
Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	168	3,327	2,737	2,931	1,613	11	10,787
	%	32	48	52	52	55	50	51
Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	233	2,162	1,553	1,738	881	8	6,575
	%	44	31	30	31	30	36	31
Not known / lost to follow-up	Number	128	1,511	940	915	413	3	3,910
	%	24	22	18	16	14	14	18

Table 2b. Outcome at 4 weeks of males setting a quit date during 2008/09 by age-group

Males		Under 18	18-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over	Age unknown	All ages
Total number setting a quit date		284	3,039	2,404	2,511	1,405	11	9,654
Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	86	1,463	1,320	1,374	808	6	5,057
	%	30	48	55	55	58	55	52
Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	131	909	675	751	401	4	2,871
	%	46	30	28	30	29	36	30
Not known / lost to follow-up	Number	67	667	409	386	196	1	1,726
	%	24	22	17	15	14	9	18

Table 2c. Outcome at 4 weeks of females setting a quit date during 2008/09 by age-group

Females		Under 18	18-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over	Age unknown	All ages
Total number setting a quit date		244	3,960	2,825	3,072	1,501	11	11,613
Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	82	1,863	1,417	1,557	805	5	5,729
	%	34	47	50	51	54	45	49
Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	101	1,253	878	986	479	4	3,701
	%	41	32	31	32	32	36	32
Not known / lost to follow-up	Number	61	844	530	529	217	2	2,183
	%	25	21	19	17	14	18	19

Note:

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 their quit date. The figures presented here are based on self-report of smoking status by the client at the 4 week follow-up.
2. There are 5 clients whose gender is not known.

Table 3. People setting a quit date during 2008/09 by gender

	Number of people setting a quit date	% of total	% males	% females
Total, all Health & Social Services Boards	21,272	100%	45%	55%
EHSSB	8,515	40%	44%	56%
NHSSB	5,768	27%	46%	54%
SHSSB	3,618	17%	49%	51%
WHSSB	3,371	16%	45%	55%

Table 4. People setting a quit date during 2008/09 by age-group

	% Under 18	% 18 – 34	% 35 – 44	% 45 - 59	% 60+	% Age Unknown	Total number
Total, all Health & Social Services Boards	2%	33%	25%	26%	14%	0%	21,272
EHSSB	2%	34%	24%	27%	13%	0%	8,515
NHSSB	2%	33%	25%	26%	13%	0%	5,768
SHSSB	3%	30%	26%	27%	15%	0%	3,618
WHSSB	2%	33%	23%	26%	15%	0%	3,371

Note:

1. Age-group is based on age at quit date.
2. There are 22 clients whose age is not known.

Table 5. Outcome at 4 weeks of people setting a quit date (based on self-report)

	Number of people setting a quit date	% who had successfully quit	% who had not quit	% not known/lost to follow-up
Total, all Health & Social Services Boards	21,272	51%	31%	18%
EHSSB	8,515	49%	32%	19%
NHSSB	5,768	50%	31%	19%
SHSSB	3,618	53%	33%	14%
WHSSB	3,371	53%	26%	20%

Note.

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 their quit date. The figures presented here are based on self-report of smoking status by the client at the 4 week follow-up.

Table 6. Number who set a quit date and percentage who had successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report) by Health & Social Services Board and Health Group

	Community clinic	GP practice	Hospital	Pharmacist	Other
EHSSB					
Number setting a quit date	789	2,915	265	4,374	172
% quit at 4 week follow-up	54	48	68	49	37
NHSSB					
Number setting a quit date	22	2,938	190	2,618	0
% quit at 4 week follow-up	55	49	67	50	0
SHSSB					
Number setting a quit date	559	731	330	1,989	9
% quit at 4 week follow-up	54	53	66	51	33
WHSSB					
Number setting a quit date	18	586	816	1,930	21
% quit at 4 week follow-up	67	45	62	51	95
NI total					
Number setting a quit date	1,388	7,170	1,601	10,911	202
% quit at 4 week follow-up	54	49	64	50	43

Notes:

1. Certain Health Groups may offer the smoking cessation service but have not attended any clients during the 2008/09 period and therefore do not feature in the table above.

Table 7. Comparison of Key Statistics between 2007/08 and 2008/09

Key statistics	2007/08	2008/09
Number setting a quit date	21,476	21,272
Number quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	10,971	10,787
% quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	51	51

Table 8. Comparison of Age-group percentages of people setting a quit date during 2007/08 and 2008/09

Age-group	2007/08	2008/09
Under 18	2	2
18 – 34	30	33
35 – 44	24	25
45 – 59	28	26
60 and over	16	14
All ages	100	100

Notes:

1. In 2008/09, there are 22 clients whose age is not known.

Table 9. Outcome at 4 weeks of children & young people (aged 11-16) setting a quit date during 2008/09 by gender

		Males	Females	Total
Total number setting a quit date		196	136	332
Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)		60	47	107
	Number	60	47	107
	%	31	35	32
Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)		94	54	148
	Number	94	54	148
	%	48	40	45
Not known / lost to follow-up		42	35	77
	Number	42	35	77
	%	21	26	23

Notes:

1. Age group is based on age at quit date.
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 their quit date. The figures presented here are based on self-report of smoking status by the client at the 4 week follow-up.

Table 10. Outcome at 4 weeks of people (aged 18 and over) setting a quit date during 2008/09 by quintiles of wards ranked by deprivation levels

		Quintile					Total
		Bottom	Second	Third	Fourth	Top	
Total number setting a quit date		5,797	3,312	3,144	3,133	2,342	17,728
Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)		2,913	1,647	1,675	1,651	1,199	9,085
	Number	2,913	1,647	1,675	1,651	1,199	9,085
	%	50	50	53	53	51	51
Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)		1,898	1,004	974	980	670	5,526
	Number	1,898	1,004	974	980	670	5,526
	%	33	30	31	31	29	31
Not known / lost to follow-up		986	661	495	502	473	3,117
	Number	986	661	495	502	473	3,117
	%	17	20	16	16	20	18

Notes:

1. Figures only include those where a valid postcode is available and can be converted into ward.

Table 11. Outcome at 4 weeks of pregnant women setting a quit date during 2008/09

		Pregnant women
Total number setting a quit date		285
Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	193
	%	68
Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	82
	%	29
Not known / lost to follow-up	Number	10
	%	4

Notes:

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.

Annex C: Equality Monitoring

Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 requires public bodies, in carrying out their functions, to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity and without prejudice to this, to also have regard to the desirability of promoting good relations. In order to address this obligation the Health and Social Services Boards were requested to undertake equality monitoring with those individuals accessing the services.

Many service users did not complete the equality forms, as they were voluntary. Consequently it is unclear if those who returned their forms accurately reflect all persons who accessed services.

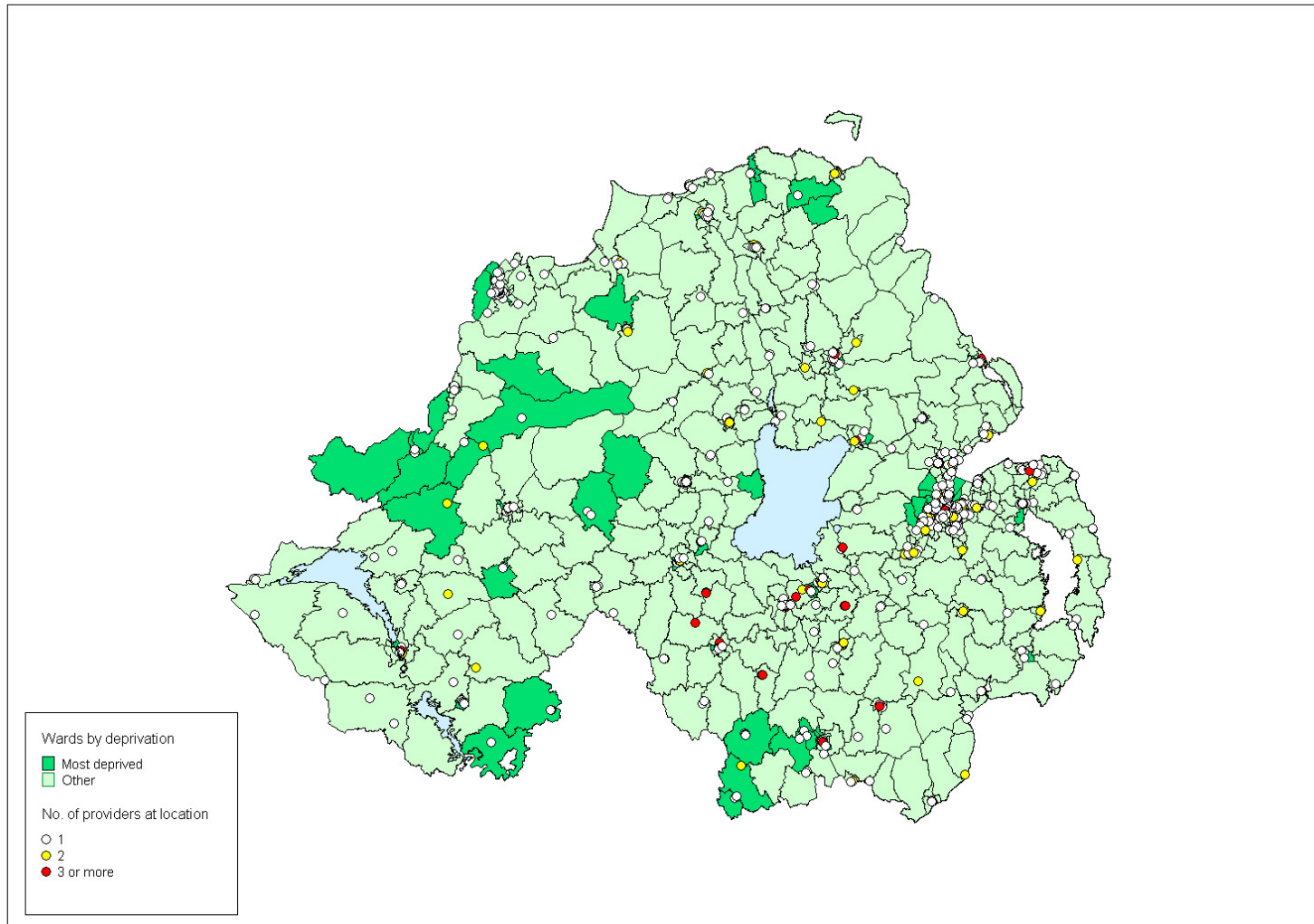
Percentage of respondents in each category

	Eastern Board	Northern Board	Southern Board	Western Board	Northern Ireland
Gender					
Male	46	46	44	47	46
Female	54	54	56	53	54
Age					
Under 18	2	1	3	1	2
18 – 34	28	31	27	28	29
35 – 44	25	25	25	20	24
45 – 59	26	23	25	29	26
60 and over	11	11	11	21	12
Age unknown	6	9	10	0	7
Disability					
Yes	11	9	11	21	12
No	89	91	89	79	88
Dependents					
Yes	36	36	37	29	35
No	64	64	63	71	65
Community Background					
Roman Catholic	36	28	72	67	41
Protestant	53	59	22	24	47
Other	5	4	3	3	4
Not known	7	9	3	6	7
Marital Status					
Married	45	46	51	47	46
Single	34	33	28	33	33
Separated/Divorced	14	15	16	13	15
Widowed	4	4	3	6	4
Not Known	2	1	2	1	2

In relation to ethnic group, 99.2% of respondents indicated that their ethnic group was White.

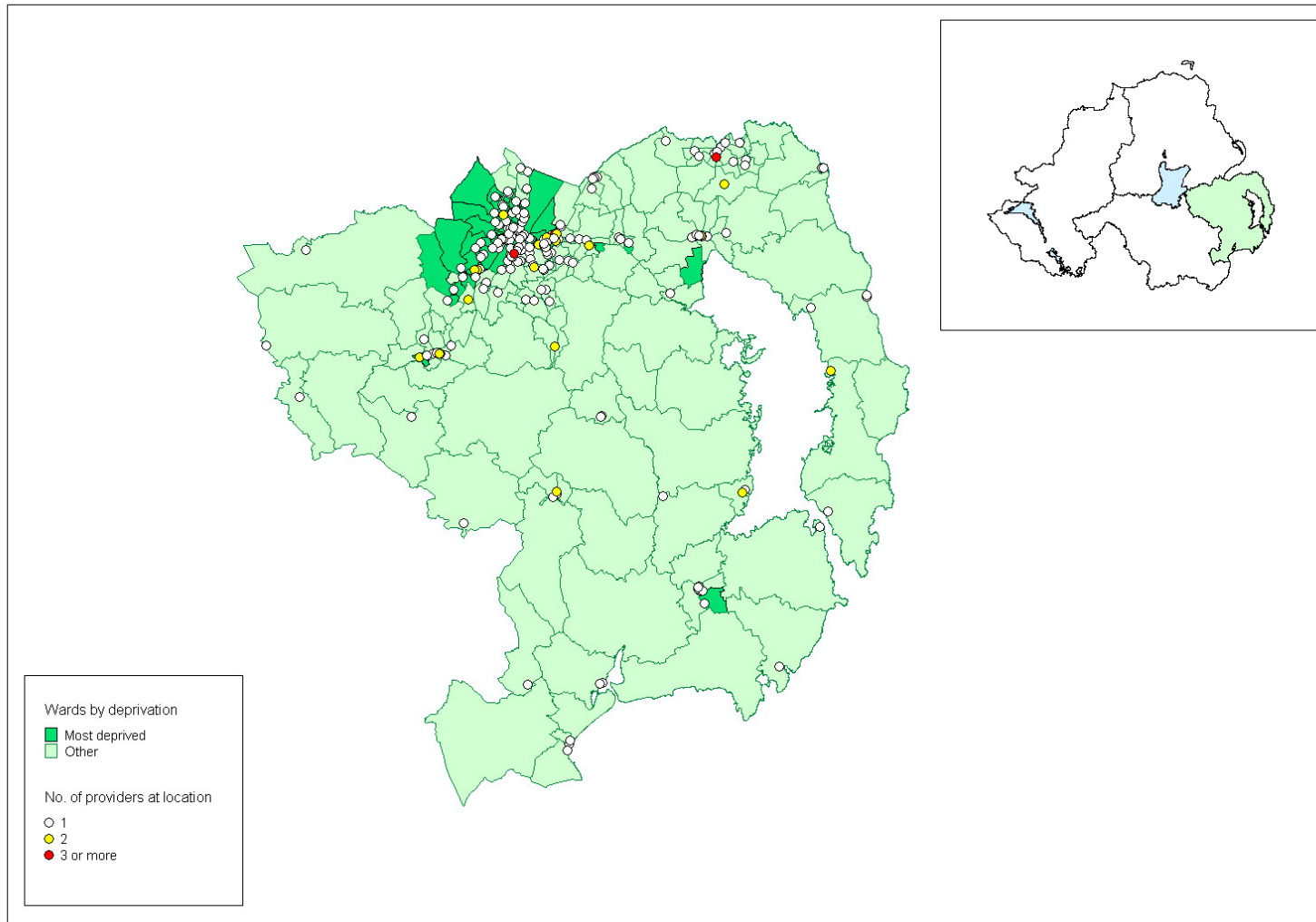
Annexe D: Maps

Map for Northern Ireland indicating level of deprivation and location of service providers

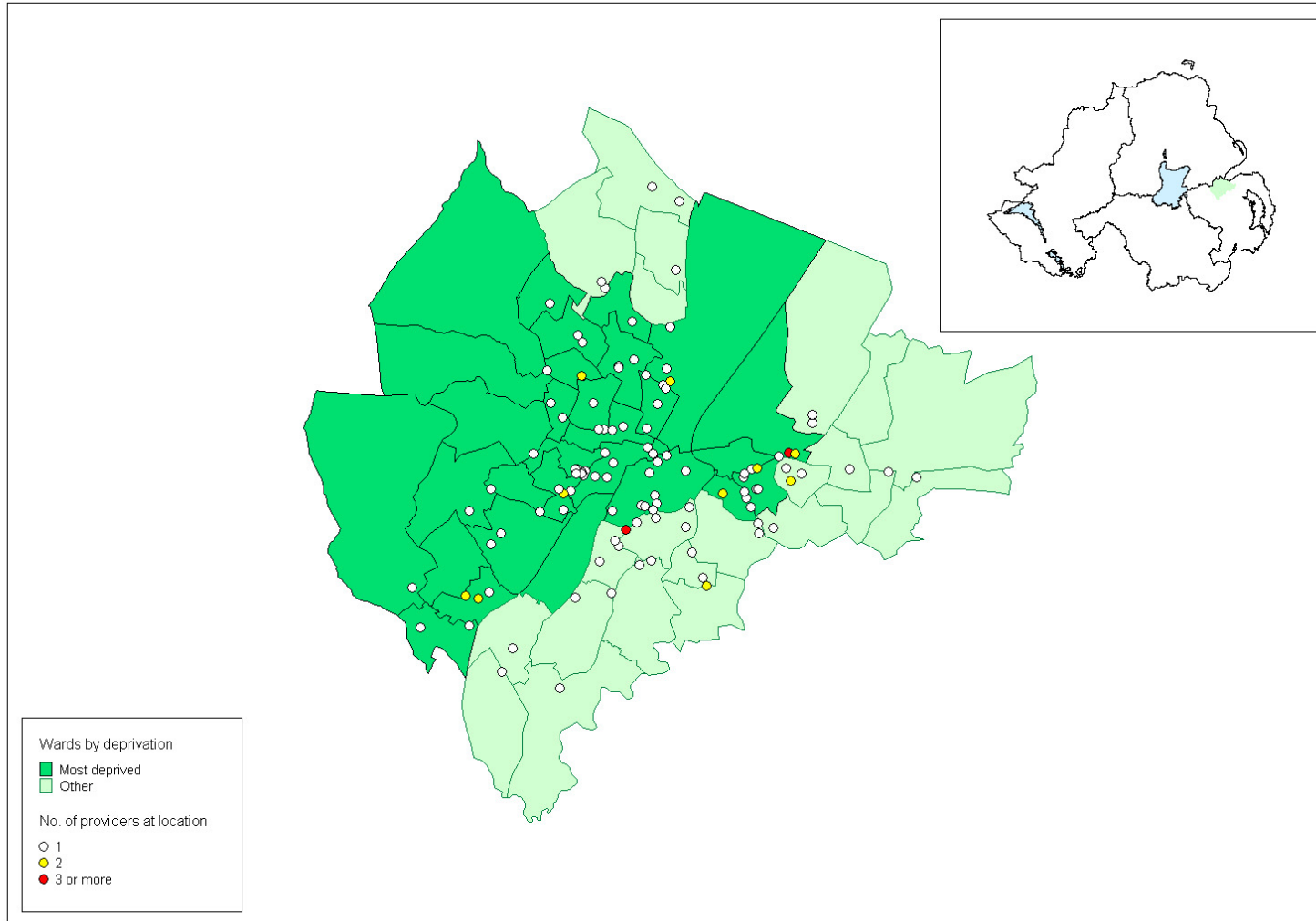


Note: There are four service providers in the WHSSB whose postcode was unknown.

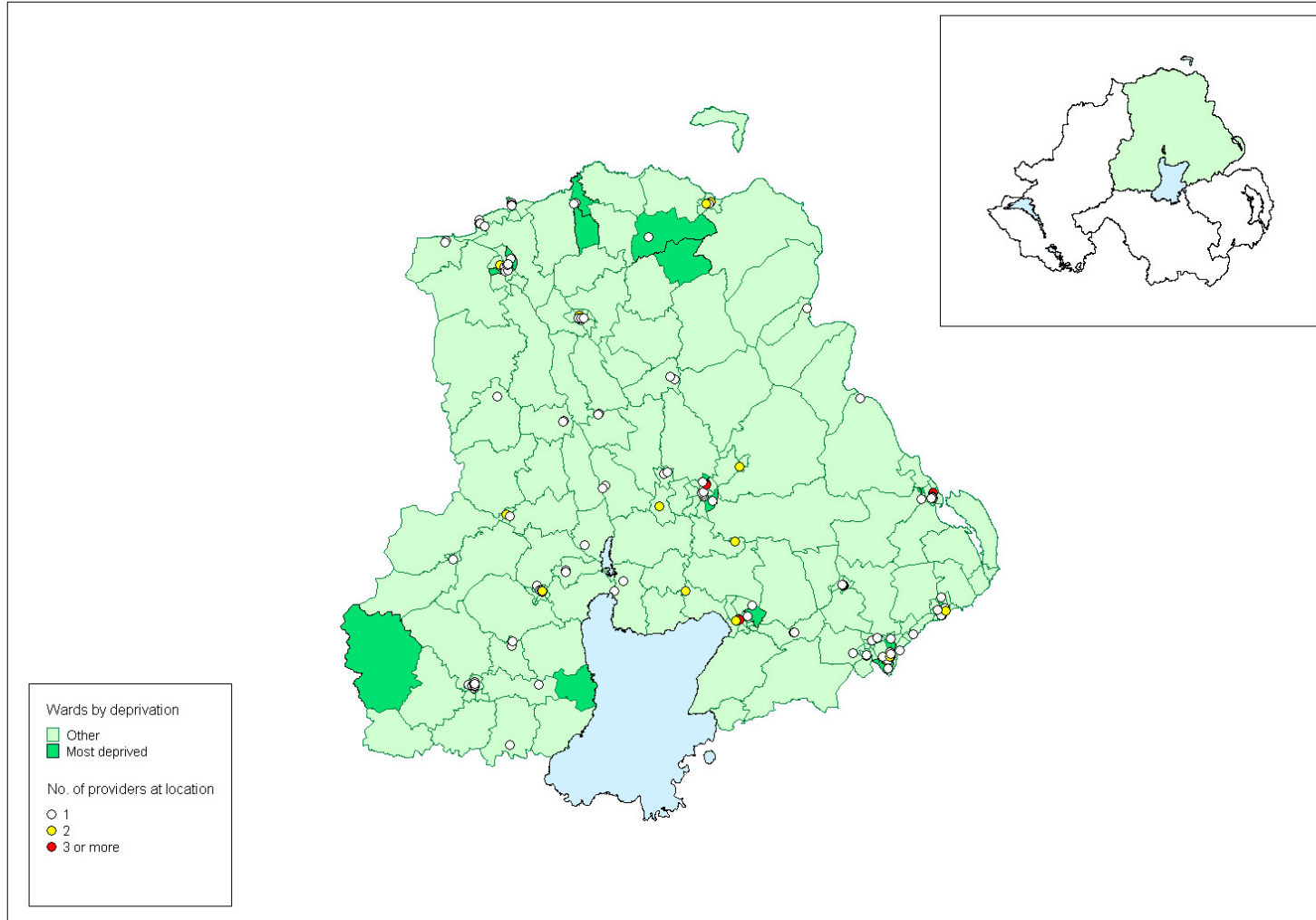
Map for EHSSB indicating level of deprivation and location of service providers



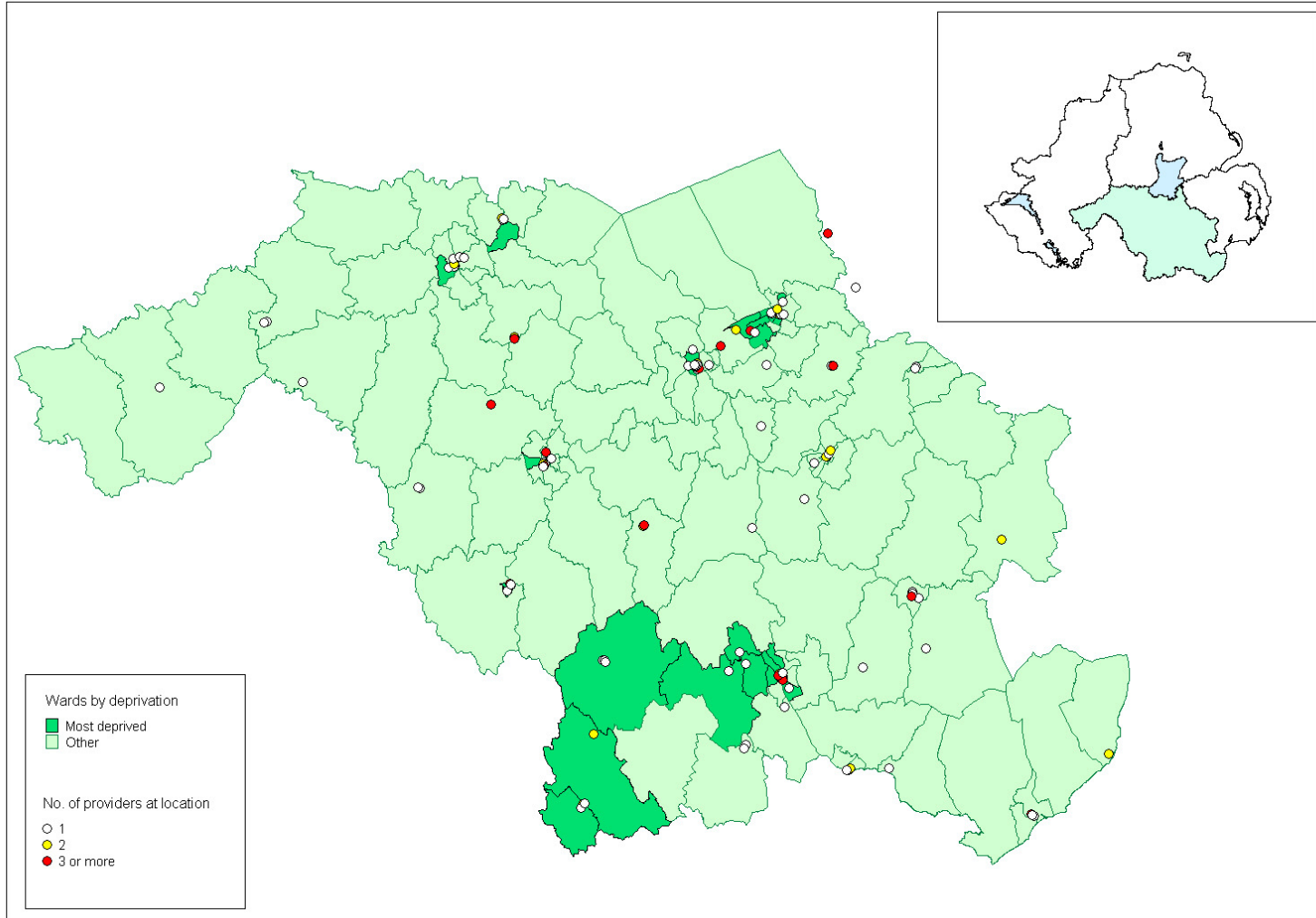
Map for Belfast City indicating level of deprivation and location of service providers



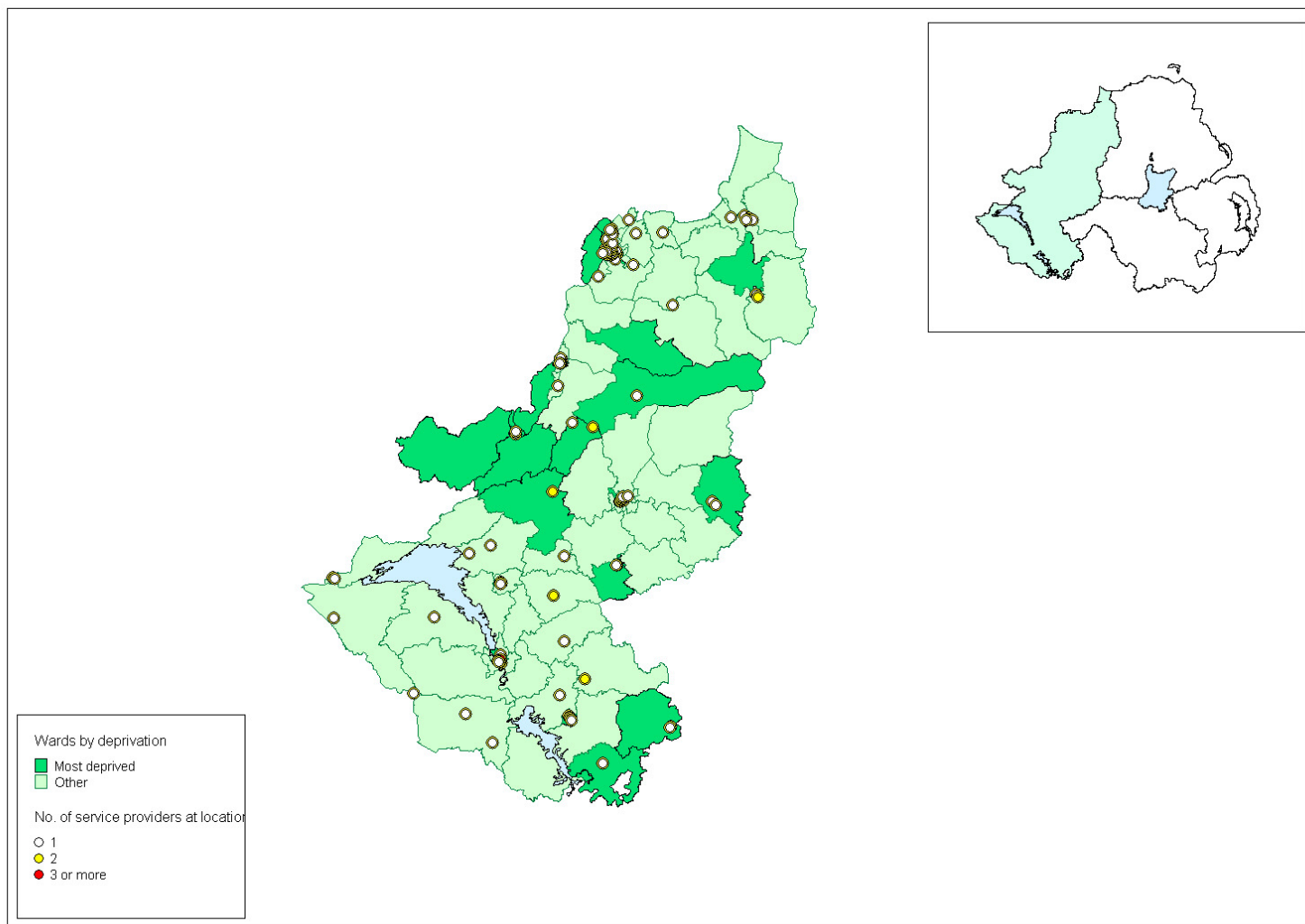
Map for NHSSB indicating level of deprivation and location of service providers



Map for SHSSB indicating level of deprivation and location of service providers



Map for WHSSB indicating level of deprivation and location of service providers

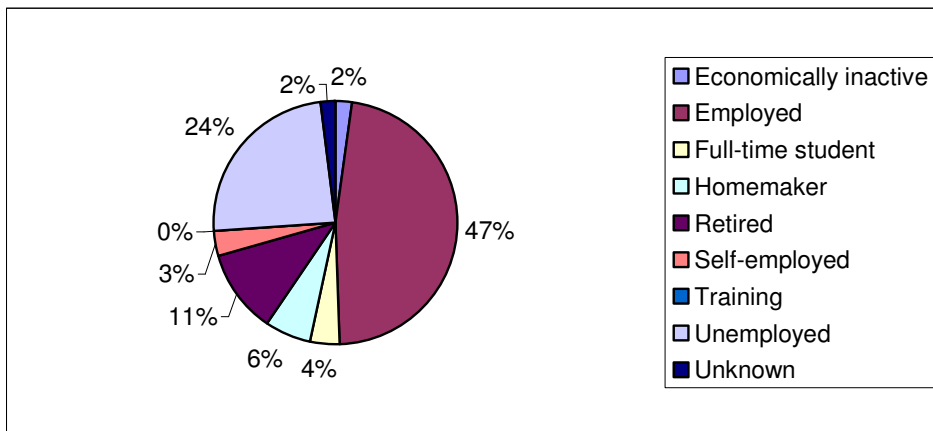


Note: There are four service providers in the WHSSB whose postcode was unknown.

Annex E: Additional Information

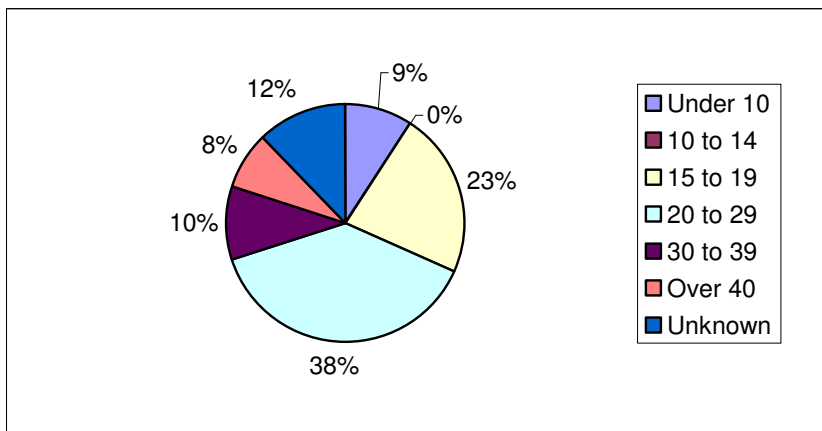
During the initial contact with clients, additional information is collected in relation to the client themselves.

Employment Status



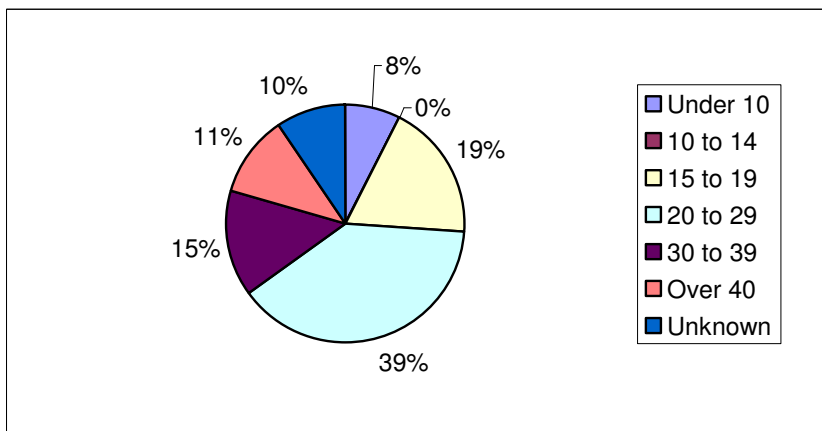
NB: Training 0.2%.

Average Cigarettes smoked per weekday

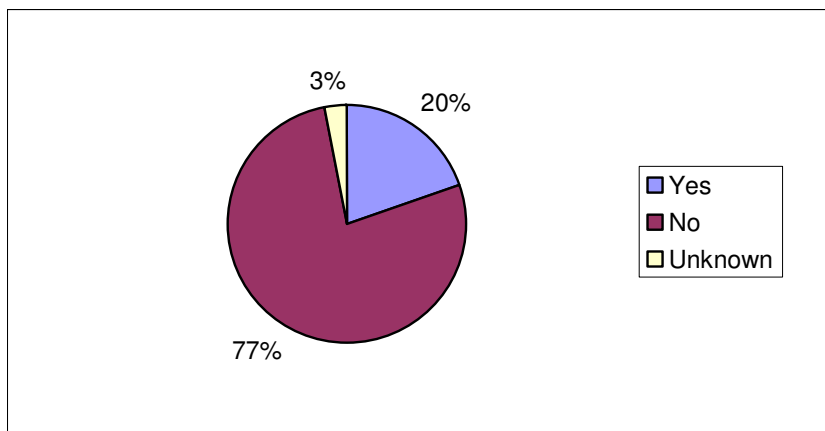


NB: 10 to 14 cigarettes 0.01%

Average Cigarettes smoked per weekend



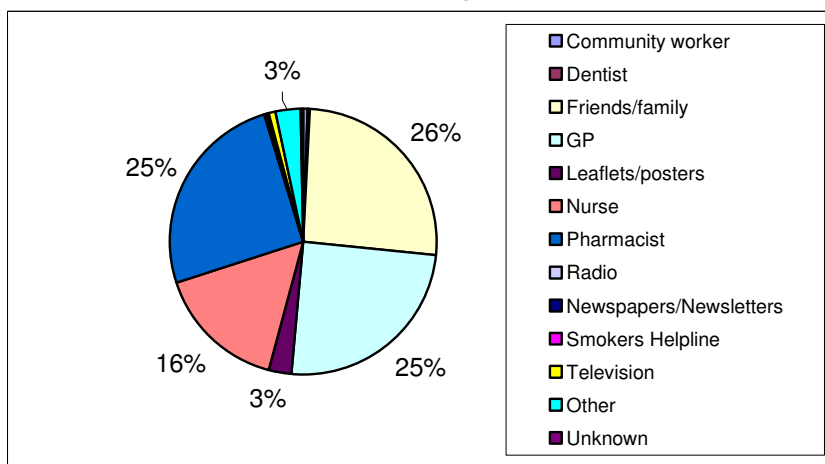
Whether client previously participated in programme



What previous methods have been attempted

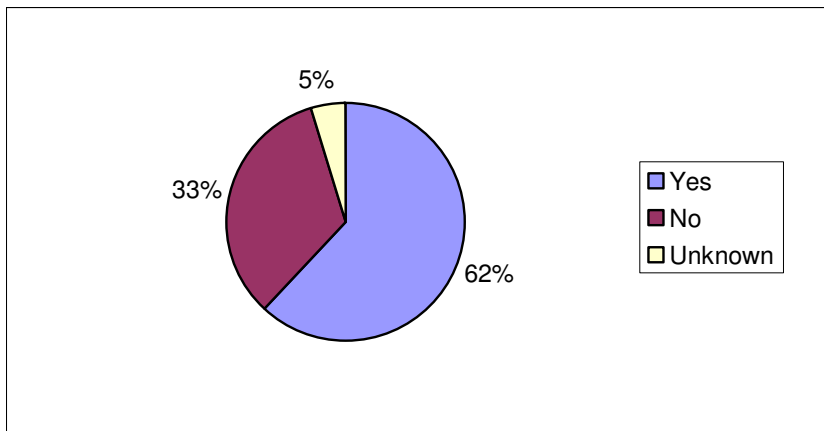
Previous method	% of those setting a quit date
Cold turkey	22
Counselling	0.4
Hypnosis	2
NRT	53
Reduction	3
Zyban	2
Champix	3
Other/none/unknown	27

Where did client hear about smoking cessation services

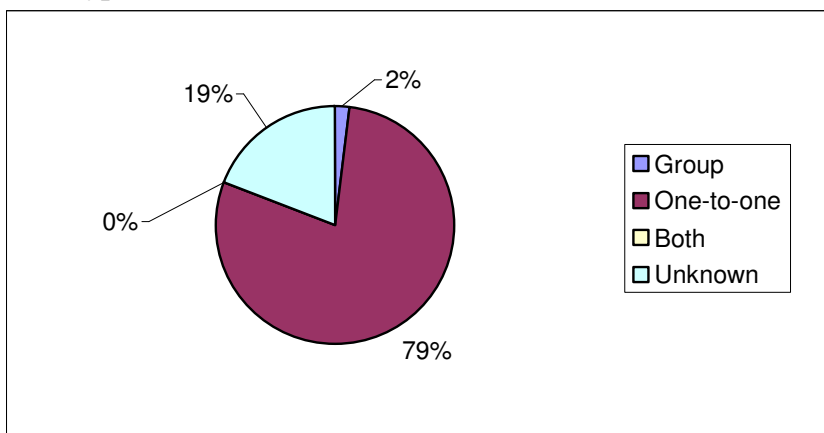


NB: Community worker 0.6%, Dentist 0.3%, Radio 0.2%, Newspaper/Newsletter 0.3%, Smokers Helpline 0.1%, Television 0.8% and Not applicable 0.2%

Is client entitled to free prescriptions



What type of session did client attend



NB: Both 0.02%.

Annex F: Bibliography

1. Department of Health. *Smoking Kills: a white paper on tobacco*. London: The Stationery Office, 1998. Available from the Internet at URL:
<http://www.archive.official-documents.co.uk/document/cm41/4177/4177.htm>
2. Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety. *A five-year tobacco action plan*. Northern Ireland, 2003. Available from the internet at URL:
<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/tobaccoplan.pdf>
3. Department of Health. *Statistics on smoking cessation services in the Health Action Zones in England, April 1999 to March 2000*. Available from the Internet at URL:
http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Statistics/StatisticalWorkAreas/Statisticapublichealth/DH_4083852
4. Department of Health. *Statistics on Smoking Cessation Services in England, April 2000 to March 2001, April 2001 to March 2002, April 2002 to March 2003 & April 2003 to March 2004*. Available from the Internet at URL:
http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Statistics/StatisticalWorkAreas/Statisticapublichealth/DH_4032542
5. Department of Health. *Statistics on NHS stop smoking services in England, April 2004 to March 2005, April 2005 to March 2006, April 2006 to March 2007, April 2007 to March 2008 & April 2008 to March 2009*. Available from the Internet at URL:
<http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/health-and-lifestyles/nhs-stop-smoking-services>

Recent and Future Publications from the Public Health Information and Research Branch (PHIRB)

Statistical Bulletins

Number	Title	Publication Date
1/2009	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Drug Addicts Index 2008	March 2009
2/2009	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Needle and Syringe Exchange Scheme: 1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009	June 2009
3/2009	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Substitute Prescribing Database: 31 March 2009	September 2009
5/2009	Statistics on Northern Ireland Drug Misuse Database: 1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009	October 2009

Results from the 2006/2007 Drug Prevalence Survey

Published jointly with the National Advisory Committee on Drugs, Ireland

Number	Title	Publication Date
Bulletin 3	Drug Use in Ireland and Northern Ireland: Cannabis Results	December 2008
Bulletin 6	Drug Use in Ireland and Northern Ireland: Sedative, Tranquillisers or Anti-depressants	March 2009
Bulletin 5	Drug Use in Ireland and Northern Ireland: Polydrug Use	June 2009

Research Reports

Title	Publication Date
Adult Drinking Patterns in Northern Ireland 2008	December 2008
Secondary Analysis of the 2007 Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Survey (Drugs, Solvents, Alcohol and Smoking)	January 2009

Copies of these publications can be obtained online at:

http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/public_health/statistics_and_research-drugs_alcohol-2.htm