

Statistics on Smoking Cessation Services in Northern Ireland: 2009/2010

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 2009 to 31st March 2010.

This report also provides an analysis of data collected in 2009/10 in respect of clients who set a quit date during 2008/09 (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 26th July 2010.

Summary

Within Northern Ireland during 2009/10:

- 23,383 people set a quit date through the smoking cessation services. This is an increase of 2,111 (10%) on the same period last year.
- Of those setting a quit date, 2% were under 18 years of age, 35% were aged 18-34, 23% were aged 35-44, 25% were aged 45-59, and 13% were aged 60 and over.
- Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) was the most popular drug therapy, with 54% of those who set a quit date opting for it.
- At the 4-week follow-up 12,042 had successfully quit (based on self-report), 51% of those setting a quit date. This is the same percentage as that of the previous year (51%).
- The 4-week success rates were similar for males and females (53% and 50% respectively). In general, success at 4 weeks increased with age, from 35% for the under 18s to 56% for those aged 60 and over.
- At the 4-week follow-up 32% reported that they had not successfully quit. Of these, 54% had reduced their smoking intake and 37% indicated that they intend to rejoin the smoking cessation programme.
- Of the 320 young people aged 11 to 16 who set a quit date, 35% reported to have successfully quit at the 4-week follow-up, 43% indicated that they were still smoking, and 21% were not able to be contacted for the follow-up.
- Of the 616 women who were recorded as being pregnant, 53% reported to have successfully quit at the 4-week follow-up, 32% had not quit, and 15% were not able to be contacted.

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1. Introduction

The Five Year Northern Ireland Tobacco Action Plan (2003-08), published in June 2003, set targets for reducing the prevalence of smoking among adults, pregnant women and young people (aged 11-16). In 2009, a multi-sectoral working group was established to review this plan and to develop a new ten year strategy for tobacco control in Northern Ireland. The draft strategy reflects current and emerging priorities and sets the direction for the future of tobacco control. An action plan to accompany the strategy will be developed by the Public Health Agency. 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 2009/10, adult smoking prevalence was 24% (24% males and 24% females). In the 2008/09 survey, just over three fifths (61%) said that they plan to give up smoking at some point.

2. Background

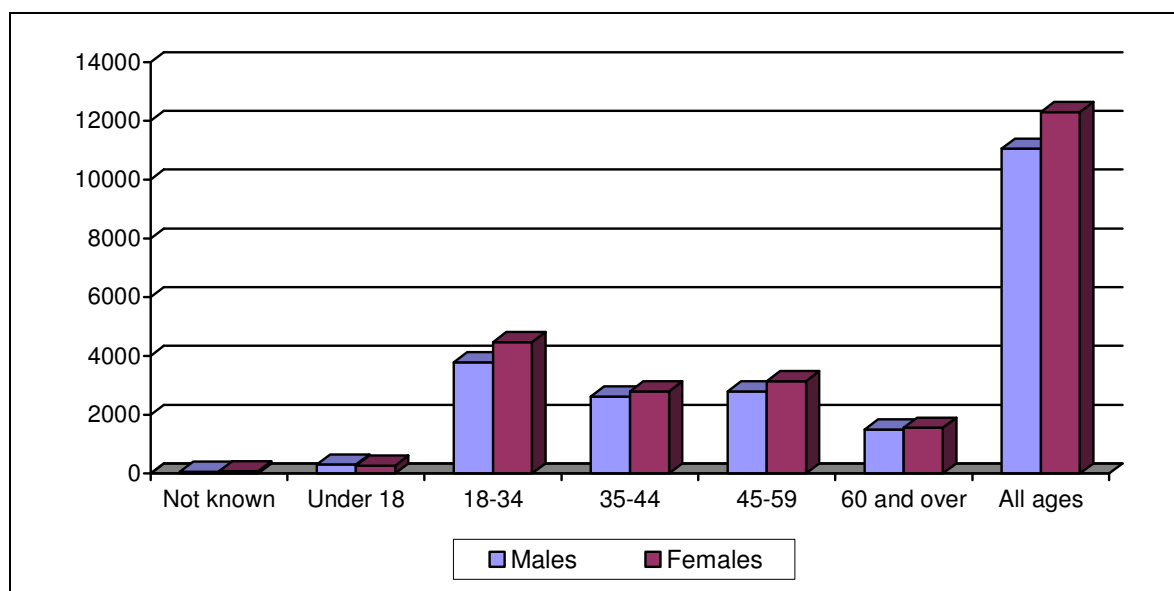
Smoking cessation services provide a new approach to helping people to quit smoking. They include the provision of **brief opportunistic advice** by a range of health professionals and **specialist services** in appropriate settings. Only the latter are monitored centrally. Both services are defined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

The Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety developed monitoring arrangements for smoking cessation services in the four legacy Health and Social Services Boards (HSSB). Each legacy HSSB 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 2009 to 31st March 2010, a total of 23,383 people set a quit date in smoking cessation services; 47% were male and 53% were female. In respect of age, 2% were under 18 years of age, 35% were aged 18-34, 23% were aged 35-44, 25% were aged 45-59, and 13% were aged 60 and over. (Figure 1, Annex B: Tables 1, 2 a, b, c, 3 & 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 54% of those who set a quit date opting for NRT.

For the year 2009/10 the number of those who received free prescriptions was recorded for all legacy HSSBs. In the Eastern HSSB 5,828 (65%) of service users were entitled to free prescriptions. Of those who availed of smoking cessation services within the Northern HSSB 3,817 (59%) were entitled to free prescriptions. Within the Southern HSSB 2,900 clients (68%) were eligible for free prescriptions and 2,720 (74%) of smoking cessation services clients were recorded as entitled to free prescriptions within the Western HSSB.

4. Follow-up at 4 weeks

Self-report

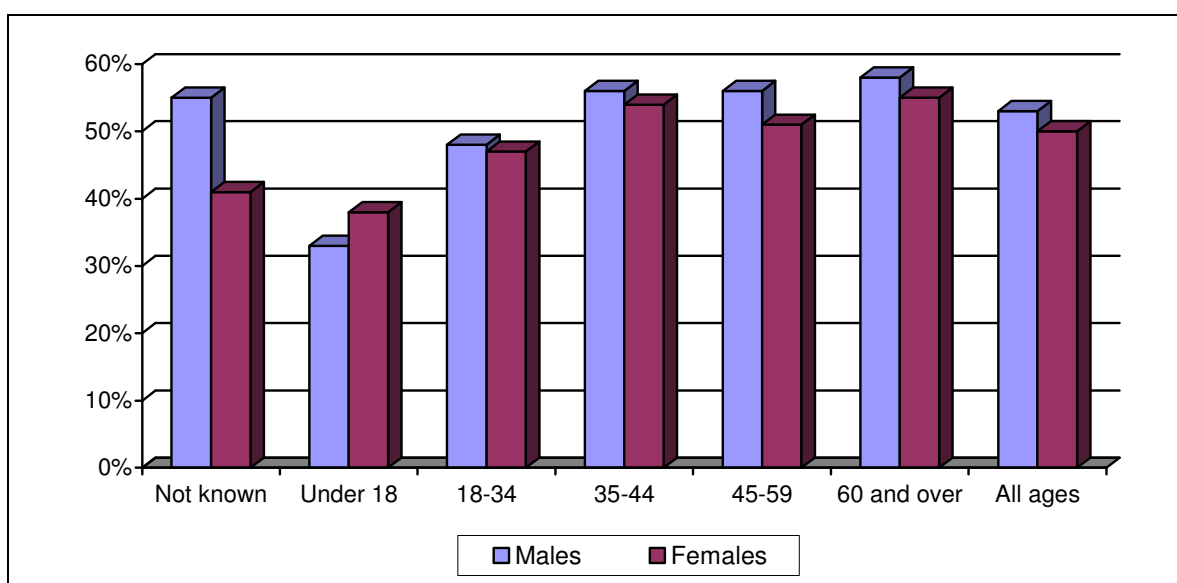
The cessation services were expected to follow up clients to determine their smoking status 4 weeks after the quit date, based on self-report by the client. Service providers attempted the 4 week follow-up for 21,839 (93%) of those clients who set a quit date.

Overall, 17% 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 35% for the under 18s to 56% for those aged 60 and over based on the self-report.

The 4-week success rates were similar for males and females (53% and 50% respectively).

Unsuccessful

At the 4-week follow-up, 32% reported that they had not successfully quit. Of these, 54% had reduced their smoking intake and 37% have indicated they intend to rejoin the smoking cessation programme.

5. Quarterly Comparison

During the period 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010, a total of 23,383 people set a quit date in smoking cessation services. The most popular quarter for setting a quit date was January – March 2010 with 9,038 (39%) people doing so. This was followed by April - June 2009 with 5,398 (23%) people setting a quit date, 4,539 (19%) in July – September 2009 and 4,408 (19%) in the period October – December 2009. (Figures 3 & 4)

Figure 3 Numbers setting a quit date by quarter

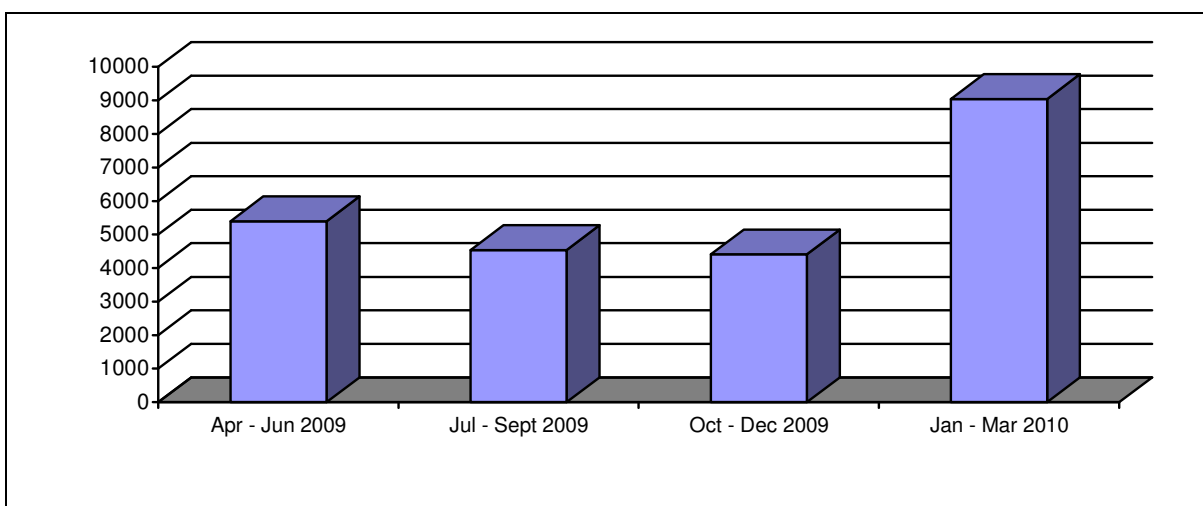
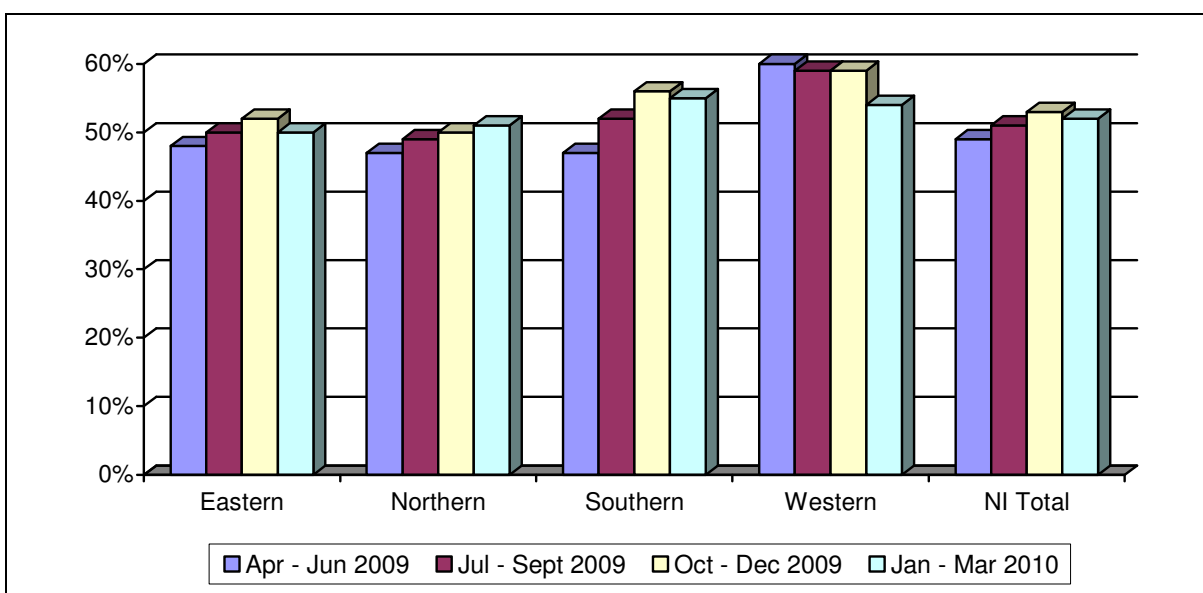


Figure 4 Percentage who had successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (self-report) by legacy HSSB and quarter



6. Legacy Health and Social Services Board and Health Group Comparisons

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

The Eastern and Northern HSSBs accounted for two-thirds of those setting a quit date (Eastern 39%, Northern 28%, Southern 18% 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 2009/10.

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 2009/10 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 2009/10.

7. Comparison with 2008/09

Comparing 2008/09 with 2009/10, numbers setting a quit date increased by 2,111 (10%). At the 4 week follow-up, 12,042 people in 2009/10 had successfully quit (based on self-report) with 51% of those setting a quit date. In 2008/09 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 2009 to March 2010' provided results from the monitoring of the services. It states that 757,537 people set a quit date through the smoking cessation services. Of these, 49% had successfully quit, based on self report at the 4 week follow-up.

9. Follow-up at 52 weeks (Review of 2008/09 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 legacy Eastern HSSB 2,571 people were followed up at the 52 week stage, representing 61% of those who had quit at the 4 week follow-up. Of these, 1,338 reported to be still not smoking (self-report) equating to 16% of those who set a quit date and 32% of those who had quit at 4 weeks in 2008/09.

For the legacy Northern HSSB, a total of 1,795 people were successfully followed up. This number represented 63% of those who had successfully quit at 4 weeks based on self-report. Of these, 802 had still quit smoking (self-report) representing 14% of those setting a quit date and 28% who quit at 4 weeks in 2008/09.

A total of 1,502 people in the legacy Southern HSSB were followed up at the 52 week stage, representing 78% of those who had quit at the 4 week follow-up. Of these, 825 were recorded as still having quit (self-report) at this 52 week point representing 23% of those who set a quit date and 43% who quit at 4 weeks in 2008/09.

In the legacy Western HSSB 1,230 people were followed up, representing 69% of those who quit at 4 weeks. Of these, 596 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 2008/09.

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 11 to 16 year old age group, 35% 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 36% and 34% 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 2009/10, 53% of those setting a quit date (excluding full time student and other/unknown) were working and 47% 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 2009/10, smoking prevalence was 41% for those in most deprived areas and 13% for those in the least deprived areas (based on Super Output Area and 2010 NI Multiple Deprivation Measure (NISRA) and broken down into quintiles).

Analysis of the information collected during the 2009/10 monitoring period indicates those aged 18 and over, in the bottom quintile of wards ranked in order of deprivation score (see Annex A), made up one third (33%) of those setting a quit date while 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 51% and those in the top quintile of wards had a quit rate of 54%.

There were 616 pregnant women identified as setting quit dates through the smoking cessation services. At 4 week follow-up, 325 (53%) 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 and 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. Legacy Health and Social Services Boards

Each of the four legacy Health and Social Services Board areas in Northern Ireland (Eastern, Northern, Southern and Western) continued with their own provision of smoking cessation services in 2009/10.

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 2010' 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, 2010) 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 legacy Health and Social Services Boards

Table 1	People setting a quit date during 2009/10 by age-group and gender
Table 2a	Outcome at 4 weeks of people setting a quit date during 2009/10 by age-group
Table 2b	Outcome at 4 weeks of males setting a quit date during 2009/10 by age-group
Table 2c	Outcome at 4 weeks of females setting a quit date during 2009/10 by age-group

Tables showing figures for each legacy Health and Social Services Board

Table 3	People setting a quit date during 2009/10 by gender
Table 4	People setting a quit date during 2009/10 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 and Social Services Board and Health Group

Tables showing comparisons of figures over the period 1st April to 31st March for 2008/09 and 2009/10

Table 7	Comparison of key statistics between 2008/09 and 2009/10
Table 8	Comparison of age-group percentages between 2008/09 and 2009/10

Priority Groups

Table 9	Outcome at 4 weeks of children and young people (aged 11-16) setting a quit date during 2009/10 by gender
Table 10	Outcome at 4 weeks of people (aged 18 and over) setting a quit date during 2009/10 by quintiles of wards ranked by deprivation levels.
Table 11	Outcome at 4 weeks of pregnant women setting a quit date during 2009/10

Table 1. People setting a quit date during 2009/10 by age-group and gender

All Persons	Numbers	Percentages
Under 18	572	2
18 – 34	8,261	35
35 – 44	5,412	23
45 – 59	5,936	25
60 and over	3,067	13
Age unknown	135	1
All ages	23,383	100
Males		
Under 18	309	3
18 – 34	3,783	34
35 – 44	2,615	24
45 – 59	2,792	25
60 and over	1,503	14
Age unknown	56	1
All ages	11,058	100
Females		
Under 18	262	2
18 – 34	4,474	36
35 – 44	2,794	23
45 – 59	3,143	26
60 and over	1,560	13
Unknown	73	1
All ages	12,306	100

Notes:

1. Age group is based on age at quit date.
2. There are 19 clients whose gender is not known.

Table 2a. Outcome at 4 weeks of people setting a quit date during 2009/10 by age-group

All persons		Under 18	18-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over	Age unknown	All ages
Total number setting quit date		572	8,261	5,412	5,936	3,067	135	23,383
Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	203	3,921	2,979	3,146	1,729	64	12,042
	%	35	47	55	53	56	47	51
Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	249	2,710	1,552	1,898	983	43	7,435
	%	44	33	29	32	32	32	32
Not known / lost to follow-up	Number	120	1,630	881	892	355	28	3,906
	%	21	20	16	15	12	21	17

Table 2b. Outcome at 4 weeks of males setting a quit date during 2009/10 by age-group

Males		Under 18	18-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over	Age unknown	All ages
Total number setting quit date		309	3,783	2,615	2,792	1,503	56	11,058
Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	102	1,828	1,466	1,556	868	31	5,851
	%	33	48	56	56	58	55	53
Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	142	1,167	712	808	457	20	3,306
	%	46	31	27	29	30	36	30
Not known / lost to follow-up	Number	65	788	437	428	178	5	1,901
	%	21	21	17	15	12	9	17

Table 2c. Outcome at 4 weeks of females setting a quit date during 2009/10 by age-group

Females		Under 18	18-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over	Age unknown	All ages
Total number setting quit date		262	4,474	2,794	3,143	1,560	73	12,306
Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	100	2,092	1,510	1,589	858	30	6,179
	%	38	47	54	51	55	41	50
Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	107	1,541	840	1,090	525	21	4,124
	%	41	34	30	35	34	29	34
Not known / lost to follow-up	Number	55	841	444	464	177	22	2,003
	%	21	19	16	15	11	30	16

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 19 clients whose gender is not known.

Table 3. People setting a quit date during 2009/10 by gender

	Number of people setting a quit date	% of total	% males	% females
Total, all Legacy Health & Social Services Boards	23,383	100%	47%	53%
EHSSB	9,022	39%	47%	52%
NHSSB	6,445	28%	47%	53%
SHSSB	4,250	18%	49%	51%
WHSSB	3,666	16%	45%	55%

Table 4. People setting a quit date during 2009/10 by age-group

	% Under 18	% 18 – 34	% 35 – 44	% 45 - 59	% 60+	% Age Unknown	Total number
Total, all Legacy Health & Social Services Boards	2%	35%	23%	25%	13%	1%	23,383
EHSSB	2%	35%	24%	25%	12%	1%	9,022
NHSSB	3%	36%	22%	25%	13%	0%	6,445
SHSSB	3%	36%	22%	26%	14%	0%	4,250
WHSSB	2%	34%	24%	26%	15%	0%	3,666

Note:

1. Age-group is based on age at quit date.
2. There are 135 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 Legacy Health & Social Services Boards	23,383	51%	32%	17%
EHSSB	9,022	50%	31%	19%
NHSSB	6,445	50%	33%	17%
SHSSB	4,250	53%	36%	12%
WHSSB	3,666	57%	28%	15%

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 legacy Health and Social Services Board and Health Group

	Community clinic	GP practice	Hospital	Pharmacist	Other
EHSSB					
Number setting a quit date	101	2,466	390	5,113	952
% quit at 4 week follow-up	73	50	54	48	56
NHSSB					
Number setting a quit date	11	2,524	416	3,490	4
% quit at 4 week follow-up	45	46	63	50	50
SHSSB					
Number setting a quit date	447	676	660	2,458	9
% quit at 4 week follow-up	65	50	60	49	22
WHSSB					
Number setting a quit date	0	549	645	2,462	10
% quit at 4 week follow-up	0	49	89	50	90
NI total					
Number setting a quit date	559	6,215	2,111	13,523	975
% quit at 4 week follow-up	66	48	69	49	56

Notes:

1. Certain Health Groups may offer the smoking cessation service but have not attended any clients during the 2009/10 period and therefore do not feature in the table above.
2. During the year some clients that were originally categorised as 'Central Services' (Community Clinic) were re-categorised under where the clinic was actually being held (e.g. GP surgery, pharmacy etc).

Table 7. Comparison of Key Statistics between 2008/09 and 2009/10

Key statistics	2008/09	2009/10
Number setting a quit date	21,272	23,383
Number quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	10,787	12,042
% 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 2008/09 and 2009/10

Age-group	2008/09	2009/10
Under 18	2	2
18 – 34	33	35
35 – 44	25	23
45 – 59	26	25
60 and over	14	13
All ages	100	100

Notes:

1. In 2009/10, there are 135 clients whose age is not known.

Table 9. Outcome at 4 weeks of children and young people (aged 11-16) setting a quit date during 2009/10 by gender

		Males	Females	Total
Total number setting a quit date		168	151	320
Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	60	52	113
	%	36	34	35
Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	72	67	139
	%	43	44	43
Not known / lost to follow-up	Number	36	32	68
	%	21	21	21

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.
3. In 2009/10, there is 1 client whose gender is not known.

Table 10. Outcome at 4 weeks of people (aged 18 and over) setting a quit date during 2009/10 by quintiles of wards ranked by deprivation levels

		Quintile					Total
		Bottom	Second	Third	Fourth	Top	
Total number setting a quit date		6,434	3,734	3,322	3,233	2,594	19,317
Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	3,301	1,883	1,688	1,659	1,388	9,919
	%	51	50	51	51	54	51
Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	2,122	1,205	1,086	1,064	708	6,185
	%	33	32	33	33	27	32
Not known / lost to follow-up	Number	1,011	646	548	510	498	3,213
	%	16	17	16	16	19	17

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 2009/10

		Pregnant women
Total number setting a quit date		616
Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	325
	%	53
Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	199
	%	32
Not known / lost to follow-up	Number	92
	%	15

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.

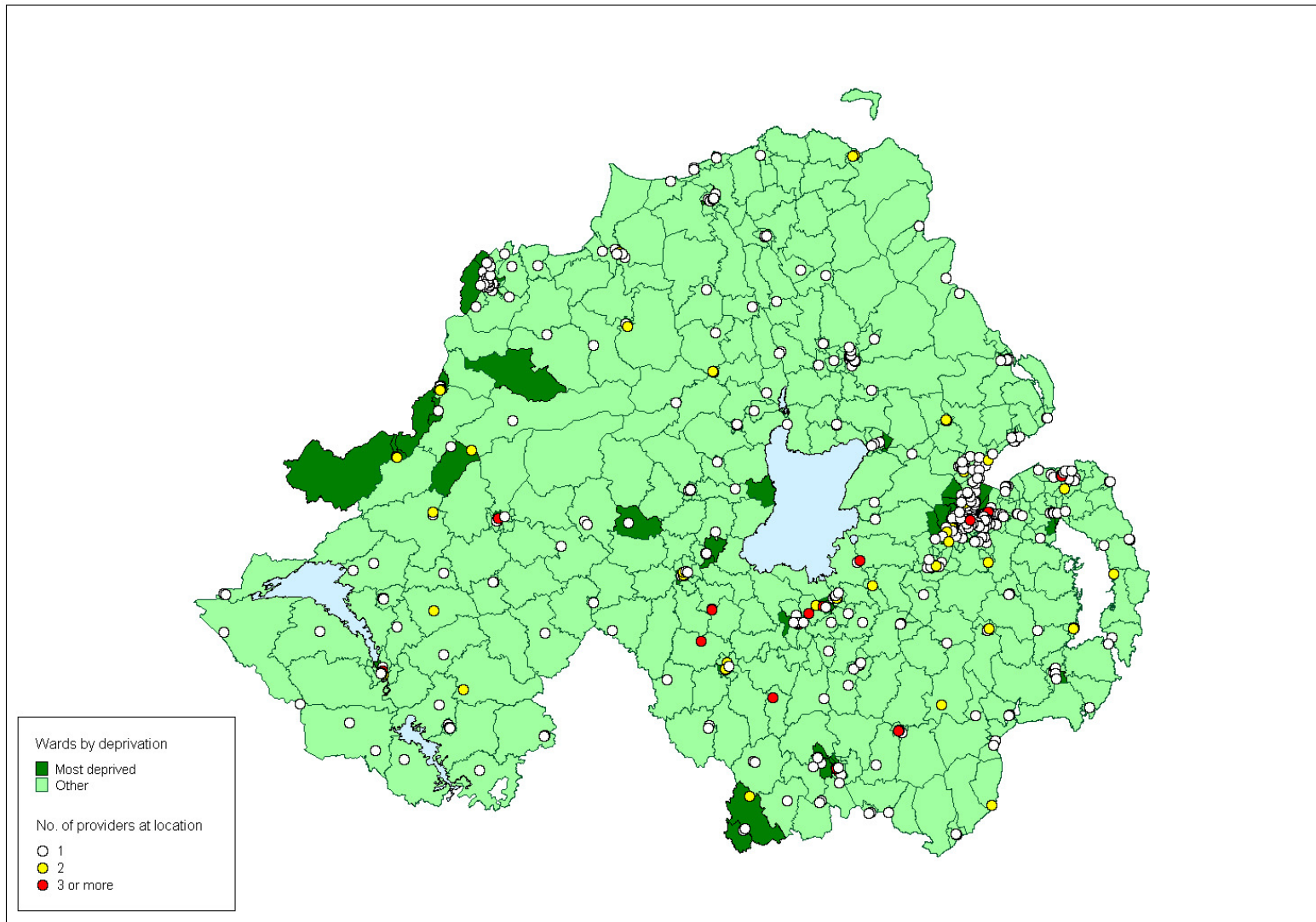
Percentage of respondents in each category

	Eastern HSSB	Northern HSSB	Southern HSSB	Western HSSB	Northern Ireland
Gender					
Male	48	43	50	49	47
Female	52	57	50	51	53
Age					
Under 18	1	2	1	2	2
18 – 34	38	36	36	28	36
35 – 44	25	21	19	20	22
45 – 59	26	26	21	22	25
60 and over	10	14	9	28	14
Age unknown	0	0	14	0	2
Disability					
Yes	11	9	13	17	11
No	89	91	87	83	89
Dependents					
Yes	30	31	32	27	30
No	70	69	68	73	70
Community Background					
Roman Catholic	39	30	59	62	42
Protestant	49	58	33	26	46
Other	5	4	4	5	4
Not known	8	8	4	7	7
Marital Status					
Married	39	43	43	45	42
Single	40	38	38	36	39
Separated/Divorced	14	14	14	9	13
Widowed	4	3	4	7	4
Not Known	3	2	2	3	2

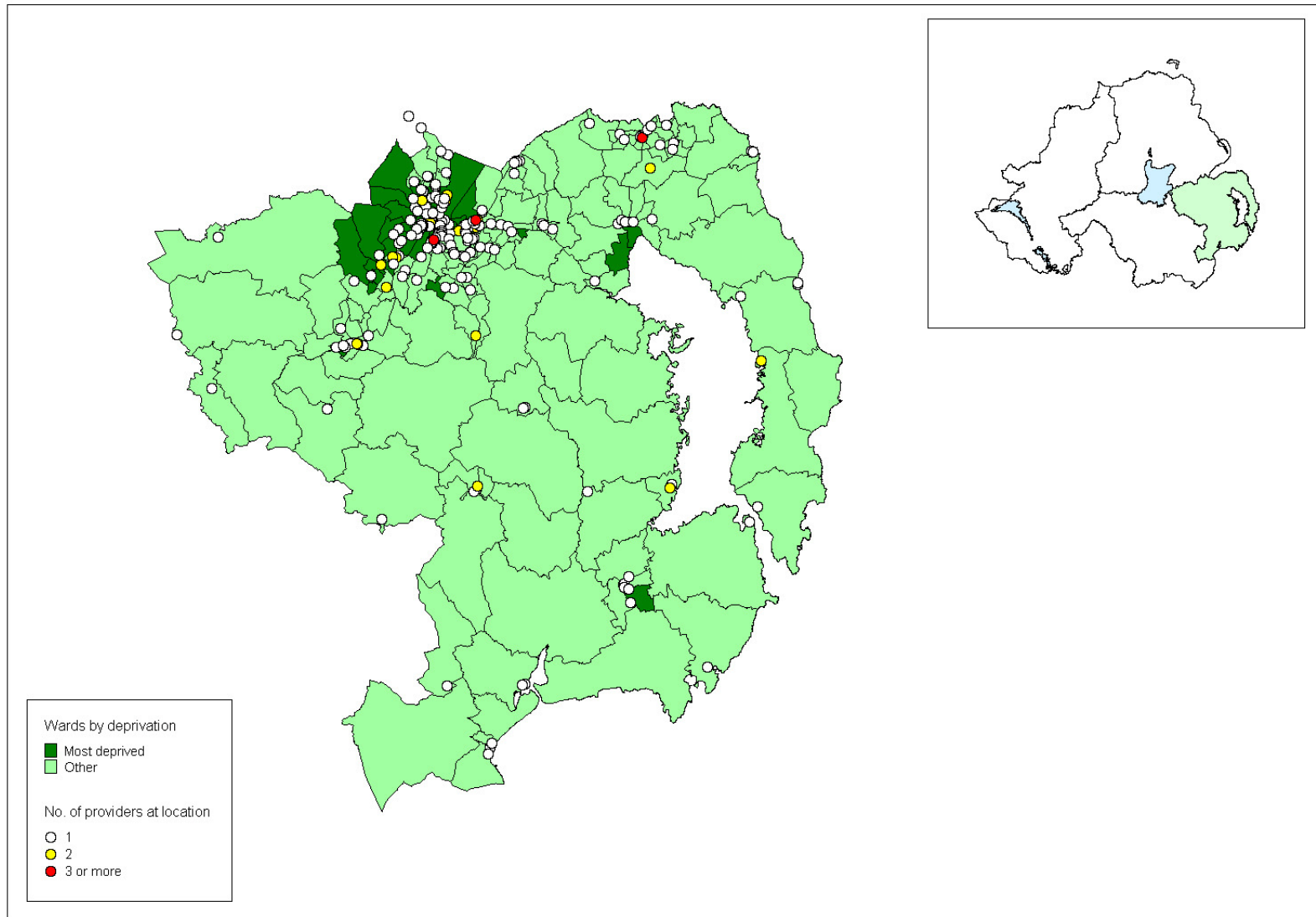
In relation to ethnic group, 99.2% of respondents indicated that their ethnic group was White.

Annexe D: Maps

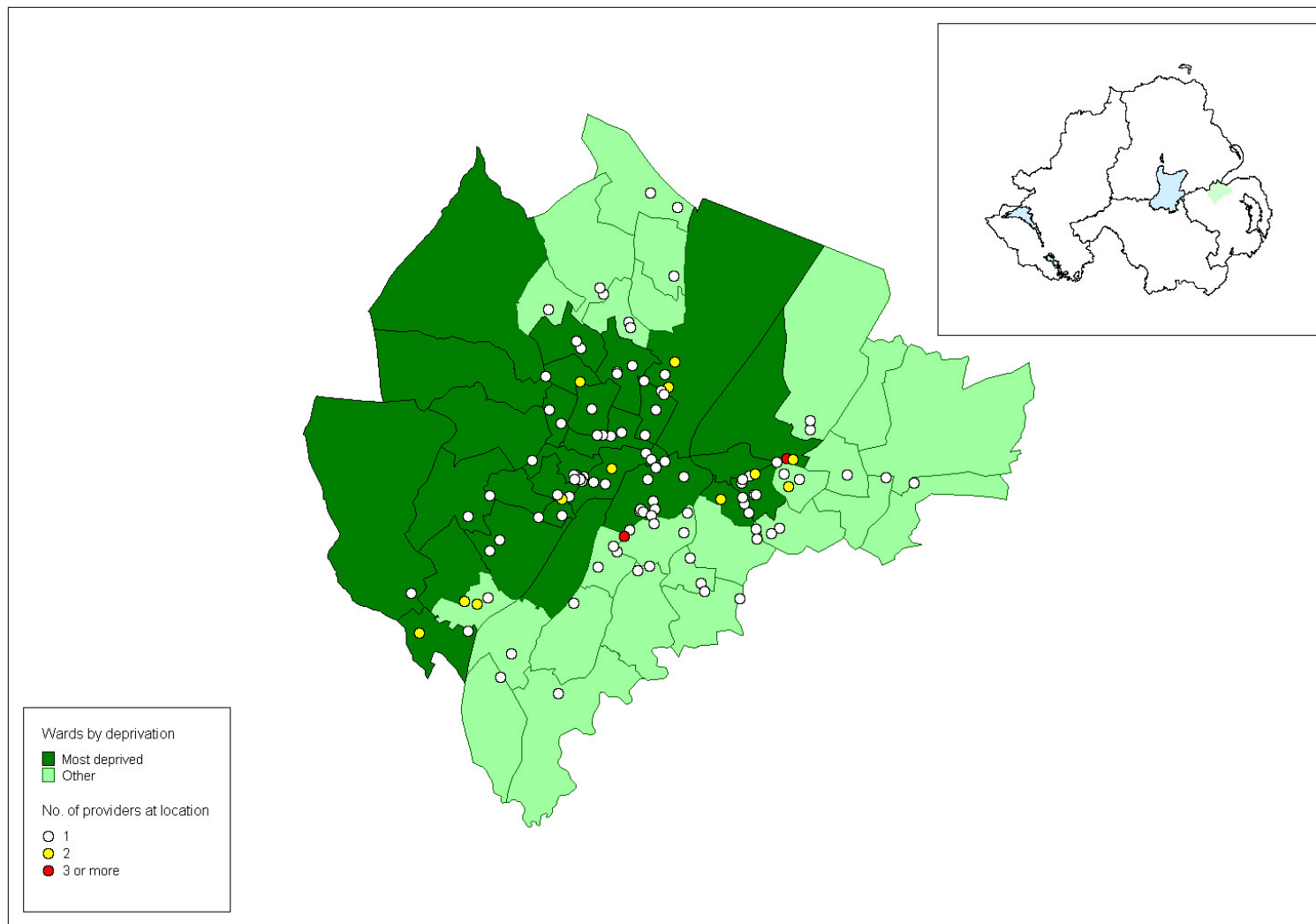
Map for Northern Ireland indicating level of deprivation and location of service providers



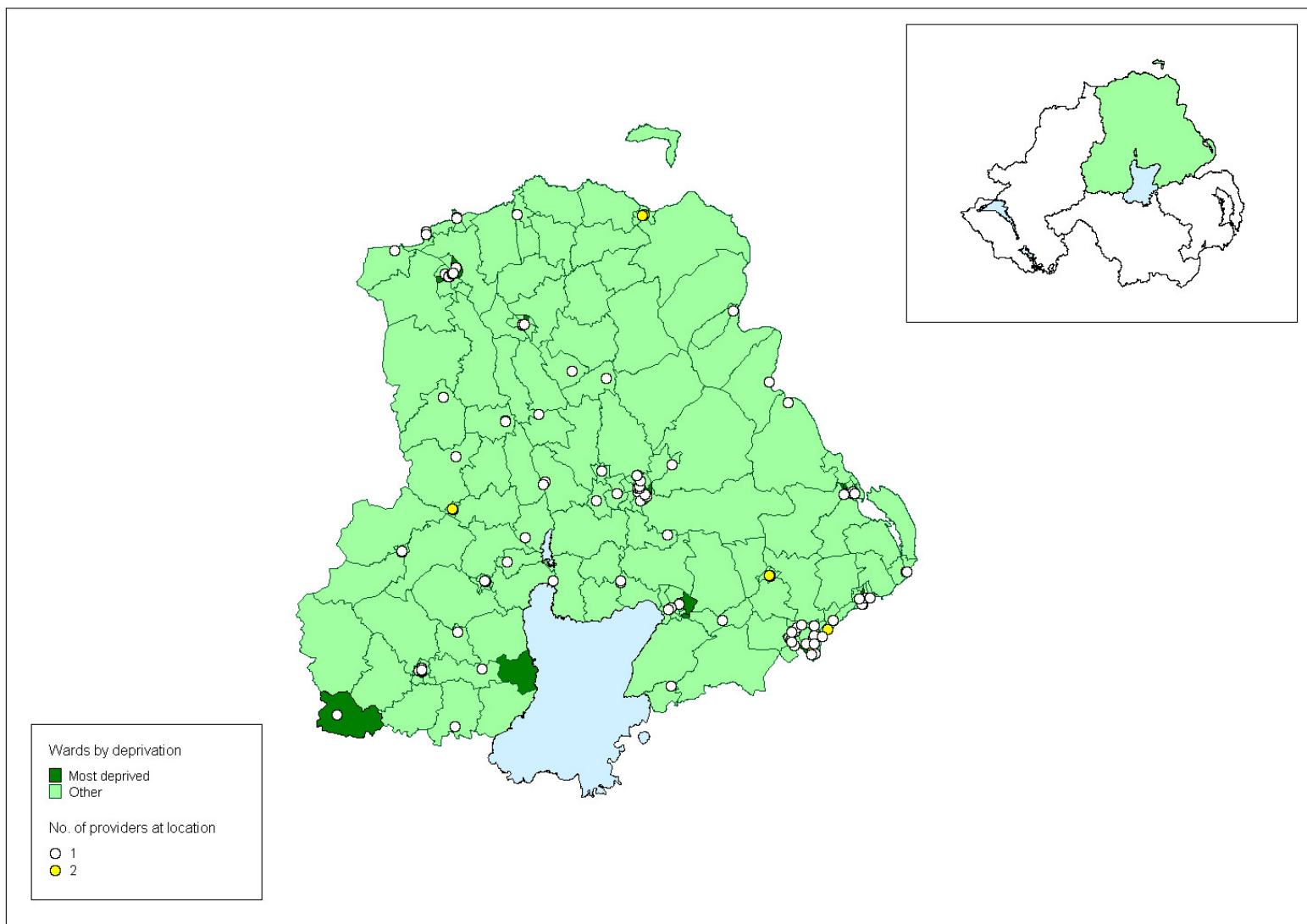
Map for legacy EHSSB indicating level of deprivation and location of service providers



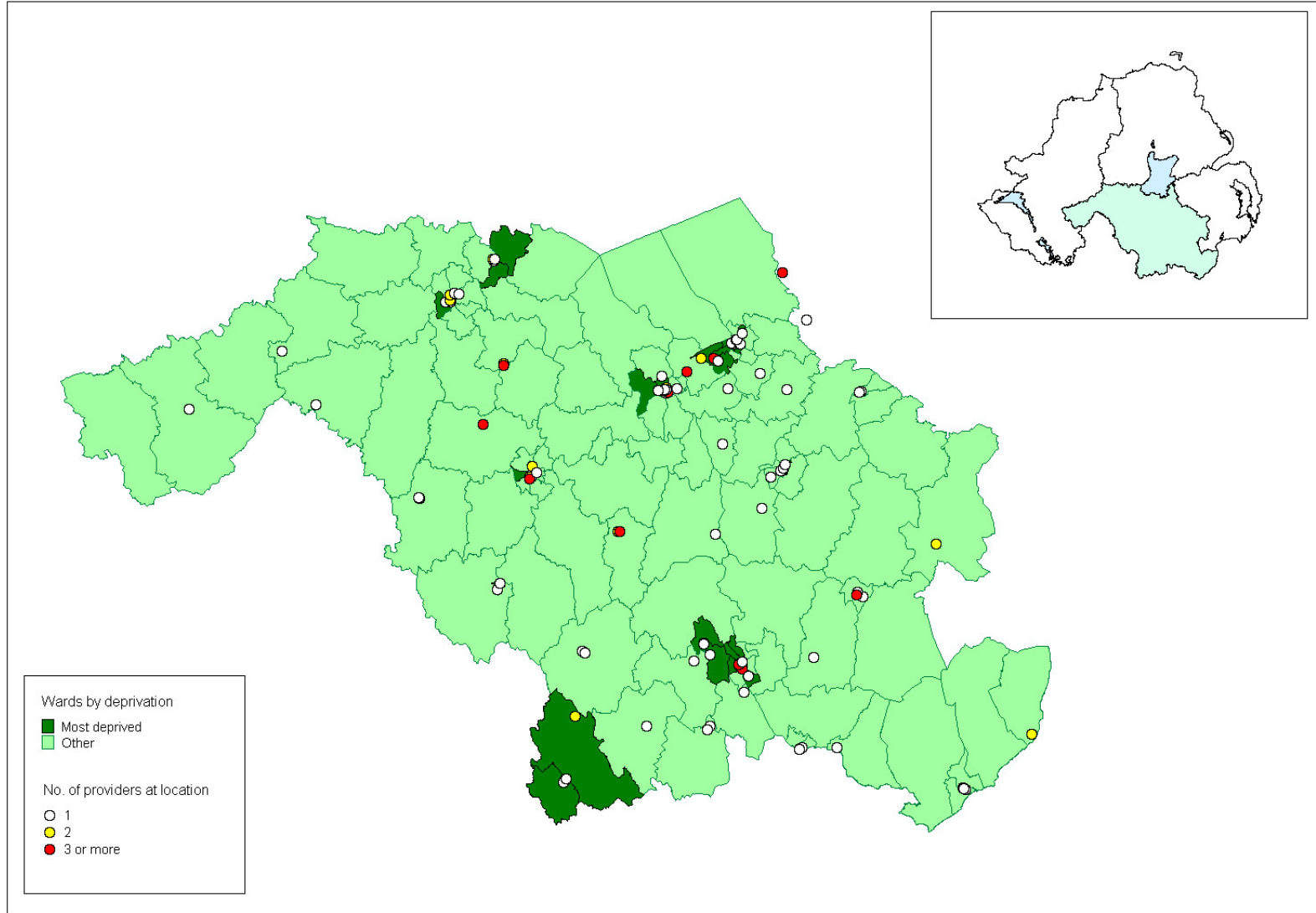
Map for Belfast City indicating level of deprivation and location of service providers



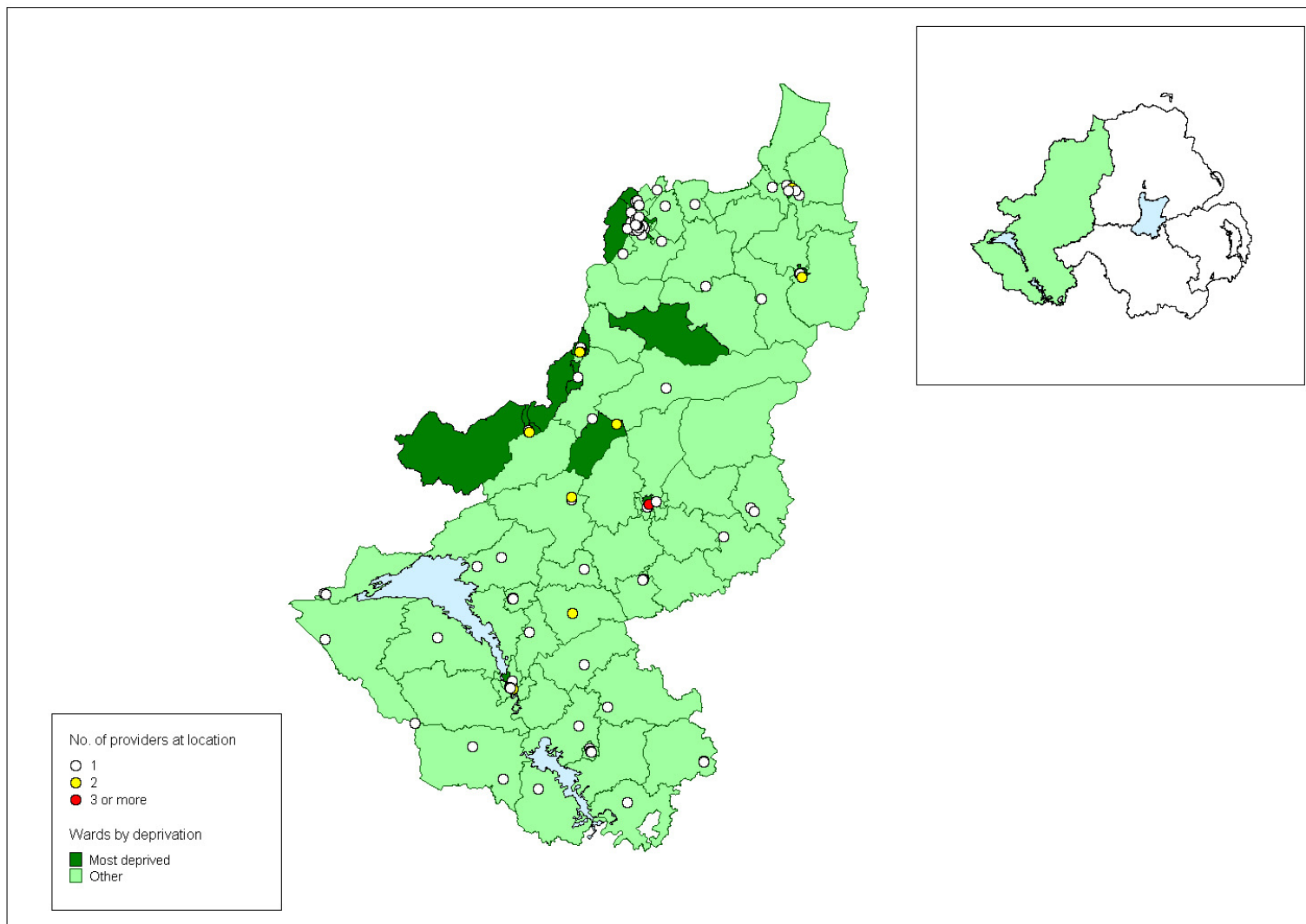
Map for legacy NHSSB indicating level of deprivation and location of service providers



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



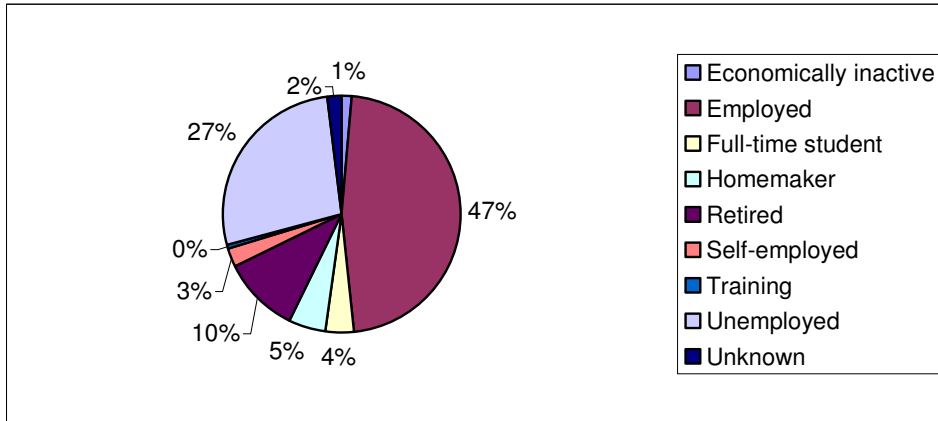
Map for legacy WHSSB indicating level of deprivation and location of service providers



Annex E: Additional Information

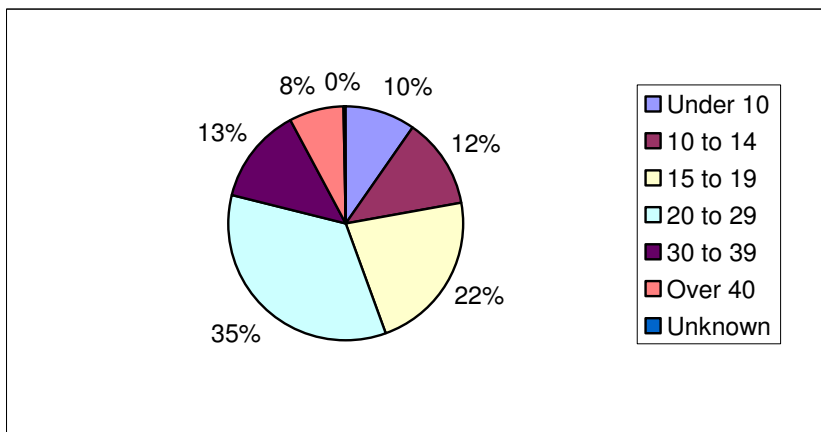
During the initial contact with clients, additional information is collected in relation to the client themselves.

Employment Status



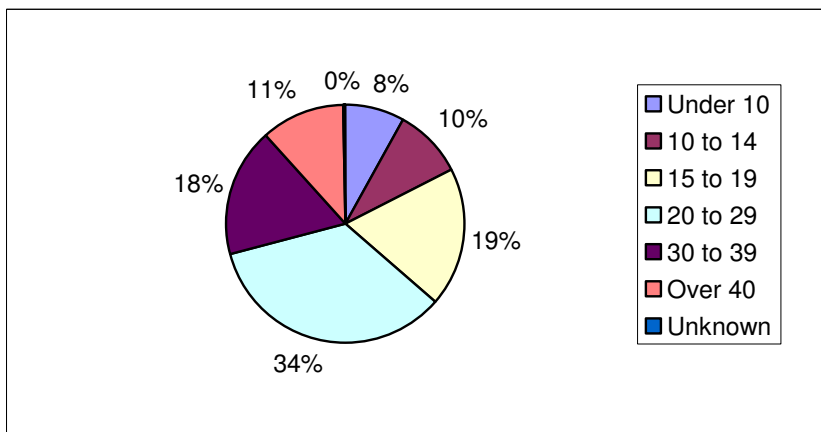
NB: Training 0.5%.

Average Cigarettes smoked per weekday

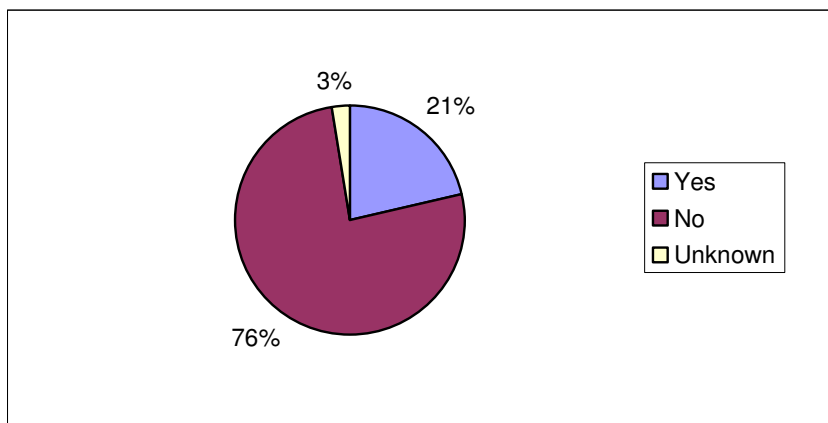


NB: Unknown 0.2%.

Average Cigarettes smoked per weekend



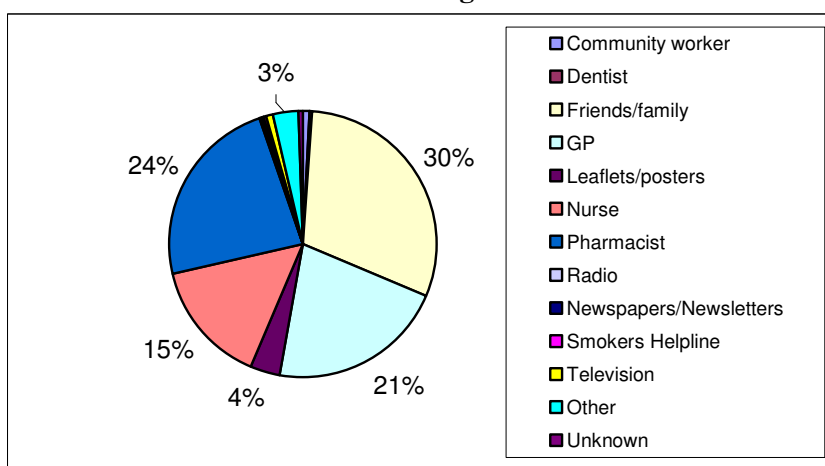
Whether client previously participated in programme



What previous methods have been attempted

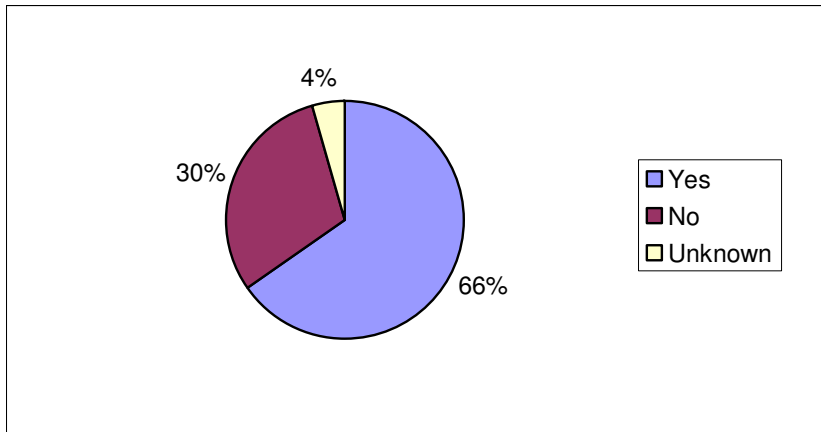
Previous method	% of those setting a quit date
Cold turkey	23
Counselling	0.3
Hypnosis	2
NRT	54
Reduction	3
Zyban	2
Champix	6
Acupuncture	0.3
Other/none/unknown	25

Where did client hear about smoking cessation services

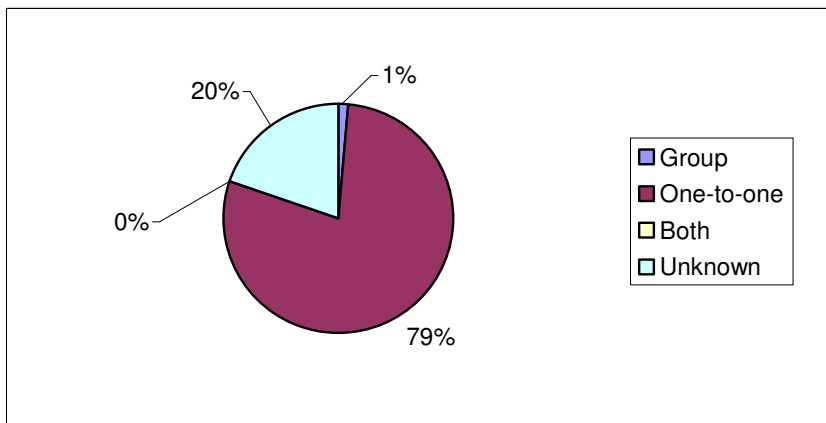


NB: Community worker 0.9%, Dentist 0.2%, Radio 0.2%, Newspaper/Newsletter 0.4%, Smokers Helpline 0.1%, Unknown 0.5%

Is client entitled to free prescriptions



What type of session did client attend



NB: Both 0.1%.

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 & April 2009 to March 2010*. 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
1/2010	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Drug Addicts Index 2009	March 2010
2/2010	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Needle and Syringe Exchange Scheme: 1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010	June 2010
3/2010	Census of Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services in Northern Ireland: 1 st March 2010	June 2010
4/2010	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Substitute Prescribing Database: 31 March 2010	September 2010
6/2010	Statistics on Northern Ireland Drug Misuse Database: 1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010	October 2010

Research Reports

Title	Publication Date
A Study of Cocaine Use in Northern Ireland 2009	March 2010
Research into the Social Costs of Alcohol Misuse in Northern Ireland for 2008/09	June 2010

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