

Statistics on Smoking Cessation Services in Northern Ireland: 2011/2012

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 2011 to 31st March 2012.

This report also provides an analysis of data collected in 2011/12 in respect of clients who set a quit date during 2010/11 (52 week follow-up). Information within this report has been produced from a web based recording system. Data are downloaded at a particular point in time. Figures here are correct as of 1st September 2012.

Summary

Within Northern Ireland during 2011/12:

- 39,204 people set a quit date through the smoking cessation services. This is an increase of 4,818 (14%) on the same period last year.
- Of those setting a quit date, 2% were under 18 years of age, 39% were aged 18-34, 23% were aged 35-44, 25% were aged 45-59, and 11% were aged 60 and over.
- Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) was the most popular drug therapy, with 75% of those who set a quit date having used this therapy.
- At the 4-week follow-up 20,299 had successfully quit (based on self-report), 52% of those setting a quit date.
- The 4-week success rate was 53% for males and 50% for females. In general, success at 4 weeks increased with age, from 34% for the under 18s to 58% for those aged 60 and over.
- At the 4-week follow-up 31% reported that they had not successfully quit. Of these, 56% had reduced their smoking intake and 38% indicated that they intend to rejoin the smoking cessation programme.
- Of the 921 young people aged 11 to 17 who set a quit date, 34% reported to have successfully quit at the 4-week follow-up, 42% indicated that they were still smoking, and 24% were not able to be contacted for the follow-up.
- Of the 10,165 adults in the bottom deprivation quintile, 48% reported to have successfully quit at the 4-week follow-up.
- Of the 1,424 women who were recorded as being pregnant, 57% reported to have successfully quit at the 4-week follow-up, 31% had not quit, and 12% were not able to be contacted.

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1. Introduction

The Ten Year Tobacco Control Strategy for Northern Ireland, published in February 2012 updates the previous Tobacco Action Plan which was published in 2003. The key objectives carried forward from the Tobacco Action Plan aim to see fewer people starting to smoke, more smokers quitting and protecting people from tobacco smoke. The new Ten Year Strategy is aimed at the entire population of Northern Ireland as smoking and its harmful effects cut across all barriers of class, race and gender. However, a strong relationship exists between smoking and inequalities, with more people dying of smoking-related illnesses in disadvantaged areas of Northern Ireland than in more affluent areas. In order to ensure that more focused action is directed to where it is needed the most, three priority groups have been identified. They are:

- Children and young people;
- Disadvantaged people who smoke; and
- Pregnant women, and their partners, who smoke.

The Public Health Agency is responsible for implementing the strategy and the development of cessation services is a key element of the overall aim to tackle smoking.

The 2010/11 Health Survey Northern Ireland reported that 24% of adults currently smoke (25% of males and 23% of females).

2. Background

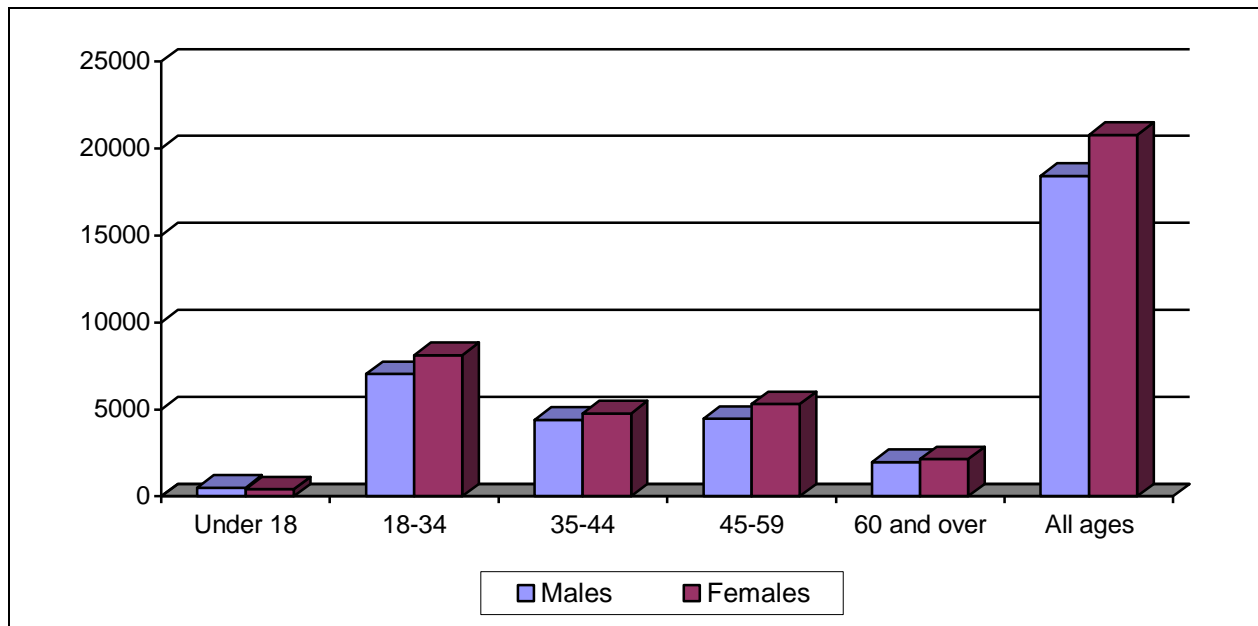
Smoking cessation services provide help to people to quit smoking. They include the provision of **brief opportunistic advice** by a range of health professionals and **specialist services** in appropriate settings. Only the latter are monitored centrally. Both services are defined in **Annex A**.

The Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety developed monitoring arrangements whereby providers of smoking cessation services (e.g. GP, pharmacist, nurse) would report information via a web-based recording system. The Department does not obtain the names of people who use the smoking cessation services, rather they have access to details such as when the person decided to quit, what drug therapy they may have used, and whether they were successful in their quit attempt. This bulletin provides an analysis of this information at a summary level.

3. Setting a quit date

During the period 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012, a total of 39,204 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, 39% were aged 18-34, 23% were aged 35-44, 25% were aged 45-59, and 11% 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 75% of those who set a quit date opting for NRT. Six percent of clients reported using Champix and a small number (0.1%) used Zyban.

4. Follow-up at 4 weeks

Self-report

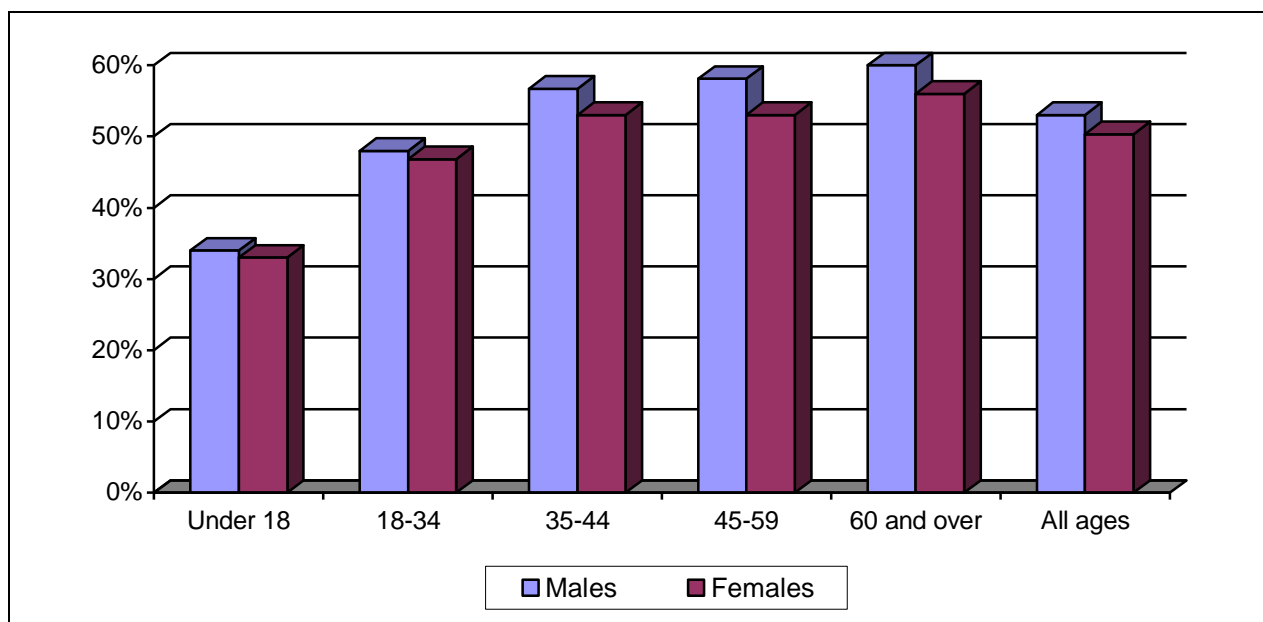
The cessation services were expected to follow up clients to determine their smoking status 4 weeks after the quit date, based on self-report by the client. Service providers undertook the 4 week follow-up for (83%) of those clients who set a quit date.

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 52% 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 34% for the under 18s to 58% for those aged 60 and over.

The 4-week success rate was 53% for males and 50% for females.

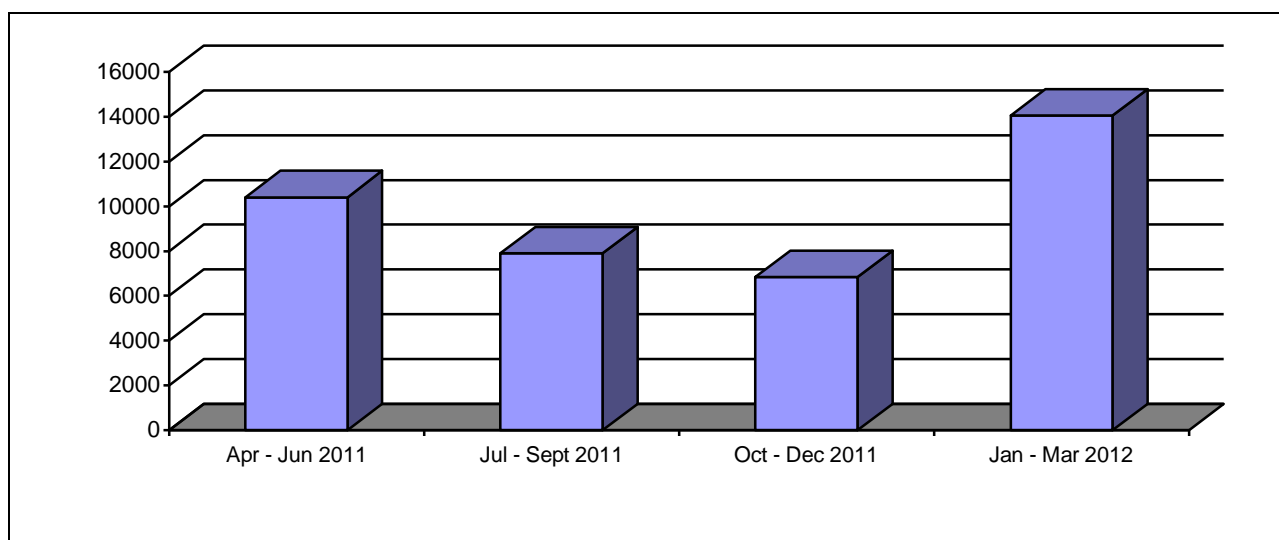
Unsuccessful

At the 4-week follow-up, 31% reported that they had not successfully quit. Of these, 56% had reduced their smoking intake and 38% have indicated they intend to rejoin the smoking cessation programme.

5. Quarterly Comparison

During the period 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012, a total of 39,204 people set a quit date in smoking cessation services. The most popular quarter for setting a quit date was January - March 2012 with 14,059 (36%) people doing so. This was followed by April - June 2011 with 10,405 (27%) people setting a quit date, 7,908 (20%) in July - September 2011 and 6,832 (17%) in the period October - December 2011. (Figure 3)

Figure 3 Numbers setting a quit date by quarter



6. Health and Social Care Trusts and Health Group Comparisons

The data allows a breakdown by the five Health & Social Care Trusts (Belfast, Northern, South Eastern, Southern, and Western) (Figure 4).

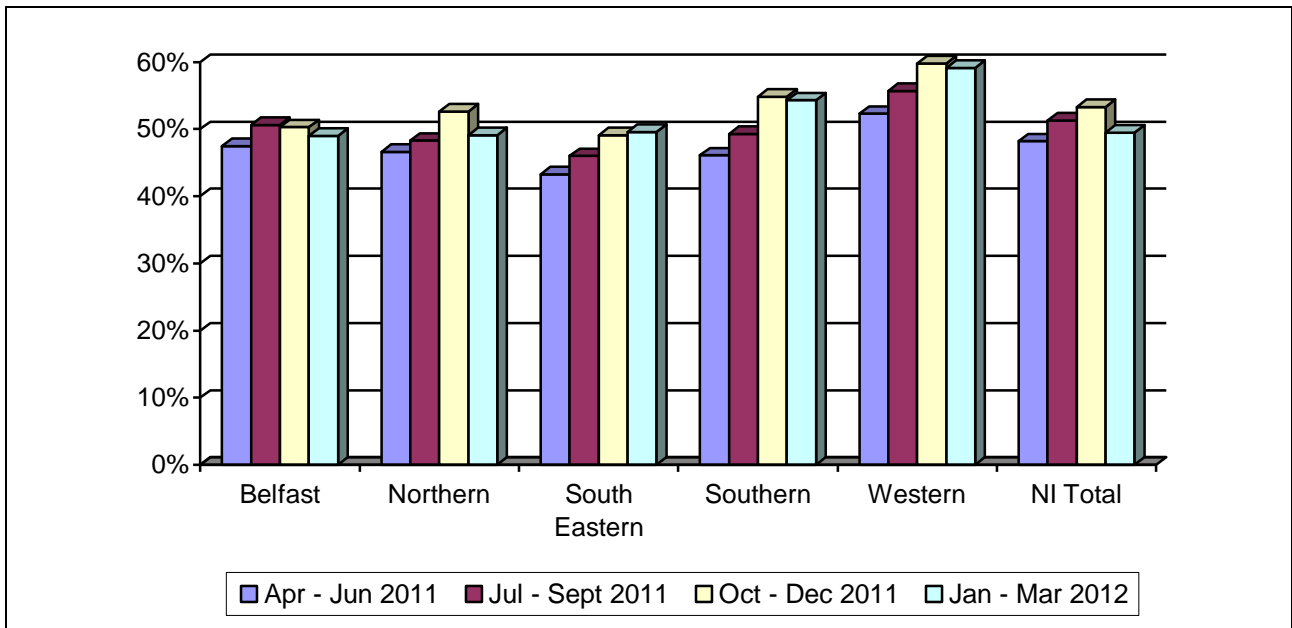
The Northern trust reported the largest number of people setting a quit date with 9,228 (24% of the total). The Belfast trust had similar numbers with 9,199 (23% of the total). The Western trust accounted for 21% (8,375 people) of the total, the Southern for 17% (6,776 people) and the South Eastern for 14% (5,626 people).

(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 2011/12.

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 2011/12 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 2011/12.

Figure 4 Percentage who had successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (self-report) by Health & Social Care Trust and quarter



7. Comparison with previous years

In 2011/12, 39,204 people set a quit date which was a 14% increase on the number setting a quit date in 2010/11 (34,386) and a 68% increase on the number setting a quit date in 2009/10 (23,383).

At the 4 week follow-up, 20,299 people in 2011/12 had successfully quit (based on self-report), 52% of those setting a quit date, the same proportion as in 2010/11.

(Annex B: Tables 7 & 8)

8. Comparison with England

The Information Centre for Health and Social Care ‘Statistics on NHS Stop Smoking Services: England, April 2011 to March 2012’ provides results from the monitoring of services in England. It reports that 816,444 people set a quit date through the smoking cessation services. Of these, 49% (400,955) had successfully quit, based on self report at the 4 week follow-up.

9. Follow-up at 52 weeks (Review of 2010/11 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.

Overall, 11,522 clients were followed up at the 52 week stage, representing 64% of those who had quit at the 4 week follow-up in 2010/11 (17,951). Of these, 5,889 reported to be still not smoking (based on self-report) equating to 17% of those who set a quit date (34,386) and 33% of those who had quit at 4 weeks in 2010/11 (17,951).

In the Belfast Trust 2,387 clients were followed up at the 52 week stage, representing 54% of those who had quit at the 4 week follow-up. Of these, 1,259 reported to be still not smoking (based on self-report) equating to 14% of those who set a quit date and 28% of those who had quit at 4 weeks in 2010/11.

A total of 2,896 clients in the Northern Trust were followed up at the 52 week stage, accounting for 61% of those who had quit at the 4 week follow-up. Of these, 1,329 reported to be still not smoking (based on self-report) equating to 14% of those who set a quit date and 28% of those who had quit at 4 weeks in 2010/11.

In the South Eastern Trust 1,345 clients were followed-up at the 52 week stage, representing 59% of those who had quit at the 4 week follow-up. Of these, 709 reported to be still not smoking (based on self-report) equating to 16% of those who set a quit date and 31% of those who had quit at 4 weeks in 2010/11.

A total of 2,313 clients in the Southern Trust were followed up at the 52 week stage, accounting for 76% of those who had quit at the 4 week follow-up. Of these, 1,173 reported to be still not smoking (based on self-report) equating to 21% of those who set a quit date and 39% of those who had quit at 4 weeks in 2010/11.

In the Western Trust 2,581 clients were followed up at the 52 week stage, representing 74% of those who had quit at the 4 week follow-up. Of these, 1,419 reported to be still not smoking (based on self-report) equating to 23% of those who set a quit date and 41% of those who had quit at 4 weeks in 2010/11.

Figures are taken from a live database and the Trust baseline figures for 2010/11 have been revised.

(Annex A for definitions/methodology)

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 11-17)

On examination of the 11 to 17 year old age group, 34% 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 34% and 33% respectively.

➤ Disadvantaged adults who smoke (aged 18 and over)

An analysis of those accessing smoking cessation services during 2011/12 indicates that those in the bottom quintile of wards ranked in order of deprivation score, based on valid postcodes made up almost one third (31% - 10,165 out of 32,932) of those setting a quit date while 5% came from the top quintile. Those in the bottom quintile of wards had a quit rate, based on self report, of 48% and those in the top quintile of wards had a quit rate of 54%. (Annex A for definitions/methodology)

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 2011/12, 51% of those setting a quit date were working and 26% were unemployed. (Annex D for more detailed breakdown)

➤ Pregnant women who smoke

There were 1,424 pregnant women identified as setting quit dates through the smoking cessation services. At 4 week follow-up, 813 (57%) pregnant women self-reported not smoking.

(Annex B: Tables 9, 10, 11 & 12)

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:

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

Telephone: 028 9052 2607

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Internet address:

http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-public-health/stats-smoking-cessation.htm

Annex A: Technical notes

1. Health and Social Care Trusts

This bulletin provides an analysis of smoking cessation services at an overall Northern Ireland level and for each Health & Social Care Trust.

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.

Four week follow-up

The four-week follow-up (and CO validation, if appropriate) must be completed within six weeks of the quit date.

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 if appropriate. Please note that the figures reported in this bulletin are extracted from a live web-based computer system and as a result the 52 week follow-up information may include a number of clients that were not included in the official 2010/11 smoking cessation publication. The 52 week results are calculated as a proportion of those clients who had set a quit date and quit at 4 week follow-up as reported in the official 2010/11 figures.

Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 (NIMDM)

The NIMDM 2010 is the official measure of spatial deprivation in Northern Ireland. It is a combination of 7 deprivation domains, weighted as follows:

- * 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%)

The NIMDM 2010 allows the 890 Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland to be ranked in relation to deprivation, with 1 being the most deprived and 890 the least deprived.

Annex B: Results Tables

Tables showing overall figures for Northern Ireland

Table 1	People setting a quit date during 2011/12 by age-group and gender
Table 2a	Outcome at 4 weeks of people setting a quit date during 2011/12 by age-group
Table 2b	Outcome at 4 weeks of males setting a quit date during 2011/12 by age-group
Table 2c	Outcome at 4 weeks of females setting a quit date during 2011/12 by age-group

Tables showing figures for each Health and Social Care Trust

Table 3	People setting a quit date during 2011/12 by gender
Table 4	People setting a quit date during 2011/12 by age-group
Table 5	Outcome at 4 weeks of people setting a quit date (based on self-report), 2011/12
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 Care Trust and Health Group, 2011/12

Tables showing comparisons of figures over the period 1st April to 31st March for 2010/11 and 2011/12

Table 7	Comparison of key statistics between 2010/11 and 2011/12
Table 8	Comparison of age-group percentages between 2010/11 and 2011/12

Priority Groups

Table 9	Outcome at 4 weeks of children and young people (aged 11-17) setting a quit date during 2011/12 by gender
Table 10	Outcome at 4 weeks of children and young people (aged 11-17) setting a quit date during 2011/12 by quintiles of Super Output Areas ranked by deprivation
Table 11	Outcome at 4 weeks of people (aged 18 and over) setting a quit date during 2011/12 by quintiles of Super Output Areas ranked by deprivation
Table 12	Outcome at 4 weeks of pregnant women setting a quit date during 2011/12 by quintiles of Super Output Areas ranked by deprivation

Table 1. People setting a quit date during 2011/12 by age-group and gender

All Persons	Numbers	Percentages
Under 18	921	2
18 – 34	15,171	39
35 – 44	9,179	23
45 – 59	9,772	25
60 and over	4,126	11
Age unknown	35	0.1
All ages	39,204	100
Males		
Under 18	515	3
18 – 34	7,038	38
35 – 44	4,407	24
45 – 59	4,455	24
60 and over	1,986	11
Age unknown	14	0.1
All ages	18,415	100
Females		
Under 18	406	2
18 – 34	8,130	39
35 – 44	4,769	23
45 – 59	5,315	26
60 and over	2,139	10
Unknown	21	0.1
All ages	20,780	100

Notes:

1. Age-group is based on age at quit date.
2. There are 9 clients whose gender is not known.

Table 2a. Outcome at 4 weeks of people setting a quit date during 2011/12 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		921	15,171	9,179	9,772	4,126	35	39,204
Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	310	7,140	5,039	5,403	2,391	16	20,299
	%	34	47	55	55	58	46	52
Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	390	4,921	2,631	2,965	1,230	13	12,150
	%	42	32	29	30	30	37	31
Not known / lost to follow-up	Number	221	3,110	1,509	1,404	505	6	6,755
	%	24	20	16	14	12	17	17

Table 2b. Outcome at 4 weeks of males setting a quit date during 2011/12 by age-group

Males		Under 18	18-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over	Age unknown	All ages
Total number setting quit date		515	7,038	4,407	4,455	1,986	14	18,415
Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	175	3,356	2,514	2,598	1,185	7	9,835
	%	34	48	57	58	60	50	53
Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	208	2,189	1,189	1,256	567	3	5,412
	%	40	31	27	28	29	21	29
Not known / lost to follow-up	Number	132	1,493	704	601	234	4	3,168
	%	26	21	16	13	12	29	17

Table 2c. Outcome at 4 weeks of females setting a quit date during 2011/12 by age-group

Females		Under 18	18-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over	Age unknown	All ages
Total number setting quit date		406	8,130	4,769	5,315	2,139	21	20,780
Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	135	3,783	2,524	2,803	1,206	9	10,460
	%	33	47	53	53	56	43	50
Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	182	2,731	1,440	1,709	662	10	6,734
	%	45	34	30	32	31	48	32
Not known / lost to follow-up	Number	89	1,616	805	803	271	2	3,586
	%	22	20	17	15	13	10	17

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 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 9 clients whose gender is not known.

Table 3. People setting a quit date during 2011/12 by gender

	Number of people setting a quit date	% of total	% males	% females
Total, all Health & Social Care Trusts	39,204	100	47	53
Belfast	9,199	23	47	53
Northern	9,228	24	46	54
South Eastern	5,626	14	47	53
Southern	6,776	17	49	51
Western	8,375	21	47	53

Table 4. People setting a quit date during 2011/12 by age-group

	% Under 18	% 18 – 34	% 35 – 44	% 45 - 59	% 60+	% Age Unknown	Total number
Total, all Health & Social Care Trusts	2	39	23	25	25	11	39,204
Belfast	2	40	23	26	9	< 0.1	9,199
Northern	2	38	23	25	11	0.1	9,228
South Eastern	3	39	23	24	11	0.1	5,626
Southern	2	38	23	26	11	0.1	6,776
Western	3	38	24	24	11	0.1	8,375

Notes:

1. Age-group is based on age at quit date.
2. There are 35 clients in 2011/12 whose age is not known.

Table 5. Outcome at 4 weeks of people setting a quit date (based on self-report) 2011/12

	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 Care Trusts	39,204	52	31	17
Belfast	9,199	49	29	22
Northern	9,228	49	35	16
South Eastern	5,626	50	29	22
Southern	6,776	52	35	13
Western	8,375	59	27	14

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 and Social Care Trust and Health Group, 2011/12

	Community clinic	GP practice	Hospital	Pharmacist	Other	Total
NI total						
Number setting a quit date	714	5,635	3,059	28,712	1,084	39,204
% quit at 4 week follow-up	67	48	67	50	64	52
Belfast						
Number setting a quit date	-	1,456	347	6,863	-	9,199
% quit at 4 week follow-up	-	51	48	47	-	49
Northern						
Number setting a quit date	-	2,356	717	6,095	-	9,228
% quit at 4 week follow-up	-	44	54	50	-	49
South Eastern						
Number setting a quit date	0	631	97	4,586	312	5,626
% quit at 4 week follow-up	0	53	78	48	54	50
Southern						
Number setting a quit date	699	607	502	4,949	19	6,776
% quit at 4 week follow-up	66	51	62	49	68	52
Western						
Number setting a quit date	0	585	1,396	6,219	175	8,375
% quit at 4 week follow-up	0	53	81	54	72	59

Notes:

1. Certain Health Groups may offer the smoking cessation service but have not attended any clients during the 2011/12 period and therefore do not feature in the table above.
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. A Health & Social Care Trust breakdown has not been presented for all health groups as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five and some (with cell counts of more than five) to prevent the value in another cell from being calculated; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table 7. Comparison of Key Statistics between 2009/10 - 2011/12

Key statistics	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Number setting a quit date	23,383	34,386	39,204
Number quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	12,042	17,951	20,299
% quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	51	52	52

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 8. Comparison of Age-group percentages of people setting a quit date during 2009/10 - 2011/12

Age-group	2009/10 (%)	2010/11 (%)	2011/12 (%)
Under 18	2	2	2
18 – 34	35	37	39
35 – 44	23	24	23
45 – 59	25	25	25
60 and over	13	11	11
Age unknown	1	0.2	0.1
All ages	100	100	100

Notes:

1. Age-group is based on age at quit date.
2. There are 135 clients whose age is not known in 2009/10, 66 in 2010/11 and 35 in 2011/12.

Table 9. Outcome at 4 weeks of children and young people (aged 11-17) setting a quit date during 2011/12 by gender

		Males	Females	Total
Total number setting a quit date		515	406	921
Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	175	135	310
	%	34	33	34
Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	208	182	390
	%	40	45	42
Not known / lost to follow-up	Number	132	89	221
	%	26	22	24

Notes:

1. Age 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 children and young people (aged 11-17) setting a quit date during 2011/12 by quintiles of Super Output Areas ranked by deprivation

		Quintile					Not known	Total
		Bottom (1-178)	Second (179-356)	Third (357-534)	Fourth (535-712)	Top (713-890)		
Total number setting a quit date		259	190	130	113	55	174	921
Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	83	61	36	33	18	79	310
	%	32	32	28	29	33	45	34
Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	114	74	61	54	23	64	390
	%	44	39	47	48	42	37	42
Not known / lost to follow-up	Number	62	55	33	26	14	31	221
	%	24	29	25	23	25	18	24

Notes:

1. Figures in quintiles only include those people for whom a valid postcode is available which can be converted into a Super Output Area. There are 890 Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland. The 'not known' category documents those people who did not have a valid postcode.
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. There are 35 clients in 2011/12 whose age is not known.

Table 11. Outcome at 4 weeks of people (aged 18 and over) setting a quit date during 2011/12 by quintiles of Super Output Areas ranked by deprivation

		Quintile					Not known	Total
		Bottom (1-178)	Second (179-356)	Third (357-534)	Fourth (535-712)	Top (713-890)		
Total number setting a quit date		10,165	8,000	6,326	5,089	3,352	5,316	38,248
Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	4,877	4,183	3,308	2,746	1,802	3,057	19,973
	%	48	52	52	54	54	58	52
Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	3,374	2,519	2,028	1,493	902	1,431	11,747
	%	33	31	32	29	27	27	31
Not known / lost to follow-up	Number	1,914	1,298	990	850	648	828	6,528
	%	19	16	16	17	19	16	17

Notes:

1. Figures in quintiles only include those people for whom a valid postcode is available which can be converted into a Super Output Area. There are 890 Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland. The 'not known' category documents those people who did not have a valid postcode.
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. There are 35 clients in 2011/12 whose age is not known.

Table 12. Outcome at 4 weeks of pregnant women setting a quit date during 2011/12 by quintiles of Super Output Areas ranked by deprivation

		Quintile					Not known	Total
		Bottom (1-178)	Second (179-356)	Third (357-534)	Fourth (535-712)	Top (713-890)		
Total number setting a quit date		302	279	202	174	69	398	1,424
Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	129	137	101	98	34	314	813
	%	43	49	50	56	49	79	57
Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)	Number	119	98	65	59	25	70	436
	%	39	35	32	34	36	18	31
Not known / lost to follow-up	Number	54	44	36	17	10	14	175
	%	18	15	18	10	14	4	12

Notes:

1. Figures in quintiles only include those people for whom a valid postcode is available which can be converted into a Super Output Area. There are 890 Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland. The 'not known' category documents those people who did not have a valid postcode.
2. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4-week follow-up if 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.

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 Care Trusts were requested to undertake equality monitoring with those individuals accessing the services.

Clients were offered a monitoring form to complete and to ensure confidentiality, were asked to return the form anonymously. Many clients did not return a monitoring form (4,778 forms were entered onto the system during 2011/12 compared with 39,204 people who set a quit date during the same time period). Consequently it is unclear if those who returned their forms accurately reflect all persons who accessed services.

Percentage of respondents in each category by Health & Social Care Trust

	Belfast	Northern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western	Northern Ireland
Gender						
Male	47	48	51	46	50	48
Female	53	52	49	54	50	52
Age						
Under 18	2	2	2	1	3	2
18 – 34	30	28	35	29	33	30
35 – 44	19	17	27	18	23	19
45 – 59	23	20	24	20	26	22
60 and over	11	9	12	8	16	11
Not known	16	24	0	23	0.1	17
Disability						
Yes	12	10	8	9	14	11
No	88	90	92	91	86	89
Dependents						
Yes	30	33	25	28	26	30
No	70	67	75	72	74	70
Community Background						
Catholic	39	33	27	68	64	46
Protestant	54	56	59	26	28	46
Other	3	4	4	3	5	4
Not known	4	7	10	3	3	5
Marital Status						
Married	36	42	43	43	45	41
Single	45	37	45	38	38	40
Separated/Divorced	14	16	8	14	10	14
Widowed	3	4	4	2	4	3
Not Known	2	2	0	3	2	2

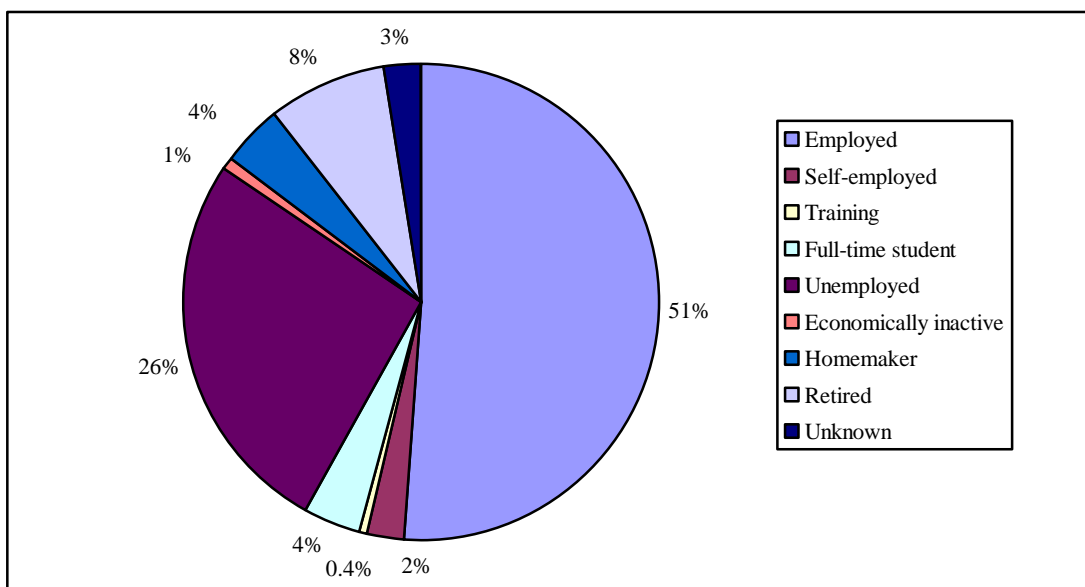
Notes:

1. In relation to ethnic group, 99% of respondents indicated that their ethnic group was White.

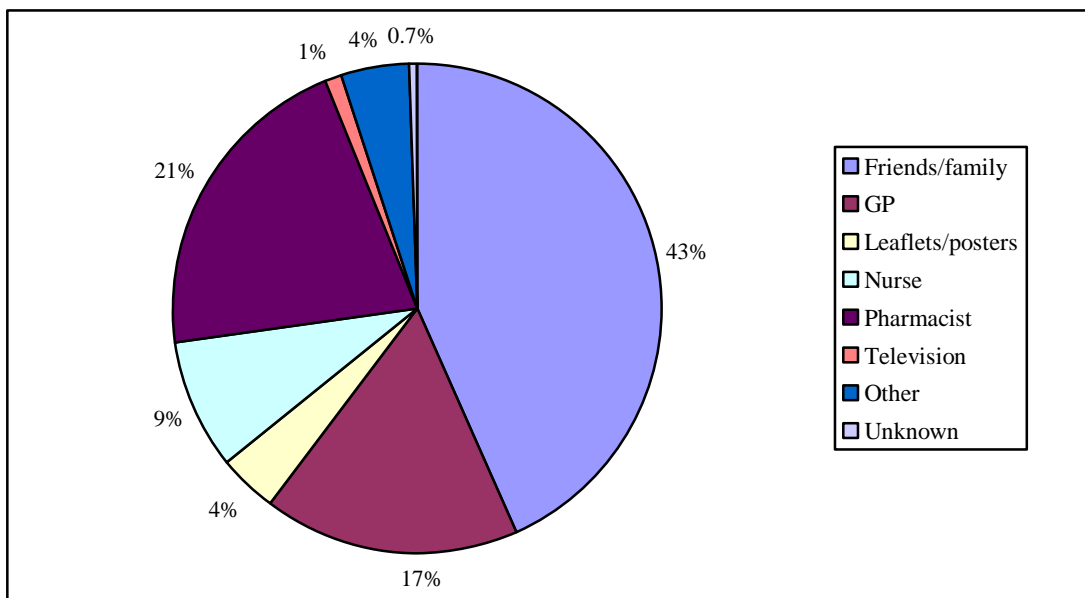
Annex D: Additional Information

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

Employment Status

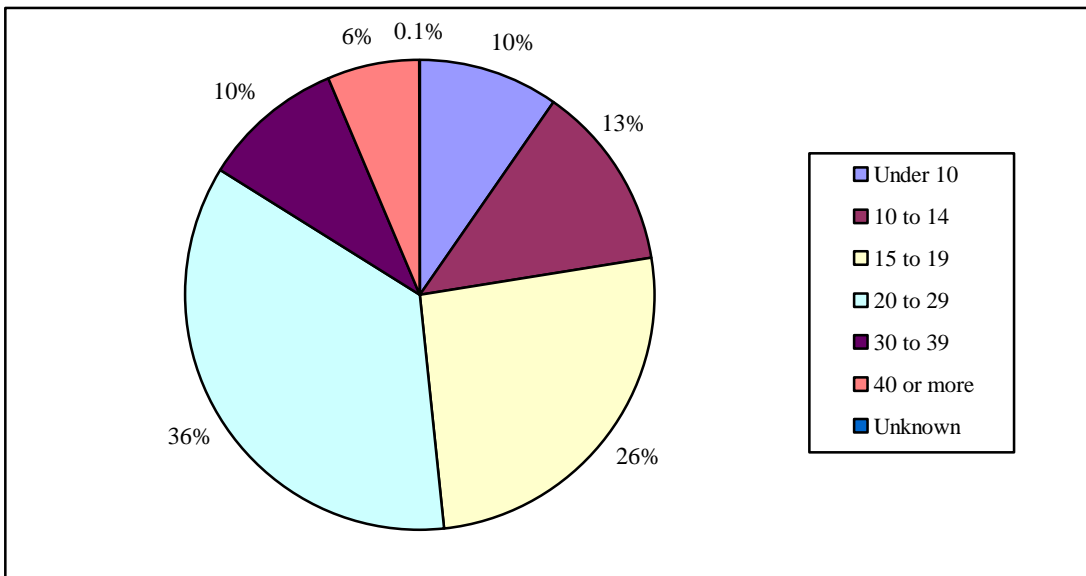


Where client heard about smoking cessation services



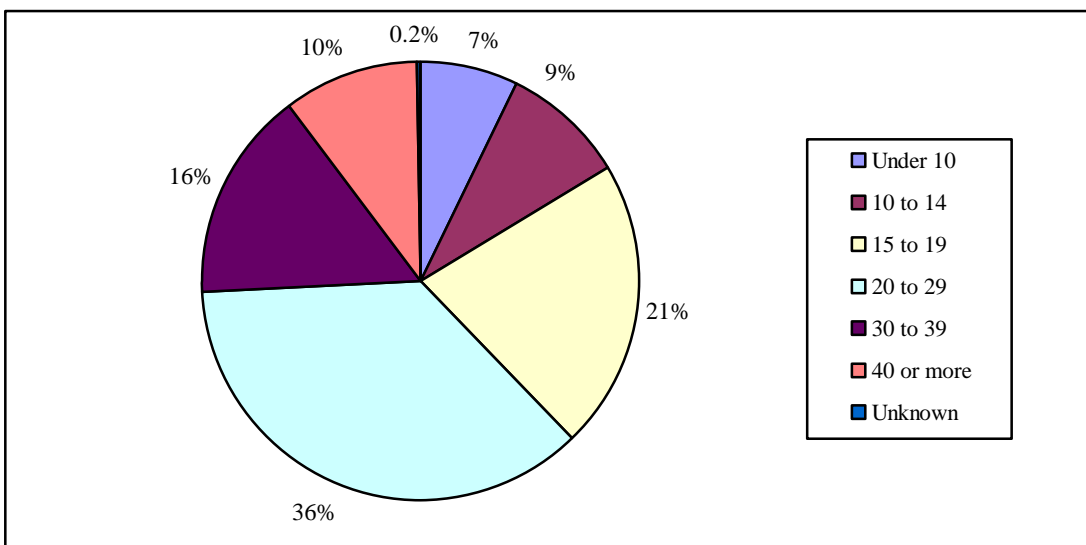
NB: Other includes Community worker 0.8%, Dentist 0.1%, Newspaper/Newsletter 0.4%, Radio 0.2% and Smokers Helpline 0.1%.

Average Cigarettes smoked per weekday



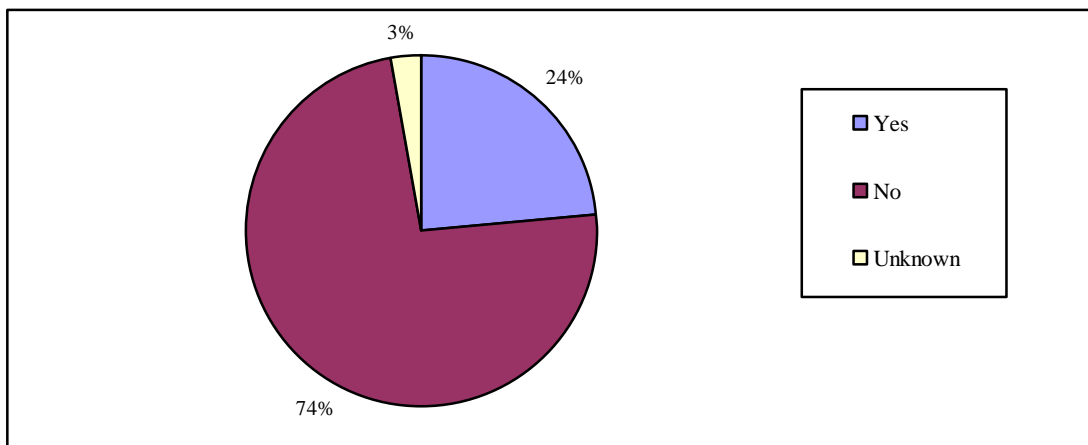
NB: Unknown 0.1%.

Average Cigarettes smoked per weekend



NB: Unknown 0.2%.

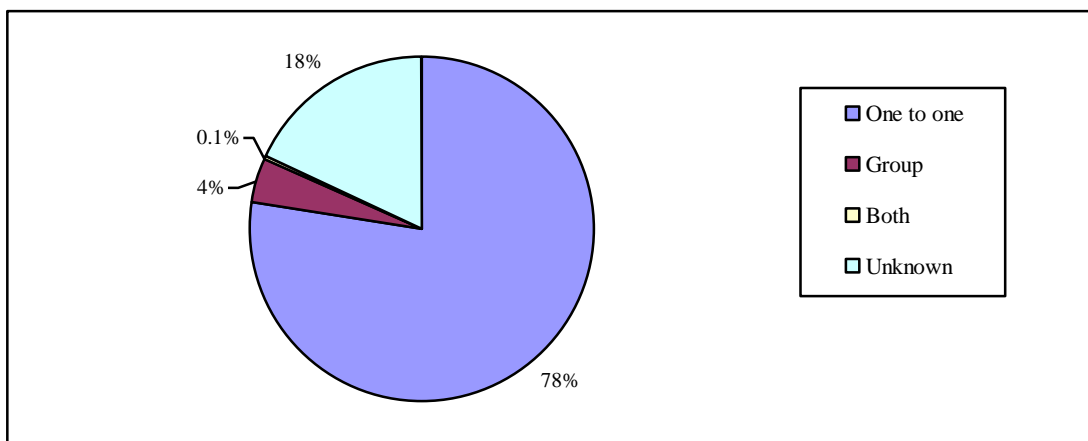
Whether client previously participated in programme



Previous methods attempted

Previous method	% of those setting a quit date
Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT)	52
Cold turkey	22
Champix	6
Reduction	3
Hypnosis	2
Zyban	1
Acupuncture	0.2
Counselling	0.2
Other	2

What type of session did client attend



Annex E: Bibliography

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

Statistical Bulletins

Number	Title	Publication Date
1/2012	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Drug Addicts Index 2011	March 2012
3/2012	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Drug Misuse Database: 1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012	October 2012

Survey Bulletins

Title	Publication Date
Adult Drinking Patterns in Northern Ireland 2011	January 2012
Drug use in Ireland and Northern Ireland: 2010/11 Regional Drug Task Force (Ireland) and Health & Social Care Trust (Northern Ireland) Results (published jointly with the National Advisory Committee on Drugs, Ireland)	June 2012
Drug Use in Ireland and Northern Ireland: 2010/11 Drug Prevalence Survey: Sedatives or Tranquillisers, and Anti-depressants Results (published jointly with the National Advisory Committee on Drugs, Ireland)	October 2012
Health Survey Northern Ireland: First Results from 2011/12 survey	November 2012

Copies of these publications can be obtained online at:

http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-public-health.htm