

# Publication Report



## **NHS Smoking Cessation Service Statistics (Scotland) 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014**

**Publication date – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2014**

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## Introduction

### Overview

The national smoking cessation monitoring analyses produced by ISD are used to provide vital evidence of the reach and success of NHS smoking cessation services in Scotland. They are also used to monitor the smoking cessation HEAT (Health Improvement, Efficiency, Access and Treatment) target for the NHS.

The 'NHS Smoking Cessation Services Statistics (Scotland)' report provides evidence of the reach and success of smoking cessation services, against the smoking cessation HEAT target, set over the past 3 financial years (2011/12 to 2013/14).

The HEAT target had explicit focus for the first time on the inequalities disparity evident in smoking rates between the least and the most deprived communities. The target was to deliver at least 80,000 successful quits (at one month post 'quit date') including 48,000 in the 40% most deprived within-board SIMD (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation) areas over the three years ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014. For further information on SIMD see [Appendix A1.3](#).

### Statistics included in this report

The statistics in this report are based on 'quit attempts' made during the HEAT target period (2011/12 to 2013/14). We present data by NHS Board for the:

- total number of quit attempts made;
- total number of quit attempts made in the 40% most deprived within-board SIMD areas;
- total number of 'self-reported' quits at one month after 'quit date';
- total number of 'self-reported' quits at one month after 'quit date' in the 40% most deprived within-board SIMD areas.

Please note that:

- figures are based on total quit attempts, rather than total number of clients with a quit attempt, so could include repeat quit attempts for the same client;
- the NHS Board area of the client may differ from the area in which they receive cessation support (e.g. a client attending a service in one NHS Board but resident in another);
- the report does not include referrals or initial contacts where the client did not go on to set a quit date or 'relapse prevention' support.

## Data Sources

The primary source of the data in this report is the National Smoking Cessation Database. Additional information is sourced from local NHS Board information systems (Greater Glasgow & Clyde NHS board). Further detail on the national smoking cessation services monitoring and national database are available at [Appendix A1.1](#).

The data presented in this report are as extracted on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2014.

There is evidence, across Scotland, of data under-recording/late submission in relation to pharmacy cessation services, but that data collection problems within the national pharmacy smoking cessation scheme are now being addressed both centrally and locally – see [Appendix A1.2](#)

## Previous Reports

December 2007 saw the publication of a series of new [HEAT targets for the NHS](#). One of these was 'Through smoking cessation services, support 8% of each NHS Board's smoking population in successfully quitting (at one month post quit) over the period 2008/09 to 2010/11'. [Final data on performance against the target](#) was published by ISD in September 2011.

Progress towards the 2011/12 to 2013/14 HEAT target (i.e. 2011/12 and 2011/12 to 2012/13) was captured in ISDs two previous reports published in [September 2012](#) and [September 2013](#) respectively.

## Current HEAT target

A [new HEAT target](#) from 1st of April 2014 was introduced with the emphasis of targeting people in deprived areas where smoking prevalence is highest. The target is to achieve at least 12,000 successful quits, at 12 weeks post quit, in the 40% most deprived within-board SIMD areas (60% for island health boards) over 1 year ending March 2015. Progress against this target will be reported next year.

## Key points

- Based on achievement over the three financial year period, 13 of the 14 NHS Boards in Scotland met their smoking cessation HEAT target.
- The total number of self-reported quits at one month after quit date during the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2014 was 124,734 (38%), exceeding the target by 56%.
- There were 70,162 (36%) self-reported quits at one month after quit date in the 40% most deprived within-board Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) areas, exceeding the target number set (48,000) by 45%.
- There were 322,285 quit attempts made with the help of NHS smoking cessation services in Scotland between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2014.
- Of these, 195,355 (59%) were made in the 40% most deprived within-board SIMD 2009 areas in Scotland.

## Results and Commentary

### 1. Quit attempts made and 'self-reported' successful quits at one month after 'quit date'

This chapter presents information on the number of quit attempts made/quit dates set in NHS smoking cessation services in Scotland during financial years 2011/12 to 2013/14 and the number of 'self-reported' successful quits at one month after 'quit date'.

The data are presented at NHS board level and include figures based on total quit attempts made and quit attempts made in the 40% most deprived within-board SIMD areas.

#### 1.1 Quit attempts made

There were a total of 332,285 quit attempts made in NHS cessation services in Scotland during financial years 2011/12 to 2013/14. This included 195,355 quit attempts made in the 40% most deprived within-board SIMD areas, see Table 1.

**Table 1. Total number of quit attempts made/quit dates set between 2011/12 and 2013/14, and quit attempts made in the 40% most deprived within-board SIMD areas, by NHS board**

<b>NHS board</b>	<b>Total quit attempts made (2011/12 to 2013/14)</b>	<b>Quit attempts made in the 40% most deprived within- board SIMD areas (2011/12 to 2013/14)</b>
Ayrshire & Arran	20,811	12,122
Borders	5,689	3,367
Dumfries & Galloway	9,129	4,930
Fife	18,828	11,389
Forth Valley	13,913	8,873
Grampian	29,831	17,995
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	100,879	59,641
Highland	14,977	7,614
Lanarkshire	49,850	27,896
Lothian	39,056	24,377
Orkney	362	162
Shetland	714	369
Tayside	27,519	16,330
Western Isles	727	290
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>332,285</b>	<b>195,355</b>

## 1.2 Successful quits at one month after 'quit date'

Table 2 presents by NHS Board:

- The total number of 'self-reported' quits at one month after 'quit date' during 2011/12 to 2013/14 (all-Scotland figure 124,734).
- Total number of 'self-reported' quits at one month after 'quit date', in the 40% most deprived 'within-board' SIMD areas, during 2011/12 to 2013/14 (all-Scotland figure 70,162).

The HEAT target is to deliver at least 80,000 successful quits (at one month post 'quit date') including 48,000 in the 40% most deprived within-board SIMD areas over the three years ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014.

**Table 2. Total number of 'self-reported' quits at one month after 'quit date', and the number of 'self-reported' quits at one month after 'quit date' based on quit attempts made in the 40% most deprived within-board SIMD areas, during financial years 2011/12 to 2013/14, by NHS board**

NHS board	Total 'self-reported' quits at one month after 'quit date' (based on total quit dates set during 2011/12 to 2013/14)	Self-reported quits, at one month after 'quit date', in the 40% most deprived within-board SIMD areas, during 2011/12 to 2013/14
Ayrshire & Arran	9,489	5,272
Borders	2,166	1,231
Dumfries & Galloway	3,265	1,655
Fife	7,606	4,391
Forth Valley	5,782	3,516
Grampian	13,644	7,845
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	35,108	19,566
Highland	6,332	3,049
Lanarkshire	17,110	9,117
Lothian	15,412	9,345
Orkney	146	65
Shetland	261	130
Tayside	7,973	4,789
Western Isles	440	191
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>124,734</b>	<b>70,162</b>

The delivery of 124,734 (38%) successful quits (at one month post 'quit date') and 70,162 (36%) in the 40% most deprived within-board SIMD areas during the HEAT period exceeded the target number set by 56% and 45% respectively.

Based on achievement over the 3 financial year period, 13 of the 14 NHS boards in Scotland achieved their HEAT target, see Table 3.

**Table 3. Total number of 'self-reported' quits at one month after 'quit date' based on quit attempts made in the 40% most deprived within-board SIMD areas during 2011/12 to 2013/14, and target number of successful quits (in the 40% most deprived areas) over the three year period 2011/12 to 2013/14, by NHS board**

<b>NHS board</b>	<b>Self-reported one month quits achieved in the 40% most deprived within-board SIMD areas (2011/12 to 2013/14)</b>	<b>Target number of successful quits (2011/12 to 2013/14)</b>	<b>% above (+) / % below (-) target set</b>
Ayrshire & Arran	5,272	3,544	+49%
Borders	1,231	838	+47%
Dumfries & Galloway	1,655	1,373	+21%
Fife	4,391	3,550	+24%
Forth Valley	3,516	3,002	+17%
Grampian	7,845	4,648	+69%
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	19,566	12,182	+61%
Highland	3,049	2,358	+29%
Lanarkshire	9,117	5,929	+54%
Lothian	9,345	7,011	+33%
Orkney	65	105	-38%
Shetland	130	104	+25%
Tayside	4,789	3,628	+32%
Western Isles	191	175	+9%
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>70,162</b>	<b>48,447</b>	<b>+45%</b>

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## Further Information

Further information can be found on the [ISD website](#)

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## Appendix

### A1 – Background Information

#### A1.1 The national smoking cessation services monitoring

Further background to the national monitoring and national database is available on the [ASH Scotland web site](#) . Available there are: a copy of the national minimum dataset for smoking cessation services, guidelines for using the minimum dataset, a 'definition of smoking cessation services' to be included in the national monitoring and 'data protection and client confidentiality' guidance.

The national smoking cessation database is a web-based database, accessible at present only over the NHSNet. It currently has over 300 registered users across Scotland. Further information and guidance on how to use the database (including details of how to access the 'test' version of the system) are available from the above ASH Scotland web link.

There is also a [smoking cessation page on the ISD web site](#), which provides information on the national smoking cessation monitoring and national smoking cessation database.

In addition, [A guide to smoking cessation in Scotland 2010](#) contains three documents: Helping smokers to stop: brief interventions; Planning and providing specialist smoking cessation services and; a Brief interventions flowchart. Available here also is a link to the current [definition of a specialist smoking cessation service](#) (i.e. those services which should be included in the national cessation services monitoring). Important: the revision of the definition, in April 2012, has not resulted in any alteration to the types of services to be included in the national monitoring.

#### A1.2 Electronic Support for Smoking Cessation

Recent changes to the HEAT targets for the Smoking Cessation service has changed the emphasis to the timely and complete submission of information on quit attempts to capture the patient's smoking status at the 12-week milestone. In order to achieve this, an electronic solution has been specified and is currently being developed to support Community Pharmacies in managing and reporting patient quit attempts as part of this service. This support will be delivered through the existing Pharmacy Care Record (PCR) application already in use in pharmacies that supports Chronic Medication Service (CMS), pharmaceutical care assessment and management of High risk and New Medicine interventions.

From 1 July 2014 minimum data set (MDS) information has been captured, validated and submitted to the national smoking cessation database by the Pharmacy Care Record (PCR) application. It is expected that Community Pharmacies in NHS Greater Glasgow will continue to use their current support for the management of quit attempts and submission to the smoking cessation database.

As well as supporting reporting of quit attempts and use of the Smoking Cessation service as part of Health Board HEAT reporting, the information provided electronically will support

the revised pharmacy remuneration as detailed in Scottish Government circular PCA(P)(2014)7.

### A1.3 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

[The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation \(SIMD\)](#) identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland in a consistent way. The SIMD ranks small areas (called datazones) from 1 (most deprived) to 6,505 (least deprived). People using SIMD will often group datazones together in order to identify, for example, the 10%, 15%, 20% or 40% most deprived areas in Scotland. For the purposes of this report SIMD 2009 (version 2) population-weighted within-board quintiles (quintiles 1 & 2) have been used to identify the 40% most deprived datazones.

[Data zones](#) are groups of 2001 Census output areas and (at the time of their creation) had populations of between 500 and 1,000 household residents. Where possible, they have been made to respect physical boundaries and natural communities. They have a regular shape and, as far as possible, contain households with similar social characteristics.

The HEAT target for smoking cessation services is based on 'within-board' deprivation, rather than all-Scotland level, so for example, figures for the 40% most deprived SIMD areas in Shetland NHS board represent the 40% most deprived areas 'within Shetland', whilst the 40% most deprived SIMD areas in Greater Glasgow & Clyde represent the 40% most deprived areas 'within Greater Glasgow & Clyde'.

The 40% most deprived within-board data zones is equivalent to the four most deprived SIMD population-weighted deciles or the two most deprived SIMD population-weighted quintiles.

## A2 – Publication Metadata (including revisions details)

Metadata Indicator	Description
Publication title	NHS Smoking Cessation Service Statistics (Scotland) 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2011 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2014
Description	This release presents data on quit attempts made with the help of NHS smoking cessation services and 'self-reported' quits at one month after 'quit date', for NHS boards in Scotland, 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2011 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2014.
Theme	Health & Social Care
Topic	Lifestyles & Behaviours
Format	PDF document
Data source(s)	The national minimum dataset for smoking cessation services in Scotland plus local NHS Board information systems (Greater Glasgow & Clyde NHS board) .
Date that data are acquired	9 <sup>th</sup> September 2014
Release date	30 <sup>th</sup> September 2014
Frequency	Annual
Timeframe of data and timeliness	Data for the period 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2011 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2014. Release published to agreed September timescale.
Continuity of data	The data tables included in this sixth annual 'short report' in support of smoking cessation HEAT target monitoring are similar to those included in the previous five reports (for different time periods). This is year three of the monitoring of the current HEAT target (1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014).
Revisions statement	No revisions to this publication are planned.
Revisions relevant to this publication	n/a
Concepts and definitions	Background to the national smoking cessation services monitoring and national smoking cessation services database are available on the <a href="#">ASH Scotland website</a> .
Relevance and key uses of the statistics	The national cessation monitoring analyses produced by ISD are used to provide vital evidence of the reach and success of NHS smoking cessation services in Scotland. The cessation monitoring data are also used for smoking cessation HEAT (Health Improvement, Efficiency, Access and Treatment) target monitoring.
Accuracy	Data were cross-checked against national smoking cessation database 'standard reports', results from the previous annual monitoring reports and quarterly monitoring reports produced 'for management information purposes'. Statistics for Greater Glasgow & Clyde (where data are provided from local information systems) were checked with Greater Glasgow & Clyde data providers.
Completeness	There is evidence, across Scotland, of data under-recording/late submission in relation to pharmacy cessation services, but that data collection problems within the national pharmacy smoking cessation scheme are now being addressed both centrally and locally – see <a href="#">Appendix</a>

	<a href="#">A1.2</a>
Comparability	<p>Routine data from smoking cessation services are also collected in England, Northern Ireland and Wales. Statistics are published on the following websites for each.</p> <p>England: <a href="#">Public Health section of the Health and Social Care Information Centre website</a>.</p> <p>Northern Ireland: <a href="#">Datasets section on HM Government website</a></p> <p>Wales: <a href="#">Stop Smoking Wales section of Public Health Wales Observatory</a></p> <p>Please note that care should be taken when attempting to make 'direct' comparisons across the countries.</p>
Accessibility	It is the policy of ISD Scotland to make its web sites and products accessible according to <a href="#">published guidelines</a> .
Coherence and clarity	The report includes detail on the background to the national smoking cessation services monitoring in Scotland as well as analysis results. The report layout is similar to that of previous years. The report is available as a PDF file.
Value type and unit of measurement	'Numbers' of quit attempts, and 'numbers' of one month quit successes are presented.
Disclosure	Low risk of disclosure linked to the data published. No disclosure control methods were applied. The <a href="#">ISD Statistical Disclosure Control Protocol</a> is followed.
Official Statistics designation	Official Statistics
UK Statistics Authority Assessment	Under assessment
Last published	24 <sup>th</sup> September 2013
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Date of first publication	15 <sup>th</sup> December 2009
Help email	<a href="mailto:richard.lawder@nhs.net">richard.lawder@nhs.net</a>
Date form completed	17 <sup>th</sup> September 2014

## **A3 – Early Access details (including Pre-Release Access)**

### **Pre-Release Access**

Under terms of the "Pre-Release Access to Official Statistics (Scotland) Order 2008", ISD are obliged to publish information on those receiving Pre-Release Access ("Pre-Release Access" refers to statistics in their final form prior to publication). The standard maximum Pre-Release Access is five working days. Shown below are details of those receiving standard Pre-Release Access and, separately, those receiving extended Pre-Release Access.

#### **Standard Pre-Release Access:**

Scottish Government Health Department  
NHS Board Chief Executives  
NHS Board Communication leads  
Health Improvement Programme Manager (Tobacco) NHS Health Scotland

#### **Extended Pre-Release Access**

Extended Pre-Release Access of 8 working days is given to a small number of named individuals in the Scottish Government Health Department (Analytical Services Division). This Pre-Release Access is for the sole purpose of enabling that department to gain an understanding of the statistics prior to briefing others in Scottish Government (during the period of standard Pre-Release Access).

Scottish Government Health Department (Analytical Services Division)

#### **Early Access for Management Information**

These statistics will also have been made available to those who needed access to 'management information', ie as part of the delivery of health and care:

N/A

#### **Early Access for Quality Assurance**

These statistics will also have been made available to those who needed access to help quality assure the publication:

Data Manager for Smokefree Services, NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde

## A4 – ISD and Official Statistics

### About ISD

Scotland has some of the best health service data in the world combining high quality, consistency, national coverage and the ability to link data to allow patient based analysis and follow up.

Information Services Division (ISD) is a business operating unit of NHS National Services Scotland and has been in existence for over 40 years. We are an essential support service to NHS Scotland and the Scottish Government and others, responsive to the needs of NHS Scotland as the delivery of health and social care evolves.

**Purpose:** To deliver effective national and specialist intelligence services to improve the health and wellbeing of people in Scotland.

**Mission:** Better Information, Better Decisions, Better Health

**Vision:** To be a valued partner in improving health and wellbeing in Scotland by providing a world class intelligence service.

### About ScotPHO

The Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) collaboration is led by ISD Scotland and NHS Health Scotland, and includes the Glasgow Centre for Population Health, National Records of Scotland and Health Protection Scotland. Our aim is to make public health information more accessible and usable to improve health and reduce inequalities in Scotland.

### Official Statistics

Information Services Division (ISD) is the principal and authoritative source of statistics on health and care services in Scotland. ISD is designated by legislation as a producer of 'Official Statistics'. Our official statistics publications are produced to a high professional standard and comply with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. The Code of Practice is produced and monitored by the UK Statistics Authority which is independent of Government. Under the Code of Practice, the format, content and timing of statistics publications are the responsibility of professional staff working within ISD. ISD's statistical publications are currently classified as one of the following:

- National Statistics (ie assessed by the UK Statistics Authority as complying with the Code of Practice)
- National Statistics (ie legacy, still to be assessed by the UK Statistics Authority)
- Official Statistics (ie still to be assessed by the UK Statistics Authority)
- other (not Official Statistics)

Further information on ISD's statistics, including compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, and on the UK Statistics Authority, is available on the [ISD website](#). The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and

signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.