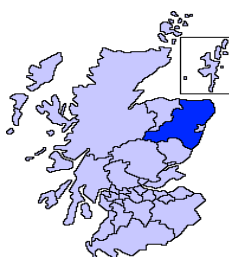


Aberdeenshire



Aberdeenshire Council Smoking Statistics

Smoking Prevalence	%	Above / Below Scottish Average
Current smoking prevalence – local authority area (16 yrs plus) ¹	Male 23.1% Female 22.6% Total 22.8%	4.4% below
Deaths attributed to smoking between 2000-2004: health board area ¹	21%	3% below
Smoking in first trimester of pregnancy: health board area ²	21.3%	1.4% below
15 year olds who smoke regularly (Scotland figure) ³	Girls 18% Boys 12%	/
13 year olds who smoke regularly (Scotland figure) ³	Girls 5% Boys 3%	/
15 and 13 year old regular smokers who reported buying cigarettes from a shop ³	15 yrs 82% 13 yrs 47%	/

In your area

Within the NHS Grampian area, smoking prevalence is highest in the 16-24 and 25-34 age groups and drops progressively in older age groups. More young women smoke than men although overall smoking prevalence is slightly higher among men¹.

NHS Grampian Public Health Network monitors the Grampian Tobacco Control Strategy & Action Plan⁴. Smoking prevention programmes include the 'Young Persons Tobacco Awareness Programme' which runs workshops designed to inform young people of the dangers of tobacco use, the impact of smoking during pregnancy and the influences of marketing. The 'Kids in Condition' interactive health club in primary schools, early years settings and community settings encourages children to adopt a healthy lifestyle including not smoking or being exposed to tobacco smoke. A smoking cessation service is available for young people⁴.

The Community 'Intensive' Service runs six week group cessation sessions in community settings⁴. Smoking cessation support is provided to patients in cardiac, respiratory and emergency wards⁴.

Guidelines for smoking cessation have been distributed to all midwives and training in smoking cessation support is available⁴.

A Smoking Cessation Advisor for Workplaces provides support in the workplace and delivers awareness raising presentations⁴.

National View

It is estimated that 24% (13,500 deaths) of all deaths in Scotland in 2004 were attributable to smoking with 89.5% of all lung cancer deaths attributable to smoking¹. Amongst those in middle age (35-69) an average of 22 years of life are lost per death from smoking¹.

In 2003/04 it is estimated that there were approximately 1.1 million adult smokers in Scotland, 27.2% of the adult population¹.

For more information, please contact ASH Scotland: 0131 220 4725 / enquiries@ashscotland.org.uk.

¹ NHS Health Scotland, ISD Scotland and ASH Scotland. [2007] *An atlas of tobacco smoking in Scotland*. Edinburgh: NHS Health Scotland.

² ISD Scotland. *Smoking at booking (revised) - Scotland*. [online]. 2 November 2006. Available from: www.isdscotland.org/isd/files/mat_bb_Smoking%20at%20Booking_revised.xls [accessed 1/6/07]

³ BMRB Social Research. 2007. *Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) - National Report 2006* [online]. Available from: www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus_national06.htm [accessed 1/6/07]

⁴ ASH Scotland. [2007] *Mapping local tobacco control alliances in Scotland*. Edinburgh: ASH Scotland.