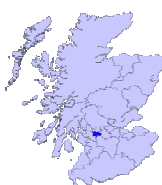


Glasgow City



Glasgow City Council Smoking Statistics

Smoking Prevalence	%	Above / Below Scottish Average
Current smoking prevalence – local authority area (16 yrs plus) ¹	Male 35.5% Female 32.7% Total 34%	6.8% above
Deaths attributed to smoking 2000-04: health board area ¹	29%	5% above
Smoking in first trimester of pregnancy: health board area ²	23.8%	1.1% above
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

Glasgow City Council has the highest smoking rate of any council area in Scotland at 34%. The highest rates of smoking at constituency level are in Glasgow with seven Glasgow constituencies being in the top ten areas for smoking and Glasgow Shettleston having the highest smoking rate in Scotland at 40.1%¹. Within the NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde area, 30% of people smoke, the highest in the country. The area has the highest rates of deaths attributable to smoking for both men and women. 34% of all deaths in the 35-69 age group are due to smoking. Deaths attributable to smoking for men over 70 stands at 29% and 27% for women¹.

The Glasgow Community Plan 2005-2010 has 'A Healthy Glasgow' as a focus area. The first action on the list is 'We will reduce the harm associated with smoking, drug, and alcohol misuse'⁴.

Intensive cessation group support is provided across the health board area with groups lasting for seven weeks and ongoing one-to one support provided. Support is provided for in-patients including telephone support on discharge. The Royston befriending scheme enhances core cessation services with 15 befrienders supporting 40 smokers for between three to four months⁴.

The 'Smokefree Class' and 'Smokefree Me' initiatives have been funded through Glasgow Healthy City Partnership and there is a research project based in schools looking at behaviour and tobacco issues.

A post has been funded by the council and NHS to develop cessation services, support, and best practice policies over exposure to second-hand smoke for Looked-After and Accommodated young people⁴.

All pregnant women are Carbon Monoxide tested at booking with referral to specialist midwife smoking cessation advice and one to one sessions in a community setting⁴.

A specific stop smoking course has been developed incorporating sign language in conjunction with a support group for those who are deaf and hard of hearing with workers trained in smoking cessation⁴.

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.