

Galloway & Upper Nithsdale



Galloway & Upper Nithsdale¹ Smoking Statistics

Smoking Prevalence	%	Above / Below Scottish Average
Current smoking prevalence in constituency (16 yrs plus) ²	Male 26.1% Female 24.6% Total 25.3%	1.9% below
Deaths attributed to smoking between 2000-2004: health board area ²	22%	2% below
Smoking in first trimester of pregnancy: health board area ³	25.3%	2.6% above
15 year olds who smoke regularly (Scotland figure) ⁴	Girls 18% Boys 12%	/
13 year olds who smoke regularly (Scotland figure) ⁴	Girls 5% Boys 3%	/
15 and 13 year old regular smokers who reported buying cigarettes from a shop ⁴	15 yrs 82% 13 yrs 47%	/

In your area

Within the NHS Dumfries and Galloway area, smoking prevalence is highest in the 25-34 age group and drops progressively in older age groups. More young women smoke than men, although overall smoking prevalence is slightly higher among men².

There is a Tobacco Strategy Group with representatives of the NHS, council, and others, which has developed a tobacco control strategy and oversees the implementation of the action plan⁵.

A Tobacco Control Adviser in Education supports the establishment of smoke-free secondary schools, raises awareness of tobacco issues and develops peer led prevention and cessation services. Cessation support is provided within primary, secondary, and further education⁵.

The D&G 'Smoking Matters' service has twelve part-time Advisers running between 25-40 clinic sessions a week with group sessions in urban areas and one-to-one sessions in more rural areas and disadvantaged areas. The service provides support and outreach advice to workplaces particularly in hospitality and tourism. A dedicated cessation adviser specialises in supporting pregnant women and clinics are provided for in-patients, out-patients, and NHS staff in hospital⁵.

Information materials and a telephone line⁵ are available in a variety of languages⁵.

Training and support is available to mental health workers and prison staff⁵.

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 smoking. Amongst those in middle age (35-69) an average of 22 years of life are lost per death from smoking².

In 2003/04 it is estimated that there were approximately 1.1 million adult smokers in Scotland, 27.2% of the adult population².

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

¹ Constituency shown within the South of Scotland electoral region

² NHS Health Scotland, ISD Scotland and ASH Scotland. [2007] *An atlas of tobacco smoking in Scotland*. Edinburgh: NHS Health Scotland.

³ 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]

⁴ 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]

⁵ ASH Scotland. [2007] *Mapping local tobacco control alliances in Scotland*. Edinburgh: ASH Scotland.