

# Tweeddale, Ettrick & Lauderdale



## Tweeddale, Ettrick & Lauderdale<sup>1</sup> Smoking Statistics

Smoking Prevalence	%	Above / Below Scottish Average
Current smoking prevalence in constituency (16 yrs plus) <sup>2</sup>	Male 23.5% Female 22.5% Total 22.9%	4.3% below
Deaths attributed to smoking between 2000-2004: health board area <sup>2</sup>	Lothians 25% Borders 18%	1% above 6% below
Smoking in first trimester of pregnancy: health board area <sup>3</sup>	Lothians 12.6% Borders 27.6%	10.1% below 4.9% above
15 year olds who smoke regularly (Scotland figure) <sup>4</sup>	Girls 18% Boys 12%	/
13 year olds who smoke regularly (Scotland figure) <sup>4</sup>	Girls 5% Boys 3%	/
15 and 13 year old regular smokers who reported buying cigarettes from a shop <sup>4</sup>	15 yrs 82% 13 yrs 47%	/

### In your area

Within the NHS Lothian area, deaths attributed to smoking are the third highest in Scotland. Smoking prevalence is highest in the 25-34 and 35-44 age groups and drops progressively in older age groups<sup>2</sup>.

NHS Lothian has the lowest rate of smoking in the first trimester of pregnancy<sup>3</sup>.

NHS Lothian has a Tobacco Control Strategy which is monitored by a Tobacco Strategy Project Board and supported by a Smoking Cessation Co-ordinator. The strategy aims to ensure that community organisations, the voluntary sector, and councils are involved in the development of future smoking cessation services and tobacco related work in partnership with the NHS<sup>5</sup>.

There is no specific Tobacco Alliance in Edinburgh<sup>5</sup>.

The Lothian University Hospitals Division has a dedicated stop smoking facilitator who provides support for patients. This service is expected to develop to having at least one stop smoking worker based in each Lothian hospital<sup>5</sup>.

Stop smoking facilitators have been employed across Lothian to deliver support to young people in community education and schools<sup>5</sup>.

### 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 smoking<sup>2</sup>.

In 2003/04 it is estimated that there were approximately 1.1 million adult smokers in Scotland, 27.2% of the adult population<sup>2</sup>.

**For more information, please contact ASH Scotland: 0131 220 4725 / [enquiries@ashscotland.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@ashscotland.org.uk).**

<sup>1</sup> Constituency shown within the South of Scotland electoral region

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

<sup>3</sup> 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](http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/files/mat_bb_Smoking%20at%20Booking_revised.xls) [accessed 1/6/07]

<sup>4</sup> 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](http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus_national06.htm) [accessed 1/6/07]

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