Statistics on Smoking Cessation Services in Northern Ireland: 2014/15
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http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/lcb/tobacco.htm

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IAD is responsible for compiling, processing, analysing, interpreting and disseminating a wide range of statistics covering health and social care.

The statisticians within IAD are out-posted from the Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency (NISRA) and our statistics are produced in accordance with the principles and protocols set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

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In support of the public health survey function, PHIRB is involved in the commissioning, managing and publishing of results from departmental funded surveys, such as the Health Survey Northern Ireland, All Ireland Drug Prevalence Survey, Young Persons Behaviour & Attitudes Survey, and the Adult Drinking Patterns Survey.

PHIRB also has responsibility for the management of a programme of patient experience surveys across the Health and Social Care sector.

PHIRB provides support to a range of key DHSSPS strategies including Making Life Better, a 10 year cross-departmental public health strategic framework as well as a range of other departmental strategies such as those dealing with suicide, sexual health, breastfeeding, tobacco control and obesity prevention. It also has a key role in supporting the Alcohol and Drug New Strategic Direction 2011-2016, by maintaining and developing key departmental databases such as, the Drug Misuse Database, Impact Measurement Tool and the Census of Drug & Alcohol Treatment Services, which are all used to monitor drug misuse and treatments across Northern Ireland.

The branch also houses the NI Health and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System which covers a range of different health inequality/equality based projects conducted for both the region as well as for more localised area levels.
This information release, produced by the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety’s Information and Analysis Directorate, provides information on smoking cessation services. Data are included on the monitoring of smoking cessation services in Northern Ireland during the period 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015.

This report also provides an analysis of data collected in 2014/15 in respect of clients who set a quit date during 2013/14 (52 week follow-up). Information contained within this report was downloaded from a web based recording system. Figures here are correct as of 1st September 2015.

Summary

Within Northern Ireland during 2014/15:

- A total of 21,779 people set a quit date through the smoking cessation services. This is a decrease of 5,091 (19%) on the same period last year.
- Of those setting a quit date, 2% were under 18 years of age, 35% were aged 18-34, 22% were aged 35-44, 27% were aged 45-59, and 14% were aged 60 and over.
- Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) was the most popular therapeutic intervention, with 74% of those who set a quit date having used this therapy.
- At the 4-week follow-up 12,742 reported that they had successfully quit, 59% of those setting a quit date.
- The 4-week success rate was 60% for males and 57% for females. Success at 4 weeks increased with age, from 47% for those aged 11 to 17, to 62% for those aged 60 and over.
- At the 4-week follow-up, 26% reported that they had not successfully quit. Of these, 58% had reduced their smoking intake and 37% indicated that they intend to rejoin the smoking cessation programme.
- Of the 383 young people (aged 11 to 17) who set a quit date, 47% reported to have successfully quit at the 4-week follow-up, 38% indicated that they were still smoking, and 15% were not able to be contacted for the follow-up.
- Of the 6,614 adults (aged 18 and above) in the 20% most deprived areas, 56% reported they had successfully quit at the 4-week follow-up.
- Of the 1,428 women who were recorded as being pregnant, 57% reported to have successfully quit at the 4-week follow-up, 28% had not quit, and 15% were not able to be contacted.
1. Introduction

The Ten Year Tobacco Control Strategy for Northern Ireland aims to see fewer people starting to smoke, more smokers quitting and protecting people from tobacco smoke. It is aimed at the entire population of Northern Ireland as smoking and its harmful effects cut across all barriers of class, race and gender. There is a strong relationship between smoking and inequalities, with more people dying of smoking-related illnesses in disadvantaged areas of Northern Ireland than in its more affluent areas. In order to ensure that more focused action is directed to where it is needed the most, three priority groups have been identified. They are:

- Children and young people;
- Disadvantaged people who smoke; and
- Pregnant women, and their partners, who smoke.

The Public Health Agency (PHA) is responsible for implementing the strategy and the development of cessation services is a key element of the overall aim to tackle smoking.

The 2013/14 Health Survey Northern Ireland reported that 22% of adults currently smoke (23% of males and 21% of females). In addition, in 2013, the Young Persons’ Behaviour and Attitude Survey (YPBAS) found that 6% of pupils aged between 11 and 16 smoked (7% of males and 5% of females).

2. Background

Smoking cessation services provide help to people to quit smoking. They include the provision of brief opportunistic advice by a range of health professionals and specialist services in appropriate settings. Only the latter are monitored centrally. Both services are defined in Annex A.

The Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS) developed monitoring arrangements whereby providers of smoking cessation services (e.g. GP, pharmacist, nurse) report information via a web-based recording system. The Department does not obtain the names of people who use the smoking cessation services, rather they have access to details such as when the person decided to quit, what drug therapy they may have used, and whether they were successful in their quit attempt. This bulletin provides a summary analysis of this information.

3. Setting a quit date

A total of 21,779 people set a quit date through smoking cessation services during the period 1\(^{st}\) April 2014 to 31\(^{st}\) March 2015 (Table 1). This was an 19% decrease on the number setting a quit date in 2013/14 (26,870) and a decrease of 44% on the highest annual number recorded on the smoking cessation system as having set a quit date in 2011/12 (39,204) (Table 2).

Figure 1: Age breakdown of clients using Smoking Cessation 2014/15
The gender profile of clients (male 47% and female 53%) was broadly similar to those seen in recent years.

Prior to joining the smoking cessation programme, around a third of clients (32%) smoked 20 to 29 cigarettes per day and almost a quarter (24%) smoked 15 to 19 cigarettes per day (Table 19). A similar proportion (34%) reported having smoked between 20 and 29 cigarettes per weekend day (Table 20). A higher proportion of clients smoked 30 or more cigarettes at the weekend (13%) than during the week (8%).

The largest number of clients who set a quit date occurred among those aged 18 to 34 years (Figure 2). While the age profile of clients has generally remained broadly similar since 2010/11; the proportion of clients aged under 35 years did decrease from 41% in 2012/13 to 37% in 2014/15 (Figure 1). The age profile of male and female clients also remained similar (Table 1).

**Figure 2: Numbers setting a quit date by age and gender (2014/15)**

![Bar chart showing numbers setting a quit date by age and gender (2014/15)](chart)

4. **Therapeutic Interventions**

Nearly four-fifths of clients (79%) who had set a quit date used therapeutic interventions in their attempt to quit smoking. The main intervention used was Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) which was used by 74% of all clients. Smaller proportions of clients used Champix (5%) and Zyban (0.1%).

5. **Follow-up at 4 weeks**

**Self-report**

Cessation services are expected to follow up all clients 4 weeks after their quit date to determine their self-reported smoking status. Over four-fifths of clients (85%) who set a quit date were followed-up in 2014/15, the same proportion as in 2013/14.

A successful quitter at 4 weeks is defined as someone who has not smoked over the previous two week period (the first two weeks are ignored to allow for initial lapses). A total of 12,742 clients reported that they had quit successfully at the 4 week period in 2014/15, which represented 59%, the same proportion as in 2013/14 (Tables 2, 3a-c).
Figure 3: Percentage who had successfully quit at 4-week follow-up (self-report) by age and gender (2014/15)

Success in quitting at 4 weeks increased with age. Almost half of clients (47%) aged 11 to 17 years of age had stopped smoking compared with over three-fifths (62%) of those aged 60 and over (Table 3a).

After 4 weeks, 60% of males and 57% of females reported not smoking (Tables 3b-c; Figure 3). Male success was higher than for females across all age groups with the exception of 11-17 year olds.

Unsuccessful

At the 4-week follow-up stage, just over a quarter (26%) of clients reported that they had not successfully quit. This was the same proportion as in 2013/14.

Of those clients who had not quit at 4 weeks, almost three-fifths (58%) had reduced the number of cigarettes smoked and 37% indicated that they intend to rejoin the smoking cessation programme.

6. Quarterly Comparisons

Between April to June 2010 and January to March 2015, the most popular period for setting a quit date was between January and March, perhaps in line with people making New Years' resolutions. The number of people setting a quit date decreased in subsequent quarters, throughout the year (Figure 4).

The number setting a quit date in January to March 2015 was the lowest for this particular quarter for the five year period, with a reduction of 53% from 2011/12.

The proportion of all clients setting a quit date in January to March also decreased annually from 44% in January to March 2011 to 32% in January to March 2015.
7. Health and Social Care Trust Comparisons

The data permits a breakdown by the five Health & Social Care Trusts (Belfast, Northern, South Eastern, Southern, and Western) (Table 8; Figure 5).

The Western Trust reported the largest number of people setting a quit date with 5,143 (24% of the total) whereas the lowest was found in the South-Eastern Trust (14%).

The number of clients that reported that they had successfully quit at 4 weeks varied from 53% in the Northern Trust to 62% in the Southern Trust. It should be noted that the higher success rates at 4 weeks achieved in the Southern Trust could be attributed to some degree by the noticeably better follow up rate obtained in this Trust. Only 10% of respondents’ smoking status was not known or lost to follow-up in the Southern Trust in the 4 week period compared with 18% in the Belfast Trust.
8. Provider Type

Two-thirds of all clients (67%) that set a quit date used smoking cessation services provided by pharmacists (14,671 clients in total). Around three-fifths of these clients (58%) had successfully quit at 4 weeks. A higher proportion of clients that had quit successfully at the four week follow-up was found for community clinics (65%) and other provider types (67%). However, these providers only dealt with a small proportion of clients (both 5%). Over three-fifths of clients (62%) who used services provided by hospitals had successfully quit at 4 weeks. Those clients using GP practices (50%) were least likely to have quit at 4 weeks (Table 9).

There were differences across Trusts in the range of providers that were used by clients to access smoking cessation services although consistently approximately two-thirds of clients used pharmacies (Figure 6). For instance, there was a higher proportion of clients that used community clinics in the Southern Trust (23%), than in any other Trust area. The proportion of clients using hospital services in the Western Trust (29%) was over twice the Northern Ireland average (14%) and four times the South-Eastern Trust (7%).

Figure 6: Proportion who set a quit date by Provider Type and Health and Social Care Trust 2014/15

The percentage of clients who had successfully quit at 4 weeks also varied across Health and Social Care Trusts and by provider type. In relation to hospitals, almost four-fifths (78%) of those in the Southern Trust quit successfully after 4 weeks compared with 49% in the Northern Trust. The proportion of clients who had quit at 4 weeks using GP services varied from 42% in the Western Trust to 52% in the Northern Trust.
9. Priority Groups

While the smoking cessation services are aimed at the population as a whole, three target groups have been identified as requiring particular action. These are:

➢ **Children and young people (aged 11-17)**

In aggregate, 383 clients aged between 11 and 17 set a quit date during 2014/15. Almost half of these clients (47%) self-reported that they had successfully quit at 4 weeks. This was an increase on the previous year (40%) and from 2010/11 (33%) (Figure 7). Despite success rates for smoking cessation services having increased over the five year period, they remain below the 59% quit rate achieved by clients aged 18 and over.

**Figure 7: Proportion of males and females aged 11 to 17 who quit smoking 20010/11 to 2014/15**

![Figure 7](image)

The quit rates for males and females were 45% and 48% respectively (Table 11). This was a notable improvement on the rates for males (39%) and females (46%) in 2013/14. Clients living in the most deprived quintile had joint highest quit rate (51%) along with those living in the fourth and least deprived quintiles (Table 12; Figure 8).

**Figure 8: Outcome at 4 weeks of persons aged 11 to 17 who had set a quit date by Super Output Areas ranked by deprivation 2014/15**

![Figure 8](image)
A smaller number of clients aged 11 to 17 set a quit date in 2013/14 than in previous years, falling by a third (35%) between 2013/14 and 2014/15 (Table 13).

- **Disadvantaged adults who smoke (aged 18 and over)**

Almost a third of clients (31%) who accessed smoking cessation services during 2014/15 lived in the most deprived quintile, while 9% lived in the least deprived quintile (Table 14). Quit rates in most deprived quintile were lower (56%) than in the remaining quintiles (varying between 59-62%).

The number of clients aged 18 and over that lived in the most deprived quintile decreased by more than a third from 10,165 in 2011/12 to 6,614 in 2014/15 (Table 15; Figure 9).

**Figure 9: Number of people aged 18 and over who set a quit date by deprivation quintile of Super Output Areas 2010/11 to 2014/15**

![Figure 9: Graph showing number of people aged 18 and over who set a quit date by deprivation quintile of Super Output Areas 2010/11 to 2014/15](image)

- **Pregnant women who smoke**

In 2014/15, 1,428 pregnant women set quit dates through smoking cessation services (Table 16). While this was lower than the number setting a quit date in the previous year (1,557) it was still an increase on the number that set a quit date in 2010/11 (1,005) (Table 17; Figure 10).

At the 4 week follow-up, 814 pregnant women (57%) self-reported not smoking. This was lower than the quit rate for all clients (59%), the first year since 2010/11. Those living in the most deprived quintile were less likely to have quit (50%) compared with those living in the least deprived quintile who were most likely to have stopped smoking (63%).
10. Other background information

Almost a third of clients (30%) heard about smoking cessation from family or friends, while a further 24% heard about it from a pharmacist, 16% from GPs and 16% from nurses (Table 18).

Around two-thirds of those setting a quit date (62%) had not done so previously (Table 21). Over half of those setting a quit date (55%) had previously used Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) while one-fifth had tried to quit ‘cold turkey’ (20%) (Table 22).

Over four-fifths (82%) attended one-to-one sessions to help them stop smoking (Table 23).

During 2014/15, just over half of clients setting a quit date were either employed or self-employed (53%) while a quarter were unemployed (26%) (Table 24).

11. Comparison with England

The Information Centre for Health and Social Care ‘Statistics on NHS Stop Smoking Services: England, April 2014 to March 2015’ provides the latest results from the monitoring of services in England. It reported that of the 450,582 people who had set a quit date through smoking cessation services, 51% (229,688) at the 4 week follow-up reported that they had successfully quit (lower than the Northern Ireland quit rate).

12. Follow-up at 52 weeks (Review of 2013/14 Quitters)

Clients who quit at 4 weeks were followed up by cessation services at 52 weeks to find out their smoking status (Table 25). A client is regarded as a non-smoker at 52 weeks if they have not smoked at any time since two weeks after their original quit date.

A total of 11,068 clients were followed up at the 52 week stage, which represented 70% of those who had quit at the 4 week follow-up in 2013/14 (15,813). Of these, 6,605 reported still not smoking (based on self-report) which represented 25% of the total number that had set a quit date (26,870) and 42% of those who had quit at 4 weeks in 2012/13.

There were slight differences with regards to follow-up rates (the proportion of clients that could be contacted at 52 weeks) within Trusts. These ranged from 66% of those that had quit at 4 weeks in the Southern Trust to 62% in the Belfast Trust. The Southern Trust also had the highest proportion of clients...
(30%) who had set a quit date the previous year and the highest proportion of those who quit at 4 weeks in 2012/13 (47%).

(see Annex A for definitions/methodology)
Annex A: Technical notes

1. Health and Social Care Trusts

This bulletin provides an analysis of smoking cessation services at an overall Northern Ireland level and for each Health & Social Care Trust.

2. Definitions

Services

- **Brief interventions** by General Practitioners (GPs) and other health professionals will be provided in the normal course of the professional’s duties rather than comprising a ‘new’ service. Monitoring information about clients in receipt of such interventions is not therefore required centrally.

- **Specialist smoking cessation clinics/services**, usually clinics, run by smoking cessation specialist(s) who have received training for this role. The clinic/service will be evidence based and offer intensive treatment, usually in the form of one to one or group support over the course of 5 to 6 weeks, including the use of Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT). Clients may also receive treatment one-to-one if for any reason group sessions are judged not to meet their needs. Such a clinic/service may be situated in a major hospital, although it could be based in a community setting, have outreach clinics or operate on a peripatetic basis.

Quit Date

It is recognised that in certain cases some time may need to be spent with clients before they are ready to set a quit date. However, only actual quit attempts are counted for monitoring purposes.

On this basis, the clinical viewpoint tends to be that a client should not be counted as a ‘failure’ if he/she has smoked in the difficult first days after the quit date; a client is counted as having successfully quit smoking if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after the quit date.

Four week follow-up

The four-week follow-up (and Carbon Monoxide (CO) validation, if appropriate) must be completed within six weeks of the quit date.

Fifty-two week follow-up

All clients of the specialist services who self reported as having quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up should be followed-up again at 52 weeks, and their smoking status validated by CO monitoring if appropriate. Please note that the figures reported in this bulletin are extracted from a live web-based computer system and as a result the 52 week follow-up information may include a number of clients that were not included in the official 2013/14 smoking cessation publication. The 52 week results are calculated as a proportion of those clients who had set a quit date and quit at 4 week follow-up as reported in the official 2013/14 figures.

Health and Social Care Trust (HSCT)

Information regarding the number of smoking cessation services within each HSCT that have provided information on clients, the number of clients that have attended each HSCT and their self-reported 4 week quit rates during 2014/15 are available.
**Provider Type**

It is important to note that certain providers may have offered the smoking cessation service but did not return any information on their clients while other providers had offered a smoking cessation service but had no clients during 2014/15 and therefore do not feature in the tables. The figures include providers of smoking cessation services that offered the facility at some time during 2014/15, even if the service has since been stopped.

**Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 (NIMDM)**

Based on their home address, clients are allocated to deprivation quintiles throughout this report according to the NISRA NIMDM 2010 which is the official measure of spatial deprivation in Northern Ireland. The NIMDM 2010 allows the 890 Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland to be ranked in relation to deprivation.
## Annex B: Tables

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<td>Table 11</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 13</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 14</td>
<td>Outcome at 4 weeks of people (aged 18 and over) setting a quit date during 2014/15 by quintiles of Super Output Areas ranked by deprivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 15</td>
<td>Number of people (aged 18 and over) setting a quit date by quintiles of Super Output Areas ranked by deprivation (2010/11 – 2014/15)</td>
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Table 16  Outcome at 4 weeks of pregnant women setting a quit date during 2014/15 by quintiles of Super Output Areas ranked by deprivation

Table 17  Number of pregnant women setting a quit date by quintiles of Super Output Areas ranked by deprivation (2010/11 – 2014/15)

Table 18  Where clients heard about smoking cessation services 2014/15

Table 19  Average cigarettes smoked per weekday prior to quitting smoking 2014/15

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Table 21  Whether client had previously participated in programme 2014/15

Table 22  Previous methods attempted 2014/15

Table 23  Type of session client attended 2014/15

Table 24  Employment status of people setting a quit date during 2014/15

Table 25  Follow-up at 52 weeks (Review of 2013/14 Quitters)
Table 1: People setting a quit date during 2014/15 by age-group and gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Persons</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 – 17</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 – 34</td>
<td>7,532</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 – 44</td>
<td>4,880</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 – 59</td>
<td>5,838</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 and over</td>
<td>3,132</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
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<td>100</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Males</th>
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<tr>
<td>11 – 17</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 – 34</td>
<td>3,358</td>
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<td>35 – 44</td>
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<td>45 – 59</td>
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<td>All ages</td>
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<table>
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<th>Females</th>
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<tr>
<td>11 – 17</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 – 34</td>
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<td>35 – 44</td>
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<td>60 and over</td>
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<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>11,464</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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Notes:
1. Age-group is based on age at quit date.
2. There are 7 clients whose gender is not known.
### Table 2: Comparison of Key Statistics (2010/11 - 2014/15)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key statistics</th>
<th>2010/11</th>
<th>2011/12</th>
<th>2012/13</th>
<th>2013/14</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number setting a quit date</td>
<td>34,386</td>
<td>39,204</td>
<td>32,714</td>
<td>26,870</td>
<td>21,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)</td>
<td>17,951</td>
<td>20,299</td>
<td>18,516</td>
<td>15,813</td>
<td>12,742</td>
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<tr>
<td>% quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% not quit at 4 week follow-up</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% not known/lost to follow-up</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after their quit date. The figures presented here are based on self-report of smoking status by the client at the 4 week follow-up.

### Table 3a: Outcome at 4 weeks of people setting a quit date during 2014/15 by age-group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All persons</th>
<th>11-17</th>
<th>18-34</th>
<th>35-44</th>
<th>45-59</th>
<th>60 and over</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number setting quit date</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>7,532</td>
<td>4,880</td>
<td>5,838</td>
<td>3,132</td>
<td>21,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>4,083</td>
<td>2,941</td>
<td>3,577</td>
<td>1,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>2,077</td>
<td>1,205</td>
<td>1,509</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not known / lost to follow-up</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1,372</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after their quit date. The figures presented here are based on self-report of smoking status by the client at the 4 week follow-up.
2. There are 14 clients whose age is not known.
Table 3b: Outcome at 4 weeks of males setting a quit date during 2014/15 by age-group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Males</th>
<th>11-17</th>
<th>18-34</th>
<th>35-44</th>
<th>45-59</th>
<th>60 and over</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number setting quit date</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>3,358</td>
<td>2,391</td>
<td>2,804</td>
<td>1,577</td>
<td>10,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>1,824</td>
<td>1,510</td>
<td>1,804</td>
<td>1,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not known / lost to follow-up</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3c: Outcome at 4 weeks of females setting a quit date during 2014/15 by age-group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Females</th>
<th>11-17</th>
<th>18-34</th>
<th>35-44</th>
<th>45-59</th>
<th>60 and over</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number setting quit date</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>4,173</td>
<td>2,488</td>
<td>3,030</td>
<td>1,554</td>
<td>11,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>2,259</td>
<td>1,431</td>
<td>1,771</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>1,189</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not known / lost to follow-up</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after their quit date. The figures presented here are based on self-report of smoking status by the client at the 4 week follow-up.
2. There are 7 clients whose gender is not known.
3. There are 14 clients whose age is not known.
Table 4: People setting a quit date during 2014/15 by gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of people setting a quit date</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>% male</th>
<th>% female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, all Health &amp; Social Care Trusts</td>
<td>21,779</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belfast</td>
<td>4,798</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>4,481</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Eastern</td>
<td>2,951</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>4,406</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>5,143</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: People setting a quit date during 2014/15 by age-group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>% 11 – 17</th>
<th>% 18 – 34</th>
<th>% 35 – 44</th>
<th>% 45 - 59</th>
<th>% 60+</th>
<th>Total number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, all Health &amp; Social Care Trusts</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belfast</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Eastern</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5,143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Age-group is based on age at quit date.
2. There are 14 clients whose age is not known.
Table 6a: Comparison of age-group percentages of people setting a quit date (2010/11 - 2014/15)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age-group</th>
<th>2010/11 (%)</th>
<th>2011/12 (%)</th>
<th>2012/13 (%)</th>
<th>2013/14 (%)</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 – 17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 – 34</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 – 44</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 – 59</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 and over</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age unknown</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>34,386</td>
<td>39,204</td>
<td>32,714</td>
<td>26,870</td>
<td>21,779</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Age-group is based on age at quit date.
2. There are 66 clients in 2010/11, 35 in 2011/12, 14 in 2012/13 and 14 in 2014/15 whose age is not known.

Table 6b: Comparison of age-group percentages of males setting a quit date (2010/11 - 2014/15)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age-group</th>
<th>2010/11 (%)</th>
<th>2011/12 (%)</th>
<th>2012/13 (%)</th>
<th>2013/14 (%)</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 – 17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 – 34</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 – 44</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 – 59</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 and over</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age unknown</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>16,345</td>
<td>18,415</td>
<td>15,511</td>
<td>12,785</td>
<td>10,308</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Age-group is based on age at quit date.
2. There are 66 clients in 2010/11, 35 in 2011/12, 14 in 2012/13 and 14 in 2014/15 whose age is not known.
Table 6c: Comparison of age-group percentages of females setting a quit date (2010/11 - 2014/15)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age-group</th>
<th>2010/11 (%)</th>
<th>2011/12 (%)</th>
<th>2012/13 (%)</th>
<th>2013/14 (%)</th>
<th>2014/15 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 – 17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 – 34</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 – 44</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 – 59</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 and over</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age unknown</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>18,009</td>
<td>20,780</td>
<td>17,198</td>
<td>14,079</td>
<td>11,464</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Age-group is based on age at quit date.
2. There are 66 clients in 2010/11, 35 in 2011/12, 14 in 2012/13 and 14 in 2014/15 whose age is not known.

Table 7: Use of Therapeutic Interventions 2014/15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use of:</th>
<th>Number of clients</th>
<th>% of those who had set a quit date</th>
<th>% of those who used this intervention who successfully quit at 4 weeks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nicotine Replacement Therapy</td>
<td>16,159</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champix</td>
<td>1,183</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zyban</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
1. A person can use more than one of the above interventions during the 4 week period. In 2014/15, there were 70 persons who did so.
## Table 8: Outcome at 4 weeks of people setting a quit date (based on self-report) 2014/15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health &amp; Social Care Trusts</th>
<th>Number of people setting a quit date</th>
<th>Smoking prevalence 2013/14</th>
<th>% who had successfully quit</th>
<th>% who had not quit</th>
<th>% not known/lost to follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, all</td>
<td>21,779</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belfast</td>
<td>4,798</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>4,481</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Eastern</td>
<td>2,951</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>4,406</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>5,143</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
2. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after their quit date. The figures presented here are based on self-report of smoking status by the client at the 4 week follow-up.
### Table 9: Number who set a quit date and percentage who had successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report) by Provider Type and Health and Social Care Trust 2014/15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Community clinic</th>
<th>GP practice</th>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Pharmacist</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NI total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number setting a quit date</td>
<td>1,068</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>3,091</td>
<td>14,671</td>
<td>1,049</td>
<td>21,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% quit at 4 week follow-up</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Belfast</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number setting a quit date</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>3,326</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>4,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% quit at 4 week follow-up</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northern</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number setting a quit date</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>3,076</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% quit at 4 week follow-up</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Eastern</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number setting a quit date</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>2,086</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>2,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% quit at 4 week follow-up</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southern</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number setting a quit date</td>
<td>1,023</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>2,747</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>4,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% quit at 4 week follow-up</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Western</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number setting a quit date</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>1,478</td>
<td>3,436</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% quit at 4 week follow-up</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
1. Certain Provider Types may offer the smoking cessation service but have not attended any clients during the 2014/15 period and therefore do not feature in the table above.
2. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after their quit date. The figures presented here are based on self-report of smoking status by the client at the 4 week follow-up.
Table 10: Percentage who had successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report) by Provider Type (2010/11 – 2014/15)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Community clinic</th>
<th>GP practice</th>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Pharmacist</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11: Outcome at 4 weeks of children and young people (aged 11-17) setting a quit date during 2014/15 by gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number setting a quit date</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)</td>
<td>Number 79</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)</td>
<td>Number 70</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not known / lost to follow-up</td>
<td>Number 25</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Age is based on age at quit date.
2. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4-week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after their quit date. The figures presented here are based on self-report of smoking status by the client at the 4 week follow-up.
### Table 12: Outcome at 4 weeks of children and young people (aged 11-17) setting a quit date during 2014/15 by quintiles of Super Output Areas ranked by deprivation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quintile</th>
<th>Most deprived</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Least deprived</th>
<th>Not known</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number setting a quit date</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not known / lost to follow-up</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
1. Figures in quintiles only include those people for whom a valid postcode is available which can be converted into a Super Output Area. There are 890 Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland. The ‘not known’ category documents those people who did not have a valid postcode.
2. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4-week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after their quit date. The figures presented here are based on self-report of smoking status by the client at the 4 week follow-up.

### Table 13: Number of children and young people (aged 11-17) setting a quit date by quintiles of Super Output Areas ranked by deprivation (2010/11 – 2014/15)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Most deprived</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Least deprived</th>
<th>Not known</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
1. Figures in quintiles only include those people for whom a valid postcode is available which can be converted into a Super Output Area. There are 890 Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland. The ‘not known’ category documents those people who did not have a valid postcode.
2. Data do not include those clients who age was not known.
Table 14: Outcome at 4 weeks of people (aged 18 and over) setting a quit date during 2014/15 by quintiles of Super Output Areas ranked by deprivation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quintile</th>
<th>Most deprived</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Least deprived</th>
<th>Not known</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number setting a quit date</td>
<td>6,614</td>
<td>5,041</td>
<td>3,935</td>
<td>3,119</td>
<td>1,860</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>21,382</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| | Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | 3,715 | 2,953 | 2,346 | 1,928 | 1,144 | 471 | 12,557|
| % | 56 | 59 | 60 | 62 | 62 | 58 | 59|

| | Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | 1,786 | 1,388 | 1,060 | 760 | 414 | 213 | 5,621|
| % | 27 | 28 | 27 | 24 | 22 | 26 | 26|

| | Not known / lost to follow-up | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | 1,113 | 700 | 529 | 431 | 302 | 129 | 3,204|
| % | 17 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 15|

Notes:
1. Figures in quintiles only include those people for whom a valid postcode is available which can be converted into a Super Output Area. There are 890 Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland. The ‘not known’ category documents those people who did not have a valid postcode.
2. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4-week follow-up if he/she has not smoked at all since two weeks after their quit date. The figures presented here are based on self-report of smoking status by the client at the 4 week follow-up.

Table 15: Number of people (aged 18 and over) setting a quit date by quintiles of Super Output Areas ranked by deprivation (2010/11 – 2014/15)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Most deprived</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Least deprived</th>
<th>Not known</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>8,341</td>
<td>6,406</td>
<td>5,073</td>
<td>4,415</td>
<td>2,835</td>
<td>6,392</td>
<td>33,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>10,165</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>6,326</td>
<td>5,089</td>
<td>3,352</td>
<td>5,316</td>
<td>38,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>8,196</td>
<td>6,722</td>
<td>5,265</td>
<td>4,223</td>
<td>2,707</td>
<td>4,874</td>
<td>31,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>7,099</td>
<td>5,856</td>
<td>4,483</td>
<td>3,528</td>
<td>2,016</td>
<td>3,291</td>
<td>26,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>6,614</td>
<td>5,041</td>
<td>3,935</td>
<td>3,119</td>
<td>1,860</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>21,382</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Figures in quintiles only include those people for whom a valid postcode is available which can be converted into a Super Output Area. There are 890 Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland. The ‘not known’ category documents those people who did not have a valid postcode.
2. Data do not include those clients who age was not known.
Table 16: Outcome at 4 weeks of pregnant women setting a quit date during 2014/15 by quintiles of Super Output Areas ranked by deprivation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quintile</th>
<th>Most deprived</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Least deprived</th>
<th>Not known</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number setting a quit date</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successfully quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not quit at 4 week follow-up (based on self-report)</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not known / lost to follow-up</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Figures in quintiles only include those people for whom a valid postcode is available which can be converted into a Super Output Area. There are 890 Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland. The ‘not known’ category documents those people who did not have a valid postcode.
2. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4-week follow-up if she has not smoked at all since two weeks after their quit date. The figures presented here are based on self-report of smoking status by the client at the 4 week follow-up.

Table 17: Number of pregnant women setting a quit date by quintiles of Super Output Areas ranked by deprivation (2010/11 – 2014/15)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quintile</th>
<th>Most deprived</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Least deprived</th>
<th>Not known</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>1,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>1,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>1,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>1,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1,428</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Figures in quintiles only include those people for whom a valid postcode is available which can be converted into a Super Output Area. There are 890 Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland. The ‘not known’ category documents those people who did not have a valid postcode.
2. Data do not include those clients who age was not known.
Table 18: Where clients heard about smoking cessation services 2014/15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friends/family</td>
<td>6,511</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>5,268</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP</td>
<td>3,555</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurse</td>
<td>3,424</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaflets/posters</td>
<td>1,196</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community worker</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentist</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper/newsletter</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokers helpline</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1,141</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 19: Average cigarettes smoked per weekday prior to quitting smoking 2014/15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average number of cigarettes smoked</th>
<th>Number of persons</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 10</td>
<td>3,394</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 14</td>
<td>3,153</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 19</td>
<td>5,231</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 29</td>
<td>7,057</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 39</td>
<td>1,746</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 or more</td>
<td>1,167</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 20: Average cigarettes smoked per weekend day prior to quitting smoking 2014/15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average number of cigarettes smoked</th>
<th>Number of persons</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 10</td>
<td>2,791</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 14</td>
<td>2,502</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 19</td>
<td>4,668</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 29</td>
<td>7,435</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 39</td>
<td>2,730</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 or more</td>
<td>1,611</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 21: Whether client had previously participated in programme 2014/15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>7,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>13,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 22: Previous methods attempted 2014/15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of those setting a quit date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypnosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zyban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counselling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acupuncture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 23: Type of session client attended 2014/15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of session client attended</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One-to-one</td>
<td>17,840</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>3,267</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 24: Employment Status of people setting a quit date during 2014/15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>11,031</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>5,579</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>2,215</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time student</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homemaker</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employment</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economically inactive</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 25: Follow-up at 52 weeks (Review of 2013/14 Quitters)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of clients followed up at 52 weeks</th>
<th>% of clients followed up at 52 weeks who had quit at the 4 week follow-up period</th>
<th>Number of clients who reported not smoking</th>
<th>% of clients who reported not smoking of those who had set a quit date in 2013/14</th>
<th>% of clients who reported not smoking of those who had quit at 4 weeks in 2013/14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
<td>11,068</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>6,605</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belfast</td>
<td>1,937</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1,165</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>2,418</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>1,349</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Eastern</td>
<td>1,423</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>2,347</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1,394</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>2,943</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>1,835</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex C: Bibliography


