Statistics on Women’s Smoking Status at Time of Delivery

England: April 2017 to March 2018
Key facts for 2017/18

10.8% of mothers were smokers at the time of delivery (2017/18)
Down from 15.8% in 2006/07, but above the current national ambition of 6% or less.

SATOD data visualisation tool
Click on the link above to view CCG level data, including time series

35 out of 207 CCGs met the national ambition of 6% or less
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This report may be of interest to members of the public, policy officials and other stakeholders to make local and national comparisons and to monitor the quality and effectiveness of stop smoking services for pregnant women.
Introduction

• Smoking during pregnancy can cause serious pregnancy-related health problems. These include complications during labour and an increased risk of miscarriage, premature birth, still birth, low birth-weight and sudden unexpected death in infancy.

• Reducing smoking during pregnancy is one of the three national ambitions in the Tobacco Control Plan published in July 2017, which is “reducing smoking amongst pregnant women (measured at time of giving birth) to 6% by the end of 2022”.¹

• This data collection is designed to provide a measure of the prevalence of smoking among women at the time of giving birth at a local level. It is provided by all Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) in England.

• From April 2017, the definition used in the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) to calculate the percentage of women who were known to be smokers at the time of delivery, changed to exclude women with unknown smoking status from the denominator. A similar change was also made to the definition for the Clinical Commissioning Group Outcome Indicator Set (CCG OIS).

¹) See: Towards a Smokefree Generation - A Tobacco Control Plan for England
10.8% of pregnant women were known to be smokers at the time of delivery in 2017/18. This is similar to the level of 10.7% recorded in 2016/17, but down from 15.8% in 2006/07.

The current national ambition is to achieve a level of 6% or less by 2022.
Women known to be smokers at time of delivery by Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)

The CCGs with the lowest proportion of women known to be smokers at time of delivery in 2017/18 were NHS Central London - Westminster (1.6%), NHS Hammersmith & Fulham (2.9%), NHS Wandsworth (2.9%), and NHS West London (2.9%).

7 CCGs recorded proportions above 20%. Those with the highest were NHS Blackpool (26.0%), NHS North East Lincolnshire (22.1%), and NHS Durham Dales, Easington & Sedgefield (21.9%)

For more information: Table 3, Statistics on Women’s Smoking at Time of Delivery, 2017/18 Q4
In 2017/18, 35 out of 207 CCGs met the new national ambition of 6% or less.

In the London commissioning region, 23 out of 32 CCGs achieved the national ambition.

In the North of England commissioning region, only 1 out of 64 CCGs achieved the national ambition.

For more information: Table 3, Statistics on Women’s Smoking at Time of Delivery, 2017/18 Q4
Data quality: Maternities with an unknown smoking status

In 2017/18, 13 CCGs recorded over 5% of their maternities with an unknown smoking status, and 4 of these had 10% or more.

The CCGs with 10% or more were:

- NHS Hull (39%)
- NHS East Riding of Yorkshire (28%)
- NHS Mid Essex (25%)
- NHS Wirral (10%)

For more information: DQ Table 2, Statistics on Women’s Smoking at Time of Delivery, 2017/18 Q4
Useful links

There are several other reports published by NHS Digital on smoking. These can be found at: http://content.digital.nhs.uk/lifestyles

Also Public Health England produce Local Tobacco Control Profiles for England and these can be found at: http://www.tobaccoprofiles.info/