



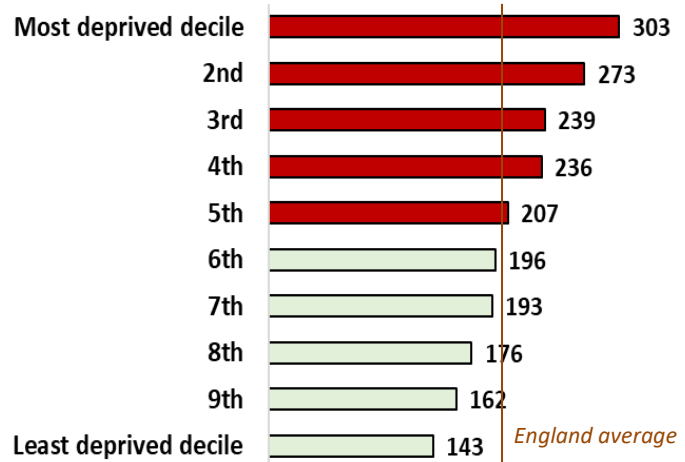
Smoking and Inequalities

Smoking remains the biggest single cause of preventable deaths, accounting for 1 in 6 of all deaths in England.

There is a clear link between rates of smoking and deprivation.

- **Areas of England with the highest levels of deprivation also have the highest rates of deaths attributable to smoking** (including a proportion of deaths from lung cancers, other cancers, respiratory diseases and others).
- Oxfordshire has 17 (out of 407) areas [ranked within the 2 most deprived IMD deciles](#)
- These are within 10 wards – 1 in Abingdon, 3 in Banbury and 6 in Oxford City.

Smoking attributable deaths (2017-2019) per 100,000 by deprivation, England



Occupation and smoking

- The [Smoking Toolkit Study](#) (July 2021) shows **people from manual occupations are significantly more likely to be smokers** than those from professional/clerical occupations (20% vs 11.5%).
- Out of a total of 114,200 people in manual occupations in Oxfordshire, an estimated 22,700 are smokers^[1].

Sexual Orientation and smoking

- [ONS analysis](#) based on 2016 data shows that, after taking into account age, ethnicity, socio-economic status, and housing tenure, Gay/Lesbian people were more likely to be smokers than Heterosexual people.

Mental Health and Smoking

- A [Centre for Mental Health report commissioned by the VCSE Health and Wellbeing Alliance](#), found...
People with severe mental illness are more likely to smoke than the general population and to smoke more heavily and some people with severe mental illness may be at increased risk of smoking-related illness compared to the general population, even after adjusting for clinical and demographic factors.
- [Department of Health estimates](#) that between 50% and 70% of people with severe mental illness are smokers and 50% of deaths in this group are from smoking-related illnesses.