

# Sunderland Adult Health & Lifestyle Survey 2017

## Topic Profile: Smoking and Vaping

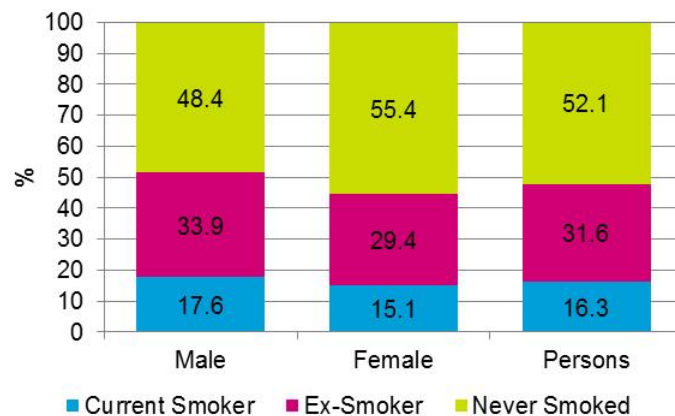
### About Smoking

Smoking is the primary cause of preventable illness and premature death. Between 2014 and 2016 there were 1,868 deaths in persons aged 35 and over in Sunderland that were attributable to smoking; this gives a rate of smoking attributable mortality that is 1.5 times the England rate. Over the same time period, smoking resulted in 8,964 years of life lost in Sunderland.

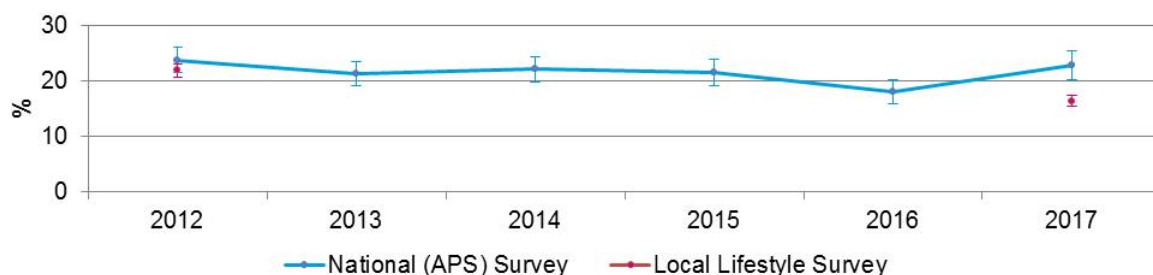
### Prevalence of Smoking in Sunderland

Based on our survey of 5,571 adults aged 18 and over (a 2.5% sample of the Sunderland adult population):

- 52.1% of Sunderland adults have never smoked;
- 47.9% of Sunderland adults have ever smoked;
- 31.6% of Sunderland adults are ex-smokers;
- 16.3% of Sunderland adults are current smokers;
- Men are more likely than women to have ever smoked, be an ex-smoker or a current smoker.



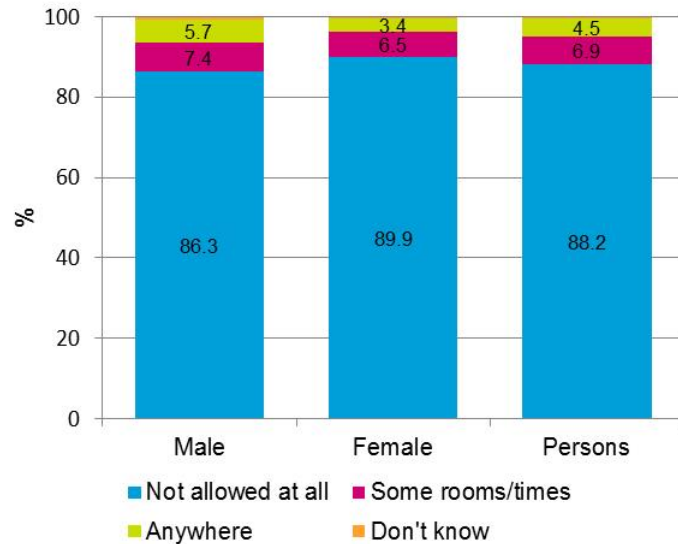
Results for Sunderland from the national Annual Population Survey conducted by the Office for National Statistics show that smoking prevalence had been falling in Sunderland in recent years, but appears to have increased in 2017. Our local survey, which is based on a larger sample size, has produced a significantly lower prevalence estimate than the APS survey and suggests a continued fall in prevalence.



## Smoking in the home

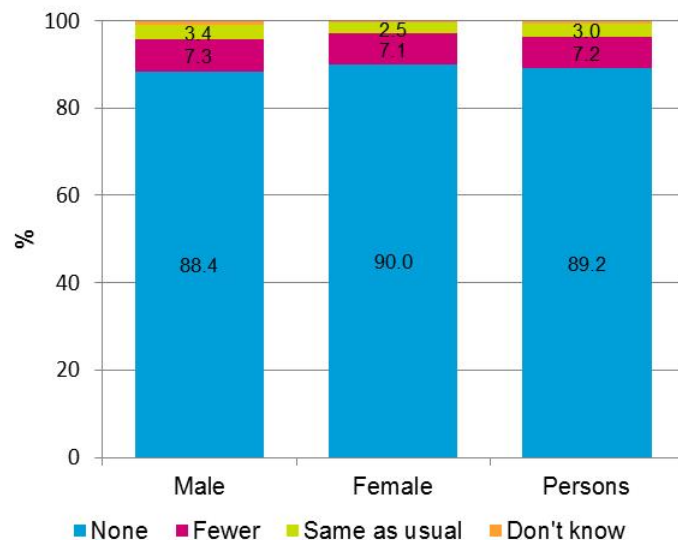
The good news is that smoke free homes are the norm in Sunderland! When asked to describe the rules for smoking inside their home:

- 88.2% of Sunderland adults said smoking was not allowed at all;
- 6.9% of Sunderland adults said smoking was allowed at some times or in some rooms;
- 4.5% of Sunderland adults said smoking was allowed anywhere;
- 0.4% of Sunderland adults said they didn't know;
- Men are more likely than women to say smoking is allowed somewhere in their home.



Our survey also suggests that most Sunderland children are not being exposed to second hand smoke in the home and that adults are generally aware of the need to prevent exposure of children to tobacco smoke. When we asked current smokers what they do if they are in a room with children present:

- 89.2% of Sunderland adult smokers said they would not smoke at all;
- 7.2% of Sunderland adult smokers said they would smoke fewer cigarettes than usual;
- 3.0% of Sunderland adult smokers said they would smoke the same number of cigarettes as usual;
- 0.7% of Sunderland adult smokers said they didn't know.



The following groups were significantly less likely than the Sunderland average to report having a smoke free home: adults who identify their sexual orientation as gay (67.7%), adults from Black or Black British groups (76.7%), adults with a learning disability (77.6%), males aged 25-34 (78.4%) or 18-24 (82.5%), adults who have never worked or who are long term unemployed (82.8%), adults who have never been married or in a registered civil partnership (83.4%), adults who are divorced or

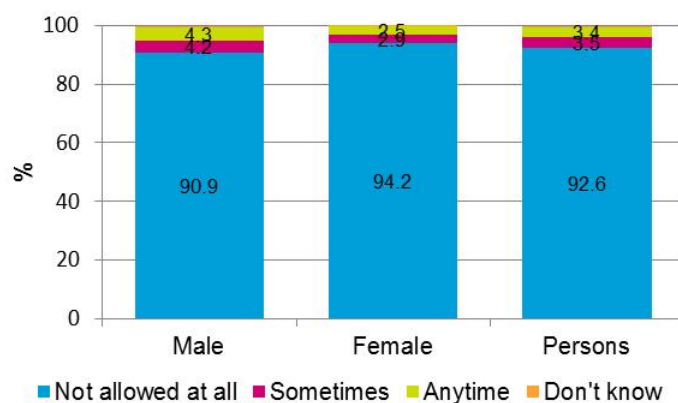
whose civil partnership has been dissolved (83.7%), adults in routine and manual occupations (84.9%) and adults with a physical disability (85.0%).

The following groups were significantly less likely than the Sunderland average to refrain from smoking in the house in the presence of children: adults who have never worked or who are long term unemployed (71.0%) and males aged 18-24 (75.0%).

### **Smoking in the car**

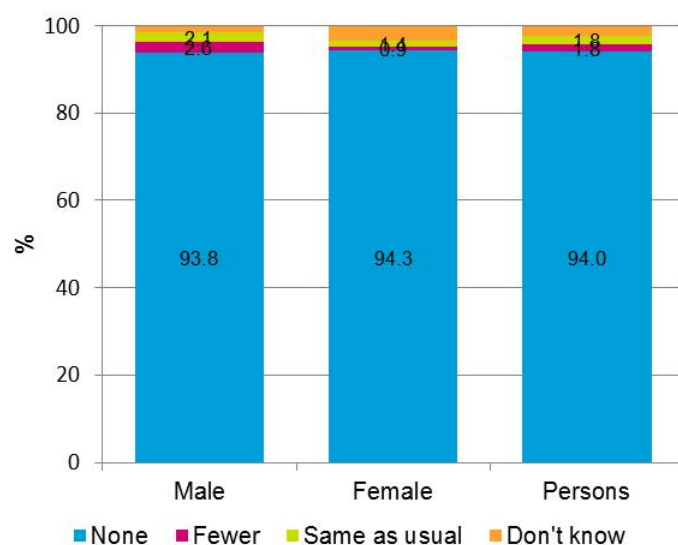
The good news is that smoke free cars are also the norm in Sunderland! For those who have access to a car, when asked to describe the rules for smoking inside their car:

- 92.6% said smoking is not allowed in the car at all;
- 3.5% said smoking is sometimes allowed in the car;
- 3.4% said smoking is allowed at any time in the car;
- 0.5% said they didn't know;
- Men are more likely than women to allow smoking in the car.



Our survey also suggests that most Sunderland children are not being exposed to second hand smoke in the car. Adults are aware of the need to prevent children from being exposed to tobacco smoke in the car, which is harmful and also illegal. When we asked current smokers what they do if they are in a car with children present:

- 94.0% of Sunderland adult smokers said they would not smoke at all;
- 1.8% of Sunderland adult smokers said they would smoke fewer cigarettes than usual;
- 1.8% of Sunderland adult smokers said they would smoke the same number of cigarettes as usual;
- 2.4% of Sunderland adult smokers said they didn't know.



The following groups were significantly less likely than the Sunderland average to report having a smoke free car: adults from Black or Black British groups (65.0%), adults who identify their sexual orientation as lesbian (77.8%), adults from White Non-British groups (78.1%), males aged 25-34 (80.5%) or 18-24 (81.9%), adults with a learning disability (83.9%), females aged 18-25 (86.5%), adults who have never been married or in a registered civil partnership (86.7%), and adults who have never worked or who are long term unemployed (86.9%).

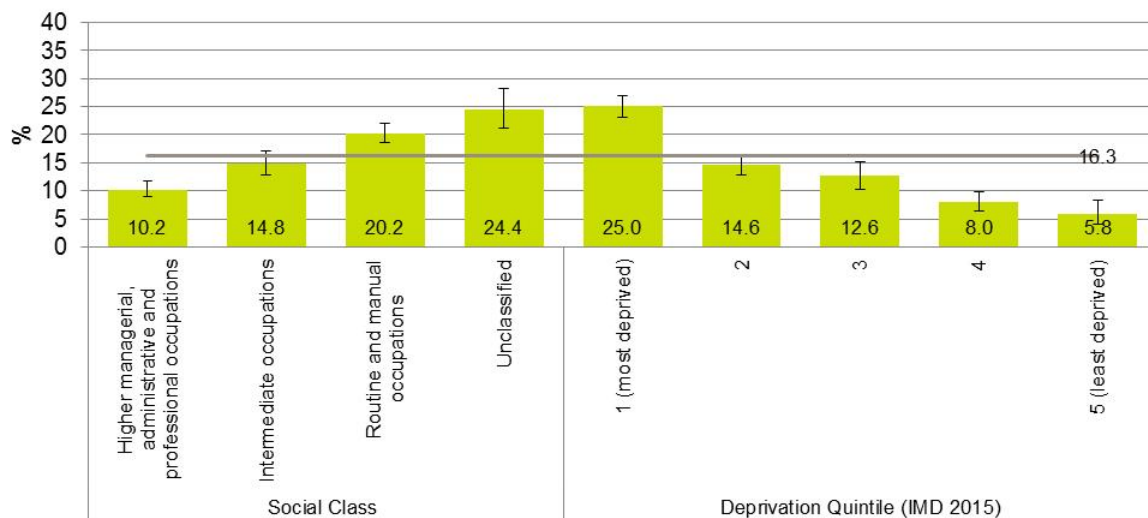
The following groups were significantly less likely than the Sunderland average to refrain from smoking in the car in the presence of children: adults who have never worked or who are long term unemployed (84.2%) and males aged 18-24 (85.2%).

### **Patterns of Smoking in Sunderland**

In our survey, 16.3% of adults aged 18 and over are current smokers; based on 2016 mid-year population estimates this would mean that in Sunderland we have around 36,500 smokers aged 18 and over. Prevalence of smoking in adult males is 17.6% and prevalence of smoking in adult females is 15.1%.

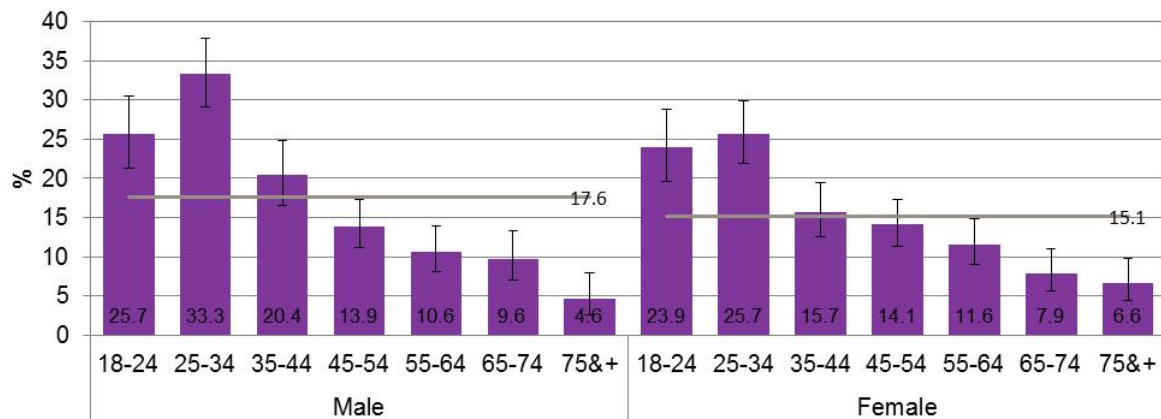
Sunderland Health and Wellbeing Board has a vision for a smoke free Sunderland, with a target of reaching a smoking prevalence of 5% by 2025.

### **By social class and deprivation status**



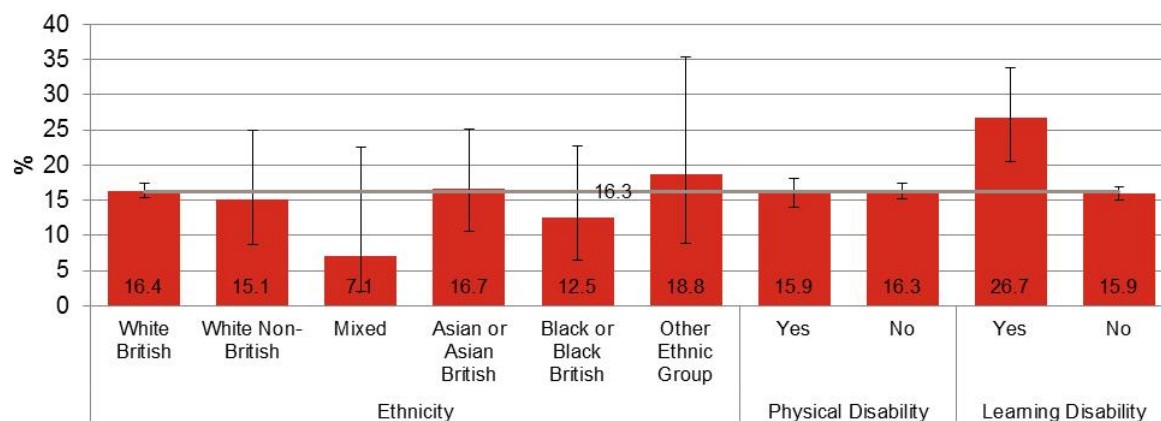
- Adults in higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations (10.2%) reported significantly lower smoking prevalence than the Sunderland average (16.3%), whilst adults in routine and manual occupations (20.2%) and those who have never worked or are long term unemployed (24.4%) reported significantly higher smoking prevalence than the Sunderland average (16.3%).
- Adults who live in areas within Sunderland that are among the most disadvantaged fifth of all areas across England (Quintile 1) reported significantly higher smoking prevalence than the Sunderland average (16.3%); 38% of the Sunderland population lives within these areas.
- Adults who live in areas of Sunderland that fall into Quintile 5 (5.8%), Quintile 4 (8.0%) and Quintile 3 (12.6%) report significantly lower smoking prevalence than the Sunderland average (16.3%).

### By age and gender



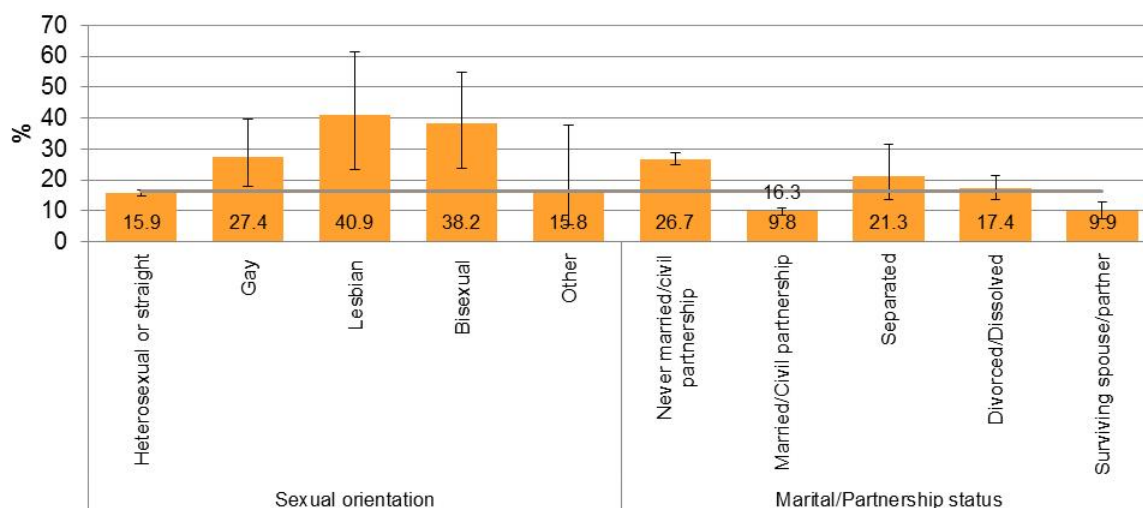
- Generally the prevalence of smoking is higher for males than for females.
- Smoking prevalence is higher in younger age groups and lower in older age groups.
- The highest smoking prevalence is seen in males aged 25-34 (33.3%) and females aged 25-34 (25.7%).

### By ethnicity or disability status



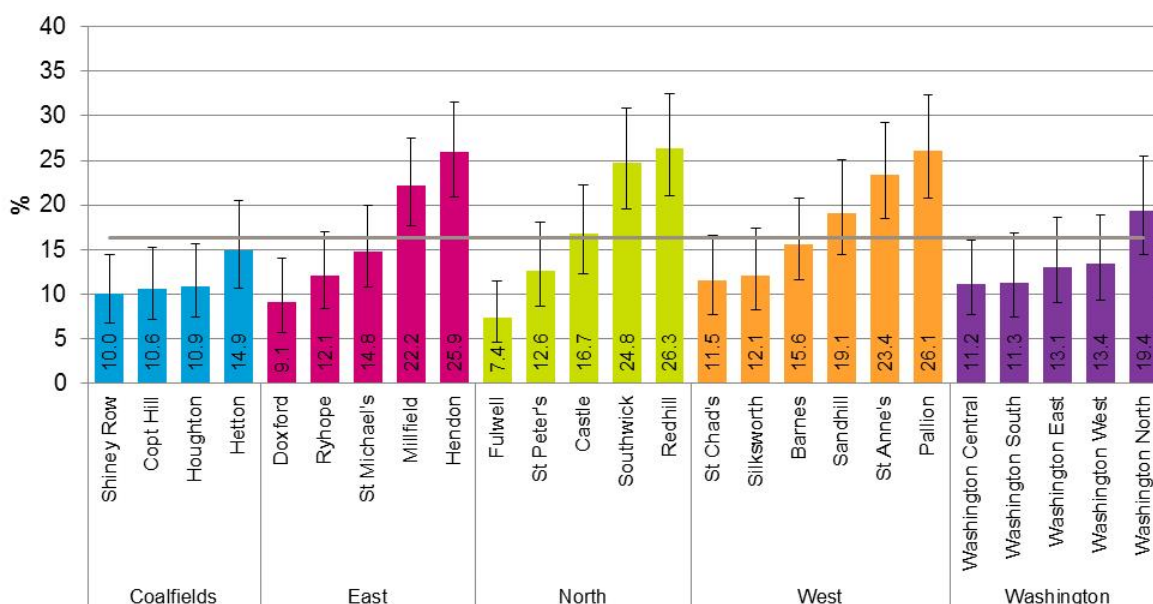
- Adults from Mixed (7.1%), Black or Black British (12.5%), and White Non British (15.1%) groups reported lower smoking prevalence than the Sunderland average (16.3%), whilst adults from Other Ethnic Groups (18.8%), Asian or Asian British (16.7%) and White British (16.4%) reported higher smoking prevalence than the Sunderland average (16.3%); none of these differences were statistically significant.
- Adults with a physical disability (15.9%) reported lower smoking prevalence than those without a physical disability (16.3%); the difference was not statistically significant.
- Adults with a learning disability (26.7%) reported significantly higher smoking prevalence than the Sunderland average (16.3%).

## By sexual orientation or partnership status



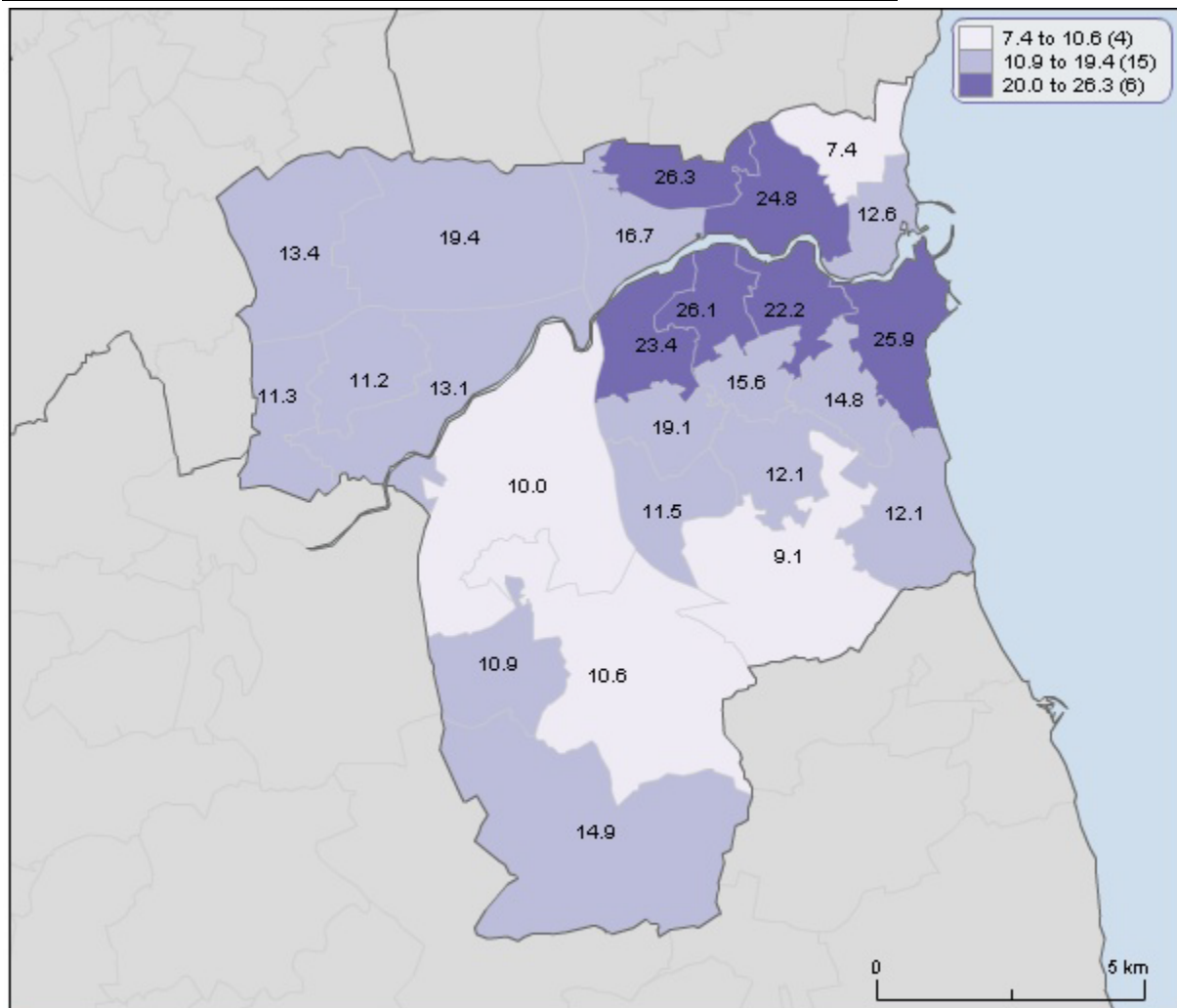
- Adults who identify their sexual orientation as lesbian (40.9%), bisexual (38.2%), and gay (27.4%) reported significantly higher smoking prevalence than the Sunderland average (16.3%).
- Adults who have never been married or in a registered civil partnership (26.7%) reported significantly higher smoking prevalence than the Sunderland average (16.3%), whilst adults who are married or in a registered civil partnership (9.8%) and adults who are a surviving spouse (widow or widower) or civil partner (9.9%) reported significantly lower smoking prevalence than the Sunderland average (16.3%).

## By ward



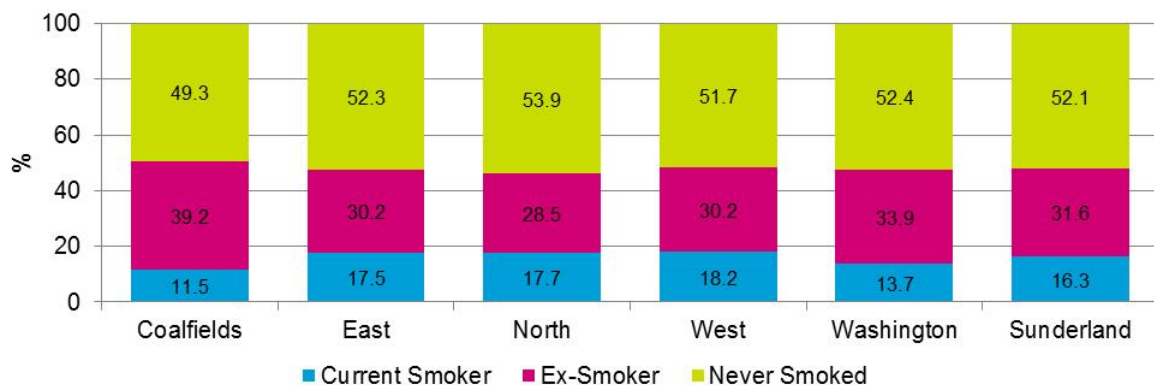
- Adults living in Redhill (26.3%), Pallion (26.1%), Hendon (25.9%), Southwick (24.8%), St Anne's (23.4%) and Millfield (22.2%) report significantly higher smoking prevalence than the Sunderland average (16.3%).
- Adults living in Fulwell (7.4%), Doxford (9.1%), Shiney Row (10.0%) and Copt Hill (10.6%) report significantly lower smoking prevalence than the Sunderland average (16.3%).

## Map showing smoking prevalence (%) for Sunderland wards



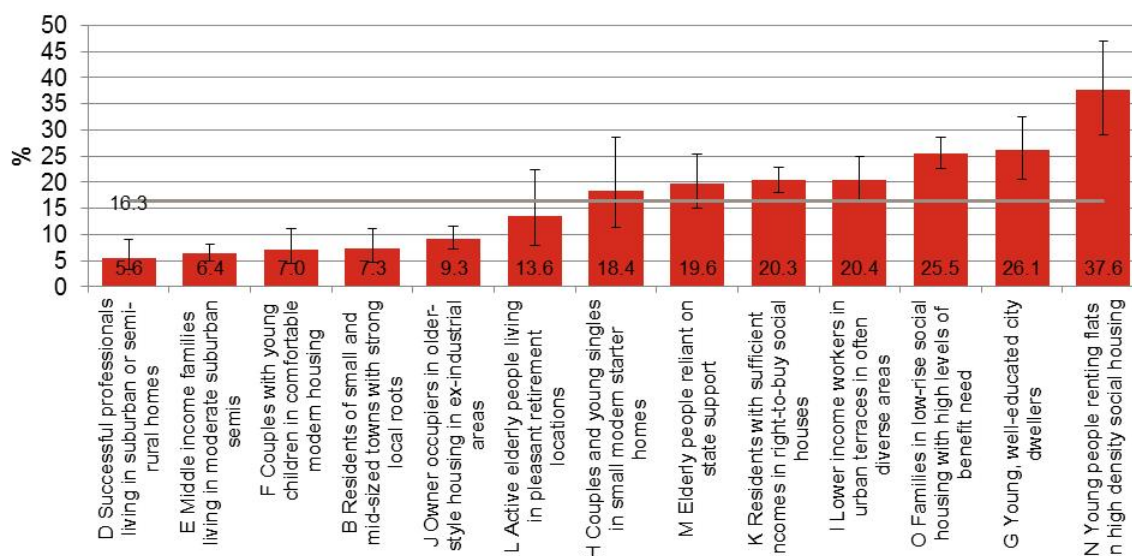
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## By area



- When summarised at area level, adults living in the Coalfields area (11.5%) report significantly lower smoking prevalence than the Sunderland average (16.3%).
- Adults living in the Coalfields area also report a significantly higher proportion of ex-smokers (39.2%) than the Sunderland average (31.6%).

## By Mosaic® group

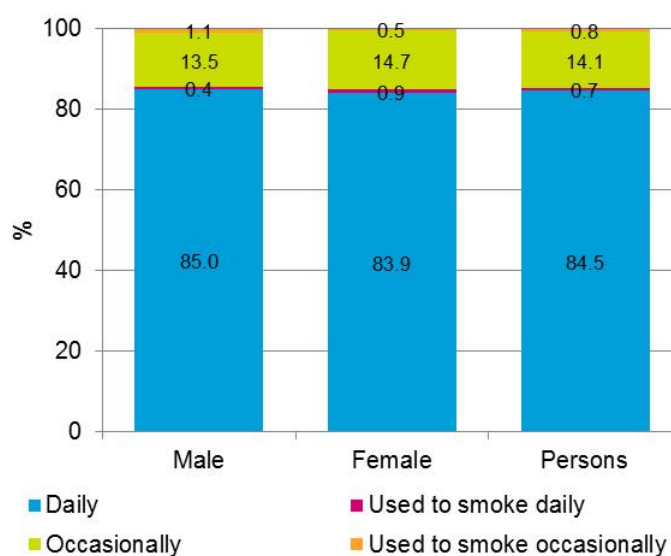


- When considering population groups with similar social and demographic characteristics (Mosaic® groups), group N (37.6%), group G (26.1%), group O (25.5%) and group K (20.3%) report significantly higher smoking prevalence than the Sunderland average (16.3%).
- When considering population groups with similar social and demographic characteristics (Mosaic® groups), group D (5.6%), group E (6.4%), group F (7.0%), group B (7.3%) and group J (9.3%) report significantly lower smoking prevalence than the Sunderland average (16.3%).

## Frequency of Smoking in Sunderland

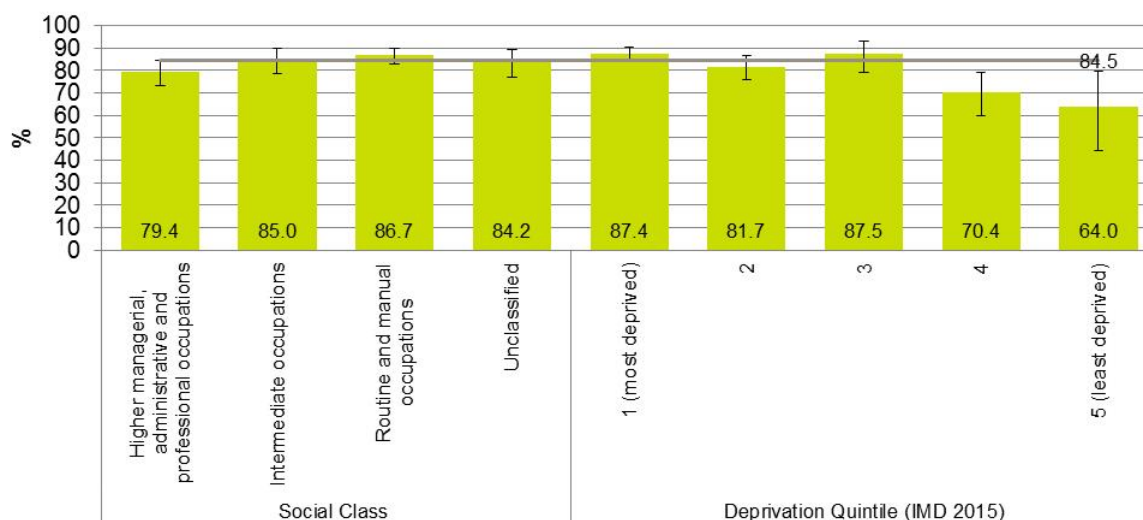
Within our survey sample, anyone who identified themselves as being a current smoker was asked how often they smoke. When asked about the frequency of their smoking:

- 84.5% of Sunderland adult smokers said they smoke daily;
- 0.7% of Sunderland adult smokers said they used to smoke daily but now do not smoke at all;
- 14.1% of Sunderland adult smokers said they smoke occasionally, but not every day;
- 0.8% of Sunderland adult smokers said they used to smoke occasionally but now do not smoke at all.
- There is no statistically significant variation by gender or age group in the percentage of adult smokers who smoke every day.



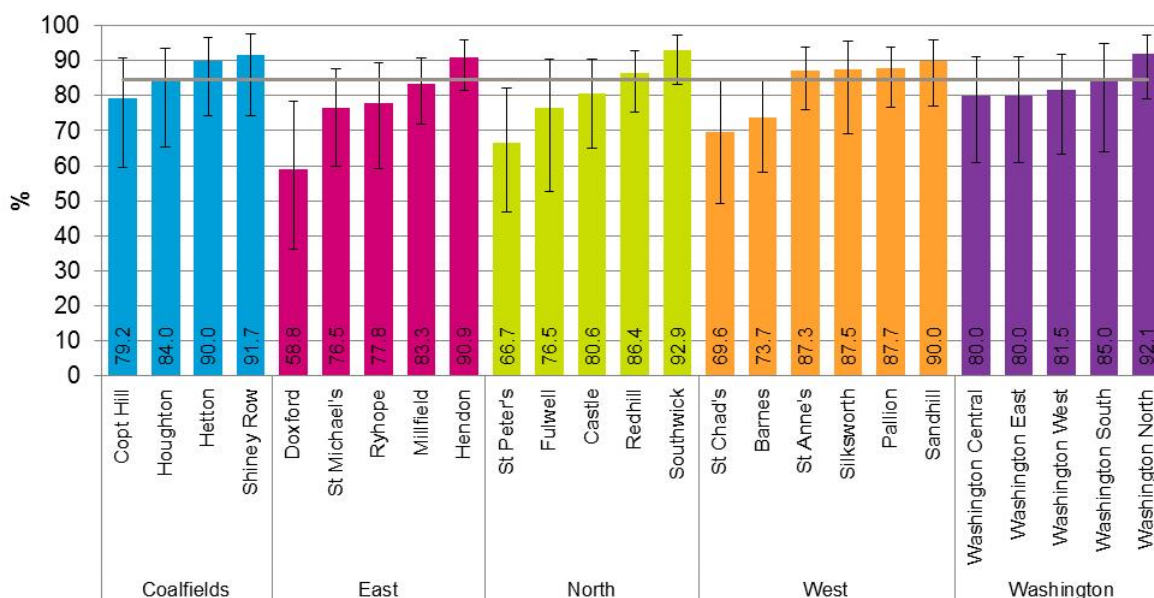


## By social class and deprivation status



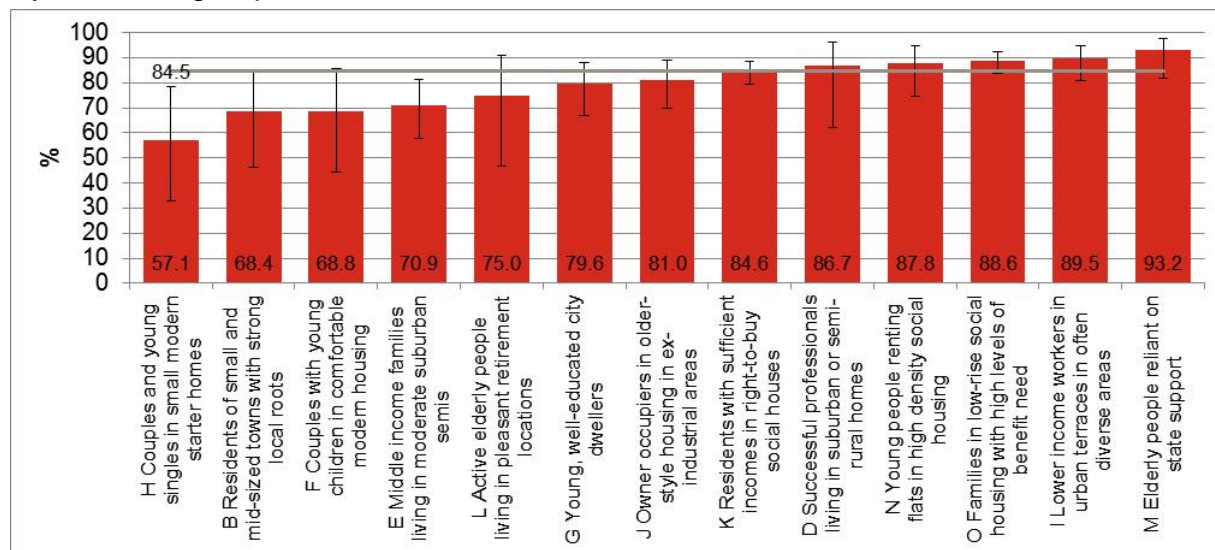
- Adult smokers in higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations (79.4%) and adult smoker who have never worked or are long term unemployed (84.2%) were less likely to smoke every day, whilst adult smokers in intermediate occupations (85.0%) and adult smokers in routine and manual occupations (86.7%) were more likely to smoke every day than the Sunderland average (84.5%); none of these differences were statistically significant.
- Adult smokers who live in areas of Sunderland that fall into Quintile 5 (64.0%) and Quintile 4 (70.4%) were significantly less likely to smoke every day than the Sunderland average (84.5%).

## By ward



- Whilst there is variation by ward in the percentage of adult smokers who smoke every day, only Doxford ward (58.8%) is significantly different from the Sunderland average (84.5%).

## By Mosaic® group



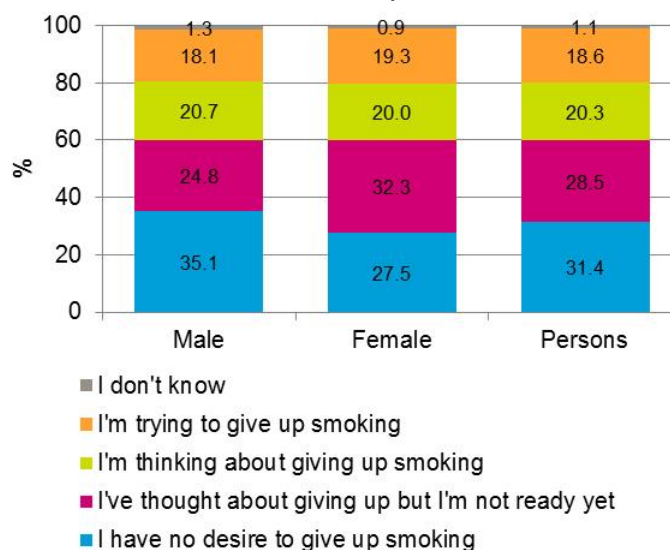
- When considering population groups with similar social and demographic characteristics (Mosaic® groups), group H (57.1%) and group E (70.9%) report significantly lower proportions of smokers who say they smoke every day than the Sunderland average (84.5%).

## Thinking about quitting smoking

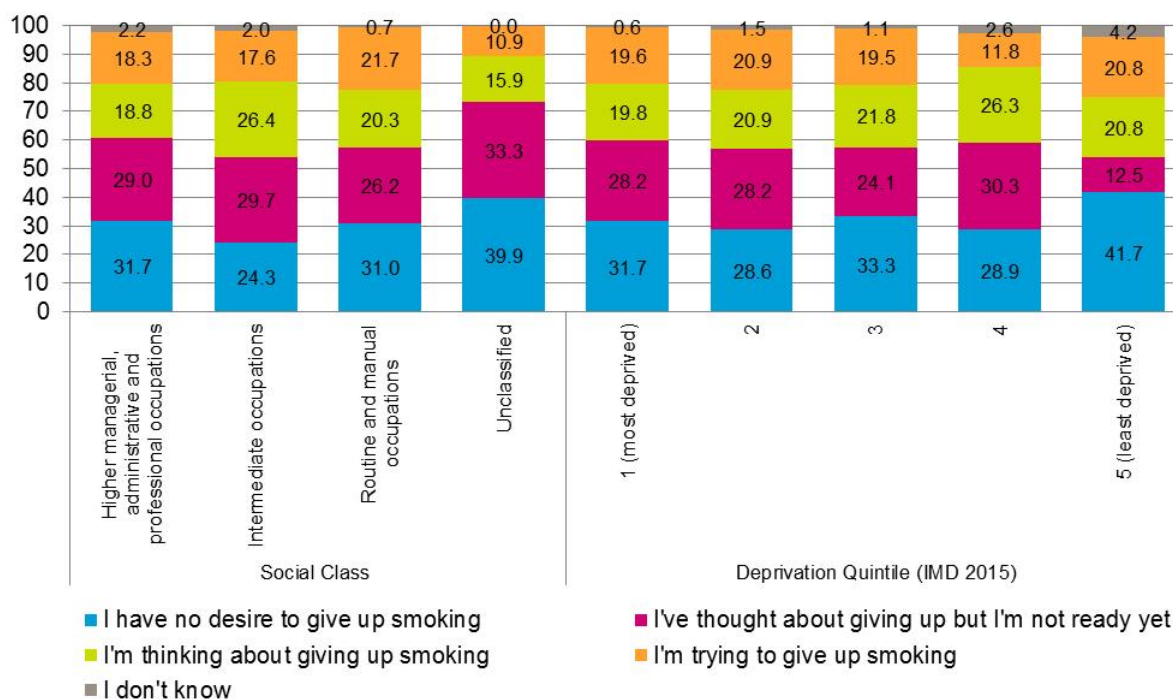
The good news is that the majority of smokers (67.5%) want to quit and that just under a fifth of smokers (18.6%) are actively trying to stop! Some smokers need support and encouragement to feel ready to quit or to make a quit attempt.

Within our survey sample, anyone who identified themselves as being a current smoker was asked how they would describe their current views about continuing to smoke or trying to quit smoking. When asked to describe their current intentions about their smoking:

- The majority of adult smokers said they want to quit smoking; 63.6% of adult male smokers and 71.6% of adult female smokers want to quit.
- 18.6% of Sunderland adult smokers said they were actively trying to quit smoking.
- 20.3% of Sunderland adult smokers said they were thinking about quitting.
- 28.5% of Sunderland adult smokers said they had thought about quitting smoking but were not ready to make a quit attempt.
- 31.4% of Sunderland adult smokers said they had no desire to stop smoking.

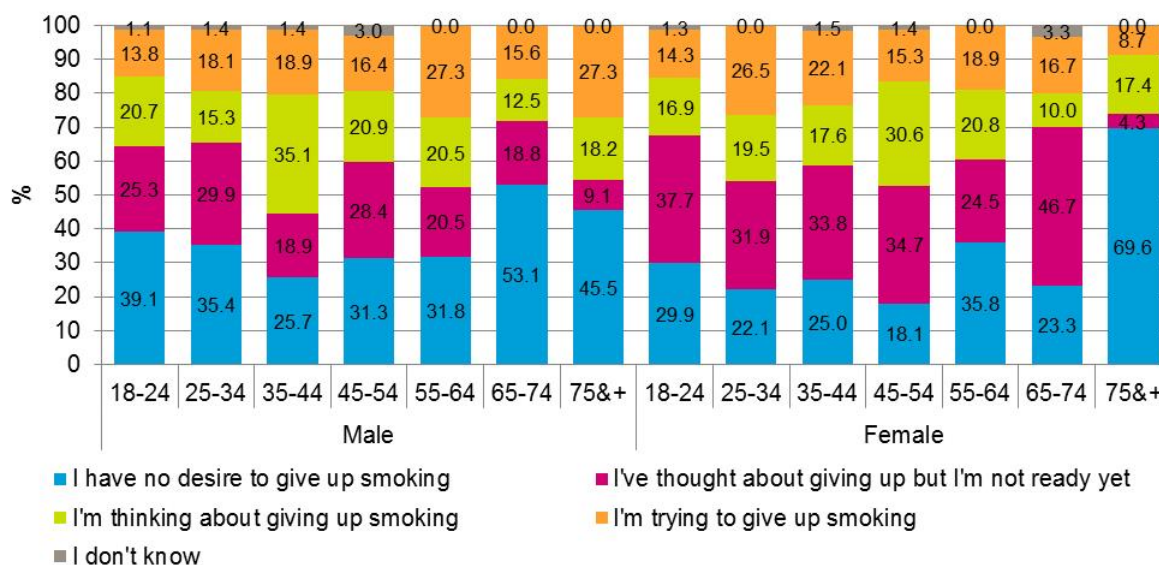


### By social class and deprivation status



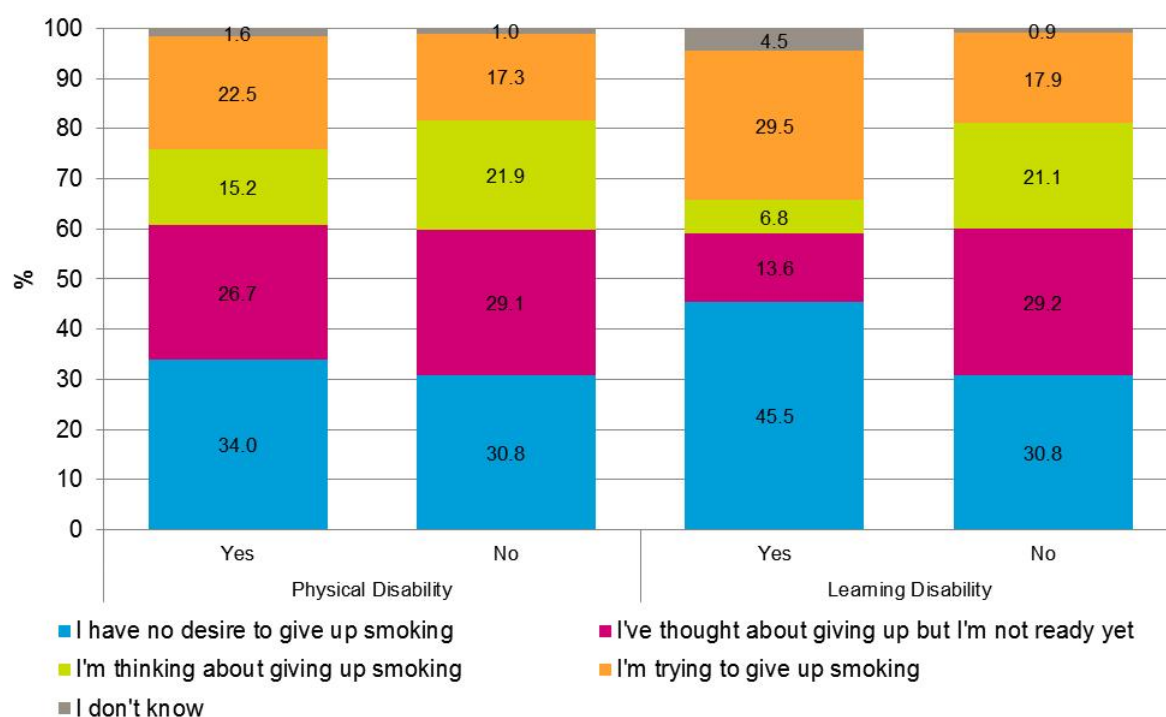
- Adult smokers who have never worked or are long term unemployed (39.9%) and those who live in areas of Sunderland that fall into Quintile 5 (41.7%) are most likely to report that they had no desire to stop smoking.
- Adult smokers who have never worked or are long term unemployed (33.3%) and those who live in areas of Sunderland that fall into Quintile 4 (30.3%) were most likely to report thinking about quitting but not feeling ready.
- Adult smokers who work in intermediate occupations (26.4%) and those who live in areas of Sunderland that fall into Quintile 4 (30.3%) were most likely to be thinking about quitting smoking.
- None of these were significantly different from the Sunderland averages.

### By age and gender



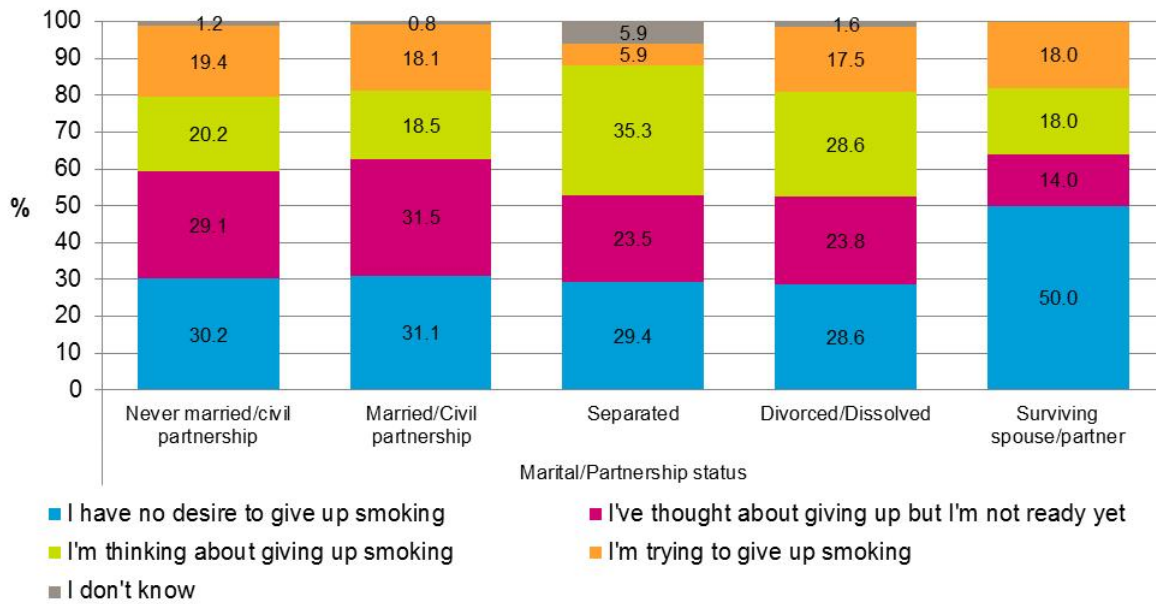
- Adult female smokers aged 75 and over (69.6%) and adult male smokers aged 65-74 (53.1%) were most likely to report that they had no desire to stop smoking.
- Adult female smokers are generally more likely than their male counterparts to report thinking about quitting but not feeling ready.
- Adult female smokers aged 75 and over (4.3%) and adult male smokers aged 75 and over (9.1%) were most likely to report thinking about quitting but not feeling ready.
- Adult male smokers aged 35-44 (35.1%) and adult female smokers aged 45-54 (30.6%) were most likely to be thinking about quitting smoking.
- Values quoted above for males aged 35-44 and females aged 75 and over are significantly different from the Sunderland averages.

### By disability status



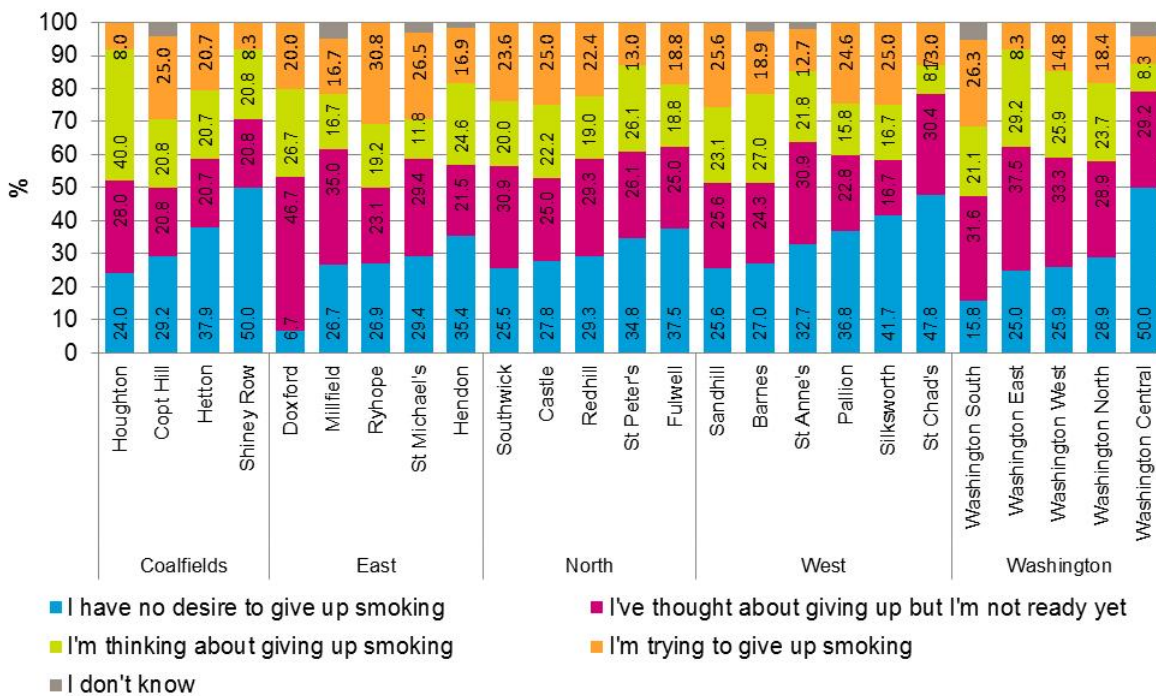
- Adult smokers with a learning disability (45.5%) and adult smokers with a physical disability (34.0%) were more likely than those without such a disability to report that they had no desire to stop smoking.
- Adult smokers without a learning disability (29.2%) and adult smokers without a physical disability (29.1%) were more likely than those with such a disability to report thinking about quitting but not feeling ready.
- Adult smokers without a learning disability (21.1%) and adult smokers without a physical disability (21.9%) were more likely than those with such a disability to be thinking about quitting smoking.
- Adult smokers with a learning disability (29.5%) and adult smokers with a physical disability (22.5%) were more likely than those without such a disability to report that they were trying to quit smoking.
- None of these differences were statistically significant.

### By partnership status



- Adult smokers who are a surviving spouse (widow or widower) or civil partner (50.0%) were the most likely to report that they had no desire to stop smoking; this is significantly higher than the Sunderland average.
- Adult smokers who are married or within a civil partnership (31.5%) were most likely to report thinking about quitting but not feeling ready.
- Adult smokers who are separated (35.3%) were most likely to be thinking about quitting smoking.
- The rest of these were not significantly different from the Sunderland averages.

### By ward



- Adult smokers in Shiney Row (50.0%), Washington Central (50.0%), St Chad's (47.8%) and Silksworth (41.7%) were most likely to report that they had no desire to stop smoking.
- Adult smokers in Doxford (46.7%), Washington East (37.5%), Millfield (35.0%), Washington West (33.3%) and Washington South (31.6%) were most likely to report thinking about quitting but not feeling ready.
- Adult smokers in Houghton (40.0%), Washington East (29.2%), Barnes (27.0%), Doxford (26.7%) and St Peter's (26.1%) were most likely to be thinking about quitting smoking.

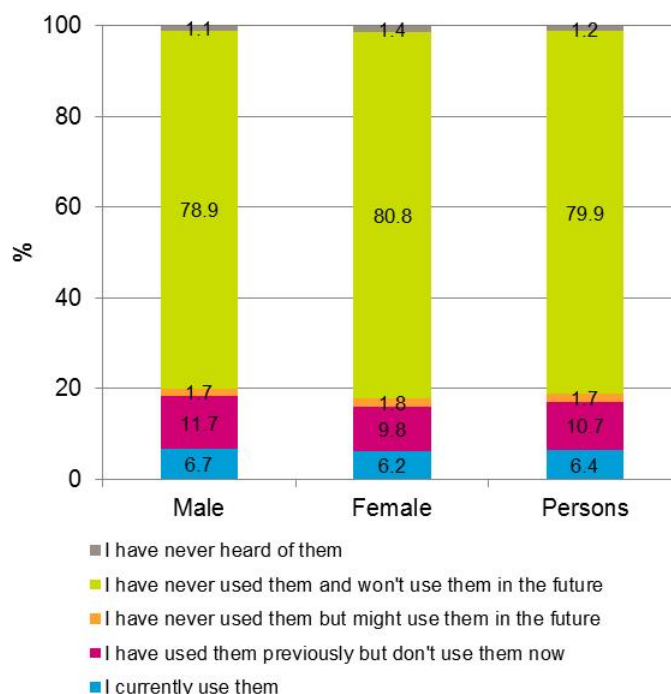
## **About Vaping**

Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) are devices that allow the inhalation of nicotine without most of the harmful effects of smoking. They work by heating and creating a vapour from a solution that typically contains nicotine, propylene glycol and/or glycerine and flavourings. At national level, the prevalence of e-cigarette use (vaping) has risen over recent years, but appears to have settled at about 6% of the adult population. It is thought that e-cigarette use amongst people who have never smoked is rare at less than 1%, whilst e-cigarette use amongst ex-smokers is rising.

## **Prevalence of Vaping in Sunderland**

This is the first time we have asked about e-cigarette use in our local health and lifestyle survey. Based on our survey of 5,571 adults aged 18 and over (a 2.5% sample of the Sunderland adult population):

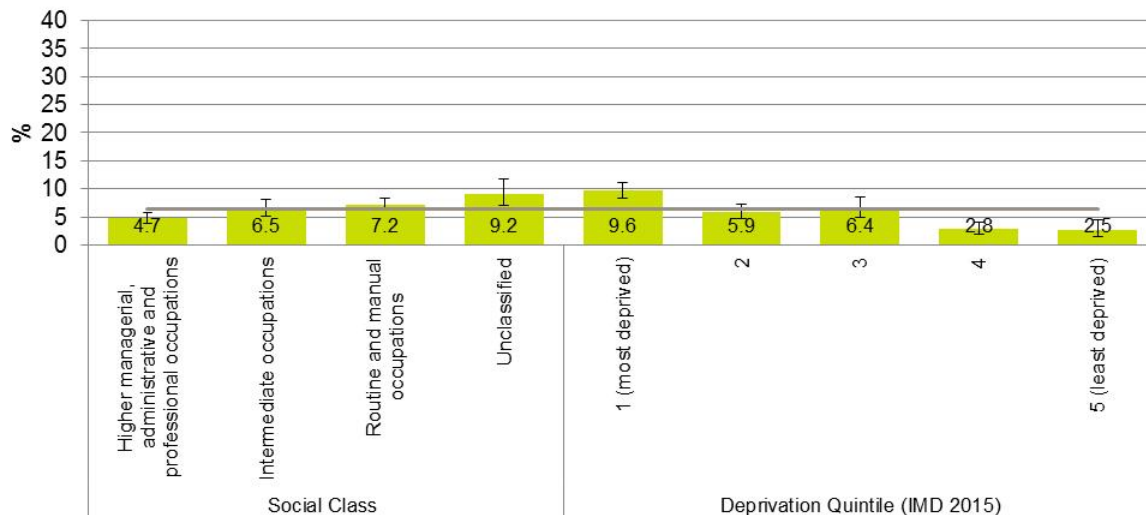
- 82.9% of Sunderland adults have never vaped – and this includes:
  - 1.2% who have not heard of e-cigarettes;
  - 79.9% who have never used e-cigarettes and say they won't use them in the future; and
  - 1.7% who have never used e-cigarettes but say they might use them in the future.
- 17.1% of Sunderland adults have ever vaped - and this includes:
  - 6.4% who are current vapers; and
  - 10.7% who are ex-vapers.
- Men are more likely than women to have ever vaped, be an ex-vaper or a current vaper.



## Patterns of Vaping in Sunderland

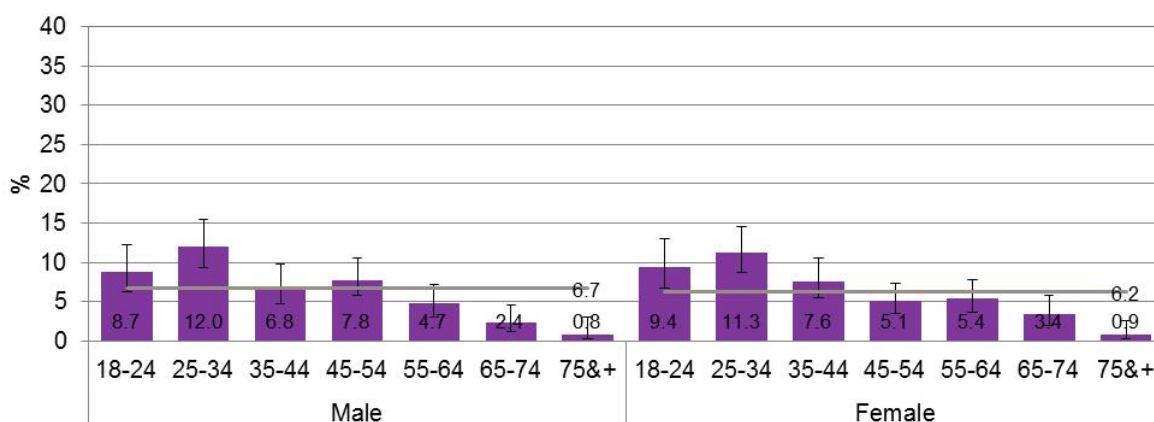
In our survey, 6.4% of adults aged 18 and over are current vapers; based on 2016 mid-year population estimates this would mean that in Sunderland we have around 14,400 vapers aged 18 and over. Prevalence of vaping in adult males is 6.7% and prevalence of vaping in adult females is 6.2%.

### By social class and deprivation status



- Adults in higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations (4.7%) reported significantly lower vaping prevalence than the Sunderland average (6.4%).
- Adults who live in areas within Sunderland that are among the most disadvantaged fifth of all areas across England (Quintile 1) (9.6%) reported significantly higher vaping prevalence than the Sunderland average (6.4%).
- Adults who live in areas of Sunderland that fall into Quintile 5 (2.5%) and Quintile 4 (2.8%) report significantly lower vaping prevalence than the Sunderland average (6.4%).

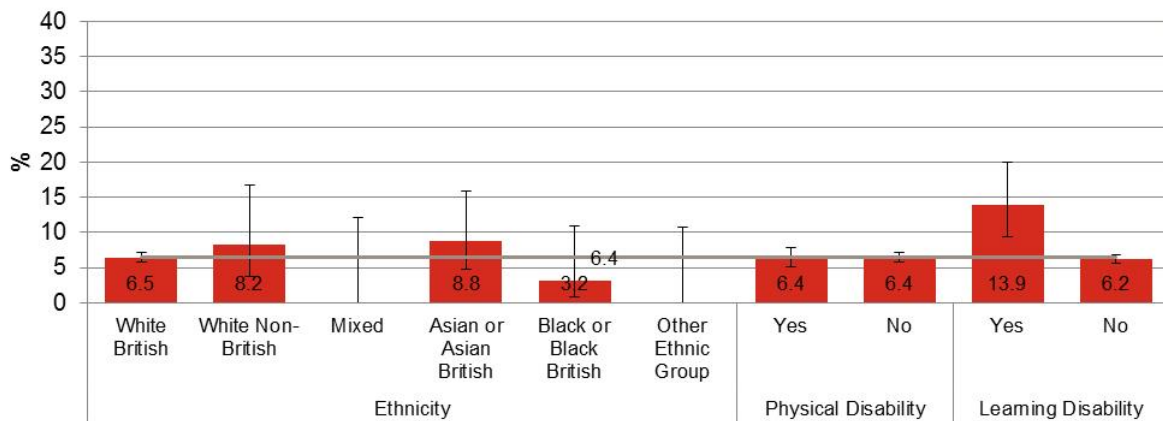
### By age and gender



- Generally the prevalence of vaping is higher for males than for females.
- Vaping prevalence is higher in younger age groups and lower in older age groups.

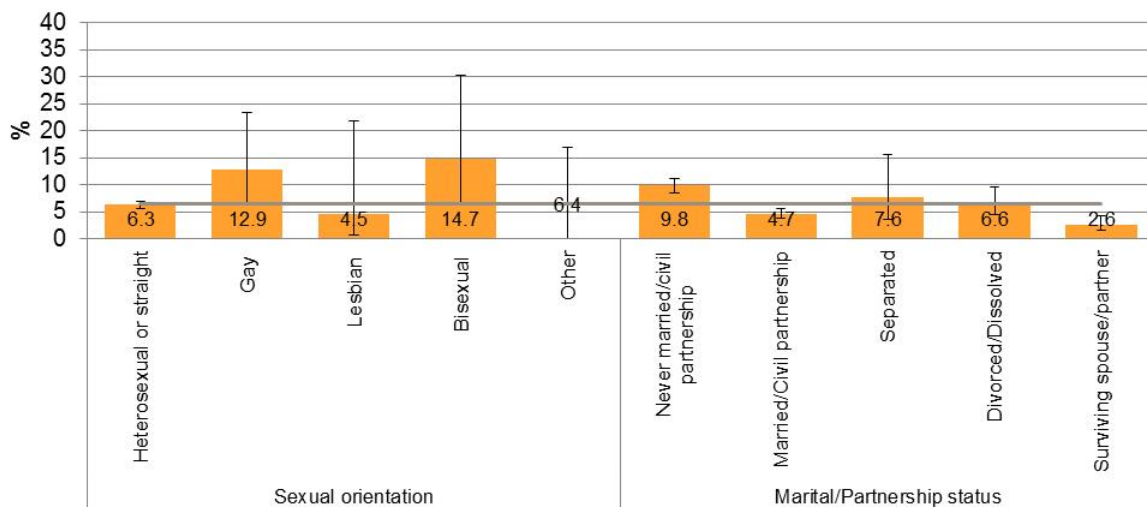
- The highest vaping prevalence is seen in males aged 25-34 (12.0%) and females aged 25-34 (11.3%); these are significantly higher than the Sunderland averages for males (6.7%) and females (6.2%) respectively.
- Prevalence of vaping in males aged 75 and over (0.8%), males aged 65-74 (2.4%), females aged 75 and over (0.9%) and females aged 65-74 (3.4%) are significantly lower than the Sunderland averages for males (6.7%) and females (6.2%) respectively.

By ethnicity or disability status



- Adults from Mixed, Other, and Black or Black British (3.2%) groups reported lower vaping prevalence than the Sunderland average (6.4%), whilst adults from Asian or Asian British (8.8%), White Non British (8.2%) and White British (6.5%) reported higher vaping prevalence than the Sunderland average (6.4%); none of these differences were statistically significant.
- There was no difference in vaping prevalence between adults with a physical disability and those without a physical disability.
- Adults with a learning disability (13.9%) reported significantly higher vaping prevalence than the Sunderland average (6.4%).

By sexual orientation or partnership status



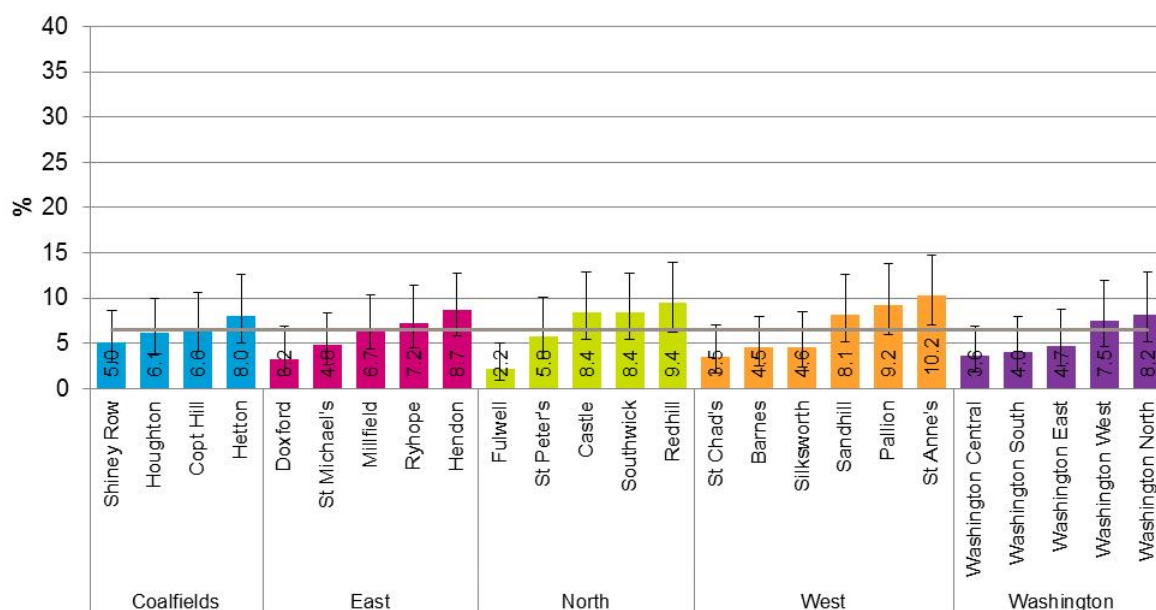
- Adults who identify their sexual orientation as bisexual (14.7%), and gay (12.9%) reported higher vaping prevalence than the Sunderland average (6.4%) whilst adults who identify their sexual orientation as other (0.0%), lesbian (4.5%) and



heterosexual (6.3%) reported lower vaping prevalence than the Sunderland average (6.4%); none of these differences were statistically significant.

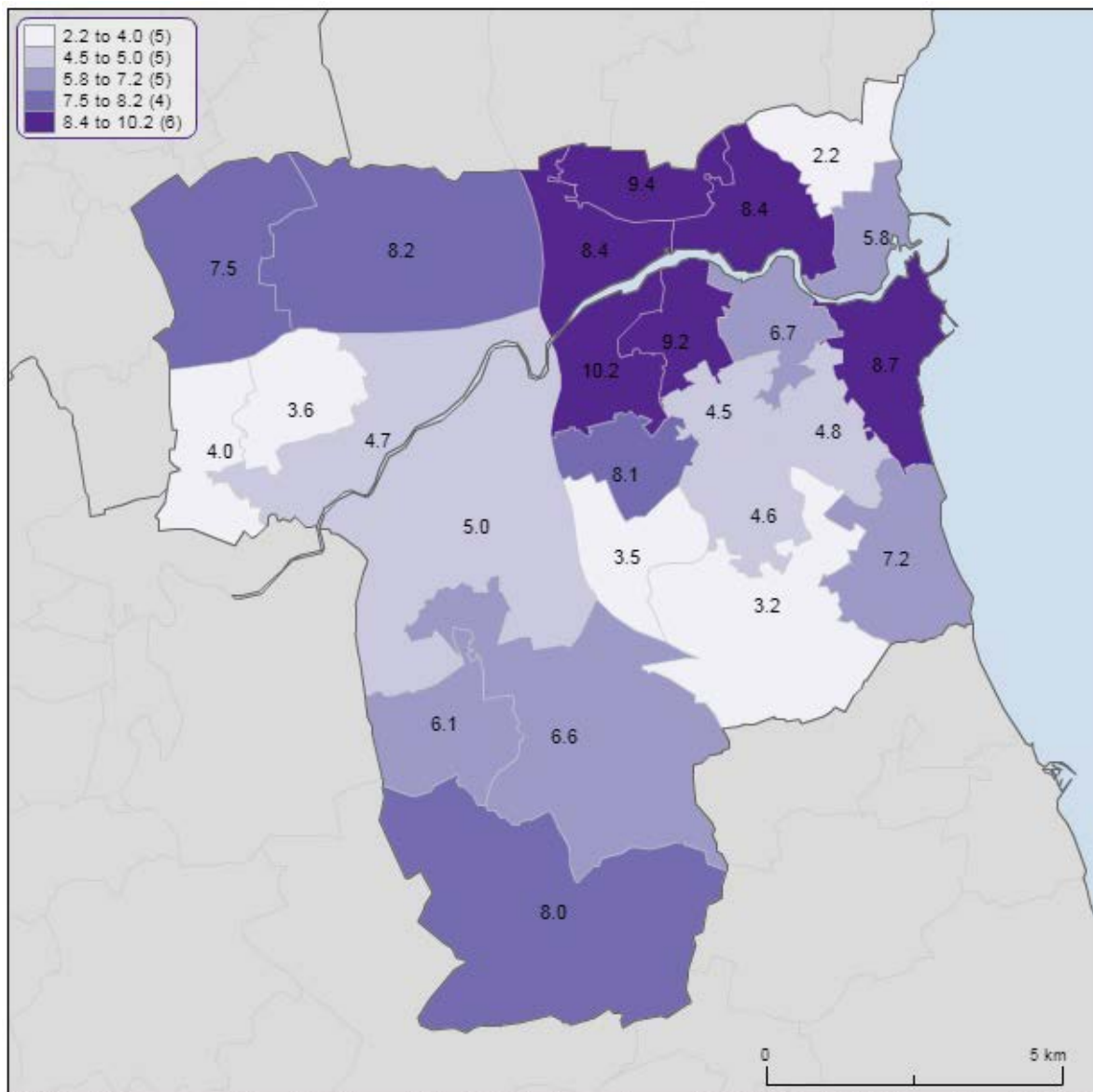
- Adults who have never been married or in a registered civil partnership (9.8%) reported significantly higher vaping prevalence than the Sunderland average (6.4%), whilst adults who are married or in a registered civil partnership (4.7%) and adults who are a surviving spouse (widow or widower) or civil partner (2.6%) reported significantly lower vaping prevalence than the Sunderland average (6.4%).

### By ward



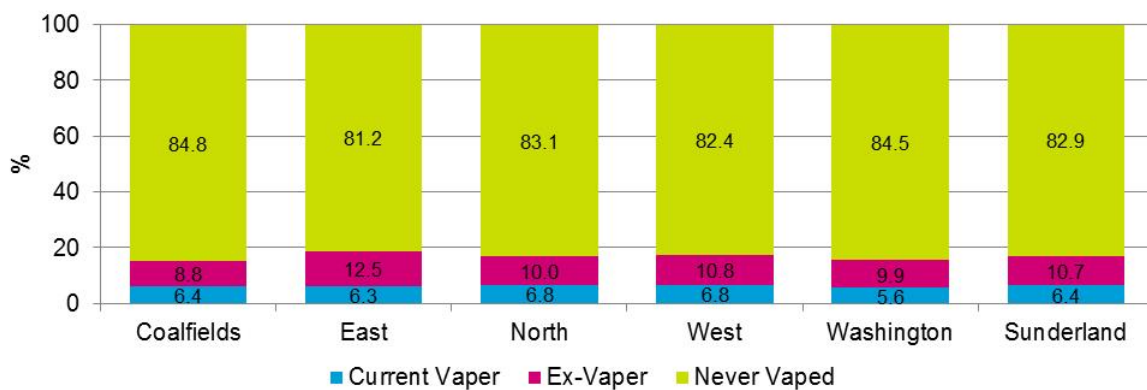
- There were no wards with significantly higher vaping prevalence than the Sunderland average (6.4%).
- Wards with the highest vaping prevalence were: St Anne's (10.2%), Redhill (9.4%), Pallion (9.2%), Hendon (8.7%), Southwick (8.4%) and Castle (8.4%).
- Adults living in Fulwell (2.2%) report significantly lower vaping prevalence than the Sunderland average (6.4%).
- Wards with the lowest vaping prevalence were: Fulwell (2.2%), Doxford (3.2%), St Chad's (3.5%), Washington Central (3.6%) and Washington South (4.0%).

## Map showing vaping prevalence (%) for Sunderland wards



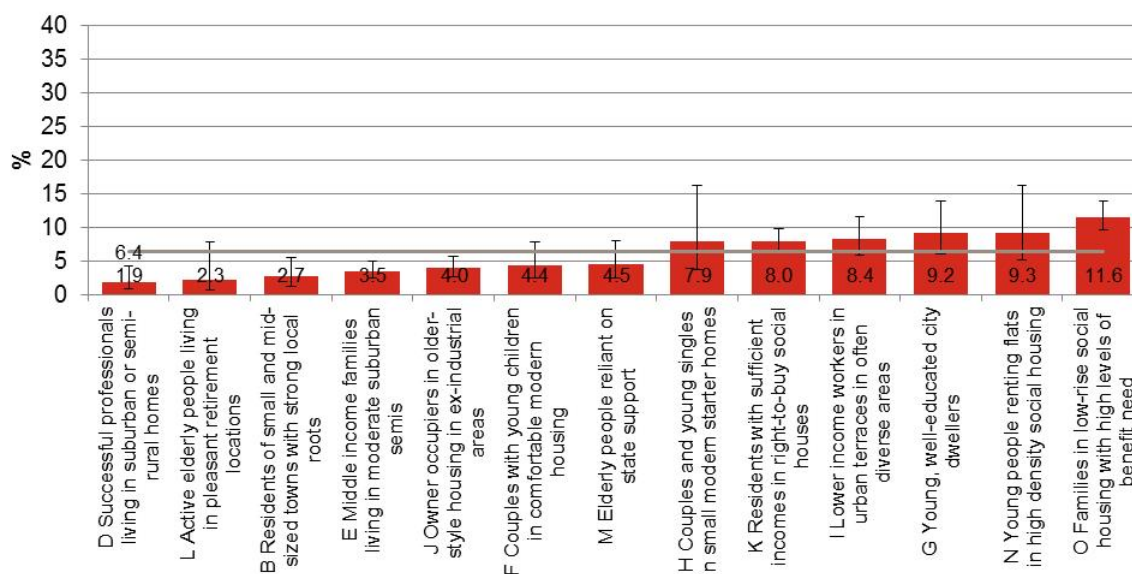
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 - This map was generated with some user imported data

### By area



- When summarised at area level, there were no significant differences in vaping prevalence, the prevalence of ex-vapers or the prevalence of never vapers.

## By Mosaic® group

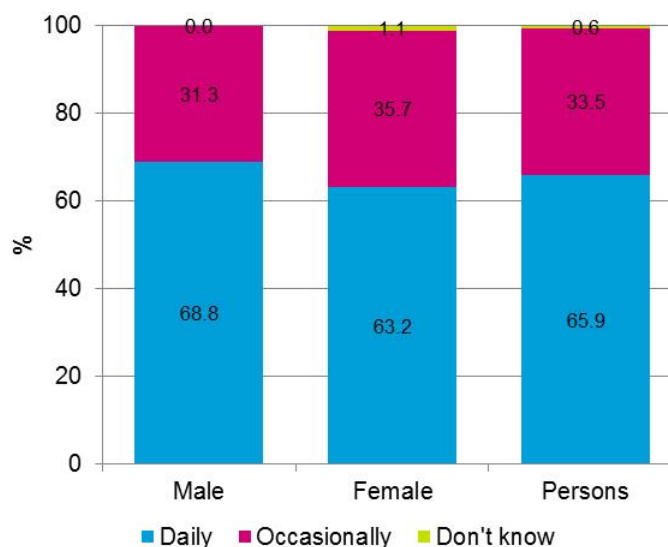


- When considering population groups with similar social and demographic characteristics (Mosaic® groups), group O (11.6%) reports significantly higher vaping prevalence than the Sunderland average (6.4%).
- When considering population groups with similar social and demographic characteristics (Mosaic® groups), group D (1.9%), group B (2.7%), group E (3.5%), and group J (4.0%) report significantly lower vaping prevalence than the Sunderland average (6.4%).

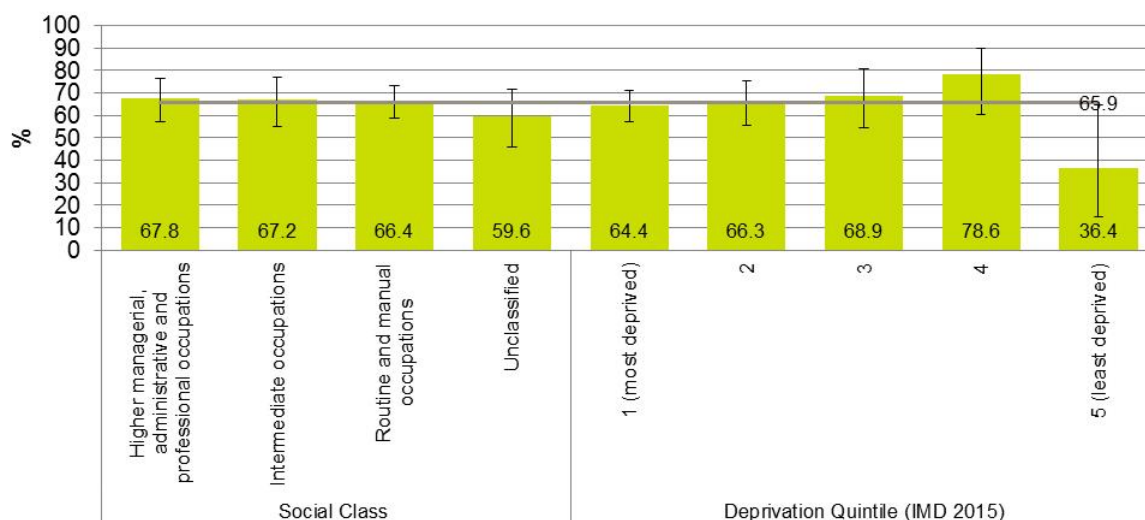
## Frequency of Vaping in Sunderland

Within our survey sample, anyone who identified themselves as being a current vaper was asked how often they use e-cigarettes. When asked about the frequency of their vaping:

- The majority of adult vapers said they use e-cigarettes every day; 68.8% of adult male vapers and 63.2% of adult female vapers use e-cigarettes every day.
- 65.9% of Sunderland adult vapers said they use e-cigarettes daily;
- 33.5% of Sunderland adult vapers said they use e-cigarettes occasionally, but not every day;
- 0.6% of adult vapers said they were not sure how often they use e-cigarettes.
- There is no statistically significant variation by gender or age group in the percentage of adult vapers who use e-cigarettes every day.

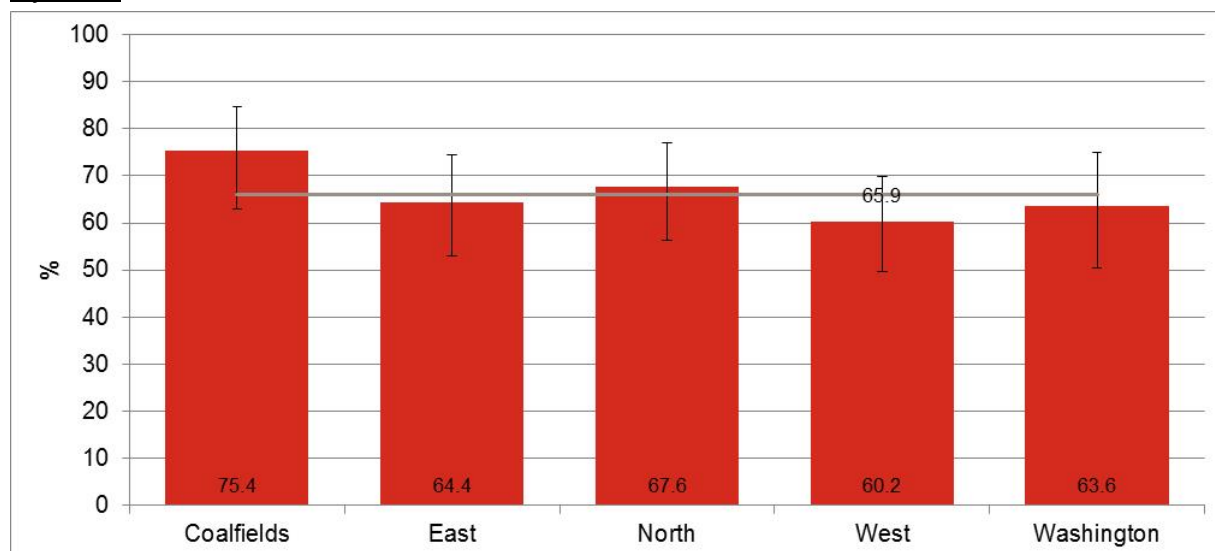


### By social class and deprivation status



- Adult vapers in higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations (67.8%), in intermediate occupations (67.2%) and in routine and manual occupations (66.4%) were more likely to use e-cigarettes every day, whilst adult vapers who have never worked or are long term unemployed (59.6%) were less likely to use e-cigarettes every day than the Sunderland average (65.9%); none of these differences were statistically significant.
- Generally the percentage of adult vapers who use e-cigarettes every day is higher in less deprived parts of the city and lower in more deprived parts of the city. The exception appears to be Quintile 5, the least deprived part of the city (36.4%), though caution is needed as the sample of vapers in this quintile is small.

### By area



- Adult vapers living in the Coalfields area (75.4%) were most likely to report using e-cigarettes every day and adult vapers living in Sunderland West (60.2%) were least likely to report using e-cigarettes every day; none of the areas were significantly different from the Sunderland average (65.9%).

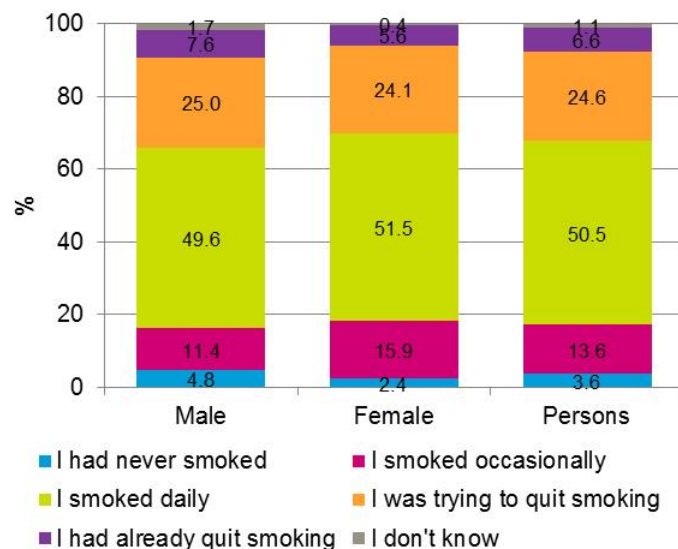
## The relationship between smoking and vaping

The evidence base about e-cigarettes is still developing and as such we do not yet fully understand the relationship between smoking and vaping. Based on our survey of 5,571 adults aged 18 and over (a 2.5% sample of the Sunderland adult population):

- 13.5% of Sunderland adults say they smoke but do not vape - this would mean around 30,100 persons aged 18 and over in our population.
- 3.6% of Sunderland adults say they vape but do not smoke – this would mean around 8,000 persons aged 18 and over in our population.
- 2.9% of Sunderland adults say that they vape and smoke – this would mean around 6,400 persons aged 18 and over in our population.
- 3.1% of Sunderland adults say they are an ex-smoker but currently vape – this would mean around 7,000 persons aged 18 and over in our population.
- 0.4% of Sunderland adults say they have never smoked but currently vape – this would mean just under 1,000 persons aged 18 and over in our population.

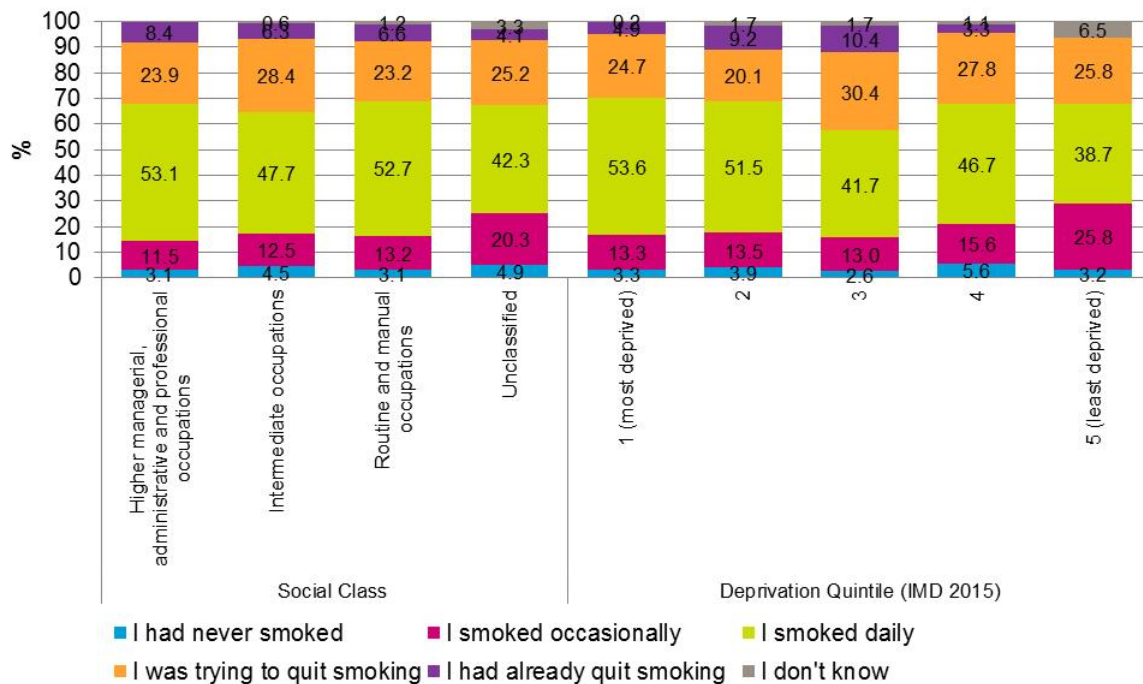
Within our survey sample, anyone who said that they had ever tried or used an e-cigarette was asked about their smoking related behaviour at the point when they first tried or started using e-cigarettes. When asked about this:

- 3.6% of adults who had ever tried or used an e-cigarette said they had never smoked.
- 13.6% said they were occasional smokers.
- 50.5% said they smoked every day.
- 24.6% said they were trying to stop smoking.
- 6.6% said they had already stopped smoking.
- 1.1% said they didn't know.



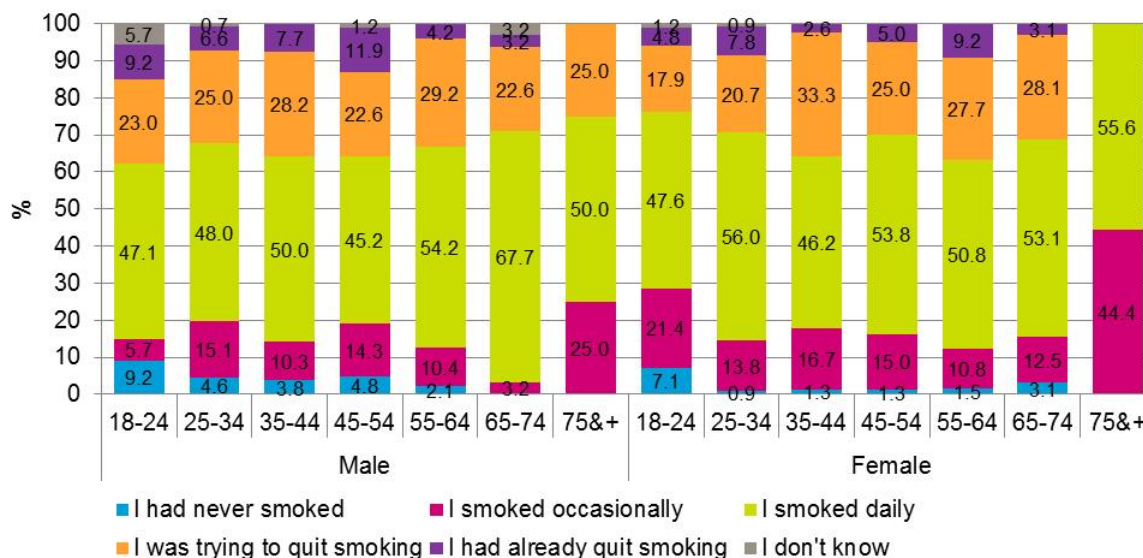
## By social class and deprivation status

- Adults who have never worked or are long term unemployed (4.9%), adults in intermediate occupations (4.5%) were more likely than any other groups to have never smoked when they first tried or started using e-cigarettes.
- Adults who live in areas of Sunderland that fall into Quintile 4 (5.6%) were more likely than any other groups to have never smoked when they first tried or started using e-cigarettes.
- Adults in higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations (8.4%) were more likely than other groups to be ex-smokers when they first tried or started using e-cigarettes.



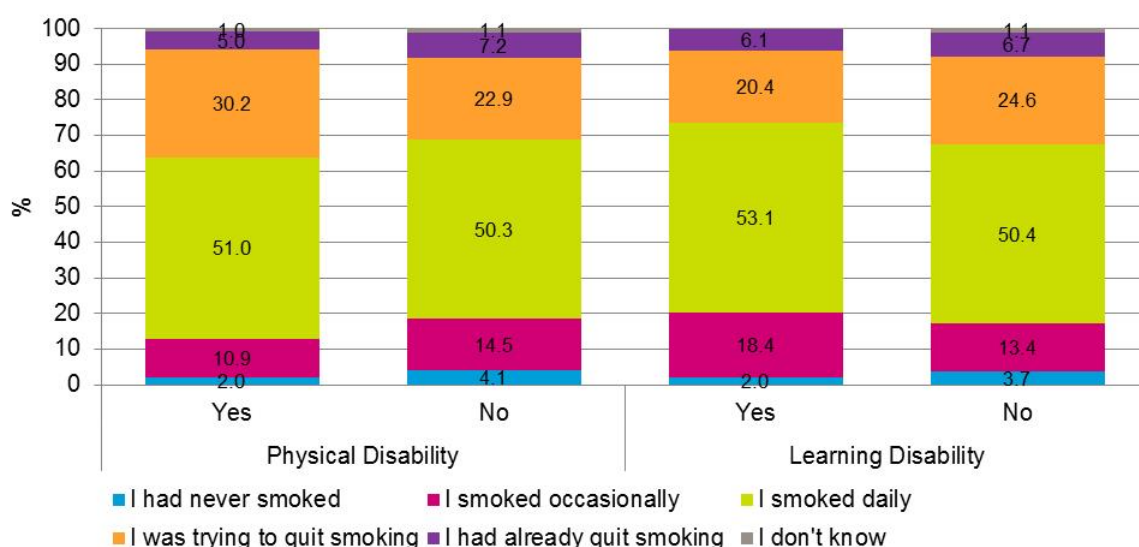
- Adults who live in areas of Sunderland that fall into Quintile 3 (10.4%) and Quintile 2 (9.2%) were more likely than other groups to be ex-smokers when they first tried or started using e-cigarettes.
- Adults in intermediate occupations (28.4%) and adults who have never worked or are long term unemployed (25.2%) were more likely to be trying to quit smoking when they first tried or started using e-cigarettes.
- Adults who live in areas of Sunderland that fall into Quintile 3 (30.4%) and Quintile 4 (27.8%) were more likely to be trying to quit smoking when they first tried or started using e-cigarettes.
- None of these differences were statistically significant.

### By age and gender



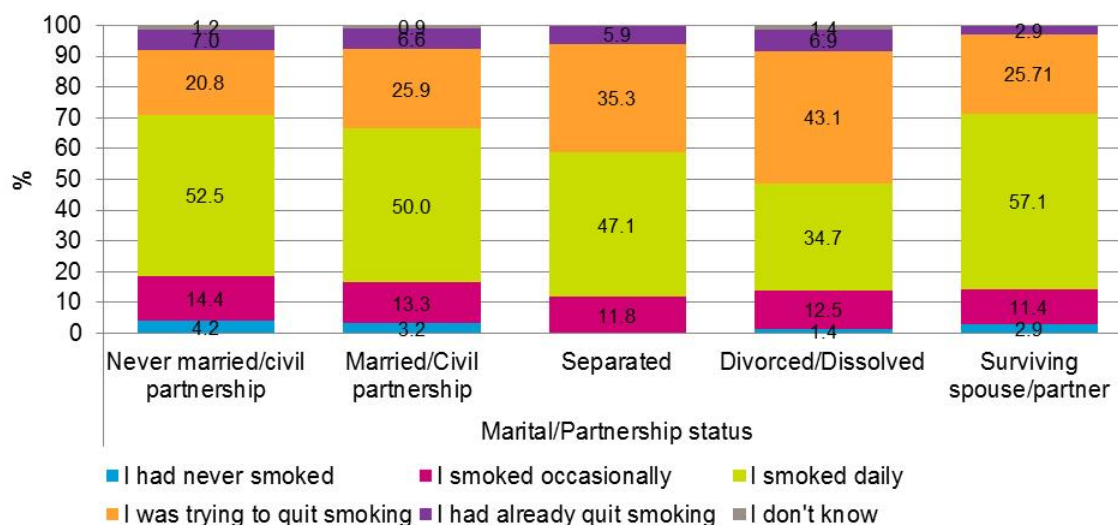
- Males aged 18-24 (9.2%) and females aged 18-24 (7.1%) were more likely than any other groups to have never smoked when they first tried or started using e-cigarettes; these differences were not statistically significant.
- Males aged 45-54 (11.9%), males aged 18-24 (9.2%), females aged 55-64 (9.2%), and females aged 25-34 (7.8%) were more likely than other groups to be ex-smokers when they first tried or started using e-cigarettes; these differences were not statistically significant.
- Males aged 55-64 (29.2%), males aged 35-44 (28.2%), females aged 35-44 (33.3%) and females aged 65-74 (28.1%) were most likely to be trying to quit smoking when they first tried or started using e-cigarettes; these differences were not statistically significant.
- Note that caution is needed in interpreting the figures for males aged 75 and over and females aged 75 and over as the samples of those who had ever tried or used an e-cigarette in these groups is small.

### By disability status



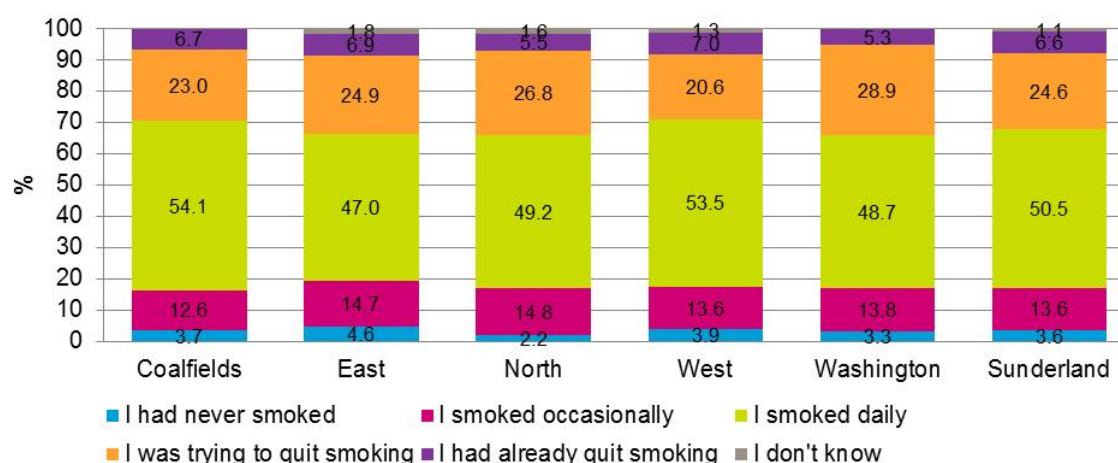
- Adults without a learning disability (3.7%) and adult without a physical disability (4.1%) were more likely than those with such a disability to have never smoked when they first tried or started using e-cigarettes.
- Adults without a learning disability (6.7%) and adult without a physical disability (7.2%) were more likely than other groups to be ex-smokers when they first tried or started using e-cigarettes.
- Adults without a learning disability (24.6%) were more likely than those with a learning disability (20.4%) to be trying to quit smoking when they first tried or started using e-cigarettes whilst adults with a physical disability (30.2%) were more likely than those without a physical disability (22.9%) to be trying to quit smoking when they first tried or started using e-cigarettes.
- None of these differences were statistically significant.

### By partnership status



- Adults who have never been married or in a registered civil partnership (4.2%) were more likely than any other groups to have never smoked when they first tried or started using e-cigarettes.
- Adults who have never been married or in a registered civil partnership (7.0%) and adults who are divorced or whose civil partnership has been dissolved (6.9%) were more likely than other groups to be ex-smokers when they first tried or started using e-cigarettes.
- Adults who are divorced or whose civil partnership has been dissolved (43.1%) were significantly more likely to be trying to quit smoking when they first tried or started using e-cigarettes.
- None of the other differences were statistically significant.

### By area



- Adults who live in Sunderland East (4.6%) were most likely to have never smoked when they first tried or started using e-cigarettes.
- Adults who live in Sunderland West (7.0%) were most likely to be ex-smokers when they first tried or started using e-cigarettes.
- Adults who live in Washington (28.9%) were most likely to be trying to quit smoking when they first tried or started using e-cigarettes.
- None of the other differences were statistically significant.