Recommendation 5 Coordinated approach

Who is the target population?

- Children and young people under the age of 19 who attend school or another educational establishment.

Who should take action?

- Government departments, school inspectorsate, school governing bodies and school commissioners.
- Children’s trusts.
- Local authorities, in particular, children and young people’s services, trading standards and environmental health officers.
- Connexions or Integrated Youth Support Services.
- Primary care trusts (PCT) and regional and national health commissioners.
- Local tobacco control alliances.

What action should they take?

- Ensure schools and other educational establishments put this guidance into practice. For details see our website at www.nice.org.uk/guidance/PH23
- Local tobacco control alliances.
- Children and young people under the age of 19 who attends school or another educational establishment.

Further information

You can download the following from www.nice.org.uk/guidance/PH23
- A quick reference guide (this document) for professionals and the public.
- The guidance – the recommendations, details of how they were developed and evidence statements.
- Details of all the evidence that was considered and other background information.

For printed copies of the quick reference guide, phone NICE publications on 0845 003 7783 or email publications@nice.org.uk and quote N2083.

Related NICE guidance

For more information about NICE guidance that has been issued or is in development, see www.nice.org.uk

Published


Under development

- Alcohol-use disorders: preventing harmful drinking. NICE public health guidance (publication expected March 2010)
- Opioid replacement therapy in pregnant and following childbirth. NICE public health guidance (publication expected May 2010)
- Personal, social and health education focusing on sex and relationships and alcohol education. NICE public health guidance (publication expected January 2011)

Updating the recommendations

This guidance will be reviewed at 3 and 5 years after publication to determine whether all or part of it should be updated. Information on the progress of any update will be posted at www.nice.org.uk/guidance/PH23

School-based interventions to prevent smoking

This quick reference guide presents the recommendations made in ‘School-based interventions to prevent the uptake of smoking among children and young people’. It is for commissioners, managers and practitioners who have a direct or indirect role in, and responsibility for, preventing the uptake of smoking by children and young people. This includes those working in the NHS, local authorities, education and the wider public, private, voluntary and community sectors. It may also be of interest to children and young people, their parents or carers and other members of the public.

The guidance complements, but does not replace, NICE guidance on: preventing the uptake of smoking by children and young people through mass-media and point-of-sale interventions; smoking cessation; and school-based interventions on alcohol (see related NICE guidance, back page for a list of publications).
Those working in schools and other educational establishments:

- Head teachers, school governors, teachers, support staff and others who work with primary and secondary school and further education colleges.

- Personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education coordinators.

- School nurses.

- Counsellors.

What action should they take?

- Integrate information about the health effects of tobacco use, as well as the legal, economic and social aspects of smoking, into the curriculum.

- Ensure the peer leaders are trained in the subject, or by external professionals trained to work outside school by adults who have the appropriate expertise.

- Encourage parents and carers to become involved, for example, by letting them know about class work or by asking them to help with homework assignments.

- Work with local partners involved in smoking prevention and cessation activities to deliver interventions. This could include local health improvement services, regional tobacco policy leads, local tobacco control Alliances and NHS Stop Smoking Services.

- Deliver interventions that aim to prevent the uptake of smoking as part of PSHE (drugs education) and other activities related to Health Schools or Healthy Further Education status. Link them to the whole-school or organisation-wide smokefree policy and involve children and young people in their design. Intervention should:

  - Be entertaining, factual and interactive
  - Be tailored to age and ability
  - Be ethically, culturally and gender-sensitive and non-judgemental
  - Aim to develop decision-making skills through active learning tasks
  - Include strategies for enhancing self-esteem and resisting the pressure to smoke from the media, family members, peers and the tobacco industry.

- Consider offering evidence-based, peer-led interventions aimed at preventing the uptake of smoking such as the ASSIST (A Stop Smoking in School Trial) programme.

- Consider other evidence-based interventions such as the School-based interventions on alcohol (NICE public health guidance 8). Small-school-based interventions on alcohol (NICE public health guidance 7) and the ‘Preventing the uptake of smoking by children and young people’ (NICE public health guidance 14).

- Work with local partners involved in smoking prevention and cessation activities to deliver interventions. This could include local health improvement services, regional tobacco policy leads, local tobacco control Alliances and NHS Stop Smoking Services.

- Deliver interventions that aim to prevent the uptake of smoking as part of PSHE (drugs education) and other activities related to Health Schools or Healthy Further Education status. Link them to the whole-school or organisation-wide smokefree policy and involve children and young people in their design. Intervention should:

  - Be entertaining, factual and interactive
  - Be tailored to age and ability
  - Be ethically, culturally and gender-sensitive and non-judgemental
  - Aim to develop decision-making skills through active learning tasks
  - Include strategies for enhancing self-esteem and resisting the pressure to smoke from the media, family members, peers and the tobacco industry.

- Consider offering evidence-based, peer-led interventions aimed at preventing the uptake of smoking such as the ASSIST (A Stop Smoking in School Trial) programme.

- Consider other evidence-based interventions such as the School-based interventions on alcohol (NICE public health guidance 8). Small-school-based interventions on alcohol (NICE public health guidance 7) and the ‘Preventing the uptake of smoking by children and young people’ (NICE public health guidance 14).

Who should take action?

- Head teachers, school governors, teachers and support staff in secondary schools and others who work with them. This includes:

  - Healthy Schools and Healthy Further Education leads
  - Personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education coordinators
  - School nurses
  - Counsellors
  - Young people.

What action should they take?

- Consider offering evidence-based, peer-led interventions aimed at preventing the uptake of smoking such as the ASSIST (A Stop Smoking in School Trial) programme. They should:

  - Link to relevant PSHE activities
  - Be delivered both in class and informally, outside the classroom
  - Be led by young people nominated by the students themselves (the peer leaders could be the same age or older)
  - Ensure the peer leaders are trained outside school if they have the appropriate expertise
  - Encourage peer leaders to receive support from these interventions during the course of the programme

Who should take action?

- Head teachers, school governors, public health commissioners, teacher training bodies and agencies of continuing professional development.

What action should they take?

- Provide training for all staff who will be involved in smoking prevention work.

- Work in partnership to design, deliver, monitor and evaluate smoking prevention training and interventions. Partners could include: national and local education agencies, training agencies, local authorities, the school nursing service, voluntary sector organisations, local health improvement services and universities.

- See also: ‘Brief interventions and referral for smoking cessation’ (NICE public health guidance 11); ‘Healthy Schools and Healthy Further Education leads’ (NICE public health guidance 6); and ‘Smoking cessation services’ (NICE public health guidance 10).

Recommendation 2 Adult-led interventions

Who is the target population?

- Children and young people under the age of 19 who attend school or another educational establishment.

Who should take action?

- Head teachers, school governors, teachers, support staff and others who work with primary and secondary schools and further education colleges. This includes:

  - Healthy Schools and Healthy Further Education leads
  - Personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education coordinators
  - School nurses
  - Counsellors.

What action should they take?

- Ensure the policy supports smoking cessation in addition to prevention, by making information on local NHS Stop Smoking services available to staff and students. This should include details on the type of help available, when and where, and how to access it.

- Reference, in particular, to ‘Workplace interventions to promote smoking cessation’ (NICE public health guidance 5). See also: ‘School-based interventions on alcohol’ (NICE public health guidance 7); ‘Smoking cessation services’ (NICE public health guidance 10); ‘Social and emotional wellbeing in primary education’ (NICE public health guidance 12) and ‘Social and emotional wellbeing in secondary education’ (NICE public health guidance 20).

- Consider accurate information about smoking, including its prevalence and its consequences: tobacco use by adults and peers should be discussed and challenged.

- Be delivered by teachers and higher-level teaching assistants who are both knowledgeable and competent in the subject, or by external professionals trained to work with children and young people on tobacco issues.

- Support tobacco education in the classroom with additional ‘boosters’ activities until school leaving age. These might include school health fairs and guest speakers.

- Encourage parents and carers to become involved, for example, by letting them know about class work or by asking them to help with homework assignments.

- Work with local partners involved in smoking prevention and cessation activities to deliver interventions. This could include local health improvement services, regional tobacco policy leads, local tobacco control Alliances and NHS Stop Smoking Services.

See also: ‘Behaviour change’ (NICE public health guidance 6); ‘School-based interventions on alcohol’ (NICE public health guidance 7); and ‘Preventing the uptake of smoking by children and young people’ (NICE public health guidance 14).

Recommendation 3 Peer-led interventions

Who is the target population?

- Children and young people aged 11 to 16 who attend secondary school.

Who should take action?

- Head teachers, school governors, teachers and support staff in secondary schools and others who work with them. This includes:

  - Healthy Schools and Healthy Further Education leads
  - Personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education coordinators
  - School nurses
  - Counsellors
  - Young people.

What action should they take?

- Consider offering evidence-based, peer-led interventions aimed at preventing the uptake of smoking such as the ASSIST (A Stop Smoking in School Trial) programme. They should:

  - Link to relevant PSHE activities
  - Be delivered both in class and informally, outside the classroom
  - Be led by young people nominated by the students themselves (the peer leaders could be the same age or older)
  - Ensure the peer leaders are trained outside school if they have the appropriate expertise
  - Encourage peer leaders to receive support from these interventions during the course of the programme

- Consider offering evidence-based, peer-led interventions aimed at preventing the uptake of smoking such as the ASSIST (A Stop Smoking in School Trial) programme. They should:

  - Link to relevant PSHE activities
  - Be delivered both in class and informally, outside the classroom
  - Be led by young people nominated by the students themselves (the peer leaders could be the same age or older)
  - Ensure the peer leaders are trained outside school if they have the appropriate expertise
  - Encourage peer leaders to receive support from these interventions during the course of the programme

- Consider offering evidence-based, peer-led interventions aimed at preventing the uptake of smoking such as the ASSIST (A Stop Smoking in School Trial) programme. They should:

  - Link to relevant PSHE activities
  - Be delivered both in class and informally, outside the classroom
  - Be led by young people nominated by the students themselves (the peer leaders could be the same age or older)
  - Ensure the peer leaders are trained outside school if they have the appropriate expertise
  - Encourage peer leaders to receive support from these interventions during the course of the programme

See also: ‘School-based interventions on alcohol’ (NICE public health guidance 7).
Who should take action?

• Head teachers, school governors, teachers, support staff and others who work with primary and secondary schools and further education colleges. This includes:
  – Healthy Schools and Healthy Further Education leads;
  – personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education coordinators;
  – school nurses;
  – counsellors.

Who is the target population?

• Children and young people under the age of 19 who attend school or another educational establishment.

• Those working in schools and other educational establishments aimed at under-19s.

• Parents and carers.

Recommendation 1 Organisation-wide or ‘whole-school’ approach

Who should take action?

• Children and young people under the age of 19 who attend school or another educational establishment.

• Those working in schools and other educational establishments aimed at under-19s.

• Parents and carers.

Recommendation 2 Adult-led interventions

Who is the target population?

• Children and young people under the age of 19 who attend school or another educational establishment.

• Parents and carers.

What action should they take?

• Head teachers, school governors, teachers, support staff and others who work with primary and secondary schools and further education colleges. This includes:
  – Healthy Schools and Healthy Further Education leads;
  – personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education coordinators;
  – school nurses;
  – counsellors.

What action should they take?

• Integrate information about the health effects of tobacco use, as well as the legal, economic and social aspects of smoking, into the curriculum. For example, classroom discussions about tobacco could be relevant when teaching a range of subjects including biology, chemistry, citizenship, geography, mathematics, and media studies.

• Deliver interventions that aim to prevent the uptake of smoking as part of PSHE (drugs education) and activities related to Healthy Schools or Healthy Further Education status. Link them to the whole-school or organisation-wide smokefree policy and involve children and young people in their design. Interventions should:
  – be entertaining, factual and interactive
  – be tailored to age and ability
  – be ethically, culturally and gender-sensitive and non-judgemental
  – aim to develop decision-making skills through active learning tasks
  – include strategies for enhancing self-esteem and resisting the pressure to smoke from the media, family members, peers and the tobacco industry

• Encourage parents and carers to become involved, for example, by letting them know about class work or by asking them to help with homework assignments.

• Work with local partners involved in smoking prevention and cessation activities to deliver interventions. This could include local health improvement services, regional tobacco policy leads, local tobacco control alliances and NHS Stop Smoking Services.

• Work in partnership to design, deliver, monitor and evaluate smoking prevention and interventions. Partners could include: national and local education agencies, training agencies, local authorities, the school nursing service, voluntary sector organisations, local health improvement services and universities.

Recommendation 3 Peer-led interventions

Who is the target population?

• Children and young people aged 11 to 16 who attend secondary school.

What action should they take?

• Consider offering evidence-based, peer-led interventions aimed at preventing the uptake of smoking such as the ASSET (A Stop Smoking in School Trial) programme. They should:
  – be delivered both in class and informally, outside the classroom
  – be led by young people nominated by the students themselves (the peer leaders could be the same age or older)
  – involve the peer leaders in school environmental scans that have the appropriate expertise
  – ensure peer leaders receive support from these experts during the course of the programme

• Provide training for all staff who will be involved in smoking prevention work.

• Work in partnership to design, deliver, monitor and evaluate smoking prevention and interventions. Partners could include: national and local education agencies, training agencies, local authorities, the school nursing service, voluntary sector organisations, local health improvement services and universities.

• Develop workplace interventions to promote smokefree workplaces (NICE public health guidance 5). See also: ‘School-based interventions on smoking’ (NICE public health guidance 6); ‘School-based interventions on alcohol’ (NICE public health guidance 7); and ‘Smoking cessation services’ (NICE public health guidance 10).

Recommendation 4 Training and development

Who is the target population?

• Teachers, support staff and others with a remit for improving the health and wellbeing of children and young people under the age of 19 who attend school or another educational establishment. This includes:  
  – Healthy Schools and Healthy Further Education leads
  – personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education coordinators
  – school nurses
  – counsellors.

What action should they take?

• Work in partnership to design, deliver, monitor and evaluate smoking prevention and interventions. Partners could include: national and local education agencies, training agencies, local authorities, the school nursing service, voluntary sector organisations, local health improvement services and universities.

• Develop workplace interventions to promote smokefree workplaces (NICE public health guidance 5). See also: ‘School-based interventions on smoking’ (NICE public health guidance 6); ‘School-based interventions on alcohol’ (NICE public health guidance 7); and ‘Smoking cessation services’ (NICE public health guidance 10).

• Develop workplace interventions to promote smokefree workplaces (NICE public health guidance 5). See also: ‘School-based interventions on smoking’ (NICE public health guidance 6); ‘School-based interventions on alcohol’ (NICE public health guidance 7); and ‘Smoking cessation services’ (NICE public health guidance 10).
Recommendation 1 Organisation-wide or ‘whole-school’ approaches

Who is the target population?
- Children and young people under the age of 19 who attend school or another educational establishment.
- Those working in schools and other educational establishments.
- Parents and carers.

Who should take action?
- Head teachers, school governors, teachers, support staff and others who work with primary and secondary schools and further education colleges.

What action should they take?
- Develop a whole-school or organisation-wide smokefree policy and ensure the Premises is aware of its content. (This includes a printed version available.)
- Provide training for all staff who will be responsible for implementing the policy.
- Require all the Premises to promote smoking cessation (NICE public health guidance 5).
- Establish a whole-school intervention aimed at promoting smoking cessation (NICE public health guidance 1).
- ‘School-based interventions on alcohol’ (NICE public health guidance 7).
- ‘Tobacco cessation services’ (NICE public health guidance 10).
- ‘Social and emotional wellbeing in primary education’ (NICE public health guidance 12).
- ‘Social and emotional wellbeing in secondary education’ (NICE public health guidance 20).

Recommendation 2 Adult-led interventions

Who is the target population?
- Children and young people under the age of 19 who attend school or another educational establishment.
- Those working in schools and other educational establishments.

Who should take action?
- Head teachers, school governors, teachers, support staff and others who work with primary and secondary schools and further education colleges.

What action should they take?
- Develop a whole-school or organisation-wide smokefree policy and ensure that Premises is aware of its content. (This includes a printed version available.)
- Provide training for all staff who will be responsible for implementing the policy.
- Require all the Premises to promote smoking cessation (NICE public health guidance 5).

Recommendation 3 Peer-led interventions

Who is the target population?
- Children and young people aged 11 to 16 who attend secondary school.

Who should take action?
- Head teachers, school governors, teachers and support staff in secondary schools and others who work with them. This includes:
  - Health Schools and Healthy Further Education leads
  - personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education coordinators
  - school nurses
  - counsellors
  - students

What action should they take?
- Consider offering evidence-based, peer-led interventions aimed at preventing the uptake of smoking such as the ASIST (A Stop smoking in School Trial) programme.
- ‘School-based interventions on alcohol’ (NICE public health guidance 7).
- ‘Tobacco cessation services’ (NICE public health guidance 10).

Recommendation 4 Training and development

Who is the target population?
- Teachers, support staff and others with a remit for improving the health and wellbeing of children and young people under the age of 19 who attend school or another educational establishment. This includes:
  - Health Schools and Healthy Further Education leads
  - personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education coordinators
  - school nurses
  - counsellors

What action should they take?
- Provide training for all staff who will be responsible for implementing the policy.
- Work in partnership to design, deliver, monitor and evaluate smoking prevention training and interventions. Partners could include: national and local education agencies, training agencies, local authorities, the school nursing service, voluntary sector organisations, local health improvement services and universities.


**Implementation tools**
NICE has developed tools to help organizations put this guidance into practice. For details see our website at www.nice.org.uk/guidance/PH23

- A quick reference guide (this document) for professionals and the public.
- The guidance – the recommendations, details of how they were developed and evidence statements.
- Details of all the evidence that was considered and other background information.

For printed copies of the quick reference guide, phone NICE publications on 0845 063 7783 or email publications@nice.org.uk and quote N2083.

**Related NICE guidance**
For more information about NICE guidance that has been issued or is in development, see www.nice.org.uk

- Prevention of ill health. This guidance represents the views of the Institute and was arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. Implementation of this guidance is the responsibility of local commissioners and/or providers. Commissioners and providers are reminded that it is their responsibility to implement the guidance, in their local context, in light of their duties to avoid unlawful discrimination and to have regard for promoting equality of opportunity. Nothing in this guidance should be interpreted in a way which would be inconsistent with those duties.

- Implementation of this guidance is the responsibility of local commissioners and/or providers. Commissioners and providers are reminded that it is their responsibility to implement the guidance, in their local context, in light of their duties to avoid unlawful discrimination and to have regard for promoting equality of opportunity. Nothing in this guidance should be interpreted in a way which would be inconsistent with those duties.

**Further information**
You can download the following from www.nice.org.uk/guidance/PH23


**Under development**
- Alcohol-use disorders: preventing harmful drinking. NICE public health guidance (publication expected March 2010)
- Quitting smoking in pregnancy and following childbirth. NICE public health guidance (publication expected May 2010)
- Personal, social and health education focusing on sex and relationships and alcohol education. NICE public health guidance (publication expected January 2011)

**Updating the recommendations**
This guidance will be reviewed at 3 and 5 years after publication to determine whether all or part of it should be updated. Information on the progress of any update will be posted at www.nice.org.uk/guidance/PH23

**School-based interventions to prevent smoking**
This quick reference guide presents the recommendations made in “School-based interventions to prevent the uptake of smoking among children and young people”. It is for commissioners, managers and practitioners who have a direct or indirect role in, and responsibility for, preventing the uptake of smoking by children and young people. This includes those working in the NHS, local authorities, education and the wider public, private, voluntary and community sectors. It may also be of interest to children and young people, their parents or carers and other members of the public.

The guidance complements, but does not replace, NICE guidance on: preventing the uptake of smoking by children and young people through mass-media and point-of-sale interventions; smoking cessation; and school-based interventions on alcohol (see related NICE guidance, back page for a list of publications).

**Recommendaion 5 Coordinated approach**
**Who is the target population?**
- Children and young people under the age of 19 who attend school or another educational establishment.

**Who should take action?**
- Government departments, school inspectorates, school governing bodies and school commissioners.
- Local authorities.
- Children’s trusts.
- Primary care trusts (PCTs) and regional and national health commissioners.
- Local tobacco control alliances.
- Connexions or Integrated Youth Support Services.
- Government department, school governing bodies and school commissioners.
- Children’s trusts.
- Primary care trusts (PCTs) and regional and national health commissioners.
- Local tobacco control alliances.
- Connexions or Integrated Youth Support Services.

**What action should they take?**

**Related NICE guidance**
For more information about NICE guidance that has been issued or is in development, see www.nice.org.uk

- Prevention of ill health. This guidance represents the views of the Institute and was arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. Implementation of this guidance is the responsibility of local commissioners and/or providers. Commissioners and providers are reminded that it is their responsibility to implement the guidance, in their local context, in light of their duties to avoid unlawful discrimination and to have regard for promoting equality of opportunity. Nothing in this guidance should be interpreted in a way which would be inconsistent with those duties.

- Implementation of this guidance is the responsibility of local commissioners and/or providers. Commissioners and providers are reminded that it is their responsibility to implement the guidance, in their local context, in light of their duties to avoid unlawful discrimination and to have regard for promoting equality of opportunity. Nothing in this guidance should be interpreted in a way which would be inconsistent with those duties.

- School-based interventions to prevent smoking
This quick reference guide presents the recommendations made in “School-based interventions to prevent the uptake of smoking among children and young people”. It is for commissioners, managers and practitioners who have a direct or indirect role in, and responsibility for, preventing the uptake of smoking by children and young people. This includes those working in the NHS, local authorities, education and the wider public, private, voluntary and community sectors. It may also be of interest to children and young people, their parents or carers and other members of the public.

The guidance complements, but does not replace, NICE guidance on: preventing the uptake of smoking by children and young people through mass-media and point-of-sale interventions; smoking cessation; and school-based interventions on alcohol (see related NICE guidance, back page for a list of publications).
Recommendation 5 Coordinated approach

Who is the target population?
- Children and young people under the age of 19 who attend school or another educational establishment.

Who should take action?
- Government departments, school inspectorsate, school governing bodies and school commissioners.
- Children’s trusts.
- Local authorities, in particular, children and young peoples services, trading standards and environmental health officers.
- Connexions or Integrated Youth Support Services.

Primary care trusts (PCTs) and regional and national health commissioners.

Local tobacco control alliances.

What action should they take?
- Ensure smoking prevention interventions in schools and other educational establishments are part of a local tobacco control strategy.
- Ensure schools and other educational establishments deliver evidence-based smoking prevention interventions. These should be linked to their smoking policy and consistent with regional and national tobacco control strategies.
- Ensure the interventions are integrated into the curriculum, PSHE education and work associated with Healthy Further Education and Healthy Schools status. They should also follow the Healthy Schools enhancement model (stage 5).2
- See also ‘Behaviour change’ (NICE public health guidance 6).

Implementation tools
NICE has developed tools to help organisations put this guidance into practice. For details see our website at www.nice.org.uk/guidance/PH23

A quick reference guide (this document) for professionals and the public.

The guidance – the recommendations, details of how they were developed and evidence statements.

Details of all the evidence that was considered and other background information.

For printed copies of the quick reference guide, please quote N2083.

You can download the following from our website at www.nice.org.uk/guidance/PH23

Further information

Quickreferenceguide

Under development
- Alcohol-use disorders: preventing harmful drinking. NICE public health guidance (publication expected March 2010)
- Quitting smoking in pregnancy and following childbirth. NICE public health guidance (publication expected May 2010)
- Personal, social and health education focusing on sex and relationships and alcohol education. NICE public health guidance (publication expected January 2011)

Updating the recommendations
This guidance will be reviewed at 3 and 5 years after publication to determine whether all or part of it should be updated. Information on the progress of any update will be posted at www.nice.org.uk/guidance/PH23

Related NICE guidance
For more information about NICE guidance that has been issued or is in development, see www.nice.org.uk

Published

Recommendation 5 Coordinated approach

School-based interventions to prevent smoking

This quick reference guide presents the recommendations made in ‘School-based interventions to prevent the uptake of smoking among children and young people’. It is for commissioners, managers and practitioners who have a direct or indirect role in, and responsibility for, preventing the uptake of smoking by children and young people.

This includes those working in the NHS, local authorities, education and the wider public, private, voluntary and community sectors. It may also be of interest to children and young people, their parents or carers and other members of the public.

The guidance complements, but does not replace, NICE guidance on: preventing the uptake of smoking by children and young people through mass media and point-of-sale interventions; smoking cessation; and school-based interventions on alcohol (see related NICE guidance, back page for a list of publications).

School-based interventions to prevent smoking


NICE public health guidance 23

This guidance was developed using the NICE public health intervention process.

NICE public health guidance makes recommendations on the promotion of good health and the prevention of ill health. This guidance represents the views of the Institute and was arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. Implementation of the guidance is the responsibility of local commissioners and providers. Commissioners and providers are reminded that it is their responsibility to implement the guidance, in their local context, in light of their duties to avoid unlawful discrimination and to have regard to promoting equality of opportunity. Nothing in this guidance should be interpreted in a way which would be inconsistent with those duties.

NICE public health guidance 23

© National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence, 2010. All rights reserved. This material may be freely reproduced for educational and non-commercial purposes. No reproduction by or for commercial organisations, or for commercial purposes, is permitted without the written permission of NICE.

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence
MidCity Place, 71 High Holborn, London WC1V 6NA, www.nice.org.uk


NICE public health guidance 23

This guidance was developed using the NICE public health intervention process. NICE public health guidance makes recommendations on the promotion of good health and the prevention of ill health. This guidance represents the views of the Institute and was arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. Implementation of the guidance is the responsibility of local commissioners and providers. Commissioners and providers are reminded that it is their responsibility to implement the guidance, in their local context, in light of their duties to avoid unlawful discrimination and to have regard to promoting equality of opportunity. Nothing in this guidance should be interpreted in a way which would be inconsistent with those duties.

NICE public health guidance 23

© National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence, 2010. All rights reserved. This material may be freely reproduced for educational and non-commercial purposes. No reproduction by or for commercial organisations, or for commercial purposes, is permitted without the written permission of NICE.

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence
MidCity Place, 71 High Holborn, London WC1V 6NA, www.nice.org.uk


NICE public health guidance 23

This guidance was developed using the NICE public health intervention process. NICE public health guidance makes recommendations on the promotion of good health and the prevention of ill health. This guidance represents the views of the Institute and was arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. Implementation of the guidance is the responsibility of local commissioners and providers. Commissioners and providers are reminded that it is their responsibility to implement the guidance, in their local context, in light of their duties to avoid unlawful discrimination and to have regard to promoting equality of opportunity. Nothing in this guidance should be interpreted in a way which would be inconsistent with those duties.