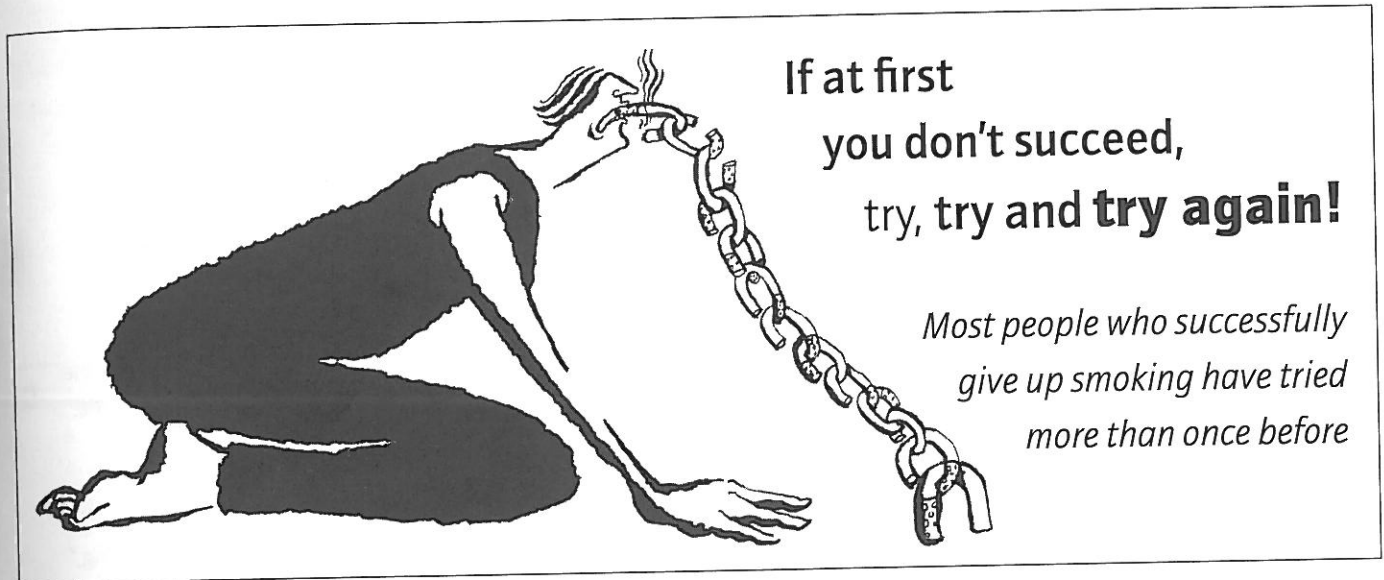


3.3 writing

report presenting statistics



1 activating background knowledge

Discuss the following questions together.

- 1 Do you, or does anyone you know, smoke?
- 2 Have you / they ever tried to give up? For what reasons? How long did you / they manage to stop for?
- 3 Have you, or has anyone you know, successfully given up smoking? What helped you / them to do it? (e.g. pressure from family, nicotine chewing gum, acupuncture, etc.)

2 interpreting statistical information

Working with a partner, use **table 1** below to find the answers to these questions:

- 1 Who are more likely to give up smoking:
 - men or women?
 - older or younger people?
- 2 What percentage of smokers do not intend to give up?

Table 1 Views on giving up smoking by sex and age for 2001

	Men	Women	16–24yrs	25–44yrs	45–64yrs	65+ yrs	Total
Views on giving up smoking							
Would like to give up:							
– very much indeed	29%	27%	16%	29%	35%	16%	28%
– quite a lot	18%	26%	25%	24%	22%	11%	22%
– a fair amount	17%	14%	20%	14%	14%	12%	15%
– a little	8%	7%	13%	6%	7%	5%	7%
TOTAL would like to give up	72%	73%	76%	74%	78%	44%	72%
would not like to give up	28%	27%	24%	26%	22%	56%	28%

Note: The row or column of percentages may add up to 99% or 101% because of rounding.

3.3 writing

3 presenting statistical information

The report below presents the data from table 1. Complete it with words from the box.

amongst overall strongest survey total said interestingly significant only seems saying uses dropped between

Views of current smokers on giving up smoking

Introduction

This report (1) uses figures collected by the Office for National Statistics for the Department of Health in a (2) _____ to investigate attitudes to smoking (3) _____ a representative sample of smokers.

Findings

There were no (4) _____ differences (5) _____ men and women in the desire to give up smoking. 72% of men and 73% of women (6) _____ they would like to give up, compared with 28% and 27% respectively who had no desire to stop. The age group with the (7) _____ desire to

give up was 45–64, with a total of 78% of respondents (8) _____ they would like to stop, 35% 'very much indeed'. This was followed by the 16–24 age group, with a (9) _____ of 76%. (10) _____, in the 65 and over age group, the number (11) _____ dramatically to only 44%.

Conclusions

It (12) _____ that, (13) _____, most smokers (over 70%) would like to give up smoking, with only older people (65+) showing less interest in stopping. (14) _____ 28% of the respondents expressed no intention at all of giving up.

4 generating ideas for writing

Look at table 2 below and answer the questions.

- Who are more likely to use sources of help or advice:
 - men or women?
 - older or younger people?
- What kinds of help / advice were used by the respondents?

Table 2 Sources of help and advice used in 2001 by sex and age

	Men	Women	16–24yrs	25–44yrs	45–64yrs	65+ yrs	2001 Total
Read leaflets on how to stop	23%	37%	27%	34%	30%	17%	30%
Asked for professional help	7%	12%	2%	13%	10%	6%	10%
Called a smoker's helpline	2%	6%	5%	4%	4%	1%	4%
Joined a stop smoking group	2%	4%	–	3%	4%	2%	3%
Used prescribed drugs to help	11%	16%	16%	15%	15%	7%	13%
Sought any help or advice	32%	44%	44%	43%	39%	22%	38%
Not sought help or advice	68%	56%	56%	57%	61%	78%	62%

Note: UK success rates show that the best chance of giving up is combining NRT (Nicotine Replacement Therapy in the form of gum or patches) with going to a smokers' clinic (20%). This compares with a 6% success rate for people who use NRT alone or 3% for people using only will power.

Writing task

You have recently given a presentation on stopping smoking, using the figures in this table. Now summarize the statistics in a report. The title is: *Factors influencing smokers to give up: a report based on statistics for the UK in 2001*. Include the answers to the questions in exercise 4 and comment on any interesting data. Summarize the main findings in the conclusion.