

# South Dakota Tobacco Use Study

By the South Dakota Department of Health  
with data compilation by the Business Research Bureau and Stuefen Research

The South Dakota Department of Health mailed approximately 40,000 surveys in January of 2005 to selected South Dakota households served by the state's Department of Social Services to better understand the use of tobacco products in that population. Adults from 9,256 households responded to the survey yielding a response rate of approximately 23 percent.

## Demographic Profile

The demographic profile questions are asked to better understand who participated in this study. The demographic questions are asked to determine how well the sample represents the general population. It is common for women to be over represented in surveys. Female participation in this survey is disproportionate with more than four out of five respondents (81%) being female. For comparison, the state's general adult population is 51 percent female. American Indian participation in the survey was strong with 17 percent of the total responses coming from that demographic group. The 2000 Census indicates American Indians are just over six percent of the state's adult population and approximately nine percent of the total population. The age distribution for people responding to the survey show higher percentage responses in the younger age groups than in the older age groups relative to the proportions in the general population.

<b>Age</b>	<b>Census 2000</b>	<b>Sample 9,265</b>
18 to 24	14%	15%
25 to 34	17%	25%
35 to 44	21%	23%
45 to 54	18%	16%
55 to 64	11%	9%
65 and over	20%	11%
No resp	0%	1%
Totals	100%	100%

## Regularly Smoke or Spit\*

- Sixty percent of those responding to the survey indicated that they had smoked at least one hundred cigarettes in their lifetime.
- Nearly 36 percent are smoking cigarettes at this time.
  - Twenty-six percent smoke everyday
  - Nine percent smoke some days
- The percentage currently smoking is the same (36%) for males and females.
- Younger adults are more likely to be smoking than are older adults
- A larger percentage of American Indians are current smokers than are whites or other races.
- Less than three percent (2.5%) of those surveyed indicated that they now use spit tobacco.
- Fourteen percent (14.2%) indicated that they had used spit tobacco at least once.
- Spit tobacco use is mostly by males.
- Spit tobacco usage is fairly consistent with proportions at just over three percent (3.3%) in the age groups that include the 25 to 44 year olds. Usage declines as the respondent age increases.
- The gender of respondents now using spit tobacco is approximately two-thirds male (64.2%) and one third female (34.5%).

Gender	Smoke (Yes)	Spit (Yes)
Male	36%	8.7%
Female	36%	1.1%

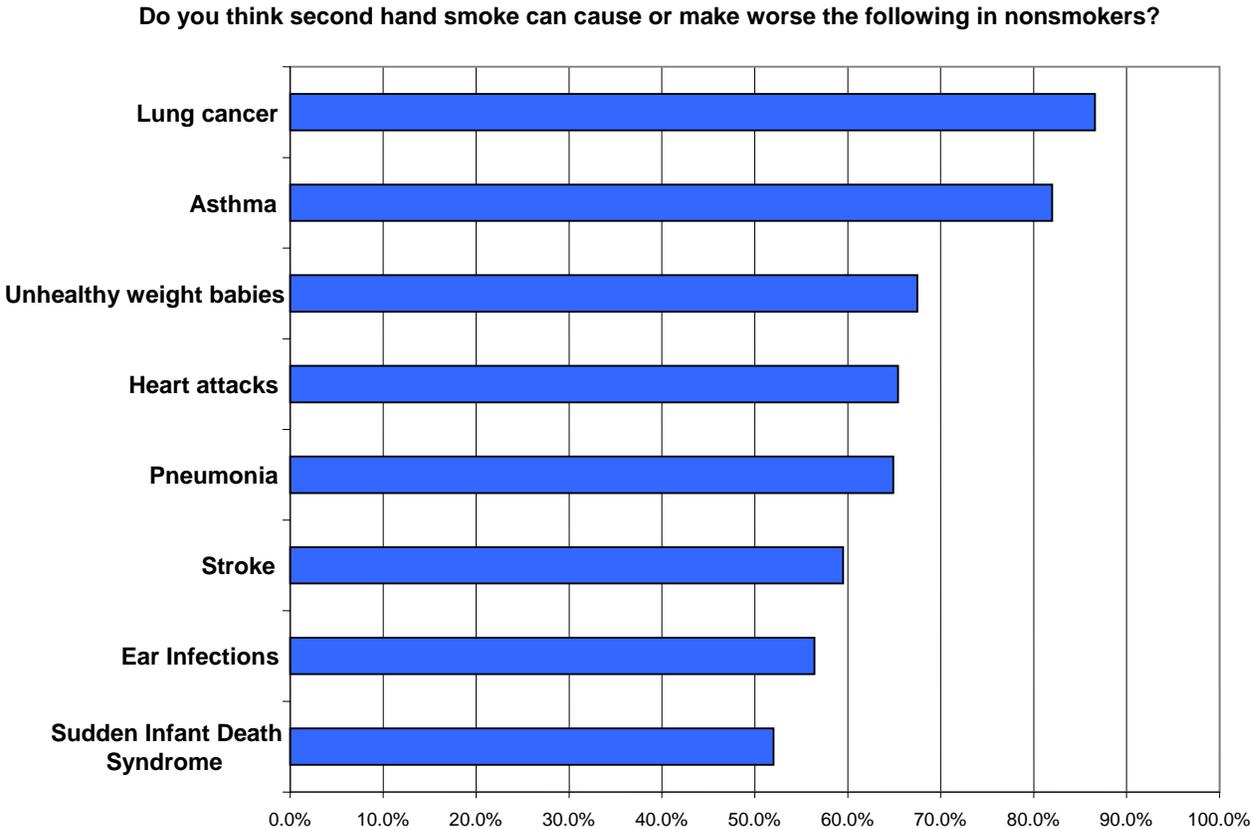
Age	Smoke (Yes)	Spit (Yes)
18 to 24	43%	1.4%
25 to 34	40%	3.3%
35 to 44	38%	3.3%
45 to 54	39%	2.5%
55 to 64	31%	1.4%
65 and over	12%	1.0%
No resp	6%	2.8%

Race	Smoke (Yes)	Spit (Yes)
American Indian	52%	4.2%
White	32%	2.1%
Other	31%	1.9%
No resp	17%	4.5%

\* All graphics refer to smoking or chewing spit tobacco currently.

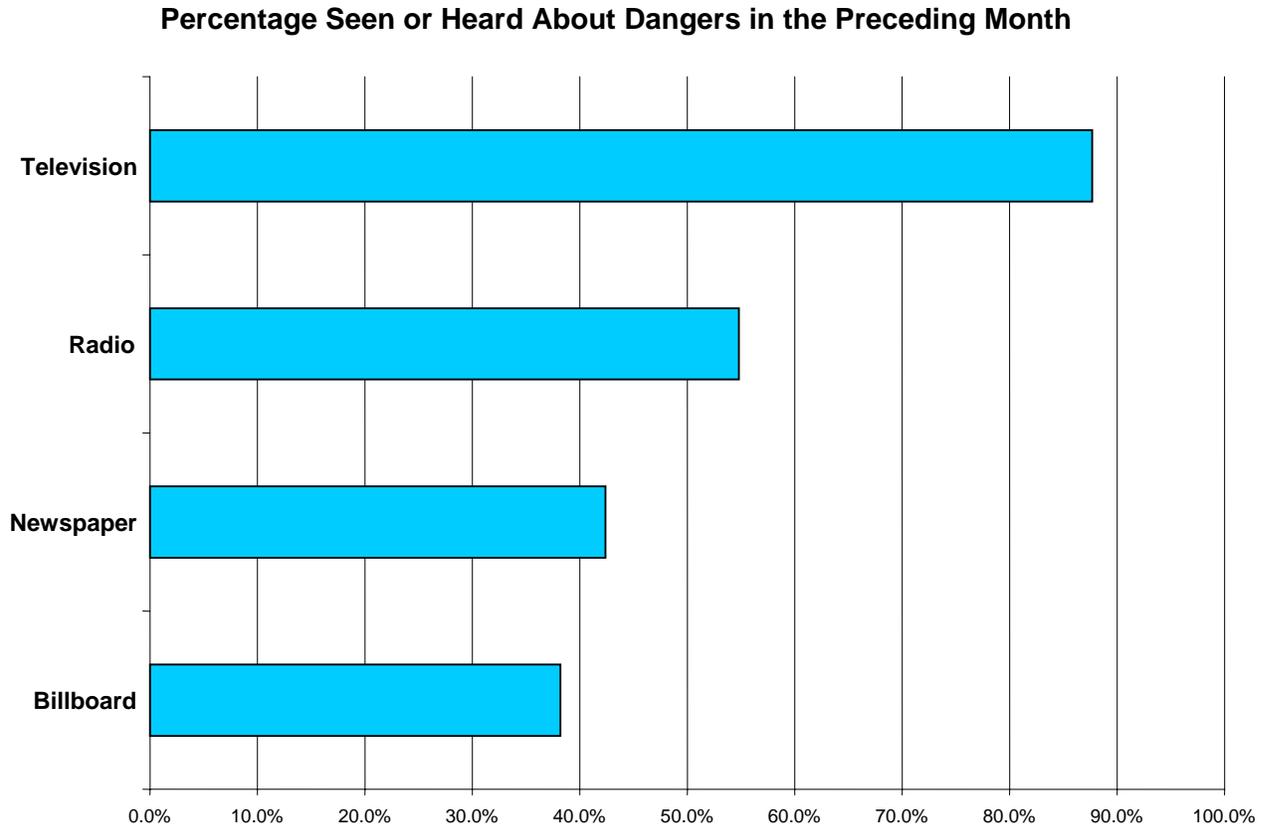
# Second Hand Smoke

Survey participants were asked if they think second hand smoke can either cause or make worse lung cancer, heart attacks, stroke, unhealthy weight babies, ear infections, asthma, pneumonia or sudden death syndrome. Those surveyed were asked to check all maladies that they thought second hand smoke could cause or make worse. Lung cancer and asthma were most often recognized as diseases whose prevalence is affected by second hand smoke.



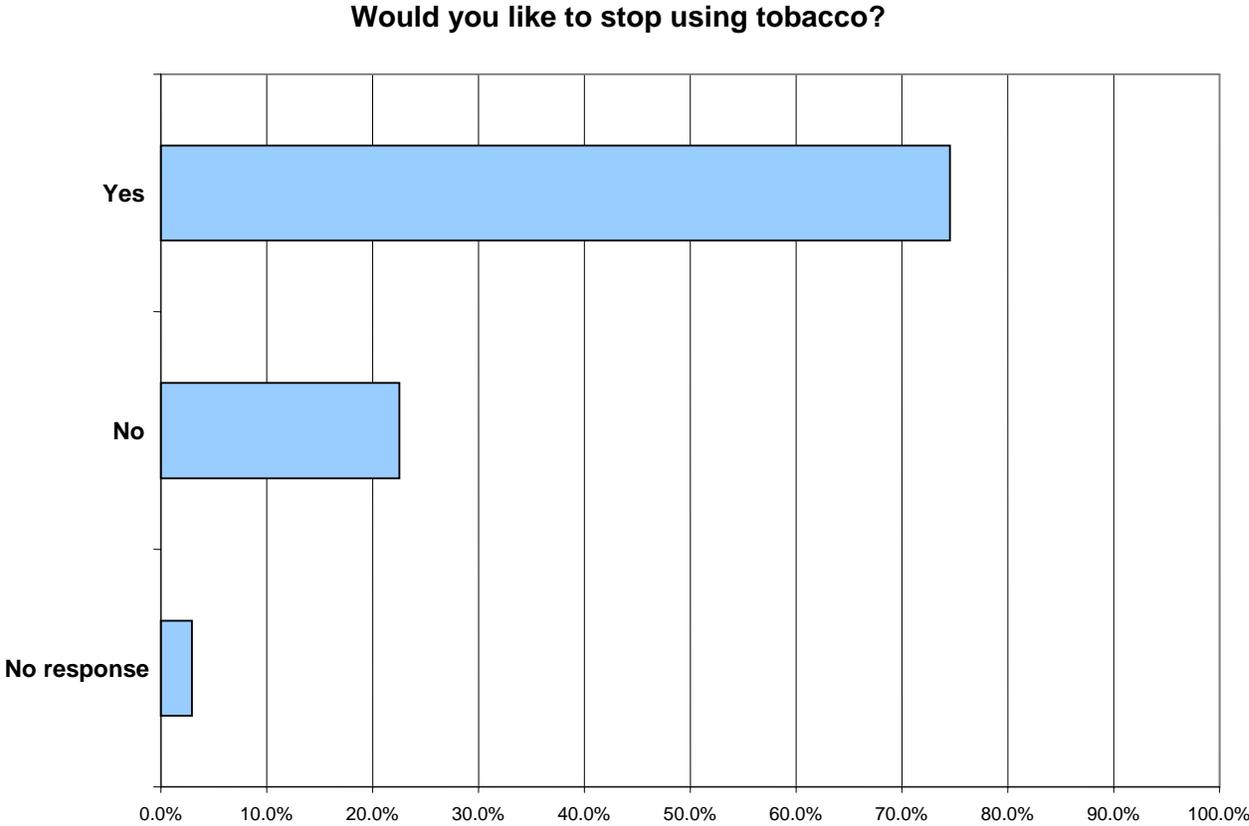
## Media Impact

The survey participants were asked if they had seen or heard anything about the dangers of tobacco use by way of television, radio, newspaper or billboards. Television clearly had the largest impact on those surveyed.



# Quitting Tobacco

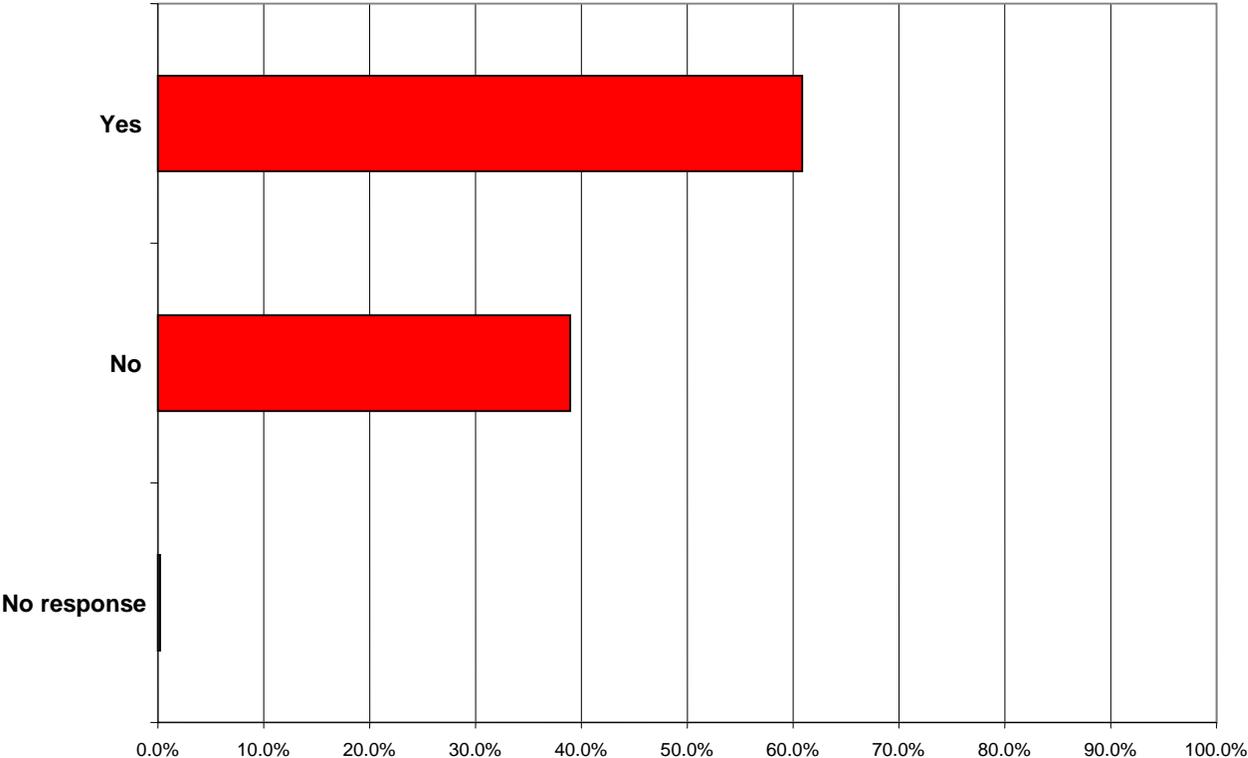
People that either indicated that they are currently smoking cigarettes or are now using spit tobacco regularly were asked if they would like to stop using tobacco. Three out of four or 74.5 percent indicated that they would like to quit.



*The South Dakota QuitLine*

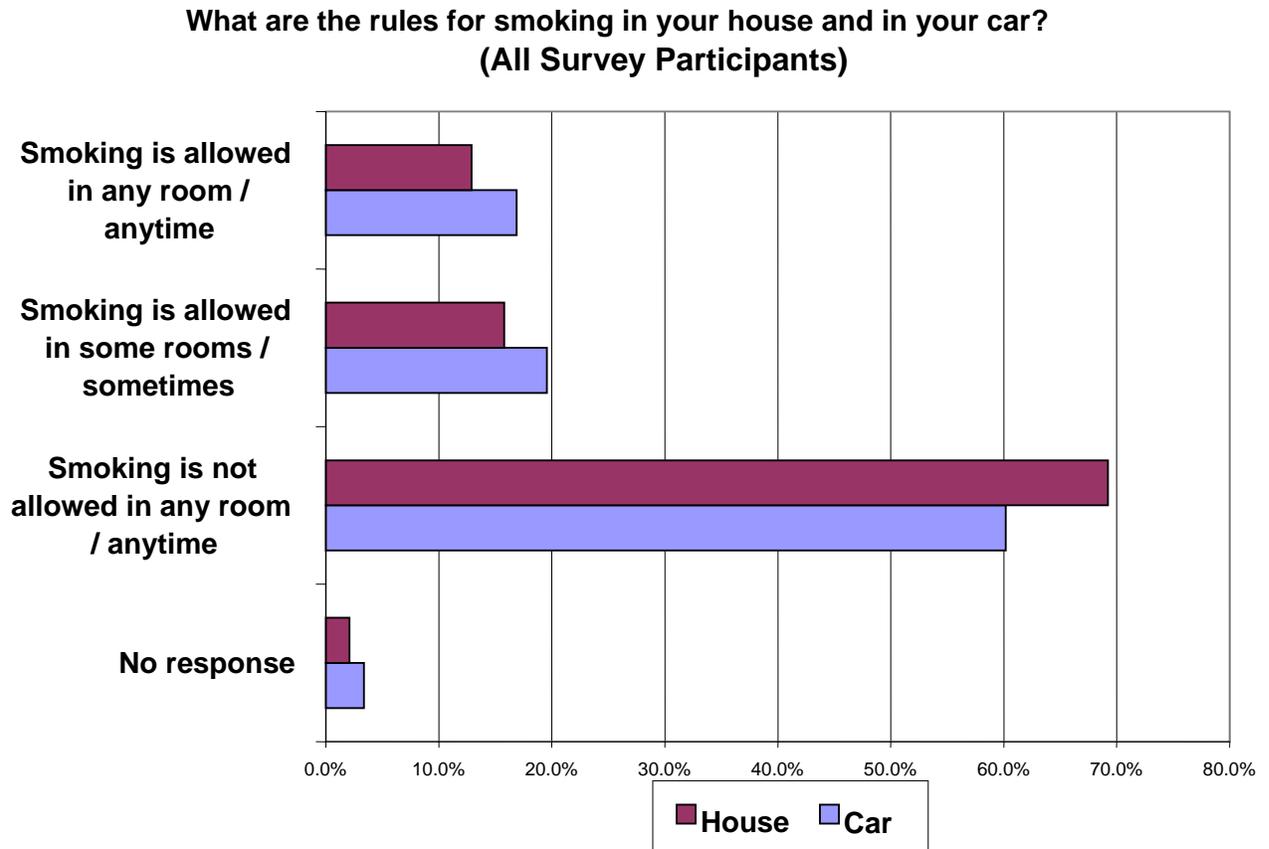
Sixty-one percent of those that indicated that they are either currently smoking cigarettes or are now using spit tobacco regularly marked that they had heard of the South Dakota QuitLine. The QuitLine is a free service provided by the state to help people stop smoking or using spit tobacco.

**Have you heard of the SD QuitLine, the free telephone tobacco quit line?**



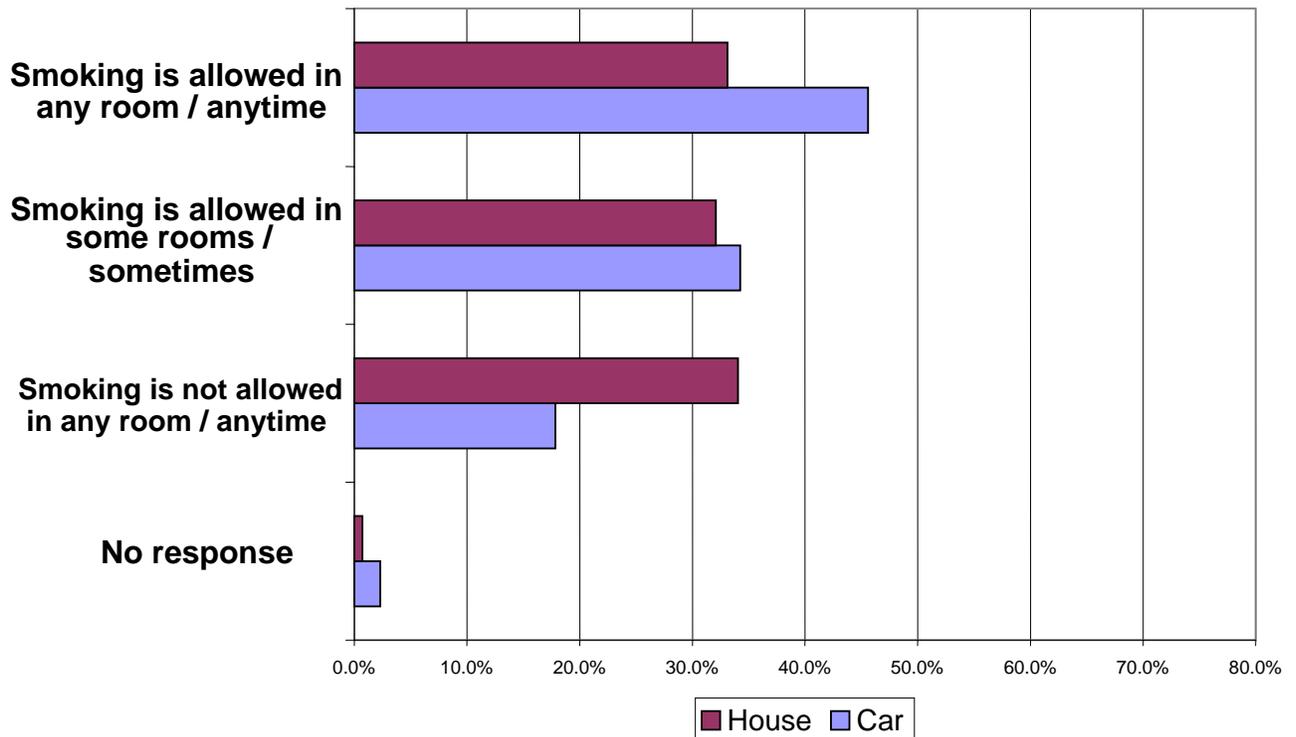
## What are the usage rules in your car and house?

Survey participants were asked about usage rules in their cars and in their houses. The responses from all respondents, both those that use tobacco and those that don't, are presented in the graph on this page. Responses from only those that are currently smoking or using spit tobacco are presented on the following page.



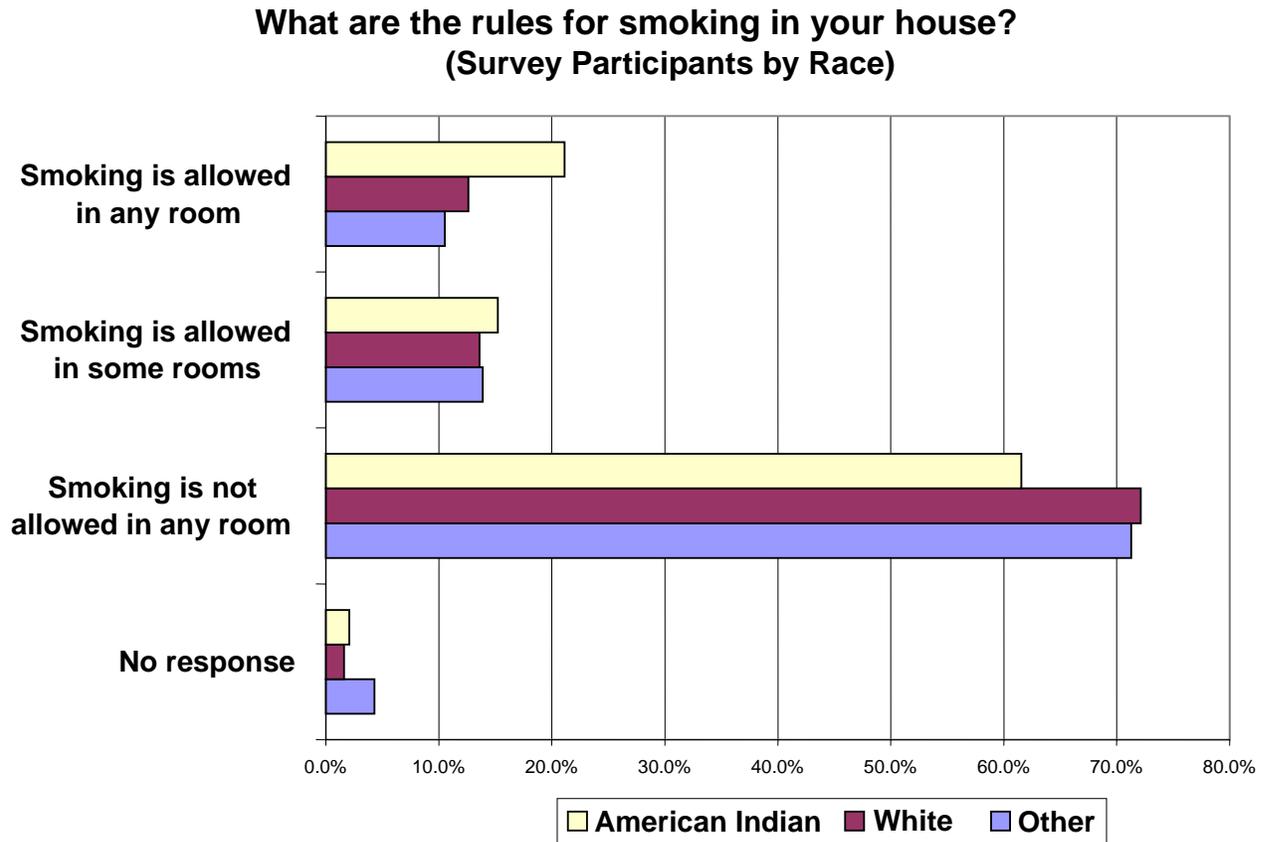
The rules for tobacco use in cars and houses are quite different for those that currently smoke or use spit tobacco. One can see the difference when the findings below are compared to the responses of all respondents on the previous page.

**What are the rules for smoking in your house and in your car?  
(Survey Participants that Currently Use Tobacco)**



## What are the rules in your house by race?

House smoking rules for American Indians, whites and other races responding to the survey are contrasted in the graphic that follows.



### *What are the rules in your car by race?*

Likewise, car smoking rules for American Indians, whites and other races responding to the survey are contrasted in the graphic that follows.

**What are the rules for smoking in your car?  
(Survey Participants by Race)**

