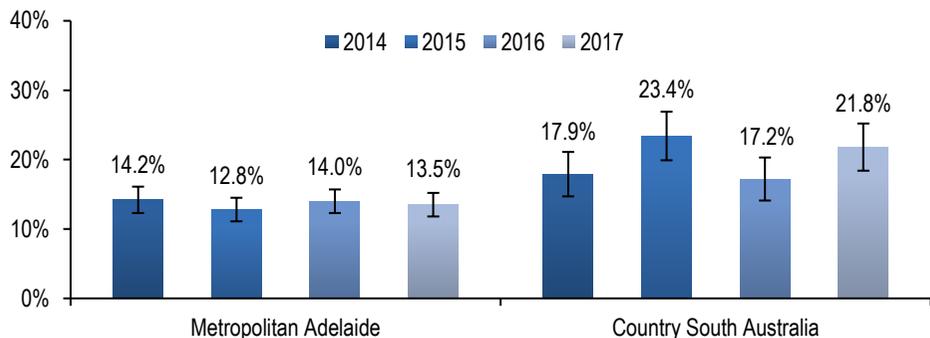


SMOKING PREVALENCE AMONG PEOPLE LIVING IN COUNTRY SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 2017

Figure 4 shows that in 2017, smoking prevalence was higher among people living in country South Australia compared to those living in metropolitan Adelaide. The smoking rate for country South Australia was significantly higher in 2017 compared to 2016 and statistically similar to 2015 and 2014.

Figure 4: Smoking prevalence (±CI) for people living and metropolitan Adelaide and country South Australia, 2015-2017



QUIT ATTEMPTS, 2017

The majority of South Australian smokers have made a previous quit attempt (74.9%); 35.9% have tried to quit in the past year and 55.3% intend to try to quit in the next six months. Table 3 displays the main sources that smokers mentioned when asked about programs or services available to help smokers quit.

Table 3: Current smokers' awareness of smoking cessation support services, 2017

Knowledge of services to help smokers quit (unprompted)	
Quitline/Quit campaign	62.1%
Nicotine Replacement Therapy	46.4%
Quit smoking medication	36.8%
Talking to Doctor	23.0%

SMOKE-FREE HOMES AND CARS, 2017

In 2017, less than 10% of the population reported that they were exposed to passive smoke in their own home (7.8%), own car (3.4%) and someone else's car (5.6%). A slightly higher proportion of the population was exposed to passive smoke in someone else's home (16.1%).

DEATHS ATTRIBUTABLE TO TOBACCO*

There are approximately 1,350 tobacco-attributable deaths annually in South Australia and 18,762 across Australia (based on 2011 data).

*Source: Extrapolated from: Australian Burden of Disease Study: Impact and causes of illness and death in Australia, 2011. Supplementary tables. Chapter 6: Contribution of risk factors to burden. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2016. Available from: <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/burden-of-disease/abds-impact-and-causes-of-illness-death-2011/data>

SMOKING PREVALENCE AMONG SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ADULTS, 2017

Table 1 shows 2017 smoking rates in the adult population (aged 15+) and sub-groups.

Table 1: Smoking prevalence in 2017 (age standardised to 2006 population)

	Daily Smokers (%)	95%CI	All smokers^ (%)	95%CI
Males	18.0	15.6-20.4	20.7	18.2-23.2
Females	10.7	8.8-12.6	12.4	10.4-14.4
15-29 years	11.4	8.4-14.4	14.7	11.4-18.0
30-44 years	17.5	14.2-20.8	20.7	17.2-24.2
45-59 years	20.3	16.8-23.8	21.5	17.9-25.1
60+ years	7.5	5.4-9.6	8.7	6.5-10.9
Total adults (15+)	14.3	12.8-15.8	16.5	14.9-18.1

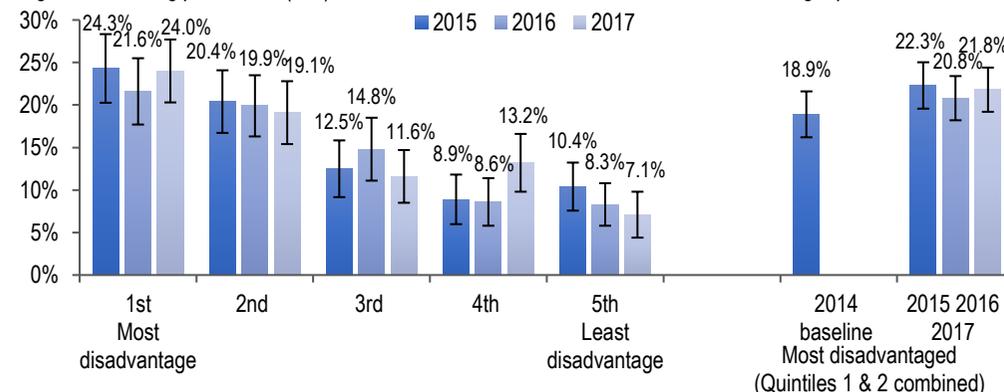
^ Defined as those who reported smoking daily, weekly or less often than weekly

SMOKING PREVALENCE (%) OVER TIME, 15-29 YEARS AND 15+ YEARS (AGE STANDARDISED TO 2006 POPULATION TO ALLOW COMPARISON OVER TIME)

	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Daily smoking										
15-29 years	18.1	15.8	17.3	13.6	14.6	14.4	9.9	11.6	10.5	11.4
(95% CI)	(±3.4)	(±3.2)	(±3.2)	(±3.0)	(±3.1)	(±3.1)	(±2.7)	(±2.8)	(±2.7)	(±3.0)
Adults (15+)	17.4	17.7	17.2	15.2	14.4	16.2	12.8	13.6	12.9	14.3
(95% CI)	(±1.7)	(±1.6)	(±1.6)	(±1.5)	(±1.5)	(±1.6)	(±1.5)	(±1.5)	(±1.4)	(±1.5)
All smoking										
15-29 years	23.4	21.6	22.9	17.6	18.2	19.5	14.8	16.9	12.3	14.7
(95% CI)	(±3.8)	(±3.6)	(±3.6)	(±3.3)	(±3.3)	(±3.5)	(±3.3)	(±3.3)	(±2.8)	(±3.3)
Adults (15+)	19.5	20.7	20.5	17.6	16.7	19.4	15.7	15.7	14.9	16.5
(95% CI)	(±1.8)	(±1.7)	(±1.7)	(±1.6)	(±1.6)	(±1.7)	(±1.6)	(±1.6)	(±1.5)	(±1.6)

Figure 1 shows that in 2017, smoking prevalence was higher among people living in areas of most disadvantage compared to those in the areas of least disadvantage. The smoking rate in 2017 for the two most disadvantaged groups combined was statistically similar to 2016 and the 2014 baseline.

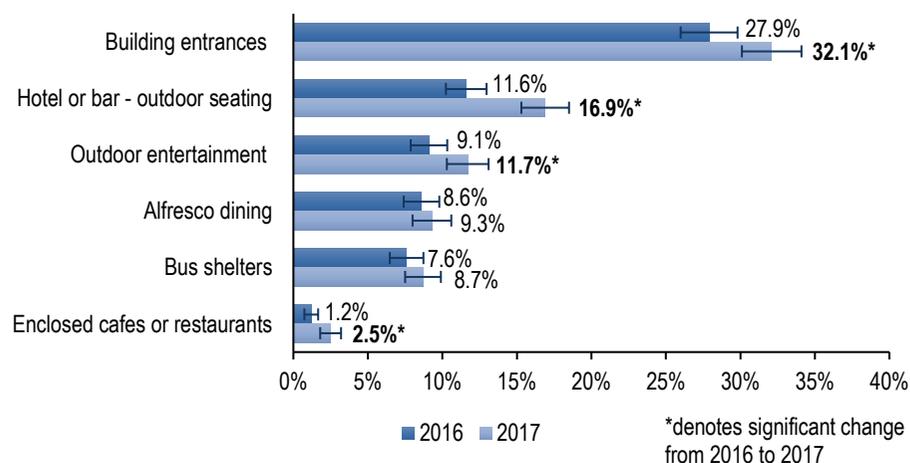
Figure 1: Smoking prevalence (±CI) in each Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage quintile, 2015-2017



EXPOSURE TO PASSIVE SMOKING, 2017

In 2017, 66.4% of the South Australian population reported that they had been exposed to someone else's cigarette smoking in the past two weeks, which was a significant increase from 2016 (63.0%). Figure 2 shows the locations at which people reported being exposed to passive smoke in the last two weeks (prompted) in 2016 and 2017. The most common location for reporting being exposed to passive smoke in the last two weeks was building entrances, followed by outdoor seating at hotels/bars and outdoor entertainment areas.

Figure 2: Proportion (%) of the South Australian population who reported exposure to passive smoke in various locations in the past two weeks, 2016 and 2017



E-CIGARETTES, 2017

In 2017, 75.6% of the South Australian population reported that they had heard of e-cigarettes but only 1.0% were current users of e-cigarettes. Table 2 provides a summary of hearing about, trialling and using e-cigarettes according to smoking status. As shown in Table 2, previous and current use of e-cigarettes was more common among current smokers compared to ex-smokers and those who have never smoked.

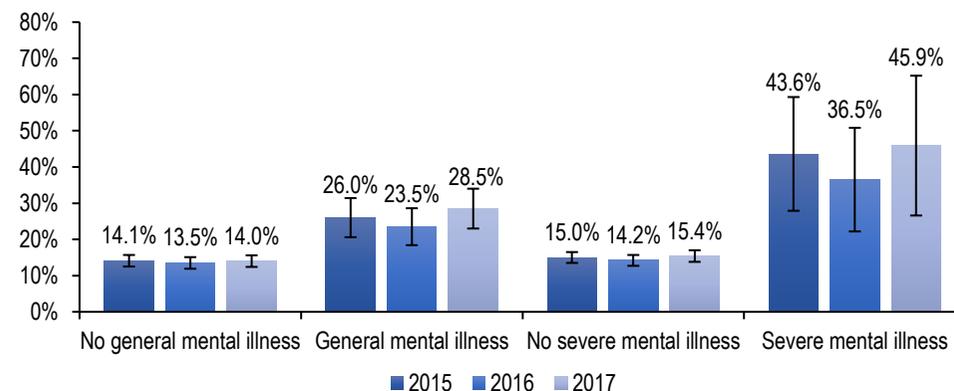
Table 2: Proportion of respondents hearing about, trialling and using e-cigarettes, 2017

	Smoker %	Ex-smoker %	Never smoked %	Total %
Never heard of e-cigs	20.5	23.0	26.2	24.4
Current user	3.6	1.5	0.0	1.0
Not current user but...				
Tried within past 12 mths	18.8	3.1	1.7	4.8
Tried over 12 mths ago	22.4	5.7	2.8	6.7
Heard of e-cigs but never tried	34.8	66.7	69.3	63.1

SMOKING PREVALENCE AMONG PEOPLE WITH A MENTAL ILLNESS, 2017

Respondents who reported living with either a general mental illnessⁱ or a severe mental illnessⁱⁱ were significantly more likely to be smokers than people living without either a general mental illness or a severe mental illness. Smoking prevalence in 2017 among respondents living with a general mental illness and respondents living with a severe mental illness was statistically similar to 2016 and 2015.

Figure 3: Smoking prevalence among people receiving treatment for a mental illness (general) or receiving a disability pension for a mental illness (severe), 2015 to 2017



SMOKING PREVALENCE AMONG SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SCHOOL CHILDREN, 2014*

In 2014, 3.0% (3.2% of males and 2.8% of females) of secondary school students aged 12-17 were current smokers (i.e. had smoked in the past week). A total of 1.4% of 12-15 year olds were current smokers (1.1% of males and 1.7% of females) and 6.4% of 16-17 year olds were current smokers (7.6% for males and 5.1% for females). The decrease in smoking prevalence from 2011 (4.7%) to 2014 (3.0%) was statistically significant.

*Source: Australian School Students Alcohol and Drug survey 2014.

SMOKING PREVALENCE AMONG SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL & TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE, 2014-15*

In 2014-15, 38.2% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over (age-standardised) in South Australia were current daily smokers (40.6% across Australia).

*Source: 4714.0 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Australia, 2014-15. Table 23.3 Health risk factor indicators, by state/territory and remoteness area, persons aged 18 years and over — 2014-15, Proportion of persons. Released 28 April 2016. Australian Bureau of Statistics. Accessed 22 March 2017. Available from: <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4714.02014-15?OpenDocument>

ⁱ Respondents who reported they were currently receiving treatment for anxiety, depression or any other mental health problem.

ⁱⁱ Respondents who reported they were currently receiving the disability pension for a psychological or psychiatric illness.