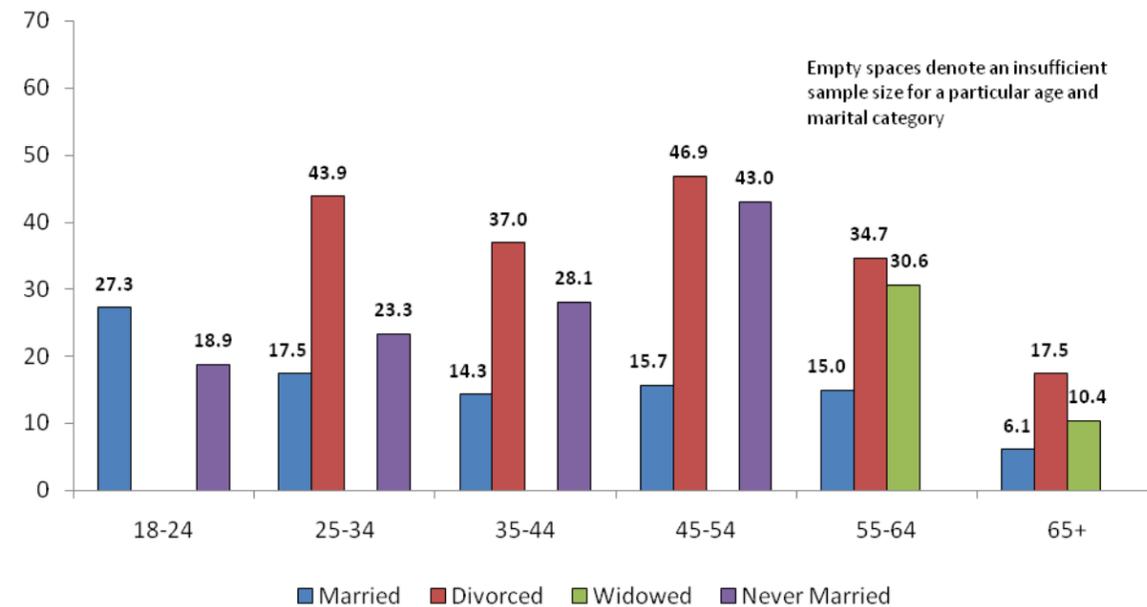


District 1, the difference between the two types was not statistically significant. For each of the other health districts, however, the differences remained statistically significant. Additionally, differences among each of the marital types by district were not significant; except for Health District 7, which had a significantly lower smoking prevalence for married adults than all other districts except for Health District 4.

Idaho's Adult Cigarette Smoking Prevalence by Marital Type and Health District, 2007

Idaho Adult Cigarette Smoking Prevalence by Marital Status and Age, 2007



Idaho adults who were 18 to 24 years old showed no significant differences in their smoking prevalence between married and never married marital types. Those 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 years old showed a significant difference within the respective age categories between those who were either married or never married and those who were divorced. There was not a significant difference between married and never married adults in any of the age categories. Married adults who were 45 to 54 years old were significantly less likely to be cigarette smokers than those in the same age category who were either divorced or never married. There was not a significant difference between those who were divorced and never married. For adults aged 55 to 64, married individuals were significantly less likely to be cigarette smokers than those who were widowed or divorced. There was not a significant difference between the widowed or divorced adults in the same age category. Widowed and married adults who were 65 years or older did not show a significantly different smoking prevalence. However, both marital types were significantly less likely to be cigarette smokers than were divorced adults of the same age category.



Cigarette-Smoking Prevalence in Idaho By Marital Status, 1998-2007

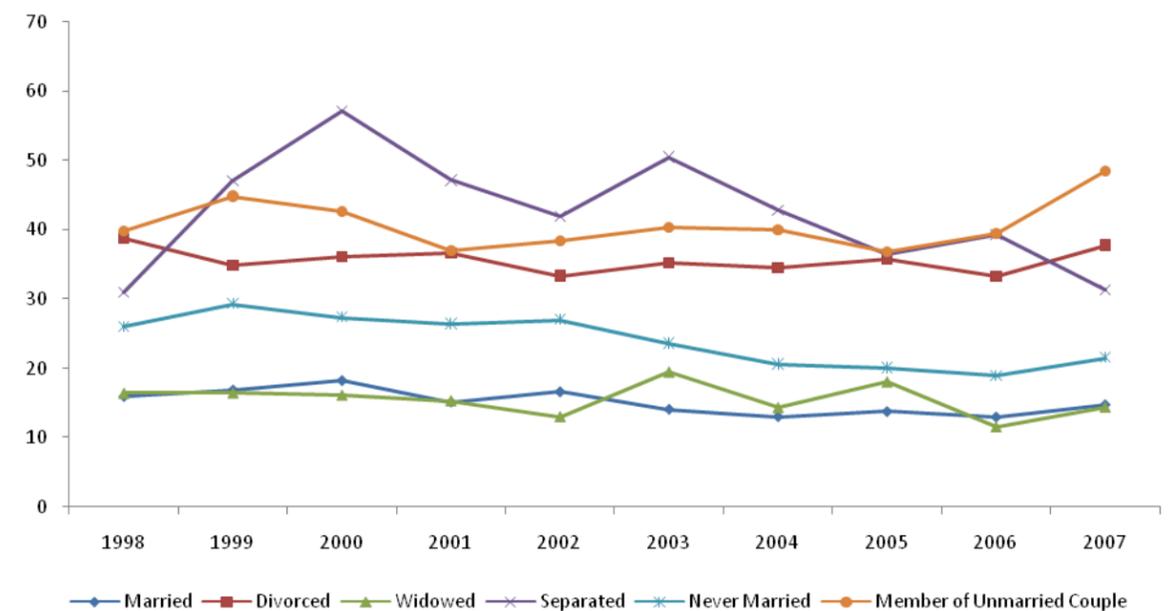
Introduction

In 2007, 19.1 percent of Idaho adults smoked cigarettes. Since smoking cigarettes is the leading cause of preventable disease¹, it is important to identify subgroups in the population at higher risk of cigarette smoking.

Overview

As the figure below shows, there was wide variation in the smoking prevalence within and between marital types. The smoking prevalence for adults who were separated, never married, or a member of an unmarried couple covered a range of percentages while the prevalence for adults who were married, widowed, or divorced were more stable in the course of the last ten years. Despite the variability, however, yearly changes in the smoking prevalence between 1998 and 2007 were not statistically significant. Additionally, the upward swings (downward for separated) from 2006 to 2007 were not statistically significant.

Percentage of Idaho Adults Who Smoke Cigarettes by Marital Status, 1998-2007

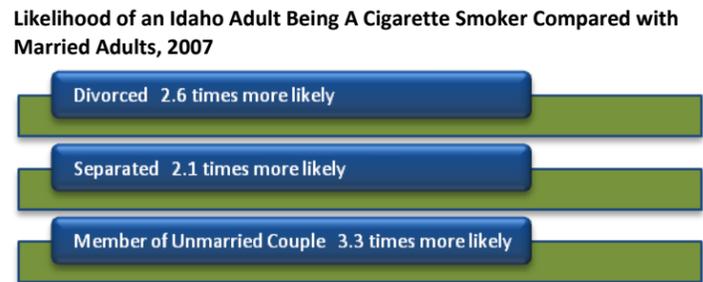


¹ Kuo, P., Wood, P., Madden, P., Martin, N., Health, A., "Cohort Trends in Prevalence and Spousal Concordance for Smoking," Drug and Alcohol Dependence, No. 88, 2007, pp. 122-129

Comparison of Marital Types

Married

Idaho adults who were married were statistically less likely to be cigarette smokers than individuals who were divorced, separated, or members of an unmarried couple. Between 1998 and 2005, the difference between the smoking prevalence for married and never-married adults was significant; however, in 2006 and 2007 the difference was no longer statistically significant. In 2005, never-married adults (20.1 percent) were 1.5 times more likely to be cigarette smokers than were married adults (13.7 percent). Between 1998 and 2007 there have not been any significant differences between the cigarette smoking prevalence for married and widowed adults.



Divorced

Divorced Idaho adults (37.8 percent) in 2007 were 2.6 times more likely to be cigarette smokers than were widowed adults (14.4 percent). Except for the periods of 1999-2000 and 2002, the difference between the smoking prevalence for divorced and never-married adults was statistically significant. In 2002, divorced adults (33.4 percent) were 1.2 times more likely to be cigarette smokers than were never-married adults (27.0 percent). Differences between divorced, separated, and adult members of unmarried couples were not significant between 1998 and 2007.

Widowed

From 1998 to 2002, widowed adults were significantly less likely to be cigarette smokers than were those who had never married. Differences between the two marital types were no longer significant in 2003, when 19.5 percent of widowed adults and 23.6 percent of never-married adults smoked cigarettes. In 2002, never-married adults (27.0 percent) were 2.1 times more likely to be cigarette smokers than were widowed adults (13.0 percent). Differences between widowed, separated, and members of unmarried couples were statistically significant.

Separated

Likelihood of an Idaho Adult Being A Cigarette Smoker Compared with Married Adults, 2007

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Separated	31.0	47.1	57.2	47.2	41.9	50.6	42.9	36.4	39.3	31.4
Upper 95%	42.9	61.6	68.8	59.3	56.5	64.9	56.7	51.2	52.8	45.8
Lower 95%	21.2	33.1	44.8	35.4	28.7	36.1	30.1	23.7	27.2	19.8
Never Married	26.0	29.3	27.4	26.5	27.0	23.6	20.6	20.1	19.0	21.6
Upper 95%	30.9	35.1	32.0	31.7	32.5	28.5	25.2	26.0	24.8	27.9
Lower 95%	21.7	24.1	23.3	21.8	22.2	19.3	16.6	15.3	14.3	16.4

Differences in the cigarette smoking prevalence for separated and never-married adults fluctuated between 1998 and 2007. For example, in 2006, separated adults (39.3 percent) were significantly more likely to be cigarette smokers than were never-married adults (19.0 percent); alternatively, in 2007 the difference between the two marital types was not significant. The difference between the smoking prevalence for separated and never-married adults was not statistically significant. (The table above depicts the cigarette prevalence for separated adults and never-married adults. Statistical difference occurs in years where the confidence intervals for the two types do not overlap.)

Never Married

Similar to the comparison between separated and never-married adults, the significance of the differences in the cigarette smoking prevalence between never-married adults and members of an unmarried couple fluctuated between 1998 and 2007. In 2007, adult members of unmarried couples (48.5 percent) were 2.3 times more likely to be cigarette smokers than were never-married adults (21.6 percent).

Comparison of Marital Types by Additional Demographics

Idaho's Adult Cigarette Smoking Prevalence by Marital Type and Health District, 2007

The figure below shows that the disparity between the 2007 cigarette smoking prevalence among married and divorced adults was consistent across health districts. (Insufficient sample sizes precluded analysis on any other marital types at the health district level.) In Health

Comparison of Idaho Adult Cigarette Smoking by Marital Type and Health District, 2007

