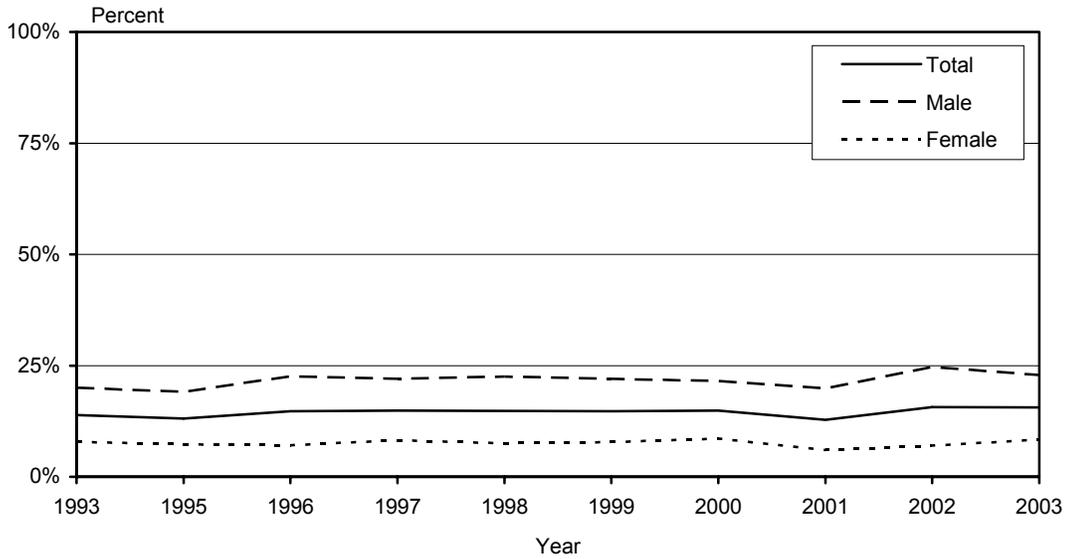


Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs Report
January 2005

Alcohol Abuse

Heavy drinking is defined as consuming 60 or more drinks of alcohol per month, and binge drinking is defined as consuming five or more drinks on one or more occasions in the past 30 days. Alcohol use may contribute to cancer, cardiovascular diseases, chronic liver disease, unintentional and intentional injuries, infant mortality, and oral health conditions. Alcohol use during pregnancy can severely jeopardize birth outcomes and lead to fetal alcohol affects and fetal alcohol syndrome.

Idaho Adults Who Are at Risk for Binge Drinking



Risk		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Heavy Alcohol Use											
<i>Measure: Adults aged 18 and older who consumed 60 or more drinks of alcohol per month</i>											
Total adults	Percent	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.5	4.3	4.9	5.3	5.8
Male adults	Percent	5.4	4.8	6.2	5.4	5.5	6.3	7.5	8.0	9.4	9.7
Female adults	Percent	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.4	2.1
Binge Alcohol Use											
<i>Measure: Adults aged 18 and older who consumed five or more drinks on one or more occasions in the past 30 days</i>											
Total adults	Percent	14.8	13.1	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.9	12.8	15.7	15.6
Male adults	Percent	20.7	19.1	22.6	22.0	22.5	22.0	21.5	19.9	24.7	22.9
Female adults	Percent	9.1	7.3	7.1	8.2	7.5	7.8	8.6	6.0	7.0	8.4

Related Trends

Idaho Resident Alcohol-Related Deaths		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total deaths	Age-adjusted rate	7.1	8.2	8.0	8.7	7.5	7.5	8.9	9.7	9.6	9.9
	Crude rate	6.4	7.5	7.4	8.0	7.0	7.1	8.3	9.1	9.2	9.7
	Number	73	87	87	97	86	89	107	120	124	132
Males	Age-adjusted rate	10.4	12.6	12.8	13.1	12.0	10.7	13.0	14.5	14.4	14.4
	Crude rate	9.1	11.2	11.3	11.7	10.9	9.9	11.6	13.0	13.5	13.7
	Number	51	65	67	71	67	62	75	86	91	94
Females	Age-adjusted rate	4.1	4.0	3.6	4.5	3.3	4.5	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.6
	Crude rate	3.8	3.8	3.4	4.3	3.2	4.3	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.6
	Number	21	22	20	26	19	27	32	34	33	38

Rates are per 100,000 population. Statistics for 1994-1998 have been revised using the Modified ICD-9 codes and comparability ratios. The age-adjusted rates have been standardized to year 2000. For additional information regarding Modified ICD-9 codes, comparability ratios, ICD-10 codes, and/or age-adjustment, see **Data Sources and Notes** in this section.

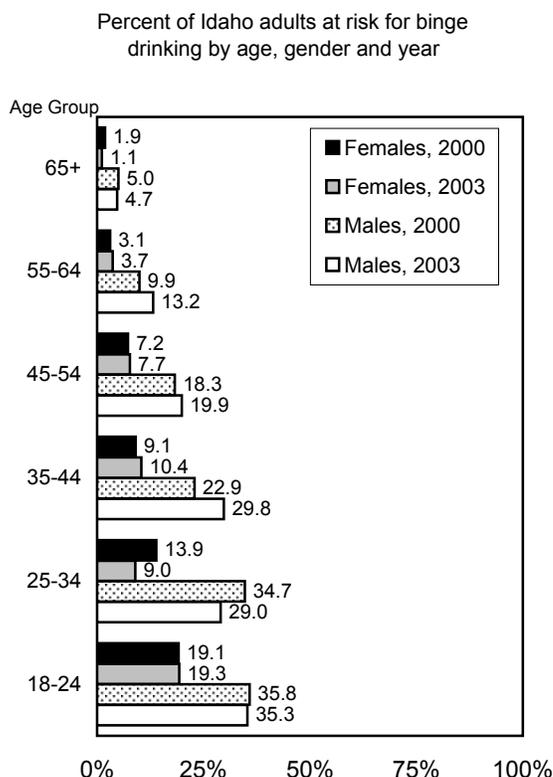
Binge drinking has been referred to previously as acute drinking. Heavy drinking has previously been referred to as chronic drinking.

Alcohol Abuse

Highlights

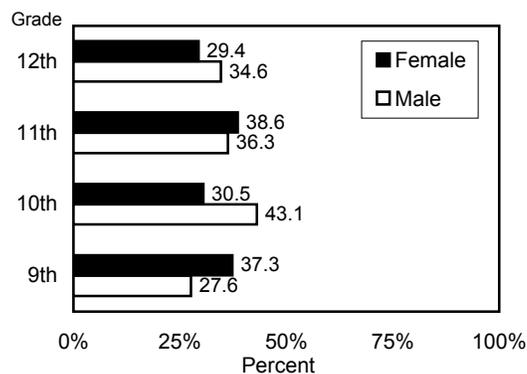
- From 1994 to 2003 the prevalence of heavy drinkers almost doubled from 3.0% in 1994 to 5.8% in 2003.
- Males were significantly more likely to report binge or heavy drinking (22.9% and 9.7%, respectively) than females (8.4% and 2.1%, respectively).
- In 2003, 23.4% of Idaho high school students reported consuming five or more drinks on one occasion in the previous 30 days. The prevalence was 25.0% for males and 21.7% for females.
- In 2003, the age-adjusted mortality rate for alcohol-related deaths for Idaho resident males was significantly higher than the rate for females ($p=.05$).

	Baseline		Current	
	Percent	Year	Percent	Year
Heavy Drinking				
All ages	4.3%	2000	5.8%	2003
18-34	5.9%	2000	6.3%	2003
35-54	3.7%	2000	6.4%	2003
55+	3.5%	2000	4.6%	2003
Binge drinking				
All ages	14.9%	2000	15.6%	2003
18-34	25.9%	2000	23.1%	2003
35-54	14.3%	2000	17.0%	2003
55+	4.6%	2000	5.2%	2003
Drinking and driving				
All ages	1.9%	2000	1.5%	2002
18-34	3.7%	2000	2.5%	2002
35-54	1.5%	2000	1.4%	2002
55+	0.8%	2000	0.7%	2002
Binge drinking among Idaho High School Students				
All 9th thru 12th	27.2%	2001	23.4%	2003
9th grade	19.6%	2001	20.3%	2003
10th grade	26.3%	2001	26.5%	2003
11th grade	30.7%	2001	24.1%	2003
12th grade	33.0%	2001	22.8%	2003
High School Students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13				
All 9th thru 12th	27.6%	2001	22.5%	2003



Cause of Death*	Baseline		Current	
	2000		2003	
	Number	Rate**	Number	Rate**
Alcohol-induced causes				
Total	107	8.9	132	9.9
Males	75	13.0	94	14.4
Females	32	5.2	38	5.6
Alcoholic liver disease				
Total	78	6.4	100	7.4
Males	56	9.6	67	10.1
Females	22	3.6	33	4.8

Idaho Students Who Had at Least One Drink of Alcohol on One or More of the Past 30 Days by Grade and Gender, 2003



* Note: the listed causes of death are not mutually exclusive.

** Rate: number of deaths per 100,000 population; rates are age-adjusted, standardized to year 2000 U.S. standard million.

Alcohol Abuse

Data Sources and Notes

Risk description: Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.

Risk factors:

Alcohol use (adults) Idaho source: Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

Alcohol use (students) Idaho source: "Results of the 2003 Idaho Youth Risk Behavioral Survey and 2002 School Health Education Profile", Idaho Department of Education.

Idaho source: "A Healthy Look at Idaho Youth: Results of the 2001 Idaho Youth Risk Behavioral Survey and 2000 School Health Education Profile", Idaho Department of Education.

Alcohol-related mortality

Alcohol-induced deaths (*ICD-10* codes: *F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, R78.0, X45, X65, Y15*) Idaho source: Idaho Vital Statistics Automated Data System, Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

Notes:

Causes of death attributable to alcohol include alcoholic psychoses, alcohol dependence syndrome, nondependent abuse of alcohol, alcoholic polyneuropathy, alcoholic cardiomyopathy, alcoholic gastritis, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis - specified as alcoholic, excessive blood level of alcohol, and accidental poisoning by alcohol, not elsewhere classified. The number of alcohol-induced deaths do not include accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use.

Alcoholic Liver Disease (*ICD-10* code: *K70*)

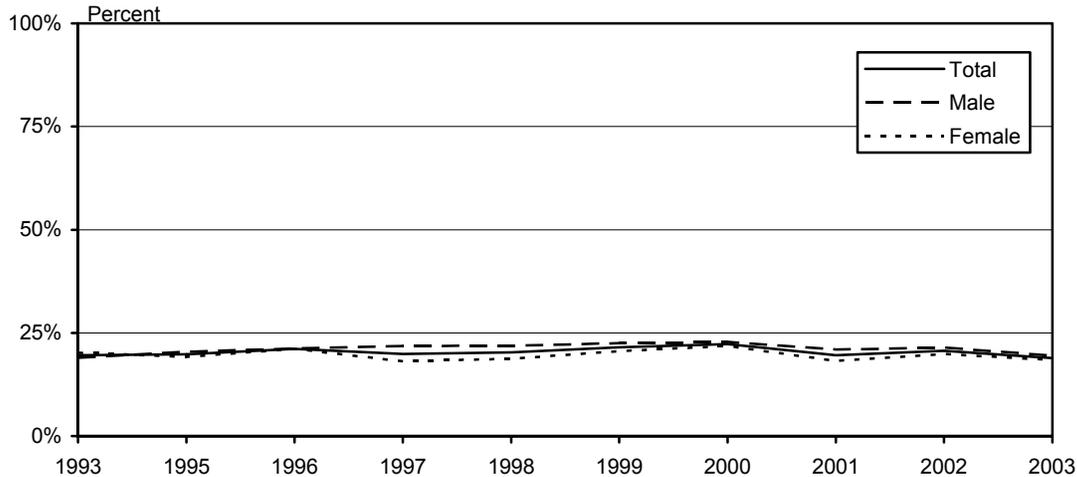
In 1999, the United States changed from the ninth revision (*ICD-9*) to the tenth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (*ICD-10*). The introduction of *ICD-10* created major discontinuities in trend data. The data preceding and including 1998 presented in this section have been revised using Modified *ICD-9* codes and comparability ratios to allow for comparison with 1999 and the following years. The data may not agree with previous publications.

In addition, the age-adjusted mortality rates have been standardized to year 2000, a change from the 1940 standard. This new standard was adopted by the National Center for Health Statistics in 1999.

Tobacco Use

Individuals at-risk for cigarette smoking are defined as anyone who has ever smoked 100 cigarettes or more and who now smokes some days or everyday. Thirty percent of all cancers are attributed to smoking or chewing tobacco. Cigarette smoking is associated with cancers of the lung, mouth, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, pancreas, kidney, and bladder. Tobacco use also contributes to Cardiovascular diseases and Chronic lower respiratory diseases. Women who smoke during pregnancy increase the risk of spontaneous abortions, pre-term births, low birth weight babies, and fetal and infant deaths.

Idaho Adults Who Currently Smoke



Risk		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Tobacco Use											
<i>Measure: Adults aged 18 and older who currently smoke</i>											
Total adults	Percent	19.6	19.8	21.1	19.9	20.3	21.5	22.3	19.6	20.7	18.9
Male adults	Percent	19.0	20.4	21.2	21.8	21.9	22.5	22.8	21.0	21.4	19.5
Female adults	Percent	20.2	19.2	21.1	18.1	18.7	20.6	21.8	18.2	19.9	18.4
Smokeless Tobacco Use											
<i>Measure: Adults aged 18 and older who currently use smokeless tobacco products</i>											
Total adults	Percent	4.5	4.0	4.5	NA	3.6	NA	3.3	4.8	NA	4.6
Male adults	Percent	8.8	7.7	8.6	NA	6.9	NA	6.5	9.4	NA	9.0
Female adults	Percent	0.2	0.3	0.2	NA	0.4	NA	0.3	0.4	NA	0.2

Related Trends

Idaho Resident Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung		1994	1994	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total deaths	Age-adjusted rate	45.3	46.0	45.1	47.2	47.5	43.6	45.7	45.0	43.6	46.1
	Crude rate	41.2	41.5	40.8	42.8	43.3	40.1	41.6	40.8	40.1	43.3
	Number	467	483	485	518	532	502	538	539	538	591
Males	Age-adjusted rate	60.3	61.9	60.1	66.2	64.9	58.6	59.9	57.8	57.7	55.1
	Crude rate	49.4	50.0	48.9	54.1	53.4	47.9	48.7	47.0	47.3	46.0
	Number	280	291	290	327	327	299	316	311	318	315
Females	Age-adjusted rate	33.4	33.5	33.2	32.1	33.7	32.2	34.8	34.7	33.0	39.7
	Crude rate	32.9	33.0	32.8	31.6	33.3	32.4	34.4	34.6	32.9	40.5
	Number	187	192	195	191	205	203	222	228	220	276

Rates are per 100,000 population. Statistics for 1994-1998 have been revised using the Modified ICD-9 codes and comparability ratios. The age-adjusted rates have been standardized to year 2000. For additional information regarding Modified ICD-9 codes, comparability ratios, ICD-10 codes, and/or age-adjustment, see **Data Sources and Notes** in this section.

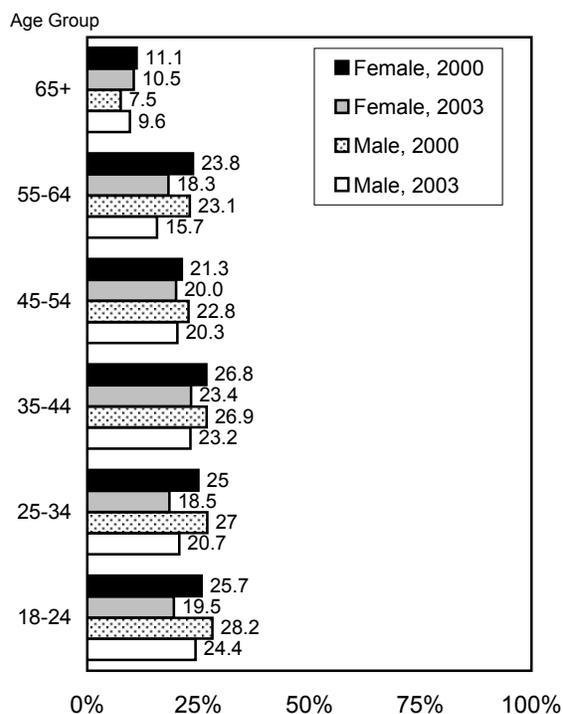
Tobacco Use

Highlights

- The prevalence of smoking among Idaho adults has not increased or decreased significantly in the last decade. However, the 2003 prevalence of 18.9% is the lowest since 1994.
- In 2003, 23.1% of smokers reported “fair” or “poor” general health compared with only 11.4% of non-smokers.
- The age-adjusted lung cancer death rate has fluctuated only slightly in the past ten years. In 2003, 591 Idahoans died due to cancer of the lung, bronchus, and trachea. Of these, 53.3% were male and 46.7% were female.

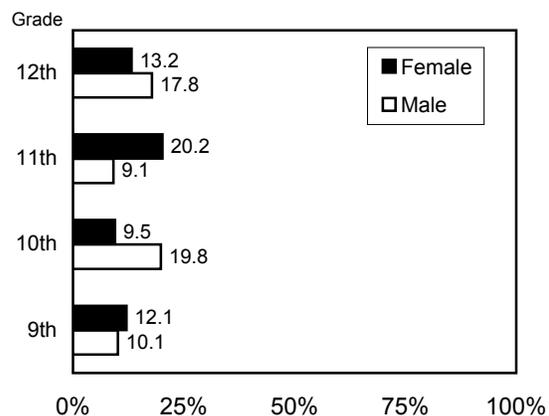
	Baseline		Current	
	Percent	Year	Percent	Year
Current Smoker				
All ages (18+)	22.3%	2000	18.9%	2003
18-34	26.4%	2000	20.7%	2003
35-54	24.6%	2000	21.8%	2003
55+	15.3%	2000	13.2%	2003
Smoked Cigarettes on One or More of the Previous 30 Days				
Students grades 9-12	19.1%	2001	14.0%	2003
Current Smokeless Tobacco User				
All ages (18+)	3.3%	2000	4.6%	2003
18-34	5.0%	2000	5.9%	2003
35-54	3.9%	2000	5.8%	2003
55+	0.7%	2000	1.4%	2003
Used Smokeless Tobacco on One or More of the Previous 30 Days				
Students grades 9-12	8.3%	2001	5.7%	2003
Live Births to Women Who Used Tobacco During Pregnancy				
	12.6%	2000	11.2%	2003

Percent of Idaho adults who smoked cigarettes by age, gender, and year



Cause of Death	Baseline		Current	
	2000		2003	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Lung cancer				
Total	538	45.7	591	46.1
Males	316	59.9	315	55.1
Females	222	34.8	276	39.7
Major Cardiovascular diseases				
Total	3,429	293.3	3,561	273.6
Males	1,683	347.2	1,759	323.7
Females	1,746	248.3	1,802	230.3
Chronic lower respiratory diseases				
Total	565	48.5	601	47.2
Males	323	65.5	311	57.4
Females	242	36.4	290	39.7

Percent of Idaho students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the previous 30 days by grade and gender, 2003



* Rate: number of deaths per 100,000 population; rates are age-adjusted, standardized to year 2000 U.S. standard million.

Tobacco Use

Data Sources and Notes

Risk description: Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.

Risk factors:

Tobacco use (adults) Idaho source: Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

Tobacco use (students) Idaho source: "Results of the 2003 Idaho Youth Risk Behavioral Survey and 2002 School Health Education Profile", Idaho Department of Education.

Idaho source: "A Healthy Look at Idaho Youth: Results of the 2001 Idaho Youth Risk Behavioral Survey and 2000 School Health Education Profile", Idaho Department of Education.

Tobacco-related mortality

Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung
(ICD-19 codes: C33-C34) Idaho source: Idaho Vital Statistics Automated Data System, Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

Major cardiovascular diseases mortality
(ICD-10 codes: I00-I78): Notes: Major cardiovascular mortality includes conditions such as Acute rheumatic fever, Chronic rheumatic heart diseases, Hypertensive diseases, Ischemic heart diseases, Pulmonary heart disease and diseases of pulmonary circulation, Other forms of heart disease, Cerebrovascular diseases, and Diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries. Circulatory system diseases not included are Diseases of veins, lymphatic vessels, and lymph nodes (not elsewhere classified), and Other and unspecified disorders of the circulatory system.

Chronic lower respiratory diseases mortality includes conditions such as bronchitis (chronic and unspecified), emphysema, and asthma.

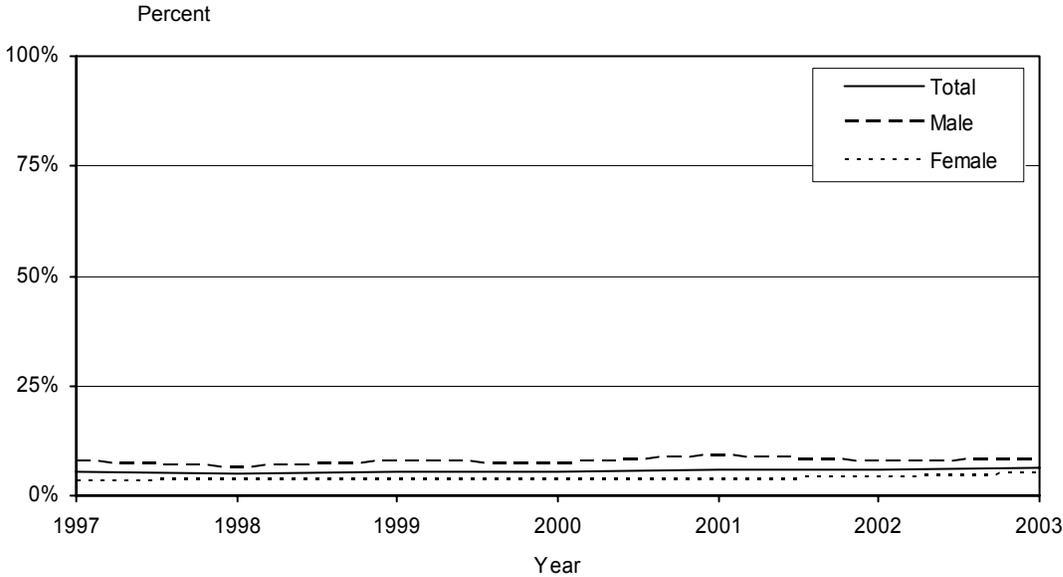
Chronic lower respiratory diseases
(ICD-10 codes: J40-J47) In 1999, the United States changed from the ninth revision (ICD-9) to the tenth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). The introduction of ICD-10 created major discontinuities in trend data. The data preceding and including 1998 presented in this section have been revised using Modified ICD-9 codes and comparability ratios to allow for comparison with 1999 and the following years. The data may not agree with previous publications.

In addition, the age-adjusted mortality rates have been standardized to year 2000, a change from the 1940 standard. This new standard was adopted by the National Center for Health Statistics in 1999.

Illicit Drug Use

Intravenous and other illicit drug use has been linked to conditions such as Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV), cancer, cardiovascular diseases, low birth weight births, intentional and unintentional injury, violence, and crime.

Idaho Adults Who Report Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year



Risk		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Illicit Drug Use											
<i>Measure: Adults who report illicit drug use in the past year</i>											
Total adults	Percent	NA	NA	NA	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.4	6.1	5.8	6.5
Male adults	Percent	NA	NA	NA	7.8	6.4	7.7	7.1	8.9	7.8	8.2
Female adults	Percent	NA	NA	NA	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.8
Illicit Drug Use											
<i>Measure: Arrests in Idaho for drug/narcotic offenses</i>											
Total arrests	Rate	285.1	424.3	352.3	395.5	412.0	412.6	418.3	401.7	414.2	417.9
	Number	3,230	4,935	4,189	4,785	5,064	5,166	5,349	5,244	5,509	5,664

Arrest rates may differ from previous publications due to an adjusted population base which reflects only the crime reporting jurisdictions. Arrest rates are per 100,000 of the adjusted population.

Related Trends

Idaho Resident Drug-induced Deaths		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total deaths	Age-adjusted rate	5.6	4.8	4.5	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.5	7.9	9.3	9.0
	Crude rate	5.2	4.4	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.3	7.6	8.9	8.6
	Number	59	52	49	60	58	64	69	100	120	117
Males	Age-adjusted rate	5.6	6.3	5.2	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.7	8.9	10.1	9.7
	Crude rate	4.9	5.8	4.7	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.3	8.6	9.7	9.2
	Number	28	34	28	36	38	38	41	57	65	63
Females	Age-adjusted rate	5.8	3.2	3.8	4.2	3.2	4.4	4.5	6.8	8.6	8.2
	Crude rate	5.5	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.1	4.1	4.3	6.5	8.2	7.9
	Number	31	18	22	24	19	26	28	43	55	54

Rates are per 100,000 population. See **Data Sources and Notes** in this section.

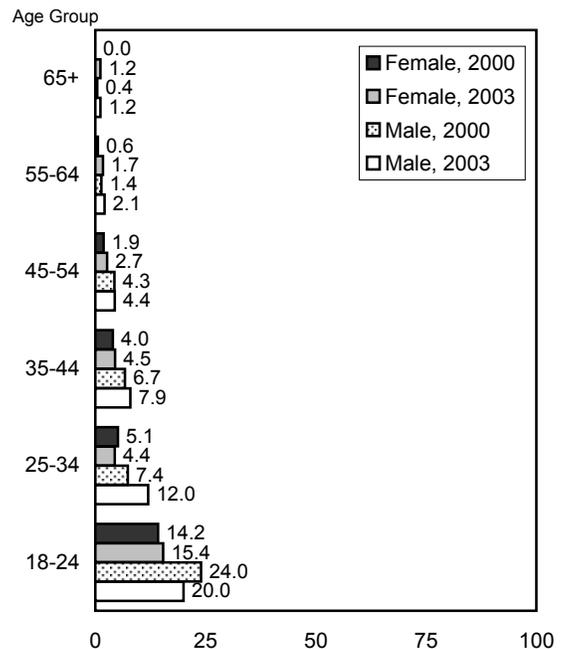
Illicit Drug Use

Highlights

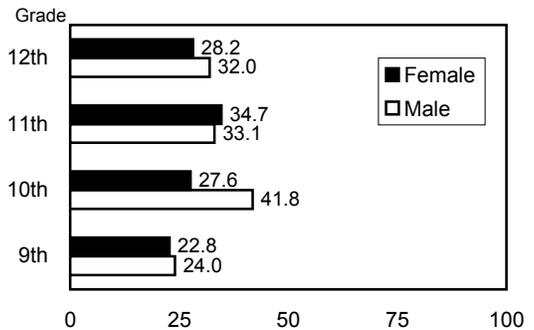
- In the last seven years the percent of Idaho adults who have used illicit drugs has increased significantly from 5.5% in 1997 to 6.5% in 2003.
- In 2003, there were 5,664 arrests for drug and narcotic offenses. Between 1994 and 2003 the arrest rate for drug offenses increased 46.5%. The greatest increase was among the female population which experienced a rate increase of 76.0% while the male arrest rate increased 39.1%.
- In 2003, 117 Idahoans died from drug-related causes. The age-adjusted rate of drug induced deaths has increased 60.7% since 1994.

	Baseline		Current	
	Percent	Year	Percent	Year
Illicit drug use in the past 12 months				
All ages (18+)	5.4%	2000	6.5%	2003
18-34	11.7%	2000	12.7%	2003
35-54	4.3%	2000	4.9%	2003
55+	0.5%	2000	1.5%	2003
Illicit drug use in the past year in households with child(ren) present	5.1%	2000	5.9%	2003
Marijuana used one or more times during their life				
Students grades 9-12	34.7%	2001	30.6%	2003
Marijuana used one or more times during past 30 days				
Students grades 9-12	17.5%	2001	14.7%	2003
Cocaine used one or more times during their life				
Students grades 9-12	7.3%	2001	6.2%	2003
Heroin used one or more times during their life				
Students grades 9-12	3.0%	2001	1.7%	2003
Methamphetamines used one or more times during their life				
Students grades 9-12	7.2%	2001	5.6%	2003
Inhaled paint/sprays or sniffed glue to get high one or more times during their life				
Students grades 9-12	14.3%	2001	14.3%	2003

Percent of Idaho adults who used illicit drugs in the past year by age, gender, and year



Percent of Idaho students who used marijuana one or more times during their life by grade and gender, 2003



Idaho Resident Drug-induced Deaths	Baseline 2000		Current 2003	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Total Deaths	69	5.3	117	8.6
Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use	5	0.4	15	1.1
Accidental poisoning	32	2.5	57	4.2
Intentional self harm (suicide)	19	1.5	22	1.6
Assault (homicide)	1	0.1	1	0.1
Undetermined Intent	12	0.9	22	1.6

* Rate: number of deaths per 100,000 population; crude rate, standardized to year 2000 U.S. standard million.

Illicit Drug Use

Data Sources and Notes

Risk description: Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.

Risk factors:

Drug use (adults) Idaho source: Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

Drug use (students) Idaho source: "Results of the 2003 Idaho Youth Risk Behavioral Survey and 2002 School Health Education Profile", Idaho Department of Education.

Drug arrests Idaho source: "A Healthy Look at Idaho Youth: Results of the 2001 Idaho Youth Risk Behavioral Survey and 2000 School Health Education Profile", Idaho Department of Education.

Source: Idaho Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Bureau of Criminal Identification, Idaho State Police.

Drug-induced mortality

Drug-induced causes of deaths (ICD-10 codes): Idaho source: Idaho Vital Statistics Automated Data System, Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

F11.0-F11.5, F11.7-F11.9, F12.0-12.5, F12.7-F12.9, F13.0-F13.5, F13.7-F13.9, F14.0-F14.5, F14.7-F14.9, F15.0-F15.5, F15.7-F15.9, F16.0-F16.5, F16.7-F16.9, F17.0, F17.3-F17.5, F17.7-F17.9, F18.0-F18.5, F18.7-F18.9, F19.0-F19.5, F19.7-F19.9, X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14)

Notes:

Drug-induced deaths include deaths due to drug psychosis, drug dependence, nondependent use of drugs not including alcohol and tobacco, accidental poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals, suicide by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals, assault from poisoning by drugs and medicaments, and poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals, undetermined whether accidental or purposely inflicted. Drug-induced deaths do not include accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to drug use. Types of drugs listed on the death certificate include prescriptions, over-the-counter drugs, and narcotics.

In 1999, the United States changed from the ninth revision (ICD-9) to the tenth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). The introduction of ICD-10 created major discontinuities in trend data. The data preceding and including 1998 presented in this section have been revised using Modified ICD-9 codes and comparability ratios to allow for comparison with 1999 and the following years. The data may not agree with previous publications.

Rates for drug-induced deaths are per 100,000 population. Statistics for 1990-1998 have been revised using the Modified ICD-9 codes and comparability ratios. The age-adjusted rates have been standardized to year 2000. This is a change from the 1940 standard. This new standard was adopted by the National Center for Health Statistics in 1999.