

Cigarette Smoking in Idaho

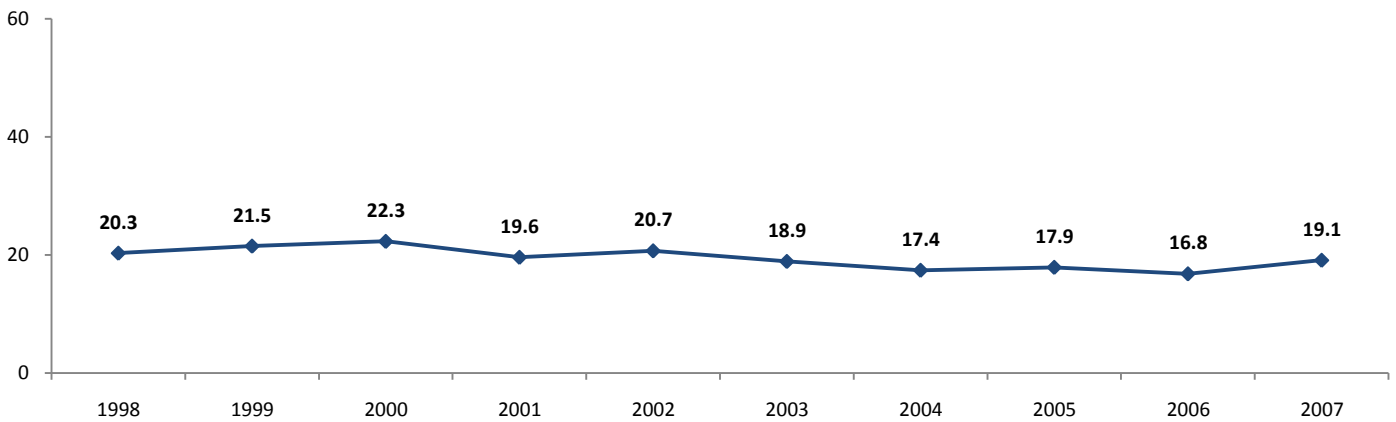
Ten-Year Trends

Cigarette smoking, the leading cause of preventable death in the United States, is also the most preventable cause of disease.^{1,2} Between 2002 and 2006, 245.8 per 100,000 deaths in Idaho were attributable to cigarette smoking. For Idaho males, 298.2 deaths per 100,000 were attributable to cigarette smoking, while 194.7 per 100,000 smoking-attributable deaths occurred to Idaho females.³ Although the change in the overall smoking prevalence for Idaho has decreased since 1998, changes in the prevalence by specific demographic factors have not been significant.

CIGARETTE SMOKING TREND FOR IDAHO

The cigarette smoking trend for Idaho adults between 1998 and 2007 has been decreasing overall. In 1998, 20.3 percent of Idaho adults smoked cigarettes. The prevalence decreased significantly between 1998 and 2006, when it was at a ten-year low of 16.8 percent. Although the smoking prevalence increased between 2006 and 2007 to 19.1 percent, the change was not statistically significant.

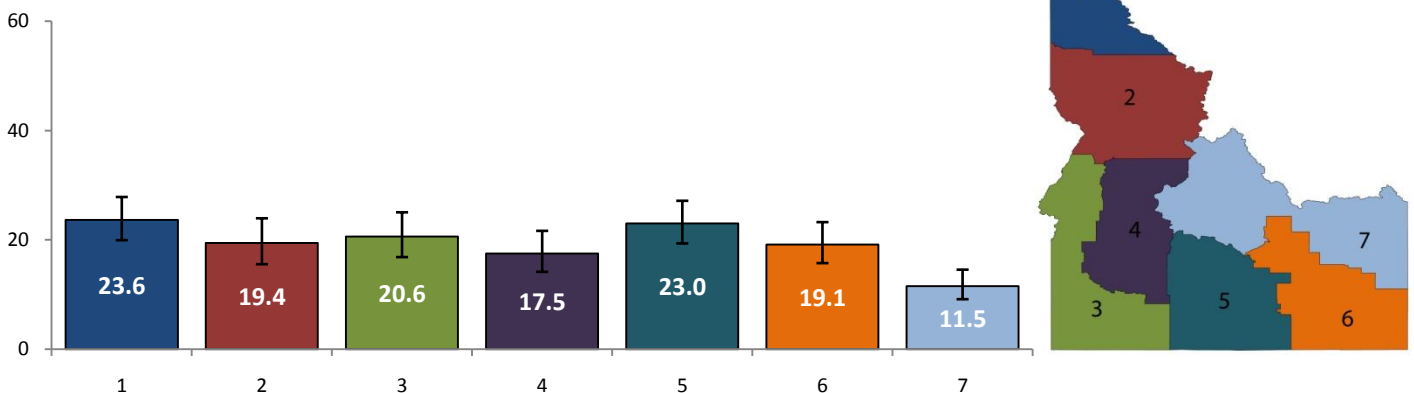
Percentage of Idaho Adults Who Smoke Cigarettes, 1998-2007



In 2007, 11.5 percent of Idaho adults who resided in Health District 7 smoked cigarettes. Although not significantly different from Health District 4, this smoking prevalence was significantly smaller than the remaining five health districts. At the same time, the smoking prevalence for Health Districts 1-6 were not significantly different from one another. None of the state's health districts experienced significant changes in their respective smoking prevalence between 1998 and 2007.

Percentage of Idaho Adults Who Smoke Cigarettes by Health District, 2007

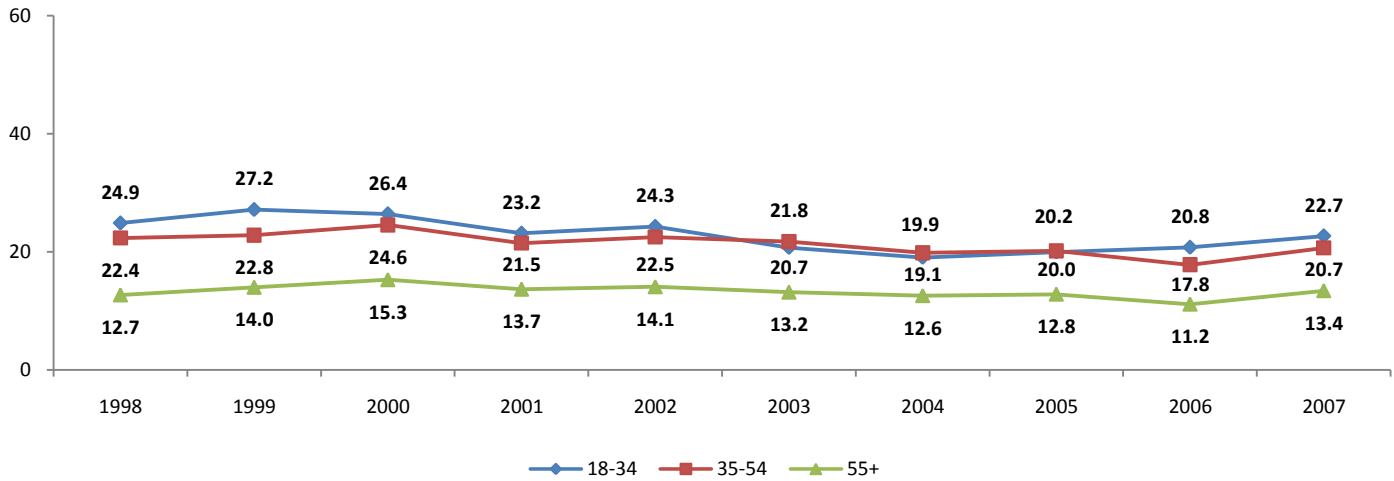
Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals



CIGARETTE SMOKING TRENDS IN IDAHO BY DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

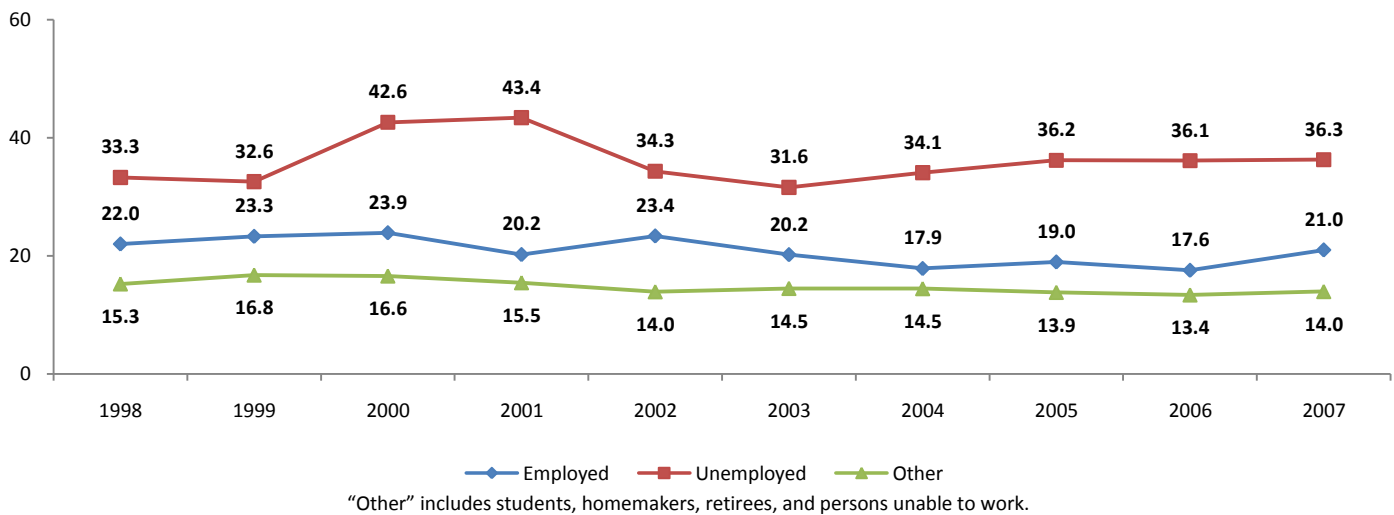
The smoking prevalence in Idaho among individuals aged 55 and older has been significantly lower than those 54 and younger. Since 1998, there has been no statistically significant difference between the smoking prevalence for individuals 18 to 34 years old and 35 to 54 years old. Increases in the smoking prevalence for each of the age categories between 2006 and 2007 were not statistically significant.

Percentage of Idaho Adults Who Smoke Cigarettes by Age Category, 1998-2007



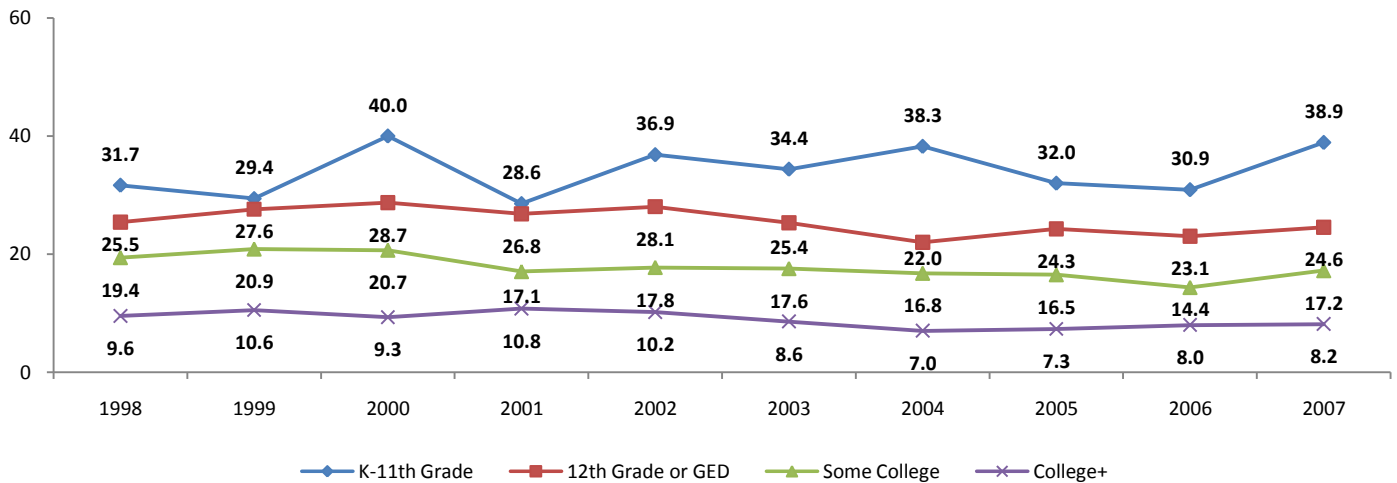
Adults who were unemployed were more likely to be cigarette smokers than those who were employed or classified as “other.” Moreover, employed adults were more likely to be cigarette smokers than members of the “other” category. In 2007, unemployed individuals were 1.7 times more likely to be cigarette smokers than employed individuals were, and 2.6 times more likely than those in the “other” category.

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



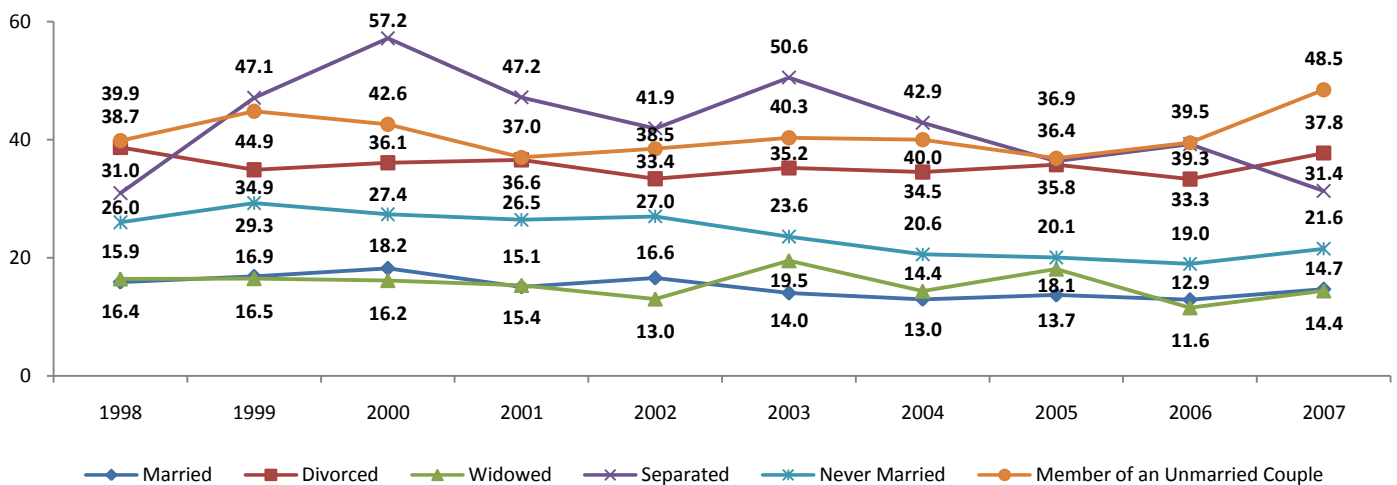
Individuals who attained less than a 12th grade education were 3.9 times more likely to be cigarette smokers than those who had graduated college, while those with a 12th grade education or equivalent were 1.6 times more likely to be cigarette smokers than those with some college. The smoking prevalence declined with each category of increasing education; however, changes within each category between 1998 and 2007 were not statistically significant.

Percentage of Idaho Adults Who Smoke Cigarettes by Educational Attainment, 1998-2007



Between 1998 and 2007, Idaho adults who were either married or widowed were the least likely of the marital types to be cigarette smokers. There were not any statistically significant differences between married and widowed adults. However, the smoking prevalence for never married adults in 2005 (20.1 percent) was not significantly different from the group's prevalence in 1998 (26.0 percent). In 2007, the smoking prevalence for divorced and separated adults and members of an unmarried couple were not significantly different from one another. Furthermore, the difference between separated and never married adults was not significant.

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



2007 BRFSS QUICK FACTS

- Idaho adults who smoked cigarettes were 1.6 times more likely to report having fair or poor health than non-smoking adults.
- Idaho adults who smoked cigarettes were 2.2 times more likely than non-smoking adults to not have health coverage.
- Idaho adults who smoked cigarettes were 1.6 times more likely than non-smoking adults to not participate in leisure time physical activity.
- Idaho was ranked 21st in the United State for the lowest percentage of adults who smoked cigarettes. The ranking included all the U.S. states plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. In 2006, Idaho was ranked 5th lowest.

References

- ¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Annual Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Years of Potential Life Cost, and Economic Costs—United States, 1995-1999," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 51, No. 14, April 12, 2002.
- ² 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.
- ³ Information obtained from Idaho Resident Smoking-Attributable Mortality (SAM) 2002-2006, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics.

