

# **Idaho Health and Safety Assessment**

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare,  
Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics

May 2006

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## Introduction

The Health and Safety Assessment has been completed in support of the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare's objective to "collect, assemble, and publish information on the status of the health and safety of Idahoans." This is the second report of its kind. This first Idaho Health and Safety Assessment (April 2001) was used to identify core indicators that the Department then prioritized. The priorities chosen were Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD). In the intervening years we have produced updates to track ATOD-related data. The most recent update follows the Summary of Findings.

The presented data provide an overview of the status of health and safety issues facing the state. The Department will use this data as the basis for setting priorities, developing strategies to address identified issues, allocating resources, and evaluating the impact of efforts on improving the health and safety of Idahoans.

The data included in this report are from a variety of sources (see pages 72-78 for an inclusive data source list).

# Summary of Findings

As in the first Idaho Health and Safety Assessment (IHSA), the Data Work Group began by identifying Diseases and Conditions that significantly impact the health of Idahoans.

The diseases and conditions considered in this publication are:

## Bloodborne Diseases

- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus

## Cancer

## Cardiovascular Diseases

## Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases

## Diabetes

## Enteric Diseases

- E. Coli* O157:H7
- Hepatitis A
- Salmonella*

## Infant Mortality

- Birth Defects
- Low Birth Weight
- Sudden Infant Death Syndrome

## Intentional Injuries

- Homicide
- Suicide

## Oral Health

## Respiratory Diseases

- Influenza
- Pneumonia

## Sexually Transmitted Diseases

- Chlamydia
- Gonorrhea

## Unintentional Injuries

- Nontransport
- Transport

## Work-Related Injuries

The Data Work Group chose to retain most of the diseases and conditions found in the first IHSA, although some reorganization has been done. A review of the Leading Causes of Death and Years of Potential Life Lost reveals that the same health issues that existed in 2001 exist now. Most data available in this publication are updated as of 2004.

Although the initial work identified outcomes (i.e., diseases and conditions) the focus of the Data Work Group shifted to the risks for the diseases and conditions. Risk-based intervention can help avoid the long term human and economic costs of these diseases and conditions.

Because the selected diseases and conditions have multiple causes, determining the relative contributions of the various risk factors is extremely difficult. These factors may act independently of one another, their effects may be additive, or they may present a greater risk in combination than the sum of their individual effects.

# Summary of Findings

A review of these risk factors suggests that the most prominent identifiable contributors to death among Idaho residents are:

## Diet and Exercise

- Excessive weight
- Poor diet
- Sedentary life style

## Substance Use

- Alcohol abuse
- Tobacco use
- Illicit drug use

## Personal Health Habits

- Lack of immunizations
- Improper food handling
- Improper hand washing

## Personal Safety

- Not wearing helmets
- Not using safety restraints
- Loaded gun in home

## Risky Sexual Behaviors

- Unprotected sex
- Multiple sexual partners
- High risk sexual practices/IV drug use

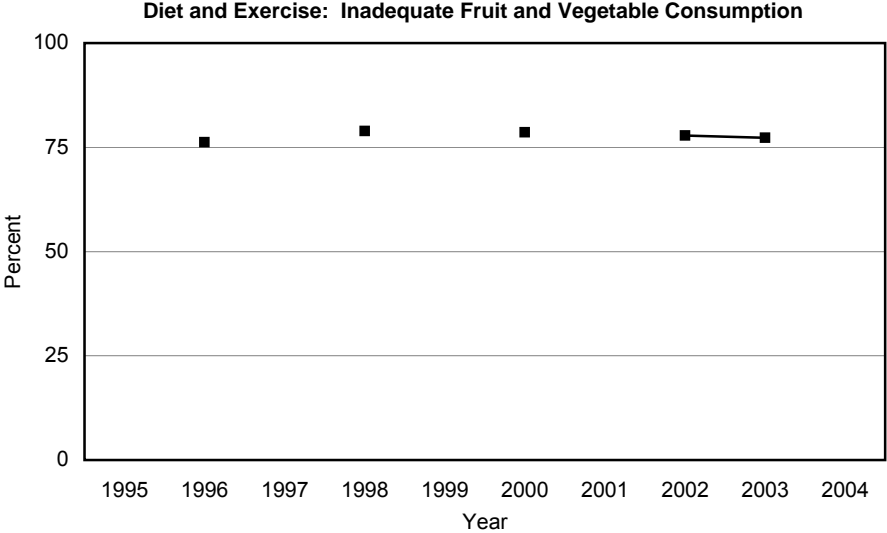
The following pages present trends of these risk factors, when available, and references to relevant diseases and conditions. See pages 70 and 71 for risk factor definitions.

# Summary of Findings: Risk Factor Trends



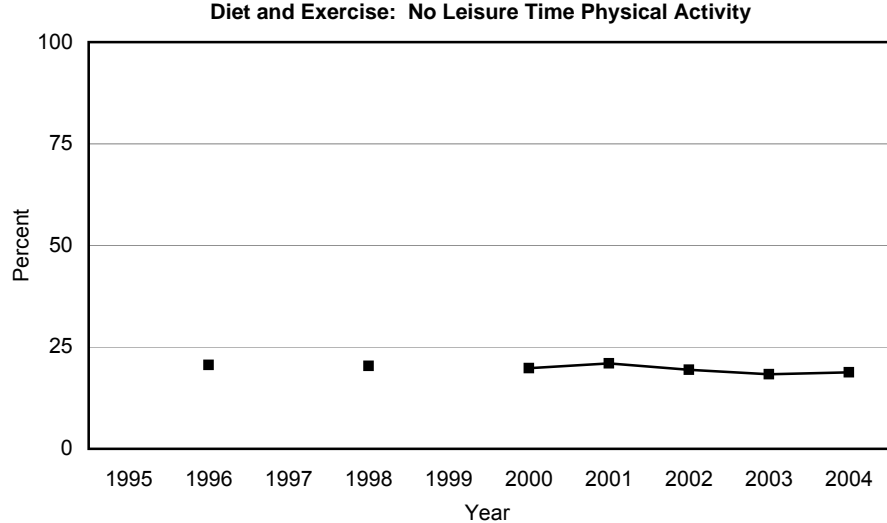
**Diseases and Conditions:**

- Cancer: Page 20
- Cardiovascular Diseases: Page 22
- Diabetes: Page 25



**Diseases and Conditions:**

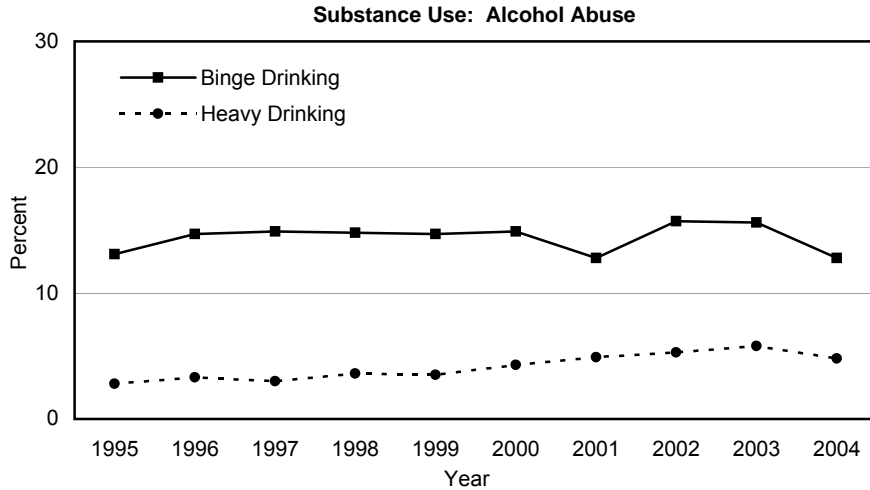
- Cancer: Page 20
- Cardiovascular Diseases: Page 22
- Diabetes: Page 25
- Infant Mortality: Page 28
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**Diseases and Conditions:**

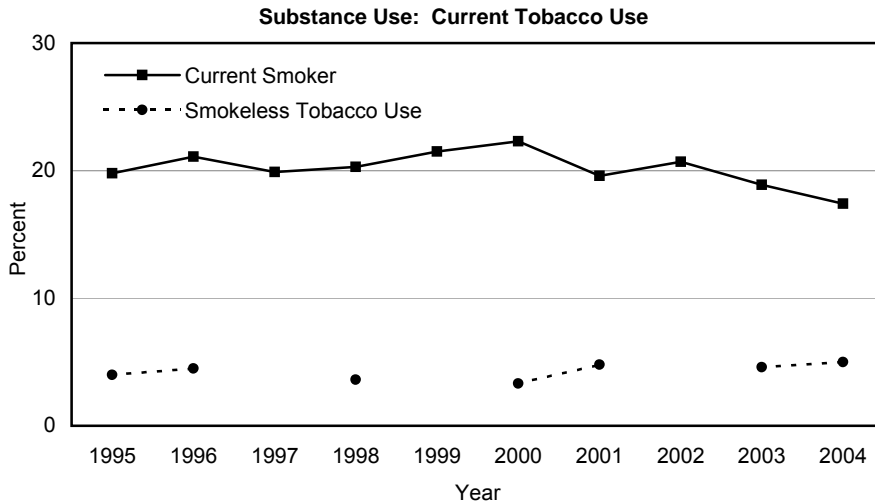
- Cancer: Page 20
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# Summary of Findings: Risk Factor Trends



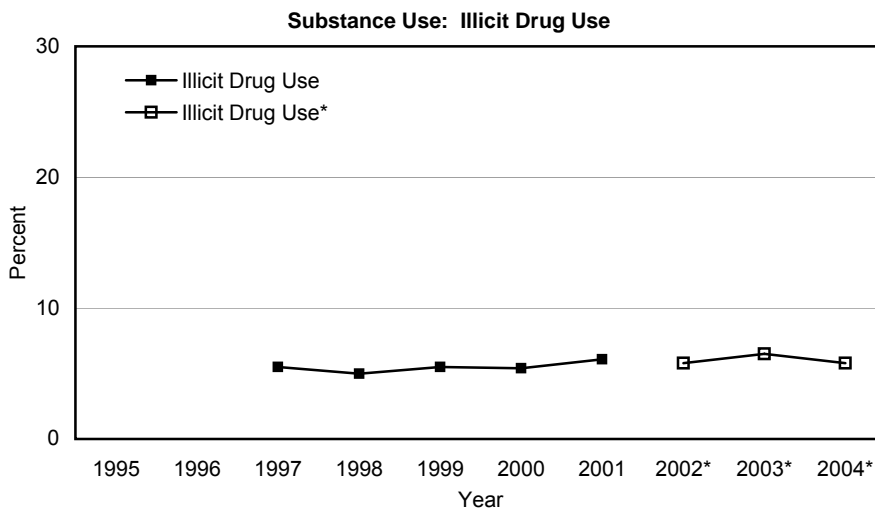
**Diseases and Conditions:**

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- Intentional Injuries: Page 30
  - Homicide
  - Suicide
- Oral Health: Page 32
- Unintentional Injuries: Page 36
  - Transport-Related
    - Motor Vehicle Accidents
  - Non-Transport-Related
- Work-Related Injuries: Page 38



**Diseases and Conditions:**

- Cancer: Page 20
- Cardiovascular Diseases: Page 22
- Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease: Page 24
- Oral Health: Page 32



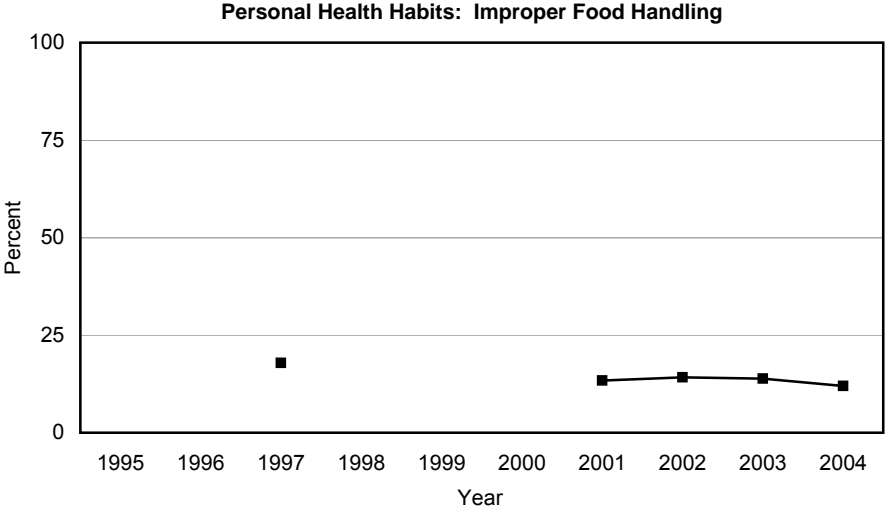
**Diseases and Conditions:**

- Bloodborne Diseases: Page 18
  - Hepatitis B
  - Hepatitis C
  - HIV/AIDS
- Cancer: Page 20
- Cardiovascular Diseases: Page 22
- Intentional Injuries: Page 30
  - Homicide
  - Suicide
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  - Transport-Related
    - Motor Vehicle Accidents
  - Non-Transport-Related

\* The question regarding illicit drug use changed in 2002. Data from 2002-2004 are not comparable to data from 1995-2001.

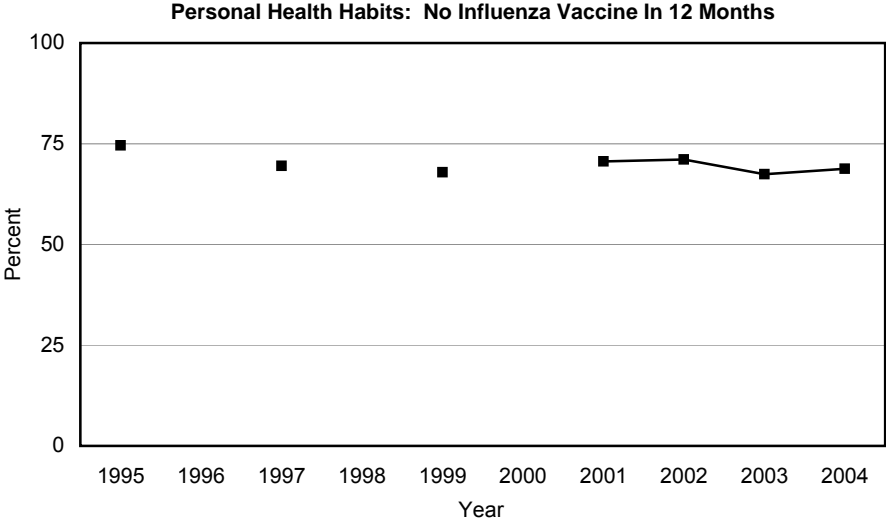


# Summary of Findings: Risk Factor Trends



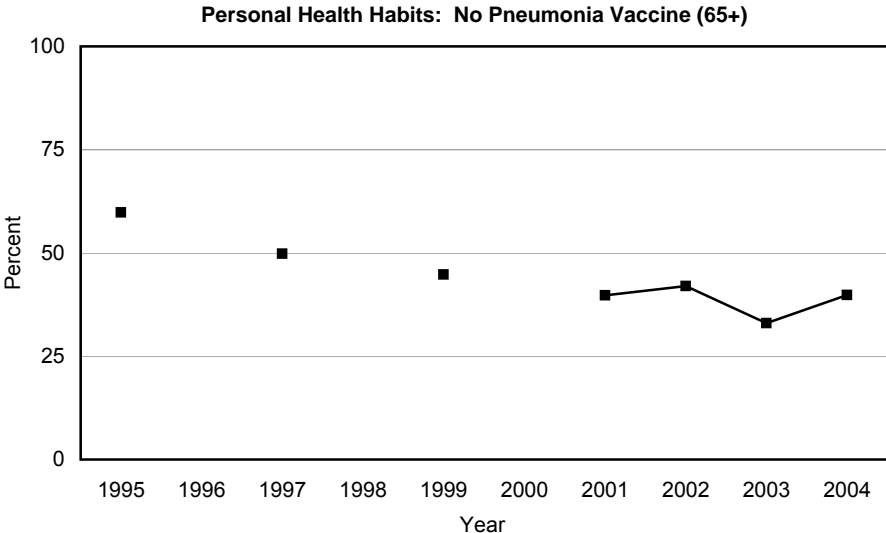
**Diseases and Conditions:**

- Enteric Diseases: Page 26
  - *E. Coli* 0157:H7
  - Hepatitis A
  - Salmonella



**Diseases and Conditions:**

- Respiratory Diseases: Page 34
  - Influenza

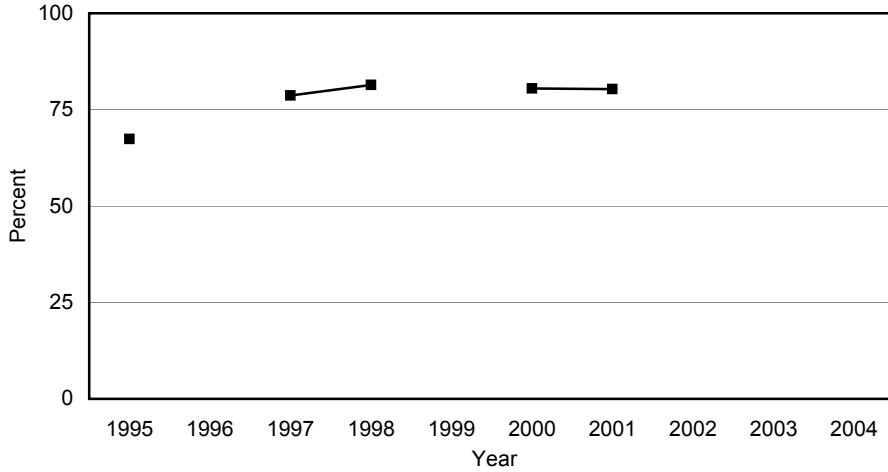


**Diseases and Conditions:**

- Respiratory Diseases: Page 34
  - Pneumonia

# Summary of Findings: Risk Factor Trends

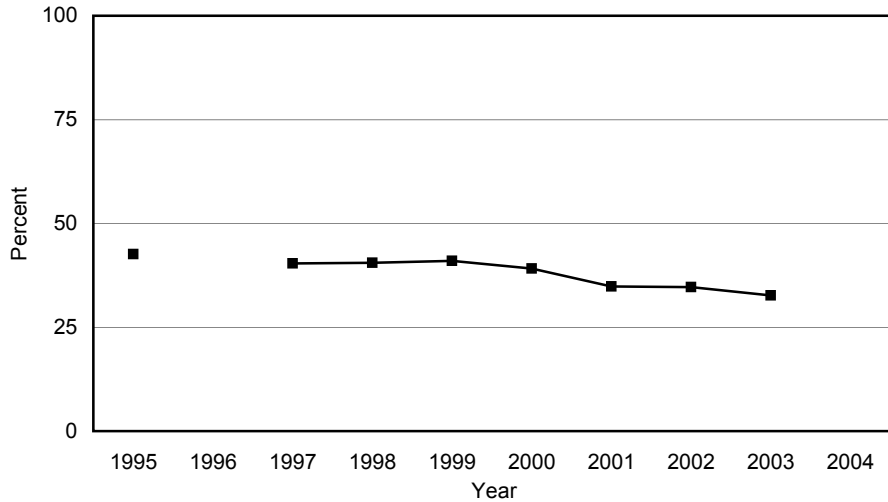
**Personal Safety: Adults Who Do Not Always Wear Bicycle Helmets**



**Diseases and Conditions:**

- Unintentional Injuries: Page 36
  - Transport-Related
    - Motor Vehicle Accidents

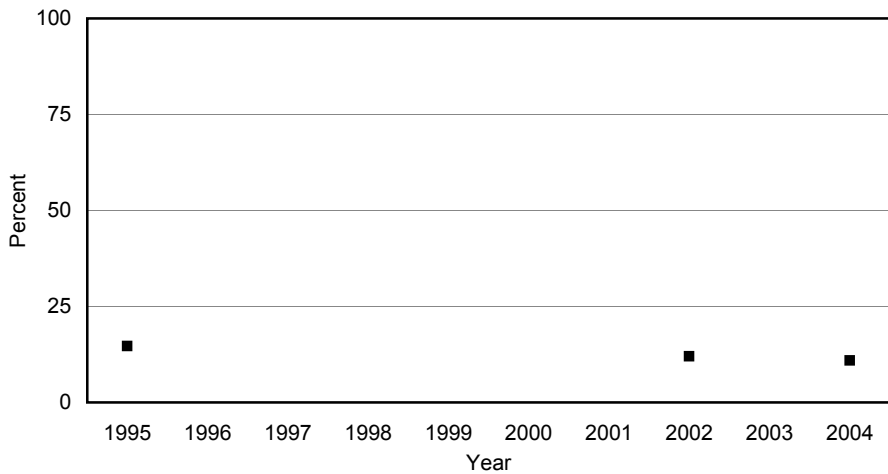
**Personal Safety: Adults Who Do Not Always Wear Seat Belts**



**Diseases and Conditions:**

- Unintentional Injuries: Page 36
  - Transport-Related
    - Motor Vehicle Accidents
- Work-Related Injuries: Page 38

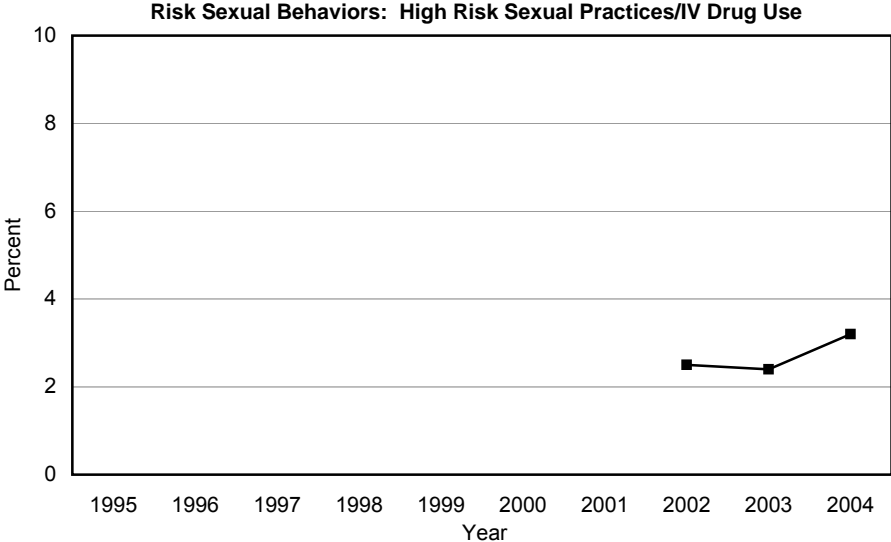
**Personal Safety: Firearms (Loaded)**



**Diseases and Conditions:**

- Intentional Injuries: Page 30
  - Homicide
  - Suicide
- Unintentional Injuries: Page 36
  - Non-Transport Related

# Summary of Findings: Risk Factor Trends



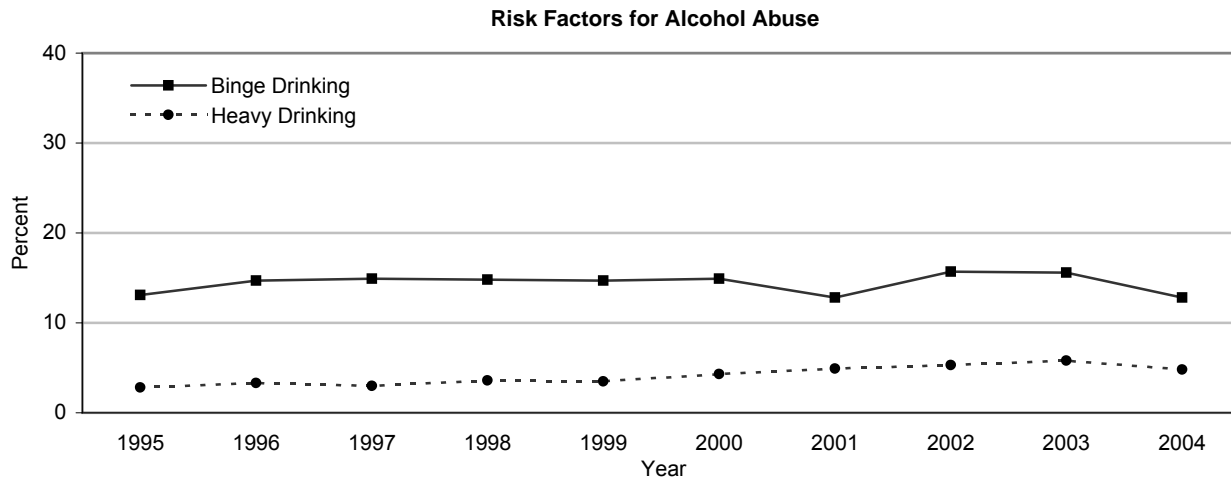
### Diseases and Conditions:

- Bloodborne Diseases: Page 18
  - Hepatitis B
  - Hepatitis C
  - HIV/AIDS
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Page 35
  - Chlamydia
  - Gonorrhea

# **Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs**

# 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.



## Related Trends

Risk Factors	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Binge Drinking:</b> Adults who consumed five or more drinks of alcohol on one or more occasions in the past 30 days Percent	13.1	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.9	12.8	15.7	15.6	12.8
<b>Heavy Drinking:</b> Adults who consumed 60 or more drinks of alcohol in the past 30 days Percent	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.5	4.3	4.9	5.3	5.8	4.8

No morbidity data are available.

Idaho Resident Deaths	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*	2000*	2001*	2002*	2003*	2004*
Alcohol-Related										
Age-adjusted Rate	8.2	8.0	8.7	7.5	7.5	8.9	9.8	9.7	10.0	8.4
Number	87	87	97	86	89	107	122	125	134	116

Rates are per 100,000 population. The 1995-1998 data have NOT been modified to be comparable to 1999-2004 data. 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 **Technical Notes** at the end of this report.

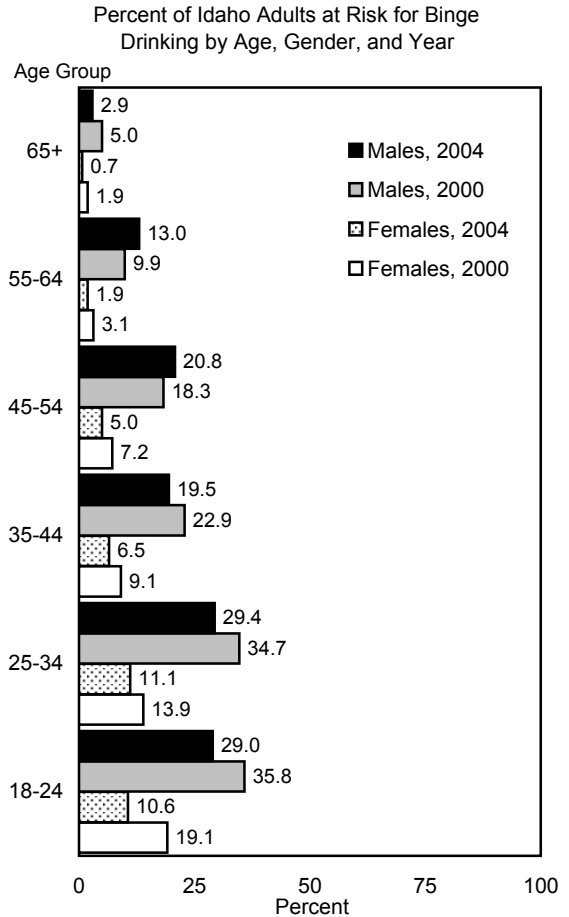
\* The ICD-10 codes for alcohol-related deaths was expanded for ICD-10 to be more comprehensive. Therefore, data for 1999-2004 are not comparable to data for 1995-1998. See **Data Sources and Notes** for further explanation.

## Highlights

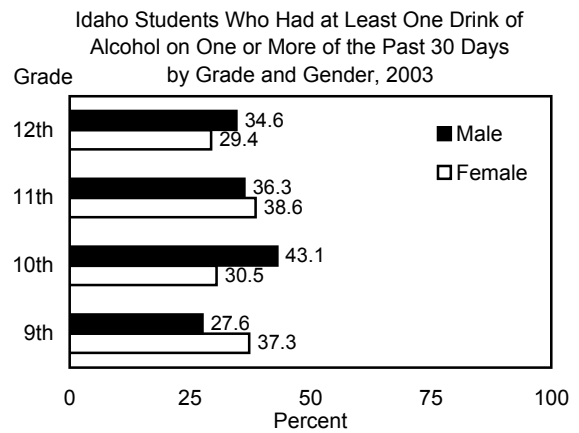
- From 1995 to 2004, the prevalence of heavy drinkers increased by 71.4 percent, from 2.8 percent in 1995 to 4.8 percent in 2004.
- In 2003, 23.4 percent of Idaho high school students reported consuming five or more drinks in a single occasion in the previous 30 days. The prevalence was 25.0 percent for males and 21.7 percent for females.
- From 1995-2004, the age-adjusted rate of alcohol-related deaths has fluctuated, ranging from a low of 7.5 in 1998 and 1999 to a high of 10.0 in 2003.
- In 2003, 22.5 percent of Idaho high school students reported that they had their first drink of alcohol before age 13, which was 18.5 percent lower than the 27.6 percent reported in 2001.

# Alcohol Abuse

Risk Factor	Baseline		Current	
	Percent	Year	Percent	Year
<b>Heavy drinking</b>				
All ages	4.3%	2000	4.8%	2004
18-34	5.9%	2000	5.6%	2004
35-54	3.7%	2000	4.5%	2004
55+	3.5%	2000	4.2%	2004
<b>Binge drinking</b>				
All ages	14.9%	2000	12.8%	2004
18-34	25.9%	2000	20.3%	2004
35-54	14.3%	2000	12.9%	2004
55+	4.6%	2000	4.2%	2004
<b>Drinking and driving</b>				
All ages	3.8%	2000	3.3%	2004
18-34	6.5%	2000	5.5%	2004
35-54	2.7%	2000	2.5%	2004
55+	1.8%	2000	1.5%	2004
<b>Binge drinking among Idaho high school students</b>				
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
<b>High school students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13</b>				
All 9th thru 12th	27.6%	2001	22.5%	2003



Cause of Death*	Baseline		Current	
	2000		2004	
	Number	Rate**	Number	Rate**
<b>Alcohol-induced causes</b>				
Total	107	8.9	116	8.4
Males	75	13.0	80	12.0
Females	32	5.2	36	5.1
<b>Alcoholic liver disease</b>				
Total	78	6.4	86	6.2
Males	56	9.6	55	8.2
Females	22	3.6	31	4.4

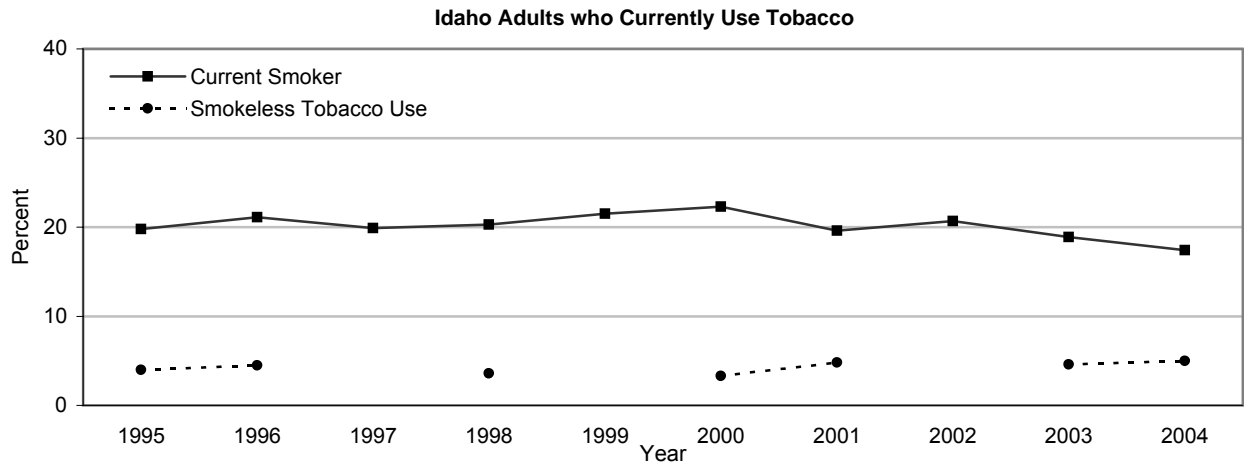


\* Note: the listed causes of death are not mutually exclusive.

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

# 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.



## Related Trends

Risk Factors	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Current Smoker:</b> Adults who had ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who currently smoke cigarettes everyday or some days										
Percent	19.8	21.1	19.9	20.3	21.5	22.3	19.6	20.7	18.9	17.4
<b>Smokeless Tobacco Use:</b> Adults who reported current use of smokeless tobacco products										
Percent	4.0	4.5	NA	3.6	NA	3.3	4.8	NA	4.6	5.0

No morbidity data are available.

Idaho Resident Deaths	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus, and lung										
Age-adjusted Rate	46.0	45.1	47.2	47.5	43.6	45.7	45.0	43.6	46.1	41.2
Number	483	485	518	532	502	538	539	538	591	537

Rates are per 100,000 population. Statistics for 1995-1998 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 **Technical Notes** at the end of this report.

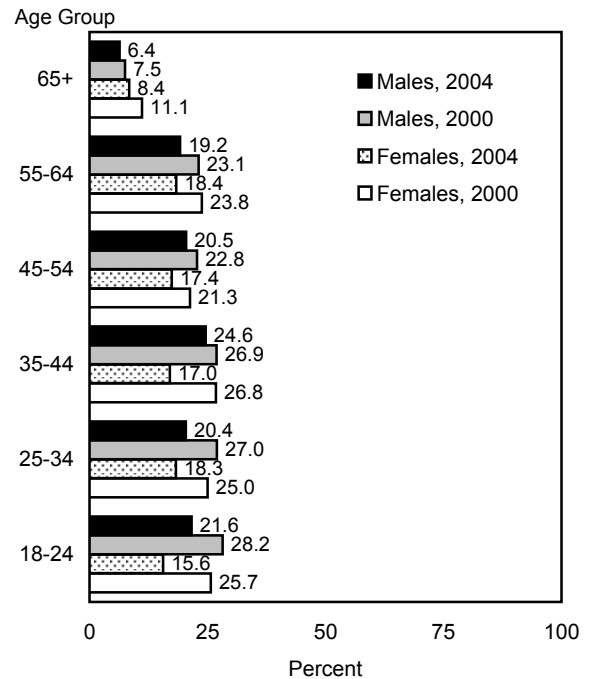
## Highlights

- The prevalence of smoking among Idaho adults has decreased in the last decade. 17.4 percent of Idaho adults reported that they currently smoke in 2004, down 12.1 percent from the 19.8 percent reported in 1995.
- The percent of Idaho adults who reported they currently use smokeless tobacco has remained relatively stable, ranging from a low of 3.3 in 2000 to a high of 5.0 in 2004.
- In 2004, 19.1 percent of smokers reported "fair" or "poor" general health compared with only 11.1 percent of non-smokers.
- The age-adjusted lung cancer death rate has fluctuated only slightly in the past ten years. In 2004, 537 Idahoans died due to cancer of the lung, bronchus, and trachea. Of these, 56.4 percent were male and 43.6 percent were female.

# Tobacco Use

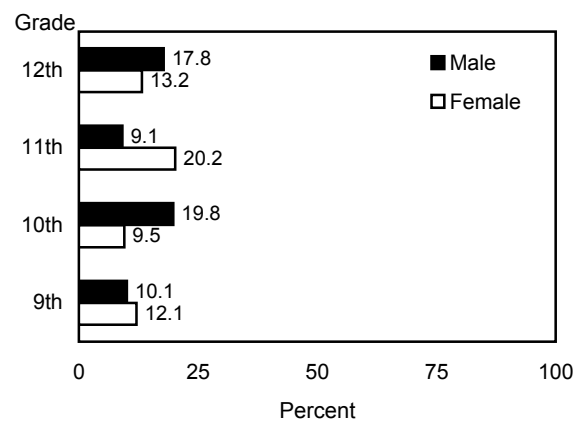
Risk Factor	Baseline		Current	
	Percent	Year	Percent	Year
<b>Current smoker</b>				
All ages (18+)	22.3%	2000	17.4%	2004
18-34	26.4%	2000	19.1%	2004
35-54	24.6%	2000	19.9%	2004
55+	15.3%	2000	12.6%	2004
<b>Smoked cigarettes on one or more of the previous 30 days</b>				
Students grades 9-12	19.1%	2001	14.0%	2003
<b>Smokeless tobacco use</b>				
All ages (18+)	3.3%	2000	5.0%	2004
18-34	5.0%	2000	6.4%	2004
35-54	3.9%	2000	5.9%	2004
55+	0.7%	2000	2.3%	2004
<b>Used smokeless tobacco on one or more of the previous 30 days</b>				
Students grades 9-12	8.3%	2001	5.7%	2003
<b>Live births to women who used tobacco during pregnancy</b>				
	12.6%	2000	11.2%	2003

Percent of Idaho Adults Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes by Age, Gender, and Year



Cause of Death	Baseline		Current	
	2000		2004	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
<b>Lung cancer</b>				
Total	538	45.7	537	41.2
Males	316	59.9	303	51.3
Females	222	34.8	234	33.0
<b>Major cardiovascular diseases</b>				
Total	3,429	293.3	3,369	253.8
Males	1,683	347.2	1,635	292.1
Females	1,746	248.3	1,734	219.9
<b>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</b>				
Total	565	48.5	573	44.5
Males	323	65.5	308	56.0
Females	242	36.4	265	36.4

Percent of Idaho Students Who Smoked Cigarettes on One or More of the Previous 30 Days by Grade and Gender, 2003

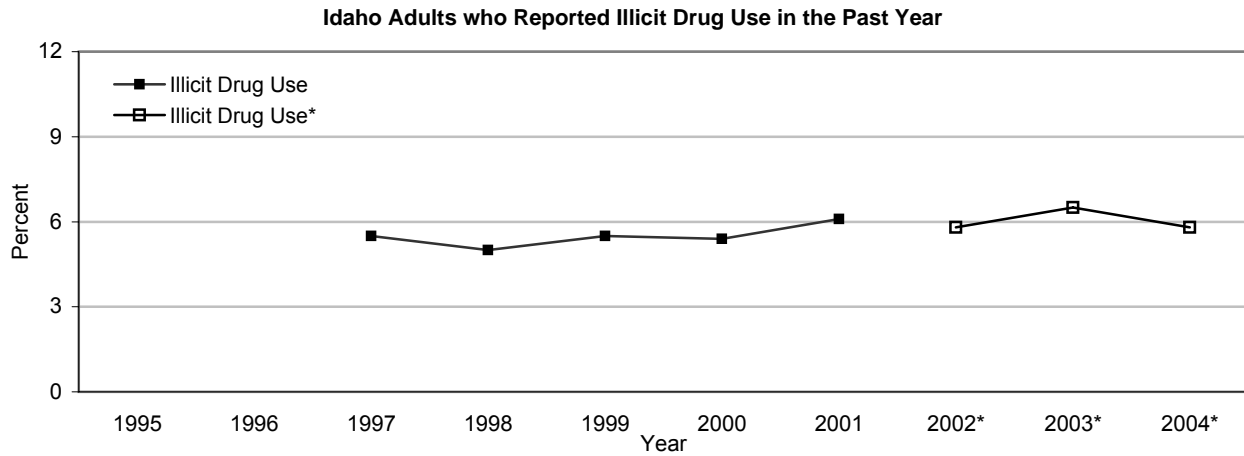


\* Rate: number of deaths per 100,000 population; rates are age-adjusted, standardized to year 2000 U.S. standard million.



# 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.



Risk Factors	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Illicit Drug Use:</b> Adults who reported using drugs for non-medical purposes in the last 12 months										
Percent	NA	NA	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.4	6.1	5.8*	6.5*	5.8*
<b>Drug/Narcotic Arrests:</b> Arrests in Idaho for drug/narcotic offenses										
Rate	424.3	352.3	395.5	412.0	412.6	418.3	401.7	414.2	417.9	NA
Number	4,935	4,189	4,785	5,064	5,166	5,349	5,244	5,509	5,664	NA

\* The question regarding illicit drug use changed in 2002. Data from 2002-2004 are not comparable to data from 1995-2001.

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.

Numbers and rates for drug/narcotic arrests are not available for 2004

**No morbidity data are available.**

Idaho Resident Deaths	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Drug-Induced</b>										
Age-adjusted Rate	4.8	4.5	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.5	7.9	9.3	9.0	8.2
Number	52	49	60	58	64	69	100	120	117	111

Rates are per 100,000 population. The 1995-1998 data have NOT been modified to be comparable to 1999-2004 data. 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 **Technical Notes** at the end of this report.

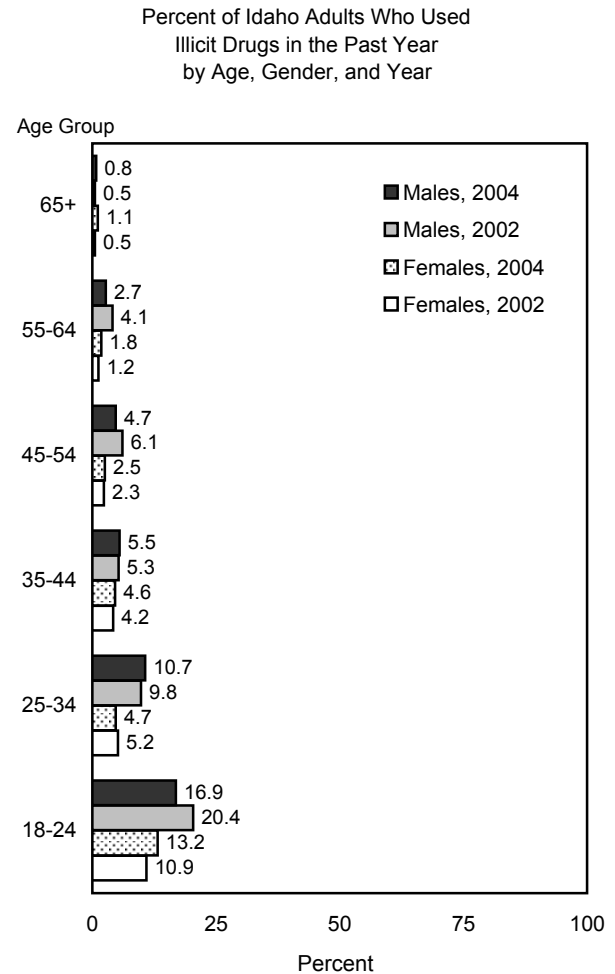
The ICD-10 codes for drug-induced deaths was expanded for ICD-10 to be more comprehensive. Therefore, data for 1999-2004 are not comparable to data for 1995-1998. The question 'Did tobacco use contribute to cause of death' was added to the Idaho death certificate in 2003. Therefore, data for 2003 and 2004 are not comparable to data for 1999 through 2002. See **Data Sources and Notes** for further explanation.

## Highlights

- In 2003, there were 5,664 arrests for drug and narcotic offenses. Between 1995 and 2003 the arrest rate for drug offenses increased 46.5 percent. The greatest increase was among the female population which experienced a rate increase of 76.0 percent while the male rate increased 39.1 percent.
- In 2004, 111 Idahoans died from drug-related causes.
- In 2003, 30.6 percent of Idaho high school students reported that they had used marijuana one or more times during their life, which was 11.8 percent lower than the 34.7 percent reported in 2001.

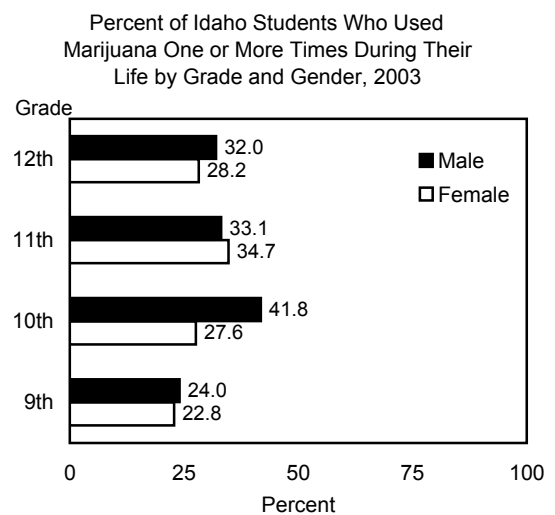
# Illicit Drug Use

Risk Factor	Baseline		Current	
	Percent	Year	Percent	Year
Illicit drug use in the past 12 months				
All ages (18+)	5.8%	2002	5.8%	2004
18-34	11.3%	2002	11.1%	2004
35-54	4.5%	2002	4.3%	2004
55+	1.4%	2002	1.5%	2004
Illicit drug use in the past year in households with child(ren) present	5.2%	2002	5.6%	2004
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



Cause of death	Baseline 2000		Current 2004	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Total drug-induced deaths	69	5.3	111	8.0
Mental and behavioral disorders due to psycho-active substance abuse	5	0.4	13	0.9
Accidental poisoning	32	2.5	66	4.7
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	19	1.5	16	1.1
Assault (homicide)	1	0.1	-	-
Undetermined Intent	12	0.9	16	1.1

\* Crude Rate: number of deaths per 100,000 population.  
Crude rates differ from age-adjusted rates.





# Diseases and Conditions

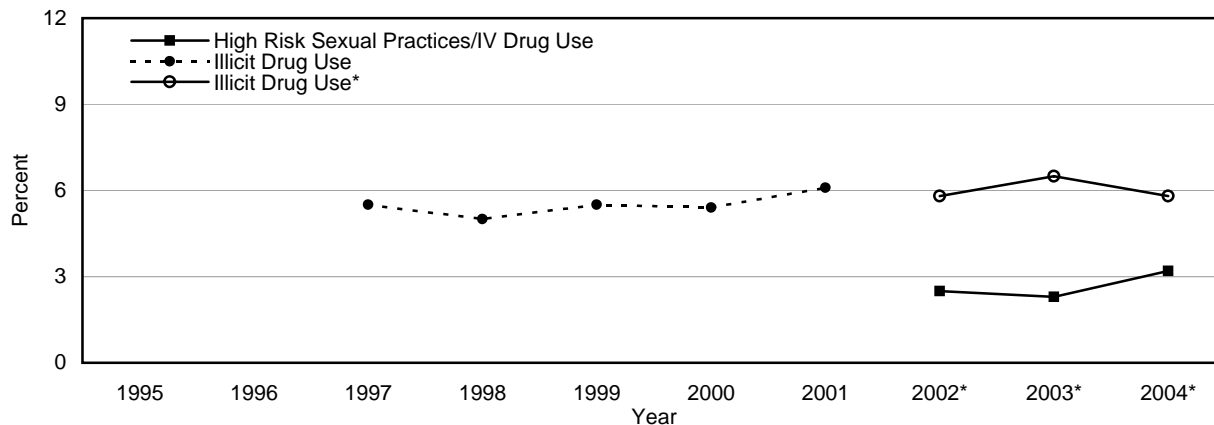
# Bloodborne Diseases: Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, and HIV

Hepatitis B is a serious liver disease caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). Hepatitis B can cause acute illness that leads to loss of appetite, tiredness, diarrhea, jaundice, and pain in muscle, joints, and stomach. It can also cause chronic illness that leads to cirrhosis, liver cancer, and death.

Hepatitis C is a liver disease caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV), which is found in the blood of persons who have the disease. Most persons who get hepatitis C carry the virus for the rest of their lives. Although most of those persons will have some liver damage, many do not feel sick from the disease. Some with liver damage may develop cirrhosis and liver failure which may take many years to develop.

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is the disease that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). HIV infects and kills the body's CD4 cells that help fight off infection and disease. This virus is passed from one person to another through blood-to-blood and sexual contact.

**Risk Factors for Bloodborne Diseases**



## Related Trends

Risk Factors	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>High Risk Sexual Practices/IV Drug Use:</b> Adults <65 who reported participating in one or more high risk sexual practices or used intravenous drugs in the previous 12 months										
Percent	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5	2.4	3.2
<b>Illicit Drug Use:</b> Adults who reported using drugs for non-medical purposes in the last 12 months										
Percent	NA	NA	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.4	6.1	5.8*	6.5*	5.8*

\* The question regarding illicit drug use changed in 2002. Data from 2002-2004 are not comparable to data from 1995-2001.

Cases Reported in Idaho	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Hepatitis B</b>										
Rate	8.8	8.3	7.5	9.7	8.6	6.5	6.4	7.8	9.7	7.8
Total Number	102	99	91	120	108	84	84	105	132	108
Acute Number	NA	88	60	49	29	6	11	7	8	14
Chronic Number	NA	4	9	36	26	33	28	43	53	41
AB Number	NA	7	22	35	53	45	45	55	71	53
<b>Hepatitis C</b>										
Rate	5.0	8.3	18.6	76.7	78.2	76.3	70.7	61.5	76.5	97.5
Total Number	58	98	225	944	979	987	934	825	1,045	1,359
Acute Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	3	2	1	1	1
Chronic or Resolved Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	971	984	932	824	1,044	1,358
<b>HIV (Incidence)</b>										
Rate	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.9	3.3	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6
Number	35	29	23	27	24	43	22	26	23	22
<b>AIDS (Incidence)</b>										
Rate	3.2	3.0	4.0	2.9	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.1
Number	37	36	49	36	20	16	17	24	20	16
<b>HIV/AIDS (Prevalence)</b>										
Rate	36.2	38.7	42.0	44.1	47.3	52.2	52.9	54.6	56.5	57.8
Number	422	460	508	542	592	675	699	732	772	805

Rates are per 100,000 population. The "AB" cases refer to persons who are/were infected, but a second blood sample was NOT taken 6 months later; therefore, it was undetermined whether the person developed a chronic infection.

Incidence rate: the rate at which new events occur in a population. Prevalence: the number of events in a given population at a designated point in time.

The Department began collecting data on chronic or resolved cases during the latter part of 1997, thereby causing the increases in total reported hepatitis C cases in 1997 through 2004.

# Bloodborne Diseases: Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, and HIV

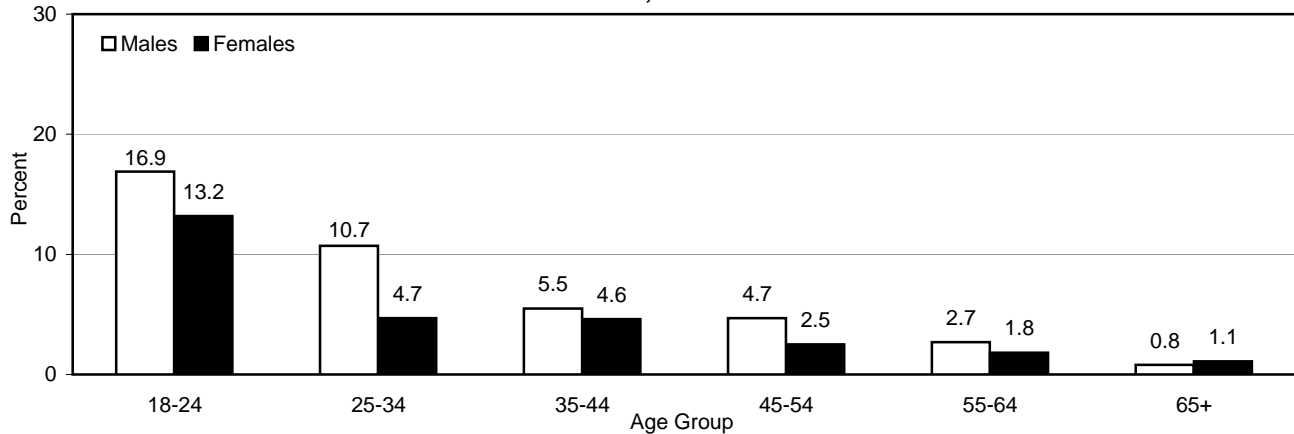
Idaho Resident Deaths		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Hepatitis B	Crude Rate	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Number	2	1	1	4	0	1	3	1	2	1
Hepatitis C	Crude Rate	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.6
	Number	3	5	7	13	11	14	9	13	9	8
HIV	Crude Rate	4.3	2.4	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.2
	Number	50	28	13	14	5	11	11	10	11	3

Rates are per 100,000 population. The 1995-1998 data for Hepatitis B and C have NOT been modified to be comparable to 1999-2004 data. Statistics for 1995-1998 for HIV have been revised using the ICD-9 codes and comparability ratios. Due to small numbers, age-adjusted rates were not calculated. For additional information regarding Modified ICD-9 codes, comparability ratios, and/or ICD-10 codes, see **Technical Notes** at the end of the report.

## Highlights

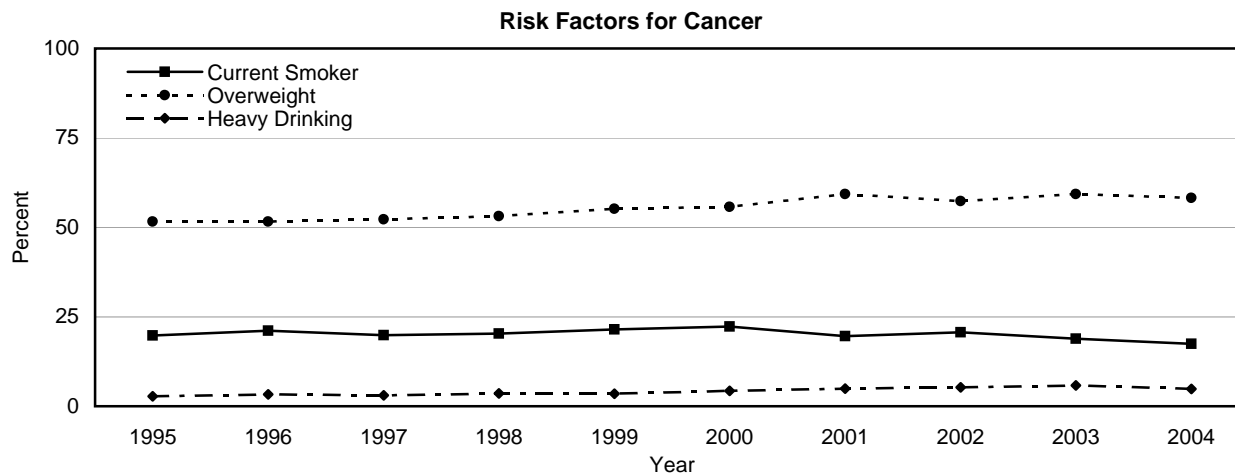
- From 1995-2004, the rate of hepatitis B in Idaho has remained relatively constant, ranging from a low of 6.4 in 2001, to a high of 9.7 in 1998 and 2003.
- Hepatitis C virus is the most common chronic bloodborne infection.
- From 1995-2004, the Idaho mortality rate of hepatitis C has remained relatively constant, ranging from a low of 0.3 in 1995 to 1.1 in 1998 and 2000.
- The hepatitis B vaccine has been recommended as a routine infant vaccination since 1991, and as a routine adolescent vaccination since 1995.
- Hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV are reportable diseases in Idaho. It is a felony in Idaho to knowingly infect someone with HIV.

**Illicit Drug Use by Age and Sex,  
Idaho, 2004**



# Cancer

Cancer is not one disease, but a constellation of more than 100 different diseases, each characterized by the uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells.



## Related Trends

Risk Factors	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Current Smoker:</b> Adults who had ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who currently smoke cigarettes everyday or some days Percent	19.8	21.1	19.9	20.3	21.5	22.3	19.6	20.7	18.9	17.4
<b>Smokeless Tobacco Use:</b> Adults who reported current use of smokeless tobacco products Percent	4.0	4.5	NA	3.6	NA	3.3	4.8	NA	4.6	5.0
<b>Inadequate Fruit and Vegetable Consumption:</b> Adults who did not consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day Percent	NA	77.0	NA	76.2	NA	78.9	NA	78.6	79.3	NA
<b>Overweight:</b> Adults with a Body Mass Index greater than or equal to 25.0 Percent	51.6	51.6	52.2	53.1	55.2	55.7	59.3	57.3	59.3	58.2
<b>No Leisure Time Physical Activity:</b> Adults who did not participate in leisure time physical activity Percent	NA	20.6	NA	20.4	NA	19.8	21.0	19.4	18.3	18.8
<b>Heavy Drinking:</b> Adults who consumed 60 or more drinks of alcohol in the past 30 days Percent	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.5	4.3	4.9	5.3	5.8	4.8
<b>Sunburn:</b> Adults who reported having a sunburn where the skin was red for more than 12 hours in the previous 12 months Percent	NA	NA	NA	NA	44.0	NA	NA	NA	48.9	48.0
<b>Illicit Drug Use:</b> Adults who reported using drugs for non-medical purposes in the last 12 months Percent	NA	NA	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.4	6.1	5.8*	6.5*	5.8*

\* The question regarding illicit drug use changed in 2002. Data from 2002-2004 are not comparable to data from 1995-2001.

Cases Reported in Idaho	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Cancer										
Age-adjusted Rate	446.8	437.5	448.5	447.8	435.7	470.7	460.7	465.4	446.5	443.8
Number	4,718	4,736	4,962	5,079	5,090	5,621	5,646	5,865	5,790	5,901

Rates are per 100,000 population. The age-adjusted have been standardized to year 2000. Cancer morbidity are based on 18 five-year age groups and are not comparable to cancer mortality's age-adjusted rates which are based on the 11 standard age groups. For additional information regarding age-adjustment, see **Technical Notes** at the end of this report.

# Cancer

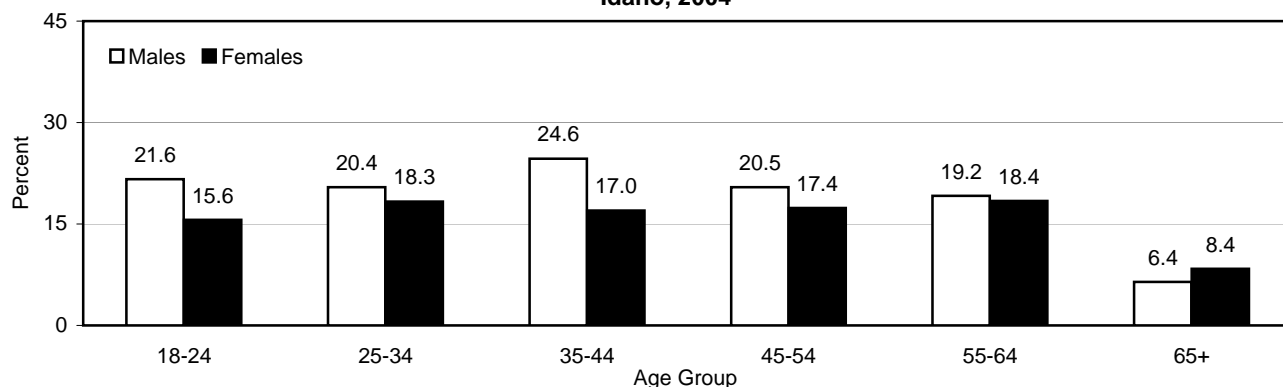
Idaho Resident Deaths		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Cancer	Age-adjusted Rate	197.0	189.9	181.5	188.9	186.5	180.8	174.1	172.7	180.1	169.1
	Number	2,058	2,029	1,987	2,123	2,162	2,131	2,093	2,144	2,318	2,225

Rates are per 100,000 population. Statistics for 1995-1998 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 **Technical Notes** at the end of this report.

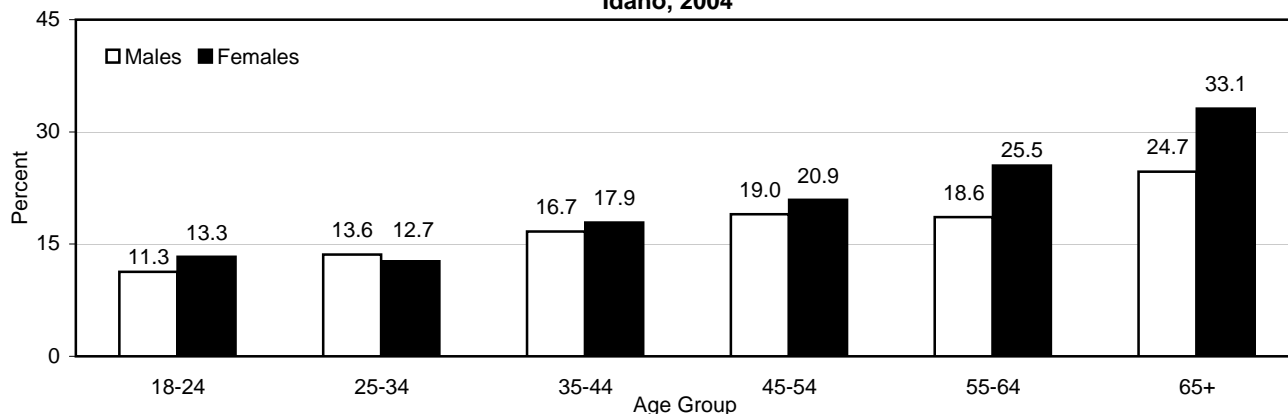
## Highlights

- Cancer was the second leading cause of death in the U.S. (2002) and Idaho (2004).
- One of every four Idaho resident deaths in 2004 was caused by cancer.
- Cancer was the leading cause of death among persons aged 45-74 in 2004.
- Lung cancer was the leading cause of cancer deaths for both Idaho men and women in 2004.
- Adults who currently smoke, a risk factor for lung cancer, has fluctuated slightly, ranging from a high of 21.5 percent in 1999 and a low of 17.4 percent in 2004.

**Current Smoker by Age and Sex, Idaho, 2004**



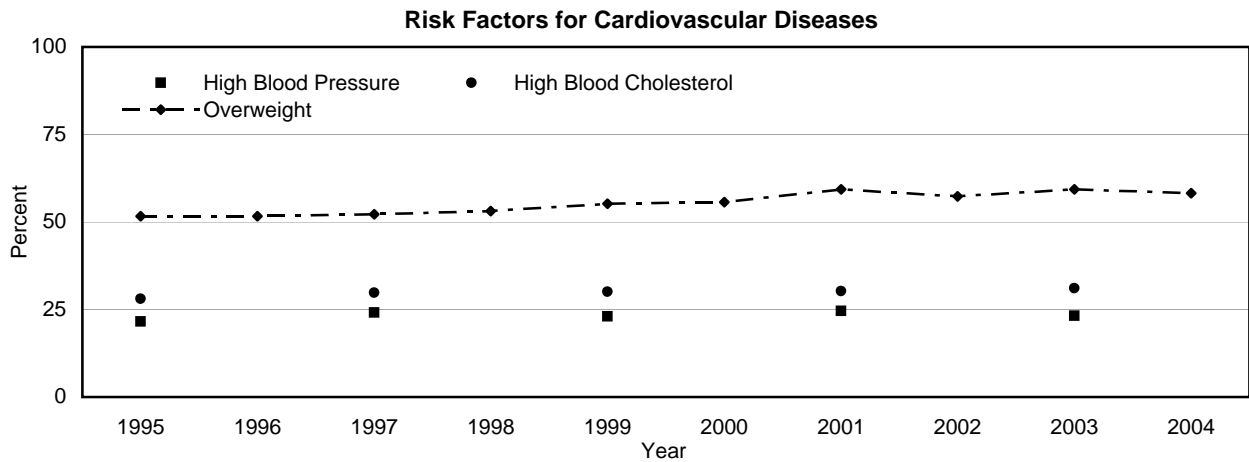
**No Leisure Time Physical Activity by Age and Sex, Idaho, 2004**





# Cardiovascular Diseases

The term "cardiovascular disease" (CVD) refers to a variety of diseases and conditions affecting the heart and blood vessels, principally high blood pressure, heart disease, and stroke.



## Related Trends

Risk Factors	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>High Blood Pressure:</b> Adults who were ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional that they had high blood pressure Percent	21.6	NA	24.1	NA	23.0	NA	24.6	NA	23.2	NA
<b>High Blood Cholesterol:</b> Adults who were ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional that they had high blood cholesterol (among those adults who ever had their blood cholesterol checked) Percent	28.1	NA	29.8	NA	30.1	NA	30.3	NA	31.1	NA
<b>Current Smoker:</b> Adults who had ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who currently smoke cigarettes everyday or some days Percent	19.8	21.1	19.9	20.3	21.5	22.3	19.6	20.7	18.9	17.4
<b>Inadequate Fruit and Vegetable Consumption:</b> Adults who did not consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day Percent	NA	77.0	NA	76.2	NA	78.9	NA	78.6	79.3	NA
<b>Overweight:</b> Adults with a Body Mass Index greater than or equal to 25.0 Percent	51.6	51.6	52.2	53.1	55.2	55.7	59.3	57.3	59.3	58.2
<b>No Leisure Time Physical Activity:</b> Adults who did not participate in leisure time physical activity Percent	NA	20.6	NA	20.4	NA	19.8	21.0	19.4	18.3	18.8
<b>Heavy Drinking:</b> Adults who consumed 60 or more drinks of alcohol in the past 30 days Percent	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.5	4.3	4.9	5.3	5.8	4.8
<b>Illicit Drug Use:</b> Adults who reported using drugs for non-medical purposes in the last 12 months Percent	NA	NA	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.4	6.1	5.8*	6.5*	5.8*
<b>Tooth Loss (6+):</b> Adults who had six or more permanent teeth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease Percent	20.0	NA	18.3	NA	17.7	NA	17.5	15.4	14.7	14.2

\* The question regarding illicit drug use changed in 2002. Data from 2002-2004 are not comparable to data from 1995-2001.

# Cardiovascular Diseases

No morbidity data are available.

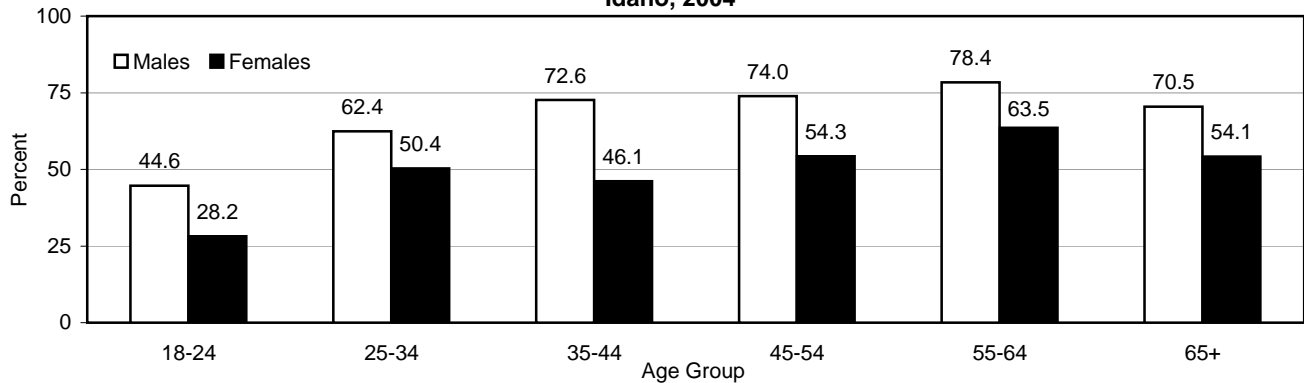
Idaho Resident Deaths	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Cardiovascular Diseases										
Age-adjusted Rate	322.9	316.8	319.5	298.3	304.0	293.3	287.1	279.2	273.1	253.8
Number	3,275	3,301	3,424	3,322	3,495	3,429	3,478	3,475	3,561	3,369

Rates are per 100,000 population. Statistics for 1995-1998 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 **Technical Notes** at the end of this report.

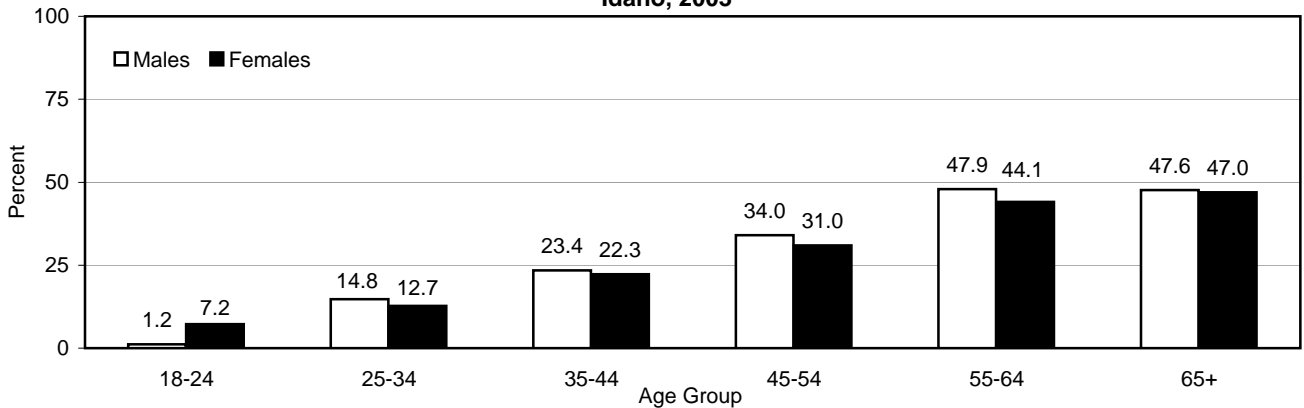
## Highlights

- The age-adjusted Cardiovascular diseases death rates from 1995-2004 indicate a downward trend, decreasing 21.4 percent during the 10 year period.
- Cardiovascular diseases deaths include Diseases of heart and Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke), the first and third leading causes of death in the U.S. (2002) and Idaho (2004), respectively.
- One of every three Idaho resident deaths in 2004 was caused by Cardiovascular diseases.
- The percent of adults who have ever been told they have high cholesterol has increased from 28.1 percent to 31.1 percent from 1995 to 2003, among those who have been checked.

**Overweight by Age and Sex, Idaho, 2004**

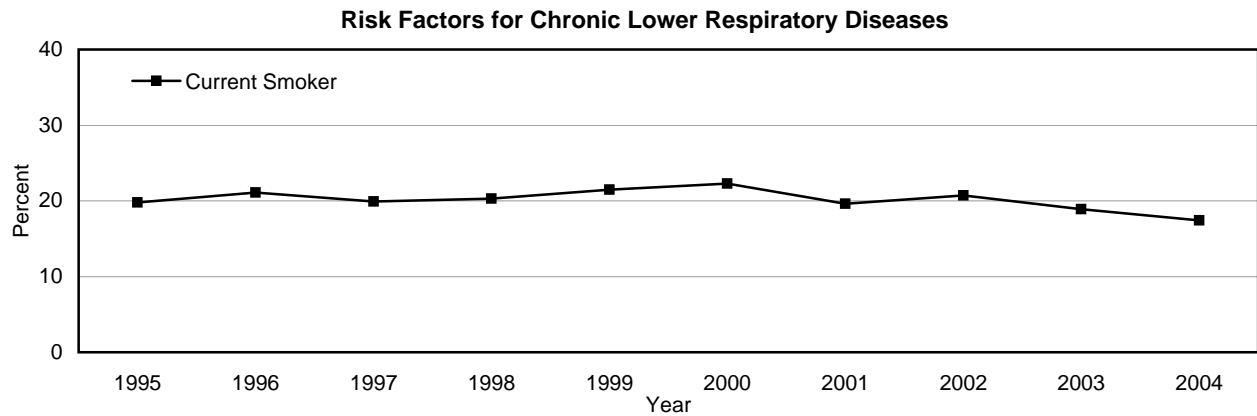


**High Blood Cholesterol by Age and Sex, Idaho, 2003**



# Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases

Chronic lower respiratory diseases are characterized by permanent airflow obstruction. They include asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and other chronic lower respiratory diseases and allied conditions and are a major cause of chronic morbidity and mortality.



## Related Trends

Risk Factors	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Current Smoker:</b> Adults who had ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who currently smoke cigarettes everyday or some days Percent	19.8	21.1	19.9	20.3	21.5	22.3	19.6	20.7	18.9	17.4

Idaho Resident Prevalence	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Asthma:</b> Adults who had ever been told they had asthma by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional and reported they still had asthma Percent	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.9

Idaho Resident Deaths	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases</b>										
Age-adjusted Rate	44.8	46.8	51.1	50.4	49.4	48.5	49.2	49.0	47.2	44.5
Number	463	497	554	561	565	565	585	600	601	573

Rates are per 100,000 population. Statistics for 1995-1998 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 **Technical Notes** at the end of this report.

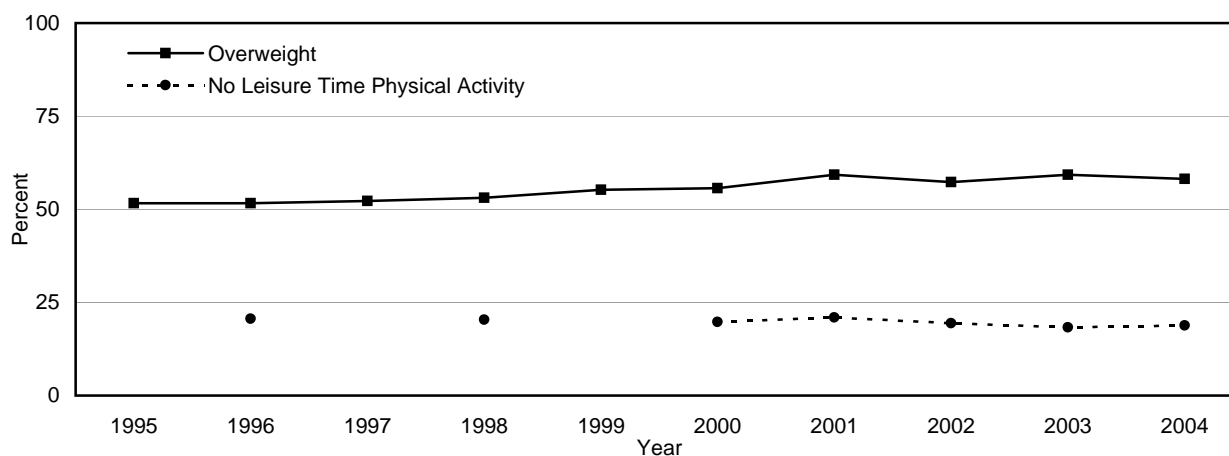
## Highlights

- In 2004, Chronic lower respiratory diseases (CLRD) was the fourth leading cause of death in Idaho, accounting for approximately six percent (573) of the deaths.
- Among Idahoans aged 55-64 or 75 and older, CLRD was the fourth leading cause of death and the third leading cause among persons 65-74.
- In 2004, approximately one-in-thirteen adults had ever been told they have asthma.

# Diabetes

Diabetes mellitus is a group of diseases characterized by high levels of blood glucose resulting from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both.

**Risk Factors for Diabetes**



## Related Trends

Risk Factors	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Overweight:</b> Adults with a Body Mass Index greater than or equal to 25.0 Percent	51.6	51.6	52.2	53.1	55.2	55.7	59.3	57.3	59.3	58.2
<b>No Leisure Time Physical Activity:</b> Adults who did not participate in leisure time physical activity Percent	NA	20.6	NA	20.4	NA	19.8	21.0	19.4	18.3	18.8
<b>Inadequate Fruit and Vegetable Consumption:</b> Adults who did not consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day Percent	NA	77.0	NA	76.2	NA	78.9	NA	78.6	79.3	NA

Idaho Resident Prevalence	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Diabetes:</b> Adults who reported ever being told by a doctor or health professional that they had diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes) Percent	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.9	5.4	6.1	6.3	6.2

Idaho Resident Deaths	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
<b>Diabetes</b>	Age-adjusted Rate	20.4	24.0	23.3	22.0	23.2	25.7	26.5	25.9	27.7	26.2
	Number	212	254	254	248	267	302	317	321	357	342

Rates are per 100,000 population. Statistics for 1995-1998 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 **Technical Notes** at the end of this report.

## Highlights

- Diabetes was the sixth leading cause of death among Idaho residents in 2004.
- The age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population has increased 28.4 percent from 1995 (20.4) to 2004 (26.2).

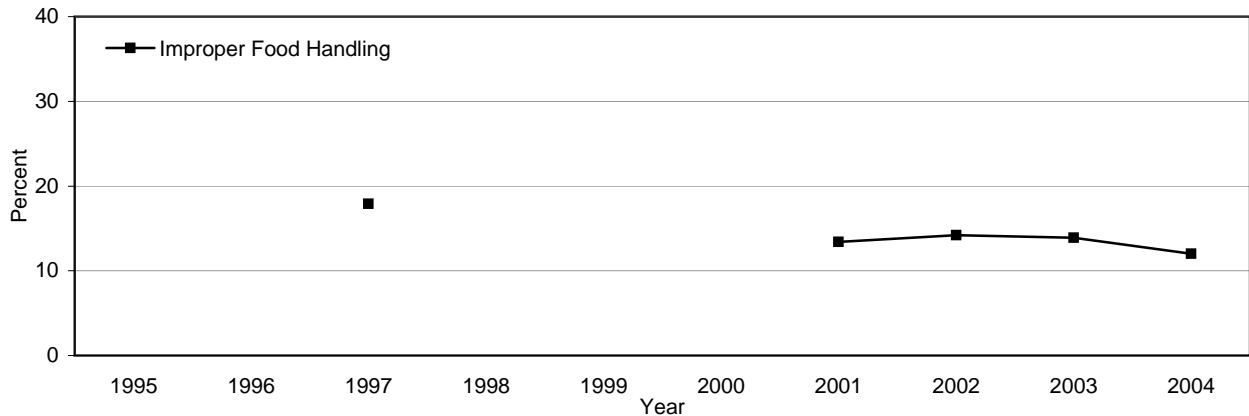
# Enteric Diseases: *E. Coli* 0157:H7, Hepatitis A, and *Salmonella*

*E. coli* O157:H7 is one of hundreds of strains of the bacterium *Escherichia coli*. Although most strains are harmless and live in the intestines of healthy humans and animals, this strain produces a powerful toxin that can cause severe illness.

Hepatitis A is a serious liver disease caused by the hepatitis A virus (HAV). Hepatitis A can cause mild "flu-like" illness, jaundice, severe stomach pains, and diarrhea and often requires hospitalization.

Salmonellosis is an infection caused by the *Salmonella* bacteria. Most people who become ill with *Salmonella* develop diarrhea, cramping, and fever within 12-72 hours after exposure to the organism. In some cases, the diarrhea becomes so severe the infected person requires hospitalization. The illness typically lasts 4-7 days.

**Risk Factors for Enteric Diseases**



## Related Trends

Risk Factors	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Improper Food Handling:</b> Adults who reported improper hand washing after handling raw meat or chicken (among those who handle raw meat or chicken) Percent	NA	NA	17.9	NA	NA	NA	13.4	14.2	13.9	12.0

Cases Reported in Idaho	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>E. Coli</i> 0157:H7										
Crude Rate	5.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	6.2	5.6	6.1	3.4	6.2	4.1
Number	63	40	40	43	78	73	81	45	85	57
Hepatitis A										
Crude Rate	30.3	20.8	13.4	19.1	3.8	3.5	4.3	2.3	1.3	1.4
Number	353	247	162	235	47	45	57	31	18	20
<i>Salmonella</i>										
Crude Rate	7.3	11.4	12.1	9.9	10.8	10.2	11.1	13.7	13.2	11.4
Number	85	135	147	122	135	132	146	184	181	159

Rates are per 100,000 population.

Idaho Resident Deaths	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>E. Coli</i>										
Crude rate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis A										
Crude rate	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Salmonella</i>										
Crude rate	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Number	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

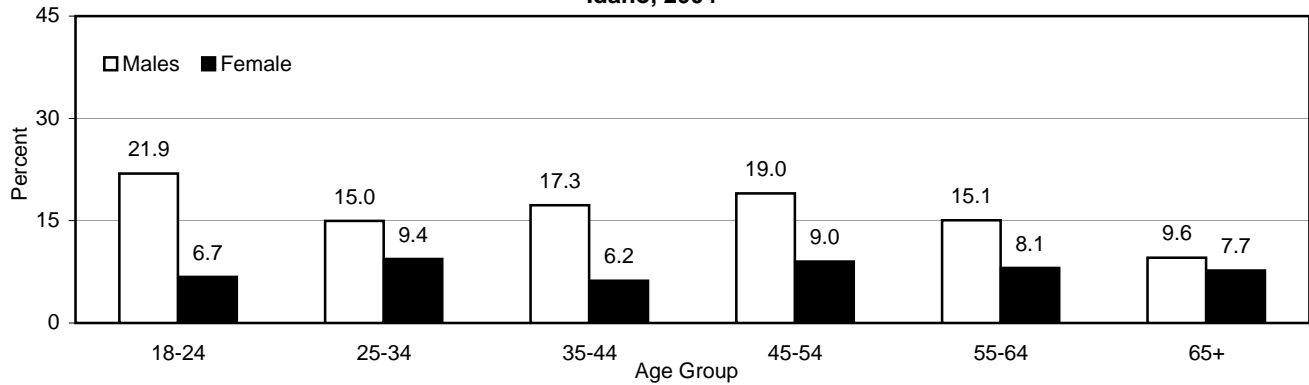
Rates are per 100,000 population. The 1995-1998 data for *E. Coli* and *Hepatitis A* have NOT been modified to be comparable to 1999-2004 data. Statistics for 1995-1998 for *Salmonella* have been revised using the Modified ICD-9 codes and comparability ratios. Due to small numbers, age-adjusted rates were not calculated. For additional information regarding Modified ICD-9 codes, comparability ratios, and/or ICD-10 codes, see **Technical Notes** at the end of the report.

# Enteric Diseases: *E. Coli* 0157:H7, Hepatitis A, and *Salmonella*

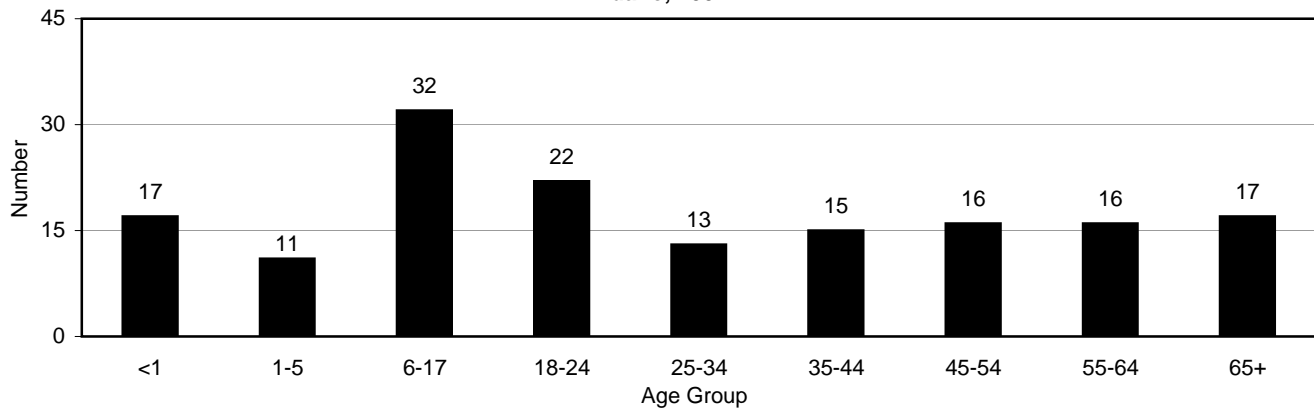
## Highlights

- There were seven Idaho resident deaths caused by hepatitis A from 1995 to 2004, 85.7 percent of these were women.
- The number of reported cases of *E.Coli* 0157:H7 has fluctuated, ranging from a high of 85 in 2003 to a low of 40 in 1996 and 1997.

**Improper Food Handling by Age and Sex,  
Idaho, 2004**



**Salmonella Cases,  
Idaho, 2004**



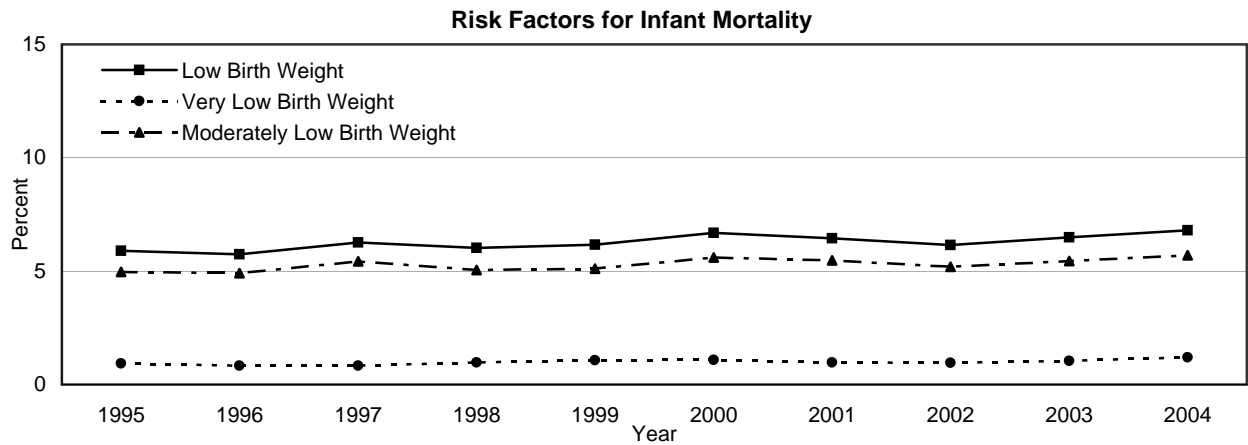
# Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate is made up of two components: neonatal mortality (death in the first 27 days of life) and postneonatal mortality (death after the first 27 days but within the first year).

Birth defects are the leading cause of infant mortality in the U.S., accounting for more than 20% of all infant deaths. The causes of about 70% of all birth defects are unknown.

A low birth weight (LBW) baby is an infant weighing under 2,500 grams (5 1/2 pounds or less) at the time of birth. LBW can be due to preterm delivery (less than 37 weeks gestation) or infants born at full term but small-for-gestational age, a condition known as intrauterine growth retardation (IUGR).

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) is a term used to describe the sudden, unexplained death of an infant that remains unexplained after a thorough case investigation that includes a complete autopsy, an examination of the death scene, and a review of the clinical history.



## Related Trends

Risk Factors	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Inadequate Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (Females, Aged 18-44):</b> Females aged 18-44 who did not consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day Percent	NA	76.2	NA	78.9	NA	78.6	NA	77.8	77.3	NA
<b>High Risk Sexual Practices/IV Drug Use (Females, Aged 18-44):</b> Females aged 18-44 who reported participating in one or more high risk sexual practices or used intravenous drugs in the previous 12 months Percent	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7	3.1	5.3
<b>Illicit Drug Use (Females, Aged 18-44):</b> Females aged 18-44 who reported using drugs for non-medical purposes in the last 12 months Percent	NA	NA	5.5	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.5	6.4*	7.6*	7.1*
<b>Heavy Drinking (Females, Aged 18-44):</b> Females aged 18-44 who consumed 60 or more drinks of alcohol in the past 30 days Percent	0.8	1.0	0.6	2.4	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9
<b>Current Smoker (Females, Aged 18-44):</b> Females aged 18-44 who had ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who currently smoke cigarettes everyday or some days Percent	23.0	25.8	20.8	23.0	26.2	25.9	22.3	24.2	20.6	17.0
<b>No Dental Cleaning (Females, Aged 18-44):</b> Females aged 18-44 who have not had their teeth 'cleaned' by a dentist or dental hygienist in the previous 12 months Percent	NA	NA	NA	NA	35.7	NA	37.9	35.8	35.1	35.0

\* The question regarding illicit drug use changed in 2002. Data from 2002-2004 are not comparable to data from 1995-2001.

# Infant Mortality

Risk Factors		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Low Birth Weight Live Births:</b>											
Low Birth Weight (<2,500 grams)	Percent	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.8
	Number	1,061	1,064	1,160	1,161	1,225	1,357	1,333	1,289	1,415	1,538
Very Low Birth Weight (< 1,500 grams)	Percent	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2
	Number	168	154	154	187	212	220	200	201	228	261
Moderately Low Birth Weight (1,500-2,499 grams)	Percent	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.7
	Number	893	910	1,006	974	1,013	1,137	1,133	1,088	1,187	1,277
<b>Birth Defects:</b>											
One or more birth defects reported on birth certificate	Percent	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.1	NA
	Number	316	479	467	489	416	467	430	512	466	NA
<b>Selected Birth Defects:</b>											
Heart malformations or other circulatory/respiratory anomalies	Percent	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	NA
	Number	68	99	104	135	97	88	65	118	102	NA
Cleft lip/palate	Percent	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Number	17	23	30	23	25	27	27	46	24	31
Neural tube defects (Anencephalus and/or spina bifida/Meningocele)	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Number	7	7	3	12	9	15	12	8	6	12

Percents are based on records with known data.

\* The birth certificate was revised in 2004. The question concerning congenital anomalies of the newborn changed significantly. Data for 2004 are not comparable to data prior to the revision.

Idaho Resident Deaths		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Birth Defects</b>											
	Infant Mortality Rate	144.4	188.5	199.6	227.4	161.0	241.3	183.7	186.0	160.6	115.4
	Number	26	35	37	44	32	49	38	39	35	26
<b>Low Birth Weight</b>											
	Infant Mortality Rate	61.1	91.6	75.5	46.5	115.8	83.7	77.3	57.2	41.3	115.4
	Number	11	17	14	9	23	17	16	12	9	26
<b>SIDS</b>											
	Infant Mortality Rate	122.2	140.1	113.3	108.5	105.7	59.1	77.3	62.0	87.2	84.3
	Number	22	26	21	21	21	12	16	13	19	19

Rates are per 100,000 live births. Statistics for 1995-1998 have been revised using the Modified ICD-9 codes and comparability ratios. For additional information regarding Modified ICD-9 codes, comparability ratios, and ICD-10 codes, see **Technical Notes** at the end of this report.

## Highlights

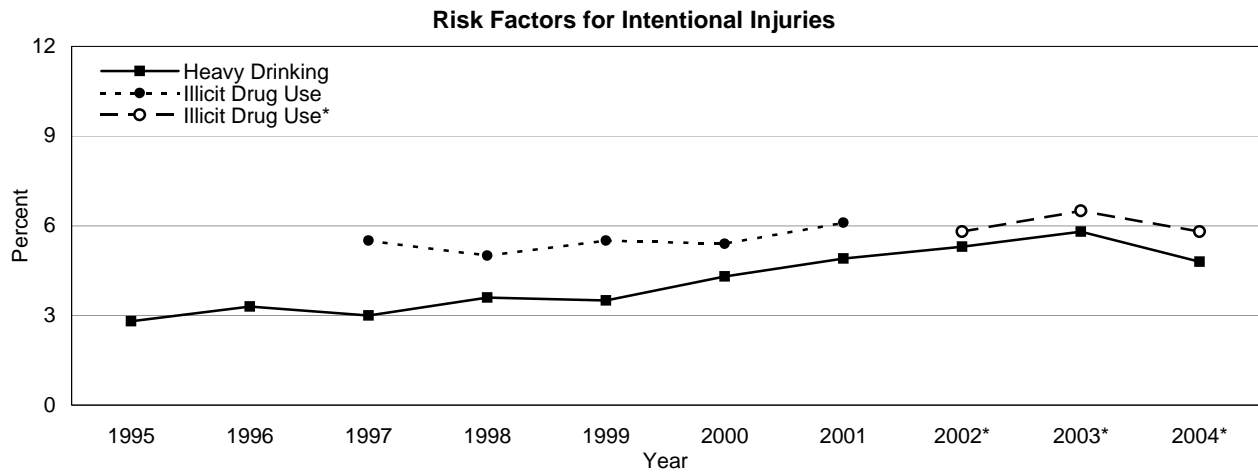
- The leading causes of Idaho resident infant deaths in 2004 was birth defects and low birth weight.
- One of every five Idaho resident infant deaths was caused by birth defects.
- Birth defects were the sixth-leading cause of years of potential life lost before age 75 in Idaho in 2004.
- In 2004, there were 139 infant deaths. Of the 136 with known birth weight data, 84 (61.8 percent) were born low birth weight.
- Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) was the third leading cause of all 2004 Idaho resident infant deaths.
- All of the SIDS deaths occurred during the postneonatal period in 2004.
- SIDS was the leading cause of 2004 Idaho resident postneonatal deaths.
- Idaho's SIDS death rate has declined 31.0 percent since 1995, despite some fluctuations.



# Intentional Injuries: Homicide and Suicide

Homicide is defined here as death due to injuries purposely inflicted by another person, not including deaths caused by law enforcement officers or legal execution.

Mental disorders such as various forms of depression, schizophrenia, panic disorder, adjustment and stress reactions as well as alcohol and other drug abuse have been implicated in both attempted and completed suicides.



## Related Trends

Risk Factors	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Binge Drinking:</b> Adults who consumed five or more drinks of alcohol on one or more occasions in the past 30 days Percent	13.1	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.9	12.8	15.7	15.6	12.8
<b>Heavy Drinking:</b> Adults who consumed 60 or more drinks of alcohol in the past 30 days Percent	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.5	4.3	4.9	5.3	5.8	4.8
<b>Illicit Drug Use:</b> Adults who reported using drugs for non-medical purposes in the last 12 months Percent	NA	NA	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.4	6.1	5.8*	6.5*	5.8*
<b>Firearms:</b> Adults who reported keeping a firearm in or around their home, including firearms kept in a garage, outdoor storage area, or motor vehicle Percent	57.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55.3	57.3	NA	55.7
<b>Firearms (Loaded):</b> Adults who reported keeping a loaded firearm in or around their home, including loaded firearms kept in a garage, outdoor storage area, or motor vehicle Percent	14.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.0	NA	10.9

\* The question regarding illicit drug use changed in 2002. Data from 2002-2004 are not comparable to data from 1995-2001.

No morbidity data are available.

Idaho Resident Deaths	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Homicide	Age-adjusted Rate	4.2	3.9	3.6	2.8	2.3	1.9	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.3
	Number	49	47	42	34	30	24	40	33	33	32
Suicide	Age-adjusted Rate	16.9	15.7	18.0	17.0	14.9	13.2	16.5	15.5	16.3	17.6
	Number	188	178	210	202	180	166	213	203	218	239

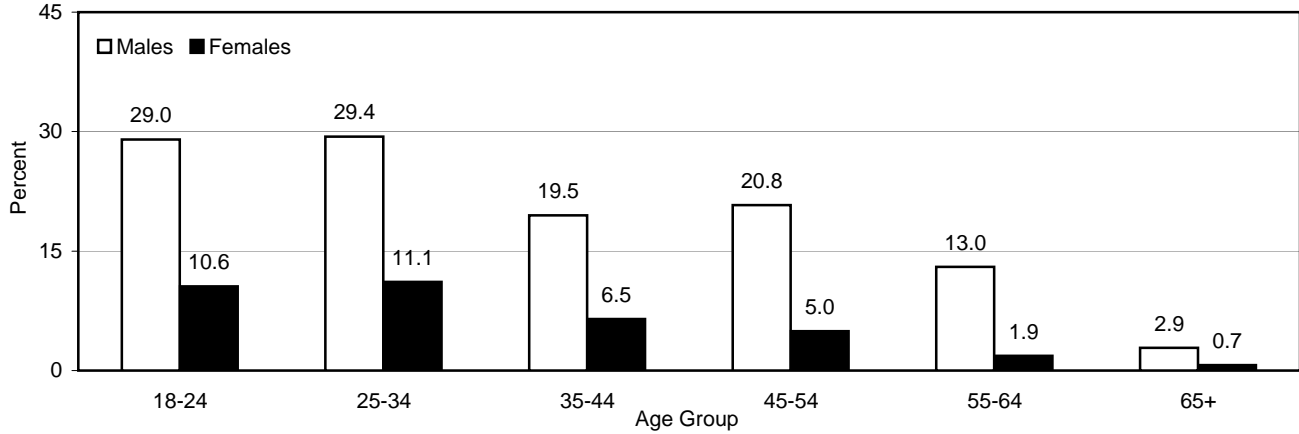
Rates are per 100,000 population. Statistics for 1995-1998 have been revised using the Modified ICD-9 codes and comparability ratios. The age-adjusted rates have been standardized to year 2000. For additional information regarding Modified ICD-9 codes, comparability ratios, ICD-10 codes, and/or age-adjustment, see **Technical Notes** at the end of this report.

# Intentional Injuries: Homicide and Suicide

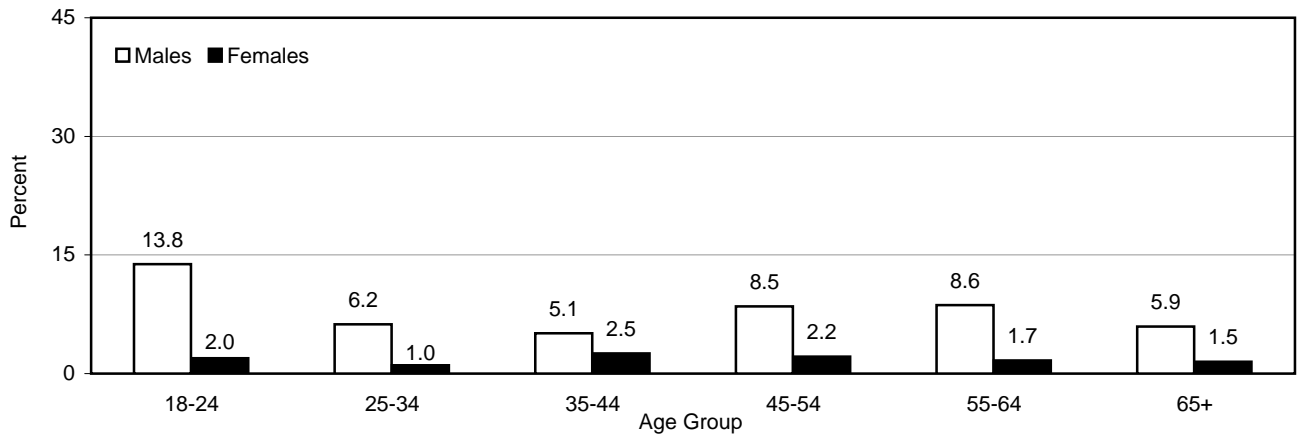
## Highlights

- On average in 2004, one Idaho resident died from homicide every 11 days.
- Suicide was the eighth leading cause of death among Idaho residents in 2004.
- Among Idahoans aged 15 to 34, suicide was the second leading cause of death in 2004.
- In 2004, suicide was the fourth leading cause of years of potential life lost before age 75 in Idaho.

**Binge Drinking by Age and Sex, Idaho, 2004**

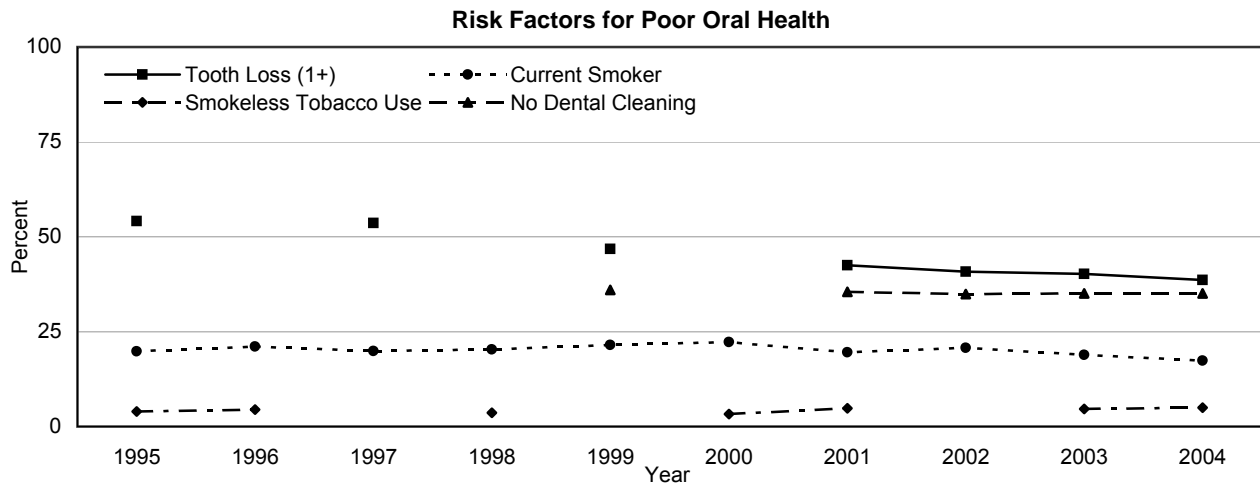


**Heavy Drinking by Age and Sex, Idaho, 2004**



# Oral Health

Oral health means much more than healthy teeth. It means being free of chronic oral-facial pain conditions, oral and pharyngeal cancers, oral soft tissue lesions, birth defects, and other disorders that affect the oral, dental, and craniofacial tissues.



## Related Trends

Risk Factors	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Tooth Loss (1+):</b> Adults who had one or more permanent teeth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease Percent	54.1	NA	53.6	NA	46.8	NA	42.5	40.8	40.2	38.6
<b>Tooth Loss (6+):</b> Adults who had six or more permanent teeth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease Percent	20.0	NA	18.3	NA	17.7	NA	17.5	15.4	14.7	14.2
<b>Current Smoker:</b> Adults who had ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who currently smoke cigarettes everyday or some days Percent	19.8	21.1	19.9	20.3	21.5	22.3	19.6	20.7	18.9	17.4
<b>Smokeless Tobacco Use:</b> Adults who reported current use of smokeless tobacco products Percent	4.0	4.5	NA	3.6	NA	3.3	4.8	NA	4.6	5.0
<b>Inadequate Fruit and Vegetable Consumption:</b> Adults who did not consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day Percent	NA	77.0	NA	76.2	NA	78.9	NA	78.6	79.3	NA
<b>Heavy Drinking:</b> Adults who consumed 60 or more drinks of alcohol in the past 30 days Percent	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.5	4.3	4.9	5.3	5.8	4.8
<b>No Dental Cleaning:</b> Adults who have not had their teeth 'cleaned' by a dentist or dental hygienist in the previous 12 months Percent	NA	NA	NA	NA	36.0	NA	35.5	34.9	35.1	35.1

Cases Reported in Idaho	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Cancer of Lip, Oral Cavity, and Pharynx</b>										
Age-adjusted Rate	12.1	13.3	11.9	11.3	10.1	13.0	11.6	10.5	10.6	10.4
Number	128	143	133	129	119	155	142	133	139	142

Rates are per 100,000 population. The age-adjusted have been standardized to year 2000. Cancer morbidity are based on 18 five-year age groups and are not comparable to cancer mortality's age-adjusted rates which are based on the 11 standard age groups. For additional information regarding age-adjustment, see **Technical Notes** at the end of this report.

# Oral Health

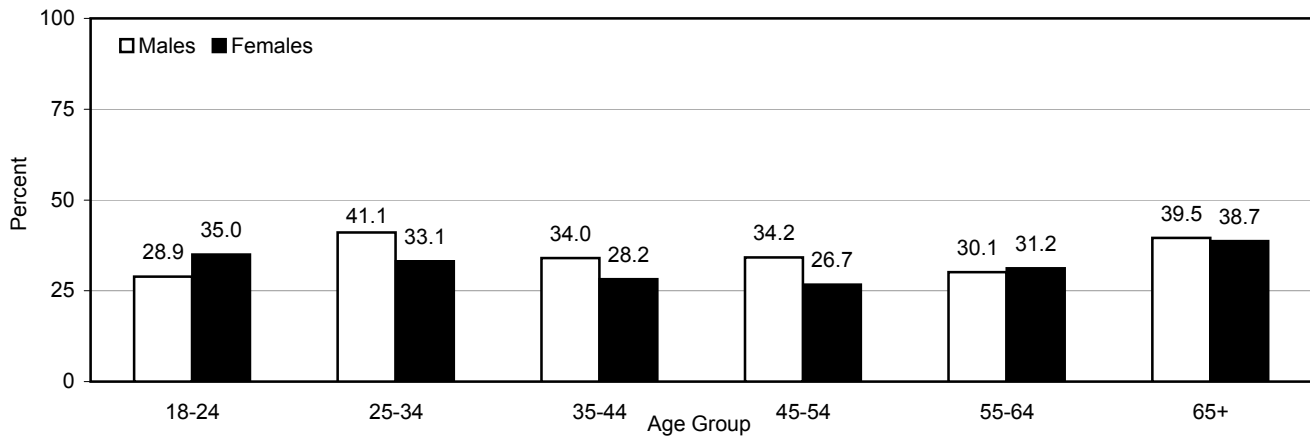
<b>Idaho Resident Deaths</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
Cancer of Lip, Oral Cavity, and Pharynx										
Age-adjusted Rate	2.1	3.6	1.9	2.3	2.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.4
Number	22	38	21	26	24	38	39	36	31	31

Rates are per 100,000 population. Statistics for 1995-1998 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 **Technical Notes** at the end of this report.

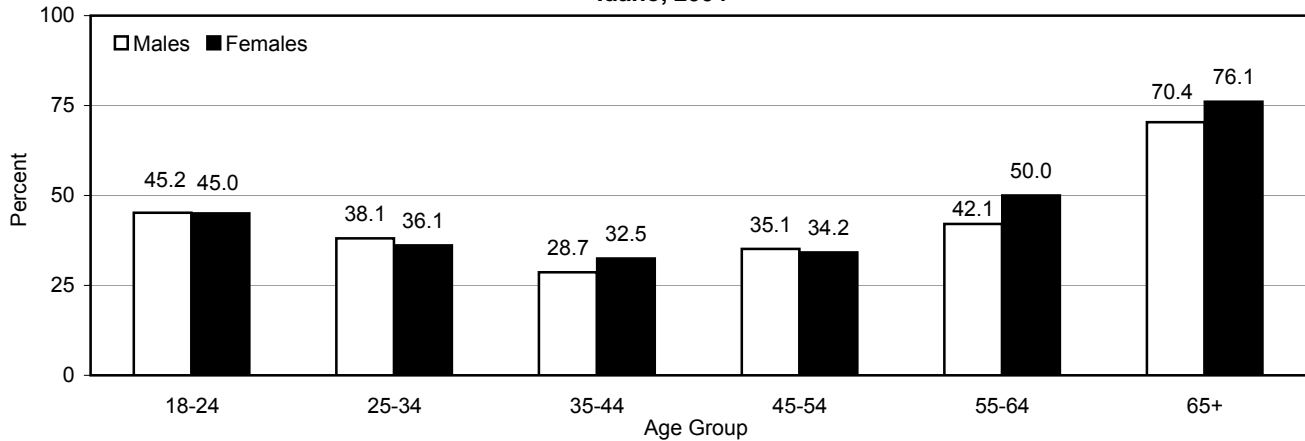
## Highlights

- In 2004, cancer of the lip, oral cavity, and pharynx resulted in 31 Idaho resident deaths and 141 new reported cases to the Cancer Data Registry of Idaho.
- Nearly forty percent of Idaho adults have had one or more permanent teeth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease.

**No Dental Visits by Age and Sex, Idaho, 2004**



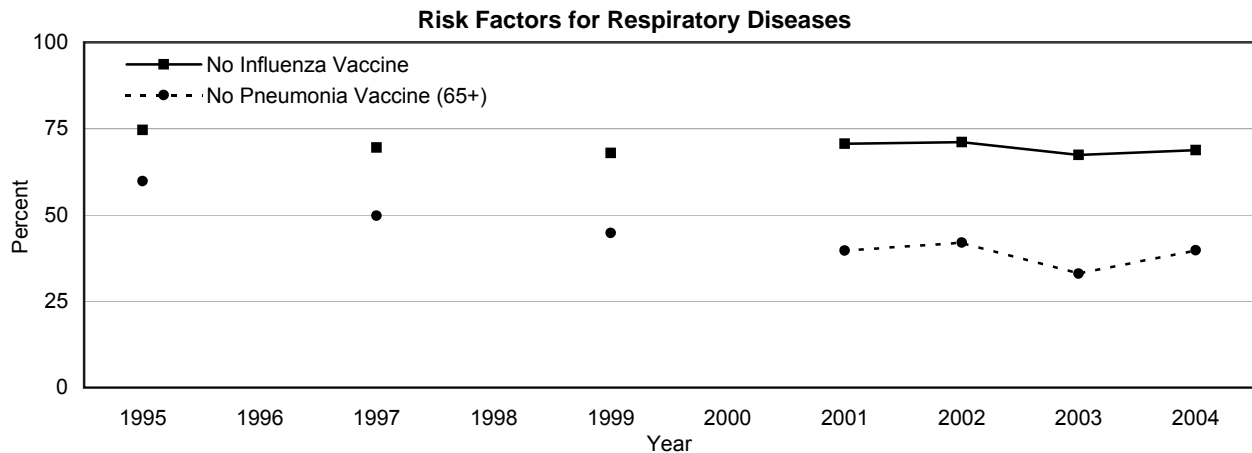
**No Dental Insurance by Age and Sex, Idaho, 2004**



# Respiratory Diseases: Influenza and Pneumonia

Influenza is caused by a virus that spreads from infected persons to the nose or throat of others. The Influenza Branch at the Center for Disease Control and Prevention collects and reports information on influenza activity in the U.S. each week from October through May.

Streptococcus pneumonia (pneumococcus) is the most common cause of community-acquired bacterial pneumonia, occurring most frequently among the elderly and young children. The precise evidence of pneumococcal pneumonia is difficult to ascertain because routine diagnostic tests are insufficiently specific and sensitive; however, it is estimated that s. pneumoniae accounts for approximately 25-35% of cases of community-acquired bacterial pneumonia in persons who require hospitalization.



## Related Trends

Risk Factors	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>No Influenza Vaccine:</b> Adults who reported not receiving an influenza vaccine in the previous 12 months Percent	74.6	NA	69.5	NA	67.9	NA	70.6	71.1	67.4	68.8*
<b>No Pneumonia Vaccine (65+):</b> Adults aged 65 and older who reported never receiving a pneumonia shot Percent	59.8	NA	49.8	NA	44.8	NA	39.7	42.0	33.0	39.8

\* The question regarding influenza vaccine was changed in 2004 to include influenza shot or spray.

No morbidity data are available.

Idaho Resident Deaths	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Influenza										
Crude Rate	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.6	3.0	1.4	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.1
Number	10	10	12	20	37	18	8	7	27	1
Pneumonia										
Age-adjusted Rate	21.7	19.1	21.9	22.1	21.1	22.9	19.1	20.8	23.8	16.3
Number	215	197	232	246	242	268	233	258	312	220

Rates are per 100,000 population. Statistics for 1995-1998 have been revised using the Modified ICD-9 codes and comparability ratios. Due to small numbers, age-adjusted rates were not calculated for influenza deaths. The age-adjusted rates for pneumonia have been standardized to year 2000. For additional information regarding Modified ICD-9 codes, comparability ratios, ICD-10 codes, and/or age-adjustment, see **Technical Notes** at the end of this report.

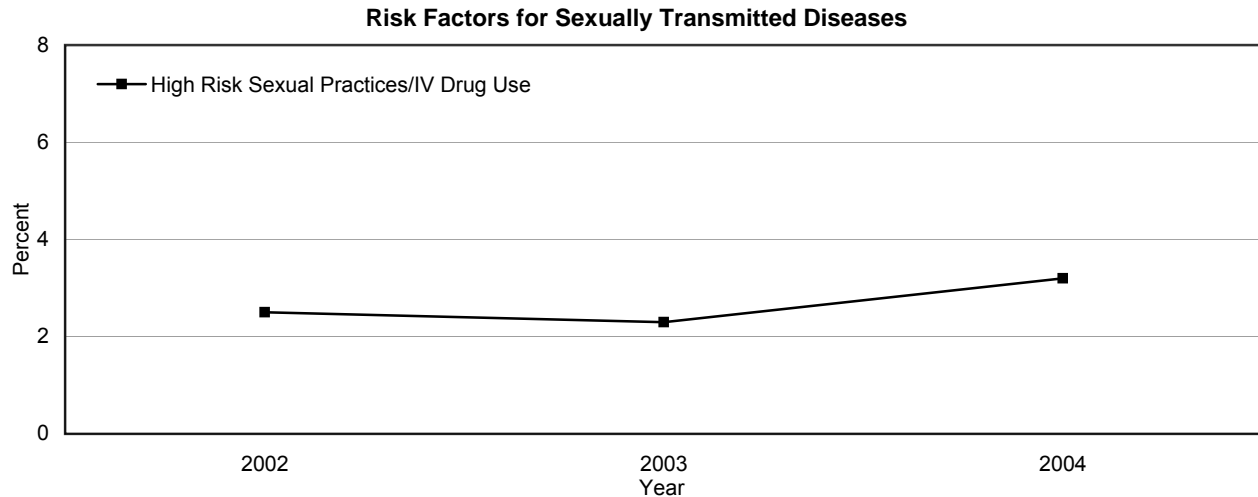
## Highlights

- From 1995 to 2004, the rate of influenza deaths has fluctuated from a high of 3.0 in 1999, to a low of 0.1 in 2004.
- In 2004, 31.2 percent of Idaho adults reported having had a flu vaccine during the past year.
- During the past ten years, the Idaho age-adjusted pneumonia mortality rate has fluctuated from a high of 23.8 in 2003, to a low of 16.3 in 2004.
- Pneumonia and influenza combined was the ninth leading cause of Idaho resident deaths in 2004.
- In 2004, 39.8 percent of Idaho adults over 65 reported they had never received a pneumonia vaccination.

# Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Chlamydia and Gonorrhea

Chlamydia is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) that is caused by the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis*. Untreated, chlamydia can cause severe, costly reproductive and other health problems which include both short- and long-term consequences.

Gonorrhea is an STD that is caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. The bacteria can grow and multiply easily in mucous membranes, including the reproductive and urinary tracts, the anus, mouth, and throat. Gonorrhea can cause serious and permanent problems in both men and women.



## Related Trends

Risk Factors	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>High Risk Sexual Practices/IV Drug Use:</b> Adults <65 who reported participating in one or more high risk sexual practices or used intravenous drugs in the previous 12 months Percent	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5	2.4	3.2

Cases Reported in Idaho	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Chlamydia	Crude Rate	138.5	126.7	138.8	164.3	142.0	147.4	153.2	189.0	173.2	199.8
	Number	1,613	1,505	1,680	2,019	1,777	1,907	2,023	2,535	2,366	2,784
Gonorrhea	Crude Rate	12.0	8.3	13.0	14.7	7.1	7.6	5.8	7.2	5.0	7.4
	Number	140	98	157	181	89	98	76	96	68	103

Rates are per 100,000 population. See **Technical Notes** at the end of this report.

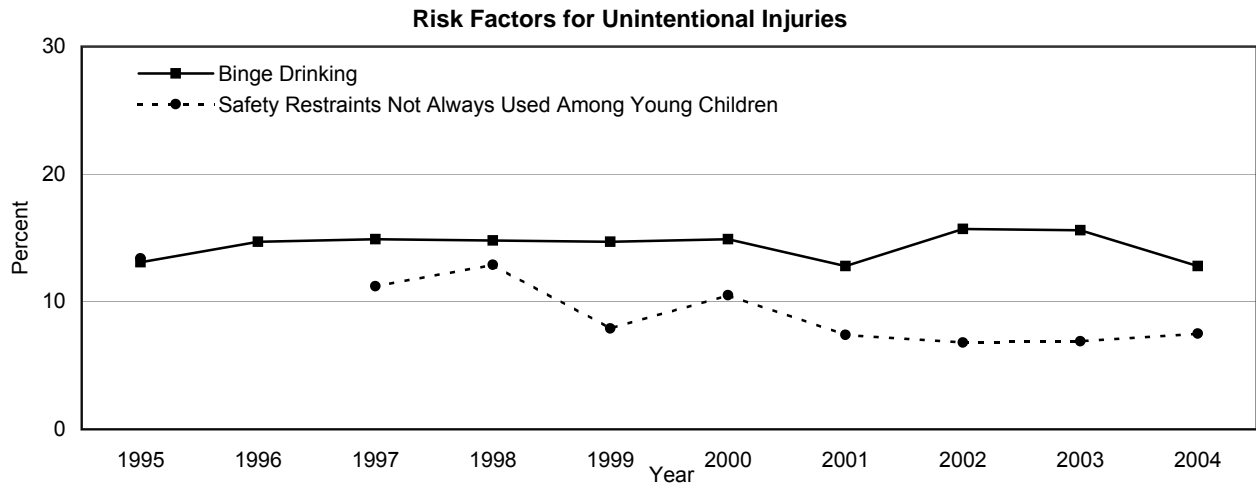
## Highlights

- Of the sexually transmitted diseases reported in Idaho in 2004, chlamydia accounted for the most cases reported.
- From 1995 to 2004, the rate of chlamydia cases increased 44 percent.
- The number and rate of gonorrhea cases reported in Idaho have fluctuated from 1995 through 2004, with 2003 reflecting the lowest incidence rate of 5.0 and 1998 the highest rate of 14.7.

# Unintentional Injuries: Transport and Non-Transport

Transport injury includes accidents involving motor vehicles, watercraft, trains, airplanes, and other transport craft. Motor vehicle crashes are a major public health problem accounting for approximately half of the deaths from accidental injuries.

In addition to transport crashes, injury deaths are due to a variety of causes such as firearms, poisonings, suffocation, falls, fires, and drowning.



## Related Trends

Risk Factors	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Binge Drinking:</b> Adults who consumed five or more drinks of alcohol on one or more occasions in the past 30 days Percent	13.1	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.9	12.8	15.7	15.6	12.8
<b>Heavy Drinking:</b> Adults who consumed 60 or more drinks of alcohol in the past 30 days Percent	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.5	4.3	4.9	5.3	5.8	4.8
<b>Illicit Drug Use:</b> Adults who reported using drugs for non-medical purposes in the last 12 months Percent	NA	NA	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.4	6.1	5.8*	6.5*	5.8*
<b>No Smoke Detector:</b> Adults who reported having no smoke detectors in their home Percent	8.0	NA	6.0	NA	5.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>No Smoke Detector/Testing:</b> Adults who reported never deliberately testing all of the smoke detectors in their home or reported having no smoke detectors in their home Percent	16.5	NA	15.5	NA	16.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Firearms:</b> Adults who reported keeping a firearm in or around their home, including firearms kept in a garage, outdoor storage area, or motor vehicle Percent	57.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55.3	57.3	NA	55.7
<b>Firearms (Loaded):</b> Adults who reported keeping a loaded firearm in or around their home, including loaded firearms kept in a garage, outdoor storage area, or motor vehicle Percent	14.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.0	NA	10.9
<b>Safety Restraints Not Always Used Among Young Children:</b> Households where the oldest child under the age of five did not always use a safety restraint (e.g. child safety seat or seatbelt) when riding in a car (among those who ride in cars) Percent	13.4	NA	11.2	12.9	7.9	10.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	7.5

\* The question regarding illicit drug use changed in 2002. Data from 2002-2004 are not comparable to data from 1995-2001

## Unintentional Injuries: Transport and Non-Transport

Risk Factors	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Safety Restraints Not Always Used Among Children:</b> Households where the oldest child under the age of 16 did not always use a safety restraint (e.g. child safety seat or seatbelt) when riding in a car (among those who ride in cars) Percent	34.2	NA	33.7	34.0	28.3	28.5	23.1	20.3	20.7	15.3
<b>Seatbelts Not Always Used Among Adults:</b> Adults who did not always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car Percent	42.6	NA	40.4	40.5	41.0	39.1	34.8	34.7	32.7	NA
<b>Adults Who Did Not Always Wear Bicycle Helmets:</b> Adults who did not always wear a bicycle helmet when riding a bicycle (among those who rode bicycles) Percent	67.4	NA	78.7	81.4	NA	80.5	80.3	NA	NA	NA
<b>Children Who Did Not Always Wear Bicycle Helmets:</b> Children aged five to 15 who did not always wear a bicycle helmet when riding a bicycle (among those who rode bicycles) Percent	76.0	NA	72.5	72.2	70.6	66.8	66.0	NA	NA	NA

No morbidity data are available.

Idaho Resident Deaths		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Non-Transport											
	Age-adjusted Rate	20.4	23.2	22.2	22.0	22.2	17.9	23.1	22.2	22.3	22.8
	Number	219	257	251	259	266	217	292	285	294	312
Transport											
Total	Age-adjusted Rate	25.1	26.3	24.4	24.6	26.0	23.3	20.5	23.9	22.2	19.8
	Number	292	310	292	302	325	299	272	317	305	275
Motor Vehicle	Age-adjusted Rate	21.3	22.9	18.8	21.4	23.0	21.2	19.1	22.1	20.3	17.5
	Number	249	271	227	264	289	272	254	294	278	243

Rates are per 100,000 population. Statistics for 1995-1998 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 **Technical Notes** at the end of this report.

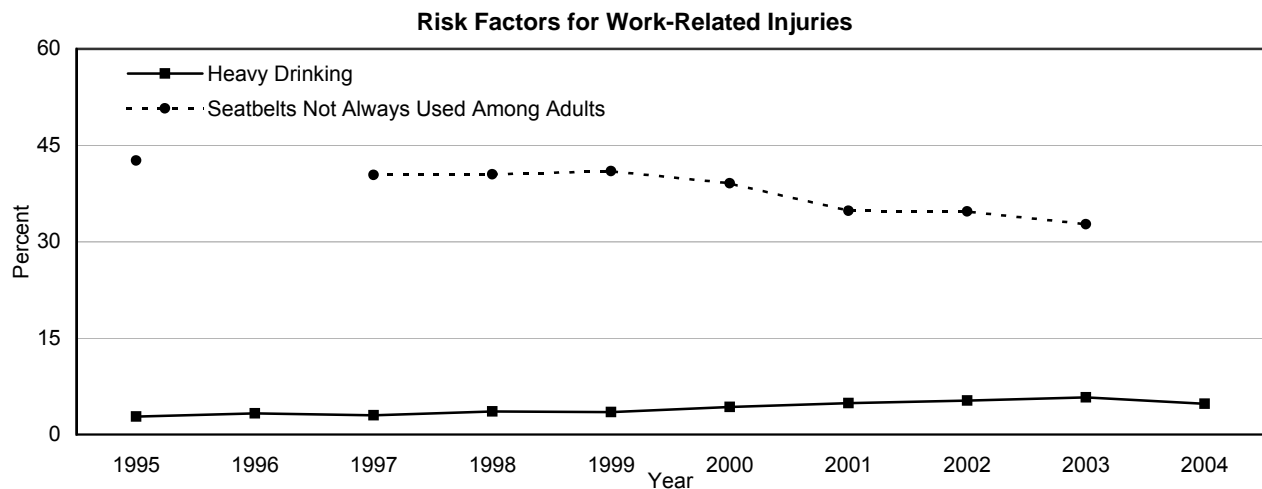
### Highlights

- In 2004, there were 312 Idaho resident deaths caused by nontransport unintentional injuries.
- In 2004, falls were the most common cause of nontransport unintentional injury deaths, accounting for 114 of the 312 deaths. Over 73 percent of the deaths attributed to falls were to people over the age of 75.
- In 2004, Idaho resident deaths resulting from motor vehicle accidents represented 88.4 percent of all transport injury deaths. 72 percent of the motor vehicle accident deaths were males.
- The proportion of Idaho adults always wearing their seatbelt has been increasing during the past 10 years; however, 32.7 percent of the adults surveyed in 2003 still do NOT always wear their seatbelts.



# Work-Related Injury

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of occupational fatalities in virtually every division of U.S. industry. According to Healthy People 2010, workplace homicide became the second-leading cause of occupational deaths in 1990. Other causes include falls, non-highway industrial vehicular injuries, blows other than by vehicles or equipment, and electrocutions.



## Related Trends

Risk Factors	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Heavy Drinking:</b> Adults who consumed 60 or more drinks of alcohol in the past 30 days Percent	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.5	4.3	4.9	5.3	5.8	4.8
<b>Seatbelts Not Always Used Among Adults:</b> Adults who did not always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car Percent	42.6	NA	40.4	40.5	41.0	39.1	34.8	34.7	32.7	NA

No morbidity data are available.

## Related Trends

Idaho Resident Deaths	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Work-Related Crude Rate	11.1	12.4	10.2	8.8	7.0	6.2	8.0	7.7	6.6	6.4
Number	53	61	52	46	38	35	46	44	38	38

Work-related injury deaths include unintentional and intentional injuries occurring at work (excluding suicides). Statistics reflect all work-related injury deaths occurring in Idaho, regardless of the decedent's residence. Rates are per 100,000 full-time and part-time covered workers. See **Data Sources and Notes** at the end of this report.

## Highlights

- On average in 2004, one work-related injury death occurred in Idaho every ten days.
- In 2004, 97.4 percent of the Idaho work-related injury deaths occurred among males.

# Summary Tables



**SELECTED BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTORS AMONG IDAHO ADULTS  
by Age Group and Estimates of Populations (Rounded)  
2004**

RANK	AGE GROUP						ALL IDAHO ADULTS
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
1	Sunburn 67.3% 95,000	Sunburn 66.5% 114,000	Sunburn 60.0% 110,000	Sunburn 45.6% 82,000	Sunburn 31.6% 39,000	No leisure time physical activity 29.4% 45,000	Sunburn 48.0% 459,000
2	Binge drinking 19.9% 29,000	Binge drinking 20.6% 35,000	Current smoker 20.8% 38,000	No leisure time physical activity 20.0% 36,000	No leisure time physical activity 22.1% 27,000	Sunburn 11.1% 17,000	No leisure time physical activity 18.8% 180,000
3	Current smoker 18.7% 27,000	Current smoker 19.4% 34,000	No leisure time physical activity 17.3% 32,000	Current smoker 18.9% 34,000	Current smoker 18.8% 23,000	Improper food handling 8.4% 10,000	Current smoker 17.4% 167,000
4	Illicit drug use 15.1% 22,000	No leisure time physical activity 13.2% 23,000	Binge drinking 13.0% 24,000	Improper food handling 13.8% 23,000	Improper food handling 11.3% 13,000	Current smoker 7.5% 11,000	Binge drinking 12.8% 122,000
5	Improper food handling 14.2% 18,000	Improper food handling 12.2% 20,000	Improper food handling 11.5% 20,000	Binge drinking 12.8% 23,000	Binge drinking 7.4% 9,000	Heavy drinking 3.5% 5,000	Improper food handling 12.0% 105,000
6	No leisure time physical activity 12.3% 18,000	Illicit drug use 7.8% 13,000	Smokeless tobacco use 7.9% 14,000	Heavy drinking 5.3% 9,000	Heavy drinking 5.1% 6,000	Smokeless tobacco use 2.4% 4,000	Illicit drug use 5.8% 55,000
7	Heavy drinking 7.9% 11,000	Smokeless tobacco use 7.0% 12,000	Illicit drug use 5.1% 9,000	Smokeless tobacco use 3.8% 7,000	(Tie) Illicit drug use	Binge drinking 1.7% 2,000	Smokeless tobacco use 5.0% 48,000
8	Smokeless tobacco use 5.7% 8,000	Heavy drinking 3.7% 6,000	Heavy drinking 3.8% 7,000	Illicit drug use 3.6% 6,000	Smokeless tobacco use 2.2% 3,000	Illicit drug use 1.0% 1,000	Heavy drinking 4.8% 46,000
9	Drinking and driving 3.4% 5,000	Drinking and driving 2.0% 4,000	Drinking and driving 1.6% 3,000	Drinking and driving 1.1% 2,000	Drinking and driving 1.2% 1,000	Drinking and driving 0.1% <1,000	Drinking and driving 1.6% 15,000

For explanation of rankings, see **Technical Notes**.

Data Source: Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004. Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, 2005.



**SELECTED BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTORS AMONG IDAHO MALE ADULTS  
by Age Group and Estimates of Populations (Rounded)  
2004**

RANK	AGE GROUP						ALL IDAHO MALES
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
1	Sunburn 66.9% 47,000	Sunburn 68.6% 61,000	Sunburn 64.4% 59,000	Sunburn 50.4% 45,000	Sunburn 39.2% 24,000	No leisure time physical activity 24.7% 17,000	Sunburn 52.5% 247,000
2	Binge drinking 29.0% 21,000	Binge drinking 29.4% 26,000	Current smoker 24.6% 23,000	Binge drinking 20.8% 18,000	Current smoker 19.2% 12,000	Sunburn 15.6% 11,000	Binge drinking 19.8% 93,000
3	Improper food handling 21.9% 14,000	Current smoker 20.4% 18,000	Binge drinking 19.5% 18,000	Current smoker 20.5% 18,000	No leisure time physical activity 18.6% 12,000	Improper food handling 9.6% 4,000	Current smoker 19.2% 91,000
4	Current smoker 21.6% 16,000	Improper food handling 15.0% 13,000	Improper food handling 17.3% 14,000	(Tie) No leisure time physical activity 17,000	Improper food handling 15.1% 8,000	Current smoker 6.4% 4,000	No leisure time physical activity 17.1% 81,000
5	Illicit drug use 16.9% 12,000	No leisure time physical activity 13.6% 12,000	No leisure time physical activity 16.7% 15,000	Improper food handling 16,000 19.0%	Binge drinking 13.0% 8,000	Heavy drinking 5.9% 4,000	Improper food handling 16.7% 69,000
6	Heavy drinking 13.8% 10,000	Smokeless tobacco use 13.4% 12,000	Smokeless tobacco use 15.8% 14,000	Heavy drinking 8.5% 7,000	Heavy drinking 8.6% 5,000	Smokeless tobacco use 4.8% 3,000	Smokeless tobacco use 9.9% 47,000
7	Smokeless tobacco use 11.4% 8,000	Illicit drug use 10.7% 10,000	Illicit drug use 5.5% 5,000	Smokeless tobacco use 7.2% 6,000	Smokeless tobacco use 4.1% 3,000	Binge drinking 2.9% 2,000	Heavy drinking 7.9% 37,000
8	No leisure time physical activity 11.3% 8,000	Heavy drinking 6.2% 6,000	Heavy drinking 5.1% 5,000	Illicit drug use 4.7% 4,000	Illicit drug use 2.7% 2,000	Illicit drug use 0.8% <1,000	Illicit drug use 7.0% 33,000
9	Drinking and driving 4.5% 3,000	Drinking and driving 3.4% 3,000	Drinking and driving 2.9% 3,000	Drinking and driving 2.0% 2,000	Drinking and driving 2.0% 1,000	Drinking and driving 0.2% <1,000	Drinking and driving 2.6% 12,000

For explanation of rankings, see **Technical Notes**.

Data Source: Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004. Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, 2005.



**SELECTED BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTORS AMONG IDAHO FEMALE ADULTS  
by Age Group and Estimates of Populations (Rounded)  
2004**

RANK	AGE GROUP						ALL IDAHO FEMALES
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
1	Sunburn 67.6% 48,000	Sunburn 64.1% 54,000	Sunburn 55.5% 51,000	Sunburn 40.8% 37,000	No leisure time physical activity 25.5% 16,000	No leisure time physical activity 33.1% 28,000	Sunburn 43.6% 212,000
2	Current smoker 15.6% 11,000	Current smoker 18.3% 15,000	No leisure time physical activity 17.9% 17,000	No leisure time physical activity 20.9% 19,000	Sunburn 24.0% 15,000	Current smoker 8.4% 7,000	No leisure time physical activity 20.4% 100,000
3	No leisure time physical activity 13.3% 10,000	No leisure time physical activity 12.7% 11,000	Current smoker 17.0% 16,000	Current smoker 17.4% 16,000	Current smoker 18.4% 11,000	Improper food handling 7.7% 6,000	Current smoker 15.7% 76,000
4	Illicit drug use 13.2% 9,000	Binge drinking 11.1% 9,000	Binge drinking 6.5% 6,000	Improper food handling 9.0% 8,000	Improper food handling 8.1% 5,000	Sunburn 7.6% 6,000	Improper food handling 7.9% 37,000
5	Binge drinking 10.6% 8,000	Improper food handling 9.4% 8,000	Improper food handling 6.2% 6,000	Binge drinking 5.0% 4,000	Binge drinking 1.9% 1,000	Heavy drinking 1.5% 1,000	Binge drinking 6.0% 29,000
6	Improper food handling 6.7% 4,000	Illicit drug use 4.7% 4,000	Illicit drug use 4.6% 4,000	Illicit drug use 2.5% 2,000	Illicit drug use 1.8% 1,000	Illicit drug use 1.1% <1,000	Illicit drug use 4.5% 22,000
7	Drinking and driving 2.3% 2,000	Heavy drinking 1.0% <1,000	Heavy drinking 2.5% 2,000	Heavy drinking 2.2% 2,000	Heavy drinking 1.7% 1,000	Binge drinking 0.7% <1,000	Heavy drinking 1.9% 9,000
8	Heavy drinking 2.0% 1,000	Drinking and driving 0.6% <1,000	Drinking and driving 0.4% <1,000	Smokeless tobacco use 0.5% <1,000	Drinking and driving 0.4% <1,000	Smokeless tobacco use 0.5% <1,000	Drinking and driving 0.6% 3,000
9	Smokeless tobacco use 0.0% 0	Smokeless tobacco use 0.2% <1,000	Smokeless tobacco use 0.0% 0	Drinking and driving 0.1% <1,000	Smokeless tobacco use 0.3% <1,000	Drinking and driving 0.0% 0	Smokeless tobacco use 0.3% 1,000

For explanation of rankings, see **Technical Notes**.

Data Source: Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004. Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, 2005.





**SELECTED HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG IDAHO ADULTS  
by Age Group and Estimates of Populations (Rounded)  
2004**

RANK	AGE GROUP						ALL IDAHO ADULTS
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
1	Overweight 36.6% 52,000	Overweight 56.7% 97,000	Overweight 59.7% 106,000	Overweight 64.3% 111,000	Overweight 71.3% 85,000	Overweight 61.5% 91,000	Overweight 58.2% 544,000
2	Poor mental health 12.8% 18,000	Obesity 22.0% 37,000	Obesity 21.4% 38,000	Obesity 24.8% 43,000	(Tie) Disability (34,000)	Tooth loss (6+) 44.3% 66,000	Obesity 21.1% 197,000
3	Obesity 10.7% 15,000	Poor mental health 9.6% 17,000	Disability 14.7% 27,000	Disability 20.6% 37,000	Obesity (33,000) 27.6%	Disability 31.9% 48,000	Disability 18.3% 175,000
4	Disability 8.9% 13,000	Disability 9.3% 16,000	Poor mental health 12.5% 23,000	Tooth loss (6+) 11.9% 21,000	Tooth loss (6+) 26.8% 33,000	Obesity 20.0% 30,000	Tooth loss (6+) 14.2% 135,000
5	Asthma 7.3% 11,000	Asthma 6.1% 11,000	Asthma 7.1% 13,000	Poor mental health 9.6% 17,000	Diabetes 11.0% 14,000	Diabetes 15.9% 24,000	Poor mental health 9.9% 94,000
6	Diabetes 0.6% <1,000	(Tie) Tooth loss (6+)	Tooth loss (6+) 6.2% 11,000	Asthma 8.1% 15,000	Asthma 9.5% 12,000	Asthma 9.8% 15,000	Asthma 7.9% 75,000
7	Tooth loss (6+) 0.5% <1,000	Diabetes 1.4% 2,000	Diabetes 3.3% 6,000	Diabetes 6.7% 12,000	Poor mental health 8.7% 11,000	Poor mental health 6.0% 9,000	Diabetes 6.2% 59,000

For explanation of rankings, see **Technical Notes**.

Data Source: Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004. Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, 2005.



**SELECTED HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG IDAHO MALE ADULTS  
by Age Group and Estimates of Populations (Rounded)  
2004**

RANK	AGE GROUP						ALL IDAHO MALES
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
1	Overweight 44.6% 32,000	Overweight 62.4% 56,000	Overweight 72.6% 66,000	Overweight 74.0% 65,000	Overweight 78.4% 49,000	Overweight 70.5% 47,000	Overweight 67.0% 316,000
2	Obesity 11.8% 9,000	Obesity 23.1% 21,000	Obesity 21.1% 19,000	Obesity 26.6% 23,000	Disability 29.9% 18,000	Tooth loss (6+) 40.8% 27,000	Obesity 22.0% 104,000
3	Poor mental health 9.0% 6,000	Poor mental health 7.3% 7,000	Disability 12.4% 11,000	Disability 18.1% 16,000	Obesity 29.0% 18,000	Disability 33.8% 22,000	Disability 17.2% 81,000
4	Disability 8.8% 6,000	Disability 6.8% 6,000	Poor mental health 9.0% 8,000	Tooth loss (6+) 11.2% 10,000	Tooth loss (6+) 25.0% 15,000	Obesity 20.2% 14,000	Tooth loss (6+) 12.8% 60,000
5	Asthma 5.1% 4,000	Asthma 4.0% 4,000	Tooth loss (6+) 7.4% 7,000	Diabetes 8.4% 7,000	Diabetes 9.0% 6,000	Diabetes 14.4% 10,000	Poor mental health 7.2% 34,000
6	Diabetes 0.8% <1,000	Diabetes 1.8% 2,000	Asthma 5.3% 5,000	Asthma 7.3% 6,000	Poor mental health 8.4% 5,000	Asthma 8.5% 6,000	(Tie) Diabetes (29,000)
7	Tooth loss (6+) 0.4% <1,000	Tooth loss (6+) 0.5% <1,000	Diabetes 4.0% 4,000	Poor mental health 5.7% 5,000	Asthma 6.8% 4,000	Poor mental health 3.6% 2,000	Asthma (28,000) 6.0%

For explanation of rankings, see **Technical Notes**.

Data Source: Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004. Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, 2005.



**SELECTED HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG IDAHO FEMALE ADULTS  
by Age Group and Estimates of Populations (Rounded)  
2004**

RANK	AGE GROUP						ALL IDAHO FEMALES
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
1	Overweight 28.2% 20,000	Overweight 50.4% 41,000	Overweight 46.1% 40,000	Overweight 54.3% 46,000	Overweight 63.5% 37,000	Overweight 54.1% 44,000	Overweight 49.2% 227,000
2	Poor mental health 16.6% 12,000	Obesity 20.7% 17,000	Obesity 21.7% 19,000	Disability 23.1% 21,000	Tooth loss (6+) 28.7% 18,000	Tooth loss (6+) 47.2% 39,000	Obesity 20.1% 93,000
3	Asthma 9.7% 7,000	Poor mental health 12.2% 10,000	Disability 17.0% 16,000	Obesity 22.9% 20,000	Obesity 26.1% 15,000	Disability 30.3% 26,000	Disability 19.4% 94,000
4	Obesity 9.5% 7,000	Disability 12.0% 10,000	Poor mental health 15.9% 15,000	Poor mental health 13.5% 12,000	Disability 25.3% 16,000	Obesity 19.9% 16,000	Tooth loss (6+) 15.6% 75,000
5	Disability 9.0% 6,000	Asthma 8.4% 7,000	Asthma 8.8% 8,000	Tooth loss (6+) 12.6% 11,000	Diabetes 13.0% 8,000	Diabetes 17.1% 14,000	Poor mental health 12.6% 61,000
6	Tooth loss (6+) 0.5% <1,000	Tooth loss (6+) 2.4% 2,000	Tooth loss (6+) 5.0% 5,000	Asthma 8.9% 8,000	Asthma 12.3% 8,000	Asthma 10.9% 9,000	Asthma 9.7% 47,000
7	Diabetes 0.3% <1,000	Diabetes 0.9% <1,000	Diabetes 2.6% 2,000	Diabetes 5.0% 5,000	Poor mental health 9.1% 6,000	Poor mental health 7.9% 7,000	Diabetes 6.3% 31,000

For explanation of rankings, see **Technical Notes**.

Data Source: Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004. Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, 2005.



**SELECTED HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND SCREENING RISK FACTORS AMONG IDAHO ADULTS  
by Age Group and Estimates of Populations (Rounded)  
2004**

RANK	AGE GROUP						ALL IDAHO ADULTS
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
1	No usual health care provider 50.1% 72,000	No dental visits 37.2% 64,000	No dental visits 31.1% 57,000	No dental insurance 34.6% 62,000	No dental insurance 46.1% 57,000	No dental insurance 73.6% 111,000	No dental insurance 43.5% 413,000
2	No dental insurance 45.1% 63,000	No dental insurance 37.1% 64,000	No dental insurance 30.6% 56,000	No dental visits 30.4% 54,000	No dental visits 30.6% 38,000	No dental visits 39.1% 58,000	No dental visits 33.4% 319,000
3	No dental visits 31.9% 45,000	No usual health care provider 33.8% 59,000	No usual health care provider 27.9% 51,000	No usual health care provider 21.7% 39,000	No usual health care provider 17.1% 21,000	No usual health care provider 8.7% 13,000	No usual health care provider 26.6% 256,000
4	No health care coverage 27.3% 38,000	No health care coverage 19.6% 34,000	Could not see doctor due to cost 19.5% 36,000	Could not see doctor due to cost 15.6% 28,000	No health care coverage 13.9% 17,000	Could not see doctor due to cost 4.0% 6,000	No health care coverage 15.5% 148,000
5	Could not see doctor due to cost 16.4% 23,000	Could not see doctor due to cost 18.4% 32,000	No health care coverage 16.0% 30,000	No health care coverage 14.9% 27,000	Could not see doctor due to cost 12.6% 16,000	No health care coverage 1.2% 2,000	Could not see doctor due to cost 14.7% 141,000
6	No mental health treatment 6.5% 9,000	No mental health treatment 3.6% 6,000	No mental health treatment 4.3% 8,000	No mental health treatment 2.8% 5,000	No mental health treatment 2.2% 3,000	No mental health treatment 0.2% <1,000	No mental health treatment 3.3% 31,000

For explanation of rankings, see **Technical Notes**.

Data Source: Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004. Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, 2005.





**SELECTED HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND SCREENING RISK FACTORS AMONG IDAHO MALE ADULTS  
by Age Group and Estimates of Populations (Rounded)  
2004**

RANK	AGE GROUP						ALL IDAHO MALES
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
1	No usual health care provider 62.1% 45,000	No usual health care provider 44.4% 40,000	No usual health care provider 35.9% 33,000	No dental insurance 35.1% 31,000	No dental insurance 42.1% 26,000	No dental insurance 70.4% 47,000	No dental insurance 41.9% 196,000
2	No dental insurance 45.2% 32,000	No dental visits 41.1% 37,000	No dental visits 34.0% 31,000	No dental visits 34.2% 30,000	No dental visits 30.1% 19,000	No dental visits 39.5% 26,000	No dental visits 35.0% 164,000
3	No dental visits 28.9% 20,000	No dental insurance 38.1% 34,000	No dental insurance 28.7% 26,000	No usual health care provider 26.0% 23,000	No usual health care provider 19.1% 12,000	No usual health care provider 10.8% 7,000	No usual health care provider 33.8% 160,000
4	No health care coverage 24.9% 17,000	No health care coverage 21.7% 19,000	Could not see doctor due to cost 16.9% 16,000	No health care coverage 14.5% 13,000	No health care coverage 12.6% 8,000	Could not see doctor due to cost 3.1% 2,000	No health care coverage 15.7% 74,000
5	Could not see doctor due to cost 13.7% 10,000	Could not see doctor due to cost 14.1% 13,000	No health care coverage 16.6% 15,000	Could not see doctor due to cost 12.8% 11,000	Could not see doctor due to cost 11.5% 7,000	No health care coverage 1.6% 1,000	Could not see doctor due to cost 12.4% 58,000
6	No mental health treatment 4.6% 3,000	No mental health treatment 2.7% 2,000	No mental health treatment 3.3% 3,000	No mental health treatment 1.3% 1,000	No mental health treatment 2.4% 2,000	No mental health treatment 0.2% <1,000	No mental health treatment 2.5% 12,000

For explanation of rankings, see **Technical Notes**.

Data Source: Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004. Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, 2005.



**SELECTED HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND SCREENING RISK FACTORS AMONG IDAHO FEMALE ADULTS  
by Age Group and Estimates of Populations (Rounded)  
2004**

RANK	AGE GROUP						ALL IDAHO FEMALES
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
1	No dental insurance 45.0% 31,000	No dental insurance 36.1% 30,000	No dental insurance 32.5% 30,000	No dental insurance 34.2% 31,000	No dental insurance 50.0% 31,000	No dental insurance 76.1% 64,000	No dental insurance 44.9% 217,000
2	No usual health care provider 38.1% 27,000	No dental visits 33.1% 28,000	No dental visits 28.2% 26,000	No dental visits 26.7% 24,000	No dental visits 31.2% 19,000	Cervical cancer screening 41.8% 14,000	No dental visits 31.9% 155,000
3	No dental visits 35.0% 25,000	Could not see doctor due to cost 23.0% 19,000	Could not see doctor due to cost 22.0% 20,000	Cervical cancer screening 20.6% 12,000	Cervical cancer screening 27.3% 8,000	No dental visits 38.7% 32,000	Cervical cancer screening 21.8% 73,000
4	Cervical cancer screening 31.7% 20,000	No usual health care provider 22.4% 19,000	No usual health care provider 20.0% 19,000	Could not see doctor due to cost 18.4% 17,000	No health care coverage 15.3% 10,000	No usual health care provider 7.0% 6,000	No usual health care provider 19.7% 96,000
5	No health care coverage 29.7% 21,000	No health care coverage 17.4% 15,000	No health care coverage 15.5% 14,000	No usual health care provider 17.6% 16,000	No usual health care provider 15.2% 9,000	Could not see doctor due to cost 4.7% 4,000	Could not see doctor due to cost 16.9% 82,000
6	Could not see doctor due to cost 19.1% 14,000	Cervical cancer screening 10.7% 8,000	Cervical cancer screening 13.7% 10,000	No health care coverage 15.3% 14,000	Could not see doctor due to cost 13.8% 9,000	No health care coverage 0.8% <1,000	No health care coverage 15.3% 75,000
7	No mental health treatment 8.3% 6,000	No mental health treatment 4.5% 4,000	No mental health treatment 5.2% 5,000	No mental health treatment 4.3% 4,000	No mental health treatment 2.0% 1,000	No mental health treatment 0.2% <1,000	No mental health treatment 4.1% 20,000

For explanation of rankings, see **Technical Notes**.

Data Source: Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004. Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, 2005.



## IDAHO RESIDENT DEATHS Ten Leading Causes of Death by Age Group and Number of Deaths 2004

RANK	AGE GROUP												ALL AGES
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
1	(Tie) Congenital malformations, Short gestation/low birth weight, (26 each)	Accidents (16) (Transport: 4 All other: 12.)	Accidents (8) (Transport: 6 All other: 2)	Accidents (12) (Transport: 7 All other: 5)	Accidents (37) (Transport: 27 All other: 10)	Accidents (48) (Transport: 32 All other: 16)	Accidents (67) (Transport: 43 All other: 24)	Accidents (68) (Transport: 31 All other: 37)	Malignant neoplasms (173)	Malignant neoplasms (378)	Malignant neoplasms (537)	Diseases of heart (1,634)	Diseases of heart (2,443)
2		Congenital malformations (6)	Malignant neoplasms (2)	(Tie) Malignant neoplasms, Intentional self-harm (Suicide), (3 each)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (15)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (17)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (32)	Malignant neoplasms (58)	Diseases of heart (150)	Diseases of heart (220)	Diseases of heart (378)	Malignant neoplasms (1,049)	Malignant neoplasms (2,225)
3	Sudden infant death syndrome (19)	(Tie)			Malignant neoplasms (5)	(Tie) Malignant neoplasms,	Malignant neoplasms (11)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (56)	Accidents (92) (Transport: 46 All other: 46)	Accidents (50) (Transport: 27 All other: 23)	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (136)	Cerebrovascular diseases (537)	Cerebrovascular diseases (708)
4	Complications of placenta cord/membrane (11)	Diseases of heart, Malignant neoplasms,			Assault (Homicide) (3)	Assault, (6 each)	(Tie) Diseases of heart,	Diseases of heart (46)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (50)	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (48)	Cerebrovascular diseases (98)	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (366)	Accidents (587) (Transport: 275 All other: 185)
5	Maternal complications of pregnancy (8)	Septicemia, (2 each)			Congenital malformations (2)	Congenital malformations (2)	Assault (Homicide), (7 each)	Diabetes mellitus (11)	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (37)	Cerebrovascular diseases (43)	Diabetes mellitus (78)	Alzheimer's disease (324)	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (573)
6	Neonatal hemorrhage (6)						Influenza and pneumonia (4)	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (10)	Diabetes mellitus (31)	Diabetes mellitus (33)	Accidents (50) (Transport: 28 All other: 22)	Diabetes mellitus (186)	(Tie) Diabetes mellitus, Alzheimer's disease, (342 each)
7	(Tie) Accidents (Transport: 2 All Other: 2)						(Tie) Congenital malformations, Diabetes mellitus, Anemias, Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, nephrosis, (2 each)	Cerebrovascular diseases (9)	Cerebrovascular diseases (20)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (32)	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (22)	Influenza and pneumonia (182)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (239)
8	Diseases of the circulatory system, (4 each)							Assault (Homicide) (7)	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (18)	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (26)	(Tie) In situ neoplasms <sup>2</sup> , Influenza and pneumonia, (18 each)	Accidents (135) (Transport: 22 All other: 113)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (239)
9	(Tie) <sup>1</sup> (3 each)							(Tie) <sup>1</sup> (3 each)	(Tie) <sup>1</sup> (5 each)	(Tie) <sup>1</sup> (5 each)		Parkinson's disease (94)	Influenza and pneumonia (221)
10											(Tie) <sup>1</sup> (17 each)	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, nephrosis (86)	(Tie) <sup>1</sup> (112 each)
Residual <sup>3</sup>	26	9	5	6	12	13	30	46	132	149	258	1,209	2,109
Total	139	37	15	24	74	92	166	320	718	999	1,627	5,802	10,013

Causes of death with one death are not shown.

Note: Number of deaths in parentheses.

1. Tie at rank 9 for age group <1: Bacterial sepsis of newborn (3), In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms, and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (3), Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (3); at rank 9 for age group 35-44: Chronic lower respiratory diseases (3), Congenital malformations (3), Influenza and Pneumonia (3); at rank 9 for age group 45-54: Assault (5), Influenza and pneumonia (5), Viral hepatitis (5); at rank 9 for age group 55-64: Primary hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (5), In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms, and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (5), Influenza and pneumonia (5), Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (5); at rank 10 for age group 65-74: Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (17), Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, nephrosis (17); at rank 10 of all ages: Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (112), nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, nephrosis (112).

2. In situ neoplasms: In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms, and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior.

3. Residual: Total number of deaths for all other causes not listed.



## IDAHO MALE RESIDENT DEATHS Ten Leading Causes of Death by Age Group and Number of Deaths 2004

RANK	AGE GROUP												ALL MALES
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
1	(Tie) Short gestation/low birth weight, Sudden infant death syndrome, Congenital malformations (13 each)	Accidents (12) (Transport: 2 All other: 10)	Accidents (6) (Transport: 4 All other: 2)	Accidents (9) (Transport: 5 All other: 4)	Accidents (29) (Transport: 19 All other: 10)	Accidents (41) (Transport: 27 All other: 14)	Accidents (52) (Transport: 32 All other: 20)	Accidents (47) (Transport: 22 All other: 25)	Diseases of heart (126)	Malignant neoplasms (201)	Malignant neoplasms (314)	Diseases of heart (699)	Diseases of heart (1,258)
2		Congenital malformations (5)		Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (2)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (11)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (15)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (26)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (46)	Malignant neoplasms (98)	Diseases of heart (153)	Diseases of heart (238)	Malignant neoplasms (519)	Malignant neoplasms (1,173)
3					Malignant neoplasms (5)	Assault (Homicide) (5)	(Tie) Diseases of heart,	Diseases of heart (31)	Accidents (59) (Transport: 33 All other: 26)	Accidents (34) (Transport: 22 All other: 12)	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (76)	(Tie) Chronic lower respiratory diseases,	Accidents (386) (Transport: 201 All other: 185)
4		Complications of placenta cord/membrane (11)			Assault (Homicide) (2)	(Tie) Malignant neoplasms,	Malignant neoplasms, (6 each)	Malignant neoplasms (25)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (38)	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (27)	Cerebrovascular diseases (49)	Cerebrovascular diseases (192 each)	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (308)
5		Maternal complications of pregnancy (5)				Congenital malformations, (2 each)	Assault (Homicide) (4)	Diabetes mellitus (8)	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (24)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (24)	Diabetes mellitus (41)	Diabetes mellitus (91)	Cerebrovascular diseases (279)
6		Neonatal Hemorrhage (4)					Influenza and pneumonia (3)	Assault (Homicide) (7)	Diabetes mellitus (21)	Cerebrovascular diseases (23)	Accidents (30) (Transport: 18 All other: 12)	Alzheimer's disease (87)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (192)
7		(Tie) Accidents (Transport: 1 All other: 1),						(Tie) Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis,	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (10)	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (16)	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (15)	Influenza and pneumonia (74)	Diabetes mellitus (177)
8		In situ neoplasms, Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia, Diseases of the circulatory system, (2 each)						Cerebrovascular diseases, (6 each)	Cerebrovascular diseases (8)	Diabetes mellitus (15)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (14)	Accidents (65) (Transport: 16 All other: 49)	Influenza and pneumonia (96)
9								Influenza and pneumonia (3)	Viral Hepatitis (5)	(Tie) Congenital malformations, Pneumonitis, (3 each)	(Tie) In situ neoplasms, Influenza and pneumonia, (10 each)	Parkinson's disease (56)	Alzheimer's disease (95)
10								HIV (2)	(Tie) <sup>1</sup> (3 each)			Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, nephrosis (41)	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (70)
Residual <sup>2</sup>	16	5	3	6	11	9	19	28	81	90	138	461	1,031
Total	83	22	9	17	58	74	116	209	476	589	935	2,477	5,065

Causes of death with one death are not shown.

Note: Number of deaths in parentheses.

1. Tie at rank 10 for age group 45-54: Assault (3), Influenza and pneumonia (3).

2. Residual: Total number of deaths for all other causes not listed.





## IDAHO FEMALE RESIDENT DEATHS Ten Leading Causes of Death by Age Group and Number of Deaths 2004

RANK	AGE GROUP												ALL FEMALES
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
1	(Tie) Congenital malformations, Short gestation/low birth weight, (13 each)	Accidents (4) (Transport: 2 All other: 2)	Accidents (2) (Transport: 2 All other: 0)	Accidents (3) (Transport: 2 All other: 1)	Accidents (8) (Transport: 8 All other: 0)	Accidents (7) (Transport: 5 All other: 2)	Accidents (15) (Transport: 11 All other: 4)	Malignant neoplasms (33)	Malignant neoplasms (75)	Malignant neoplasms (177)	Malignant neoplasms (223)	Diseases of heart (935)	Diseases of heart (1,185)
2		Diseases of heart (2)		Malignant neoplasms (2)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (4)	Malignant neoplasms (4)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (6)	Accidents (21) (Transport: 9 All other: 12)	Accidents (33) (Transport: 13 All other: 20)	Diseases of heart (67)	Diseases of heart (140)	Malignant neoplasms (530)	Malignant neoplasms (1,052)
3	Sudden infant death syndrome (6)				Congenital malformations (2)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (2)	Malignant neoplasms (5)	Diseases of heart (15)	Diseases of heart (24)	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (21)	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (60)	Cerebrovascular diseases (345)	Cerebrovascular diseases (429)
4	Maternal complications of pregnancy (3)						Assault (Homicide) (3)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (10)	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (13)	Cerebrovascular diseases (20)	Cerebrovascular diseases (49)	Alzheimer's disease (237)	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (265)
5	(Tie)						(Tie) Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, Diabetes mellitus, (2 each)	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (4)	(Tie) Intentional self-harm (Suicide), Cerebrovascular diseases (12 each)	Diabetes mellitus (18)	Diabetes mellitus (37)	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (174)	Alzheimer's disease (247)
6	Accidents (Transport: 1 All other: 1), Bacterial sepsis, Diseases of the circulatory system, Neonatal hemorrhage, (2 each)							(Tie) Cerebrovascular diseases,	Cerebrovascular diseases (12 each)	Accidents (16) (Transport: 5 All other: 11)	Accidents (20) (Transport: 10 All other: 10)	Influenza and pneumonia (108)	Accidents (201) (Transport: 74 All other: 127)
7								Diabetes mellitus, (3 each)	Diabetes mellitus (10)	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (10)		Diabetes mellitus (95)	Diabetes mellitus (165)
8								(Tie) Chronic lower respiratory diseases,	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (8)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (8)	(Tie) <sup>1</sup> (8 each)	Accidents (70) (Transport: 6 All other: 64)	Influenza and pneumonia (125)
9								Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, Congenital malformations, (2 each)	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (3)	(Tie) <sup>1</sup> (3 each)		Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, nephrosis (45)	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, nephrosis (56)
10									(Tie) <sup>1</sup> (2 each)			Hypertension and renal disease (39)	Hypertension and renal disease (48)
Residual <sup>2</sup>	13	9	4	2	2	5	17	16	44	61	123	747	1,175
Total	56	15	6	7	16	18	50	111	242	410	692	3,325	4,948

Causes of death with one death are not shown.

Note: Number of deaths in parentheses.

- Tie at rank 9 for age group 45-54: Assault (2), Peptic Ulcer (2), Influenza and pneumonia (2), In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms, and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (2); at rank 9 for age group 55-64: Hypertension and renal disease (3), In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms, and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (3), Influenza and pneumonia (3), Septicemia (3); at rank 7 for age group 65-74: Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, nephrosis (8), Septicemia (8), In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms, and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (8), Influenza and pneumonia (8), Alzheimer's disease (8).
- Residual: Total number of deaths for all other causes not listed.



## IDAHO VITAL STATISTICS TRENDS 1995-2004

	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995
<b>LIVE BIRTHS</b>	22,529	21,794	20,973	20,686	20,305	19,870	19,350	18,537	18,564	18,003
Birth Rate	16.2	16.0	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.9	15.7	15.3	15.6	15.5
Fertility Rate	77.2	76.0	73.8	73.5	73.1	73.2	72.2	70.1	71.1	70.1
Males	11,600	11,172	10,698	10,448	10,362	10,114	9,949	9,631	9,406	9,234
Females	10,929	10,622	10,275	10,238	9,943	9,756	9,401	8,906	9,158	8,769
<b>OUT-OF-WEDLOCK LIVE BIRTHS</b>	5,079	4,859	4,603	4,561	4,389	4,306	4,258	3,843	3,968	3,583
Percent	22.5	22.3	21.9	22.0	21.6	21.7	22.0	20.7	21.4	19.9
<b>LOW BIRTH WEIGHT LIVE BIRTHS</b>	1,538	1,415	1,289	1,333	1,357	1,225	1,161	1,160	1,064	1,061
Percent	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.3	5.7	5.9
<b>DEATHS</b>	10,013	10,364	9,909	9,751	9,535	9,508	9,141	8,952	8,706	8,491
Crude Death Rate	7.2	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3
Age-Adjusted Death Rate	7.5	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2
Males	5,065	5,220	5,005	4,979	4,768	4,883	4,705	4,744	7,644	4,464
Females	4,948	5,144	4,904	4,772	4,767	4,625	4,436	4,208	4,062	4,027
<b>INFANT DEATHS</b>	139	138	127	129	152	134	140	127	137	110
Rate/1,000 births	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.2	7.5	6.7	7.2	6.9	7.4	6.1
<28 Days	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.1	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.4	3.6
28 Days - <1 Year	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.6
<b>STILLBIRTHS</b>	113	107	96	123	117	113	115	108	121	108
Ratio	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.5	6.0
<b>PERINATAL DEATHS</b>	194	175	167	193	211	192	189	176	191	163
Ratio	8.6	8.0	8.0	9.3	10.4	9.7	9.8	9.5	10.3	9.1
<b>MATERNAL DEATHS<sup>1</sup></b>	2	3	-	-	2	1	2	2	1	2
Rate/100,000 births	8.9	13.8	-	-	9.8	5.0	10.3	10.8	5.4	11.1
<b>INDUCED ABORTIONS<sup>2</sup></b>										
Idaho Residents	1,618	1,620	1,493	1,473	1,553	1,561	1,636	1,623	1,806	1,768
Rate	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.9	6.9
Ratio	71.8	74.3	71.2	71.2	76.5	78.6	84.5	87.6	97.3	98.2
Occurring in Idaho	963	911	829	738	801	867	888	878	1,022	970
Ratio	43.9	42.8	40.5	36.6	40.3	44.7	46.8	48.1	56.0	54.8
<b>MARRIAGES</b>	14,997	14,867	14,683	14,820	15,057	15,489	15,266	15,114	15,027	15,106
Rate	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.6	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.7	13.0
<b>DIVORCES</b>	6,921	7,080	7,087	7,025	7,110	6,947	6,980	7,035	6,985	6,749
Rate	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8

1. In 2003, a question on pregnancy status among females aged 10-54 was added to the Idaho death certificate.

2. Number, rate, and ratio of induced abortions in 1995-2001 may differ slightly from data published previously by the Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics due to revisions in the database.

Rates for 1994-1999 are based on population estimates calculated using the 1990 Census from the U.S. Census Bureau, Internet release March 9, 2000. Rates for 2000 are based on 2000 Census, Internet release date August 1, 2001. Estimates for 2001-2004 are based on the 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau and National Center for Health Statistics, Internet release August 8, 2003, April 9, 2004 and April 14, 2005.

Marriage, divorce, and specified induced abortion data are for events occurring in Idaho; all other data reflect events occurring to Idaho residents.

**YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST BEFORE AGE 75**  
**Ten Leading Causes of Death Based on Premature Mortality**  
**Total Population and by Sex, 2004**

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths: Persons Aged Less than 75 Years	Percent	Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Before Age 75		
			Average Number of YPLL per Death	Total Number of YPLL	YPLL Rate*
Total Population	4,211	100.0	19.7	82,924.5	6,291.6
1. Accidents	452	10.7	35.7	16,114.0	1,222.6
--Transport accident	253	6.0	36.6	9,260.5	702.6
----Motor vehicle accident	224	5.3	37.3	8,345.0	633.1
--Nontransport accident	199	4.7	34.4	6,853.5	520.0
2. Malignant neoplasms	1,176	27.9	13.6	16,010.0	1,214.7
3. Diseases of heart	809	19.2	13.7	11,077.5	840.5
4. Intentional self-harm (suicide)	222	5.3	32.2	7,143.0	541.9
5. Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	67	1.6	74.5	4,991.5	378.7
6. Congenital malformations	49	1.2	59.2	2,901.5	220.1
7. Diabetes mellitus	156	3.7	13.5	2,112.0	160.2
8. Chronic lower respiratory diseases	207	4.9	9.2	1,895.5	143.8
9. Cerebrovascular diseases	171	4.1	11.1	1,891.5	143.5
10. Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	97	2.3	18.6	1,803.5	136.8
All Other Causes	805	19.1	21.1	16,984.5	1,288.6
Total Males	2,588	100.0	20.8	53,768.0	8,045.6
1. Accidents	321	12.4	37.2	11,942.5	1,787.0
--Transport accident	185	7.1	36.7	6,783.5	1,015.0
----Motor vehicle accident	162	6.3	37.9	6,147.0	919.8
--Nontransport accident	136	5.3	37.9	5,159.0	772.0
2. Malignant neoplasms	654	25.3	13.1	8,574.0	1,283.0
3. Diseases of heart	559	21.6	14.6	8,145.5	1,218.9
4. Intentional self-harm (suicide)	176	6.8	32.3	5,686.0	850.8
5. Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	39	1.5	74.5	2,905.5	434.8
6. Congenital malformations	27	1.0	59.0	1,593.5	238.4
7. Diabetes mellitus	86	3.3	14.6	1,254.0	187.6
8. Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	63	2.4	18.8	1,184.5	177.2
9. Chronic lower respiratory diseases	116	4.5	9.4	1,088.0	162.8
10. Cerebrovascular diseases	87	3.4	11.4	995.5	149.0
All Other Causes	460	17.8	22.6	10,399.0	1,556.1
Total Females	1,623	100.0	18.0	29,156.5	4,487.5
1. Malignant neoplasms	522	32.2	14.2	7,436.0	1,144.5
2. Accidents	131	8.1	31.8	4,171.5	642.0
--Transport accident	68	4.2	36.4	2,477.0	381.2
----Motor vehicle accident	62	3.8	35.5	2,198.0	338.3
--Nontransport accident	63	3.9	26.9	1,694.5	260.8
3. Diseases of heart	250	15.4	11.7	2,932.0	451.3
4. Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	28	1.7	74.5	2,086.0	321.1
5. Intentional self-harm (suicide)	46	2.8	31.7	1,457.0	224.2
6. Congenital malformations	22	1.4	59.5	1,308.0	201.3
7. Cerebrovascular diseases	84	5.2	10.7	896.0	137.9
8. Diabetes mellitus	70	4.3	12.3	858.0	132.1
9. Chronic lower respiratory diseases	91	5.6	8.9	807.5	124.3
10. Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	34	2.1	18.2	619.0	95.3
All Other Causes	345	21.3	19.1	6,585.5	1,013.6

\*YPLL rate: Total number of years of potential life lost per 100,000 population aged less than 75 years. See **Technical Notes** for methodology.

**LIFE EXPECTANCY**  
**Age in Years by Sex**  
**2004**

Exact Age in Years	Average Number of Years of Life Remaining ( ${}^p e_x$ )		
	Total	Male	Female
0	79.0	76.6	81.4
1	78.5	76.1	80.8
5	74.6	72.3	76.9
10	69.7	67.4	72.0
15	64.7	62.5	67.0
20	60.0	57.8	62.1
25	55.2	53.1	57.2
30	50.4	48.5	52.4
35	45.6	43.7	47.5
40	41.0	39.1	42.7
45	36.3	34.6	38.0
50	31.9	30.2	33.4
55	27.5	26.0	28.8
60	23.2	21.8	24.5
65	19.2	18.0	20.3
70	15.6	14.4	16.5
75	12.3	11.4	13.0
80	9.6	8.9	10.0
85	7.5	7.0	7.7

U.S. life expectancy in 2002 was 77.3 years, 74.5 years for males, and 79.9 years for females.  
 See **Technical Notes** for methodology.

**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH**  
**By District of Residence**  
**2004**

Residence	Average Number of Years Life Expectancy at Birth		
	Total	Male	Female
Idaho	79.0	76.6	81.4
District 1	78.6	76.0	81.3
District 2	79.2	76.7	81.9
District 3	78.5	75.9	81.1
District 4	79.8	77.6	81.8
District 5	78.9	76.3	81.8
District 6	78.0	75.5	80.6
District 7	78.9	77.0	80.7

See **Technical Notes** for methodology.



## Definitions and Notes



# Risk Factor Definitions

Risk Factor:	Definition:
<b>Adults Who Did Not Always Wear Bicycle Helmets</b>	Adults who did not always wear a bicycle helmet when riding a bicycle (among those who rode bicycles).
<b>Asthma</b>	Adults who had ever been told they had asthma by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional and reported they still had asthma.
<b>Binge Drinking</b>	Adults who consumed five or more drinks of alcohol on one or more occasions in the past 30 days.
<b>Cervical Cancer Screening</b>	Women with an intact cervix who had not had a Pap test in the previous three years.
<b>Children Who Did Not Always Wear Bicycle Helmets</b>	Children aged 5 to 15 who did not always wear a bicycle helmet when riding a bicycle (among those who rode bicycles).
<b>Could Not See Doctor Due To Cost</b>	Adults who needed to see a doctor in the previous 12 months, but could not because of the cost.
<b>Current Smoker</b>	Adults who had ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who currently smoke cigarettes everyday or some days.
<b>Current Smoker (Females, Aged 18-44)</b>	Females aged 18-44 who had ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who currently smoke cigarettes everyday or some days.
<b>Diabetes</b>	Adults who reported ever being told by a doctor or health professional that they had diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes).
<b>Disability</b>	Adults who are limited in any way in any activities due to physical, mental, or emotional problems.
<b>Drinking and Driving</b>	Adults who reported driving when they had perhaps too much to drink in the previous 30 days.
<b>Firearms</b>	Adults who reported keeping a firearm in or around their home, including firearms kept in a garage, outdoor storage area, or motor vehicle.
<b>Firearms (Loaded)</b>	Adults who reported keeping a loaded firearm in or around their home, including loaded firearms kept in a garage, outdoor storage area, or motor vehicle.
<b>General Health Status</b>	Adults who reported their general health was 'fair' or 'poor'.
<b>Heavy Drinking</b>	Adults who consumed 60 or more drinks of alcohol in the past 30 days.
<b>Heavy Drinking (Females, Aged 18-44)</b>	Females aged 18-44 who consumed 60 or more drinks of alcohol in the past 30 days.
<b>High Blood Cholesterol</b>	Adults who were ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had high blood cholesterol (among those adults who ever had their blood cholesterol checked).
<b>High Blood Pressure</b>	Adults who were ever told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had high blood pressure.
<b>High Risk Sexual Practices/ IV Drug Use</b>	Adults who participated in one or more of the following behaviors in the previous 12 months: used intravenous drugs, were treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease, were given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex, or had anal sex without a condom.
<b>High Risk Sexual Practices/ IV Drug Use (Females, Aged 18-44)</b>	Females aged 18-44 who participated in one or more of the following behaviors in the previous 12 months: used intravenous drugs, were treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease, were given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex, or had anal sex without a condom.
<b>Illicit Drug Use</b>	Adults who reported using drugs for non-medical purposes in the last 12 months.
<b>Illicit Drug Use (Females, Aged 18-44)</b>	Females aged 18-44 who reported using drugs for non-medical purposes in the last 12 months.
<b>Improper Food Handling</b>	Adults who reported improper hand washing after handling raw meat or chicken (among those who handle raw meat or chicken).

# Risk Factor Definitions

Risk Factor:	Definition:
<b>Inadequate Fruit and Vegetable Consumption</b>	Adults who did not consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
<b>Inadequate Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (Females, Aged 18-44)</b>	Females aged 18-44 who did not consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
<b>No Dental Cleaning</b>	Adults who have not had their teeth 'cleaned' by a dentist or dental hygienist in the previous 12 months.
<b>No Dental Cleaning (Females, Aged 18-44)</b>	Females aged 18-44 who have not had their teeth 'cleaned' by a dentist or dental hygienist in the previous 12 months.
<b>No Dental Insurance</b>	Adults who did not have dental insurance.
<b>No Dental Visits</b>	Adults who had not visited a dentist in the last 12 months.
<b>No Health Care Coverage</b>	Adults who did not have health care coverage.
<b>No Influenza Vaccine</b>	Adults who reported not receiving an influenza vaccine in the previous 12 months.
<b>No Leisure Time Physical Activity</b>	Adults who did not participate in leisure time physical activity.
<b>No Mental Health Treatment</b>	Adults who needed treatment for any mental or emotional problems in the previous five years, but were unable to get it.
<b>No Pneumonia Vaccine (65+)</b>	Adults aged 65 and older who reported never receiving a pneumonia shot.
<b>No Smoke Detector</b>	Adults who reported having no smoke detectors in their home.
<b>No Smoke Detector/Testing</b>	Adults who reported never deliberately testing all of the smoke detectors in their home or reported having no smoke detectors in their home.
<b>No Usual Health Care Provider</b>	Adults who did not have one person they considered a personal doctor or health care provider.
<b>Obesity</b>	An individual with a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30.0 is considered obese. BMI is based on self-reported height and weight and is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by the square of height in meters.
<b>Overweight</b>	An individual with a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25.0 is considered overweight. BMI is based on self-reported height and weight and is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by the square of height in meters.
<b>Poor Mental Health</b>	Adults who reported 14 or more days in the previous 30 days in which their mental health was not good.
<b>Safety Restraints Not Always Used Among Children</b>	Households where the oldest child under the age of 16 did not always use a safety restraint (e.g. child safety seat or seatbelt) when riding in a car (among those children who ride in cars).
<b>Safety Restraints Not Always Used Among Young Children</b>	Households where the oldest child under the age of five did not always use a safety restraint (e.g. child safety seat or seatbelt) when riding in a car (among those children who ride in cars).
<b>Seatbelts Not Always Used Among Adults</b>	Adults who did not always use seatbelts when driving or riding in a car.
<b>Smokeless Tobacco Use</b>	Adults who reported current use of smokeless tobacco products.
<b>Sunburn</b>	Adults who reported having a sunburn where the skin was red for more than 12 hours in the previous 12 months.
<b>Tooth Loss (1+)</b>	Adults who had one or more permanent teeth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease.
<b>Tooth Loss (6+)</b>	Adults who had six or more permanent teeth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease.

# Data Sources and Notes - Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs

## Mortality Data:

Rates are per 100,000 population.

Idaho source: Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

Notes: 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 may not agree with previous publications.

Unless otherwise stated, the 1995-1998 data presented in this section have been revised using Modified ICD-9 codes and comparability ratios to allow for comparison with death statistics beginning in 1999 to 2004.

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.

## Alcohol Abuse:

### 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. "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: E24.4, F10, G31.2, G62.1, G72.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K86.0, R78.0, X45, X65, Y15

Alcoholic liver disease ICD-10 code: K70

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.

The list of codes included in alcohol-induced causes was expanded for ICD-10 to be more comprehensive. Data for 1999 through 2004 are not comparable to data for 1995 through 1998.

## Tobacco Use:

### 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. "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.

# Data Sources and Notes - Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs

Tobacco-related mortality: Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus, and lung ICD-10 codes: C33-C34

Major cardiovascular diseases ICD-10 codes: I00-I78

Chronic lower respiratory diseases ICD-10 codes: J40-J47

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.

## Illicit Drug Use:

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. "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.

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

Drug-induced mortality Drug-induced causes of deaths ICD-10 codes: D52.1, D59.0, D59.2, D61.1, D64.2, E06.4, E16.0, E23.1, E24.2, E27.3, E66.1, F11.0-F11.5, F11.7-F11.9, F12.0-F12.5, 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, G21.1, G24.0, G25.1, G25.4, G25.6, G44.4, G62.0, G72.0, I95.2, J70.2-J70.4, L10.5, L27.0, L27.1, M10.2, M32.0, M80.4, M81.4, M83.5, M87.1, R78.1- R78.5, X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, and Y10-Y14.

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.

The list of codes included in drug-induced causes was expanded for ICD-10 to be more comprehensive. Data for 1999 through 2004 are not comparable to data for 1995 through 1998.

ICD-10 Code F17.9: unspecified mental and behavioural disorder due to use of tobacco (chain, former, life long, or packs per day).

The question 'Did tobacco use contribute to cause of death?' was added to the death certificate in 2003. Prior to 2003, deaths that were ill-defined or had an unknown cause of mortality listed on the death certificate were coded to ICD-10 codes R96-R99.9. Beginning in 2003, deaths that were ill-defined or had an unknown cause of mortality listed on the death certificate were coded to ICD-10 codes R96-R99.9, if the question 'Did tobacco use contribute to cause of death?' was marked no or unknown. If the question 'Did tobacco use contribute to cause of death?' was marked yes or probably, deaths that were ill-defined or had an unknown cause of mortality listed on the death certificate were coded to ICD-10 code F17.9. Therefore, data for 2003 and 2004 are not comparable to data for 1999 through 2002.

# Data Sources and Notes - Diseases and Conditions

## All Diseases and Conditions:

Mortality: Source: Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

Notes: 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 may not agree with previous publications.

Unless otherwise stated, the 1995-1998 data presented in this section have been revised using Modified ICD-9 codes and comparability ratios to allow for comparison with 1999.

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.

Risk factors: Source: Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

## Blood Borne Diseases:

### Hepatitis B:

Condition description: Source: "Hepatitis B Vaccine-What You Need to Know," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, December 1998, p. 1.

Hepatitis B mortality: ICD-10 codes: B16, B18.0-B18.1

The 1995-1998 data presented in this section have NOT been revised using Modified ICD-9 codes and comparability ratios to allow for comparison with ICD-10, because a reliable comparability ratio for Hepatitis B has not been released by the National Center for Health Statistics as of this date.

Hepatitis B incidence: Source: Idaho Communicable Disease Reporting System, Office of Epidemiology and Food Protection, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

Notes: Data by type of hepatitis B are not available for 1995. The "AB" cases refer to persons who are/were infected, but a second blood sample was NOT taken 6 months later; therefore, it was undetermined whether the person developed a chronic infection.

### Hepatitis C:

Condition description: Source: "Viral Hepatitis C-Prevention Fact Sheet," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, June 2000, p. 1.

Hepatitis C mortality: ICD-10 codes: B17.1, B18.2

The 1995-1998 data presented in this section have NOT been revised using Modified ICD-9 codes and comparability ratios to allow for comparison with ICD-10, because a reliable comparability ratio for Hepatitis C has not been released by the National Center for Health Statistics as of this date.

Hepatitis C incidence: Source: Idaho Communicable Disease Reporting System, Office of Epidemiology and Food Protection, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

Note: Data by type of hepatitis C (acute vs. chronic/resolved) are not available for 1995 through 1998.

### Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV):

Condition description: Source: "Living With AIDS Brochure," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 1998, pp. 1-2.

HIV mortality: ICD-10 codes: B20-B24

# Data Sources and Notes - Diseases and Conditions

HIV prevalence and incidence: Source: Idaho Communicable Disease Reporting System, Office of Epidemiology and Food Protection, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

## Cancer:

Condition description: Source: *Healthy People 2000*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, September 1990, p. 416.

Cancer mortality: ICD-10 codes: C00-C97

Cancer morbidity: Source: Cancer Data Registry of Idaho, Idaho Hospital Association.

## Cardiovascular Diseases:

Condition description: Source: "Preventing Cardiovascular Disease: Addressing the Nation's Leading Killer, At-A-Glance, 2000," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, pp. 1-2.

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:

Condition description: Source: *Healthy People 2000*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, September 1990, p. 138.

Chronic lower respiratory diseases mortality: ICD-10 codes: J40-J47

Notes: Chronic lower respiratory diseases include conditions such as bronchitis (chronic and unspecified), emphysema, and asthma.

## Diabetes:

Condition description: Source: "National Diabetes Fact Sheet," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, November 1998, p.1.

Diabetes mortality: ICD-10 codes: E10-E14

Diabetes morbidity (persons aged 18 and older): Source: Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

## Enteric Diseases:

### E. coli O157:H7:

Condition description: Source: "*Escherichia coli* O157:H7," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, May 2000, p. 1.

*E. coli* mortality: ICD-10 codes: A04.0-A04.4 and P36.4. The following ICD-10 codes also apply if the death certificate mentions E. Coli: A41.5, P36.4, and P39.8

The 1995-1998 data presented in this section have NOT been revised using Modified ICD-9 codes and comparability ratios to allow for comparison with ICD-10, because no comparability ratio for E. coli has been released by the National Center for Health Statistics as of this date.

# Data Sources and Notes - Diseases and Conditions

*E. coli* O157:H7 morbidity: Source: Idaho Communicable Disease Reporting System, Office of Epidemiology and Food Protection, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

## Hepatitis A:

Condition description: Source: "Hepatitis A Vaccine, What You Need to Know," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, August 1998, p. 1.

Hepatitis A mortality: ICD-10 code: B15

The 1995-1998 data presented in this section have NOT been revised using Modified ICD-9 codes and comparability ratios to allow for comparison with ICD-10, because a reliable comparability ratio for Hepatitis A has not been released by the National Center for Health Statistics as of this date.

Hepatitis A morbidity: Source: Idaho Communicable Disease Reporting System, Office of Epidemiology and Food Protection, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

## Salmonella:

Condition description: Source: "Salmonellosis," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, March 2000, p. 1.

*Salmonella* infection mortality: ICD-10 codes: A01-A02

*Salmonella* morbidity: Source: Idaho Communicable Disease Reporting System, Office of Epidemiology and Food Protection, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

## Infant Mortality:

### Birth Defects:

Condition description: Source: "Birth Defects and Pediatrics Genetics," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, July 2000, p. 1.

Birth defects mortality: ICD-10 codes: Q00-Q99

Live births with birth defects reported: Source: Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

### Low Birth Weight:

Condition description: Source: *Healthy People 2010*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, January 2000, p. 16-18.

Disorders related to short gestation/low birth weight mortality: ICD-10 code: P07  
A low birth weight live birth is a live birth weighing under 2,500 grams (5 1/2 pounds or less).

Low birth weight live births: Source: Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

### Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS):

Condition description: Source: "Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) in the Child Care Setting," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, p. 1.

SIDS: ICD-10 code: R95

## Intentional Injuries:

### Homicide:

Condition description: Source: *Healthy People 2000*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, September 1990, p. 228.

# Data Sources and Notes - Diseases and Conditions

Homicide: ICD-10 codes: X85-Y09, Y87.1

## Suicide:

Condition description: Source: *Healthy People 2000*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, September 1990, p. 230.

Suicide: ICD-10 codes: U03, X60-X84, Y87.0

## Oral Health:

Condition description: Source: *Oral Health in America: A Report of the Surgeon General*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, p. 1.

Cancer of the oral cavity mortality: ICD-10 codes: C00-C14

Cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx morbidity: Source: Cancer Data Registry of Idaho, Idaho Hospital Association.

## Respiratory Diseases:

### Influenza:

Condition description: Source: "Influenza Vaccine-What You Need to Know," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, April 2000, p. 1. "Overview of Influenza Surveillance in the United States," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, January 2006, p. 1.

Influenza mortality: ICD-10 codes: J10-J11

### Pneumonia:

Condition description: Source: Prevention of Pneumococcal Disease: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, April 4, 1997, p. 2.

Pneumonia mortality: ICD-10 codes: J12-J18

## Sexually Transmitted Diseases:

### Chlamydia:

Condition description: Source: "Some Facts About Chlamydia," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, August 2000, p. 1.

Chlamydia morbidity: Source: Idaho Communicable Disease Reporting System, Office of Epidemiology and Food Protection, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

### Gonorrhea:

Condition description: Source: "Gonorrhea," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 2000, pp. 1-3.

Gonorrhea morbidity: Source: Idaho Communicable Disease Reporting System, Office of Epidemiology and Food Protection, Division of Health, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

## Unintentional Injuries:

### Non-transport:

Condition description: Source: *Healthy People 2010*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, January 2000, p. 15-3.

Nontransport accident mortality ICD-10 codes: W00-X59, Y86



## Data Sources and Notes - Diseases and Conditions

### Transport:

Condition description: Source: *Healthy People 2000*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, September 1990, p. 272.

Transport unintentional injury mortality ICD-10 codes: V01-V99, Y85

Motor vehicle accident mortality ICD-10 codes: V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2

### Work-related Injuries:

Condition description: Source: *Healthy People 2000*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, September 1990, pp. 298 and 303. *Healthy People 2010*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, January 2000, p. 20-5.

Work-related injury mortality (occurring in Idaho – excludes suicides) ICD-10 codes: V01-X59, X85-Y09, Y35-Y36, Y40-Y86, Y87.1, Y88, Y89.0-Y89.1

Note: These data reflect events occurring in Idaho and are not comparable to the Idaho resident injury data presented in the Intentional and Unintentional Injury sections.

Employment Source: Quarterly Report of Covered Employment and Wages 1995 through 2004, Idaho Commerce and Labor.

# Technical Notes

# Technical Notes

## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates Standardized to the Year 2000 U.S. Standard

Age adjustment is a statistical technique used to standardize rates. The technique is employed when comparing two or more populations with different age distributions. Age-adjusted rates are artificial measures for comparison purposes only and should not be used to measure the absolute magnitude of a health issue. To allow for comparison, the same standard population must be used. If different standard populations are used to compute the age-adjusted rates (1940 and 2000, for example), then the age-adjusted rates are NOT comparable. Statistically, it is a weighted average of the age-specific death rates, where the weights represent the fixed population proportions by age.

Beginning with data (calendar) year 1999, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) implemented a new standard for age-adjusted death rates. The new standard is based on year 2000 U.S. population, and it replaces the existing 1940 standard million population that has been widely used for over 50 years. The change in the population standard from 1940 to the year 2000 affects the magnitude of the age-adjusted rates. Rates based on the year 2000 standard will be larger than rates based on the 1940 standard because the year 2000 standard gives more weight to death rates at the older age, where mortality is higher.

## Cause-of-Death Classification

Mortality statistics are compiled in accordance with the World Health Organization (WHO) regulations, which specify that member nations, including the United States, classify and code causes of death in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems. The tenth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) was implemented in the United States beginning with deaths occurring in 1999 and replaces the ninth revision of the ICD (ICD-9), which was used from 1979 through 1998. Some changes from ICD-9 to ICD-10 include:

1. ICD-10 is far more detailed than ICD-9, with about 8,000 categories compared with 4,000 categories.
2. ICD-10 uses 4-digit alphanumeric codes, compared with 4-digit numeric codes in ICD-9.
3. Some cause-of-death titles have been changed, and conditions have been regrouped.
4. Some cause-of-death coding rules have been changed.

## Comparability Ratio

The change from ICD-9 to ICD-10 may result in discontinuities in cause-of-death trends. These discontinuities are measured using comparability ratios. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) developed comparability ratios to measure the level of agreement between classification systems for causes of death.

The comparability ratio is the result of a study completed by the NCHS in which a sample of U.S. mortality records was coded by both the new (ICD-10) and the old revision (ICD-9) codes. A comparability ratio of 1.00 indicates that the same number of deaths was assigned to a particular cause whether ICD-9 or ICD-10 was used. A comparability ratio of less than 1.00 indicates fewer deaths would be coded to the cause of death using ICD-10 compared with ICD-9, solely because of the revision of the ICD. For example, a ratio of 0.83 indicates there were 17 percent fewer deaths (1.00-0.83) for this cause because of the code revision. A comparability ratio of more than 1.00 indicates more deaths occurred from this cause using ICD-10 compared with ICD-9, only because of the implementation of ICD-10. A ratio of 1.19 indicates 19 percent more deaths (absolute difference of 1.00-1.19) were attributed to the cause using ICD-10 than would have been using ICD-9. Additional information on Modified ICD-9 codes can be found on the NCHS website.

# Technical Notes

## Life Expectancy

Data used to calculate Idaho life expectancy are based on July 1, 2004, population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, age-specific population estimates computed by the Bureau of Health Policy and Vital Statistics, and 2004 Idaho resident mortality rates. Average number of years of life remaining ( ${}^o e_x$ ) is the expectation of life for those who survived to age  $x$ .

$${}^o e_x = T_x / l_x$$

$T_x$  is the total time lived beyond age  $x$  by all individuals of the life table proportion alive at age  $x$ ;  $l_x$  is the number of persons who survive to the exact age marking the beginning of each age interval. The number alive at age 0 ( $l_0$ ) is taken arbitrarily as 100,000.

## Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)

Years of potential life lost (YPLL) is a statistic used to measure the number of years of life lost in a population when persons in that population die prematurely. YPLL provides valuable information regarding the causes of death that contribute most significantly to premature mortality. For example, in 2004, Accidents was the fourth-leading cause of death of Idahoans and accounted for 5.9 percent of all resident deaths. However, Accidents was the second leading cause of premature death under age 75 and accounted for 14.3 percent of all YPLL in 2004.

For this report, a standard of 75 years of age was chosen to calculate YPLL. Although other standards are sometimes used (e.g., 65 years, 70 years, or life expectancy), 75 years was chosen because it is the most frequently used standard by the National Center for Health Statistics. The standard of 75 years is not used with the implication that it is the maximum potential for years of life. Rather, it is used because deaths before age 75 are considered to be premature.

## Behavioral Risk Factor Rankings

Rankings of risk factors are determined using prevalence figures (number in bottom left of cell) rather than the population estimates (number in bottom right of cell). For this reason, a risk factor may be listed as having a higher rank than another risk factor with a lower prevalence even if the lower ranked risk factor represents a larger population. This can happen due to rounding or when one risk factor population differs from another. For example, the population of women upon which the cervical cancer screening risk factor is based excludes women who have had a hysterectomy, whereas the personal health care provider risk factor is based on all women.

Costs associated with this publication are available from  
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.  
HW-1206 May 2006