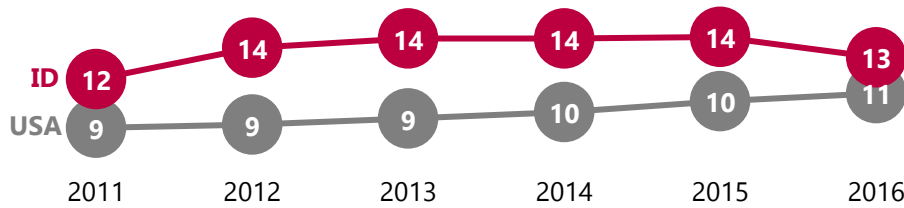


**An Idahoan died every 38 hours from alcohol-related causes between 2014 and 2016¹.
Let me tell you a little about them...**



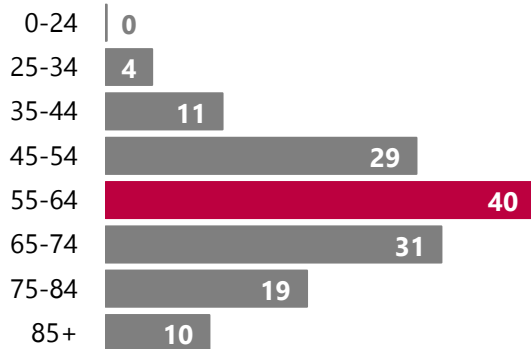
Idaho is above the national rate in alcohol-induced deaths per 100,000 population¹.

Males were more likely die from alcohol-related causes¹.

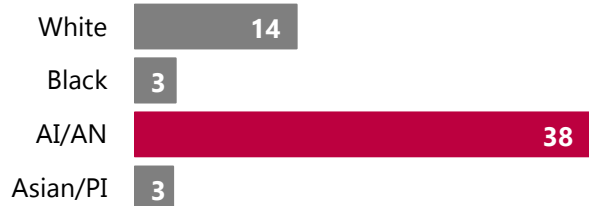


In 2016, 67% of alcohol-induced deaths were from **alcoholic liver disease¹**.

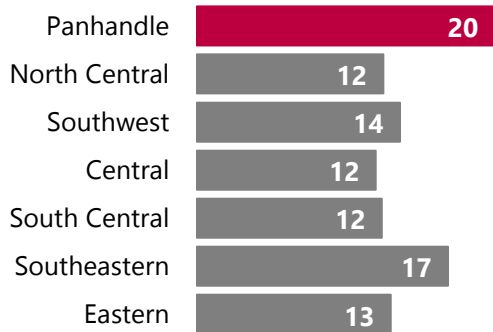
Idahoans 55-64 were significantly more likely to die from alcohol-related causes¹.



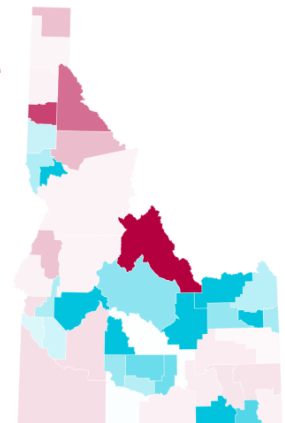
American Indians/Alaska Natives were significantly more likely to die from alcohol-related causes¹.



Idahoans in the Panhandle were more likely to die from alcohol-related causes¹.



Idahoans in the Lemhi, Benewah, and Shoshone counties were more likely and Idahoans in Boise, Butte, Camas, Clark, Lewis, Oneida, and Madison counties were less likely to die from alcohol-related causes¹.



Alcohol-induced deaths include mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use; degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol; alcoholic polyneuropathy; alcoholic cardiomyopathy; alcoholic gastritis; alcoholic liver disease; alcohol-induced chronic pancreatitis; alcohol-induced acute pancreatitis; findings of alcohol in blood; accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol; intentional self-poisoning (suicide) by exposure to alcohol; poisoning by exposure to alcohol; and poisoning by exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent. Alcohol-induced deaths do not include homicides, accidents such as falls and motor vehicle crashes, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use. This category also excludes newborn deaths associated with maternal alcohol use.

Numbers in graphs are expressed in rates per population of 100,000 in Idaho and reflect the period between 2014 and 2016.

¹Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics (Dec 2017).