

Alcohol Consumption by Greater Cincinnati Adults

Results from The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati's 2005 Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey

The Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey (GCCHSS) is a project of The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati. The GCCHSS is conducted by the Institute for Policy Research at the University of Cincinnati.

Topics included in the GCCHSS include access to and satisfaction with healthcare, medical debt, mental and physical health status, nutrition and exercise, cigarette and alcohol use, and others.

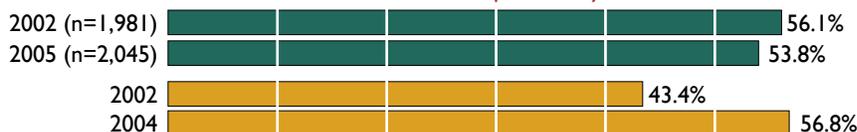
A total of 2,077 randomly selected adults residing in 8 Ohio counties, 9 Kentucky counties, and 5 Indiana counties were interviewed by telephone between August 16 and October 24, 2005. The potential sampling error for the survey is $\pm 2.2\%$.

For more information, please visit our web site at www.healthfoundation.org/gcchss.html. For the complete survey dataset, visit www.oasis.uc.edu.

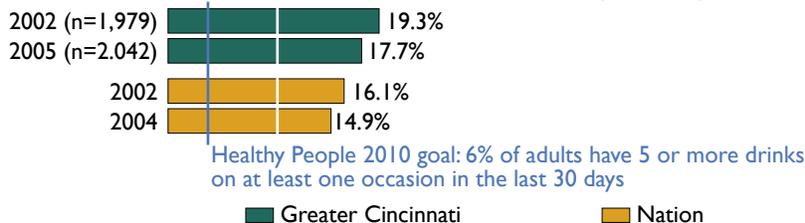
Community partners that helped develop the GCCHSS include:

- + Anthem Foundation of Ohio
- + Center for Closing the Health Gap
- + Child Policy Research Center
- + City of Cincinnati Health Department
- + Council on Aging
- + Employer Health Care Alliance
- + Foundation for a Healthy Kentucky
- + Hamilton County Health Department
- + Health Improvement Collaborative
- + Northern Kentucky Health Department
- + Northern Kentucky University Center for Latino and Multicultural Studies
- + United Way of Greater Cincinnati
- + University of Cincinnati Institute for Policy Research
- + University of Cincinnati Institute for the Study of Health
- + Urban Appalachian Council

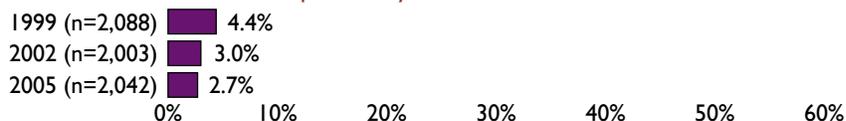
Adults who consumed at least 1 alcoholic drink in the past 30 days



Adults who had 5 or more drinks on at least one occasion in the past 30 days



Greater Cincinnati adults who reported driving when they thought they had too much to drink at least once in the past 30 days



Alcohol consumption in the past 30 days

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, 56.8% of adults drank at least one alcoholic drink during the past 30 days. This is up quite a bit from 43.4% in 2002. An alcoholic drink is defined as 1 can or bottle of beer, 1 glass of wine, 1 can or bottle of wine cooler, 1 cocktail, or 1 shot of liquor.

Adults in Greater Cincinnati reported slightly lower rates (53.8%) than the nation in 2005. However, regional rates (56.1%) were higher than the nation in 2002. In general, as income or education level increases, so does the likelihood that a person had at least one alcoholic beverage during the past 30 days. As age increases, the likelihood that a person drank in the last 30 days decreases.

(continued on next page)

Greater Cincinnati adults *more* and *less* likely to drink at least once in the last 30 days (2005 data)

Demographic	% who drank at least once
Region	53.8%
Age	
18 to 29	62.2%
65+	29.4%
Sex	
Male	65.1%
Female	43.7%
Ethnicity	
White Non-Appalachian	58.6%
White Appalachian (1st and 2nd generation)	41.1%
Family Income	
Above 200% FPG ¹	60.8%
Below 100% FPG	38.9%
Education	
Some college	67.3%
Less than high school	26.5%
Health Insurance	
Private or self-insured	63.5%
Medicare	32.8%

¹ The federal poverty guideline (FPG) in 2005 was an annual income of \$19,350 for a family of 4.

Binge drinking

Binge drinking is classified as having 5 or more drinks on one occasion. Both nationally and locally, binge-drinking rates have decreased in the last 3 years. The national rates of adult binge drinking are 16.1% in 2002 and 14.9% in 2004.

Our region's binge drinking rates, while decreasing, remain higher than the nation's rates. In 2002, 19.3% of Greater Cincinnati adults reported binge drinking. In 2005, this dropped to 17.7%. This is still almost 3 times as high as the Healthy People 2010 goal of 6%. As with those who drank at least once in the past 30 days, binge drinking rates generally increase as income or education level increases but decrease as age increases.

Greater Cincinnatians **more** and **less** likely to drink 5 or more drinks on at least one occasion in the last 30 days (2005 data)

Demographic	% who drank 5 or more drinks on at least one occasion
Region	17.7%
Age	
18 to 29	30.2%
65+	3.7%
Sex	
Male	27.9%
Female	8.4%
Ethnicity	
White Non-Appalachian	21.3%
White Appalachian (1st and 2nd generation)	10.2%
Family Income	
Above 200% FPG ¹	21.5%
Between 100–200% FPG	12.7%
Education	
Some college	24.3%
Less than high school	7.6%
Health Insurance	
Private or self-insured	21.0%
Medicare	4.3%

¹ The federal poverty guideline (FPG) in 2005 was an annual income of \$19,350 for a family of 4.

Drinking and driving

According to the Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey, 2.7% of adults in 2005 reported driving when they thought they had too much to drink. This rate has been decreasing since 1999, when it was 4.4%. However, many would consider one time behind the wheel while under the influence is too many times. The likelihood of a person driving when he or she thought they had too much to drink generally increases as income or education level increases. The likelihood decreases as age increases.

Greater Cincinnatians **more** and **less** likely to drive in the last 30 days when they thought they had too much to drink (2005 data)

Demographic	% who drove when they thought they had too much to drink
Region	2.7%
Age	
18 to 29	5.6%
65+	0.2%
Sex	
Male	3.7%
Female	1.9%
Ethnicity	
White Non-Appalachian	2.9%
White Appalachian (1st and 2nd generation)	2.1%
African American	2.0%
Family Income	
Above 200% FPG ¹	3.6%
Between 100–200% FPG	1.9%
Below 100% FPG	1.7%
Education	
Some college	5.5%
Less than high school	0.0%
Health Insurance	
Uninsured	4.8%
Medicare	0.2%

¹ The federal poverty guideline (FPG) in 2005 was an annual income of \$19,350 for a family of 4.