



# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Drug Use

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### Indicators

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# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Drug Use Summary

Indicator	Measurement	Data	Year	Recent Trend	Direction	Page
<b>Tobacco Use</b>	Telephone and face-to-face survey respondents who do not use tobacco	86%	2010	↑		101
<b>Tobacco Use Among Pregnant Women</b>	Pregnant women who use tobacco during the first trimester	4%	2009	↓		103
<b>Alcohol Consumption</b>	Telephone survey respondents who reported drinking more than five drinks on one occasion during the past 30 days	15%	2010	↑		104
<b>Adult Drug and Alcohol Related Arrests</b>	Drug related misdemeanor arrest rate per 1,000 adults	3.2	2009	↓		106

## Legend

Item	Description
↑	Indicates data moving in an upward direction over time.
↓	Indicates data moving in a downward direction over time.
—	Indicates data remaining constant over time.
NA	Indicates trend data is not available.
	Indicates data with a combination of both challenges and successes.
	Indicates data moving in a negative direction.
	Indicates data moving in a positive direction.

# Tobacco Use

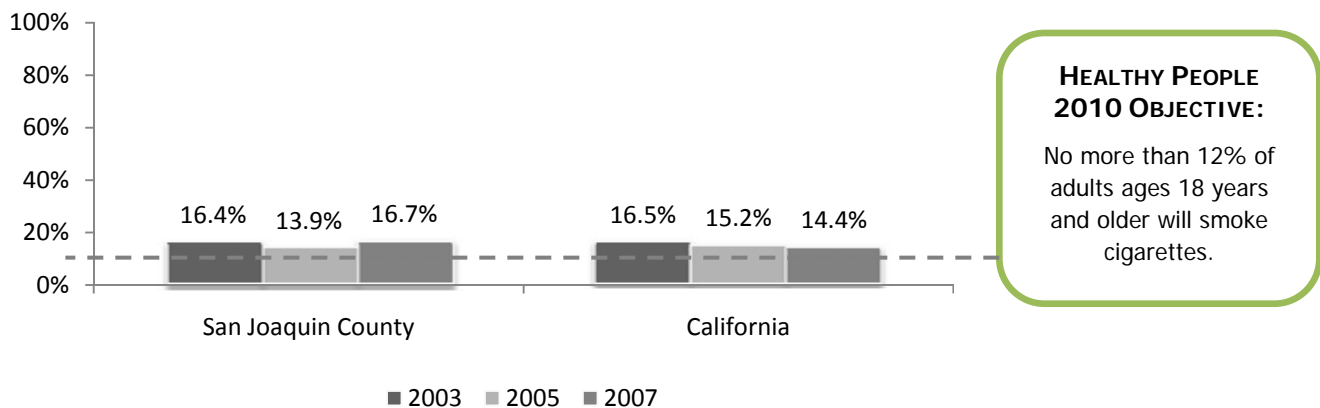
Cigarette smoking is the most preventable cause of disease and death in the United States.<sup>27</sup> Lung cancer is the most frequent cause of cancer deaths. Smoking is a huge risk factor in lung cancer, chronic lung diseases such as emphysema, heart disease, and stroke.<sup>28</sup> Exposure to secondhand smoke causes approximately 3,400 lung cancer deaths among nonsmokers every year.<sup>29</sup> Quitting smoking can improve overall health and reduce the risk of developing these chronic diseases. Further, smoking has many economic consequences. In 2008, it was estimated that smoking attributes to health care costs and annual production lost in California of \$18,135,550,000.<sup>30</sup>



From 2003 to 2007, neither San Joaquin County nor California met the Healthy People 2010 Objective that no more than 12% of adults will smoke cigarettes. Recently there was an increase in San Joaquin County smoking from 14% in 2005 to 17% in 2007, and during the same time California rates dropped slightly from 15% to 14%.

In 2010, 86% of Healthier San Joaquin County telephone and face-to-face survey respondents did not use any tobacco product, an improvement from 83% of respondents in 2007. Again, in all years, the Healthy People 2010 Objective was not achieved.

## Percent of Adults Ages 18 and Older Who Currently Smoke





Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, California Health Interview Survey, 2003-2007.  
 San Joaquin County 2003 N: 421,000; 2005 N: 447,000; 2007 N: 443,000.  
 California 2003 N: 25,469,000; 2005 N: 26,388,000; 2007 N: 26,874,000.  
 Note: No new data available.

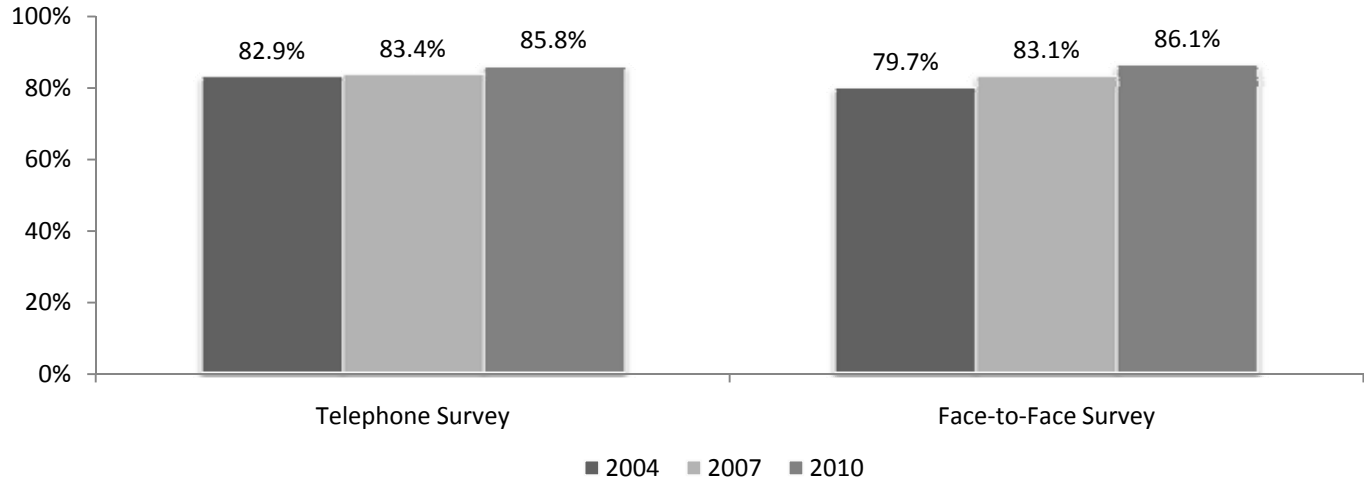
<sup>27</sup> Great Valley Center, *The State of the Great Central Valley of California: Supporting the Economic, Social, and Environmental Well-being of California’s Great Central Valley*, 2008.

<sup>28</sup> American Lung Association, *Facts about Lung Cancer*, Retrieved May 6, 2005 from <http://www.lungusa.org>.

<sup>29</sup> CA EPA, *Identification of Environmental Tobacco Smoke as a Toxic Air Containment*, Executive summary, June 2005.

<sup>30</sup> American Lung Association, *State of Tobacco Control*, 2008.

  Do you now smoke cigarettes or use smokeless tobacco every day, some days or not at all? (Respondents answering “Not at all”)



Source: San Joaquin County Community Assessment, Telephone and Face-to-Face Survey, 2004, 2007 and 2010.

Telephone Survey 2004 N: 427; 2007 N: 426; 2010 N: 432.

Face-to-Face Survey 2004 N: 1,944; 2007 N: 1,861; 2010 N: 1,624.

Source: Healthier San Joaquin County Community Assessment, Telephone and Face-to-Face Survey, 2004, 2007, and 2010.

## Tobacco Use Among Pregnant Women

Pregnant women are a priority population for tobacco prevention efforts because tobacco use poses serious risks to fetal and maternal health. Smoking during pregnancy causes a number of problems, including preterm delivery, low birth weight and sudden infant death syndrome. For the mother, cigarette use can lead to lung and other cancers, coronary heart disease, stroke, and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases. Secondhand smoke causes lung cancer and heart disease in adults, and can lead to serious illnesses, such as bronchitis and pneumonia in infants and children.<sup>31</sup>



From 2007 to 2009, there was a decrease in the percentage of San Joaquin County women who smoked while pregnant for all ethnicities. White women had the highest percentage in all the ethnicities; their percentage of women who smoked while pregnant decreased from 10.0% in 2007 to 9.2% in 2009 during their first trimester. Latino women had the lowest percentage of women who smoked while pregnant during their third trimester, ranging from 1.4% to 1.5%.

### Percentage of Women Who Smoked During Pregnancy

Ethnicity	2007	2008	2009
<b>White</b>			
1 <sup>st</sup> Trimester	10.0%	8.8%	9.2%
2 <sup>nd</sup> Trimester	8.8%	7.5%	7.1%
3 <sup>rd</sup> Trimester	8.3%	7.0%	6.9%
<b>Black</b>			
1 <sup>st</sup> Trimester	10.3%	10.9%	9.9%
2 <sup>nd</sup> Trimester	9.2%	8.2%	8.8%
3 <sup>rd</sup> Trimester	8.4%	7.6%	8.8%
<b>Latino</b>			
1 <sup>st</sup> Trimester	1.8%	2.3%	2.0%
2 <sup>nd</sup> Trimester	1.4%	1.7%	1.5%
3 <sup>rd</sup> Trimester	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%
<b>Asian</b>			
1 <sup>st</sup> Trimester	2.5%	2.2%	2.0%
2 <sup>nd</sup> Trimester	1.8%	1.9%	1.6%
3 <sup>rd</sup> Trimester	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%
<b>Total</b>			
1 <sup>st</sup> Trimester	4.5%	4.6%	4.3%
2 <sup>nd</sup> Trimester	3.8%	3.7%	3.4%
3 <sup>rd</sup> Trimester	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%

Source: San Joaquin County Public Health Services Department, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

White Births: 2007 N: 2,725; 2008 N: 2,740; 2010 N: 2,608.

Black Births: 2007 N: 784; 2008 N: 827; 2010 N: 741.

Latino Births: 2007 N: 6,015; 2008 N: 5,473; 2010 N: 5,552.

Asian Births: 2007 N: 1,612; 2008 N: 1,561; 2010 N: 1,555.

<sup>31</sup> National Cancer Institute, *Tobacco Use, Secondhand Smoke Exposure during Pregnancy, May Threaten Health of Women and Children in Developing Nations*, retrieved March, 24, 2011 from <http://www.cancer.gov/newscenter/pressreleases/2008/tobaccopregnancy>.

# Alcohol Consumption

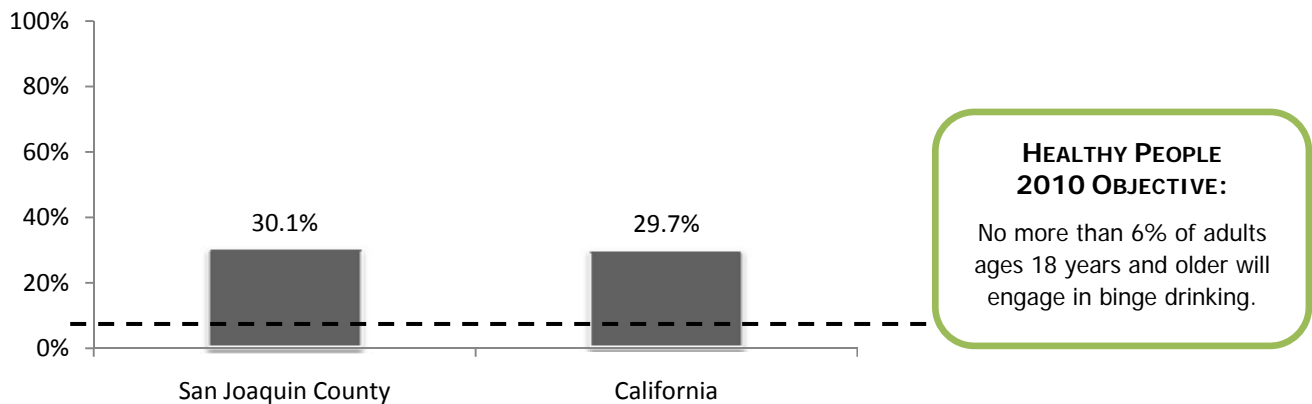
Some research suggests that moderate drinking may be beneficial for the heart and circulatory system and may protect against Type 2 diabetes. In the United States, moderate drinking is usually defined as no more than two drinks per day for men and no more than one drink per day for women. However, heavy drinking is detrimental to health and is a major cause of preventable death in the nation. It can damage the liver and heart and increase the chances of developing breast and some other cancers. Heavy drinking is often called binge drinking which is defined as having five or more drinks on one occasion. The cost of alcohol abuse is more than \$185 billion annually.<sup>32</sup>



According to the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), 30% of San Joaquin County and California adults engaged in binge drinking in the past year in 2007, a rate much higher than the 2010 Healthy People goal of 6%.

In 2010, 15% of Healthier San Joaquin County telephone survey respondents reported engaging in binge drinking in the past 30 days compared to 18% of face-to-face respondents. The percentage of face-to-face survey respondents binge drinking in the last 30 days was triple the Healthy People 2010 Objective of 6%.

Percentage of Adults Ages 18 and Older Who Engaged in Binge Drinking in the Past Year, 2007

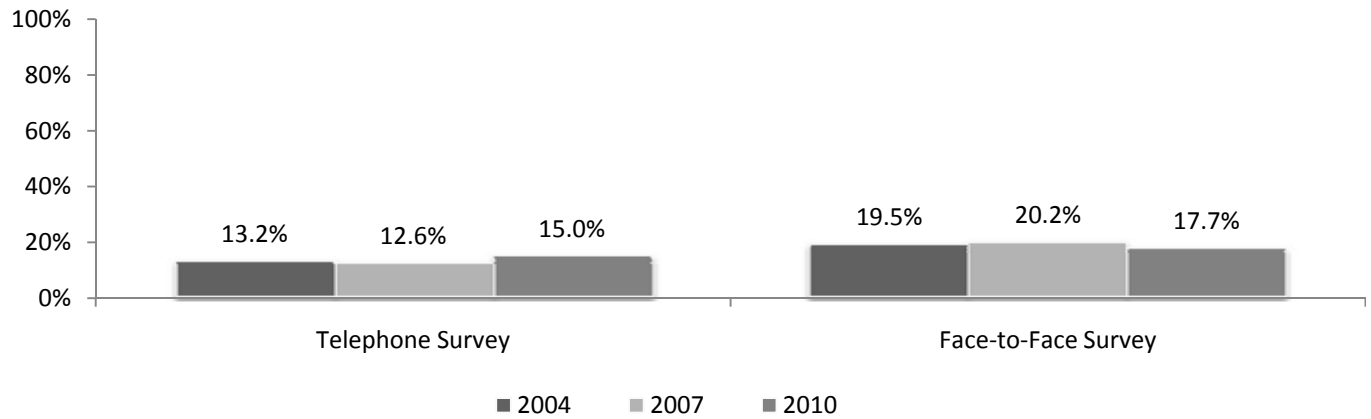


Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, California Health Interview Survey, 2007.  
 San Joaquin County 2007 N: 443,000.  
 California 2007 N: 26,874,000.

Note: Binge drinking is defined differently for males and females by the California Health Interview Survey. For males, binge drinkers are those that have had five or more drinks on at least one occasion in the past month. For females, binge drinkers are those that have had four or more drinks on at least one occasion in the past month.  
 Note: No new data available and comparable data not available for prior years.

<sup>32</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse and Alcoholism, *Updating Estimates of the Economic Costs of Alcohol Abuse in the U.S.*, accessed 2011.

  **Percent of Respondents Who Had More Than 5 drinks on One or More Occasions During the Past 30 Days**



Source: San Joaquin County Community Assessment, Telephone and Face-to-Face Survey, 2004, 2007 and 2010.

Telephone Survey 2004 N: 428; 2007 N: 428; 2010 N: 427.

Face-to-Face Survey 2004 N: 1,824; 2007 N: 1,627; 2010 N: 1,618.

Note: The survey questions was: "Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, during the past 30 days about how many times did you have more than 5 drinks on one occasion?"

# Adult Drug and Alcohol Related Arrests

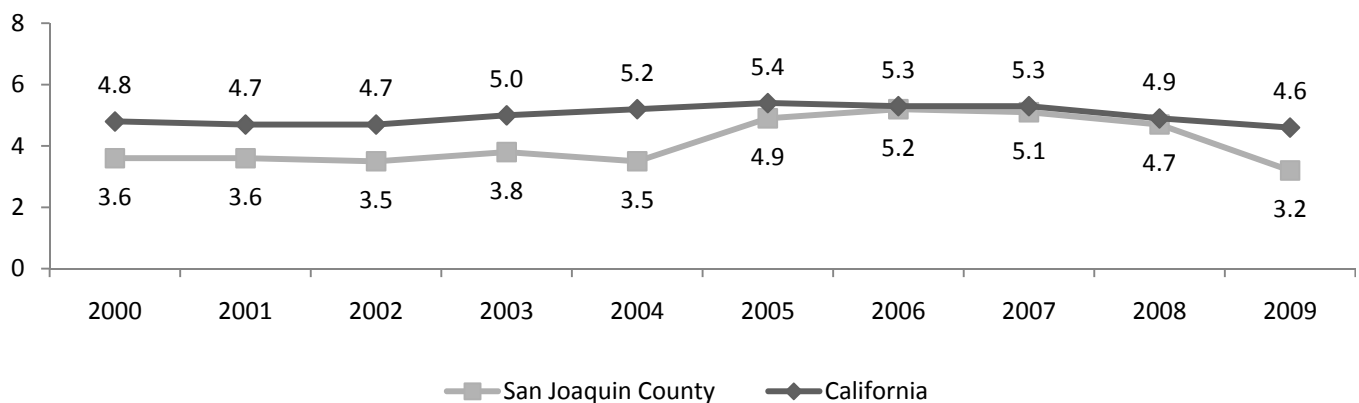
The drug and alcohol arrest rate is an indicator of alcohol and drug abuse and related illegal activities. Adults engaging in drinking and driving and illicit drug use put themselves and others at great risk. Illicit drug and alcohol use and abuse is associated with violence and crime, motor vehicle accidents, increasing health care costs and lower worker productivity.<sup>33</sup>



Adult drug-related felony arrest rates were higher than misdemeanor drug arrest rates in San Joaquin County and California from 2000 to 2009. Additionally, the felony drug arrest rate in San Joaquin County was generally higher than that of the state, while the misdemeanor drug arrest rate was consistently lower than California’s rate throughout this period. Both the state and county rates for misdemeanor and felony drug arrests began to decrease from 2007 to 2009.

The rate of San Joaquin County adults arrested on misdemeanor charges for driving under the influence (DUI) was higher than that of the state from 2000 to 2009. In 2009, San Joaquin County’s DUI rate was 10.4 arrests per 1,000 adults and the state rate was 7.9 arrests per 1,000 adults.

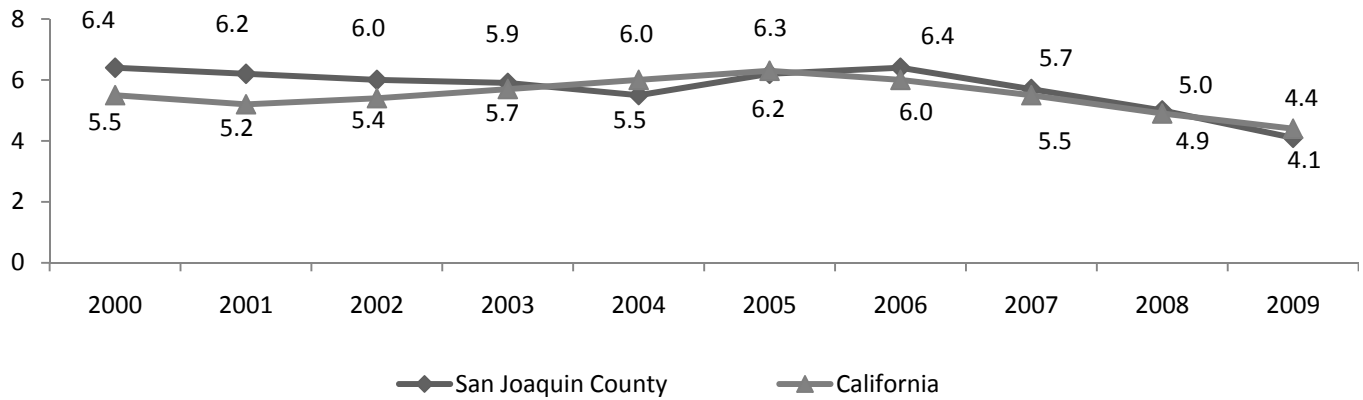
Adult Misdemeanor Drug Arrest Rate per 1,000 Adults



Source: State of California, Department of Justice, *California Criminal Justice Profile*, 2010.  
 Note: Misdemeanor drug arrests include misdemeanor-level arrests for marijuana and other drugs.

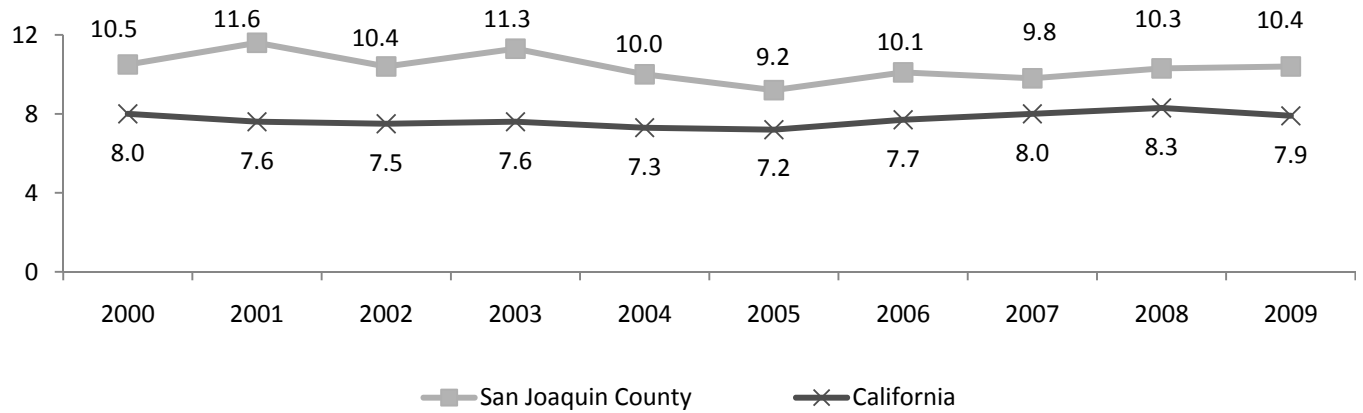
<sup>33</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, National Drug Intelligence Center, *Threat Assessment*, February 2010.

### Adult Felony Drug Arrest Rate per 1,000 Adults



Source: State of California, Department of Justice, *California Criminal Justice Profile*, 2010.  
 Note: Felony drug arrests include felony-level arrests for narcotics, marijuana, dangerous drugs and other drug-related arrests.

### Adult Misdemeanor Driving Under the Influence Arrest Rate per 1,000 Adults



Source: State of California, Department of Justice, *California Criminal Justice Profile*, 2010.

