

# Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

## Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), 2018/2020

### Part 1: Demographics

#### Section 1: Household Challenges ACEs<sup>1</sup>

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are designated as priority risk factors for monitoring in adults. The Idaho 2018/2020 BRFSS collected ACEs data as part of an optional CDC module. The results presented herein provide population estimates of household challenges ACEs across certain demographic groups.

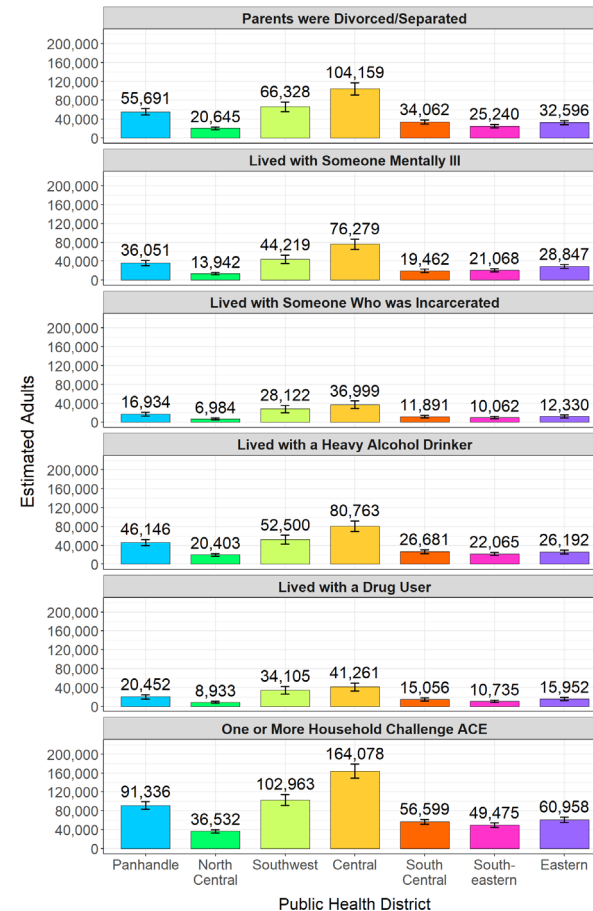
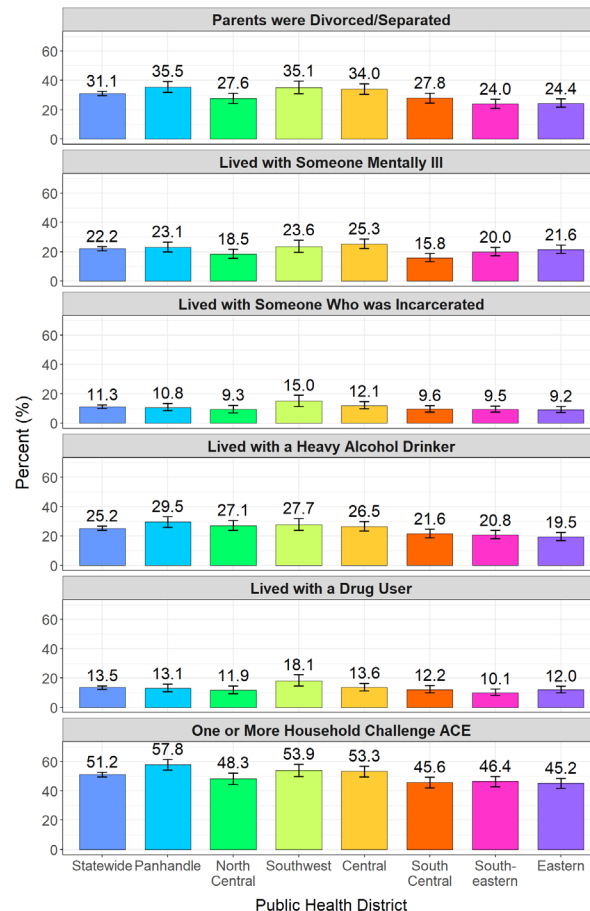
Among Idahoan adults, approximately 31.1% (338,721 adults) experienced parental divorce/separation, 22.2% (239,869) lived with someone who was mentally ill, 11.3% (123,323) lived with someone who was incarcerated, 25.2% lived with a heavy alcohol drinker (274,752), and 13.5% lived with a drug user (146,494). Approximately 51.2% of adults (561,942) experienced one or more of these household challenges ACEs.

The Southeastern and Eastern Districts **lower** than the statewide average.

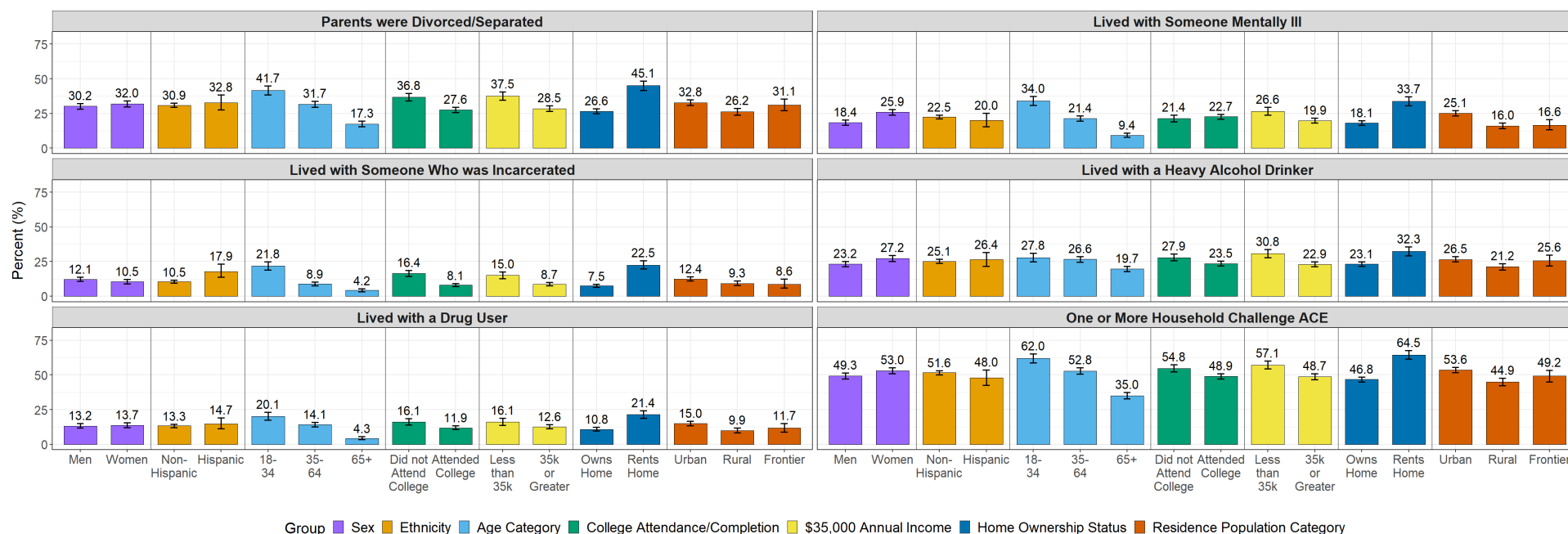
South Central District **lower** than the statewide average.

Eastern District **lower** than the statewide average.

Panhandle District **higher**; South Central and Eastern Districts **lower** than the statewide average.



The Central, Southwest, and Panhandle Districts contained the highest numbers of adults with household challenges ACEs.



Significant differences<sup>2</sup> were identified across certain demographic groups for household challenges ACEs variables:

#### Parents were Divorced/Separated:

- Younger adults **higher** than older adults (men and women)<sup>3</sup>
- Did not attend college 1.3 times **higher** (men and women)
- Annual income less than \$35,000 1.3 times **higher** (men and women)
- Rents home 1.7 times **higher** (men and women)
- Urban 1.3 times **higher** than rural (men and women)

#### Lived with Someone Mentally Ill:

- Women 1.4 times **higher**
- Younger adults **higher** than older adults (men and women)
- Annual income less than \$35,000 1.3 times **higher** (women)
- Rents home 1.9 times **higher** (men and women)
- Urban **higher** than rural (men and women) and frontier (men and women)

#### Lived with Someone who was Incarcerated:

- Hispanic 1.7 times **higher** (men and women)
- Younger adults **higher** than older adults (men and women)
- Did not attend college 2 times **higher** (men and women)
- Annual income less than \$35,000 1.7 times **higher** (men and women)
- Rents home 3 times **higher** (men and women)
- Urban **higher** than rural (men) and frontier

#### Lived with a Heavy Alcohol Drinker:

- Women 1.2 times **higher** than men
- Younger adults **higher**<sup>4</sup> than older adults (men and women)
- Did not attend college 1.2 times **higher** (men and women)
- Annual income less than \$35,000 1.3 times **higher** (men and women)
- Rents home 1.4 times **higher** (men and women)
- Urban 1.3 times **higher** than rural (men)

#### Lived with a Drug User:

- Younger adults **higher** than older adults (men<sup>4</sup> and women)
- Did not attend college 1.4 times **higher** (men)
- Annual income less than \$35,000 1.3 times **higher**
- Rents home 2 times **higher** (men and women)
- Urban 1.5 times **higher** than rural (men and women)

#### One or More Household Challenges ACE:

- Women 1.1 times **higher** than men
- Younger adults **higher** than older adults (men and women)
- Did not attend college 1.1 times **higher** (men)
- Annual income less than \$35,000 1.2 times **higher** (men and women)
- Rents home 1.4 times **higher** (men and women)
- Urban 1.2 times **higher** than rural (men and women)

<sup>1</sup>Error bars in plots indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI)

<sup>2</sup>Significant differences in crude prevalence were identified using stratum-adjusted Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel tests for general associations

<sup>3</sup>Values in parentheses indicate whether significant statewide associations were conserved in men and women, respectively

<sup>4</sup>Except for 18-34 vs. 35-64