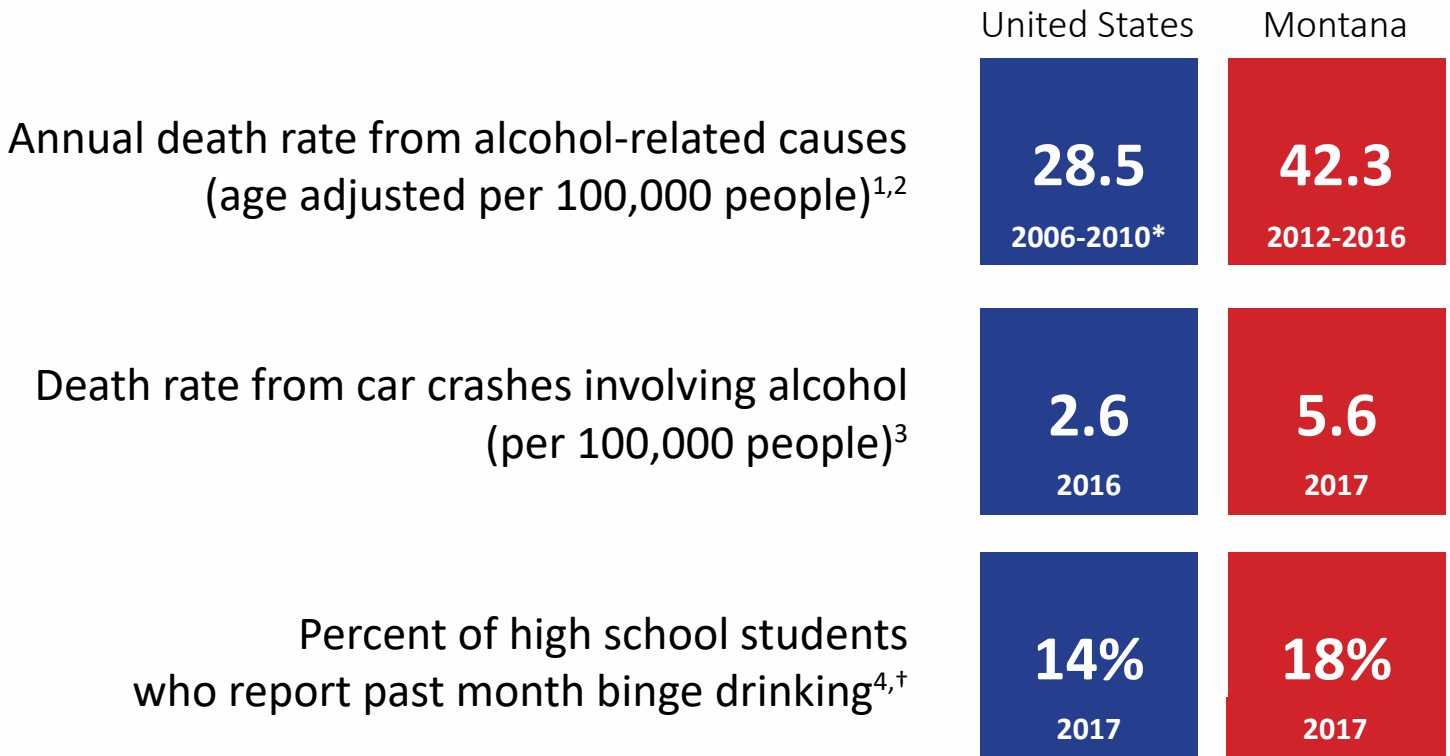




Alcohol Use in Montana



Key Points:

- One in three high school students reported alcohol use in the last month; over 50% of students who reported alcohol use also engaged in binge drinking[†] behavior.⁴
- From 2012-2016, on average, 475 Montanans died each year due to excessive alcohol use. Over two-thirds (67%) of these deaths occurred among Montanans aged 20 to 64 years.
Thus, excessive alcohol use accounted for a substantial amount of premature death, with an average of 13,236 Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) each year.²
- In 2017, 30% of all traffic fatalities in Montana were alcohol-related.³
- Over \$42 million dollars were charged by Montana hospitals for alcohol-related hospitalizations and emergency department visits in 2017.⁵

*Rate only included data from 11 states: California, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin

[†]Binge drinking is defined as having five or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion for males, and four or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion for females



Alcohol Use in Montana

ALCOHOL DATA SOURCES

1. Gonzales, K., Roeber, J., Kanny, D., Tran, A., Saiki, C., Johnson, H., & Yeoman, K. (2014, March). Alcohol-Attributable Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost - 11 States, 2006-2010. CDC. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 63(10), 213-216. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm6310.pdf>
2. Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Montana Vital Statistics Analysis Unit, Montana Death Certificates, 2012-2016.
3. Montana Department of Transportation, 2017 Roadway Crash Data, Fatality Analysis Reporting System.
4. Montana Office of Public Instruction, Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017.
5. Montana Hospital Discharge Data System, 2017; Data courtesy of participating Montana Hospital Association members.