The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin

Sarah Linnan, MA
Jason Paltzer, PhD, MPH
Erin Skalitzky, MPH
Funding for this report was provided under SAMHSA grant number 5U79SP020781-04 to the Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

The full report is available online at go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin
Report Summary

Binge Drinking Rates (2018):¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Wisconsin. ¹

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Wisconsin, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $3.9 billion.

Lost Productivity $2.6 billion

Criminal Justice $560 million

Healthcare $380 million

Other** $354 million

Total: $3.9 billion

Cost per resident: $666

Cost to the government: $1.6 billion

The alcohol tax revenue collected in Wisconsin was $60.9 million in 2018.³

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.⁴

In the most recent year, excessive alcohol consumption in Wisconsin contributed to:

- 2,485 alcohol-related deaths⁵
- 6,151 alcohol-related crashes⁸
- 79,285 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁶
- 1,817 juvenile liquor law violations⁹
- 7,210 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷
- 24,651 driving under the influence arrests⁹

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
Excessive alcohol consumption includes:

- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes


   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** One occasion is defined as 2-3 hours.


5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. 2018.

   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx


   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


Overview

Everyone who lives and works in Wisconsin is affected by the health and economic costs of excessive alcohol consumption, including binge drinking. Excessive alcohol consumption is associated with adverse health effects, lost productivity, and many other negative outcomes. The negative health and social consequences are far-reaching and come at a great economic cost. Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the total economic cost of excessive alcohol consumption, the burden of which is carried by the government and, in turn, by taxpayers; individuals who binge drink and their families; and by others in society.

This report includes information on the consequences of excessive alcohol consumption, with a focus on the sub-set of binge drinking. For the purpose of this report, excessive alcohol consumption includes

• Binge drinking (5+ drinks per occasion for men; 4+ drinks per occasion for women)
• Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
• Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

Indicators are used throughout this report to provide context and an overall picture of the consequences of excessive alcohol consumption in Wisconsin. The most recent data available show that excessive alcohol consumption in Wisconsin contributed to:

|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|

Binge drinking is a sub-set of excessive alcohol consumption (defined as 5+ drinks per occasion for men; 4+ drinks per occasion for women). Binge drinking is responsible for over three quarters of the excessive alcohol consumption costs in Wisconsin and is a critical public health concern. The impact of binge drinking affects everyone through increased spending on healthcare, lost productivity, crime, and other costs. For these reasons, this report has a considerable focus on binge drinking.

The consumption of alcohol has been identified as one of the top-10 risks contributing to the worldwide burden of disease.

-World Health Organization

A standard drink serving size is:

- 12 fl oz of regular beer
- 1.5 fl oz shot of 80-proof distilled spirits
- 5 fl oz of table wine
Indicators specific to binge drinking are used throughout this report and are the focus of the economic costs in Wisconsin. Estimates of the economic cost of binge drinking in Wisconsin were derived using methods from national studies and the prevalence of binge drinking at the state and county levels. This report highlights Wisconsin state and county-level costs associated with binge drinking. When the term ‘binge drinking’ is used in this report, it refers specifically to the binge drinking indicators and the economic costs that can be attributed to binge drinking.

In 2018, prevalence of binge drinking in Wisconsin was 24%, compared to 16% (median) in the U.S., landing Wisconsin at number two in the U.S. in rates of binge drinking. Adults who binge drink in Wisconsin have an estimated 4.1 binge drinking occasions a month with an average of 7.4 maximum number of drinks on any one occasion.

The purpose of this report is to present county-level estimates of the economic cost of binge drinking and its impact in Wisconsin. Additional data and indicators provided in this report (and the included county profiles) are intended to provide context around alcohol use in Wisconsin to help facilitate discussion at the local level. This report should not be compared to the previous report, *The Burden of Excessive Alcohol use in Wisconsin* (2013). For additional information on the differences between the two reports, refer to Appendix A.
**Economic Cost Findings**

The current estimate of the annual cost of binge drinking in Wisconsin is $3.9 billion (2018 dollars). Including children, the annual cost per resident in Wisconsin is $666.

Among the total binge drinking cost, the greatest impact is felt by productivity losses. Productivity losses contribute to 66% of the total cost which is an estimated $2.6 billion. Additionally, $380 million (10%) was attributed to healthcare, $560 million (15%) was attributed to criminal justice, and $354 million (9%) was attributed to other losses including motor-vehicle crashes. Detailed results by county can be found in Appendix B of this report.

Approximately 41.4% of the total binge drinking cost is paid by the government, which is an estimated $1.6 billion in Wisconsin. This includes federal, state, and local government. The remaining costs are borne by individuals who binge drink and their families and by others in society. The state alcohol tax revenue in Wisconsin in 2018 was $60.9 million. This is 1.6% of the total cost of binge drinking.

**Appendix B** presents the economic cost results for the state of Wisconsin and for each Wisconsin county. There are also profiles for the state of Wisconsin and for each Wisconsin county as a part of this report.

*Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences*
Methods

Data used in this report were provided by a variety of sources, including several state agencies. Most recent available single year data were used at the state level. Multiple years of data were used for increased accuracy at the county level.

Excessive Alcohol Consumption

Indicators are provided at both the state and county levels in this report to provide an overall picture of excessive alcohol consumption in the state. For most excessive alcohol consumption indicators at the county level, 2014-2018 data were used to provide a five-year average that serves as an annual estimate. For some indicators, 2013-2017 data were used due to availability of data. Some counties did not have sufficient data to report. In those cases, it is noted on the individual county profiles. All indicators with fewer than five cases were suppressed and are reported as “<5”.

Indicators of Excessive Alcohol Consumption at the State and County Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Year(s)</th>
<th>Methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol-related deaths</td>
<td>Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics, Vital Records. Wisconsin Resident Death Certificates.</td>
<td>Annual average numbers 2014-2018 at county level and 2018 at state level.</td>
<td>These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using U.S. CDC ARDI fraction methodology: <a href="https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx">https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol-related hospitalizations</td>
<td>Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records.</td>
<td>Annual average numbers 2014-2018 at county level and 2018 at state level.</td>
<td>Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes</td>
<td>Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Safety.</td>
<td>Annual average numbers 2014-2017 at county level and 2017 at state level.</td>
<td>A crash is considered to be alcohol-related when a driver, bicyclist or pedestrian is listed on a police or coroner report as using alcohol prior to the crash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicly-funded treatment services</td>
<td>Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Care and Treatment Services. Program Participation System (PPS).</td>
<td>Annual average numbers 2014-2018 at county level and 2018 at state level.</td>
<td>This information includes a distinct count of persons served by public funds who identified either a primary, secondary, or tertiary problem related to alcohol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Liquor Law Violation Arrests</td>
<td>Wisconsin Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Information and Analysis. Wisconsin Uniform Crime Reporting Data Dashboard Center.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Liquor law violations include the violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness. Federal violations are excluded. Juvenile (18 and under) liquor law violations were included because any alcohol consumption by youth is excessive alcohol consumption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving Under the Influence Arrests</td>
<td>Wisconsin Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Information and Analysis. Wisconsin Uniform Crime Reporting Data Dashboard Center.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Driving Under the Influence (DUI) arrests include both adults and juveniles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Economic Costs and Indicators of Binge Drinking

This report highlights county-level costs associated with binge drinking, a sub-category of excessive drinking. Economic costs are one part of the larger burden associated with excessive alcohol use and should be used in the context of the other measures provided in this report.

Wisconsin and U.S. binge drinking data are from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are not weighted to each county’s population. U.S. figures in the report are medians of the 54 state and territory percentage values. Single year data reported for Wisconsin and U.S. are from 2018. County-level data provided on county profiles, as well as data used in economic cost estimates for the state and counties, are pooled estimates from 2013-2018 (Florence, Lafayette, and Menominee are pooled estimates from 2012-2017). Data are pooled across six years to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size limitations.

The focus of the economic analysis of this report is on binge drinking; each county’s binge drinking prevalence from the BRFSS was used as the county-level allocator to determine each county’s share of the economic burden. This was done to highlight the cost associated with this significant aspect of excessive drinking and the economic impact on the county level. Florence, Lafayette, and Menominee County profiles do not contain binge drinking rates or a cost estimate given the low reliability of the data. Data for these counties should be read with caution. Estimates of binge drinking episodes among adults who binge drink were unavailable for Buffalo, Burnett, Crawford, Florence, Jackson, Lafayette, Marquette, Menominee, Richland, Rusk, and Vernon counties and are not provided in the profiles.

The baseline costs used in this report were taken from updated state-level estimates provided by Sacks et al. These analyses build on the national estimates by Bouchery et al. and take into account economic shifts, inflation, and incidence trends from 2006 to 2010. In addition, these state-level figures are based on more than 20 state-level allocators and adjusted to reflect variation in state wages given the significant contribution of productivity losses to the overall cost burden. Sacks et al. provided the state-level binge drinking-related costs attributed to healthcare, productivity, criminal justice, and other. These costs were then inflated to 2018 dollars using the Medical and Midwest Region Consumer Price Indices to determine the total cost for Wisconsin in 2018 dollars.
To determine state and county-level costs, the following steps were followed:

1. Wisconsin's binge drinking-related costs attributed to healthcare, productivity, criminal justice, and other were provided by Sacks et al. (unpublished tables, 2010 dollars).  
   a) Healthcare = $304.8 million  
   b) Productivity = $2.3 billion  
   c) Criminal Justice = $497 million  
   d) Other = $314.2 million  
2. Binge drinking-related Healthcare costs were inflated from 2010 to 2018 dollars using the consumer price index for medical care (1.25).  
3. Binge drinking-related Productivity, Criminal Justice, and Other costs were inflated from 2010 to 2018 dollars using the Midwest regional consumer price index (1.13).  
4. The four components (Healthcare, Productivity, Criminal Justice and Other) were summed to determine Wisconsin's binge drinking-related costs in 2018 dollars. This approach takes into account the difference in inflation between medical and other consumer prices.  
5. A pooled estimate of alcohol consumption between 2013-2018 from the BRFSS was used as the allocator for excessive alcohol consumption costs.  
6. Pooled estimates of binge drinking from 2013-2018 from the BRFSS were used as allocators to determine the county-level proportion of binge drinking related to the state total. The percent of adults who binge drank in the past 30 days was multiplied by the population (ages 18+) in each county and divided by the total number of adults who binge drink in the state.

Appendix C presents the specific cost breakdown for each of the above steps.
Cost per resident is based on the total state and county population in 2017. The cost to government is equal to 41.4% of the total binge drinking cost, as determined by Sacks et al. for the state of Wisconsin.

State-level alcohol tax revenue for 2018 was obtained from the Department of Revenue for beer and liquor. Alcohol tax revenue is shown only as a measure of direct revenue from alcohol sales. This does not represent income tax or other tax revenue associated with the alcohol beverage industry.

Sacks et al. includes the following components into each the three cost categories:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Healthcare</th>
<th>Productivity</th>
<th>Criminal Justice</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specialty care for abuse/dependence</td>
<td>Productivity losses associated with premature mortality</td>
<td>Crime victim property damage</td>
<td>Motor vehicle crashes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitalization</td>
<td>Impaired productivity work, home, and in-hospital</td>
<td>Corrections</td>
<td>Fire losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambulatory care</td>
<td>Work-related absenteeism</td>
<td>Alcohol-related crimes</td>
<td>Fetal alcohol syndrome – special education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing homes</td>
<td>Loss of work and productivity due to crime-related harm or incarceration</td>
<td>Violent and property crimes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug services</td>
<td>Fetal alcohol syndrome healthcare</td>
<td>Private legal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and prevention costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health insurance administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training cost for substance abuse and mental health professionals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix B presents the results for the State of Wisconsin and for each Wisconsin county. There are also profiles for the State of Wisconsin and for each Wisconsin county as a part of this report.
Discussion

Binge drinking in Wisconsin contributes to negative social, health, and economic consequences. The economic burden is carried by the government and, in turn, by taxpayers; individuals who binge drink and their families; and by others in society. The impact of binge drinking affects everyone through increased spending on healthcare, lost productivity, crime, and other costs. The tax revenue from beer and liquor in Wisconsin covers less than 2% of the annual economic binge drinking cost of $3.9 billion.

While the estimates provided in this report are the best available, it should be noted that there are limitations. It has been cautioned that the numbers are substantially underestimated.\textsuperscript{20,30,32} Limitations include data gaps; underestimation of costs; conservative estimates; and the non-inclusion of intangible costs like pain, suffering, and bereavement.

The results of this study show a staggering economic impact to the state. It has been shown that the economic impact of excessive alcohol consumption is comparable to that of other health-risk behaviors, such as smoking and physical inactivity.\textsuperscript{30}

The county-level profiles have been included in this report to provide estimates of the economic cost of binge drinking in Wisconsin counties. The profiles also include some key indicators to help facilitate discussion at the local level. Changes in policy and the use of evidence-based prevention strategies can reduce the negative health, social, and economic impacts of binge drinking.

The implementation of policies and evidence-based prevention strategies can reduce the negative health, social, and economic impacts of excessive drinking.

The Wisconsin State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (SCAODA) outlined specific recommendations in Alcohol, Culture and Environment Workgroup Recommendations; Changing Wisconsin’s Alcohol Environment to Promote Safe and Healthy Lives (2010): https://law.wisc.edu/wapp/changing_wisconsin_s_alcohol_environment.pdf. The workgroup recommended strategies at the organizational, community, municipal, and state levels.

Additional information regarding policy and prevention strategies can be found at:

What Works for Health: https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/take-action-to-improve-health/what-works-for-health

Wisconsin Alcohol Policy Project: https://law.wisc.edu/wapp/
Acknowledgements

The University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute would like to thank the following people for providing data, expertise, and support in developing this report:

**Sue Binder Consulting, Inc.**
Jeffrey Sacks, Public Health Consultant

**University of Wisconsin Law School**
**Alcohol Policy Project**
Julia Sherman, Distinguished Outreach Specialist

**Wisconsin Department of Health Services**
**Division of Care and Treatment Services - Bureau of Prevention Treatment and Recovery**
Raina Haralampopoulos, Prevention Coordinator
Kate Rifken, Substance Abuse Evaluation Specialist

**Wisconsin Department of Health Services**
**Office of Health Informatics, Division of Public Health**
Thomas Bentley, Population Health Researcher
Ousmane Diallo, Chief Epidemiologist
Anne Ziege, Research Scientist/Behavioral Risk Factor Survey Coordinator

**Wisconsin Department of Justice**
**Bureau of Justice Information and Analysis**
Will Hauser, Research Analyst – Senior
Derek Veitenheimer, Director of the Bureau of Justice Information and Analysis

**Wisconsin Department of Transportation**
**Bureau of Transportation Safety**
Donald Lyden III, Safety Research Analyst

**Wisconsin Office of Rural Health**
Penny Black, Rural Health Epidemiologist
References


References


Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct- and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx


For questions regarding this report, contact Sarah Linnan (linnan@wisc.edu).
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin: **County-Level Profiles**

Click on the county name to navigate to the county’s profile

- Adams
- Ashland
- Barron
- Bayfield
- Brown
- Buffalo
- Burnett
- Calumet
- Chippewa
- Clark
- Columbia
- Crawford
- Dane
- Dodge
- Door
- Douglas
- Dunn
- Eau Claire
- Florence
- Fond du Lac
- Forest
- Grant
- Green
- Green Lake
- Iowa
- Iron
- Jackson
- Jefferson
- Juneau
- Kenosha
- Kewaunee
- La Crosse
- Lafayette
- Langlade
- Lincoln
- Manitowoc
- Marathon
- Marinette
- Marquette
- Menominee
- Milwaukee
- Monroe
- Oconto
- Oneida
- Outagamie
- Ozaukee
- Pepin
- Pierce
- Polk
- Portage
- Price
- Racine
- Richland
- Rock
- Rusk
- St. Croix
- Sauk
- Sawyer
- Shawano
- Sheboygan
- Taylor
- Trempealeau
- Vernon
- Vilas
- Walworth
- Washburn
- Washington
- Waukesha
- Waupaca
- Waushara
- Winnebago
- Wood
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Adams County

Binge Drinking Rates:

- **Adams** (2018): 19%
- **Wisconsin (2018)**: 24%
- **U.S. (2018)**: 16%

**4.5 estimated number of binge drinking episodes** per month among adults who binge drink in Adams County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Adams County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is **$12.5 million**.

- **Cost per resident**: $612
- **Cost to the government**: $5.2 million

Binge drinking is responsible for **76%** of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Adams County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- **14** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **189** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **31** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **65** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

---

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Adams County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   Note: Data from the Office of HealthInformatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDInfo/ICDCodes.aspx

   Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Ashland County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashland*</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Ashland County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is **$11.1 million**.

- **Criminal Justice**: $1.6 million
- **Healthcare**: $1.1 million
- **Lost Productivity**: $7.4 million
- **Other****: $1 million
- Total: $11.1 million

Cost per resident: **$701**

Cost to the government: **$4.6 million**

Binge drinking is responsible for **76%** of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Ashland County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **9** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **354** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **14** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **19** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Ashland County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Barron County

Binge Drinking Rates:

- **Barron**: 27%
- **Wisconsin (2018)**: 24%
- **U.S. (2018)**: 16%

4 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Barron County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.

In Barron County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $36.6 million.

- **Cost per resident**: $796
- **Cost to the government**: $15.2 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.

In Barron County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- **20** alcohol-related deaths
- **542** alcohol-related hospitalizations
- **40** alcohol-related crashes
- **107** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Barron County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_Ardi/Info/icdCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Bayfield County

**Binge Drinking Rates:**

- **Bayfield***: 17%
- **Wisconsin (2018)**: 24%
- **U.S.**: 16%

5.2 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Bayfield County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Bayfield County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is **$8.1 million**.

- **Cost per resident**: $534
- **Cost to the government**: $3.3 million

Binge drinking is responsible for **76%** of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Bayfield County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- 7 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 241 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 29 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- 14 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

---

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Bayfield County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDIM/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Brown County

Binge Drinking Rates:1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Binge Drinking Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brown*</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.7 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Brown County.*

In Brown County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $205.5 million.

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.2

In Brown County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $205.5 million.

Cost per resident: $795

Cost to the government: $85.1 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.3

In Brown County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **89** alcohol-related deaths4
- **3,049** alcohol-related hospitalizations5
- **197** alcohol-related crashes6
- **117** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service7

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:2
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Brown County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDIC/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Buffalo County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Buffalo County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $6.8 million.

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

- <5 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 120 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 16 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- <5 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


Binge Drinking Rates:

- Burnett* 11%
- Wisconsin (2018) 24%
- U.S. (2018) 16%

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.

In Burnett County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $5.2 million.

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.

In Burnett County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- 9 alcohol-related deaths
- 195 alcohol-related hospitalizations
- 23 alcohol-related crashes
- 9 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.**
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Burnett County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Calumet County

Binge Drinking Rates:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calumet*</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Calumet County.*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.2

In Calumet County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $44.2 million.

Cost per resident: $869

Cost to the government: $18.3 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.3

In Calumet County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **13** alcohol-related deaths4
- **188** alcohol-related hospitalizations5
- **34** alcohol-related crashes6
- **16** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service7

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:2
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Chippewa County

Binge Drinking Rates: 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chippewa*</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Chippewa County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $35 million.

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost. 3

In Chippewa County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- 19 alcohol-related deaths 4
- 624 alcohol-related hospitalizations 5
- 62 alcohol-related crashes 6
- 27 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service 7

Excessive alcohol consumption includes: 2
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.
**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Chippewa County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

1. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics; and US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2013-2018 pooled estimates (county), 2018 (state and U.S.). Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


### The Burden of Binge Drinking in Clark County

#### Binge Drinking Rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clark*</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Clark County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Clark County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $16.6 million.

- **Criminal Justice**: $2.4 million
- **Healthcare**: $1.6 million
- **Lost Productivity**: $11.0 million
- **Other****: $1.5 million

Total: $16.6 million

Cost per resident: $476

Cost to the government: $6.9 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Clark County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **10** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **225** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **23** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **111** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Clark County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Columbia County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Columbia*</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.8 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Columbia County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Columbia County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $33.4 million.

Cost per resident: $584
Cost to the government: $13.8 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Columbia County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **27** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **655** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **63** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **50** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.
**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDII/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Crawford County

### Binge Drinking Rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Crawford*</th>
<th>Wisconsin (2018)</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.\(^2\)

In Crawford County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $13.9 million.

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.\(^3\)

In Crawford County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- **6** alcohol-related deaths\(^4\)
- **130** alcohol-related hospitalizations\(^5\)
- **21** alcohol-related crashes\(^6\)
- **25** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service\(^7\)

Excessive alcohol consumption includes: \(^2\)
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

\*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

\**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.\)
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Crawford County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Dane County

**Binge Drinking Rates:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dane</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3.8 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Dane County**

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.

In Dane County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $397.7 million.

Binge drinking is responsible for **76%** of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.

- **170** alcohol-related deaths
- **5,485** alcohol-related hospitalizations
- **472** alcohol-related crashes
- **724** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other** includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.

**Total Cost:**
- **$397.7 million**
- **Criminal Justice:** $57.8 million
- **Healthcare:** $39.3 million
- **Lost Productivity:** $264.1 million
- **Other:** $36.5 million
- **Cost per resident:** $762
- **Cost to the government:** $164.6 million
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Dane County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Dodge County

**Binge Drinking Rates:**

- Dodge* 22%
- Wisconsin (2018) 24%
- U.S. (2018) 16%

3.6 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Dodge County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.\(^2\)

In Dodge County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $58.3 million.

- Cost per resident: $653
- Cost to the government: $24.1 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.\(^3\)

In Dodge County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- 39 alcohol-related deaths\(^4\)
- 825 alcohol-related hospitalizations\(^5\)
- 75 alcohol-related crashes\(^6\)
- 186 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service\(^7\)

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:\(^2\)
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations. **Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Dodge County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Door County

Binge Drinking Rates:1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Door County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.2

In Door County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $14.8 million.

Total: $14.8 million

Criminal Justice $2.1 million
Healthcare $1.5 million
Lost Productivity $9.8 million
Other** $1.4 million

Cost per resident: $531
Cost to the government: $6.1 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.3

In Door County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- 13 alcohol-related deaths4
- 297 alcohol-related hospitalizations5
- 27 alcohol-related crashes6
- 74 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service7

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:2
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.
**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Door County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDII/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Douglas County

Binge Drinking Rates:

- Douglas* 15%
- Wisconsin (2018) 24%
- U.S. (2018) 16%

4.7 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Douglas County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Douglas County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $19.5 million.

- Cost per resident: $442
- Cost to the government: $8.1 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Douglas County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- 17 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 819 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 35 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- 21 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Douglas County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Dunn County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Dunn County.*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Dunn County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $26.1 million.

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

In Dunn County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- 14 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 486 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 45 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- 78 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Cost per resident: $586
Cost to the government: $10.8 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

Costs:
- Criminal Justice $3.8 million
- Healthcare $2.6 million
- Lost Productivity $17.4 million
- Other** $2.4 million

Total: $26.1 million

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.
**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Dunn County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Eau Claire County

**Binge Drinking Rates:**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eau Claire</strong></td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wisconsin (2018)</strong></td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. (2018)</strong></td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Eau Claire County.*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.

In Eau Claire County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is **$80.4 million**.

- **Criminal Justice:** $11.7 million
- **Healthcare:** $7.9 million
- **Lost Productivity:** $53.4 million
- **Other:** $7.4 million

Total: **$80.4 million**

- **Cost per resident:** $787
- **Cost to the government:** $33.3 million

Binge drinking is responsible for **76%** of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.

In Eau Claire County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- **34** alcohol-related deaths
- **1,418** alcohol-related hospitalizations
- **99** alcohol-related crashes
- **34** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:

- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other** includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Eau Claire County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_Ardi/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Florence County

**Caution:** Due to low reliability of data for Florence County, binge drinking rates and economic cost results for the county are not reported.

**Binge Drinking Rates:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.

Binge drinking is responsible for **76%** of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.

On average, excessive alcohol consumption in Florence County contributes to:

- **<5** alcohol-related deaths
- **14** alcohol-related hospitalizations
- **6** alcohol-related crashes
- **11** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:

- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women
To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDIC/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Fond du Lac County

**Binge Drinking Rates:**
- **Fond du Lac** 21%
- **Wisconsin (2018)** 24%
- **U.S.** 16%

3.9 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Fond du Lac County*.

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Fond du Lac County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $63.4 million.

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Fond du Lac County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- **39** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **1,129** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **94** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **381** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

**Excessive alcohol consumption includes:**²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.**
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Fond du Lac County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Forest County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forest*</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Forest County.*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Forest County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $5.2 million.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Justice</td>
<td>$0.8 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>$0.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost Productivity</td>
<td>$3.4 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other**</td>
<td>$0.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$5.2 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cost per resident: $565

Cost to the government: $2.1 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Forest County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- 7 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 183 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 11 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- 318 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service (Forest/Oneida/Vilas)⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Forest County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


7. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Care and Treatment Services. Program Participation System (PPS). Publicly-funded treatment services. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Forest, Oneida, and Vilas counties are served by a tri-county organization. Treatment data reflect numbers for all three counties.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Grant County

Binge Drinking Rates:1

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant*</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**5.7** estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Grant County.*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.2

In Grant County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is **$39.5 million**.

- **Criminal Justice**: $5.7 million
- **Healthcare**: $3.9 million
- **Lost Productivity**: $26.2 million
- **Other****: $3.6 million
- **Total**: $39.5 million

Cost per resident: **$747**

Cost to the government: **$16.4 million**

Binge drinking is responsible for **76%** of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.3

In Grant County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **14** alcohol-related deaths4
- **321** alcohol-related hospitalizations5
- **49** alcohol-related crashes6
- **193** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service (Grant and Iowa)7

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:2
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Grant County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


7. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Care and Treatment Services. Program Participation System (PPS). Publicly-funded treatment services. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Grant and Iowa counties are served by one organization. Treatment data reflect numbers for both counties.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Green County

**Binge Drinking Rates:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green*</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.8 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Green County.*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Green County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $27.6 million.

- Criminal Justice: $4 million
- Healthcare: $2.7 million
- Lost Productivity: $18.3 million
- Other**: $2.5 million

Total: $27.6 million

Cost per resident: $747

Cost to the government: $11.4 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Green County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- 11 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 296 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 38 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- 127 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Green County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Green Lake County

Binge Drinking Rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green Lake*</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.\(^2\)

In Green Lake County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is **$11.1 million**.

- **Cost per resident:** $585
- **Cost to the government:** $4.6 million

Binge drinking is responsible for **76%** of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.\(^3\)

In Green Lake County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- **11** alcohol-related deaths\(^4\)
- **171** alcohol-related hospitalizations\(^5\)
- **17** alcohol-related crashes\(^6\)
- **67** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service\(^7\)

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:\(^2\)
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.
**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Green Lake County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Iowa County

**Binge Drinking Rates:**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iowa*</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.7 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Iowa County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Iowa County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $15 million.

Cost per resident: $629

Cost to the government: $6.2 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Iowa County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- 9 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 185 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 30 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- 193 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service (Grant and Iowa)⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.
**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


   Note: Grant and Iowa counties are served by one organization. Treatment data reflect numbers for both counties.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Iron County

**Binge Drinking Rates:**

- **Iron** (2018) 29%
- **Wisconsin (2018)** 24%
- **U.S. (2018)** 16%

4.6 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Iron County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Iron County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $5.4 million.

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Iron County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- <5 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 55 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 5 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- 30 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

**Cost per resident:** $928

**Cost to the government:** $2.2 million

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.
**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Iron County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit [go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking](http://go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking).

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: [https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_Ardi/Info/ICDCodes.aspx](https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_Ardi/Info/ICDCodes.aspx)

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Jackson County

**Binge Drinking Rates:**

- **Jackson* 17%**
- **Wisconsin (2018) 24%**
- **U.S. (2018) 16%**

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

**In Jackson County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $10.3 million.**

- **Criminal Justice** $1.5 million
- **Healthcare** $1 million
- **Lost Productivity** $6.8 million
- **Total:** $10.3 million
- **Cost per resident:** $498
- **Cost to the government:** $4.3 million

**Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.**³

In Jackson County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **11** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **305** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **28** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **7** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²

- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

---

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other** includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Jackson County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Jefferson County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson*</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Jefferson County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Jefferson County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $55.7 million.

- Criminal Justice $8.1 million
- Healthcare $5.5 million
- Lost Productivity $37 million
- Other** $5.1 million
- Total: $55.7 million

Cost per resident: $660
Cost to the government: $23.1 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Jefferson County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- 33 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 786 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 80 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- 188 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.
**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Jefferson County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Juneau County

Binge Drinking Rates:

- **Juneau** (2018) 22%
- **Wisconsin (2018)** 24%
- **U.S. (2018)** 16%

**4.8 estimated number of binge drinking episodes** per month among adults who binge drink in Juneau County*.

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Juneau County, the estimated **annual economic cost of binge drinking is $17.9 million**.

- **Cost per resident:** $665
- **Cost to the government:** $7.4 million

**Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.**³

In Juneau County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- **14** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **293** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **41** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **84** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.**
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Juneau County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Kenosha County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Kenosha County.*

In Kenosha County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $114.5 million.

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Kenosha County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- 70 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 2,358 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 180 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- 34 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.
**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Kenosha County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Kewaunee County

Binge Drinking Rates: 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kewaunee*</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.9 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Kewaunee County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women. 2

In Kewaunee County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $14.4 million.

Cost per resident: $699
Cost to the government: $6 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost. 3

In Kewaunee County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- 8 alcohol-related deaths 4
- 130 alcohol-related hospitalizations 5
- 18 alcohol-related crashes 6
- 51 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service 7

Excessive alcohol consumption includes: 2

- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.
**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Kewaunee County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_Ardi/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in La Crosse County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>La Crosse*</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.6 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in La Crosse County.*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In La Crosse County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $89.4 million.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Justice</td>
<td>$13 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>$8.8 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost Productivity</td>
<td>$59.4 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other**</td>
<td>$8.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>$89.4 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cost per resident: $758

Cost to the government: $37 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In La Crosse County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- 48 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 1,694 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 120 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- 36 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in La Crosse County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   
   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   
   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   
   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Lafayette County

**Caution:** Due to low reliability of data for Lafayette County, binge drinking rates and economic cost results for the county are not reported.

### Binge Drinking Rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binge Drinking</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

---

**Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³**

On average, excessive alcohol consumption in Lafayette County contributes to:

- **5** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **114** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **22** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **56** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes⁵:
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women
To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Langlade County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Langlade County.*

In Langlade County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $13.1 million.

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Langlade County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- 8 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 229 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 18 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- 589 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service (Langlade/Lincoln/Marathon)⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.
**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Langlade County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


   Note: Langlade, Lincoln, and Marathon counties are served by a tri-county organization. Treatment data reflect numbers for all three counties.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Lincoln County

**Binge Drinking Rates:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln*</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3 estimated **number of binge drinking episodes** per month among adults who binge drink in Lincoln County.*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Lincoln County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is **$16.4 million**.

- **Criminal Justice** $2.4 million
- **Healthcare** $1.6 million
- **Lost Productivity** $10.9 million
- **Other** $1.5 million

Total: **$16.4 million**

Cost per resident: **$576**

Cost to the government: **$6.8 million**

Binge drinking is responsible for **76%** of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Lincoln County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- **13** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **411** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **23** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **589** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service (Langlade/Lincoln/Marathon)⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²

- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other** includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Lincoln County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDII_Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


   **Note:** Langlade, Lincoln, and Marathon counties are served by a tri-county organization. Treatment data reflect numbers for all three counties.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Manitowoc County

Binge Drinking Rates:

- **Manitowoc** 26%
- **Wisconsin (2018)** 24%
- **U.S.** 16%

6.4 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Manitowoc County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Manitowoc County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $62.2 million.

- **Criminal Justice** $9 million
- **Healthcare** $6.1 million
- **Lost Productivity** $41.3 million
- **Other** $5.7 million

Total: $62.2 million

Cost per resident: $770

Cost to the government: $25.8 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Manitowoc County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- **35** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **772** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **72** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **33** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

---

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Manitowoc County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.
   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDII/Info/ICDCodes.aspx
   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Marathon County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marathon*</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.8 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Marathon County*.

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Marathon County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $92.9 million.

Cost per resident: $685

Cost to the government: $38.5 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Marathon County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

47 alcohol-related deaths⁴

1,452 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵

109 alcohol-related crashes⁶

589 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service (Langlade/Lincoln/Marathon)⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²

• Binge drinking
• Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
• Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

---

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Marathon County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


   Note: Langlade, Lincoln, and Marathon counties are served by a tri-county organization. Treatment data reflect numbers for all three counties.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Marinette County

### Binge Drinking Rates:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marinette*</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3 estimated **number of binge drinking episodes** per month among adults who binge drink in Marinette County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.

In Marinette County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is **$29.9 million**.

- **Cost per resident:** $727
- **Cost to the government:** $12.4 million

Binge drinking is responsible for **76%** of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.

In Marinette County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **18** alcohol-related deaths
- **422** alcohol-related hospitalizations
- **49** alcohol-related crashes
- **179** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

---

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Marinette County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDIFractionMethodology/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Marquette County

**Binge Drinking Rates:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marquette</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.\(^2\)

In Marquette County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $8 million.

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.\(^3\)

In Marquette County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **8** alcohol-related deaths\(^4\)
- **151** alcohol-related hospitalizations\(^5\)
- **20** alcohol-related crashes\(^6\)
- **74** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service\(^7\)

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:\(^2\)
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other** includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Marquette County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Menominee County

**Caution:** Due to low reliability of data for Menominee County, binge drinking rates and economic cost results for the county are not reported.

### Binge Drinking Rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.

On average, excessive alcohol consumption in Menominee County contributes to:

- **5** alcohol-related deaths
- **215** alcohol-related hospitalizations
- **<5** alcohol-related crashes
- **71** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women
To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDImages.aspx

   Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Milwaukee County

**Binge Drinking Rates:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee*</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.6 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Milwaukee County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Milwaukee County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $594.3 million.

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Milwaukee County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- 481 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 20,515 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 767 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- 981 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

**Excessive alcohol consumption includes:**
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other** includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Milwaukee County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

**References and Notes**

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://ncdd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Monroe County

Binge Drinking Rates: 1

- Monroe* 22%
- Wisconsin (2018) 24%
- U.S. (2018) 16%

3.5 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Monroe County* (2018)

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women. 2

In Monroe County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $28.2 million.

Cost per resident: $618

Cost to the government: $11.7 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost. 3

In Monroe County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- 17 alcohol-related deaths 4
- 474 alcohol-related hospitalizations 5
- 46 alcohol-related crashes 6
- 50 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service 7

Excessive alcohol consumption includes: 2
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Monroe County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Oconto County

Binge Drinking Rates:

- **Oconto** (2018): 23%
- Wisconsin (2018): 24%
- **U.S.** (2018): 16%

In Oconto County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $25.9 million.

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.

In Oconto County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- **14** alcohol-related deaths
- **310** alcohol-related hospitalizations
- **36** alcohol-related crashes
- **78** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:

- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Oconto County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Oneida County

**Binge Drinking Rates:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oneida*</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Oneida County.*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Oneida County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is **$21.1 million**.

[Diagram showing cost distribution:]

- Criminal Justice: $3.1 million
- Healthcare: $2.1 million
- Lost Productivity: $14 million
- Other: $1.9 million
- Total: $21.1 million

Cost per resident: **$588**

Cost to the government: **$8.7 million**

Binge drinking is responsible for **76%** of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Oneida County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **20** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **622** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **49** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **318** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service (Forest/Oneida/Vilas)⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²

- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

---

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Oneida County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDII/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


7. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Care and Treatment Services. Program Participation System (PPS). Publicly-funded treatment services. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Forest, Oneida, and Vilas counties are served by a tri-county organization. Treatment data reflect numbers for all three counties.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Outagamie County

Binge Drinking Rates:1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outagamie</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Outagamie County.*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.2

In Outagamie County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $141.4 million.

Cost per resident: $771
Cost to the government: $58.6 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.3

In Outagamie County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **57** alcohol-related deaths4
- **1,725** alcohol-related hospitalizations5
- **144** alcohol-related crashes6
- **120** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service7

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:2
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.
**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Outagamie County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Ozaukee County

**Binge Drinking Rates:**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ozaukee*</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.8 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Ozaukee County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Ozaukee County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $51.7 million.

- Criminal Justice: $7.5 million
- Healthcare: $5.1 million
- Lost Productivity: $34.3 million
- Other**: $4.7 million
- Total: $51.7 million

- Cost per resident: $588
- Cost to the government: $21.4 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Ozaukee County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- 24 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 834 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 62 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- 67 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Ozaukee County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Pepin County

### Binge Drinking Rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binge Drinking Rates</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Pepin County.*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Pepin County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $5.5 million.

Cost per resident: $742

Cost to the government: $2.3 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Pepin County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **<5** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **61** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **9** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **<5** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Pepin County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit [go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking](go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking).

**References and Notes**

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: [https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx](https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx)

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Pierce County

Binge Drinking Rates:

- **Pierce***: 26%
- **Wisconsin (2018)**: 24%
- **U.S. (2018)**: 16%

**3.2 estimated number of binge drinking episodes** per month among adults who binge drink in Pierce County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Pierce County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is **$30.9 million**.

- **Criminal Justice**: $4.5 million
- **Healthcare**: $3.1 million
- **Lost Productivity**: $20.5 million
- **Other****: $2.8 million

Total: **$30.9 million**

**Cost per resident**: $745

**Cost to the government**: $12.8 million

Binge drinking is responsible for **76%** of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Pierce County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **10** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **387** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **35** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **75** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Binge drinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences."
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Pierce County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

1. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics; and US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2013-2018 pooled estimates (county), 2018 (state and U.S.). Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Polk County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.9 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Polk County.*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Polk County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $24.3 million.

Cost per resident: $553
Cost to the government: $10.1 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Polk County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **23** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **587** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **46** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **214** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Polk County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Portage County

### Binge Drinking Rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portage*</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.7 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Portage County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Portage County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is **$59.9 million**.

**Cost per resident:** $847

**Cost to the government:** $24.8 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Portage County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **19** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **725** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **64** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **54** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

---

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Portage County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit [go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking](go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking).

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Price County

**Binge Drinking Rates:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.6 estimated **number of binge drinking episodes** per month among adults who binge drink in Price County.*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.**

In Price County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $8.6 million.

- **Criminal Justice** $1.3 million
- **Healthcare** $0.9 million
- **Lost Productivity** $5.7 million
- **Other** $0.8 million

**Total:** $8.6 million

**Cost per resident:** $620

**Cost to the government:** $3.6 million

Binge drinking is responsible for **76%** of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.**

In Price County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- **6** alcohol-related deaths
- **187** alcohol-related hospitalizations
- **12** alcohol-related crashes
- **18** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:*
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Price County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Racine County

**Binge Drinking Rates:**
- **Racine** (2018): 21%
- **Wisconsin (2018)**: 24%
- **U.S. (2018)**: 16%

4.5 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Racine County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Racine County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is **$118.2 million**.

- **Cost per resident:** $604
- **Cost to the government:** $48.9 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Racine County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **75** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **2,724** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **177** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **387** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.
**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Racine County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Richland County

Binge Drinking Rates:1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richland*</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.2

In Richland County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $13.9 million.

- **Criminal Justice** $2 million
- **Healthcare** $1.4 million
- **Lost Productivity** $9.2 million
- **Total:** $13.9 million

**Cost per resident:** $777

**Cost to the government:** $5.7 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.3

In Richland County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- **6** alcohol-related deaths4
- **156** alcohol-related hospitalizations5
- **19** alcohol-related crashes6
- **59** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service7

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:2
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Richland County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Rock County

Binge Drinking Rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Rock County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Rock County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $82.8 million.

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Rock County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- 75 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 2,325 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 199 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- 250 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

Cost per resident: $515

Cost to the government: $34.3 million

*Criminal Justice $12 million

Lost Productivity $55 million

Healthcare $8.2 million

Other** $7.6 million

Total: $82.8 million

---

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Rock County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


# The Burden of Binge Drinking in Rusk County

## Binge Drinking Rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rusk*</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.\(^2\)

In Rusk County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $7.9 million.

- **Criminal Justice** $1.1 million
- **Healthcare** $0.8 million
- **Lost Productivity** $5.2 million
- **Other** $0.7 million

- **Total:** $7.9 million

Cost per resident: $538

Cost to the government: $3.3 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.\(^3\)

In Rusk County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- **7 alcohol-related deaths**\(^4\)
- **170 alcohol-related hospitalizations**\(^5\)
- **15 alcohol-related crashes**\(^6\)
- **5 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service**\(^7\)

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:\(^2\)
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

\(^*\)Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

\(^**\)Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Rusk County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in St. Croix County

Binge Drinking Rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Croix*</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.6 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in St. Croix County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In St. Croix County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is **$65.5 million**.

- **Cost per resident:** $752
- **Cost to the government:** $27.1 million

Binge drinking is responsible for **76%** of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In St. Croix County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **23** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **803** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **77** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **210** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in St. Croix County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDII/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Sauk County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sauk*</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Sauk County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $41.9 million.

- Cost per resident: $667
- Cost to the government: $17.3 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Sauk County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- 24 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 784 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 81 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- 83 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.
**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Sauk County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Sawyer County

Binge Drinking Rates: 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sawyer*</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Sawyer County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women. 2

In Sawyer County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $11.1 million.

- Criminal Justice: $1.6 million
- Healthcare: $1.1 million
- Lost Productivity: $7.4 million
- Cost per resident: $668
- Cost to the government: $4.6 million
- Total: $11.1 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost. 3

In Sawyer County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- 10 alcohol-related deaths 4
- 334 alcohol-related hospitalizations 5
- 16 alcohol-related crashes 6
- 69 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service 7

Excessive alcohol consumption includes: 2
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

---

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.
**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit [go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking](go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking).

**References and Notes**

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: [https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARD1/Info/ICDCodes.aspx](https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARD1/Info/ICDCodes.aspx)

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Shawano County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shawano*</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Shawano County.*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Shawano County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $19.6 million.

Criminal Justice $2.9 million
Healthcare $1.9 million
Lost Productivity $13 million
Other** $1.8 million
Total: $19.6 million

Cost per resident: $472
Cost to the government: $8.1 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Shawano County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- 17 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 436 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 53 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- 147 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.
**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Shawano County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes


   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDII/Info/ICDCodes.aspx


   Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Sheboygan County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheboygan</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.9 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Sheboygan County.*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Sheboygan County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $80.2 million.

- **Criminal Justice** $11.7 million
- **Healthcare** $7.9 million
- **Lost Productivity** $53.3 million
- **Other** $7.4 million

Total: $80.2 million

Cost per resident: $696

Cost to the government: $33.2 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Sheboygan County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **45** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **1,212** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **87** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **109** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Sheboygan County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Taylor County

**Binge Drinking Rates:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taylor*</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1 estimated **number of binge drinking episodes** per month among adults who binge drink in Taylor County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Taylor County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is **$14.7 million**.

- **Criminal Justice**: $2.1 million
- **Healthcare**: $1.4 million
- **Lost Productivity**: $9.7 million
- **Other****: $1.3 million

**Total**: $14.7 million

Cost per resident: **$711**

Cost to the government: **$6.1 million**

Binge drinking is responsible for **76%** of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Taylor County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **6** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **95** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **15** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **61** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences."
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Taylor County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDII/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Trempealeau County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Trempealeau*</th>
<th>Wisconsin (2018)</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Trempealeau County.*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Trempealeau County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $18.4 million.

Cost per resident: $628

Cost to the government: $7.6 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Trempealeau County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- 11 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 289 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 41 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- 21 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Criminal Justice $2.7 million

Lost Productivity $12.3 million

Healthcare $1.8 million

Total: $18.4 million

Other** $1.7 million

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Trempealeau County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Vernon County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vernon*</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Vernon County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $14.3 million.

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Vernon County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **9** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **208** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **29** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **16** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.
**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Vernon County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Vilas County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vilas*</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.7 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Vilas County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Vilas County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $14.3 million.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Justice</td>
<td>$2.1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>$1.4 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost Productivity</td>
<td>$9.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other**</td>
<td>$1.3 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $14.3 million

Cost per resident: $657

Cost to the government: $5.9 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Vilas County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **15** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **496** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **37** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **318** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service (Forest/Oneida/Vilas)⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Vilas County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   Note: BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   Note: Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   Note: Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


   Note: Forest, Oneida, and Vilas counties are served by a tri-county organization. Treatment data reflect numbers for all three counties.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Walworth County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walworth*</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.6 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Walworth County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Walworth County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $68.6 million.

In Walworth County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **43** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **1,203** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **112** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **134** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²

- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

Cost per resident: $667

Cost to the government: $28.4 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Walworth County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Washburn County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washburn*</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.8 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Washburn County.*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Washburn County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $7.3 million.

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Washburn County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- 7 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 194 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 16 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- 10 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.
**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Washburn County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDIFracInfo/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Washington County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Washington*</th>
<th>24%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1 estimated **number of binge drinking episodes** per month among adults who binge drink in Washington County*.

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Washington County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is **$93.1 million**.

- **Criminal Justice**: $13.5 million
- **Healthcare**: $9.2 million
- **Lost Productivity**: $61.8 million
- **Other****: $8.6 million

Total: **$93.1 million**

Cost per resident: **$693**

Cost to the government: **$38.5 million**

Binge drinking is responsible for **76%** of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Washington County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- **50** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **1,192** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **117** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **144** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Washington County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Waukesha County

Binge Drinking Rates:¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Waukesha*</th>
<th>Wisconsin (2018)</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate (%)</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Waukesha County.*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Waukesha County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $255.6 million.

Cost per resident: $643
Cost to the government: $105.8 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Waukesha County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- 140 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 3,676 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 265 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- 389 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.
**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Waukesha County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Waupaca County

**Binge Drinking Rates:**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waupaca</strong>*</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Waupaca County*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Waupaca County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $31.1 million.

- Criminal Justice $4.5 million
- Healthcare $3.1 million
- Lost Productivity $20.7 million
- Other** $2.9 million

Total: $31.1 million

Cost per resident: $599

Cost to the government: $12.9 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Waupaca County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of:

- 27 alcohol-related deaths⁴
- 522 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- 63 alcohol-related crashes⁶
- 16 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²

- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Waushara County

**Binge Drinking Rates:**

- **Waushara** (2018) 18%
- **Wisconsin (2018)** 24%
- **U.S. (2018)** 16%

3.8 estimated **number of binge drinking episodes** per month among adults who binge drink in Waushara County.*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Waushara County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $13.5 million.

- **Cost per resident:** $550
- **Cost to the government:** $5.6 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Waushara County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **8** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **198** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **25** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **153** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other** includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Waushara County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Winnebago County

**Binge Drinking Rates:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Winnebago*</th>
<th>Wisconsin (2018)</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Winnebago County.*

Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women.²

In Winnebago County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $108.9 million.

- **Criminal Justice:** $15.8 million
- **Healthcare:** $10.8 million
- **Lost Productivity:** $72.3 million
- **Other** $10 million

Total: $108.9 million

Cost per resident: $643

Cost to the government: $45.1 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Winnebago County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- **66** alcohol-related deaths⁴
- **1,675** alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵
- **156** alcohol-related crashes⁶
- **141** persons in an alcohol-related treatment service⁷

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²

- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


   **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

   **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wood County

### Binge Drinking Rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood*</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (2018)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (2018)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5 estimated number of binge drinking episodes per month among adults who binge drink in Wood County*

In Wood County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is $46.1 million.

- **Criminal Justice:** $6.7 million
- **Healthcare:** $4.6 million
- **Lost Productivity:** $30.6 million
- **Other****: $4.2 million

Total: $46.1 million

Cost per resident: $618

Cost to the government: $19.1 million

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.

In Wood County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of

- 31 alcohol-related deaths
- 1,007 alcohol-related hospitalizations
- 61 alcohol-related crashes
- 268 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:
- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

*Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable estimates due to sample size limitations.

**Other includes costs associated with motor vehicle crashes and other consequences.
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wood County

To view the full The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin report and to find additional information, visit go.wisc.edu/burdenofbingedrinking.

References and Notes

   **Note:** BRFSS is carried out by individual state health departments with coordination by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and annual data files are weighted to each state’s adult population. Data are pooled across six years (2013-2018) to produce reliable county estimates due to sample size. Suppression occurs where data are not sufficient to produce a statistically reliable estimate. U.S. Figures are medians of state and territory percentages.


4. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Data from the Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. These are estimated fractions of death due to 100% attributable causes, direct-, and indirect- partially attributable causes of alcohol deaths. Death data were provided using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) fraction methodology. Additional detail about codes included can be found at the CDC: https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDII/Info/ICDCodes.aspx

5. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. Annual average numbers 2014-2018. **Note:** Numbers of alcohol-related hospitalizations were determined based on ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for acute and chronic conditions.


Appendix A. Differences in Methodology between *The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin* (2019) and *The Burden of Excessive Alcohol Use in Wisconsin* (2013)\(^1\)

Due to the differences in available data from the national and state-level, comparisons between the two reports should not be made. The key differences include:

1. Unweighted estimates for state- and county-level alcohol-related rates including binge drinking and any alcohol consumption.

2. The baseline estimate used to determine county-level costs was based on updated state-level estimates of costs associated with excessive alcohol use and binge drinking. This was done because we wanted to use the most up-to-date estimates for the state of Wisconsin, which took into consideration more than 20 state-level allocators to determine Wisconsin’s proportion of the national burden. The previous report used the single state-level binge drinking allocator to determine the burden for Wisconsin. The rational was based on the evidence that binge drinking accounts for more than 76 percent of the total burden.

3. County-level estimates were based on binge drinking costs because county-level binge drinking rates were the best measures available to allocate costs on the county-level. In the future, additional county-level allocators should be used to improve the accuracy in determining county-level burden of alcohol use. This would provide the best estimate of how the state-level cost is divided between the counties based on the share of binge drinkers in each county. Some counties had unreliable binge drinking rates and the information from these counties should be interpreted with caution.

---

## Appendix B. Binge Drinking Related Costs by County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>0.33%</td>
<td>$3,850,998,288</td>
<td>$380,332,992</td>
<td>$2,557,194,418</td>
<td>$559,668,166</td>
<td>$353,802,712</td>
<td>$666</td>
<td>$1,594,313,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>0.33%</td>
<td>$12,544,831</td>
<td>$1,238,955</td>
<td>$8,330,196</td>
<td>$1,823,149</td>
<td>$1,152,531</td>
<td>$612</td>
<td>$5,193,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashland</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>0.29%</td>
<td>$11,078,865</td>
<td>$1,094,173</td>
<td>$7,356,745</td>
<td>$1,610,099</td>
<td>$1,017,848</td>
<td>$701</td>
<td>$4,586,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barron</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>0.95%</td>
<td>$36,649,139</td>
<td>$3,619,549</td>
<td>$24,336,280</td>
<td>$5,326,244</td>
<td>$3,367,066</td>
<td>$796</td>
<td>$15,172,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayfield</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>0.21%</td>
<td>$8,058,975</td>
<td>$795,922</td>
<td>$5,351,435</td>
<td>$1,171,216</td>
<td>$740,402</td>
<td>$534</td>
<td>$3,336,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>5.34%</td>
<td>$205,545,902</td>
<td>$20,300,162</td>
<td>$136,489,501</td>
<td>$29,872,124</td>
<td>$18,884,116</td>
<td>$795</td>
<td>$85,096,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>0.18%</td>
<td>$6,827,655</td>
<td>$674,314</td>
<td>$4,533,796</td>
<td>$992,268</td>
<td>$627,277</td>
<td>$505</td>
<td>$2,826,649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnett</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>0.14%</td>
<td>$5,219,956</td>
<td>$515,534</td>
<td>$3,466,229</td>
<td>$758,620</td>
<td>$479,573</td>
<td>$337</td>
<td>$2,161,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calumet</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>1.15%</td>
<td>$44,215,474</td>
<td>$4,366,817</td>
<td>$29,360,585</td>
<td>$6,425,864</td>
<td>$4,062,208</td>
<td>$869</td>
<td>$18,305,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chippewa</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>0.91%</td>
<td>$34,985,432</td>
<td>$3,455,238</td>
<td>$23,231,522</td>
<td>$5,084,456</td>
<td>$3,214,216</td>
<td>$547</td>
<td>$14,483,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>0.43%</td>
<td>$16,613,606</td>
<td>$1,640,796</td>
<td>$11,032,002</td>
<td>$2,414,466</td>
<td>$1,526,342</td>
<td>$476</td>
<td>$6,878,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>0.87%</td>
<td>$33,386,596</td>
<td>$3,297,333</td>
<td>$22,169,841</td>
<td>$4,852,096</td>
<td>$3,067,326</td>
<td>$584</td>
<td>$13,822,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawford</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>0.36%</td>
<td>$13,874,202</td>
<td>$1,370,246</td>
<td>$9,212,944</td>
<td>$2,016,347</td>
<td>$1,274,664</td>
<td>$837</td>
<td>$5,743,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dane</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>10.33%</td>
<td>$397,695,086</td>
<td>$39,277,234</td>
<td>$264,083,123</td>
<td>$57,797,294</td>
<td>$36,537,435</td>
<td>$762</td>
<td>$164,645,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodge</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>1.51%</td>
<td>$58,289,168</td>
<td>$5,756,765</td>
<td>$38,705,999</td>
<td>$8,471,204</td>
<td>$5,355,200</td>
<td>$653</td>
<td>$24,131,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>0.38%</td>
<td>$14,786,605</td>
<td>$1,460,357</td>
<td>$9,818,811</td>
<td>$2,148,947</td>
<td>$1,358,490</td>
<td>$531</td>
<td>$6,121,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>0.51%</td>
<td>$19,475,266</td>
<td>$1,923,420</td>
<td>$12,932,242</td>
<td>$2,830,354</td>
<td>$1,789,251</td>
<td>$442</td>
<td>$8,062,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunn</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>0.68%</td>
<td>$26,136,833</td>
<td>$2,581,331</td>
<td>$17,355,750</td>
<td>$3,798,484</td>
<td>$2,401,269</td>
<td>$586</td>
<td>$10,820,649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eau Claire</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>2.09%</td>
<td>$80,408,914</td>
<td>$7,941,360</td>
<td>$53,394,266</td>
<td>$11,685,881</td>
<td>$7,387,407</td>
<td>$787</td>
<td>$33,289,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence**</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
<td>$2,656,844</td>
<td>$262,396</td>
<td>$1,764,235</td>
<td>$386,121</td>
<td>$244,092</td>
<td>$599</td>
<td>$1,099,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fond du Lac</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>1.65%</td>
<td>$63,373,907</td>
<td>$6,258,945</td>
<td>$42,082,439</td>
<td>$9,210,173</td>
<td>$5,822,350</td>
<td>$616</td>
<td>$26,236,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>0.13%</td>
<td>$5,184,914</td>
<td>$512,073</td>
<td>$3,442,960</td>
<td>$753,527</td>
<td>$476,354</td>
<td>$565</td>
<td>$2,146,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>1.03%</td>
<td>$39,509,347</td>
<td>$3,902,029</td>
<td>$26,235,556</td>
<td>$5,741,920</td>
<td>$3,629,842</td>
<td>$747</td>
<td>$16,356,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>0.72%</td>
<td>$27,566,304</td>
<td>$2,722,508</td>
<td>$18,304,968</td>
<td>$4,006,230</td>
<td>$2,532,599</td>
<td>$747</td>
<td>$11,412,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Lake</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>0.29%</td>
<td>$11,119,680</td>
<td>$1,098,204</td>
<td>$7,383,847</td>
<td>$1,616,031</td>
<td>$1,021,598</td>
<td>$585</td>
<td>$4,603,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Sales Tax Revenue</td>
<td>Property Tax Revenue</td>
<td>Total Tax Revenue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>$14,973,732</td>
<td>$1,478,838</td>
<td>$16,452,570</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>$5,397,551</td>
<td>$3,533,074</td>
<td>$8,930,625</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>$10,297,509</td>
<td>$1,017,004</td>
<td>$11,314,513</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>$55,732,833</td>
<td>$5,504,296</td>
<td>$61,237,129</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juneau</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>$17,856,731</td>
<td>$1,763,570</td>
<td>$19,620,301</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenosha</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>$114,528,977</td>
<td>$11,311,132</td>
<td>$125,840,109</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kewaunee</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>$14,409,854</td>
<td>$1,423,149</td>
<td>$15,833,003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Crosse</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>$89,384,499</td>
<td>$8,827,808</td>
<td>$98,212,307</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>$4,195,799</td>
<td>$414,386</td>
<td>$4,610,185</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langlade</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>$13,100,889</td>
<td>$1,293,872</td>
<td>$14,394,761</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>$16,386,818</td>
<td>$1,618,398</td>
<td>$18,005,216</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitowoc</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>$62,216,135</td>
<td>$6,144,601</td>
<td>$68,360,736</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marathon</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>$92,940,562</td>
<td>$9,179,013</td>
<td>$102,119,575</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marinette</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>$29,894,833</td>
<td>$2,952,484</td>
<td>$32,847,317</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marquette</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>$8,048,846</td>
<td>$794,922</td>
<td>$8,843,768</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menominee</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>$2,700,563</td>
<td>$266,713</td>
<td>$3,967,276</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>$594,263,913</td>
<td>$58,690,800</td>
<td>$652,954,713</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>$28,245,849</td>
<td>$2,789,622</td>
<td>$31,035,471</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oconto</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>$25,893,884</td>
<td>$2,557,336</td>
<td>$28,451,220</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oneida</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>$21,107,580</td>
<td>$2,084,631</td>
<td>$23,192,211</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outagamie</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>$141,425,457</td>
<td>$13,967,487</td>
<td>$155,392,944</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozaueke</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>$51,693,477</td>
<td>$5,105,361</td>
<td>$56,803,838</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepin</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>$5,467,672</td>
<td>$539,999</td>
<td>$6,007,671</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>$30,892,154</td>
<td>$3,050,976</td>
<td>$34,392,130</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polk</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>$24,336,123</td>
<td>$2,403,489</td>
<td>$26,739,612</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portage</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>$59,932,467</td>
<td>$5,919,061</td>
<td>$65,851,528</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>$8,609,001</td>
<td>$850,244</td>
<td>$9,459,245</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racine</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>$118,204,951</td>
<td>$11,674,179</td>
<td>$129,879,129</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richland</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>$13,860,312</td>
<td>$1,368,875</td>
<td>$15,229,187</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>$82,805,268</td>
<td>$8,178,029</td>
<td>$91,983,297</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rusk</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>$7,850,658</td>
<td>$775,348</td>
<td>$8,626,006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Croix</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>$65,500,909</td>
<td>$6,469,013</td>
<td>$71,969,922</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Binge Drinking Rate (Men)</td>
<td>Average Alcohol Sales (MM)</td>
<td>Average Max Alcohol Sales (MM)</td>
<td>Max Alcohol Sales (MM)</td>
<td>Average Alcohol Sales (MM)</td>
<td>Binge Drinking Rate (Women)</td>
<td>Average Alcohol Sales (MM)</td>
<td>Average Max Alcohol Sales (MM)</td>
<td>Max Alcohol Sales (MM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sauk</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>1.09%</td>
<td>$41,890,843</td>
<td>$27,816,951</td>
<td>$6,088,024</td>
<td>$3,848,637</td>
<td>$667</td>
<td>$17,342,809</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawyer</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>0.29%</td>
<td>$11,124,819</td>
<td>$7,387,260</td>
<td>$1,616,777</td>
<td>$1,022,070</td>
<td>$668</td>
<td>$4,605,675</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shawano</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>0.51%</td>
<td>$19,624,274</td>
<td>$13,029,993</td>
<td>$2,851,747</td>
<td>$1,802,775</td>
<td>$472</td>
<td>$8,123,704</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheboygan</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>2.08%</td>
<td>$80,216,312</td>
<td>$53,266,372</td>
<td>$11,657,890</td>
<td>$7,369,712</td>
<td>$696</td>
<td>$33,209,553</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>0.38%</td>
<td>$14,658,352</td>
<td>$9,733,647</td>
<td>$2,072,454</td>
<td>$1,316,133</td>
<td>$472</td>
<td>$5,932,163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trempealeau</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>0.48%</td>
<td>$18,449,880</td>
<td>$12,251,351</td>
<td>$2,681,333</td>
<td>$1,695,046</td>
<td>$628</td>
<td>$7,638,250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernon</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>0.37%</td>
<td>$14,328,895</td>
<td>$9,514,876</td>
<td>$2,082,428</td>
<td>$1,316,438</td>
<td>$472</td>
<td>$5,932,163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vilas</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>0.37%</td>
<td>$14,260,263</td>
<td>$9,469,302</td>
<td>$2,072,454</td>
<td>$1,316,133</td>
<td>$472</td>
<td>$5,932,163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walworth</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>1.78%</td>
<td>$68,582,133</td>
<td>$45,540,879</td>
<td>$9,967,087</td>
<td>$6,300,845</td>
<td>$667</td>
<td>$28,393,003</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washburn</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>0.19%</td>
<td>$7,259,445</td>
<td>$4,820,520</td>
<td>$1,055,020</td>
<td>$666,947</td>
<td>$457</td>
<td>$3,005,410</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>2.42%</td>
<td>$93,081,174</td>
<td>$61,809,478</td>
<td>$13,527,637</td>
<td>$8,551,701</td>
<td>$693</td>
<td>$38,535,854</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waukesha</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>6.64%</td>
<td>$255,568,523</td>
<td>$169,706,230</td>
<td>$37,141,945</td>
<td>$23,479,843</td>
<td>$643</td>
<td>$105,805,368</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waupaca</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>0.81%</td>
<td>$31,147,020</td>
<td>$20,682,685</td>
<td>$4,526,617</td>
<td>$2,861,570</td>
<td>$599</td>
<td>$12,894,866</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waushara</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>0.35%</td>
<td>$13,473,209</td>
<td>$8,946,671</td>
<td>$1,958,070</td>
<td>$1,237,824</td>
<td>$550</td>
<td>$5,577,908</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnebago</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>2.83%</td>
<td>$108,936,218</td>
<td>$72,337,370</td>
<td>$15,831,774</td>
<td>$10,008,296</td>
<td>$643</td>
<td>$45,099,594</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>1.20%</td>
<td>$46,082,508</td>
<td>$30,600,359</td>
<td>$6,697,202</td>
<td>$4,233,738</td>
<td>$618</td>
<td>$19,078,158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Binge drinking rate for Menominee County is an average from 2012-2017 and carries a mild caution about reliability. Estimates from 2013-2018 were not available due to insufficient data to produce statistically reliable estimates for these years.

** Binge drinking rate for Florence and Lafayette Counties is an average from 2012-2017 and carries a strong caution about reliability. Estimates from 2013-2018 were not available due to insufficient data to produce statistically reliable estimates for these years. Caution is based on relative standard error sizes associated with the estimates.
## Appendix C. Calculations of County-level Binge Drinking Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$304,754,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.248</td>
<td></td>
<td>$380,332,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$2,271,043,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.126</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,557,194,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$497,041,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.126</td>
<td></td>
<td>$559,668,166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$314,212,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.126</td>
<td></td>
<td>$353,802,712</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$380,332,992</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,557,194,418</td>
<td></td>
<td>$353,802,712</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,850,998,288</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5</th>
<th>WI 2017 Population (18+)</th>
<th>2013-2018 Pooled Binge Drinking %</th>
<th>=</th>
<th># of Adults who Bing Drink in WI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,496,173</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,034,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County 2017 Population (18+)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013-2018 Pooled Binge Drinking %</td>
<td>=</td>
<td># of Adults who Bing Brink in County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17,730</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Adults who Binge Drink in Country</td>
<td>÷</td>
<td># of Adults who Binge Drink in WI</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>County-Level Allocator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,369</td>
<td>1,034,120</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 6</th>
<th>County-Level Allocator</th>
<th>WI Binge Drinking Total Costs (2018 dollars)</th>
<th>=</th>
<th>County X Total Binge Drinking Cost (2018 dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.33%</td>
<td>$3,850,998,288</td>
<td></td>
<td>$12,544,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$380,332,992</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,238,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WI Binge Drinking Productivity Costs (2018 dollars)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>County X Binge Drinking Productivity Costs (2018 dollars)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,557,194,418</td>
<td></td>
<td>$8,330,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$559,668,166</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,823,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WI Binge Drinking Other Costs (2018 dollars)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>County X Binge Drinking Other Costs (2018 dollars)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$353,802,712</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,152,531</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>