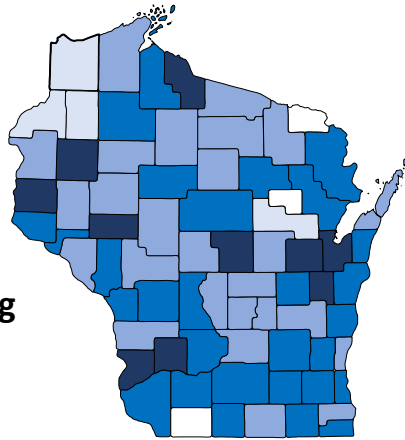
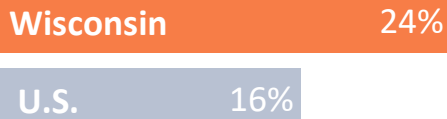


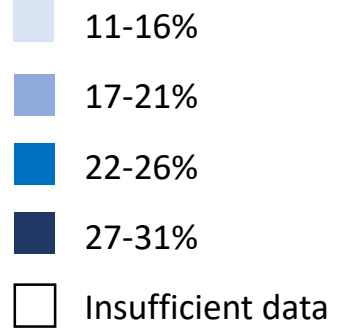
The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin

Report Summary

Binge Drinking Rates (2018):¹



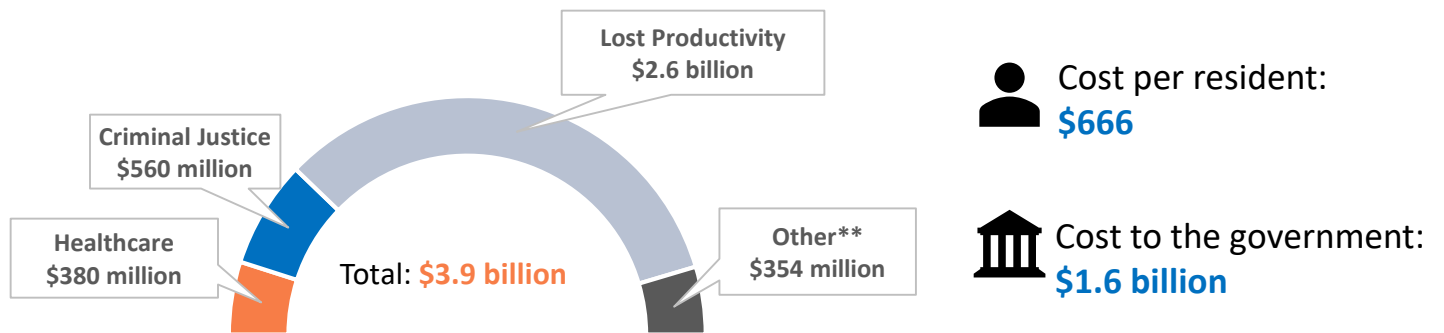
Binge Drinking Rates by County*



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

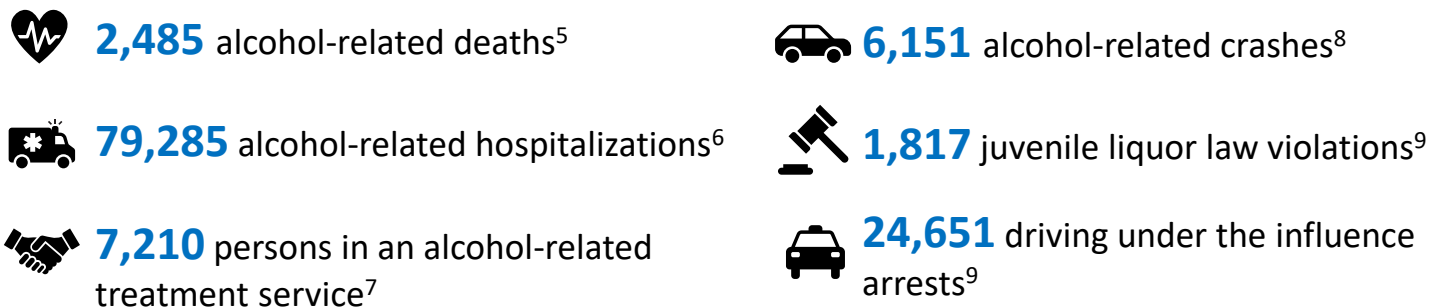
In Wisconsin, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is **\$3.9 billion**.



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:



*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 Wisconsin

Report Summary

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

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 county estimates), 2018 (state and U.S. estimates).
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.
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Excessive alcohol use; Preventing a leading risk for death, disease, and injury. 2015. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/publications/aag/alcohol.htm>
Note: One occasion is defined as 2-3 hours.
3. Wisconsin Department of Revenue. State level tax revenue for beer and liquor. 2018.
4. Sacks JJ, Gonzales KR, Bouchery EE, Tomedi LE, Brewer RD. 2010 National and state costs of excessive alcohol consumption. *Am Journal Prev Med*. 2015;49(5):e73-e79. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2015.05.031>
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
6. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Records. 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. 2018.
8. Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Safety. 2017.
9. Wisconsin Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Information and Analysis. Wisconsin Uniform Crime Reporting Data Dashboard Center. 2018. Retrieved October 4, 2019.