Impact of Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use in Wisconsin
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Acknowledgements

The University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute would like to thank the members of the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SeOW) for their assistance in identifying data sources and selecting indicators. Their expertise and willingness to share resources helped facilitate the development of this report. Members of the Workgroup include:

FIELD EXPERTS
  Sue Allen • Alliance for Wisconsin Youth
  Phil Collins • Crime Information Bureau, Department of Justice
  Ray Luick • Office of Justice Assistance
  Rick Peterson • Crawford Abuse Resistance Effort (C.A.R.E.)
  Dennis Reichelt, M.S., LPC • CADC III Center for Addiction Recovery—Racine
  Pat Ustianowski • CADCIII, NCGC
  Family Resource Center Lac du Flambeau Tribe
  Bruce Vorlander • Division of Motor Vehicles Alcohol/Drug Review Unit, Department of Transportation
  Mark Warpness • U.S. Department of Justice Drug Enforcement Administration
  Brian Weaver • Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction

  Mike Williams, M.S.E. • Mental Health and Substance Abuse Clinics Coordinator Lac Court Oreilles Tribe
  Chris Wolf, MSW, LCSW • Division of Health Care Financing, DHFS
  Kathryn Wolf, M.S., C.P.P. • Wisconsin Clearinghouse for Prevention Resources, University of Wisconsin
  Peg Algar, M.P.A. • (Co-Chair)
  Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, DHFS
  Chris Hill • Division of Public Health, DHFS
  Greg Levenick, M.S. • Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, DHFS
  Lou Oppor • Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, DHFS
  Anne Ziege, Ph.D. • Division of Public Health, DHFS

  Mary Raina Zwadzich • Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, DHFS

CONSULTING EPIDEMIOLOGISTS
  Amanda Jovaag, M.S. • University of Wisconsin-Madison Population Health Institute
  D. Paul Moberg, Ph.D. • University of Wisconsin-Madison Population Health Institute

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
  Carlos Morales • Center for Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT) Technical Assistance Project Lead for Wisconsin

Special thanks to Amanda Jovaag, (UW Population Health Institute), D. Paul Moberg, (UW Population Health Institute), Anne Ziege, (Division of Public Health), and Pat Nametz (Division of Public Health) who helped with data compilation and analysis as well as editing of the profile.

Graphic design by Media Solutions.
Introduction

Alcohol and illicit drug use and abuse are serious problems in Wisconsin. Although Wisconsin has among the highest rates of alcohol use in the nation, the state falls at or below the national average in nearly all measures of illicit drug use. This report attempts to account for the total impact of substance use and abuse in Wisconsin considering mortality, morbidity, and crimes related to the consumption of alcohol and illicit drugs. The University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute has been collaborating with the Wisconsin State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) since 2006 to explore consequence and consumption patterns of alcohol and illicit drug use in Wisconsin. This report is one of the results of that collaboration.

In March 2007, the SEOW released Wisconsin's 2006 Epidemiological Profile. This report is both an update and a summary of that profile. Readers of both reports may notice some inconsistencies, particularly in the areas of motor vehicle fatalities and drug-related mortality. Researchers at the UW have re-examined the earlier efforts and found them in need of revision. Please see the technical notes in this report for current methodology and definition of specific measures.

This study was supported by a Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG) from the federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.

Burden of Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use in Wisconsin

Based on the most recent data available, alcohol and illicit drug use and misuse in Wisconsin resulted in the following consequences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consequence</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,082 deaths*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,992 motor vehicle injuries†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16,677 hospitalizations†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126,207 arrests‡</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>528,000 people suffering with dependence or abuse§</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$189,741,774 in public funds spent on hospitalizations and treatment†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wisconsin has the highest rates in the nation of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current drinking among high school students†</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current underage drinking‡</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current drinking among adults†</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binge drinking among adults‡</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic, heavy drinking among adults†</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxycontin use in the past month among people ages 12 and older§</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, Wisconsin's rate of underage binge drinking rose significantly between 2003 and 2005, bringing us to the second highest rate in the nation (28%).

*Annual number (from 2004 and 2005 data) †2005 ‡2004 §2004-2005
Consequences of Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use

MORTALITY

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Deaths

| Total number in Wisconsin, 2005: | 369 |
| Rate in Wisconsin, 2005: | 6.7 per 100K |
| Trend: | ←→ |
| Comparison with US rate: | Higher |

In 2005, 369 people in Wisconsin died in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes. Approximately 41% of all motor vehicle fatalities were alcohol-related. The rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities in Wisconsin was higher than the rate in the United States between 1996 and 2005. Between 1996 and 2005, the annual number of alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities rose from 325 to 369. Alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities are highest among 16-34-year-olds.

Alcohol-Related Cirrhosis Deaths

| Total number in Wisconsin, 2005: | 244 |
| Rate in Wisconsin, 2005: | 4.1 per 100K |
| Trend: | ↑ |
| Comparison with US rate: | Similar |

In 2005, 244 people in Wisconsin died from alcohol-related liver cirrhosis, for an age-adjusted mortality rate of 4.1 deaths per 100,000 population. Although the rate of mortality from alcohol-related liver cirrhosis was generally lower in Wisconsin than nationally, between 2002 and 2005 the rate in Wisconsin rose from 3.4 to 4.1 deaths per 100,000 population.
Consequences of Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use

MORTALITY

Other Alcohol-Related Deaths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number in Wisconsin, 2004:</th>
<th>1,139</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate in Wisconsin:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trend:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison with US rate:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other alcohol-related deaths include mortality from pancreatitis, various cancers, heart disease, stroke, low birth weight, accidents, homicide and suicide. This total number was estimated using the Alcohol-Related Disease Impact software.

Accidents and injuries other than those related to motor vehicles were the most frequent cause of other alcohol-related mortality in Wisconsin in 2004. The most prominent type of injury causing this mortality was falls.

Illicit Drug-Related Deaths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number in Wisconsin, 2004:</th>
<th>330</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate in Wisconsin 2004:</td>
<td>6.4 per 100K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trend:</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison with US rate:</td>
<td>Lower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2005, 330 Wisconsin residents died as a direct consequence of illicit drug use. Men were more than twice as likely to die as a result of illicit drug use compared to women; blacks were more than three times as likely to die as a result of illicit drug use than Wisconsin’s average.

Rate of drug-related deaths, by gender, Wisconsin

Rate of drug-related deaths, by race, Wisconsin
Consequences of Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use
MORBIDITY

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Injuries

| Total number in Wisconsin, 2005: | 5,992 |
| Rate in Wisconsin, 2005: | 108 per 100K |
| Trend: | ↓ |
| Comparison with US rate: | NA |

In 2005, 5,992 people in Wisconsin were injured in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes. Approximately 11% of all motor vehicle injuries were alcohol-related. Between 1996 and 2005, the rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries dropped from 146 to 108 per 100,000 population.

Alcohol- and Drug-Related Hospitalizations

| Total number in Wisconsin, 2005: | 16,677 |
| Rate in Wisconsin, 2005: | 299 per 100K |
| Trend: | ←→ |
| Comparison with US rate: | NA |

In 2005, there were 16,677 hospitalizations as a result of alcohol- or drug-related illnesses in Wisconsin. The rate of alcohol-related hospitalizations was more than four times the rate of drug-related hospitalizations in Wisconsin.
Consequences of Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use

MORBIDITY

Dependence and Abuse

Alcohol

| Rate in Wisconsin, 2004-2005: | 11% |
| Trend: | ←→ |
| Comparison with US rate: | Higher |

Illicit Drugs

| Rate in Wisconsin, 2004-2005: | 3% |
| Trend: | ←→ |
| Comparison with US rate: | Similar |

From 2002 to 2005, the prevalence of alcohol dependence or abuse was 10%–11% among the Wisconsin population ages 12 and older, compared to a steady 8% nationally. Young adults ages 18 to 25 had a notably higher rate of dependence or abuse than did other ages.

From 2002 to 2005, the rate of dependence on or abuse of illicit drugs was the same (3%) for Wisconsin and the United States.
Consequences of Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use
CRIMES AND ARRESTS

This report includes data on both arrests and reported offenses. Both indicators have advantages and disadvantages. The number of offenses reported is not influenced by the laws and enforcement practices of a particular state or locality. However, the number of arrests provides a measure of the social and economic toll placed on society by the crimes.

In addition, data on offenses reported are only available for index crimes: burglary, theft, arson, motor vehicle theft, homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Arrest data are available for a wider range of crimes.

Drinking and Driving

Adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate in Wisconsin, 2004:</th>
<th>4%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trend:</td>
<td>←→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison with US rate:</td>
<td>Higher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

High School students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate in Wisconsin:</th>
<th>14%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trend:</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison with US rate:</td>
<td>Higher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Driving after drinking poses numerous risks for injuries, arrests and death. Wisconsin has higher reported rates of driving after drinking among both high school students and adults compared with the national rates.

Among adults, Wisconsin’s rate of driving after having too much to drink was more than twice the national figure in both 1999 and 2004. Neither the Wisconsin nor the US rate fell significantly between 1999 and 2004.

In 1997, Wisconsin high school students had rates of driving after drinking nearly identical to the US average. However, between 1997 and 2005, the US average rate fell from 17% to 10%, while Wisconsin’s rate fell only to 14%.
Consequences of Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use

CRIMES AND ARRESTS

Total number in Wisconsin, 2004: 42,959
Rate in Wisconsin, 2004: 782 per 100K
Trend: ↑
Comparison with US rate: Higher

Wisconsin’s rate of arrests for operating while intoxicated remained relatively steady from 1996 to 2003 (range: 699-740 per 100,000 population). In 2004, the rate rose to its highest level in the past 10 years, 782 arrests per 100,000 population.

Liquor Law Arrests

Total number in Wisconsin, 2004: 43,450
Rate in Wisconsin, 2004: 791 per 100K
Trend: ↓
Comparison with US rate: Higher

From 1996 to 2004, Wisconsin’s arrest rate for liquor law violations was more than three times the national rate. In 2004, for example, the Wisconsin rate was 791 arrests per 100,000 population compared to the national rate of 210 arrests per 100,000 population. In terms of numbers, nearly three times as many adults as juveniles were arrested for liquor law violations in Wisconsin from 1996 to 2004. In 2004, 32,235 adults were arrested compared to 11,215 juveniles. The rate of liquor law arrests among youth has been falling.

Disorderly Conduct Arrests

Total number in Wisconsin, 2004: 58,592
Rate in Wisconsin, 2004: 1,067 per 100K
Trend: ↑
Comparison with US rate: Higher

Wisconsin’s rate of disorderly conduct arrests was nearly five times the national rate and increased slightly between 1996 and 2004, while the national rate was falling. These arrests have increased for both juveniles and adults.
Impact of alcohol and illicit drug use in Wisconsin

Consequences of Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use
CRIMES AND ARRESTS

Violent and Property Crime Reports

Property Crimes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number in Wisconsin, 2005:</th>
<th>147,275</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate in Wisconsin, 2005:</td>
<td>2,660 per 100K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trend</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison with US rate:</td>
<td>Lower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Violent Crimes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number in Wisconsin, 2005:</th>
<th>13,371</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate in Wisconsin, 2005:</td>
<td>242 per 100K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trend</td>
<td>←→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison with US rate:</td>
<td>Lower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drug-related property crimes involve burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. These crimes are frequently committed in order to obtain money to purchase drugs. Drug attribution rates for property crimes range from approximately 7% for motor vehicle theft to 30% for burglary and larceny.

Violence is associated with alcohol use, although the causal pathway is not completely understood. Drinking on the part of the victim or perpetrator has been shown to increase the risk of assaults and assault-related injuries. Approximately 23% of sexual assaults, 30% of physical assaults, and 3% of robberies are attributable to alcohol use.

Wisconsin's rates of reported property and violent crimes were far lower than in the United States and dropped steadily between 1996 and 2005. In 1996, 3,610 property crimes and 254 violent crimes were reported per 100,000 Wisconsin residents; by 2005, those rates fell to 2,660 and 241, respectively. This shows that while reports of property crimes have decreased by almost one-third, reports of violent crimes have fallen far less dramatically. In fact, the total annual number of reported forcible rapes, one of the four violent crimes, increased from 1,098 in 1996 to 1,134 in 2005 (although the rate fell slightly).
### Consequences of Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use

#### CRIMES AND ARRESTS

**Drug Law Arrests**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number in Wisconsin, 2004:</td>
<td>43,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate in Wisconsin, 2004:</td>
<td>796 per 100K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trend</td>
<td>↩️↩️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison with US rate:</td>
<td>Higher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 1996 to 2005, the rate of drug law arrests was higher in Wisconsin than the national average. Wisconsin's rate of drug law arrests has been steady at around 800 arrests per 100,000 Wisconsin residents. The rate in the United States has hovered near 580 arrests per 100,000 population during the same time period. In Wisconsin, the number of drug law arrests was consistently higher among juveniles than among adults, although these arrests have been slightly decreasing among juveniles and rising among adults.

**Rate of drug law arrests**

- **Wisconsin**
  - 1996: 790
  - 1997: 767
  - 1998: 718
  - 1999: 807
  - 2000: 791
  - 2001: 790
  - 2002: 798
  - 2003: 809
  - 2004: 796

- **United States**
  - 2004: 570
  - 2003: 594
  - 2002: 579
  - 2001: 573
  - 2000: 537
  - 1999: 580
  - 1998: 597
  - 1997: 570
  - 1996: 579

**Rate of drug law arrests among adults and juveniles in Wisconsin**

- **Juveniles**
  - 1996: 1788
  - 1997: 1721
  - 1998: 1815
  - 1999: 1817
  - 2000: 1665
  - 2001: 1698
  - 2002: 1698
  - 2003: 1755
  - 2004: 1734

- **Adults**
  - 1996: 434
  - 1997: 431
  - 1998: 474
  - 1999: 463
  - 2000: 481
  - 2001: 495
  - 2002: 503
  - 2003: 501
  - 2004: 503

### Consequences of Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use

#### ECONOMIC EFFECTS

The reported number of alcohol and other drug abuse clients receiving services with public funds increased in Wisconsin from 57,349 in 1996 to 62,619 in 2005, a relative increase of 9.2%. The reported public funds expended for alcohol and other drug abuse treatment rose in Wisconsin from $58.47 million in 1996 to $78.44 million in 2005, an increase of 34%.

**Public dollars spent on alcohol and drug treatment in Wisconsin, in millions**

- 1996: $58
- 1997: $63
- 1998: $63
- 1999: $63
- 2000: $67
- 2001: $70
- 2002: $76
- 2003: $77
- 2004: $78
- 2005: $78
Impact of alcohol and illicit drug use in Wisconsin

**Alcohol Consumption Patterns**

**Binge Drinking**

**High School students**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate in Wisconsin, 2005:</th>
<th>31%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trend:</td>
<td>↔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison with US rate:</td>
<td>Higher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate in Wisconsin, 2005:</th>
<th>22%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trend:</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison with US rate:</td>
<td>Higher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2005, 31% of Wisconsin high school students reported binge use of alcohol. While the prevalence of binge drinking declined among high school students nationally from 1997 to 2005 (33% vs. 26%), there was no parallel decline in Wisconsin.

The prevalence of binge drinking among Wisconsin adults in 2005 was 22%. Binge drinking was highest among men, young adults ages 18 to 24, American Indians and Hispanics.

**Current Use**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate in Wisconsin, 2005:</th>
<th>68%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trend:</td>
<td>↔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison with US rate:</td>
<td>Higher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prevalence of current alcohol use among adults and high school students in Wisconsin was consistently high between 1999 and 2005. In 2005, 68% of adults and 49% of high school students reported current alcohol use. In Wisconsin, adults ages 25 to 44 reported the highest prevalence of current alcohol use among the age groups measured. Among Wisconsin racial/ethnic groups, African American adults (69%) reported the highest prevalence of current alcohol use in 2005, followed by whites (66%), Asians (65%), Hispanics (52%) and American Indians (49%).

**Current alcohol use among adults by race/ethnicity in Wisconsin**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000-2002</th>
<th>2003-2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alcohol Consumption Patterns

Chronic, Heavy Drinking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate in Wisconsin, 2005:</th>
<th>8%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trend:</td>
<td>←→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison with US rate:</td>
<td>Higher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Wisconsin, the prevalence of chronic, heavy use of alcohol among adults has remained approximately 8% since 2000. This was higher than the national figure every year (5% in 2005). Chronic, heavy use of alcohol is highest among whites and adults ages 18 to 24.

Age of Initiation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate in Wisconsin, 2005:</th>
<th>24%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trend:</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison with US rate:</td>
<td>Similar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prevalence of early initiation of alcohol use (prior to age 13) among high school students declined between 1999 and 2005, from 30% to 24%. Early-initiation prevalence among boys exceeded that among girls in all years (1999-2005).

During 2003-2005, Native American or Alaskan Native students were the racial/ethnic group in Wisconsin most likely to report early initiation (47%), followed by multiracial (34%) students. White students were the only racial/ethnic group whose prevalence of early initiation decreased between 1999 and 2005.

Per Capita Consumption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate in Wisconsin, 2003:</th>
<th>2.8 per capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trend:</td>
<td>←→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison with US rate:</td>
<td>Higher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Between 1996 and 2003, per capita consumption of alcohol in Wisconsin rose from 2.65 to 2.81 gallons per person. Wisconsin's per capita consumption was notably higher than the national average every year.
Illicit Drug Consumption Patterns

Marijuana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate in Wisconsin, 2005:</th>
<th>16%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trend:</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison with US rate:</td>
<td>Similar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marijuana arrests accounted for 62.9% of all drug arrests in Wisconsin in 2004. Marijuana use can lead to decreased lung function, and impaired memory among youth.

Between 1997 and 2005 the prevalence of current marijuana use among Wisconsin high school students decreased from 21% to 16%. Experimentation with marijuana among high school students rose between 1997 (36%) and 2001 (43%), but has been decreasing since then. In 2005, 37% of students had tried marijuana at least once. Current marijuana use among students in the Milwaukee Public Schools is notably higher than the Wisconsin average (24% in 2005).

Among Wisconsin high school students, reported marijuana use was highest for African American students. During 2003-2005, 31% of African American high school students reported current marijuana use. In addition, a higher proportion (20%) reported having tried marijuana before age 13 than the Wisconsin average (7% in 2005). Young adults ages 18 to 25 in Wisconsin reported a prevalence of current marijuana use (16% in 2004-2005) similar to high school students (16% in 2005). The prevalence for adults ages 26 and older was 4% during 2004-2005.

Current marijuana use and early initiation among high school students by race/ethnicity, Wisconsin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current Use</th>
<th>Early Initiation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White-not Hispanic</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-not Hispanic</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Pacific Islander</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American or Alaskan Native*</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiracial</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Slightly fewer than 100 Native American or Alaskan Native students were sampled to create these estimates. The 2003-2005 estimates are based on responses of 97 students.
Illicit Drug Consumption Patterns

Cocaine

Rate in Wisconsin, 2005: 3%
Trend: ←→
Comparison with US rate: Similar

The prevalence of current cocaine use among Wisconsin adults and high school students has remained relatively consistent at approximately 3% since 1997. However, pockets of higher use are still evident. Multiracial high school students reported a higher prevalence of current cocaine use than the Wisconsin average, as did young adults ages 18 to 25 (7% in both groups).

Heroin

Rate in Wisconsin, 2005: 3%
Trend: ←→
Comparison with US rate: Similar

The prevalence of lifetime heroin use among high school students in Wisconsin remained steady at 3% between 1999 and 2005. This is higher than the estimate of lifetime use provided by the 2002-2004 NSDUH, which reported that 1% of Wisconsin residents ages 12 and older had used heroin during their lifetime. During 2001-2005, the prevalences of lifetime heroin use among Asian and multicultural high school students in Wisconsin were more than three times the prevalence among white students.

Inhalants

Rate in Wisconsin, 2005: 11%
Trend: ↓
Comparison with US rate: Similar

The prevalence of lifetime inhalant use among high school students has been dropping since 1997. In 2005, 11% of Wisconsin high school students reported having used inhalants to get high at some point in their lifetime. During 2002-2004, 10% of Wisconsin residents ages 12 and older reported having used inhalants to get high at some point in their lifetime. The prevalence of inhalant use was lower among students in the Milwaukee Public Schools (7% in 2005).
Illicit Drug Consumption Patterns

Methamphetamines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate in Wisconsin, 2005:</th>
<th>6%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trend:</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison with US rate:</td>
<td>Similar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prevalence of lifetime methamphetamine use among high school students in Wisconsin decreased between 1999 and 2005, following a national trend. The prevalence of lifetime methamphetamine use was 10% in 1999 and 6% in 2005 among Wisconsin high school students.

Among high school students, African American students reported the lowest prevalence of lifetime methamphetamine use (3% in 2005), while multiracial students reported the highest level (15% in 2001-2005).

Prescription Drugs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate in Wisconsin, 2004-2005:</th>
<th>5%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trend:</td>
<td>↔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison with US rate:</td>
<td>Similar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During 2004-2005, 5% of Wisconsin residents ages 12 and older reported using pain relievers for non-medical purposes. The prevalence of use was highest among young adults ages 18 to 25 (12%).

Other than marijuana, pain relievers and psychotropics for non-medical reasons were the most commonly reported drugs consumed. During 2002-2004, 18% of Wisconsin residents 12 and older reported non-medical use of psychotropics and 12% reported non-medical use of pain relievers at some point in their lifetime. During the same time period, 6% of respondents reported using psychotropics and 4% reported using pain relievers in the past year for non-medical reasons.
Indicators-Sources and Definitions

This report summarizes current data available on the consumption of alcohol and other illicit drugs and its consequences. The data reflect trends at a statewide level. Future reports will reflect data at a more local level and indicators will be prioritized further, utilizing additional criteria.

**Measures of Consequences**

**MORTALITY:** Measures of mortality were taken from the following sources.

- Numbers of deaths – The numbers of cause-specific deaths were calculated from Wisconsin and United States death certificate data. The ICD-10 codes used for these deaths were as follows:
  - Alcohol-related cirrhosis: K70
  - Drug use deaths: F11-F16, F18, F19, F55, G62.0, X40-X44, X46, Y10-Y14, Y16
  - Other Alcohol-Related Mortality F10.0-F10.9, G31.2, I42.6, K29.2, K86.0, O35.4, P04.3, Q86.0, R78.0, X45, X65, Y15
  - Other Mortality partially attributable to alcohol use: C01-C06, C09, C10, C12-C15, C22, C32, C50, C61, G40, G41, G45, I10-I13, I20-I25, I47.1, I47.9, I48, I60-I63, I67, I69.0-I69.3, I85, K22.6, K73, K74.3-K74.6, K76.0, K76.6, K76.9, K80, K85, K86.1, L40.0-L40.4, L40.8, L40.9, O03, J36.4, O36.5, P05, P07, V01, V05, V06, V09.1, V09.3, V09.9, V10, V11, V15-V18, V19.3, V19.8, V19.9, V80.0-V80.2, V80.6-V80.9, V81.2-V81.9, V82.2-V82.9, V87.9, V88.9, V89.1, V89.3, V89.9, V90-V94, V95-V97, W00-W19, W24-W34, W45, W65-W74, W78, W79, X00-X09, X31, X40-X44, X46, X47-X49, X60-X64, X66-X69, X70-X84, X85-Y09, Y87.0, Y87.1
- Age-adjusted mortality rate – Age-adjusted rates were calculated using the direct method based on the year 2000 U.S. standard population.

**MOTOR VEHICLE RELATED CONSEQUENCES:**

Wisconsin Alcohol Traffic Facts (an annual report) and the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) provided numerous measures of consequences related to the use of motor vehicles, as outlined below.

- Alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities – FARS provides national and state level numbers of total motor vehicle fatalities as well as the number that are alcohol-related.
- Alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries – The Alcohol Traffic Facts report provides the total numbers of motor vehicle related injuries as well as the percentage of these that are alcohol-related.

**HOSPITALIZATIONS:** Data on hospitalizations due to alcohol and drug use were gathered from the Wisconsin Public Health Profiles published by the Wisconsin Division of Public Health.

- Alcohol – Hospitalizations where the first listed diagnoses included 291.0-291.9, 303.0-303.03, 305.00-305.03, 357.5, 425.5, 535.3, 571.0-571.3, 790.3 were considered alcohol-related.
- Other Drugs – Hospitalizations where the first listed diagnoses included 292.0-292.9, 304.00-304.93, 305.10-305.93 were considered drug-related.

**CRIMES AND ARRESTS:** Measures of crimes and arrests were taken from the following sources.

- Wisconsin crimes and arrests – Crimes and Arrests in Wisconsin, a report of the Wisconsin Department of Justice, provided the numbers of offenses and arrests in Wisconsin. Rates were calculated using Census population estimates.
- United States crimes and arrests - Crime in the United States, an annual publication of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, provided national estimates of reported offenses and arrests. Rates were calculated using Census population estimates.

**DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE:** Measures of dependence and abuse were taken from the following source.

- Alcohol – Dependence or abuse of alcohol is defined as having experienced dependence or abuse (as defined by DSM-IV) in the past year by the National Survey on Drug Use and Health.
- Other drugs - Dependence or abuse of other drugs is defined as having experienced dependence or abuse (as defined by DSM-IV) in the past year by the National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

**ECONOMIC EFFECTS:** Measures of economic effects were taken from the following source.

- The number of alcohol and other drug abuse clients receiving any service with public funds and the total public funds expended for alcohol and other drug abuse treatment in Wisconsin were obtained from the Division of Disability and Elder Services. No comparable United States data on public funds expenditure were available.
Indicators-Sources and Definitions

Measures of Consumption

AGE OF INITIATION: Measures of age of initiation were taken from the following source.

- Alcohol – Age of initiation for alcohol is defined as follows:
  - Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): The percentage of students who tried alcohol before age 13.

- Other drugs – Age of initiation for marijuana is defined as follows:
  - Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): The percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13.

BINGE USE: Measures of current use were taken from the following sources.

- Alcohol – Binge use of alcohol is defined as follows:
  - Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): Five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the past 30 days.
  - Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFS): Five or more drinks on one occasion, one or more times in the past month.

CURRENT USE: Measures of current use were taken from the following sources.

- Alcohol – Current use of alcohol is defined as follows:
  - Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): At least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days.
  - Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFS): At least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days.

- Other drugs – Current use of marijuana is defined as follows:
  - National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Smoked marijuana in the last month.
  - Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): Used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days.

- Other drugs – Current use of cocaine is defined as follows:
  - Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): Used any form of cocaine one or more times during the past 30 days.

- Other drugs - Current use of pain relievers for non-medical uses is defined as follows:
  - National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Used pain relievers for non-medical uses in the past month.

CHRONIC, HEAVY USE: Measures of current use were taken from the following source.

- Alcohol – Chronic, heavy use of alcohol is defined as follows:
  - Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFS): Adult men as having more than two drinks per day and adult women as having more than one drink per day.

LIFETIME USE: Measures of lifetime use were taken from the following sources.

- Other drugs – Lifetime use of marijuana is defined as follows:
  - Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): Used marijuana one or more times during their life.

- Other drugs – Lifetime use of inhalants is defined as follows:
  - Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life.

- Other drugs – Lifetime use of heroin is defined as follows:
  - Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): Used heroin one or more times during their life.

- Other drugs – Lifetime use of methamphetamines is defined as follows:
  - Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): Used methamphetamines one or more times during their life.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION: Measures of per capita consumption were taken from the source.

- Alcohol – Per capita consumption of alcohol is defined by the Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism as the per capita gallons of ethanol sold in a state, based on population age 14 and older.
For more information on this report’s methodology please contact:

Amanda M. Jovaag, M.S.
University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute
610 Walnut Street, Suite 530 WARF
Madison, WI  53726-2397
phone: 608-265-4172
email: amriemer@wisc.edu
Contact Information
University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute
Department of Population Health Sciences
University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health
760 WARF Building
610 Walnut Street
Madison, WI 53726-2397
Phone: (608) 263-6294
Fax: (608) 262-6404
http://www.pophealth.wisc.edu/uwphi