

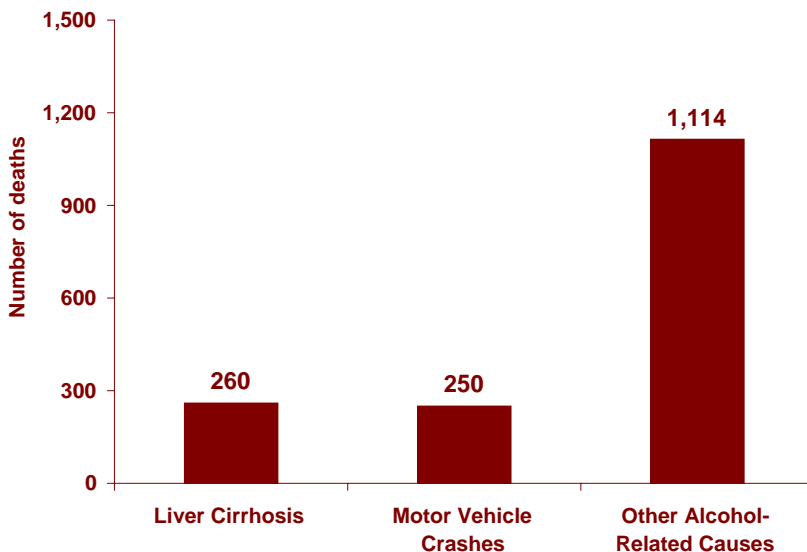
# Narrative and Results

## Consequences of Alcohol Consumption

In Wisconsin in 2008, at least 1,624 people died, 4,319 were injured, and 94,000 were arrested as a direct result of alcohol use and misuse. Given Wisconsin's high rate of alcohol consumption, it is not surprising that the consequences associated with alcohol use also tend to be higher than the national average. Rates of alcohol dependence and alcohol abuse continue to be higher in Wisconsin than in the United States. Rates of alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities have also been higher in Wisconsin than the nation for many years. For the first time in recent history, Wisconsin's rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle deaths dipped just below the U.S. rate in 2008.

Wisconsin has one-and-a-half times the national rate of arrests for operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated and more than three times the national rate of arrests for other liquor law violations. Wisconsin has generally experienced a lower rate of alcohol-related liver cirrhosis than the national average, although in recent years rates have been similar.

Figure 1. Number of alcohol-related deaths, Wisconsin, 2008



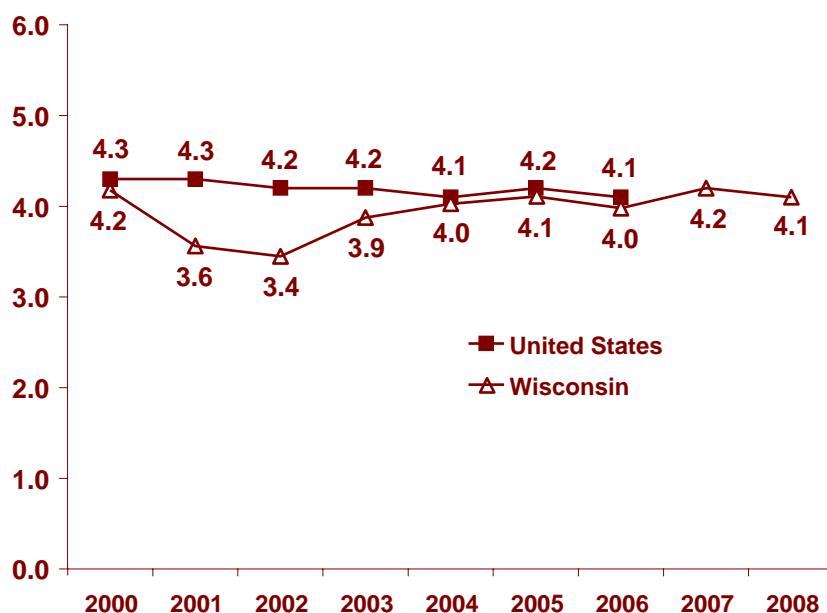
Sources: Wisconsin resident death certificates, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services; deaths from motor vehicle crashes are from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. See "Other Alcohol-Related Mortality" section, page 20, for a description of the "Other Alcohol-Related Causes" category of deaths.

## Alcohol-Related Liver Cirrhosis Deaths

Mortality from alcohol-related liver cirrhosis is a direct consequence of chronic alcohol consumption.

- In 2008, 260 people in Wisconsin died due to alcohol-related liver cirrhosis, for an age-adjusted mortality rate of 4.1 deaths per 100,000 population (Figure 2 and Table 1).
- The rate of mortality due to alcohol-related liver cirrhosis has been generally lower in Wisconsin than nationally. Between 2002 and 2008 the rate in Wisconsin rose from 3.4 to 4.1.

Figure 2. Age-adjusted rate of alcohol-related liver cirrhosis deaths per 100,000 population, Wisconsin and the United States, 2000-2008



Source: Wisconsin resident death certificates, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services; rates for the United States are from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mortSQL.html>.

Table 1. Age-adjusted rate and total number of alcohol-related liver cirrhosis deaths, Wisconsin and the United States, 2000-2008

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
United States	Rate/100,000	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1		
	Total number	12,109	12,207	12,121	12,360	12,548	12,928	13,050		
Wisconsin	Rate/100,000	4.2	3.6	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1
	Total number	225	197	194	221	234	244	239	262	260

Source: Wisconsin resident death certificates, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services; United States death certificate data compiled by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mortSQL.html>.

## Wisconsin Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 2010

Table 2. Alcohol-related liver cirrhosis deaths per 100,000 population, Wisconsin by county, 2000-2008 (combined years)

County	Annual Average Number	Rate	County	Annual Average Number	Rate
Adams	1	7.0	Marinette	2	5.6
Ashland	1	6.6	Marquette	1	6.6
Barron	2	4.1	Menominee	1	28.9
Bayfield	1	9.3	Milwaukee	46	4.9
Brown	11	4.6	Monroe	1	3.1
Buffalo	1	4.0	Oconto	2	5.6
Burnett	1	6.8	Oneida	2	5.6
Calumet	2	3.8	Outagamie	6	3.5
Chippewa	1	2.5	Ozaukee	3	3.5
Clark	<1	1.3	Pepin	<1	1.5
Columbia	2	3.9	Pierce	2	4.6
Crawford	1	3.2	Polk	2	4.3
Dane	19	4.2	Portage	2	2.4
Dodge	3	3.3	Price	<1	2.1
Door	1	3.8	Racine	9	4.7
Douglas	3	6.6	Richland	<1	0.6
Dunn	2	3.7	Rock	7	4.4
Eau Claire	3	2.9	Rusk	1	7.2
Florence	<1	6.5	St. Croix	1	1.5
Fond du Lac	4	4.1	Sauk	3	5.4
Forest	1	11.0	Sawyer	2	9.2
Grant	1	1.5	Shawano	2	4.0
Green	1	3.2	Sheboygan	5	4.4
Green Lake	1	5.8	Taylor	<1	1.1
Iowa	1	2.8	Trempealeau	1	5.2
Iron	<1	4.9	Vernon	1	2.3
Jackson	1	5.6	Vilas	1	5.5
Jefferson	3	3.5	Walworth	5	5.2
Juneau	2	6.9	Washburn	1	4.6
Kenosha	5	3.3	Washington	3	2.7
Kewaunee	<1	2.1	Waukesha	13	3.6
La Crosse	6	5.1	Waupaca	3	5.7
Lafayette	1	3.4	Waushara	1	5.0
Langlade	1	2.6	Winnebago	6	3.9
Lincoln	1	4.1	Wood	2	2.8
Manitowoc	2	2.3			
Marathon	6	4.4	<b>Wisconsin</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>4.2</b>

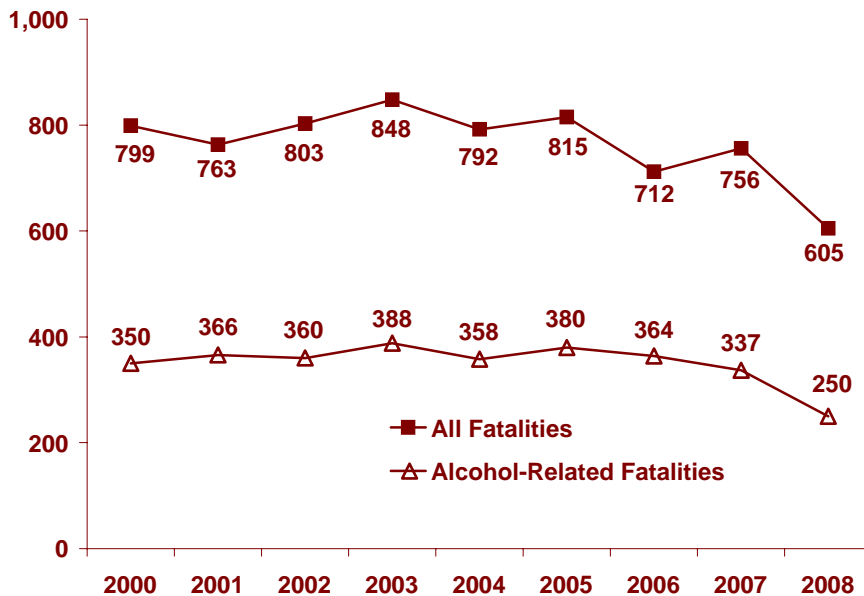
Source: Wisconsin resident death certificates, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

## Motor Vehicle Injuries and Fatalities

Many motor vehicle injuries and fatalities are a direct consequence of alcohol use and abuse.

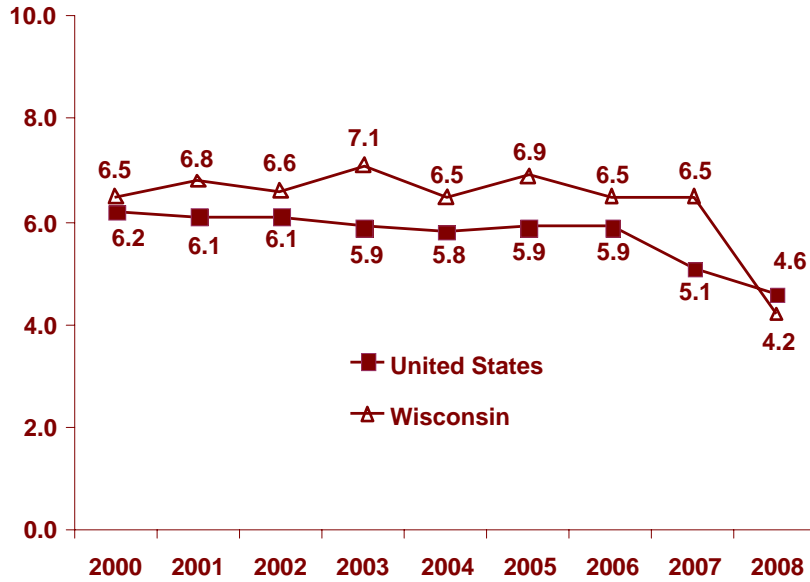
- In 2008, 250 people in Wisconsin died in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes according to the national Fatality Analysis Reporting System. Approximately 41% of all Wisconsin motor vehicle fatalities in 2008 were alcohol-related (Figure 3).
- Wisconsin’s mortality rate from alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes has been higher than the United States rate every year since 2000 but fell just below the U.S. rate in 2008 (Figure 4, page 16). In 2008, the alcohol-related motor vehicle mortality rate was 4.2 per 100,000 population in Wisconsin and 4.6 per 100,000 in the United States.
- Between 2000 and 2008, the total number of nonfatal alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries in Wisconsin dropped 37%, from 6,836 to 4,319. The rate of nonfatal injuries in alcohol-related crashes also fell during this period, to a low in 2008 of 76 injuries per 100,000 population (Figure 5, page 16).

Figure 3. Alcohol-related and total motor vehicle fatalities, Wisconsin, 2000-2008



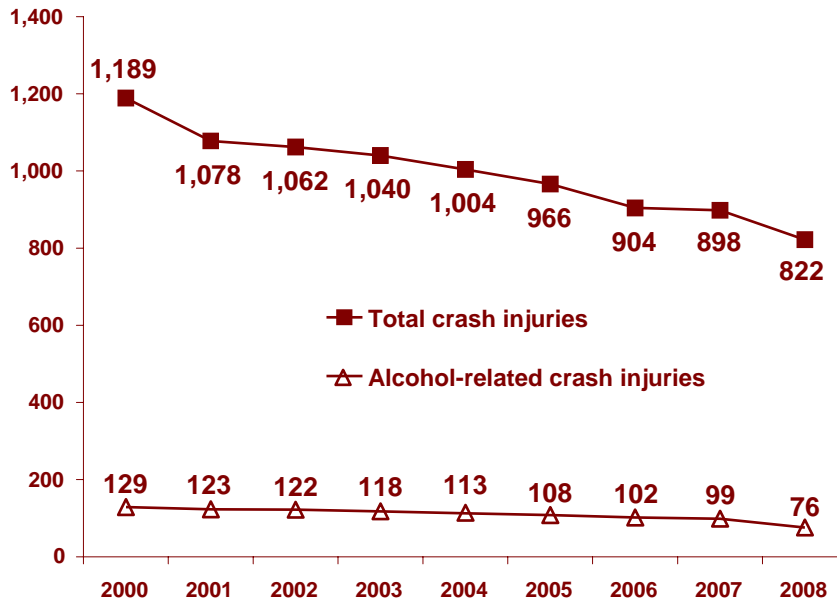
Source: Fatality Analysis Reporting System, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Figure 4. Alcohol-related motor vehicle deaths per 100,000 population, Wisconsin and the United States, 2000-2008



Source: Fatality Analysis Reporting System, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Figure 5. Alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries per 100,000 population, Wisconsin, 2000-2008



Source: Numbers of injuries were drawn from final year crash statistics, Wisconsin Department of Transportation. (See <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/traffic/crash/final.htm>.) Rates were calculated as the number of nonfatal alcohol-related motor vehicle crash injuries divided by the total population X 100,000.

## Wisconsin Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 2010

Table 3. Alcohol-related motor vehicle injury rates and death rates per 100,000 population, Wisconsin by county, 2007 and 2008

County	Nonfatal Injury Rate		Death Rate	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Adams	131	184	5	29
Ashland	96	86	6	6
Barron	98	99	6	7
Bayfield	146	93	13	7
Brown	102	88	7	4
Buffalo	242	123	14	0
Burnett	78	104	0	0
Calumet	64	75	4	9
Chippewa	157	91	10	7
Clark	82	102	3	3
Columbia	56	107	23	2
Crawford	115	118	29	24
Dane	90	60	5	4
Dodge	116	82	8	7
Door	99	94	10	11
Douglas	98	66	9	2
Dunn	96	121	5	7
Eau Claire	75	64	2	3
Florence	137	126	0	0
Fond du Lac	127	95	9	0
Forest	128	92	10	20
Grant	115	103	10	6
Green	119	76	3	3
Green Lake	120	43	10	0
Iowa	167	98	8	4
Iron	250	48	30	0
Jackson	230	227	10	25
Jefferson	81	81	9	5
Juneau	137	79	4	15
Kenosha	162	136	6	9
Kewaunee	105	20	10	5
La Crosse	76	63	2	0
Lafayette	56	152	12	19
Langlade	80	123	19	5
Lincoln	79	88	7	3
Manitowoc	103	87	5	3
Marathon	95	90	6	2

**Wisconsin Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 2010**

**Table 3. Alcohol-related motor vehicle injury rates and death rates per 100,000 population, Wisconsin by county, 2007 and 2008 (continued)**

County	Nonfatal Injury Rate		Death Rate	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Marinette	73	110	16	7
Marquette	190	67	0	0
Menominee	87	87	0	0
Milwaukee	74	51	3	2
Monroe	103	109	2	5
Oconto	130	131	26	8
Oneida	135	91	19	0
Outagamie	99	57	8	1
Ozaukee	53	50	2	4
Pepin	79	68	13	0
Pierce	125	99	15	8
Polk	177	93	7	14
Portage	98	88	6	4
Price	71	76	6	0
Racine	101	95	5	6
Richland	93	105	0	11
Rock	106	118	6	8
Rusk	150	61	13	7
St. Croix	104	67	9	5
Sauk	163	101	15	7
Sawyer	241	158	6	18
Shawano	214	149	7	12
Sheboygan	84	56	4	3
Taylor	101	93	15	10
Trempealeau	135	140	4	18
Vernon	150	97	3	3
Vilas	191	109	4	9
Walworth	129	78	4	1
Washburn	104	108	0	6
Washington	108	94	4	2
Waukesha	64	43	3	1
Waupaca	133	79	15	6
Waushara	80	61	8	12
Winnebago	86	60	6	3
Wood	63	53	5	0
<b>Wisconsin</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>

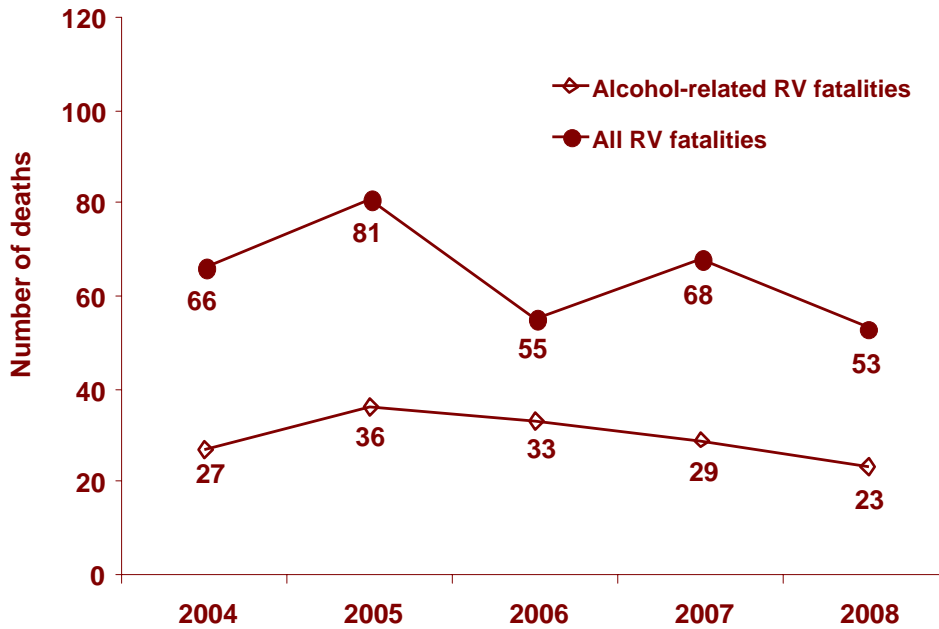
Source: *Wisconsin Traffic Crash Facts: Alcohol*, Wisconsin Department of Transportation. (Population data for county rate calculations are from the U.S. Census.) Injury rates include nonfatal injuries only, and are the number of injuries per 100,000 population.

## Recreational Vehicle Fatalities

Many recreational vehicle fatalities are a direct consequence of alcohol use and abuse. Recreational vehicles include boats, snowmobiles, and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs).

- In 2008, 23 of the 53 recreational vehicle deaths in Wisconsin were alcohol-related (Figure 6).
- Every year, a substantial percentage of recreational vehicle fatalities in Wisconsin are alcohol-related. In 2008, 43% of these deaths were alcohol-related (down from 60% in 2006 and similar to the proportion in 2004, 2005, and 2007).

Figure 6. Alcohol-related recreational vehicle\* fatalities, Wisconsin, 2004-2008



Source: All-Terrain Vehicle Enforcement and Safety Reports, 2004-2008, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Available at <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/es/enforcement/reports.htm>.

\* Note: Recreational vehicles include boats, snowmobiles, and ATVs.

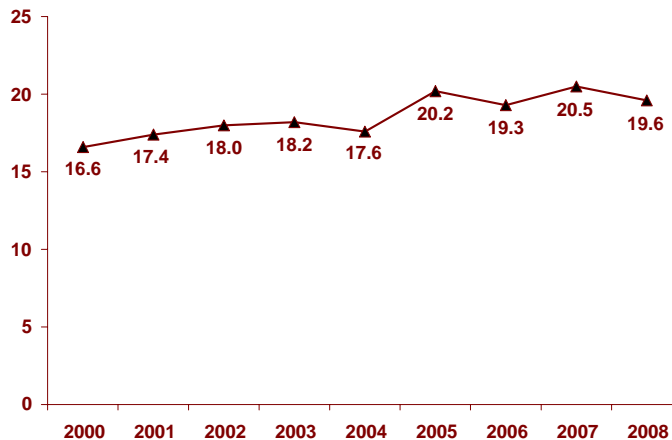
## Other Alcohol-Related Mortality

Alcohol use contributes to many different causes of death in varying degrees. For example, it contributes to 100 percent of alcohol-related liver cirrhosis deaths, but a smaller percentage of deaths from stroke. Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) software from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention identifies fractional alcohol-related mortality for a total of 63 chronic and acute conditions.

For each of these 63 conditions, ARDI specifies a distinct fraction of cases attributable to alcohol. The number of alcohol-attributable deaths can be estimated by multiplying the number of deaths for each condition by the specified alcohol-attributable fraction and summing over conditions. This method was used to estimate the total number of alcohol-related deaths in Wisconsin, as well as the subset of “other” alcohol-related deaths (other than those from alcoholic liver cirrhosis and motor vehicle crashes).

- Alcohol-related causes other than alcoholic liver cirrhosis and motor vehicle crashes accounted for an estimated 1,114 deaths in Wisconsin in 2008 (see Figure 1, page 12). The most frequent causes of “other” alcohol-related deaths are mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol, alcohol dependence syndrome, unspecified liver cirrhosis, homicide, non-alcohol poisoning, and suicide.
- The Wisconsin mortality rate from other alcohol-related causes increased from 16.6 deaths per 100,000 in 2000 to 19.6 deaths per 100,000 in 2008 (Figure 7).
- Based on combined data for 2000-2008 at the county level (Table 4, next page), the mortality rate from other alcohol-related causes ranged between 9.4 per 100,000 population in St. Croix County to 29.9 per 100,000 in Milwaukee County.

**Figure 7. Other alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population, Wisconsin, 2000-2008**



Source: Wisconsin resident death certificates, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

Note: These are alcohol-related deaths other than those due to alcoholic liver cirrhosis and motor vehicle crashes. Deaths included are based on Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) software specifications; see Appendix 2, “Mortality” section.

## Wisconsin Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 2010

Table 4. Other alcohol-attributable deaths per 100,000 population, Wisconsin by county, 2000-2008 (combined years)

County	Annual Average Number	Rate	County	Annual Average Number	Rate
Adams	4	19.9	Marinette	8	17.2
Ashland	3	19.8	Marquette	4	27.8
Barron	7	14.6	Menominee	1	28.9
Bayfield	4	23.0	Milwaukee	280	29.9
Brown	36	15.3	Monroe	7	16.4
Buffalo	2	15.9	Oconto	6	16.0
Burnett	4	26.5	Oneida	6	14.8
Calumet	5	10.4	Outagamie	21	12.3
Chippewa	11	18.7	Ozaukee	10	11.7
Clark	4	13.0	Pepin	1	14.9
Columbia	10	18.3	Pierce	5	12.6
Crawford	3	19.2	Polk	7	17.0
Dane	63	13.9	Portage	10	14.1
Dodge	13	14.8	Price	3	19.8
Door	6	20.0	Racine	37	19.2
Douglas	10	22.8	Richland	4	20.2
Dunn	5	11.2	Rock	26	16.7
Eau Claire	13	13.9	Rusk	2	15.9
Florence	1	17.3	St. Croix	10	9.4
Fond du Lac	17	17.4	Sauk	5	17.4
Forest	3	27.4	Sawyer	8	26.8
Grant	7	13.1	Shawano	19	18.4
Green	5	14.5	Sheboygan	7	16.9
Green Lake	3	16.7	Taylor	4	19.1
Iowa	3	13.2	Trempealeau	4	15.6
Iron	1	19.5	Vernon	5	16.9
Jackson	3	17.5	Vilas	5	24.7
Jefferson	11	14.2	Walworth	14	14.5
Juneau	6	22.3	Washburn	3	17.9
Kenosha	32	20.2	Washington	19	15.2
Kewaunee	3	15.5	Waukesha	62	16.4
La Crosse	19	16.9	Waupaca	11	20.8
Lafayette	2	15.0	Waushara	4	15.9
Langlade	4	19.0	Winnebago	26	16.1
Lincoln	7	23.2	Wood	11	15.1
Manitowoc	19	22.5			
Marathon	21	16.2	<b>Wisconsin</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>18.6</b>

Source: Wisconsin resident death certificates, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

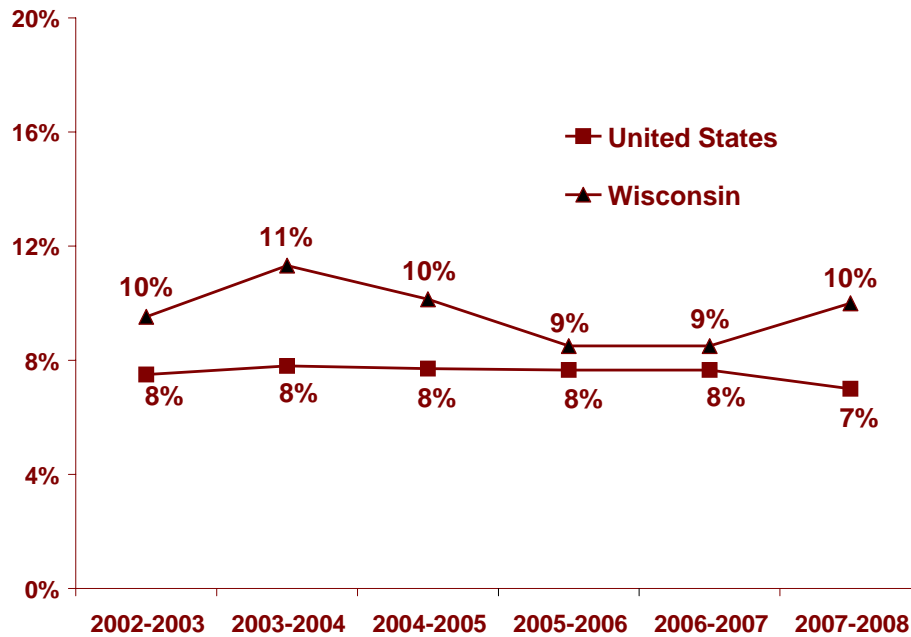
Note: Rate includes all alcohol-related deaths other than alcoholic liver cirrhosis and motor vehicle deaths.

## Dependence or Abuse

Dependence and abuse are direct consequences of alcohol misuse.

- From 2002 to 2008, the reported rate of alcohol dependence or abuse ranged between 9% and 11% of the Wisconsin population age 12 and older compared to 8% nationally for most years (Figure 8).
- In Wisconsin, young adults ages 18 to 25 had a notably higher rate of alcohol dependence or abuse than other age groups (Table 5).

Figure 8. Prevalence of alcohol dependence and abuse, age 12 and older, Wisconsin and the United States, 2002-2008



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Table 5. Prevalence of alcohol dependence and abuse, age 12 and older by age, Wisconsin, 2002-2008

Age	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
12-17	7%	9%	8%	6%	7%	7%
18-25	23%	25%	24%	22%	23%	22%
26+	7%	9%	8%	6%	7%	7%

Source: National Survey of Drug Use and Health, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

## Alcohol-Related Hospitalizations

The number of alcohol-related hospitalizations in Wisconsin increased approximately 12% in recent years, from 44,733 in 2002 to 50,119 in 2008 (Table 6). The rate of these hospitalizations has also increased, from 819 to 884 per 100,000 population.

Charges for alcohol-related hospitalizations have likewise increased, from \$595 million in 2002 to more than \$1 billion in 2008 (Figure 9). (These amounts are not adjusted for inflation.) Hospital charges are the total facility charges for the length of stay and are not the same as actual costs paid by any payer; also, they do not include physician or other ancillary charges.

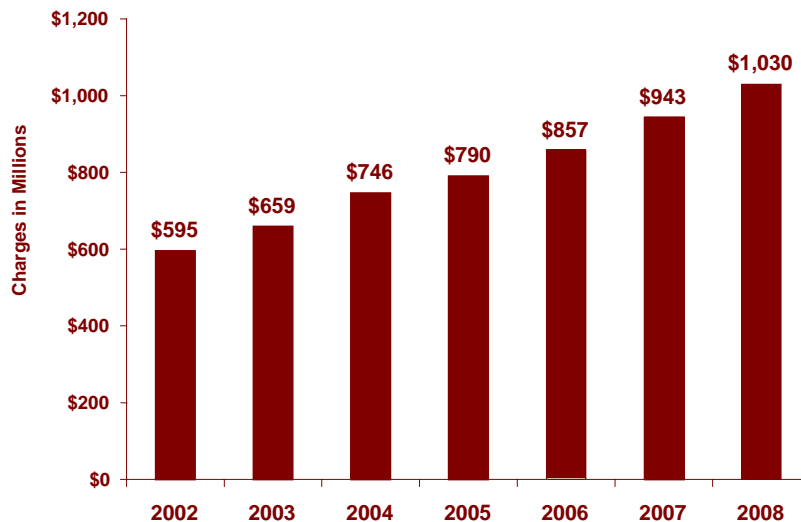
In 2007-2008, the counties with the highest rates of alcohol-related hospitalizations (at least 25% above the state average) were Ashland, Forest, Jackson, La Crosse, Menominee, Milwaukee, Vilas, and Wood (Table 7).

Table 6. Number and rate of alcohol-related hospitalizations, 2002-2008

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Rate/100,000	819	808	835	848	859	877	884
Number	44,733	44,405	46,276	47,313	48,178	49,478	50,119

Source: Wisconsin hospital inpatient discharge database, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

Figure 9. Alcohol-related hospital charges, in millions, Wisconsin, 2002-2008



Source: Wisconsin inpatient hospital discharge database, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

Note: Charges are not the same as actual costs paid by any payer; see Technical Notes.

**Wisconsin Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 2010**

**Table 7. Alcohol-related hospitalizations, Wisconsin by county, 2006-2008**

County	Number in 2008	Rate per 100,000 Population	
		2006-2007	2007-2008
Adams	135	640	633
Ashland	243	1,377	1,350
Barron	412	885	893
Bayfield	144	860	887
Brown	2,147	826	860
Buffalo	92	597	603
Burnett	86	509	513
Calumet	148	253	278
Chippewa	561	905	919
Clark	317	833	905
Columbia	518	867	891
Crawford	137	732	758
Dane	3,526	710	735
Dodge	622	676	699
Door	234	759	760
Douglas	52	134	95
Dunn	264	634	625
Eau Claire	1,127	1,061	1,097
Florence	9	233	224
Fond du Lac	733	700	719
Forest	146	1,052	1,221
Grant	268	595	534
Greene	227	587	603
Green Lake	137	580	672
Iowa	156	609	594
Iron	41	770	640
Jackson	241	1,017	1,105
Jefferson	591	729	726
Juneau	263	1,002	999
Kenosha	1,586	977	989
Kewaunee	123	575	588
La Crosse	1,287	1,114	1,127
Lafayette	104	554	583
Langlade	182	840	870
Lincoln	283	951	948
Manitowoc	636	770	764
Marathon	1,360	949	1,003
Marinette	398	905	918

**Wisconsin Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 2010**

**Table 7. Alcohol-related hospitalizations, Wisconsin by county, 2006-2008 (continued)**

County	Number in 2008	Rate per 100,000 Population	
		2006-2007	2007-2008
Marquette	156	822	959
Menominee	123	2,596	2,767
Milwaukee	11,089	1,211	1,192
Monroe	339	774	754
Oconto	296	680	735
Oneida	372	1,114	999
Outagamie	1,380	716	766
Ozaukee	593	659	671
Pepin	42	693	623
Pierce	186	449	442
Polk	289	644	671
Portage	594	725	786
Price	117	860	820
Racine	2,109	981	1,045
Richland	155	873	911
Rock	1,300	764	776
Rusk	131	872	847
St. Croix	338	420	425
Sauk	561	888	920
Sawyer	156	1,188	974
Shawano	330	780	786
Sheboygan	964	921	862
Taylor	120	477	561
Trempealeau	272	880	907
Vernon	224	707	766
Vilas	440	1,793	2,028
Walworth	660	774	705
Washburn	137	887	809
Washington	882	741	701
Waukesha	3,081	754	784
Waupaca	475	888	911
Waushara	186	747	765
Winnebago	1,559	849	919
Wood	928	1,189	1,212
<b>Wisconsin</b>	<b>50,119</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>880</b>

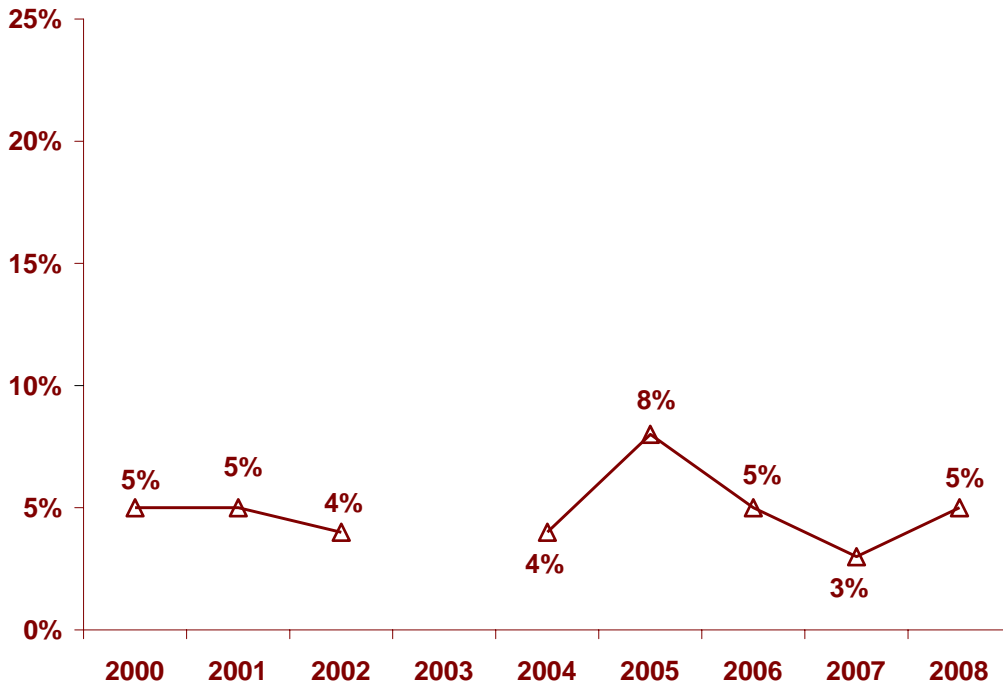
Source: Wisconsin hospital inpatient discharge database, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

Note: Hospitalization numbers and rates are based on patient's county of residence.

## Drinking and Driving

- In 2008, an estimated 5% of Wisconsin adults age 18 and older reported drinking and driving in the past month, the same percentage as in 2000 (Figure 10).
- While comparable national data on past-month drinking and driving are not available, data for 2004-2006 on drinking and driving *in the past year* suggested that Wisconsin had the highest rate of drinking and driving in the nation (26% of drivers age 18 and older).<sup>1</sup>

Figure 10. Past-month drinking and driving, Wisconsin, 2000-2008



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

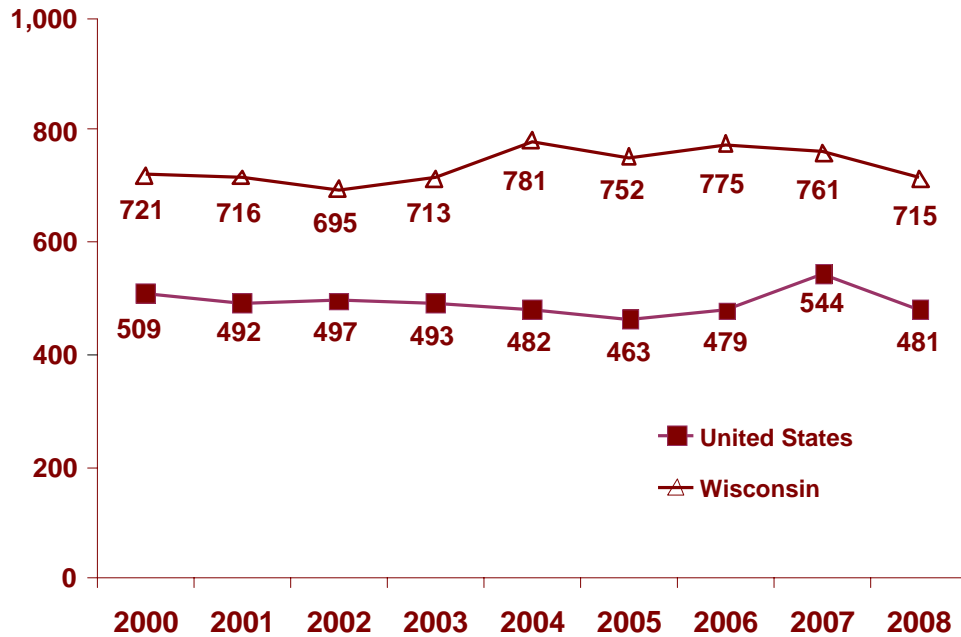
Note: Data are not available for this measure for 2003.

<sup>1</sup> Wisconsin Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 2008 (Department of Health Services, July 2008), citing 2004-2006 data from the National Survey of Drug Use and Health. More recent data for past-year drinking and driving are not available.

## Crime and Arrests

- In 2008, there were 42,317 arrests in Wisconsin for operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated (OWI) and 51,712 arrests for other liquor law violations.
- Arrest rates for operating while intoxicated (OWI) and liquor law violations have been consistently higher in Wisconsin than nationally (Figure 11 and Figure 12).
- Between 2000 and 2008, Wisconsin’s rate of arrests for OWI showed no sustained change. The rate rose in 2004 to 781 per 100,000, but by 2008, the rate had declined again to 715 per 100,000 (below the rate for 2000). On July 3, 2003, Wisconsin became the 43<sup>rd</sup> state to enact legislation lowering the prohibited BAC (Blood/Breath Alcohol Concentration) level for operating while intoxicated to 0.08 percent BAC (from 1.0 percent BAC). The change became effective September 30, 2003.

Figure 11. Rate of arrests (adult and juvenile) for operating while intoxicated (OWI) per 100,000 population, Wisconsin and the United States, 2000-2008



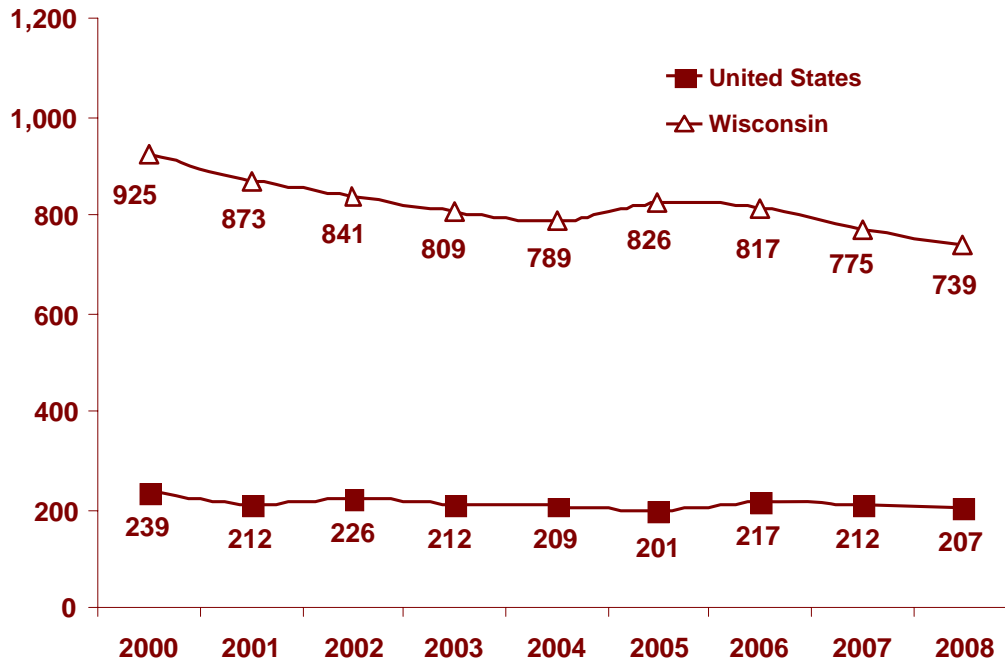
Sources: *Crime and Arrests in Wisconsin*, Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance; *Crime in the United States*, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services Division.

Note: Effective September 30, 2003, Wisconsin defines “operating while intoxicated” as driving while blood alcohol concentration (BAC) is 0.08 percent or higher. Prior to that date, the prohibited BAC was 1.0.

According to the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, liquor law violations are “violations 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.”

- Wisconsin’s arrest rate for liquor law violations declined nearly every year from 2000 to 2008. Nevertheless, it remains much higher than the national rate.
- From 2000 to 2008, Wisconsin's arrest rate for liquor law violations was more than three times the national rate. In 2008, for example, the Wisconsin rate was 739 arrests per 100,000 population compared to the national rate of 207 arrests per 100,000 (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Rate of liquor law arrests (adult and juvenile) per 100,000 population, Wisconsin and the United States, 2000-2008



Sources: *Crime and Arrests in Wisconsin*, Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance; and *Crime in the United States*, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services Division.

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**Table 8. Operating while intoxicated (OWI) and liquor law arrests per 100,000 population, Wisconsin by county, 2007 and 2008**

County	OWI Arrests per 100,000 Population		Liquor Law Arrests per 100,000 Population	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Adams	870	921	234	342
Ashland	389	445	718	742
Barron	620	575	607	51
Bayfield	362	351	172	38
Brown	579	757	860	1,096
Buffalo	1,152	707	149	42
Burnett	644	736	66	78
Calumet	323	306	193	221
Chippewa	703	616	424	451
Clark	594	880	383	509
Columbia	1,171	1,028	745	839
Crawford	408	367	449	270
Dane	758	760	1,118	1,212
Dodge	661	645	649	630
Door	1,055	1,112	939	654
Douglas	840	755	890	775
Dunn	711	812	1,957	1,955
Eau Claire	742	815	1,899	1,872
Florence	683	722	0	20
Fond du Lac	763	697	620	619
Forest	1,150	747	639	466
Grant	808	743	1,324	1,125
Green	512	480	437	321
Green Lake	1,000	688	875	672
Iowa	755	882	559	472
Iron	1,281	910	928	969
Jackson	1,053	860	175	89
Jefferson	1,097	816	633	606
Juneau	377	291	181	109
Kenosha	589	535	1,006	928
Kewaunee	618	406	447	321
La Crosse	665	709	2,158	2,075
Lafayette	302	427	1,302	951
Langlade	723	534	104	389
Lincoln	571	760	545	546
Manitowoc	2,029	784	1,486	944
Marathon	725	684	688	618

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**Table 8. Operating while intoxicated (OWI) and liquor law arrests per 100,000 population, Wisconsin by county, 2007 and 2008 (continued)**

County	OWI Arrests per 100,000 Population		Liquor Law Arrests per 100,000 Population	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Marinette	636	426	552	709
Marquette	1,135	1,013	7	0
Menominee	3,033	4,013	238	669
Milwaukee	392	466	531	443
Monroe	856	936	895	1,064
Oconto	407	445	451	355
Oneida	976	1,014	1,000	938
Outagamie	902	719	1,070	879
Ozaukee	591	538	438	536
Pepin	867	549	276	288
Pierce	568	918	1,149	549
Polk	1,122	1,022	144	72
Portage	711	432	1,311	620
Price	682	571	624	417
Racine	508	467	261	366
Richland	829	943	543	505
Rock	857	790	619	694
Rusk	875	504	529	268
St. Croix	459	721	630	424
Sauk	1,393	1,449	1,896	1,184
Sawyer	968	187	355	1,083
Shawano	906	885	1,004	900
Sheboygan	1,330	712	774	1,247
Taylor	424	552	454	432
Trempealeau	702	684	356	451
Vernon	503	488	170	286
Vilas	1,033	795	585	504
Walworth	977	892	1,842	1,569
Washburn	789	675	632	326
Washington	659	637	644	604
Waukesha	761	613	392	362
Waupaca	917	667	574	436
Waushara	574	590	558	317
Winnebago	741	771	895	1,067
Wood	918	960	895	831
<b>Wisconsin</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>739</b>

Source: *Arrests in Wisconsin*, 2007 and 2008, Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance.

Note: Statewide rate calculations include arrests not identified by county.