Binge drinking is a pattern of drinking that brings your blood alcohol content (BAC) to .08 grams percent or above – when women consume 4 or more and men 5 or more drinks in about 2 hours.

- 70% of binge drinking episodes are by adults age 26 or older.
- 42% of college students report binge drinking.
- 92% of adults who drink excessively report binge drinking in the past 30 days.

Half of all frequent binge drinkers report having five or more alcohol-related problems during the school year - 20 times the rate as students who drink but do not binge.

- Alcohol is a factor in 28% of college dropouts.

Every year about 1,825 college students between the ages of 18 and 24 die from unintentional alcohol-related injuries, including motor vehicle crashes.

Over 30,000 students each year need emergency health care for alcohol overdose.

Alcohol kills more teenagers than ALL OTHER DRUGS combined.

It is a factor in the three leading causes of death among 15-24 year olds: accidents, homicides, and suicides.

Binge drinkers are 14 times more likely to drive under the influence than non binge drinkers.

- 90% of alcohol consumed by those under 21 is in the form of binge drinking.

Students who pay less than a dollar per drink or who pay a flat “all-you-can-drink” rate are more likely to binge than those who pay more.

Binge drinking is associated with higher rates of unintentional injuries (car crashes, falls, drowning) as well as intentional injuries (firearms, sexual assault, domestic violence).

Women who binge drink are more likely to have unprotected sex.

While the number of male arrests for drunk driving has decreased over the past 10 years, significantly more women are being arrested for drunk driving incidents, often associated with binge drinking.

Binge drinking often begins around age 13.

Sources:
- CDC, Fact Sheets: Binge Drinking
- National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
- CollegeDrinkingPrevention.gov