

Understanding Local Alcohol Control in Wisconsin: Building a Database of Local Municipal Alcohol Policies

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WISAPP

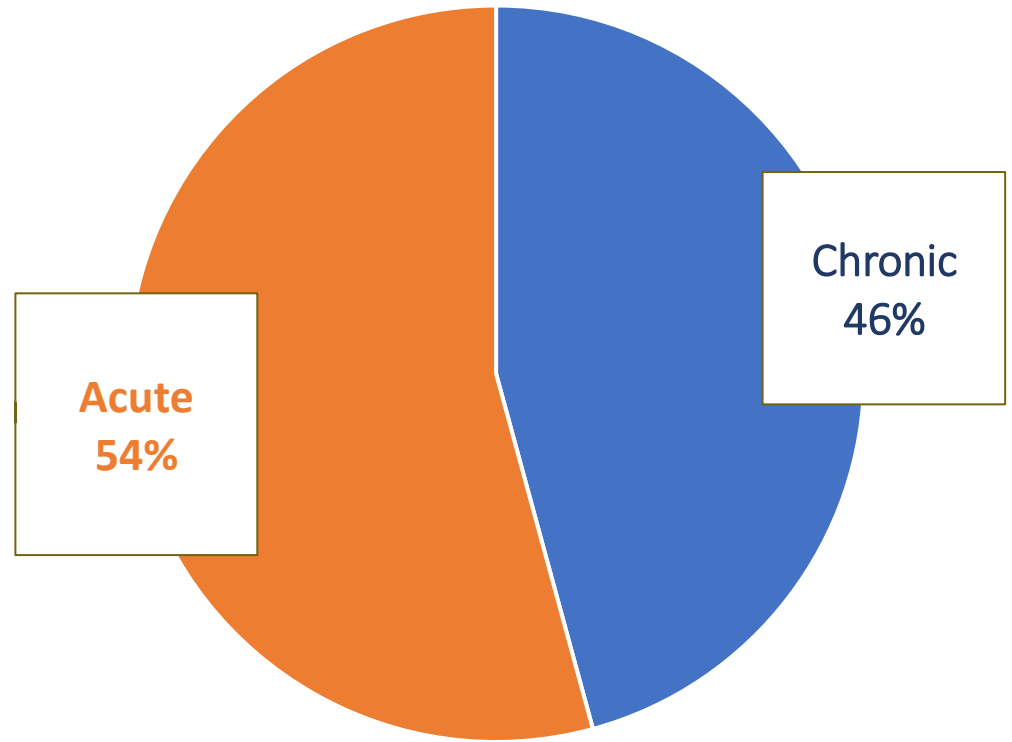
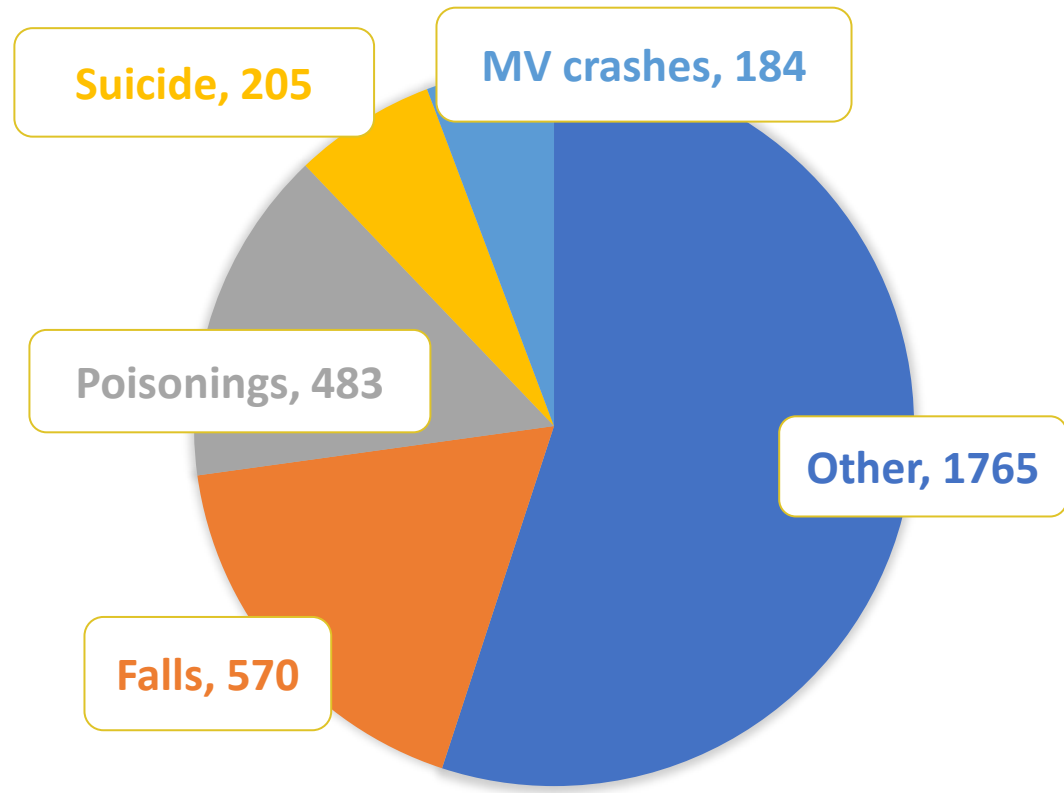


Tools, Training, & Technical Assistance to Reduce
Excessive Alcohol Consumption

WISCONSIN ALCOHOL RELATED-DEATHS

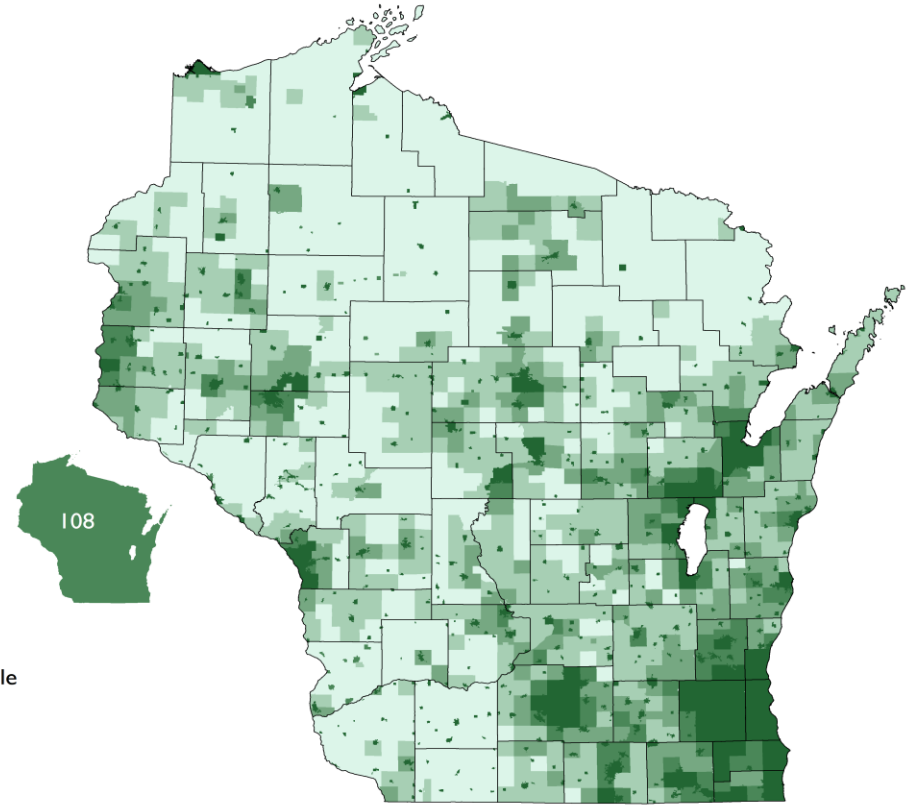
3,207 in 2021

3,273 in 2022



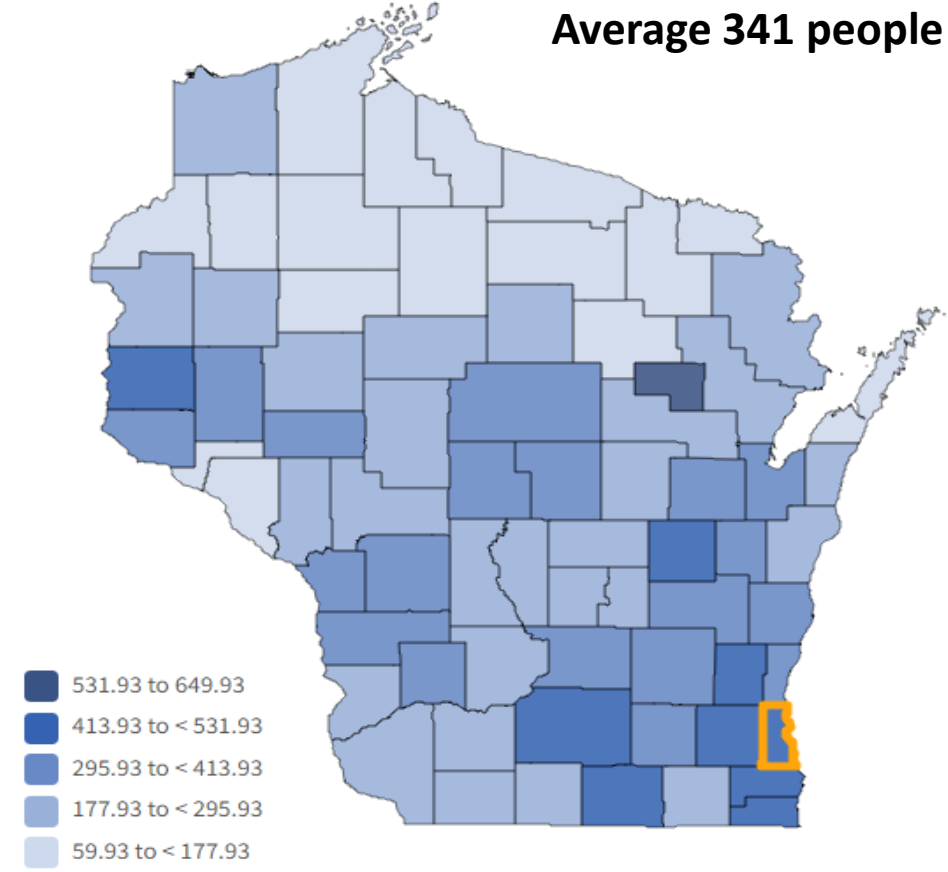
WISCONSIN: 60 TO 650 PEOPLE PER ALCOHOL LICENSE

Residents per Sq. Mile



- Residents per square mile
- 161 - 8,475
- 81 - 160
- 41 - 80
- 21 - 40
- 0 - 20

People per Alcohol License:
Average 341 people per license.



- 531.93 to 649.93
- 413.93 to < 531.93
- 295.93 to < 413.93
- 177.93 to < 295.93
- 59.93 to < 177.93

Sources: Population Estimates by WI Dept. of Administration, Demographic Services Center doa.wi.gov/demographics
Land Area from U.S. Census Bureau TIGER Shapefiles, Jan 2020 Minor Civil Division Estimate

[Wisconsin EPH Tracker](#)

LOCAL LICENSING OF ALCOHOL SALES

Wis. Stat. §125.10(1)

“Any municipality may enact regulations incorporating any part of this chapter and may prescribe additional regulations for the sale of alcohol beverages, not in conflict with this chapter.”

Nowell v. City of Wausau,
2013 WI 88, 351 Wis. 2d 1,
838 N.W.2d 852

Regulation of alcohol sales is “a matter of local concern” and an exercise of the municipality’s police powers that may only be limited by express statutory language.



BEER LICENSES:

Fermented malt beverages (beer, hard seltzers, “wine” coolers): Wis. Stat. §§125.25(1), 125.26(1).

- Class “A” off-premises licenses (store).
- Class “B” licenses (bar, tavern, restaurant)



LIQUOR LICENSES:

Intoxicating liquor (liquor, wine, cider): Wis. Stat. §125.51(1)(a).

- “Class A” off-premises licenses.
- “Class B” licenses.
- Wine only: “Class C” licenses.

1,851 MUNICIPALITIES CAN GRANT ALCOHOL LICENSES IN WISCONSIN:



1246
Towns



449
Villages



219
Cities

Idea for Wisconsin Municipal Alcohol Policy Database came from:

APIS

https://alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov

50 State Analysis

A project of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

APIS Alcohol Policy Information System

Policy Topics Download Policy Data Policy Changes at a Glance Resources About

Pages, Keywords, Phrase

APIS COVID-19 Coverage: COVID-19 Alcohol-related policies adopted in response to the COVID-19 pandemic

WELCOME TO THE Alcohol Policy Information System

The Alcohol Policy Information System (APIS) provides detailed information on a wide variety of Alcohol-Related Policies in the United States at both State and Federal levels, as well as policy information regarding the Recreational Use of Cannabis. The information and resources available on this site are geared toward alcohol and cannabis policy researchers and others interested in alcohol and cannabis policy issues.

Underage Drinking

APIS provides convenient access to policy topics that pertain to underage drinking, in order to encourage research, evaluation, and outreach efforts in this important area.

- > [Highlight on Underage Drinking](#)
- > [State Profiles of Underage Drinking Laws](#)

What's New

December 22, 2022 - The policy information on this website has been updated to include legislative

Alcohol Policy Topics

Detailed State-by-State information is available for the following alcohol policy topics, or you may [browse all topics](#).

- APIS COVID-19 Coverage +
- Alcohol Beverages Pricing +
- Alcohol Beverages Taxes +
- Alcohol Control Systems +
- Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) Limits +
- Health Care Services and Financing +
- Pregnancy and Alcohol +
- Pregnancy and Drugs +
- Retail Sales +
- Transportation +
- Underage Drinking +

Cannabis Policy Topics

Detailed State-by-State information on the Recreational Use of Cannabis is presented in two tables:

- [Volume 1](#)
- [Volume 2](#)

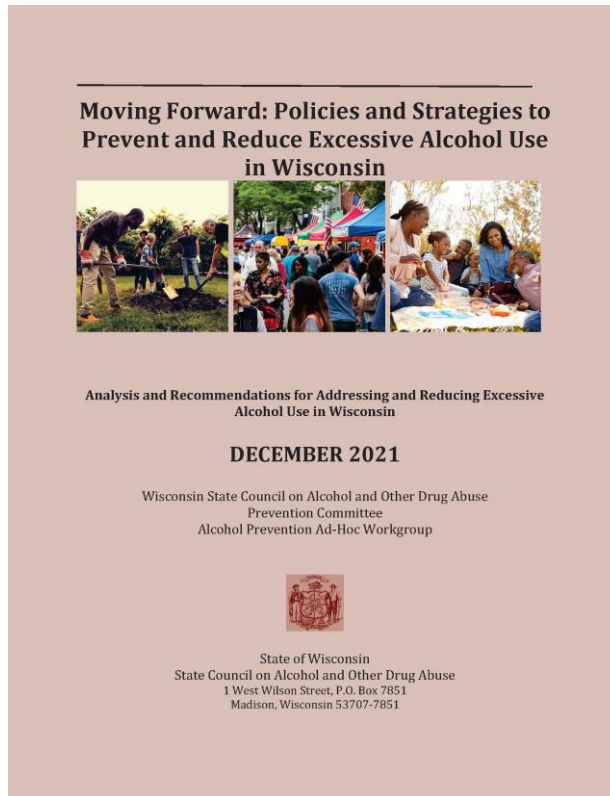
Specific Cannabis Topic Links +

Information is available on States that have [recently adopted laws](#) legalizing the recreational use of cannabis since the most recent update of this website.

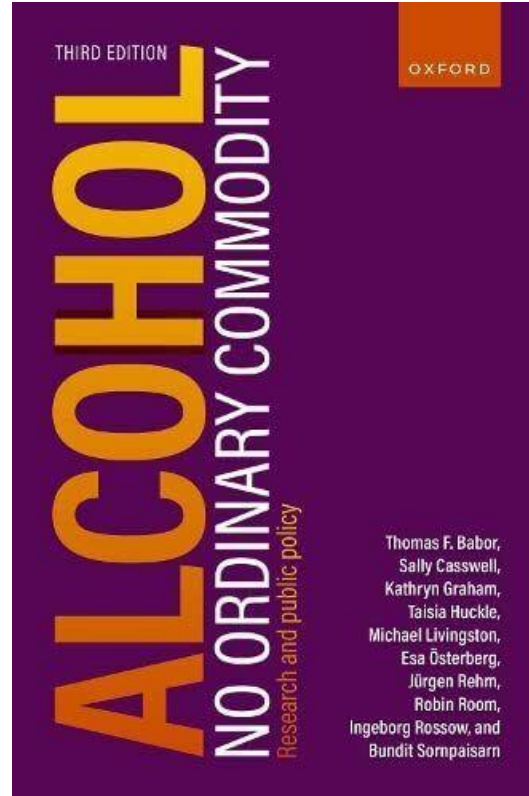
POLICY SOURCES:

SCAODA Report

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/scaoda/alcohol-prevention-report.pdf>



Thomas Babor et al.,
ALCOHOL: NO ORDINARY
COMMODITY



SAMHSA, (2020) State Performance
& Best Practices for the Prevention
and Reduction of Underage Drinking
Report (SPBP)



CATEGORIES
OF
WISCONSIN
ALCOHOL
POLICIES

56 POLICIES IN 8 CATEGORIES:

- Adoption of State Alcohol Law – Chapter 125
- Prevention of Underage Drinking
- Local Process for Granting Alcohol Licenses
- Temporary Licenses & Festivals
- Local Regulation of Licensees
- Regulation of Public Intoxication
- Regulation of Advertising
- Ethics

EXAMPLE: LOCAL
PROCESS FOR
LICENSES –
10 POLICIES

1) Guidelines or
criteria for new
alcohol licenses

2) Detailed
Description of
Premise

3) Site Map

4) Alcohol Outlet
Density

5) Other
Departments for
License Review

6) Application Fees

7) Process for
Notifying Public

8) Conditions for
New Regular
Licenses

9) Policy for
Reviewing
Expansions to
Licensed Premises

10) Closing Hours

LICENSE CRITERIA

Preliminary Results for 48 municipalities sampled:

- Yes
 - 13 Towns
 - 5 Villages
 - 19 Cities
- No
 - 10 Towns
 - 1 Village
 - 0 Cities

Local Process for Awarding Alcohol Retail Licenses

Data Access Group: [No As

Editing existing StudyID 39. Name: Lincoln Merrill city, Lincoln County, Wisconsin, 0600000US5506951250

StudyID 39

Guidelines or Criteria for Awarding New Alcohol Retail Licenses

Does the municipality prohibit any classes of alcohol retail license? Yes No

Does the municipality have guidelines or criteria for awarding new alcohol retail licenses? Yes No

In Municipal Code, Ordinance, or Resolution? Municipal Code Section: 4.31(b)-(c) Ordinance Number: Resolution Number: Other:

Link and/or Text

Link: https://library.municode.com/wi/merrill/codes/code_of_ordin

Text: inspection of each premise. Sec. 4.31(c). factors to consider . . . (1) arrest and conviction record of applicant; (2) financial responsibility of the applicant; (3) the appropriateness of location and premises; and (4) applicant's fitness for the trust to be reposed.

CONSIDER OUTLET DENSITY IN LICENSING DECISIONS (preliminary results for sample size = 48)

- YES

- 0 Towns
- 0 Villages
- 7 Cities
 - ✓ 1 defines outlet density
 - ✓ 2 restrict outlet density
 - ✓ 6 use optional license quotas

- NO

- 23 Towns
- 6 Villages
- 12 Cities

DEFINITION: A Retail Alcohol Outlet is a physical location where alcohol beverages are available for purchase.

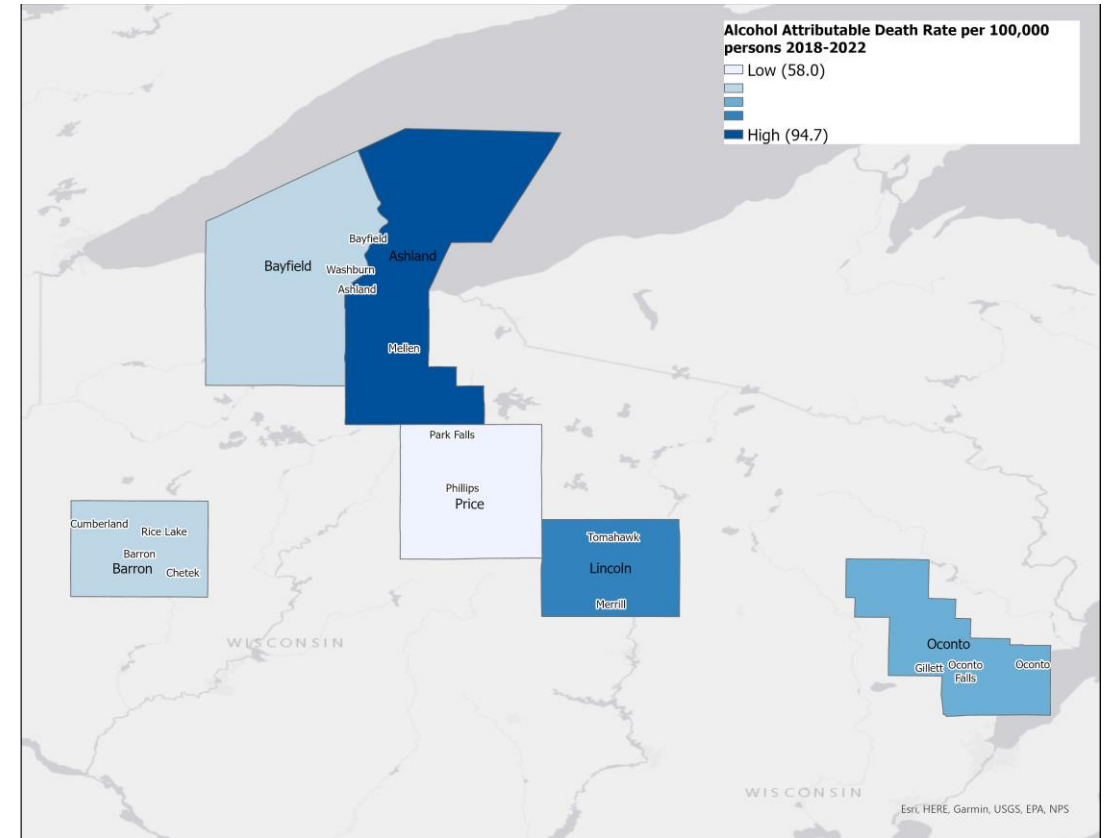
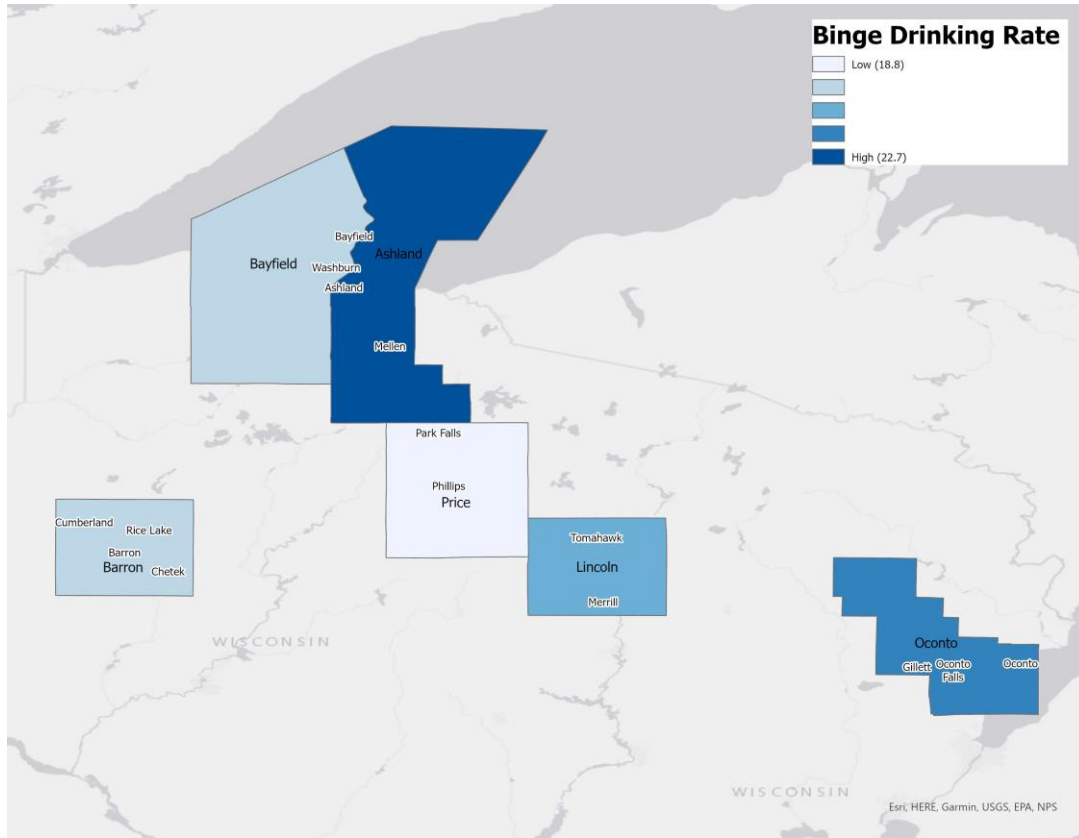
Link and/or Text

Link: https://library.municode.com/wi/kenosha/codes/code_of_ord

Whether there is an over concentration of licensed establishments in the neighborhood within two thousand six hundred forty (2,640) feet of the licensed premises "over concentration" shall mean more than ten (10) Class "A," Class "B" or "Class B" Licenses or combination thereof.

Text:

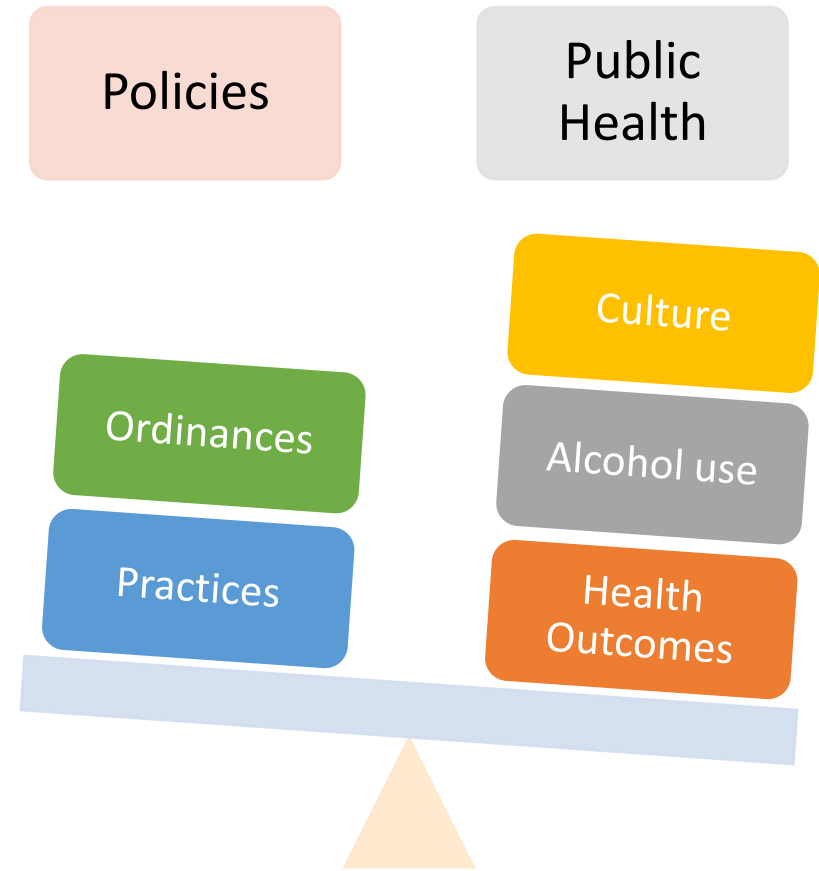
RURAL NORTHERN WISCONSIN COUNTIES STUDY



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, PLACES: Local Health Data for Better Health, County Data 2023 release.

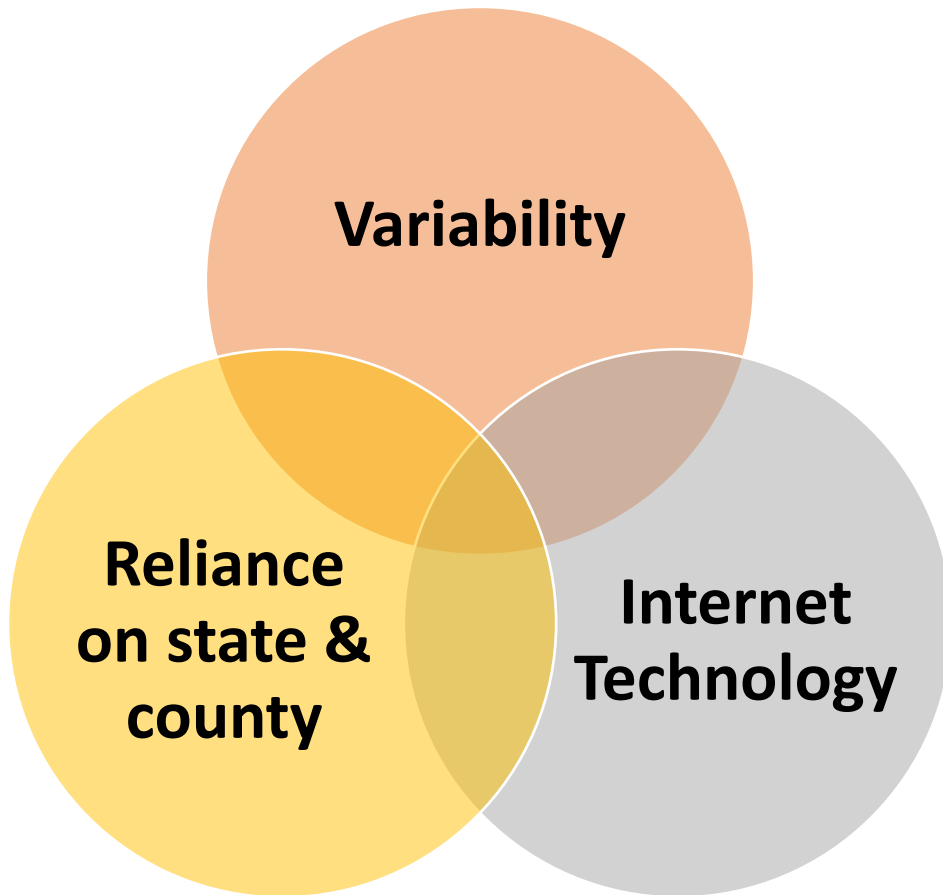
Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services. DHS Interactive Dashboards: Alcohol Death Module. Last Updated 10/9/2023 8:31:54 PM.

RURAL NORTHERN WISCONSIN COUNTIES STUDY



Survey – 191 responses, 133 complete
Focus groups – 52 participants, minimum 6 per county
Ordinances – All counties, cities, some villages, few towns

RURAL NORTHERN WISCONSIN COUNTIES STUDY



Duties of the County Sheriff:

- “Sheriffs . . . shall keep and preserve the peace in their respective counties” Wis. Stat. §59.28(1)
- “Enforce all city, or village, ordinances in a city, or village, in which the sheriff provides law enforcement services under a contract described under s. 62.13 (2s) (a).” Wis. Stat. §59.27(13)

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Weigh

Assign policy weights based on effectiveness and evidence-base

Analyze

Analyze results from RNWC study

Build out

Build out WMAP database - cities and villages with city powers

Investigate

Investigate town/county relationship in alcohol regulation

DATABASE CONSTRUCTION CHALLENGES

Lack of conformity
in access to code

Website?

Ordinances?

Link out?

Multiple locations
of alcohol
ordinances in code

Liquor

Fermented
Malt
Beverages

Public safety

Parks

Zoning

Reliance on county
for law
enforcement

Towns

Villages

No police

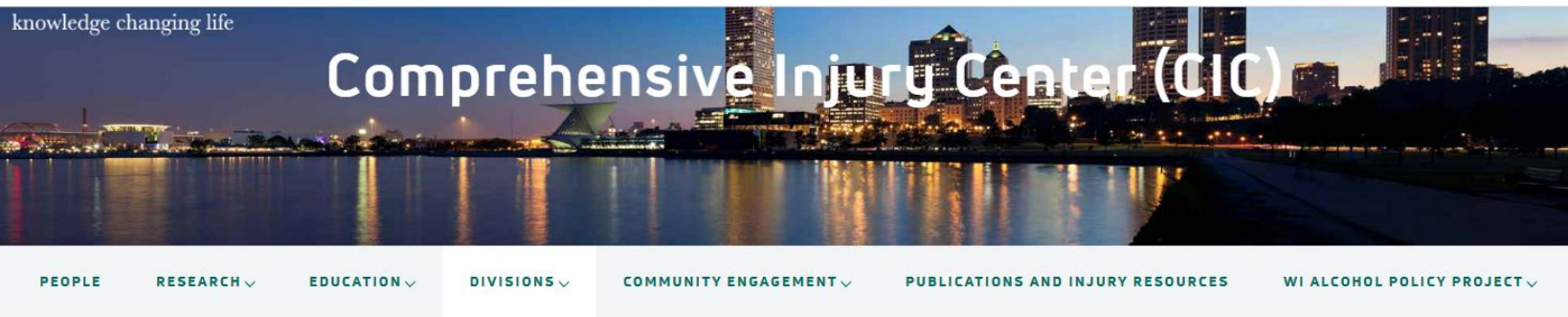
No municipal
court

Compare written
law to actual
practice

LE Capacity

Priorities

Awareness



HOME / DEPARTMENTS / COMPREHENSIVE INJURY CENTER (CIC) / DIVISIONS

Comprehensive Injury Center Divisions

DIVISION OF DATA SURVEILLANCE AND INFORMATICS

Data utilized to inform the prevention and reduction of injury and violence.

DIVISION OF SUICIDE PREVENTION

The Division of Suicide Prevention at the Comprehensive Injury Center is a statewide leader in efforts to prevent loss of life from suicide.

DIVISION OF VIOLENCE PREVENTION

The Division of Violence Prevention at the Comprehensive Injury Center at the Medical College of Wisconsin is to advance violence prevention policy...

Terri deRoon-Cassini, PhD, MS, Director, Comprehensive Injury Center

Wisconsin Municipal Alcohol Policy Database Team Members:

Wisconsin Alcohol Policy Project:

Felice Borisy-Rudin, JD, PhD, Policy Analyst, and Assistant Prof. of Pharmacology & Toxicology

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Division of Data Surveillance and Informatics:

Constance Kostelac, PhD, Director, and Assistant Prof. of Epidemiology & Social Sciences

Robert MacKenzie, Research Analyst

Amy Parry, Program Manager, Institute for Health & Equity

Thank you!

Felice Borisy-Rudin, JD, PhD

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The Impact of Alcohol on Suicides in Wisconsin: Considerations for Prevention

Sara Kohlbeck, PhD, MPH
Medical College of Wisconsin

- Describe the prevalence of alcohol in Wisconsin suicides
- Situate findings in a prominent suicide theory to detail the linkage between alcohol use and suicide
- Discuss strategies for harm reduction as it relates to the intersection of alcohol and suicides

Prevalence of alcohol in Wisconsin suicides

- Wisconsin Violent Death Reporting System (WVDRS)
- 2019 to 2021 (most recent data available)
- Gathers information from C/MEs and law enforcement on all suicides that occur in Wisconsin
- Case identification
 - Primary substance found on toxicology = alcohol or ethanol (alcohol is substance class)
 - Non-Wisconsin residents removed

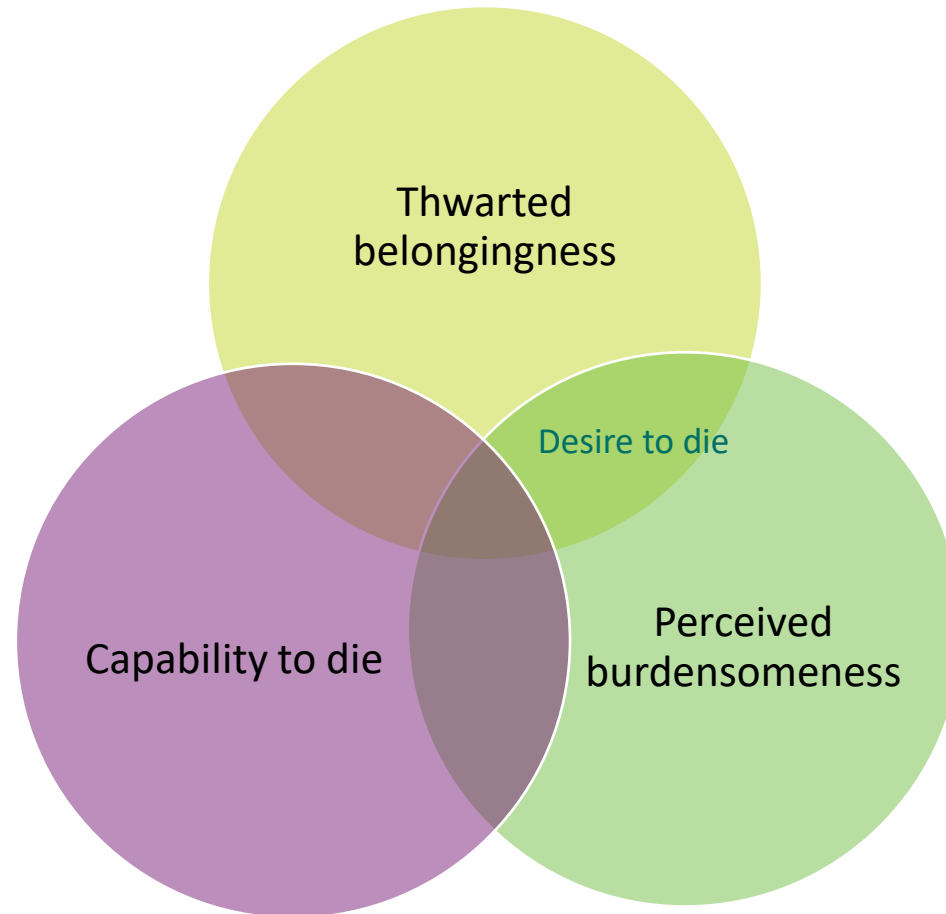
Prevalence of alcohol in Wisconsin suicides

- Total suicides for this time period – 2,254
- Alcohol use suspected in the hours before death – 444 (19.7 of all suicides%)
 - Unknown – 597 (26.5%)
- 19.3% of decedents were known to have an alcohol problem that may have contributed to the suicide
- 97% of decedents had toxicology results available
 - 33% of decedents (n=491) had alcohol in their system when they died
 - Average BAC was 0.15

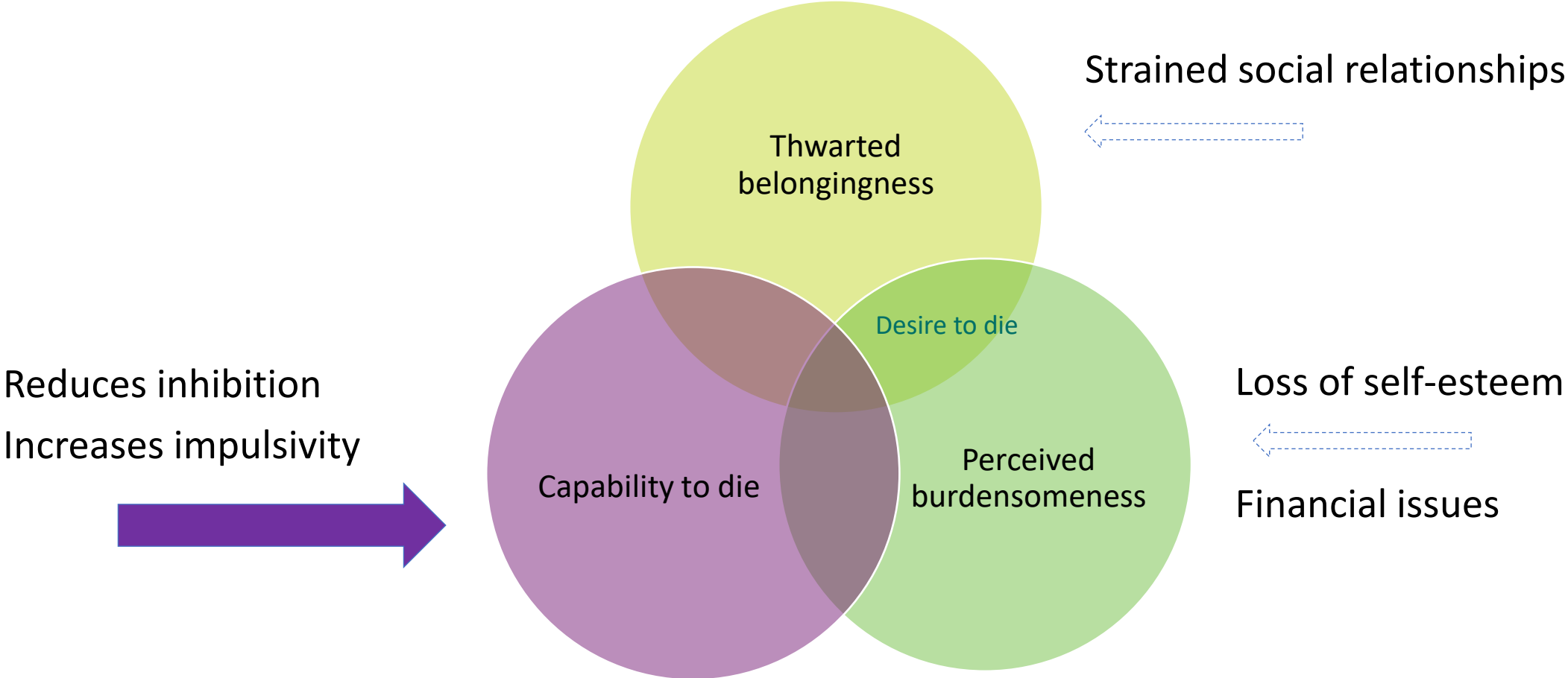
How do we make sense of this?

Theories exist on suicide

Thomas Joiner's
Interpersonal-
Psychological theory



Where does alcohol fit?



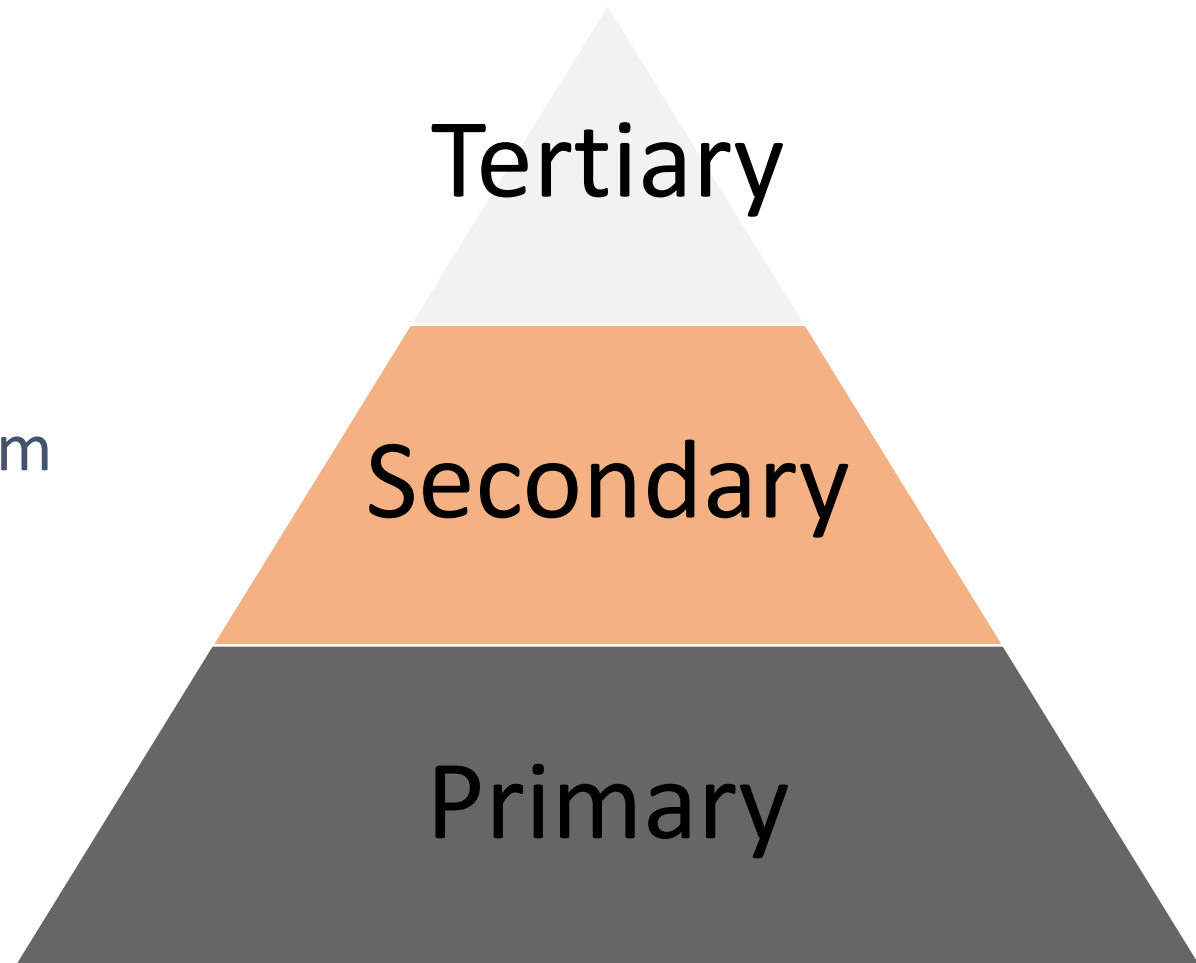
The lethal mix of alcohol and firearms

- Exponentially increases the capability to die
- Over half of Wisconsinites who had alcohol in their system when they died used a firearm in their suicide attempt
- Both of these factors are affected by policy

What can we do about this?

A public health issue requires a public health response

- Across the prevention spectrum



Primary Prevention

- Need to address the drivers of alcohol misuse in suicide
 - Coping
 - Availability
 - Culture
- Social marketing campaigns encouraging healthy coping strategies
- Promote and encourage community or organizational social gatherings where alcohol is not served

Secondary Prevention

- Identifying and addressing early signs of suicide risk among those who use alcohol
 - Change the trajectory
- Educating alcohol outlet employees/managers, bar owners, etc. on identifying potential signs of suicide risk and how to help
- Inclusion of questions around access to alcohol in suicide risk assessments
- Treat alcohol as a lethal means for suicide similar to firearms
 - Voluntary removal
 - Safe storage

Tertiary Prevention

- Supporting those in a suicide crisis or with acute or chronic risk for suicide
 - Suicide risk is often not linear
- Safety planning that involves a plan for removing alcohol from the environment
- Peer support
 - Warmlines
 - Alternatives to Suicide
- Clinical intervention
 - Voluntary or involuntary hospitalization

Postvention

- Support for survivors of suicide loss
- Those who experience the suicide death of a loved one are at greater risk of suicide themselves
- Peer-to-peer support
- Suicide bereavement counseling
- Social connection

Summary:

Suicide prevention includes addressing alcohol use and misuse

- Suicide can be prevented!
- Individuals with suicide risk may use alcohol to cope with suffering
- Alcohol use and access to firearms are particularly dangerous when a person is suicidal
- Alcohol should be treated as a lethal means for suicide
- Prevention of alcohol-related suicide should span the prevention spectrum

Thank you!
skohlbeck@mcw.edu

The Value of Cross-Sector Data in Understanding the Impact of Alcohol

Constance Kostelac, MS, PhD

Assistant Professor, Institute for Health & Equity, Division of Epidemiology & Social Sciences

Director, Division of Data Surveillance and Informatics, Comprehensive Injury Center

Medical College of Wisconsin

Let's start with the big picture...

We focus a great deal on overdose prevention and the impact of opioids and synthetic opioids and for good reason....

BUT – alcohol and excessive alcohol use have a significant impact on morbidity and mortality

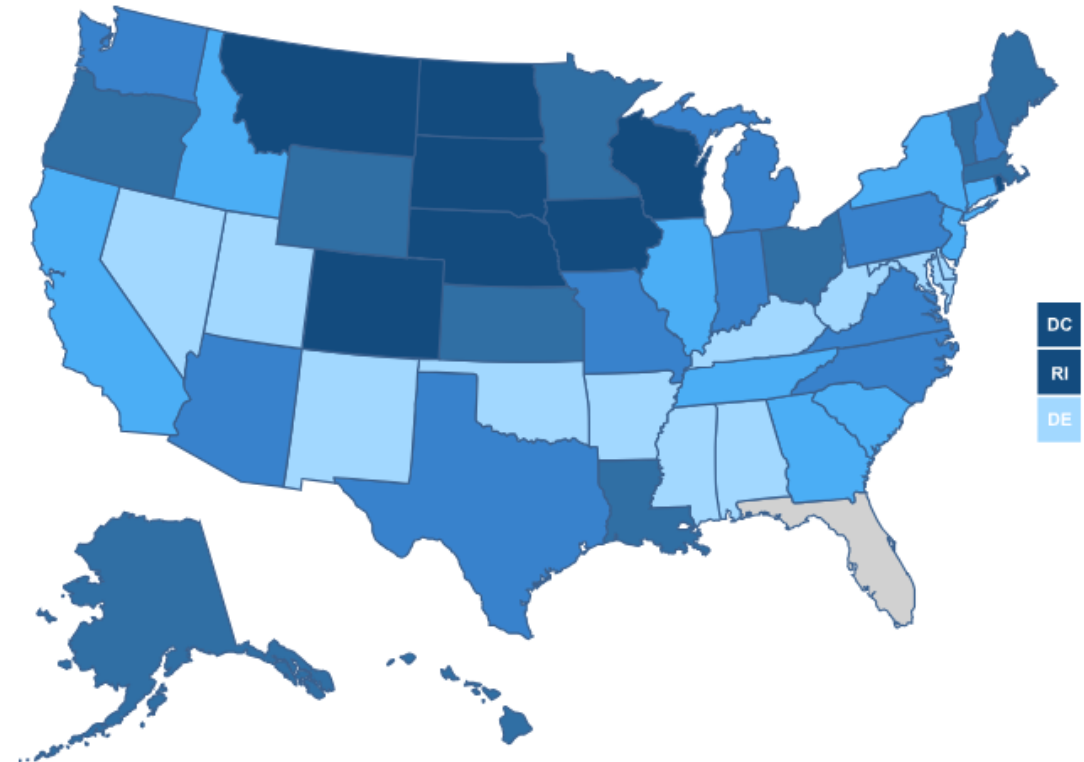
Wisconsin stands out
in excessive alcohol use
relative to other states
(hint: not in a good way)

But the impact of alcohol and excessive
alcohol use has impacts across the US

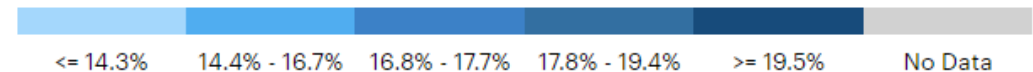
Excessive drinking is an issue in many states, but Wisconsin has the highest rate

Top States	Rank	Value	Bottom States	Rank	Value
Utah	1	12.5%	South Dakota	45	20.8%
West Virginia	2	12.6%	Iowa	46	21.1%
Oklahoma	3	12.9%	North Dakota	47	22.0%
Alabama	4	13.3%	Montana	48	22.3%
Kentucky	5	13.9%	Wisconsin	49	23.8%

Percent of Adults Reporting Excessive Drinking, 2021

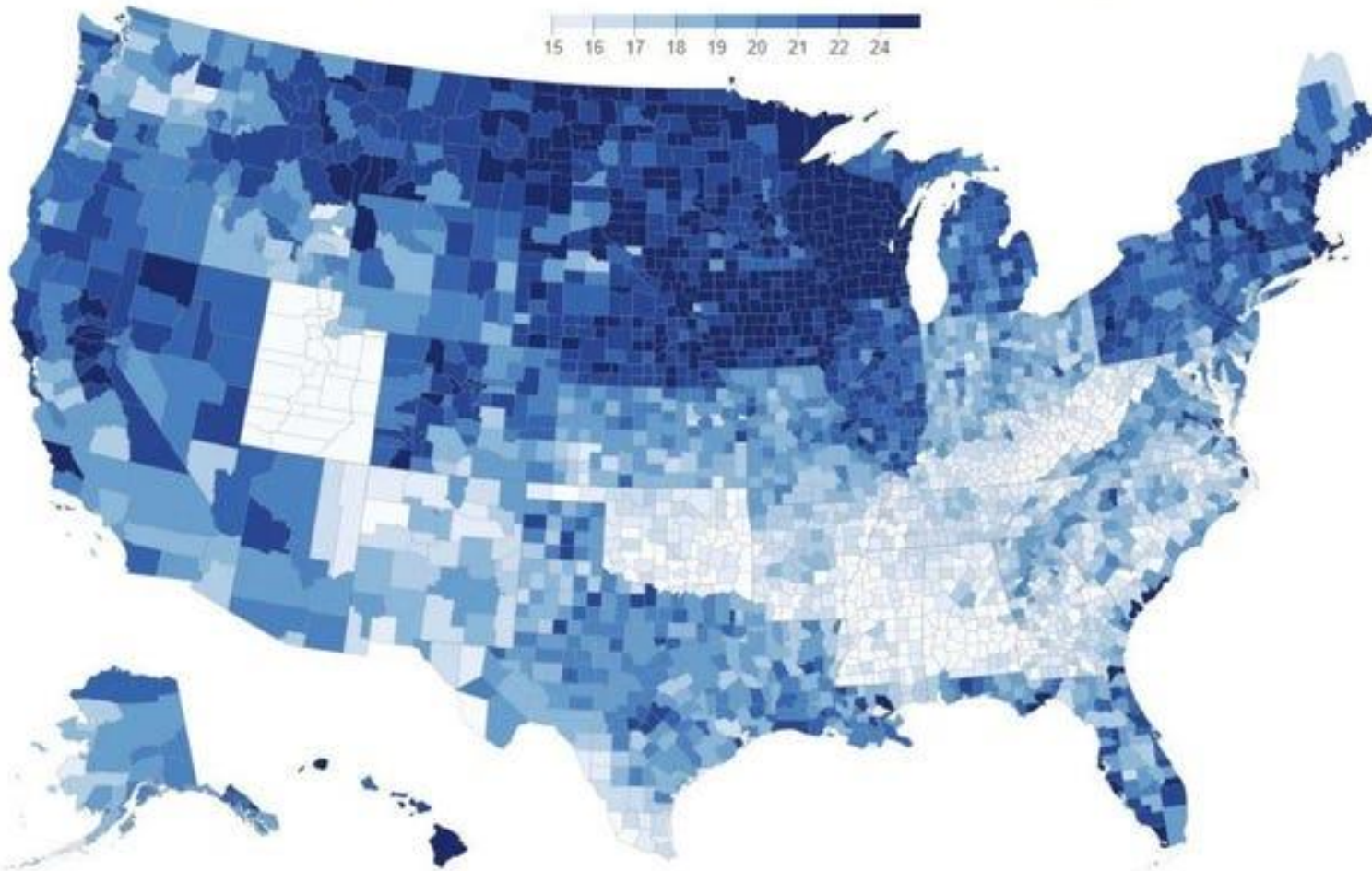


Data from CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2021



Based on the percentage of adults who reported binge drinking (four or more [females] or five or more [males] drinks on one occasion in the past 30 days) or heavy drinking (eight or more [females] or 15 or more [males] drinks per week).
 America's Health Rankings, based on data from the CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System [Explore Excessive Drinking in the United States | AHR](https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/excessive-drinking)
[americashealthrankings.org](https://www.americashealthrankings.org)

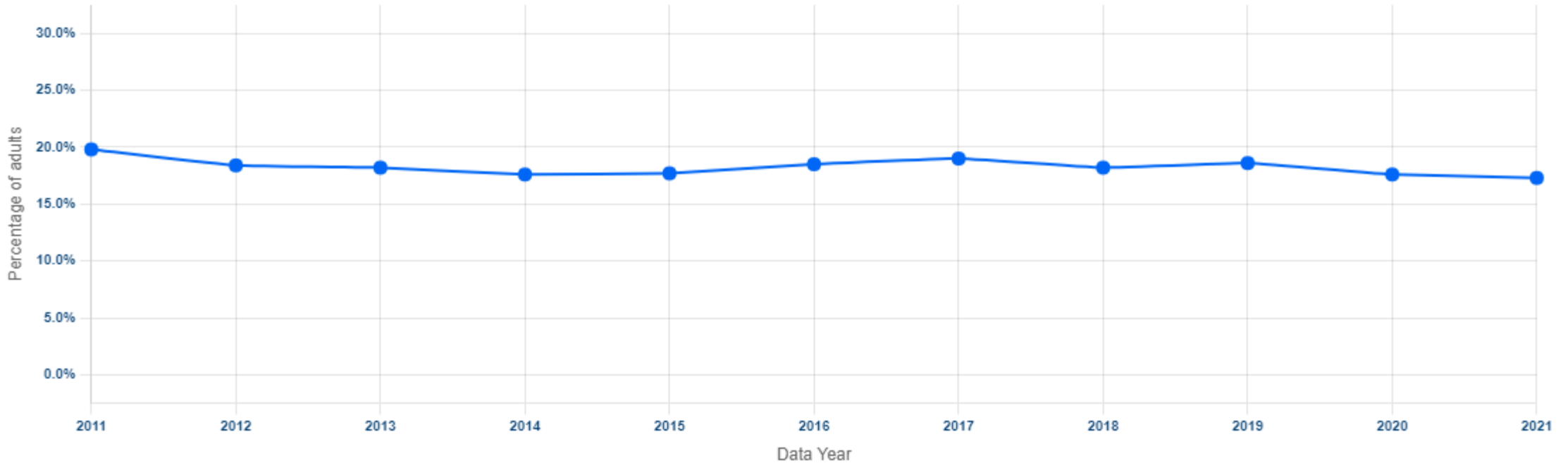
% Excessive Drinking by County



- All WI counties are higher than the US average
- The high level of excessive drinking is not isolated in the state relative to the rest of the US
- Only white spot in the map of Wisconsin is Lake Winnebago

Bentley, D., Every county in Wisconsin has a high percentage of excessive drinkers (jsonline.com)
<https://www.jsonline.com/story/news/local/wisconsin/2021/05/27/every-county-wisconsin-has-high-percentage-excessive-drinkers/7436900002/>

And the high level of excessive drinking nationally has been around for some time...it is not something new



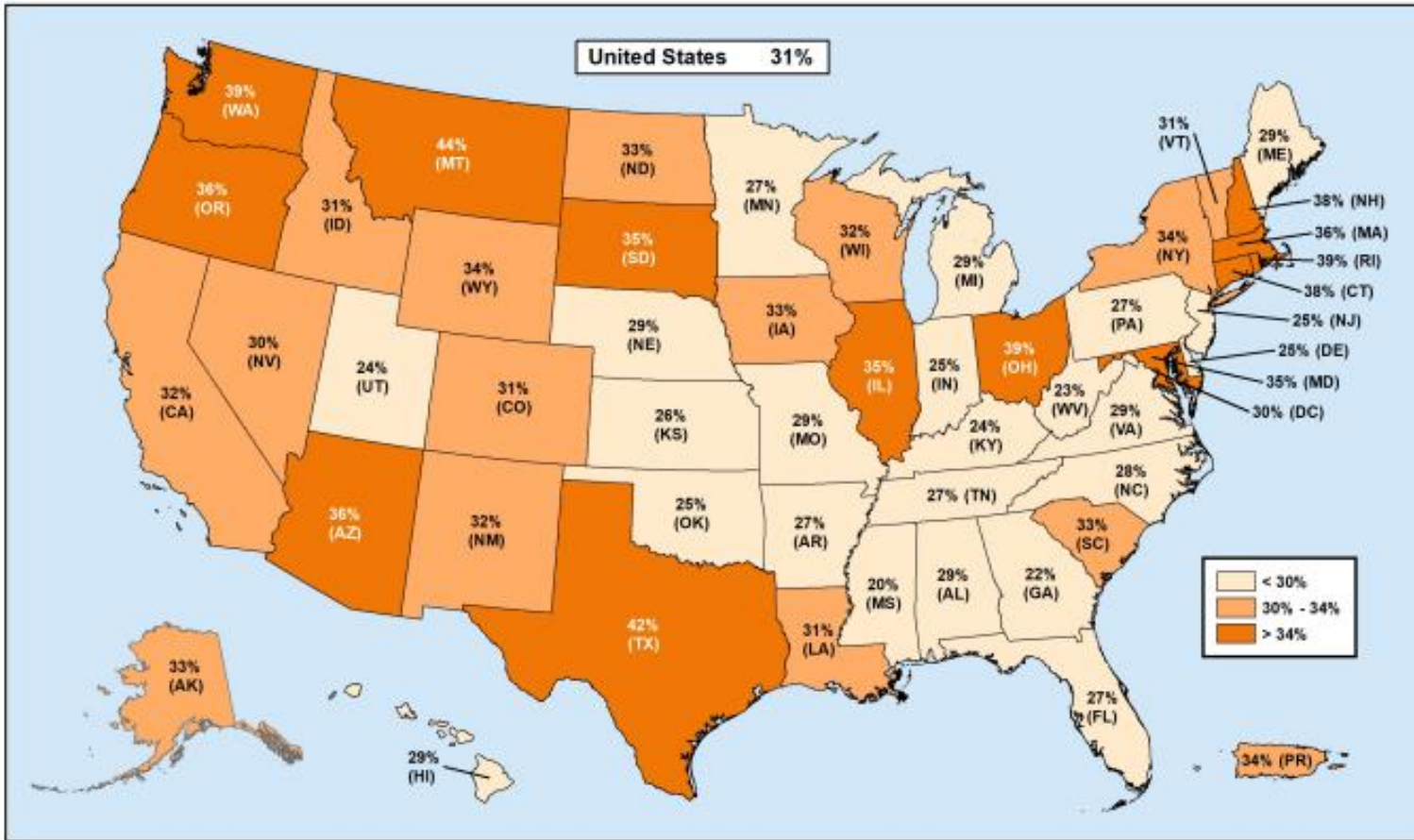
● United States

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Based on the percentage of adults who reported binge drinking (four or more [females] or five or more [males] drinks on one occasion in the past 30 days) or heavy drinking (eight or more [females] or 15 or more [males] drinks per week). America's Health Rankings, based on data from the CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

[Explore Excessive Drinking in the United States | AHR \(americashealthrankings.org\)](https://americashealthrankings.org/explore/excessive-drinking-in-the-united-states)

Wisconsin has a high proportion of alcohol-impaired driving fatalities relative to other states



- On average of 31% of driving fatalities involve alcohol-impairment.
- Wisconsin is above average in the percent of traffic fatalities that involved alcohol at 32%.
- This equates to 199 deaths in 2021 alone.

2021 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Traffic Safety Facts, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), [Traffic Safety Facts 2021 Data: State Alcohol-Impaired-Driving Estimates \(dot.gov\)](https://www.nhtsa.gov/press-releases/2022/02/2021-alcohol-impaired-driving-traffic-safety-facts)

Excessive Alcohol Use
is associated with a variety of
negative outcomes that
impact individuals
(as well as families and communities)

Excessive alcohol use has links to other negative health outcomes

- Chronic diseases
 - High blood pressure, heart disease, stroke
 - Liver disease
 - Cancer
- Injuries
 - Motor vehicle collisions
 - Falls
 - Drownings
 - Burns
- Risk for violence
 - Homicide
 - Suicide
 - Sexual assault
 - Other types of violence (assaults, robbery)

Estimates for many categories for deaths at the state level can be found on the Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) website

https://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/Default/Default.aspx

Cross-sector data sources to consider as it relates to alcohol....

- Excessive alcohol use
 - Binge/heavy drinking, underage, drinking while pregnant
- Alcohol-related deaths
- Traffic crashes involving alcohol
- Hospitalizations related to alcohol
- Alcohol outlet density
- Calls for service/reported crimes at or near alcohol outlets
- Violent deaths involving alcohol
- OWI/DUI data – including BAC
- Liquor law violations/Public intoxication
- Alcohol and pregnancy
- Alcohol age compliance checks (AACC)
- Perception measures
 - Knowledge of risk, sanctions, behavior
- Place of last drink (POLD)
- Alcohol policies
- And more....

So what is the challenge?
Availability, consistency, accessibility,
level of aggregation, timeliness,
summary vs line-level data

How can data help?

We will explore examples
resources that are available at
the national, state, and local
level to better understand the
impact of alcohol and
excessive alcohol use



Develop a more complete
understanding of the impact
of alcohol/excessive
alcohol use



Track changes and trends
over time



Identify priority areas
geographically or for
specific issues



Identify potential points for
intervention or prevention



Monitor the outcomes of
intervention or prevention
efforts



Education!

America's health rankings

Excessive Drinking

- National data that allows state-by-state comparisons
- Annual report on Excessive Drinking
- Maps and rankings are available
- Can view in relation to other core measures about each state
- Ability to animate to see changes over time
- Can narrow to a particular subset of the population (e.g. by race/ethnicity, income, education, age, gender)
- Provides suggestions on “what works”
- Based on the CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
- [Explore Excessive Drinking in the United States | AHR \(americashealthrankings.org\)](https://americashealthrankings.org)

MEASURES:

Excessive Drinking ▾

POPULATION:

General ▾

STATE:

WI ▾

EDITION YEAR:

2021 ▾



DOWNLOAD DATA



WI STATE SUMMARY

ABOUT EXCESSIVE DRINKING

EXCESSIVE DRINKING IN WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN SUMMARY 2021

NATIONAL EXCESSIVE DRINKING

Thematic Map: Excessive Drinking

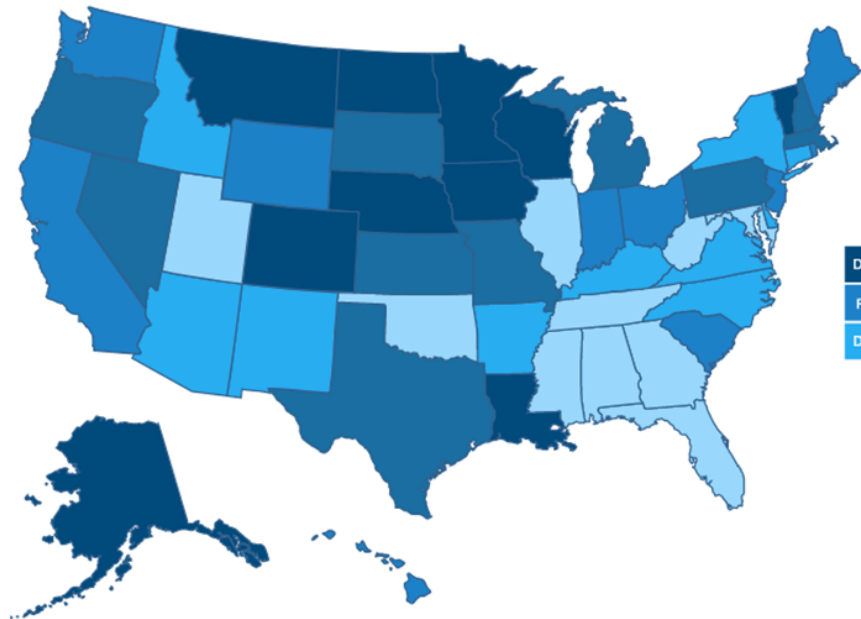


EDITION YEAR:

< 2021 >

ANIMATE ▶

Percentage of adults who reported binge drinking (four or more [females] or five or more [males] drinks on one occasion in the past 30 days) or heavy drinking (eight or more [females] or 15 or more [males] drinks per week)



DC

RI

DE

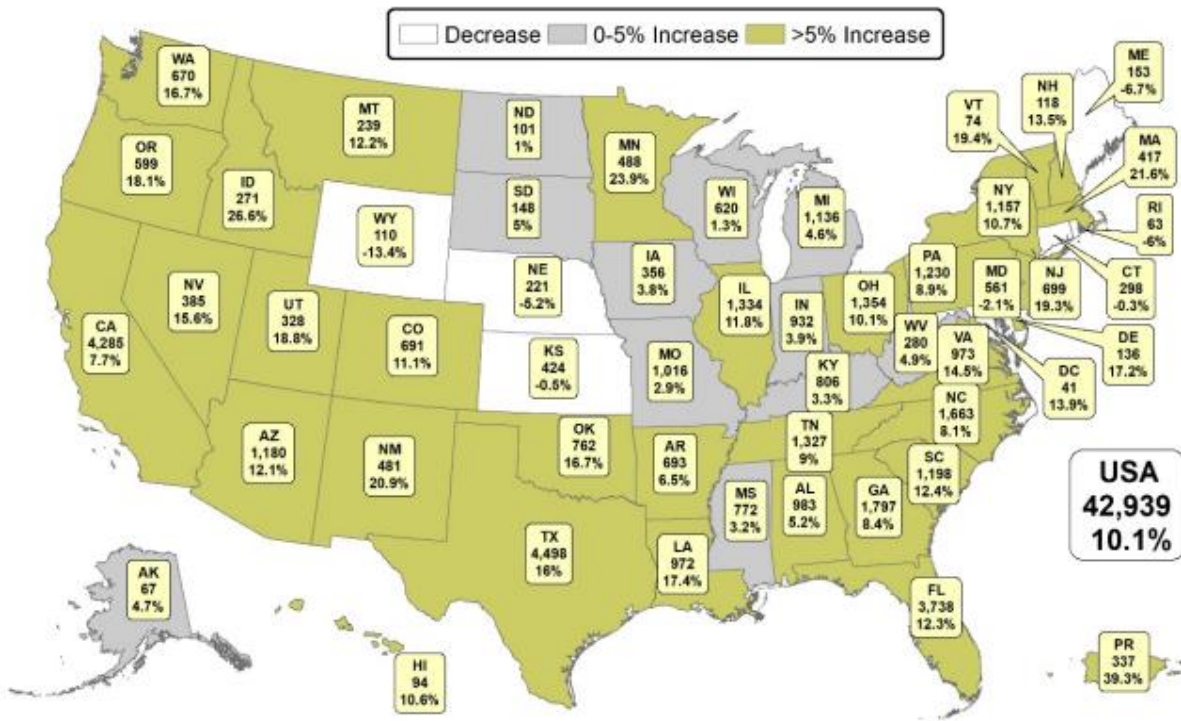
Excessive Drinking by State



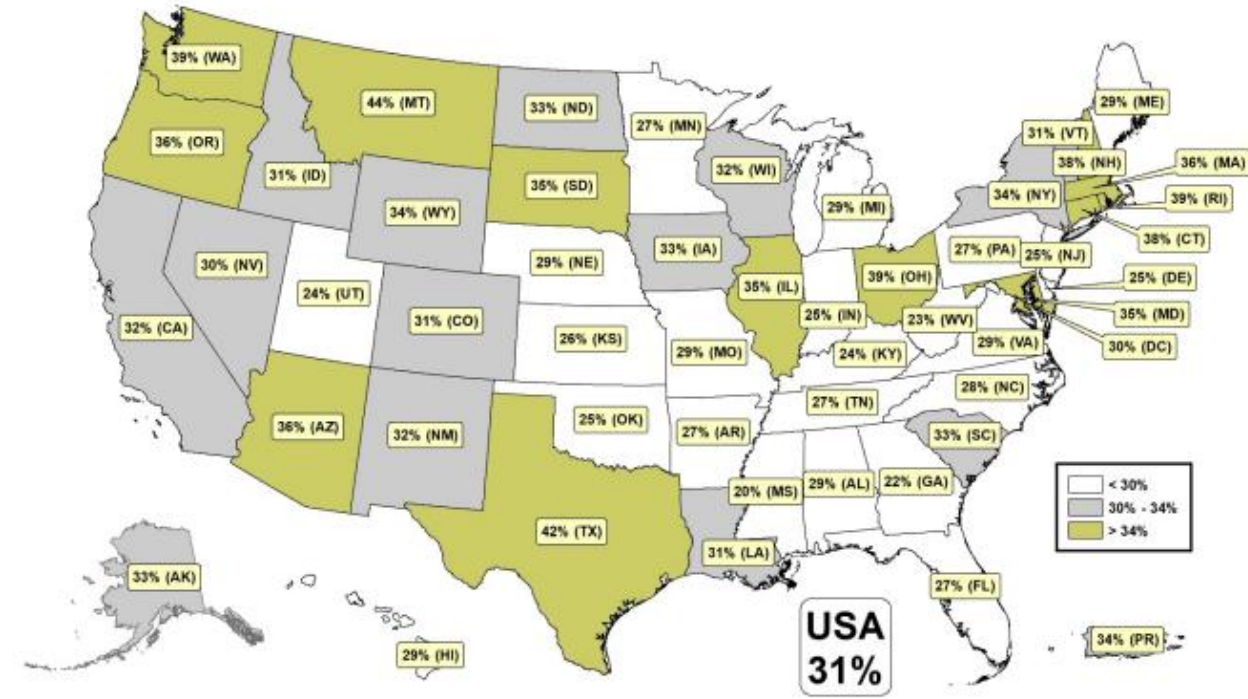
STATE	RANK	VALUE
Utah	1	12.1%
West Virginia	1	12.1%
Oklahoma	3	12.8%
Maryland	4	13.8%
Alabama	5	14.3%
Illinois	6	14.8%
Mississippi	7	15.2%
Florida	8	15.5%
Tennessee	9	15.6%
Georgia	10	15.7%
Kentucky	11	15.8%
North Carolina	11	15.8%
Delaware	13	15.9%
New Mexico	13	15.9%
Arkansas	15	16.1%
Virginia	15	16.1%
Arizona	17	16.3%
Connecticut	17	16.3%
Idaho	17	16.3%
New York	20	16.7%
Rhode Island	21	16.8%
Maine	22	17.0%
Indiana	23	17.1%
Washington	24	17.2%
South Carolina	25	17.4%
Hawaii	26	17.6%
New Jersey	26	17.6%

NHTSA Alcohol-Related Traffic Data

Percent change from 2020 to 2021

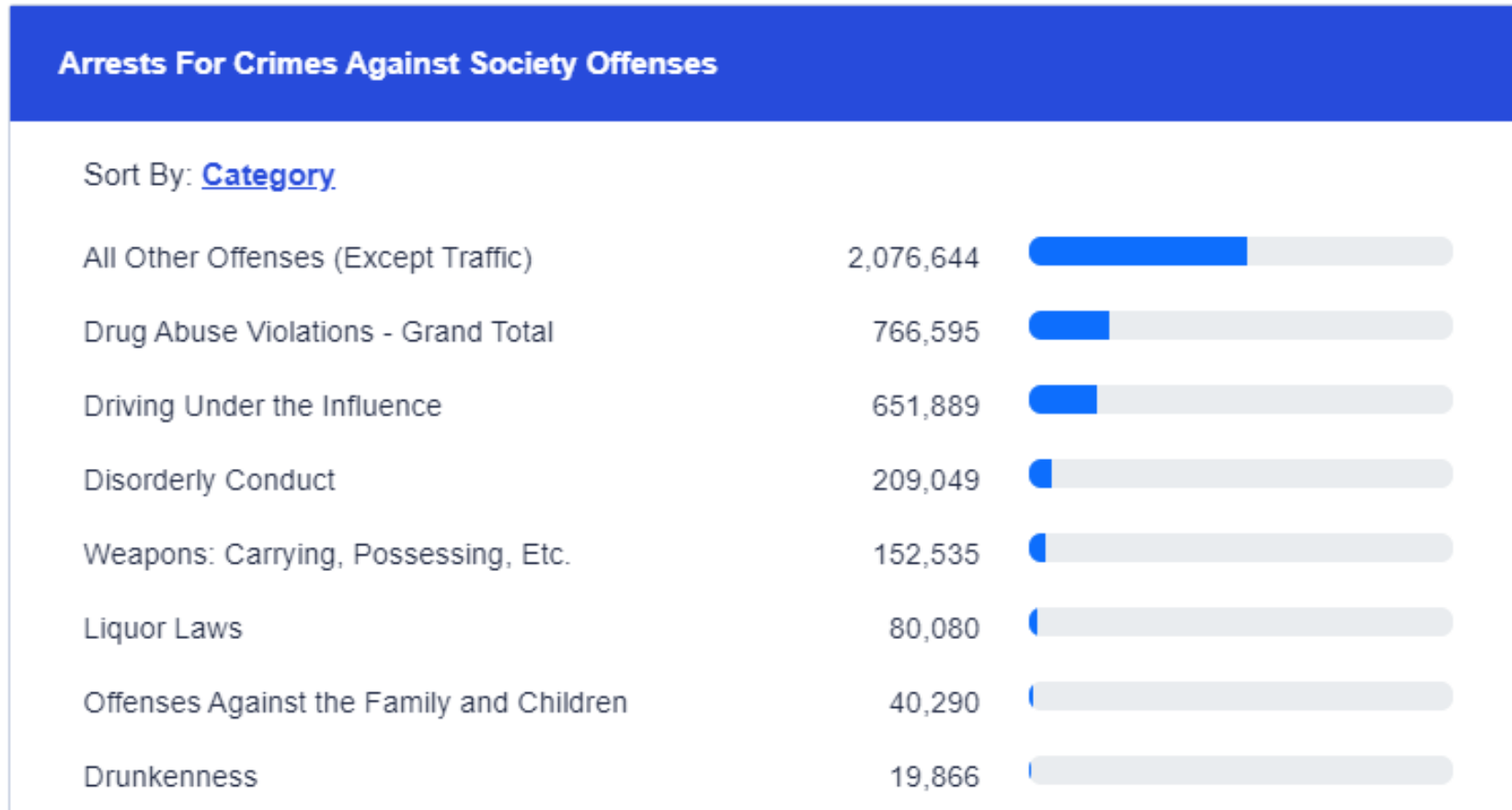


Alcohol-impaired driving fatalities as percent of total traffic fatalities, 2021



Overview of Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes in 2021, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), [Traffic Safety Facts 2021 Data: State Alcohol-Impaired-Driving Estimates \(dot.gov\)](#)

Incident-Based Reporting Arrests for DUI or Liquor Law Violations



National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), Crime Data Explorer
<https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/arrest>

Make sure to look for
state and local resources too...

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

EXCESSIVE DRINKING AND ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVING DEATHS

- Supports county-by-county data and comparisons
- Maps and rankings are available
- Can examine in relation to other counties and to other characteristics of within the county compared to the state
- Can also look at trends in particular categories
- Provides suggestions on “what works”
- Based on the CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), respectively
- <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/wisconsin/2022/overview>

Wisconsin 2022 Select another state

The 2022 Rankings include deaths attributable to COVID-19 from 2020. See our [FAQs](#) for more information on COVID-specific data.

Overview Rankings Measures Downloads Compare Counties Select a county Print Help

Select a Measure:

HEALTH FACTORS
ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVING DEATHS

Wisconsin Summary Information

Top U.S. Performers: 10% (10th percentile)
Range in Wisconsin (Min-Max): 10-70%
Overall in Wisconsin: 36%

Years of Data Used:
2016-2020

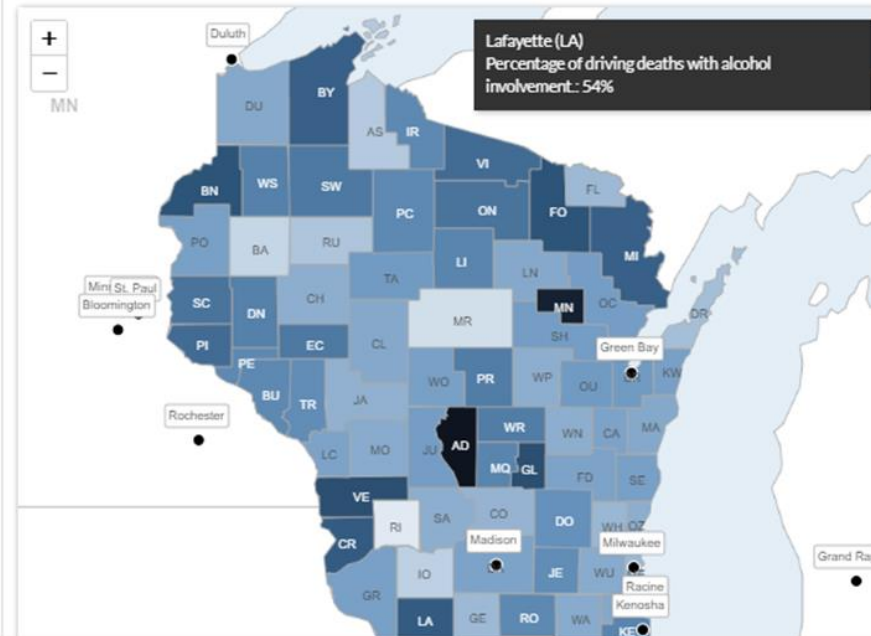
An Alcohol and Drug Use measure

Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths

Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement.

The 2022 County Health Rankings used data from 2016-2020 for this measure.

Map | Data | Description | Data Source | Strategies



WI Dept of Health Services— Environmental Public Health Data Tracker

Alcohol Outlet Density, Alcohol-Related Deaths, and Hospitalizations

- Supports statewide, county, and city/village/town analysis (level depends on variable of interest)
- Includes maps and charts
- Includes multiple measures
 - Alcohol Outlet Density – total licenses, rate, by type
 - Hospitalizations – count, rate
 - Alcohol-related deaths for falls, poisonings, suicide – count, rate
- <https://dhsgis.wi.gov/DHS/EPHTracker/#/map>
- Based on a variety of sources documented on site <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/epht/alcohol.htm>
- Also includes county profiles <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/epht/profile.htm>

Alcohol - Alcohol - Outlet Density
2019-2020 ~ County ~ Class A

EXPORT DATA (.CSV) ADD TO REPORT

Choose primary category by topic

Primary Secondary Places of Interest

Choose a Category

Alcohol

Choose a Geography

- By City/Village/Town
- By County
- Statewide (No Map)

Choose a Topic

Alcohol

Choose a Sub Topic

- Hospitalizations
- Outlet Density

Years

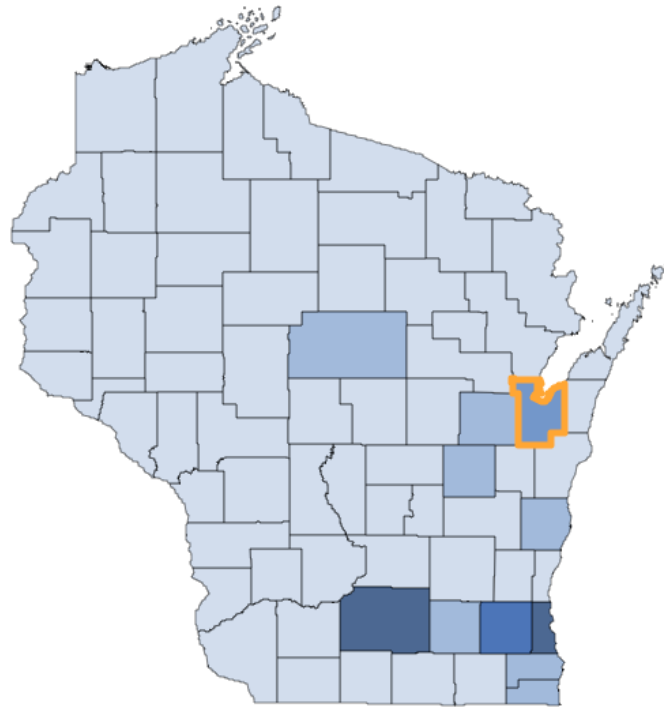
2019-2020

Select a variable

County

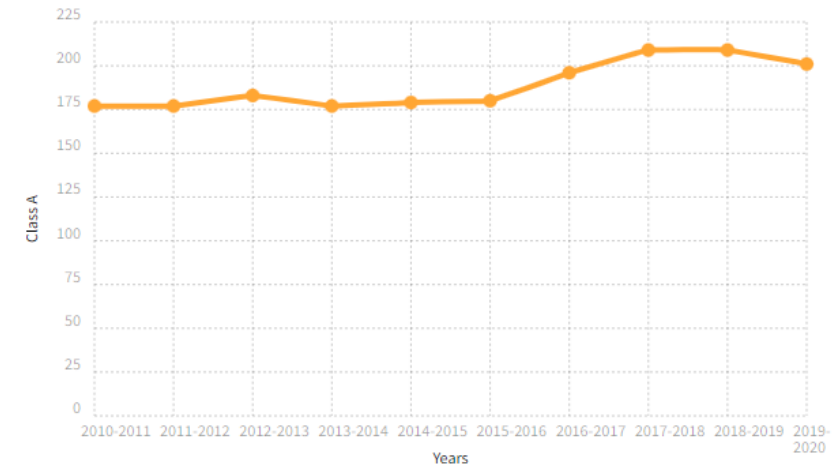
What would you like to see?

Class A



Brown County - Class A

Click on the graph points to filter the data to that year.



Legend - Class A

- 352.8 to 440
- 265.6 to < 352.8
- 178.4 to < 265.6
- 91.2 to < 178.4
- 4 to < 91.2
- Current selection
- Data not available
- Data suppressed
- Confidence intervals

[Find out more information on the dataset.](#)

WI Dept of Health Services – Alcohol Data Dashboards

Alcohol Use, Deaths, and Hospitalizations

- Supports statewide and county analysis (level depends on variable of interest)
- Includes maps and charts
- Includes multiple measures
 - Alcohol Use – emergency room visits, alcohol attributable deaths by age for count and rate; alcohol use for youth and adults
 - Hospitalizations – count, rate for emergency room, in-patient; filters by demographics
 - Deaths – count, rate for chronic and acute deaths; filters by demographics
- <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/stats/aoda.htm>

Chronic Alcohol Hospitalizations

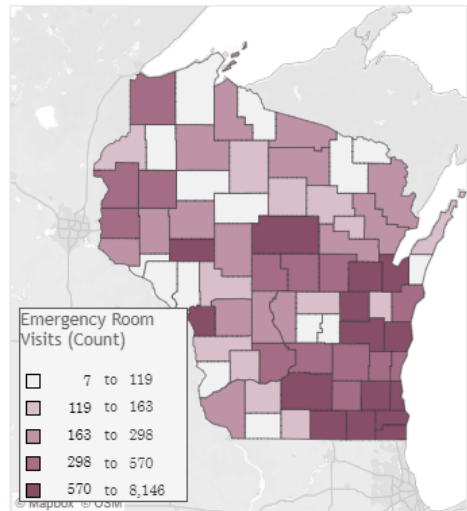
Emergency Room Visits	Emergency Room Rate per 100,000 residents	Inpatient Visits	Inpatient Visits Rate per 100,000 residents
35,036	600.4	33,612	576.0

Chronic alcohol-related hospitalizations include those that are directly related to long term use of alcohol, such as liver cirrhosis and alcohol dependence. Acute alcohol hospitalizations (such as alcohol poisoning) are not included in this dashboard. The Technical Notes page contains the full list of included causes of death that are directly due to long term use of alcohol. Inpatient care means the patient has been admitted to the hospital on a doctor's order. The emergency room is a treatment facility that specializes in the acute care of patients without prior appointments.

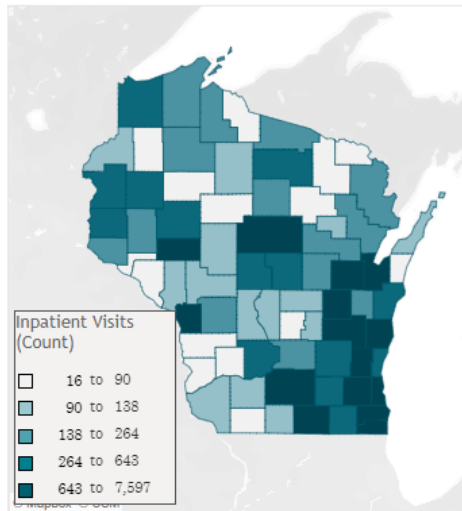
Filters

Select Rate or Count
Count

Emergency Room Select county to filter



Inpatient Select county to filter



Year(s)

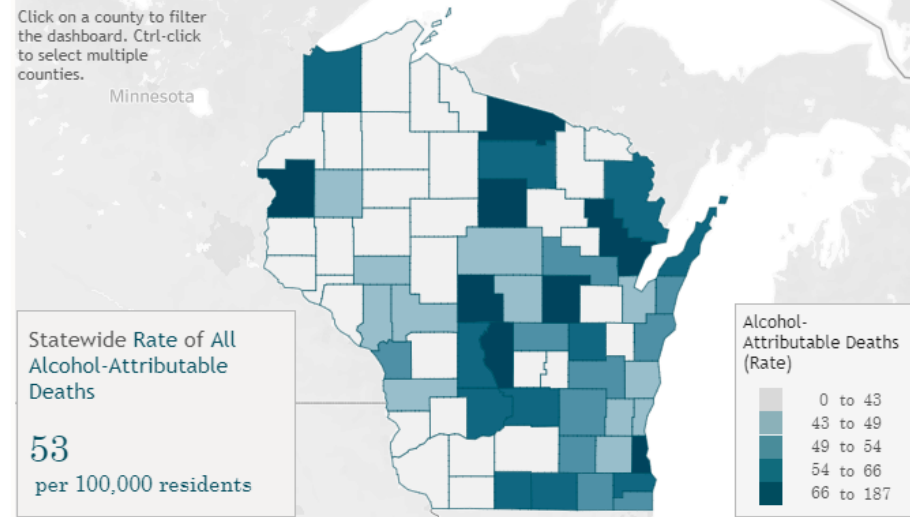
- (All)
- 2007
- 2008
- 2009
- 2010
- 2011
- 2012
- 2013
- 2014
- 2015
- 2016
- 2017
- 2018
- 2019
- 2020
- 2021

Age
(All)

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/alcohol/hospitalizations-county.htm>

Wisconsin's Estimated Alcohol-Attributable Deaths

All Alcohol Deaths 53 per 100,000 residents	Chronic Deaths 24 per 100,000 residents	Acute Deaths 29 per 100,000 residents
--	--	--



Filters

Cause of Death
All Alcohol-Attributable...

Rate or Count
Rate

Year

- (All)
- 2014
- 2015
- 2016
- 2017
- 2018
- 2019
- 2020
- 2021

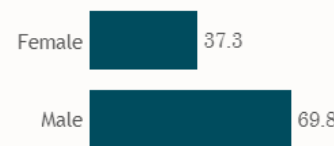
Age
(All)

Ethnicity
(All)

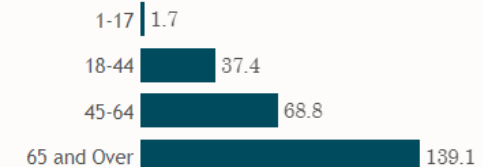
Race
(All)

Sex
(All)

All Alcohol-Attributable Deaths by Sex (2020)



All Alcohol-Attributable Deaths by Age (2020)



<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/alcohol/deaths-county.htm>

Milwaukee Health Compass

Alcohol-related Health Indicators

- Supports statewide, county, and zip code analysis (level depends on variable of interest)
- Includes charts and comparisons, to state and over time
- Ability to evaluate by subgroups (age, gender, race/ethnicity)
- Includes multiple measures
 - Age-Adjusted Hospitalization or ER Rate due to Substance Use
 - Adults who Binge Drink
 - Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths
- [Health Compass Milwaukee :: Indicators :: Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rate due to Substance Use :: County : Milwaukee](#)
- Based on a variety of sources documented on site [Health Compass Milwaukee :: Indicators](#)

County: Milwaukee 

37.0

hospitalizations/ 10,000 population 18+ years

Source: WHA Information Center
 Measurement period: 2020-2022
 Maintained by: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute
 Last update: June 2023
 Filter(s) for this location: State: Wisconsin

Graph Selections

INDICATOR VALUES

Change over Time

VIEW BY SUBGROUP

- Age
- Gender
- Race/Ethnicity

COMPARED TO



WI Counties



WI Value
(24.8)

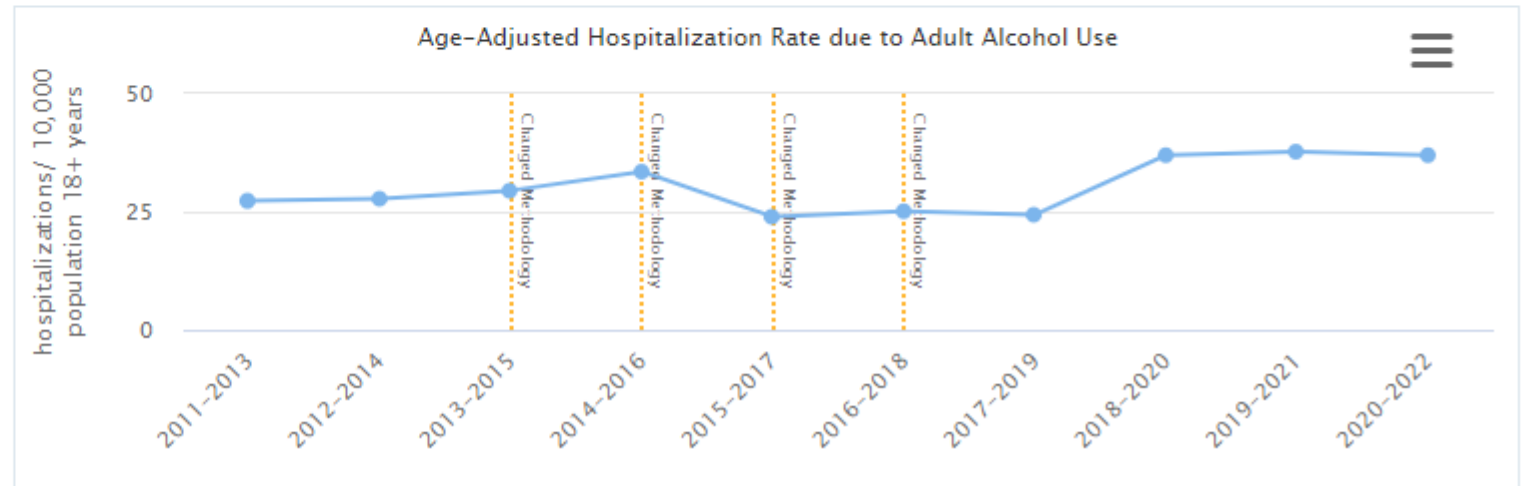


Prior Value
(37.7)



Trend

Technical note: Rates were calculated using Claritas population estimates. Rates based on fewer than 12 hospitalizations or a population of less than 300 are not reported to ensure patient confidentiality.



Thank you!

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