ALCOHOL IMPACTS ON HEALTH & SAFETY

Aurielle SmithDivision Director

Julia Olsen
Public Health Supervisor

July 1, 2025

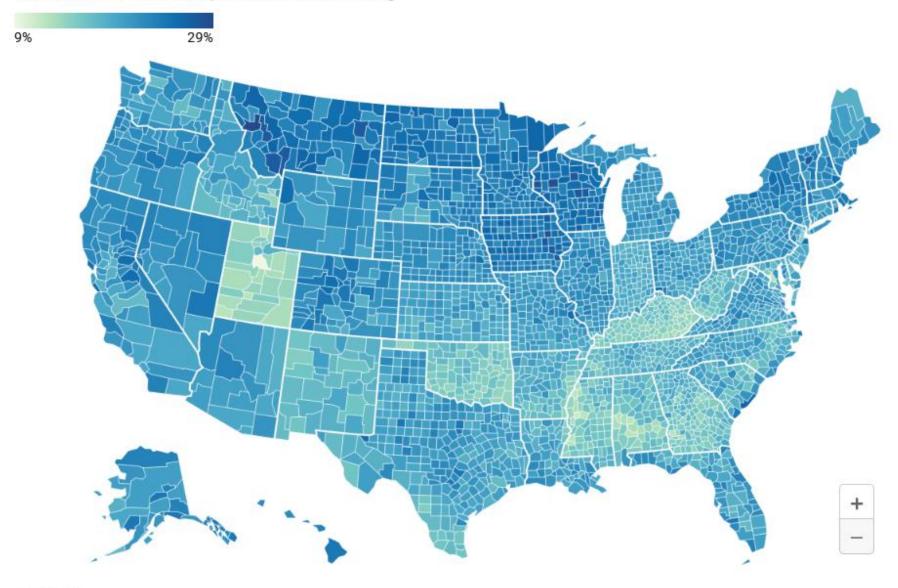


EXCESSIVE ALCOHOL USE IS A PUBLIC HEALTH & SAFETY PROBLEM

Every County in WI is higher than the national average for excessive drinking.

Excessive Drinking by County 2025

The % of adults who self-reported excessive drinking



As of 2022

Map: Addy Bink, Nexstar • Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute | 2025 County Health Rankings • Get the data • Created with Datawrapper

Impact of Binge Drinking in Dane County

Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.³

In Dane County, excessive alcohol consumption contributes to an annual average of



170 alcohol-related deaths4



5,485 alcohol-related hospitalizations⁵



472 alcohol-related crashes⁶

Excessive alcohol consumption includes:²

- Binge drinking
- Heavy drinking (15+ drinks/week for men; 8+ drinks/week for women)
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21 or pregnant women

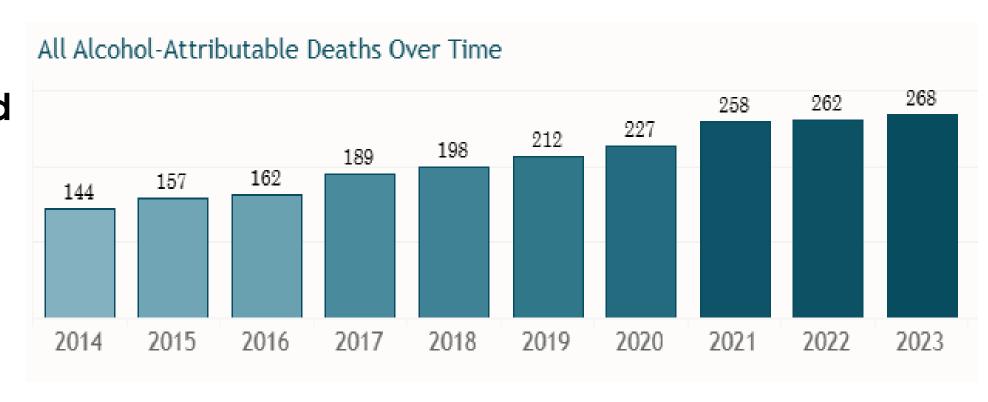


724 persons in an alcohol-related treatment service7



Dane County Alcohol-Related Deaths

Alcohol-related deaths are increasing in Dane County.



https://www.dhs.wisconsin.g ov/alcohol/deathscounty.htm

Binge drinking costs Dane County nearly \$398 Million

In Dane County, the estimated annual economic cost of binge drinking is \$397.7 million.



Underage Alcohol Citations - 2024

1,355



A Public Health Approach

Prevent and reduce impacts of substance use on individuals and community.

Prevention

Awareness & Education

Policy, Systems & Environments

Harm Reduction

Linkages to Care

Stigma Reduction

Alcohol Outlet Density: An Evidence-Based Strategy

States permit local governments to regulate alcohol outlet density

Local governments use licensing and/or zoning authority to regulate alcohol outlet density

Regulating alcohol outlet density improves health & saves lives





Considerations for Local Regulation of Alcohol Outlet Density as a Public Health Strategy



Gives authority to those who know local conditions best



Encourages local residents to engage in decision-making processes



Supports
community norms
that discourage
excessive
drinking



Empowers local law enforcement agencies to address problems associated with excessive alcohol use



Reduced rates of excessive alcohol consumption (including binge and underage drinking)



Fewer public nuisance activities and reduced police costs



Lower rates of violence



These materials were developed with the support of Cooperative Agreement Number 6 NU380T000141-04-02 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the Department of Health and Human Services. ChangeLab Solutions is a nonprofit organization that provides legal information on matters relating to public health. The legal information in this document does not constitute legal advice or legal representation. For legal advice, readers should consult a lawyer in their state. © 2017 ChangeLab Solutions

Alcohol Outlet Density

Using policy to reduce alcohol retailers in a given area.





Time/Space Restrictions

Commercial Restrictions

What is Place of Last Drink (POLD)?

Place of Last Drink (POLD) is an initiative to identify patterns of alcohol use that lead to law enforcement response and calls for service. Over time, collecting this information will allow departments to identify patterns and areas of concern.

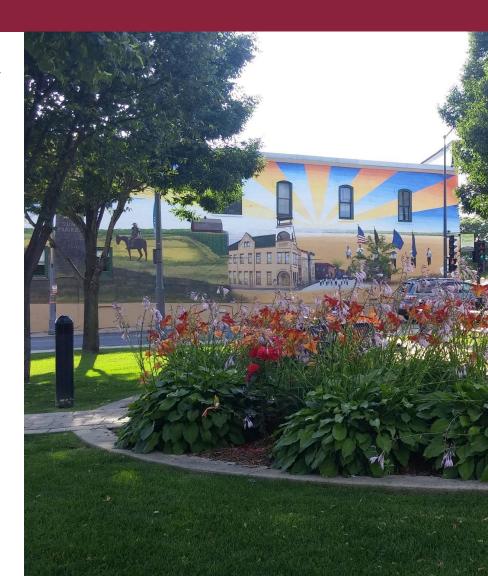


POLD Collected in Madison

POLD information is collected in any event in which the officer believes alcohol played a factor:

535 stops in 2024

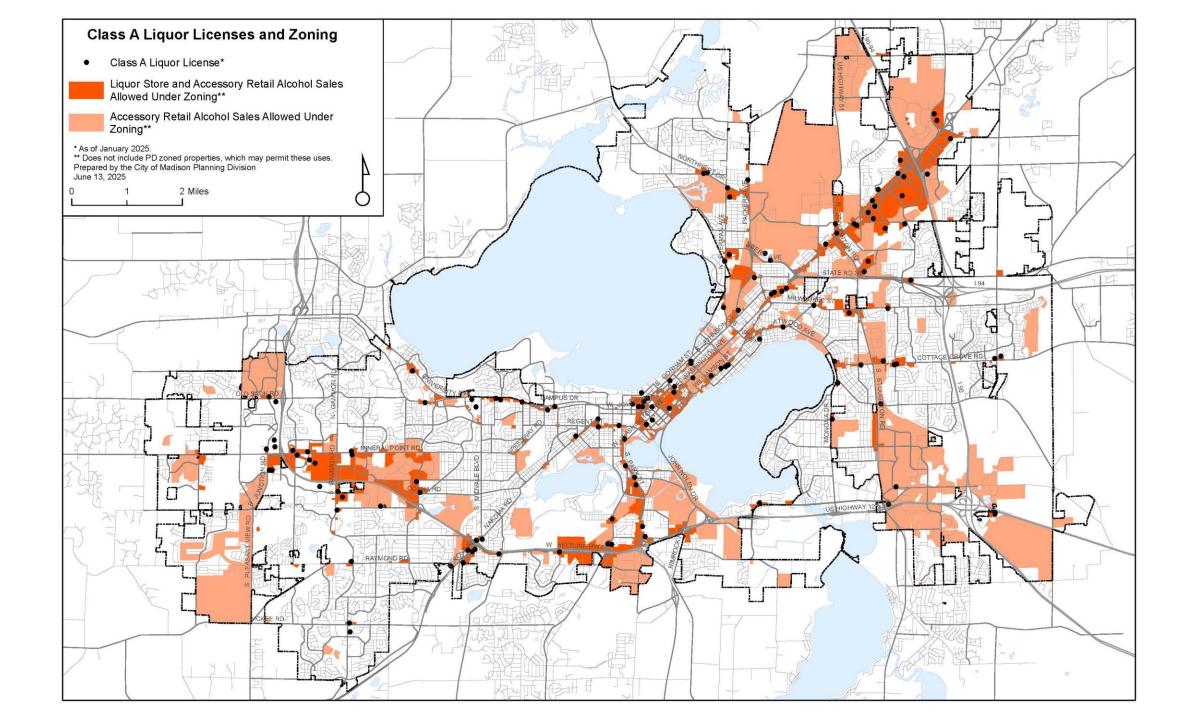
- 92 of 534 (17%) named license holder
- 282 of 534 (53%) unknown/refused
- 147 of 534 (28%) generic: e.g. friends, work, residence, 'a bar'
- AVG BAC of .18 (422 of 535 results, 79%)

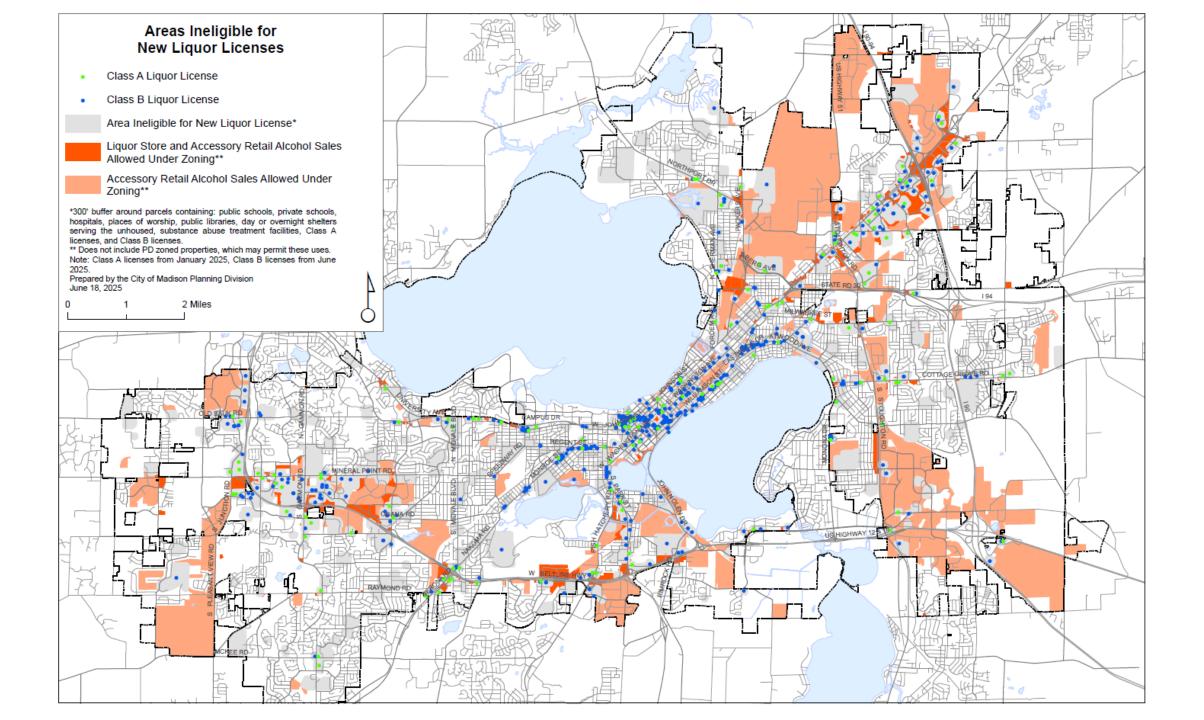


State Statute 125.68(3)

- (3) Restrictions on location. No "Class A" or "Class B" license or permit may be issued for premises the main entrance of which is less than 300 feet from the main entrance of a public or parochial school, tribal school, as defined in s. 115.001 (15m), hospital, or church, except that this prohibition may be waived by a majority vote of the governing body of the municipality in which the premises is located. The distance shall be measured by the shortest route along the highway from the main entrance of the school, church, or hospital to the main entrance of the premises covered by the license or permit. The prohibition in this subsection does not apply to any of the following:
- (a) Premises covered by a license or permit on June 30, 1947.
- **(b)** Premises covered by a license or permit prior to the occupation of real property within 300 feet thereof by any school, hospital or church building.
- (c) A restaurant located within 300 feet of a church or school. This paragraph applies only to restaurants in which the sale of alcohol beverages accounts for less than 50 percent of their gross receipts.

Licensing Maps







CONTACT ME

Julia Olsen, jolsen@publichealthmdc.com



VISIT US ONLINE

publichealthmdc.com



FOLLOW US ON SOCIAL MEDIA

@publichealthmdc



SUBSCRIBE FOR NEWS RELEASES, BLOGS, NEWSLETTERS publichealthmdc.com/email-lists