

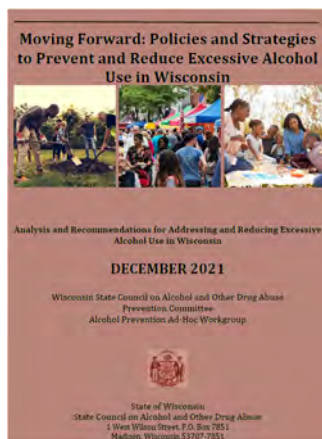


Wisconsin Alcohol Policy Project

March 28, 2022

SCAODA report released—Moving Forward: Policies and Strategies to Prevent and Reduce Excessive Alcohol Use in Wisconsin

Wisconsin ranks the highest in the nation for excessive alcohol use which includes binge drinking, drinking while pregnant, heavy drinking and underage drinking. The State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (SCAODA) released a comprehensive report looking at ways to reduce excessive alcohol consumption in Wisconsin. Alcohol-



related death rates for Wisconsinites have been rising (disease related deaths and poisonings) as well as other alcohol related fatalities, including car crashes, suicide, and unintentional injury. Excessive alcohol use can cause harm to others due to assaults, batteries, domestic violence, as well as cause many health-related issues.

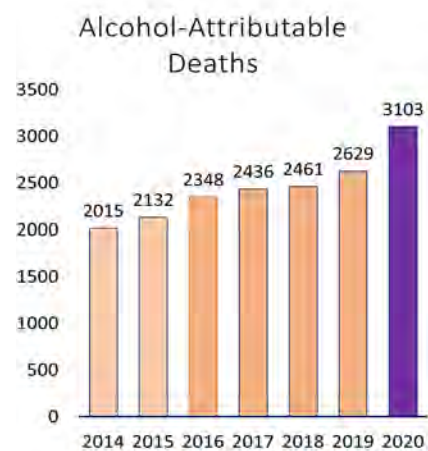
Who can implement the recommendations?

- Community, civic, education and religious organizations
- Local government (city, towns, and villages, county, and Tribal)
- State Government and Agencies
- Health Care
- Alcohol Industry

How Wisconsin can reduce excessive alcohol use.

The SCAODA report is set up based on who can change rules, regulations, or policies. Recommendations cover many aspects of alcohol in our lives:

1. **Modify the drinking environment** - Focused on reducing the acceptability of underage, heavy and binge drinking.
2. **Increase cost of alcohol** - Focused on the true cost of excessive alcohol use as well as evidenced-based recommendations to reduce youth consumption and lessen reducing heavy and binge drinking.
3. **Reduce promotion of alcohol to youth** - Focused on limiting attractiveness and advertising of alcohol to reduce youth consumption.
4. **Reduce availability of alcohol.**

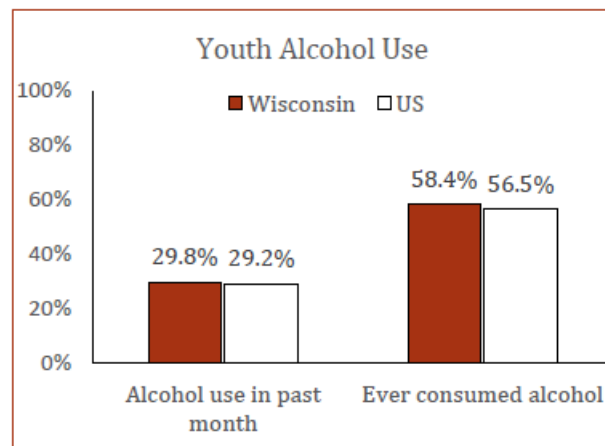
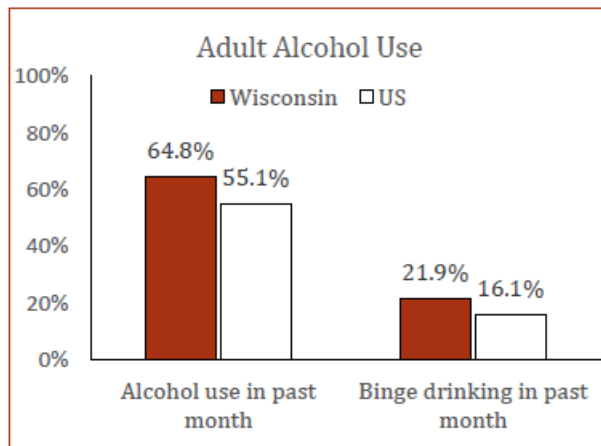


Wisconsin Department of Health Services, DHS
Interactive Dashboards: Alcohol Death Module. Last
Updated 1/9/2022

5. **Support evidence-based alcohol education** - Focus includes evidenced-based policy and programming for educators and staff, K-12 education, higher education, and community groups.
6. **Engage in preventive health care** - Focused on reversing alcohol-related disease and death trends.
7. **Enact laws and regulations** - Focused on filling voids in the current alcohol regulatory system.
8. **Monitor and evaluate** - Focused on improving data collection systems.



There's much work that is being done in Wisconsin to reduce excessive alcohol consumption and clearly more work needs to be done. WisAPP supports coalitions, elected officials, law enforcement, public health, and health care communities, as well as schools and universities as they look for ways to ensure safer environments where everyone can thrive.



Source: WI DHS Alcohol Adult Consumption Module and WI DHS Alcohol Youth Consumption Module. Available at <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/alcohol/index.htm>. Accessed on 9/15/2021.

Health impacts of Alcohol.

- ❖ Alcohol attributed deaths have increased each year since 2014. In 2020, WI DHS attributed 3,103 deaths to alcohol.
- ❖ In 2019, 36,925 emergency room visits were due to chronic alcohol use conditions (WI DHS).
- ❖ Alcohol is the most commonly found substance among suicide deaths between 2014-2017 (Prevent Suicide Wisconsin, 2020).
- ❖ In 2020, about 12,095 people (46.9% of those seeking substance use services) received alcohol related services. (WI DHS).
- ❖ Drinking alcohol can increase risk for at least seven types of cancer and Wisconsin is above the national average of cases for mouth and throat, larynx, and esophagus cancer (American Cancer Society, 2016).