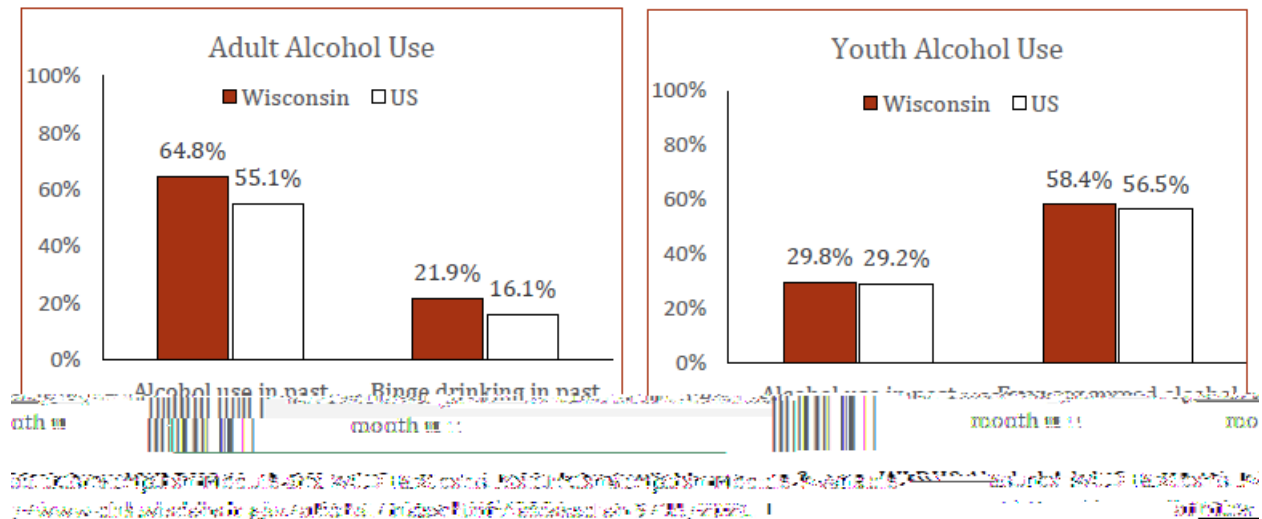


5. **Support evidence-based alcohol education** - Focus includes evidenced-based policy and programming for educators and staff, K-12 education, higher education, and community groups.
6. **Engage in preventive health care** - Focused on reversing alcohol-related disease and death trends.
7. **Enact 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.



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).

