

Alcohol Program Highlights

CDC, the nation's health protection agency, saves lives and protects people.

CDC's Alcohol Program works to prevent excessive alcohol use and its impact in states and communities by:

Improving surveillance

Improving public health surveillance on excessive alcohol use, particularly binge drinking and underage drinking, and related health outcomes, including:

- Measuring the public health impact of excessive alcohol use among adults and youth, such as supporting the Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) application, which provides state and national estimates of deaths and years of potential life lost due to excessive alcohol use.
- Using national surveys to conduct surveillance on drinking patterns and alcohol-related harms.
- Assessing the economic costs of excessive alcohol use.

Increasing translation and communication

Increasing the translation and communication of effective population-level strategies for preventing excessive alcohol use and related outcomes into public health practice, including:

- Developing and disseminating resources and tools on effective population-level prevention strategies.
- Supporting applied public health research and conducting surveillance of population-level policies to prevent excessive alcohol consumption.
- Implementing a mass communications campaign to reduce excessive drinking among U.S. adults.

Expanding capacity

Expanding state and local public health capacity in alcohol epidemiology and the prevention of excessive alcohol use, including:

- Funding state capacity in alcohol epidemiology.
- Providing technical assistance to state and local epidemiologists and other public health professionals to support effective prevention strategies.

Providing leadership

Providing national leadership on effective population-level strategies to prevent excessive alcohol use through collaborations and partnerships, including:

- Supporting national public health activities to prevent excessive alcohol use, such as the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking.
- Collaborating with the Center for Advancing Alcohol Science to Practice, the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America, and other national partners to support the implementation of evidence-based recommendations on the prevention of excessive drinking in states and communities.

Findings from CDC's Alcohol Program

- Excessive alcohol use contributes to more than 140,000 deaths in the US each year, shortening the lives of those who die by an average of 26 years.
- Alcohol-related emergency department visit rates were higher during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 than the two years prior.
- Excessive drinking is associated with 1 in 10 deaths among working-age adults and cost the US \$249 billion in 2010.
- Binge drinking is responsible for more than 40% of the deaths and three quarters of the costs from excessive alcohol use.
- One in six US adults binge drinks, with 25% doing so at least weekly.
- People who binge drink are twice as likely to use other substances as people who don't.
- Though underage drinking has declined in recent decades, in 2019, female high school students were more likely to drink alcohol and binge drink than males.
- States and communities can prevent excessive drinking by supporting effective policies and programs, such as those recommended by the Community Preventive Services Task Force.

