

Data Brief 383. Rates of Alcohol-induced Deaths Among Adults Aged 25 and Over in Urban and Rural Areas: United States, 2000–2018

Data table for Figure 1. Age-adjusted rates of alcohol-induced deaths among persons aged 25 and over: United States, 2000–2018

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Deaths per 100,000	Number	Deaths per 100,000	Number	Deaths per 100,000
2000	19,532	10.8	14,903	17.5	4,629	4.9
2001	19,988	10.8	15,044	17.2	4,944	5.1
2002	20,099	10.7	15,175	17.0	4,924	5.0
2003	20,547	10.7	15,516	16.9	5,031	5.1
2004	20,929	10.7	15,788	16.9	5,141	5.1
2005	21,474	10.7	16,103	16.9	5,371	5.2
2006	21,912	10.7	16,337	16.7	5,575	5.3
2007	22,993	11.1	17,272	17.4	5,721	5.3
2008	23,995	11.3	18,001	17.7	5,994	5.5
2009	24,324	11.3	17,932	17.3	6,392	5.8
2010	25,534	11.7	18,927	18.0	6,607	5.9
2011	26,473	11.9	19,357	18.0	7,116	6.3
2012	27,596	12.2	20,288	18.6	7,308	6.4
2013	28,843	12.6	21,253	19.2	7,590	6.6
2014	30,573	13.1	22,283	19.8	8,290	7.0
2015	33,004	14.0	23,874	20.9	9,130	7.7
2016	34,700	14.6	25,097	21.7	9,603	8.0
2017	35,679	14.8	25,808	22.0	9,871	8.1
2018	37,198	15.3	26,727	22.6	10,471	8.6

NOTES: Age-adjusted death rates were calculated using the direct method and the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population. Alcohol-induced deaths include *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision*, or ICD-10 codes E24.4, F10, G31.2, G62.1, G72.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K85.2, K86.0, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15. Alcohol-induced causes exclude unintentional injuries, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use, as well as newborn deaths associated with maternal alcohol use.

SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, Mortality (NVSS-M).

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Data table for Figure 2. Age-adjusted rates of alcohol-induced deaths among persons aged 25 and over, by sex and urban–rural classification: United States, 2000–2018

Year	Male				Female			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000						
2000	12,352	17.5	2,551	17.3	3,924	5.0	705	4.6
2001	12,592	17.4	2,452	16.4	4,156	5.2	788	5.1
2002	12,675	17.1	2,500	16.4	4,180	5.1	744	4.8
2003	12,838	16.9	2,678	17.2	4,235	5.1	796	5.0
2004	13,161	17.0	2,627	16.6	4,258	5.0	883	5.6
2005	13,331	16.8	2,772	17.3	4,516	5.2	855	5.2
2006	13,585	16.7	2,752	16.8	4,644	5.3	931	5.7
2007	14,280	17.2	2,992	18.0	4,769	5.3	952	5.8
2008	14,891	17.6	3,110	18.5	4,981	5.5	1,013	6.1
2009	14,868	17.2	3,064	18.0	5,335	5.7	1,057	6.3
2010	15,708	17.9	3,219	18.7	5,572	5.9	1,035	6.1
2011	16,110	17.9	3,247	18.7	5,960	6.2	1,156	6.9
2012	16,809	18.4	3,479	19.9	6,143	6.3	1,165	7.0
2013	17,665	19.0	3,588	20.4	6,405	6.5	1,185	7.0
2014	18,595	19.7	3,688	20.8	6,991	7.0	1,299	7.8
2015	19,936	20.7	3,938	22.2	7,706	7.6	1,424	8.4
2016	20,770	21.3	4,327	24.1	8,036	7.8	1,567	9.5
2017	21,381	21.6	4,427	24.6	8,316	8.0	1,555	9.3
2018	22,036	22.1	4,691	26.1	8,746	8.3	1,725	10.2

NOTES: Age-adjusted death rates were calculated using the direct method and the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population. Alcohol-induced deaths include *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision*, or ICD–10 codes E24.4, F10, G31.2, G62.1, G72.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K85.2, K86.0, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15. Alcohol-induced causes exclude unintentional injuries, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use, as well as newborn deaths associated with maternal alcohol use.

SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, Mortality (NVSS-M).

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Data table for Figure 3. Age-adjusted rates of alcohol-induced deaths among males aged 25 and over, by urbanization level: United States, 2000 and 2018

Urbanization level	2000		2018	
	Number of deaths	Deaths per 100,000	Number of deaths	Deaths per 100,000
Urban				
Large central metro	5,224	21.3	7,852	22.8
Large fringe metro	2,631	12.9	5,239	17.5
Medium metro	3,140	18.0	6,153	25.1
Small metro	1,357	17.0	2,792	25.9
Rural				
Micropolitan	1,475	17.8	2,749	26.7
Noncore	1,076	16.7	1,942	25.3

NOTES: Age-adjusted death rates were calculated using the direct method and the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population. Alcohol-induced deaths include *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision*, or ICD-10 codes E24.4, F10, G31.2, G62.1, G72.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K85.2, K86.0, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15. Alcohol-induced causes exclude unintentional injuries, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use, as well as newborn deaths associated with maternal alcohol use. Urbanization level is based on the Office of Management and Budget's February 2013 delineation of metropolitan statistical areas (MSA), in which each MSA must have at least one urbanized area of at least 50,000 inhabitants. Areas with fewer than 50,000 inhabitants are grouped into the rural category. Categories are presented from most urban (large central metro) to least urban (small metro) and from rural (micropolitan) to most rural (noncore).

SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, Mortality (NVSS-M).

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Data table for Figure 4. Age-adjusted rates of alcohol-induced deaths among females aged 25 and over, by urbanization level: United States, 2000 and 2018

Urbanization level	2000		2018	
	Number of deaths	Deaths per 100,000	Number of deaths	Deaths per 100,000
Urban				
Large central metro	1,561	5.6	2,954	8.0
Large fringe metro	934	4.1	2,182	6.9
Medium metro	1,002	5.2	2,435	9.6
Small metro	427	5.0	1,175	10.9
Rural				
Micropolitan	417	4.7	1,030	10.5
Noncore	288	4.4	695	9.9

NOTES: Age-adjusted death rates were calculated using the direct method and the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population. Alcohol-induced deaths include *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision*, or ICD-10 codes E24.4, F10, G31.2, G62.1, G72.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K85.2, K86.0, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15. Alcohol-induced causes exclude unintentional injuries, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use, as well as newborn deaths associated with maternal alcohol use. Urbanization level is based on the Office of Management and Budget's February 2013 delineation of metropolitan statistical areas (MSA), in which each MSA must have at least one urbanized area of at least 50,000 inhabitants. Areas with fewer than 50,000 inhabitants are grouped into the rural category. Categories are presented from most urban (large central metro) to least urban (small metro) and from rural (micropolitan) to most rural (noncore).

SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System, Mortality (NVSS-M).