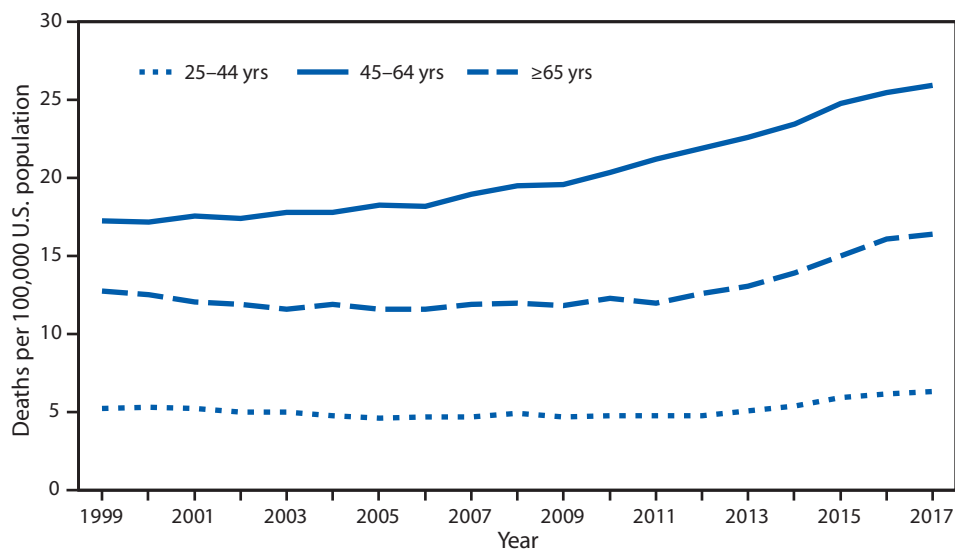


QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Rate* of Alcohol-Induced Deaths[†] Among Persons Aged ≥25 Years, by Age Group — National Vital Statistics System, 1999–2017



* Rates are deaths per 100,000 U.S. population.

[†] Alcohol-induced deaths include *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* codes E24.4, alcohol-induced pseudo-Cushing's syndrome; F10, mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use; G31.2, degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol; G62.1, alcoholic polyneuropathy; G72.1, alcoholic myopathy; I42.6, alcoholic cardiomyopathy; K29.2, alcoholic gastritis; K70, alcoholic liver disease; K85.2, alcohol-induced acute pancreatitis; K86.0, alcohol-induced chronic pancreatitis; R78.0, finding of alcohol in blood; X45, accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol; X65, intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol; and Y15, poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent. 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.

Rates of alcohol-induced deaths for persons aged 45–64 years increased from 17.3 per 100,000 population in 1999 to 26.0 in 2017. For persons aged 25–44 years, rates declined from 1999 to 2005, were stable from 2005 to 2012, and then increased from 2012 (4.8) to 2017 (6.3). A similar pattern was observed for persons aged ≥65 years, with an initial decline, a stable period, and then an increase from 2011 (12.0) to 2017 (16.4).

Source: National Vital Statistics System, Mortality Data, 1999–2017. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/deaths.htm>.

Reported by: Sally C. Curtin, MA, sac2@cdc.gov, 301-458-4142; Merianne Rose Spencer, MPH.