



## Alcohol Rehab Statistics [2020–Present]

Alcohol rehab statistics are population-level measures that reveal how alcohol use disorder affects individuals, families, and healthcare systems, and why timely access to effective treatment remains a critical public health priority.

Alcohol rehab statistics are more than numbers; they reflect real people navigating addiction and recovery, showing why early intervention, evidence-based treatment, and sustained support can change lives and save lives.

Alcohol rehab statistics are a snapshot of both risk and opportunity—highlighting how common alcohol use disorder is, how few people receive treatment, and why professional rehab can make a measurable difference.

### Alcohol Use & Drinking Patterns (U.S.)

Alcohol rehab statistics must start with alcohol use and drinking patterns because treatment demand, risk severity, and health outcomes are directly shaped by how frequently, heavily, and early alcohol is consumed across populations.

Alcohol rehab statistics + alcohol use/drinking patterns:

1. 134.7 million people ages 12+ were current alcohol users in 2023. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2023)
2. 61.4 million people ages 12+ reported past-month binge drinking in 2023. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2023)
3. 45.6% of current alcohol users engaged in binge drinking in the past month (2023). (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2023)
4. 16.4 million people ages 12+ were heavy alcohol users in 2023. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2023)
5. Heavy drinkers accounted for 26.7% of all binge drinkers in 2023. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2023)
6. Heavy drinkers made up 12.2% of all current alcohol users in 2023. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2023)
7. Approximately 17% of U.S. adults report binge drinking. (CDC, Alcohol Use by the Numbers)
8. About 6% of U.S. adults report heavy alcohol use. (CDC, Alcohol Use by the Numbers)
9. Over 90% of adults who drink excessively report binge drinking. (CDC)
10. The median adult binge drinker reported 1.8 binge episodes per month in 2022. (CDC)



## Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD) Prevalence

Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD) prevalence is important in alcohol rehab statistics because it highlights the gap between how many people meet clinical criteria for AUD and how few ultimately receive treatment.

Alcohol rehab statistics + AUD prevalence:

11. 10.2% of people ages 12+ met criteria for AUD in 2023. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2023)
12. 2.9% of adolescents ages 12–17 had AUD in 2023. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2023)
13. 15.1% of young adults ages 18–25 had AUD in 2023. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2023)
14. 10.3% of adults ages 26+ had AUD in 2023. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2023)
15. 27.1 million U.S. adults had AUD in 2024. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2024)
16. This represents 10.3% of the adult population. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2024)
17. 775,000 adolescents ages 12–17 had AUD in 2024. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2024)
18. Adolescents with AUD represented 3.0% of the youth population. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2024)

## Treatment Access & the Treatment Gap

Treatment access and the treatment gap are key in alcohol rehab statistics because they measure the disconnect between clinical need and actual care, revealing systemic barriers that prevent individuals with alcohol use disorder from receiving timely, evidence-based treatment.

Alcohol rehab statistics + treatment access/gap:

19. 2.2 million adults with AUD received alcohol treatment in 2023. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2023)
20. Only 7.8% of adults with AUD received treatment. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2023)
21. 73,000 adolescents with AUD received treatment in 2023. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2023)
22. Only 9.7% of adolescents with AUD received treatment. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2023)
23. A global 2021 systematic review found only 17.3% of people with AUD ever received treatment. (Mekonen et al., 2021)
24. Treatment access for alcohol dependence was estimated at 16.5%. (Mekonen et al., 2021)
25. Treatment access for alcohol abuse was estimated at 14.3%. (Mekonen et al., 2021)
26. On a single day in 2023, 1,592,193 people were enrolled in substance use treatment programs. (SAMHSA, N-SUMHSS 2023)

## Rehab Admissions & Treatment System Data



Rehab admissions and treatment system data are the core issue of alcohol rehab statistics because they show how alcohol use disorder translates into real-world care, revealing who enters treatment, when they enter, and how the system responds to clinical need.

Alcohol rehab statistics + rehab admissions/treatment system data:

27. Alcohol accounted for 35.7% of all substance use treatment admissions in 2023. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2023)
28. This represented 474,586 alcohol-related treatment admissions. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2023)
29. In 2022, alcohol represented 34.0% of treatment admissions. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2022)
30. Alcohol admissions increased from 32.5% in 2019 to 35.7% in 2023. (SAMHSA, TEDS) 65.3% of treatment admissions in 2023 were male. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2023)
31. 34.7% of treatment admissions were female. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2023)
32. 16.2% of treatment admissions identified as Hispanic or Latino. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2023)
33. 83.8% identified as non-Hispanic or Latino. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2023)
34. Heroin accounted for 13.3% of admissions in 2023. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2023)
35. Methamphetamine accounted for 14.2% of admissions. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2023)
36. Synthetic opioids accounted for 13.2% of admissions. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2023)
37. Marijuana accounted for 9.3% of admissions. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2023)
38. Cocaine accounted for 6.8% of admissions. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2023)

## Mortality & Medical Harm

Mortality and medical harm are critical in alcohol rehab statistics because they capture the downstream impact of alcohol use on population health, healthcare utilization, and life expectancy.

Alcohol rehab statistics + mortality & medical harm:

40. Excessive alcohol use caused approximately 178,000 deaths annually in 2020–2021. (CDC)
41. Approximately 119,600 male deaths per year were alcohol-related. (CDC)
42. Approximately 58,700 female deaths per year were alcohol-related. (CDC)
43. Roughly 4,000 alcohol-related deaths occurred annually among individuals under age 21. (CDC)
44. Alcohol-related deaths resulted in an average of 24 years of life lost. (CDC)
45. Alcohol-involved deaths increased from 99,017 in 2020 to 108,791 in 2021. (CDC WONDER; NIAAA)
46. Alcohol-involved deaths totaled 105,415 in 2022. (CDC WONDER; NIAAA)
47. Alcohol-induced deaths totaled 47,938 in 2023. (CDC, NCHS)
48. The alcohol-induced death rate was 14.3 per 100,000 population in 2023. (CDC)
49. 44.5% of liver disease deaths in 2023 involved alcohol. (NIAAA)
50. Alcohol contributed to at least 7.1% of emergency department visits in 2020. (NIAAA)

## Alcohol & Safety Outcomes

Alcohol and safety outcomes are intertwined with alcohol rehab statistics because alcohol use disorder significantly increases the risk of preventable injuries, overdoses, and fatalities that extend beyond individual health into public safety.

Alcohol rehab statistics + alcohol safety outcomes:

51. Alcohol was involved in approximately 16% of all drug overdose deaths in 2020–2021. (CDC; NIAAA)
52. Alcohol contributed to 17.4% of opioid overdose deaths in 2020. (NIAAA)
53. 12,429 alcohol-impaired driving deaths occurred in 2023. (NHTSA)
54. Alcohol-impaired drivers accounted for 60% of alcohol-related traffic fatalities in 2023. (NHTSA)
55. Passengers accounted for 13% of alcohol-impaired driving deaths. (NHTSA)
56. Occupants of other vehicles accounted for 16%. (NHTSA)
57. Pedestrians and cyclists accounted for 11%. (NHTSA)
58. Alcohol-impaired driving caused 32% of all traffic fatalities in 2022. (NHTSA)
59. Alcohol-impaired driving crashes cost an estimated \$58 billion annually. (NHTSA)
60. Alcohol-related hospitalizations occurred at a rate of 688 per 100,000 people in 2022. (JAMA Network Open)

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