



Alcohol Rehab Statistics [2020–Present]

Updated October 2026 with the 2025 NSDUH, 2024 TEDS, CDC/NCHS 2024 mortality and NHTSA 2024 data.

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. 129.1 million people ages 12+ (44.4%) were current (past-month) alcohol users in 2025. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2025)
2. 56.8 million people ages 12+ (19.5%) reported past-month binge drinking in 2025. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2025)
3. 44.0% of current alcohol users engaged in binge drinking in the past month (2025). (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2025)
4. 14.5 million people ages 12+ (5.0%) were heavy alcohol users in 2025. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2025)
5. Heavy drinkers accounted for 25.6% of past-month binge drinkers in 2025. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2025)
6. Heavy drinkers made up 11.3% of current alcohol users in 2025. (SAMHSA, NSDUH 2025)
7. Approximately 17% of U.S. adults report binge drinking. (CDC, Data on Excessive Alcohol Use)
8. About 6% of U.S. adults drink heavily, by CDC's weekly-drinks definition. (CDC, Data on Excessive Alcohol Use)
9. Over 90% of U.S. adults who drink excessively report binge drinking. (CDC, Data on Excessive Alcohol Use)

10. Adults who binge drink reported a median of 1.8 binge-drinking occasions in the past 30 days in 2022. ([CDC, Data on Excessive Alcohol Use](#))

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. 8.9% of people ages 12+ (25.7 million) had a past-year AUD in 2025, down from 10.2% in 2023. ([SAMHSA, NSDUH 2025](#))
12. 2.8% of adolescents ages 12–17 (710,000) had AUD in 2025. ([SAMHSA, NSDUH 2025](#))
13. 13.1% of young adults ages 18–25 (4.7 million) had AUD in 2025. ([SAMHSA, NSDUH 2025](#))
14. 8.9% of adults ages 26+ (20.3 million) had AUD in 2025. ([SAMHSA, NSDUH 2025](#))
15. 25.0 million U.S. adults ages 18+ had AUD in 2025. ([SAMHSA, NSDUH 2025 Detailed Tables](#))
16. This represents 9.4% of adults ages 18+. ([SAMHSA, NSDUH 2025 Detailed Tables](#))

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:

17. 2.0 million adults ages 18+ with past-year AUD received alcohol use treatment in 2024. ([NIAAA, using NSDUH 2024](#))
18. Only 7.5% of adults with past-year AUD received alcohol use treatment (2024). ([NIAAA, using NSDUH 2024](#))
19. Only 2.6% (679,000) of the 25.7 million people ages 12+ with AUD received medication for alcohol use disorder in 2025. ([SAMHSA, NSDUH 2025](#))
20. 91,000 youth ages 12–17 with past-year AUD received alcohol use treatment in 2024. ([NIAAA, using NSDUH 2024](#))
21. 11.7% of youth ages 12–17 with past-year AUD received alcohol use treatment (2024). ([NIAAA, using NSDUH 2024](#))
22. A 2021 global systematic review and meta-analysis estimated that only 17.3% of people with AUD received any treatment, about 1 in 6. ([Mekonen et al., 2021](#))
23. Treatment rates were estimated at 16.5% for alcohol dependence. ([Mekonen et al., 2021](#))
24. Treatment rates were estimated at 14.3% for alcohol abuse. ([Mekonen et al., 2021](#))

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:

25. Alcohol was the top primary substance in 2024, at 36.5% of treatment admissions. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2024)
26. This represented 481,398 admissions with alcohol as the primary substance. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2024)
27. Alcohol's share of treatment admissions rose from 34.1% in 2020 to 36.5% in 2024. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2024)
28. 65.6% of all substance use treatment admissions in 2024 were male. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2024)
29. 34.4% of all substance use treatment admissions were female (2024). (SAMHSA, TEDS 2024)
30. 16.7% of all substance use treatment admissions identified as Hispanic or Latino (2024). (SAMHSA, TEDS 2024)
31. 83.3% were not of Hispanic or Latino origin (2024). (SAMHSA, TEDS 2024)
32. Heroin accounted for 11.0% of admissions in 2024. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2024)
33. Methamphetamine accounted for 14.2% of admissions in 2024, second only to alcohol. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2024)
34. Other opiates and synthetics, a category that includes prescription opioids, accounted for 13.8% of admissions in 2024. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2024)
35. Marijuana/hashish accounted for 8.8% of admissions in 2024. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2024)
36. Cocaine accounted for 7.4% of admissions in 2024. (SAMHSA, TEDS 2024)

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:

37. Excessive alcohol use caused approximately 178,000 deaths annually in 2020–2021. (CDC, ARDI)
38. Approximately 119,600 deaths per year among boys and men were caused by excessive alcohol use. (CDC, ARDI)
39. Approximately 58,700 deaths per year among girls and women were caused by excessive alcohol use. (CDC, ARDI)
40. Roughly 4,000 deaths a year from excessive alcohol use occurred among people under age 21. (CDC, ARDI)
41. Deaths from excessive alcohol use shortened lives by an average of 24 years. (CDC, ARDI)

42. Alcohol-induced deaths (excluding accidents and homicides) totaled 46,714 in 2024. ([CDC, NCHS FastStats](#))
43. The alcohol-induced death rate was 13.7 per 100,000 population in 2024. ([CDC, NCHS FastStats](#))
44. Of 96,610 liver disease deaths among people ages 12+ in 2023, 44.5% (43,004) involved alcohol. ([NIAAA](#))
45. Alcohol played a role in at least 8.4% of emergency department visits in 2022. ([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:

46. Alcohol was listed in 1 in 6 (16%) drug overdose deaths in 2022. ([NIAAA](#))
47. Alcohol played a role in about 16% of opioid overdose deaths in 2022. ([NIAAA](#))
48. 11,904 people died in alcohol-impaired-driving crashes in 2024, one every 44 minutes. ([NHTSA, 2024 data](#))
49. Alcohol-impaired drivers themselves made up 61% (7,247) of alcohol-impaired-driving fatalities in 2024. ([NHTSA, 2024 data](#))
50. Passengers riding with alcohol-impaired drivers accounted for 12% (1,483). ([NHTSA, 2024 data](#))
51. Occupants of other vehicles accounted for 16% (1,858). ([NHTSA, 2024 data](#))
52. Pedestrians, pedalcyclists, and other nonoccupants accounted for 11% (1,316). ([NHTSA, 2024 data](#))
53. Alcohol-impaired-driving crashes accounted for 30% of all U.S. traffic fatalities in 2024. ([NHTSA, 2024 data](#))
54. Alcohol-impaired-driving crashes cost an estimated \$58 billion in 2019, the most recent year with cost data. ([NHTSA](#))
55. The alcohol-related hospitalization rate was 688 per 100,000 in 2022, essentially stable from 721 in 2016. ([JAMA Network Open, 2025](#))

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