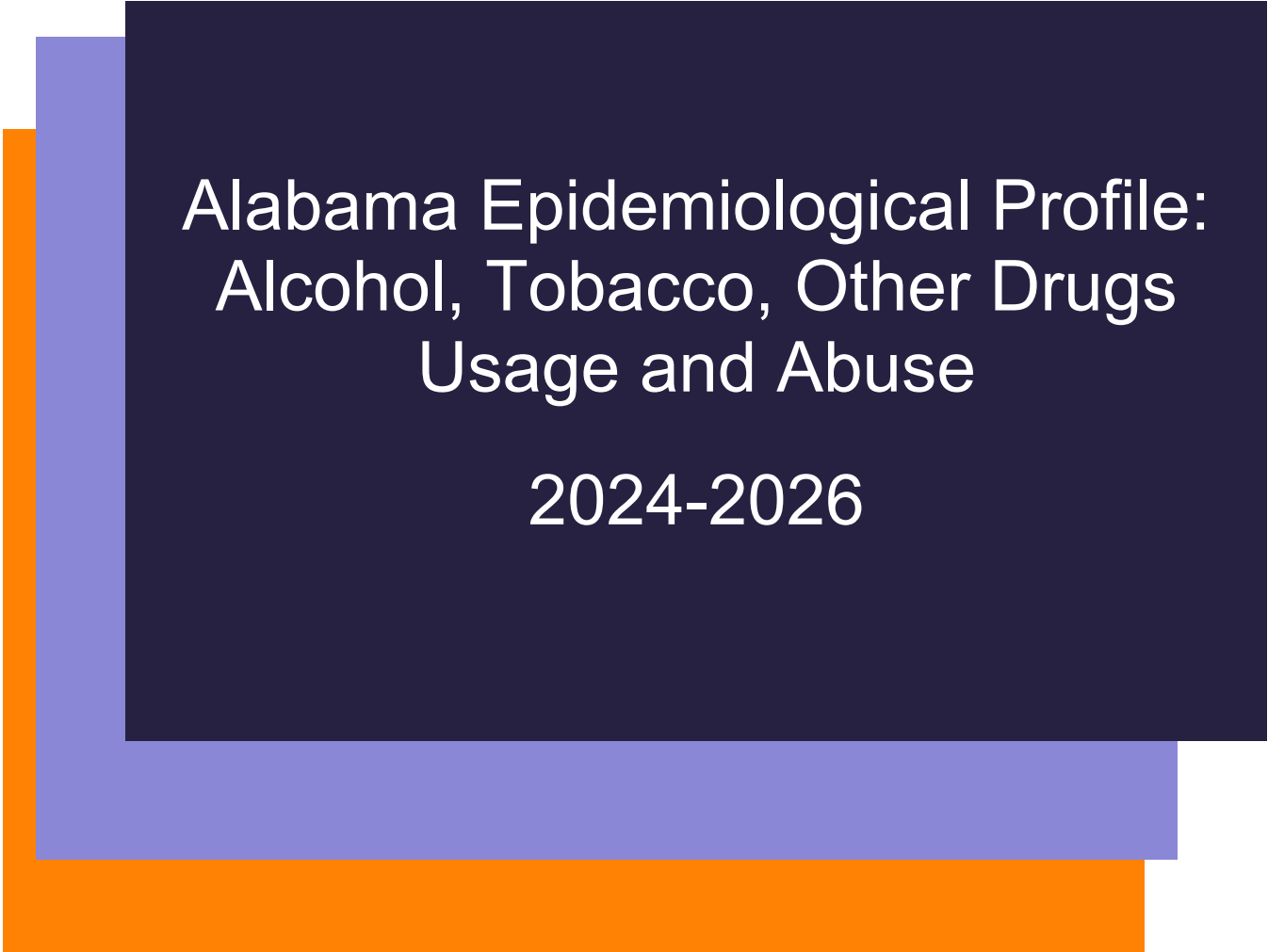




Alabama Epidemiological Profile: Alcohol, Tobacco, Other Drugs Usage and Abuse

2024-2026

Prepared by:
Mental Health & Substance
Use Services Division,
Office of Prevention

Office of Prevention Vision Statement

Vision: Build emotional health, prevent, or delay onset of, and mitigate symptoms and complications from substance use and mental illness through evidence-based prevention strategies which promote healthier decisions and healthier lives for individuals and families to thrive in their communities.

Office of Prevention Mission Statement

Mission: Encourage, support, and sustain culturally competent prevention prepared communities statewide for Alabamians to attain optimal health, wellness, and independence.

Contact information:

Alabama Department of Mental Health
Mental Health & Substance Use Services Division
Office of Prevention
RSA Union Building
100 North Union Street, Suite 420
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

<https://mh.alabama.gov/division-of-mental-health-substance-abuse-services/prevention/>

Table of Contents	
List of Figures	4
List of Tables	6
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	8
Introduction	10
Alabama Population Snapshot	11
Alcohol	18
Alcohol Consequences	30
Tobacco	39
The Economic Impact of Tobacco in Alabama	40
Tobacco Consumption	41
Tobacco Consequences	46
Other Drugs	60
Other Drugs Consumption	61
Other Drugs Consequences	65
Regional	70
Regional Consumption	71
Regional Consequences	75
Limitations and Data Gaps	82
Appendix A: Acronym Glossary	83
Appendix B: Constructs & Indicators	84
Appendix C: Data Sources	89
Appendix D: AEOW Deliverables	92

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 – Alabama Department of Mental Health State Planning Regions.....	11
Figure 2 – Fall 2023 Enrollment in Alabama Public Colleges and Universities Including Students from Alabama and Top 20 Feeder States.....	12
Figure 3 - Veterans as a Percent of County Population (FY2023): Alabama.....	14
Figure 4 - What is a “standard drink” in the US?.....	16
Figure 5 – 2016-2023 Alcohol Use in the Past Month, Ages 12+, %.....	17
Figure 6 – 2016-2023 Alcohol Use in the Past Month by Age Groups, %.....	18
Figure 7 – 2016-2023 Alcohol Use in the Past Month, Ages 12-20, %.....	19
Figure 8 – 2016-2023 Binge Alcohol Use among Adults, Ages 18 and older, AL, %.....	20
Figure 9 – 2016-2023 Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month, Ages 12+, %.....	21
Figure 10 – 2016-2023 Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month by Age Group.....	22
Figure 11 – 2016-2023 Heavy Alcohol Use among Adults Ages 18 and Older, AL, %	23
Figure 12 – 2018&2024 Driven at Least Once After Having Too Much to Drink, Gender,	24
Figure 13 – 2023 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Death Rates by Age,	25
Figure 14 – 2023 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Death Rates by Gender,	25
Figure 15 – 2020-2025 Rates of Violent Crimes by Type per 100,000 Population, Alabama.....	30
Figure 16 – 2017-2024 Treatment Admissions for Alcohol as the Primary Substance by Gender, %.....	31
Figure 17 – 2017-2024 Alcohol Use Disorder in the Past Year, Age Groups, Alabama, %	31
Figure 18 – Needing But Not Receiving Treatment at a Specialty Facility for Alcohol, Marijuana and Amphetamines Use in the Past Year, Age Groups, 2017-2024, %.....	32
Figure 19 – 2016-2023 Alcohol Use Disorder in the Past Year, Age Groups, Alabama, %.....	32
Figure 20 – Needing But Not Receiving Treatment at a Specialty Facility for Alcohol, Use in the Past Year, Age Groups, 2023-2024, %.....	33
Figure 21 – 2016-2023 Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month, Ages 12+, %.....	36
Figure 22 – 2016-2023 Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month, Ages 12+, %.....	37
Figure 23 – 2023 Nicotine Vaping in the Past Month by Age Groups, %.....	38
Figure 24 – 2016-2025 Smoking prevalence among Alabama adults 18+, %	39
Figure 25 – 2016-2024 Adults 18 and Older Who Are Current Smokers Everyday by Age Group, %.....	39
Figure 26 – 2008-2023 Annual Rates of New Cancer, Lung and Bronchus, Rate per 100,000	41

Figure 27 – 2008-2023 Annual Rates of Cancer Deaths, Lung and Bronchus, Rate per 100,000.....	50
Figure 28 – 2024 GC HIDTA Drug Survey High Drug Availability Status in Alabama	54
Figure 29 – 2023 Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year by Substance Type, Ages 12+, %.....	55
Figure 30 – 2023 Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year by Substance Type, Ages 12-17, %.....	56
Figure 31 – 2023 Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year by Substance Type, Ages 18-25, %.....	56
Figure 32 – 2023 Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year by Substance Type, Ages 26+, %.....	57
Figure 33 – 2023 Marijuana Use in the Past Month, Ages 12+, %.....	57
Figure 34 – 2023 Marijuana Use in the Past Month by Age Groups, %.....	58
Figure 35 – 2021-2024 Number of Property Crimes by type of cases, Alabama.....	59
Figure 36 – 2023&2024 Treatment Admissions for Cocaine as the Primary Substance by Gender, %.....	60
Figure 37 – 2023&2024 Treatment Admissions for Heroin as the Primary Substance by Gender, %.....	60
Figure 38 – 2023&2024 Treatment Admissions for Marijuana as the Primary Substance by Gender, %.....	61
Figure 39 – 2023&2024 Treatment Admissions for Amphetamines as the Primary Substance by Gender, %.....	61
Figure 40 – 2023 Needing but Not Receiving Treatment at a Specialty Facility for Illicit Drug use in the Past Year, Age Groups, %.....	62
Figure 41 – Alcohol Use Disorder in the Past Year by Region, Ages 12+, %.....	74

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 – (FY 2023) Veteran Population by Area	15
Table 2 – 2016-2023 Alcohol Use in the Past Month by Age Groups, AL vs. US, %	18
Table 3 – 2016-2023 Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month by Age Groups, AL vs. US, %.....	23
Table 4 – 2023 Fatal Crashes and Percent Alcohol-Impaired Driving by Time of Day, AL.....	26
Table 5 – 2016-2023 Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month by Age Group, AL vs. US, %...	37
Table 6 - 2016-2023 Marijuana Use in the Past Month by Age Groups, AL vs. US, %	58
Table 7 – 2012-2023 Alcohol Use in the Past Month by Region, Ages 12-17, %.....	64
Table 8 – 2012-2023 Alcohol Use in the Past Month by Region, Ages 18-25, %.....	64
Table 9 – 2012-2023 Alcohol Use in the Past Month by Region, Ages 26+, %.....	64
Table 10 – 2012-2023 Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month by Region, Ages 12-17, %....	65
Table 11 – 2012-2023 Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month by Region, Ages 18-25, %...	65
Table 12 – 2012-2023 Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month by Region, Ages 26+, %.....	65
Table 13 – 2012-2023 Marijuana Use in the Past Month by Region, Ages 12-17, %.....	66
Table 14 – 2012-2023 Marijuana Use in the Past Month by Region, Ages 18-25, %.....	66
Table 15 – 2012-2023 Marijuana Use in the Past Month by Region, Ages 26+, %.....	

.....	66
Table 16 – 2012-2023 Cocaine Use in the Past Year by Region, Ages 12-17, %.....	67
Table 17 – 2012-2023 Cocaine Use in the Past Year by Region, Ages 18-25, %.....	67
Table 18 – 2012-2023 Cocaine Use in the Past Year by Region, Ages 26+, %.....	67
Table 19 – 2012-2023 Alcohol Use Disorder in the Past Year by Region, Ages 12+, %.....	68
Table 20 – 2024 Number of Drug-Induced Deaths in Alabama Grouped by Region and County.....	69
Table 21 – 2024 Number of Alcohol-Induced Deaths in Alabama Grouped by Region and County.....	72

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The goal of the Alabama Epidemiological Profile (Epi Profile) is to assess alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD) consumption and consequence patterns among youth and adults. The profile is divided into sections according to the substance evaluated: 1) alcohol; 2) tobacco; and 3) other drugs. For each substance, data on consequences (negative outcomes associated with use), consumption (measures of substance use), and risk/protective factors (influencing consumption) are presented. Various data constructs (what you want to measure) and indicators (how you want to measure it) are presented for each substance's section on consequences, consumptions, and risk/protective factors. Data sources included were selected based on availability, validity, consistency, periodic collection over at least three to five past years, and sensitivity. The current Epi profile will expand across 2024 and 2026. Shortly after the transition of the Presidential Administration, federal data sources were frozen which caused a delay in updating sections of the profile. Data dimensions (relative comparison, trends, severity, and magnitude) were used to select indicators that are presented in the profile. In addition, data was presented by demographic variables.

Substance use findings in Alabama vary across various demographic and geographic characteristics. Following is a summary of key findings from this epidemiological profile. The key findings will provide a snapshot of substance use in Alabama.

Alcohol Key Findings

Current use of alcohol, defined as past 30-days or past month, has increased from 2021 (38.6%) to 2023-2024 (40.95%) in ages 12 and older. Between 2023-2024, current alcohol use was most prevalent in ages 18-25 (45.87%) followed by ages 18+ (44.45%), 26+ (44.22%) which are relatively close and ages 12 to 17 (6.51%). Current use of alcohol has decreased in age group 12-17 from 2021 (6.0%) to 2023-2024 (4.22%). Among youth 12-20 years old in Alabama, current use of alcohol has stabilized in 12-20 age group from 2021 (12.0%) to 2023-2024 (12.93%). Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) Binge alcohol use among male adults ages 18 and older in Alabama increased from 2021 (17.3%) to 2023-2024 (22.86%).

Tobacco Key Findings

In 2023-2024, the percentage of current tobacco product use among people aged 12 or older in Alabama (25.0%) was more than the US percentage (17.13%) (Source: NSDUH). In 2023-2024, current tobacco use was most prevalent in ages 26 and older (19.20%) followed by ages 18-25 (15.04%) and ages 12 to 17 (1.87%). In nicotine vaping in the past month the 18-25 age group had the highest (23.92%) followed by 18+ (9.80%) and 12+ (9.49%). 26+ (7.64%) and 12-17 (6.39%) year olds have the lowest percentages of individuals who smoked nicotine vaping in the past month.

Other Drugs Key Findings

The percent of Alabama adults who reported using marijuana has increased between 2021 and 2024, with more people in the 18-25 years age group reporting use than the 26 and older age group. In Alabama, marijuana use in the past month among persons 26 years and older has increased from 2021 (6.3%) to 2023 (25.88%) while in the United States it has increased from 2021 (12.2%) to 2023 (37.02%) (Source: NSDUH).

In Alabama, the percentage of persons who reported needing but not receiving treatment at a specialty facility for substance use disorder in the past year is highest in the ages 18-25 years (23.71%) and 18+ (16.59%) followed by 26 years and older (15.46%) ages 12-17 years (8.65%) ages in 2021-2023. (Source: NSDUH).

The findings in this profile will be used to determine prevention needs based on available substance use data, monitor the impact of state and local policies, and inform programmatic responses to identified needs related to alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in Alabama.

INTRODUCTION

This Epi Profile compiles and summarizes indicators of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD) among youth and adults in Alabama used to effectively assess and monitor regarding consumption, consequences, and risk/protective factors. The state of Alabama is divided into 4 planning regions that are divided based on geographic location: Region 1 includes 18 counties in northern Alabama; Region 2 includes 14 counties in north-central Alabama; Region 3 includes 19 counties in south-central Alabama; and Region 4 includes 16 counties in southern Alabama.

The Epi Profile is divided into sections according to substance evaluated: 1) alcohol; 2) tobacco; and 3) other drugs. For each substance, data on consequences, consumption, and risk/protective factors are presented from multiple national and state sources. Consequences are negative outcomes associated with use. Consumption patterns are measures of substance use. Risk/protective factors influence consumption. Data dimensions, including gender, age, race/ethnicity, and region, are presented when possible. Criteria for inclusion in the Epi Profile is based on availability, validity, consistency, periodic collection, and sensitivity.

1. Availability

- The data is readily available and accessible. The measure must be available in disaggregated form at the age, gender, race/ethnicity, geographic level.
- The data is currently available over at least three to five past years.

2. Validity

- There must be research-based evidence that the indicator accurately measures the specific construct and yields a true snapshot of the phenomenon at the time of the assessment.
- The indicator provides a true representation of what is occurring in Alabama.

3. Consistency

- The method or means of collecting and organizing data should be relatively unchanged over time, such that the method of measurement is the same from time i to $i+1$. Alternatively, if the method of measure has changed, sound data should exist that determines and allows adjustment for differences resulting from data collection changes.
- The questions are asked the same way over a period of years
- The indicators are collected the same way over a period.

4. Periodic Collection over at Least Three to Five past Years

- The information is consistently available over a number of years, preferably annually or at least biannually.
- There are no sporadic delays in the collection of data.

5. Sensitivity

- Able to detect change associated with substance use (alcohol, illicit drug or tobacco) overtime

The findings in this profile will be used to determine prevention needs based on available substance misuse data, monitor the impact of state and local policies, and inform programmatic responses to identified needs related to alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in Alabama.

Alabama Population Snapshot

Alabama is located in the southeastern United States, bordered by the states of Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee. The capital city of Alabama is Montgomery (located in Montgomery County). Alabama had an estimate population of 5,157,699 in 67 counties (U.S. Census, V2024). Alabama is the 28th largest state by population.

Alabama is divided into 4 substance use planning regions based on geographic location: Region 1 includes 18 counties in northern Alabama; Region 2 includes 14 counties in north-central Alabama; Region 3 includes 19 counties in south-central Alabama; and Region 4 includes 16 counties in southern Alabama.

Figure1 - Alabama Department of Mental Health State Planning Regions



Race/Ethnicity

Alabama is racially made up of 68.9% White, 26.6% Black, 1.6% Asian, and 0.7% American Indian/Alaska Native. Hispanic/Latino accounted for 5.7% of the population while 2.0% of the overall population is made up of two or more races. (2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Age & Sex

Alabama has 5.0 million residents with a 15–19-year-old population makes up 6.9%, 20 to 24 years old population makes up 6.5%, 25–44-year-old population makes up 25.4%, 45–64-year-old population makes up 24.9%, and 65 year and over population makes up 18.2%

In the total population, males make up 48.6% of the population while females make up 51.4% of the population. In the age group 15-19-year-olds, males make up 48.6% of the population, while females make up 51.4% of population. In the age group 65 years and over, males make up 44.1% of the population while females make up 55.9% of population (2016-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

Socioeconomic Status

In 2024, the state's overall poverty rate was 15.6% for all ages compared to 12.8% in the United States. For ages 5 to 17 in families, the poverty rate is 21.6% compared to 16.1% in the United States. The median household income in 2024 for Alabama is \$62,027 compared to \$80,610 for the United States. (U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates)

Education-College/Universities

In Alabama, 88.9% of persons age 25 years old or higher is a high school graduate or higher while 33.7% of persons age 25 years old or higher has a bachelor's degree or higher (2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates). There are 25 public 2-year colleges, 37 public 4-year universities, and 20 non-profit independent institutions.

Figure 2 - Fall 2023 Enrollment in Alabama Public Colleges and Universities Including Students from Alabama and Top 20 Feeder States

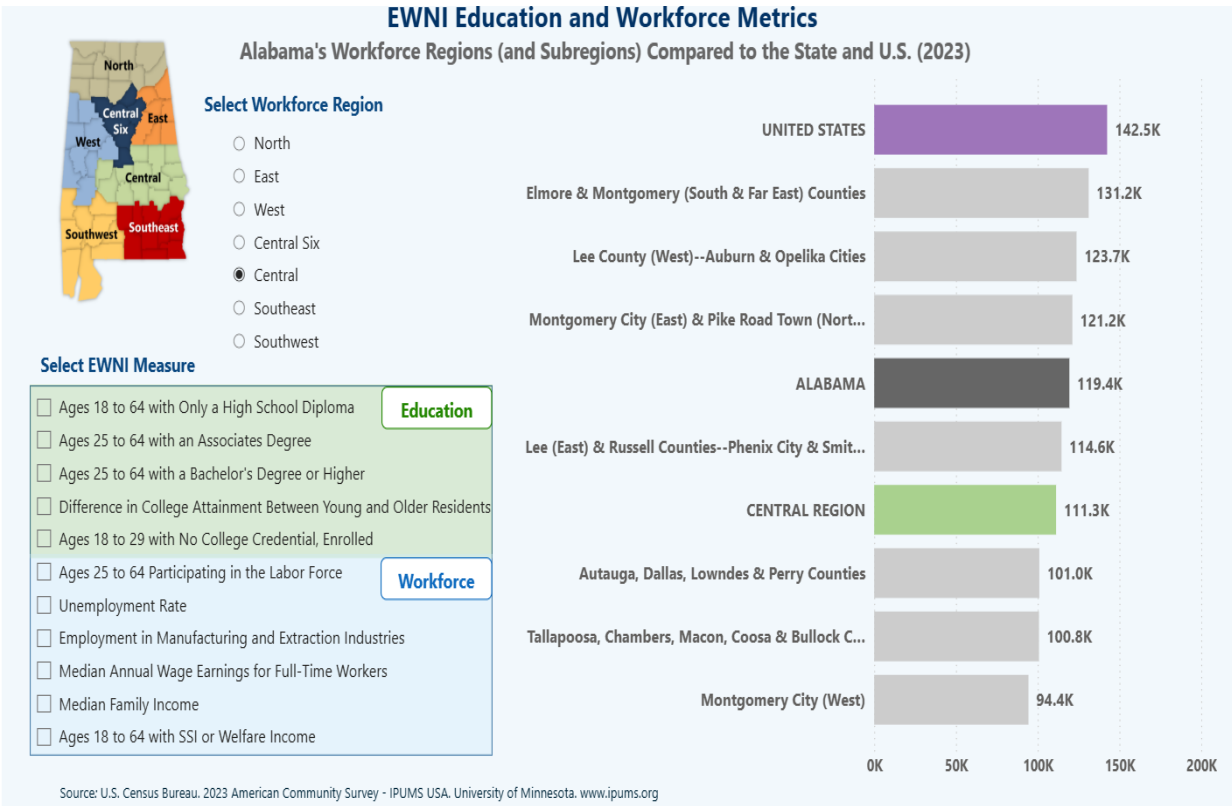
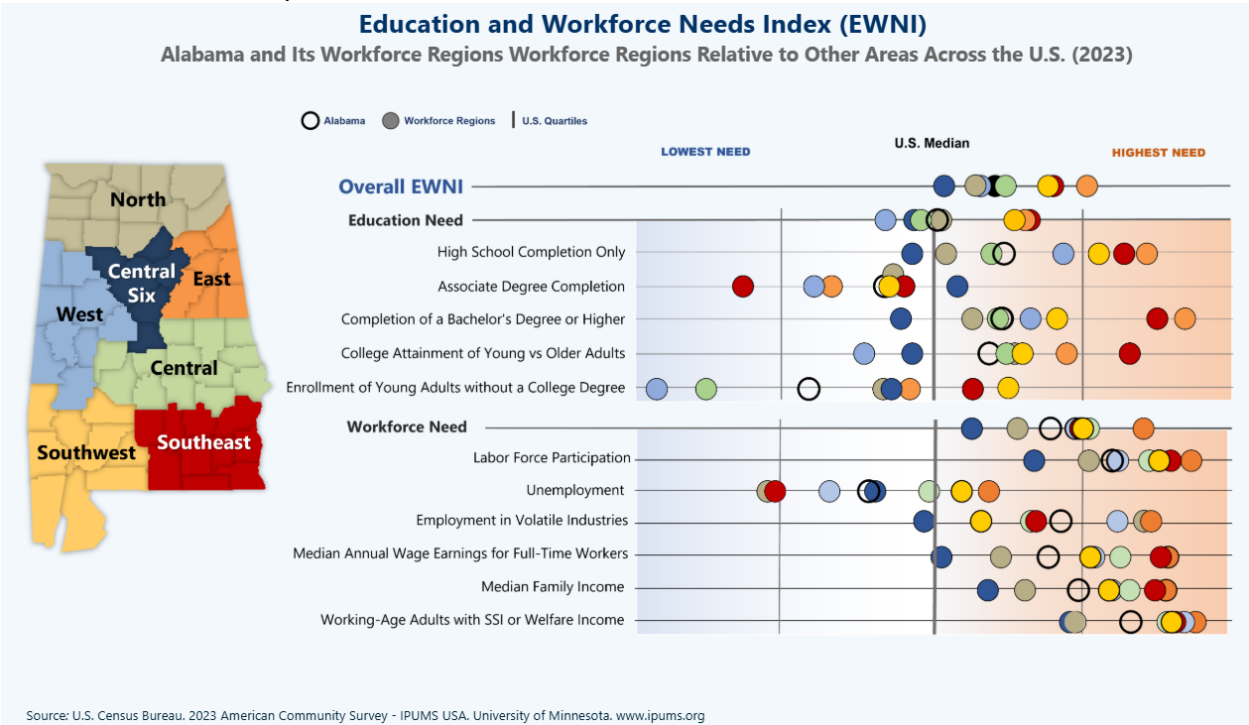
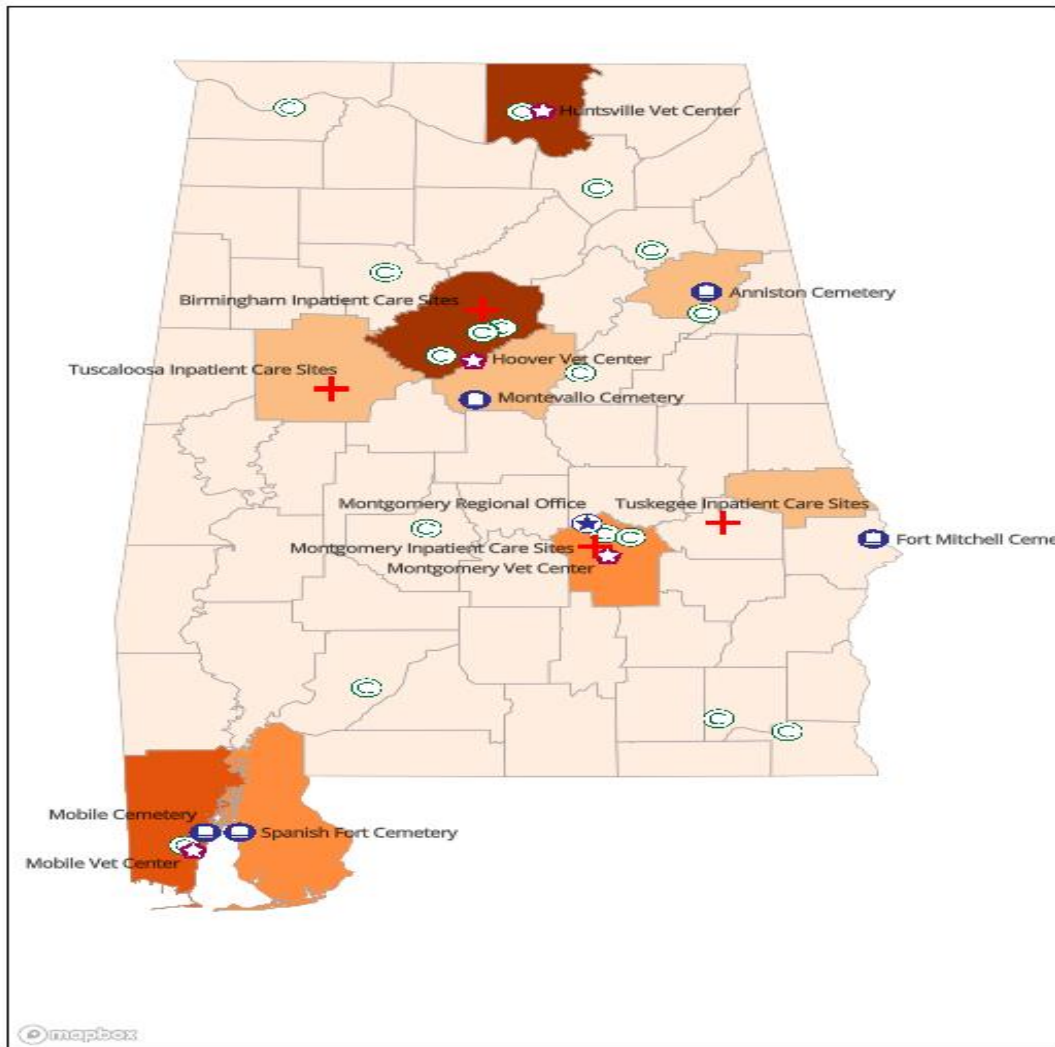


Figure 3 - Veterans as a Percent of County Population (FY2023): Alabama

Distribution of Veterans by County (FY2023)



- + VA Medical Center w/o Hospital
- + VA Medical Center w/ Hospital
- C VA Clinic
- C VA Extended Care (Stand Alone)
- R VA Residential Care (Stand Alone)
- ★ Vet Center
- ★ Regional Office
- C VA Cemetery

County Percentage of State Veteran Population
By FY2023 County

- 0.11% - 2.45%
- 2.46% - 4.78%
- 4.79% - 7.12%
- 7.13% - 9.45%
- 9.46% - 11.79%

Alabama ranks #20 in total Veteran Population

Veteran Population = 347,563

Sources: Population: VA Office of Data Governance and Analytics: VetPop2020 as of 9/30/2023

VHA Office of Policy and Planning: VAST data FY24 Q2

National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics Produced 06/21/2024

VA Facilities (as of 9/30/2023)	Alabama	Total
Number of National and State Cemeteries	5	277
Number of VBA Regional Offices	1	56
Number of Inpatient Care Sites	4	154
Number of Veterans Centers	4	300
Number of Outpatient Care Sites	22	1364

Table 1 – Veteran Population by Area as of 9/30/2023

Veteran Population (as of 9/30/2023)	Alabama	National
Number of Veterans	347,563	18,300,000
Percent of Adults Population that are Veterans	8.4%	6.8%
Number of Women Veterans	44,353	2,066,691
Percent of Women Veterans	12.8%	11.3%
Number of Military Retirees	62,233	2,174,409
Percent of Veterans that are Military Retirees	16.9%	10.9%
Number of Veterans Age 65 and Over	152,588	8,402,855
Percent of Veterans Age 65 and Over	43.9%	46.0%

National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, Contact: www.va.gov/vetdata Sources: VA Veteran Population Projection Model, VA Geographic Distribution of Expenditures, VA Annual Benefits Report, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
Image Source: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Alabama State Summary

Veterans Total 2023 Expenditures by County

County	Year	Veteran Population (from VA)	Total Expenditure	Compensation and Pension	Education and Vocational Rehabilitation Employment	Medical Care
Autauga	2023	5,394	\$103,344,736	\$70,431,461	\$5,426,401	\$27,409,121
Baldwin	2023	19,700	\$239,036,796	\$166,345,352	\$8,170,680	\$64,032,785
Barbour	2023	1,530	\$25,092,273	\$17,616,879	\$572,457	\$6,816,251
Bibb	2023	1,250	\$15,286,559	\$9,061,608	\$228,657	\$5,973,555
Blount	2023	3,110	\$41,557,310	\$21,006,216	\$1,203,310	\$18,945,775
Bullock	2023	372	\$13,943,240	\$6,575,327	\$238,222	\$7,116,800
Butler	2023	1,237	\$21,554,131	\$13,564,471	\$432,747	\$7,524,355
Calhoun	2023	9,480	\$158,113,168	\$106,165,905	\$4,461,422	\$47,249,663
Chambers	2023	2,083	\$34,910,611	\$24,052,350	\$842,723	\$9,938,667
Cherokee	2023	1,696	\$20,753,014	\$13,325,042	\$396,040	\$7,013,999
Chilton	2023	2,436	\$39,309,614	\$25,280,073	\$1,003,615	\$12,971,638
Choctaw	2023	744	\$12,196,451	\$8,277,692	\$220,500	\$3,695,367
Clarke	2023	1,470	\$21,921,674	\$14,404,003	\$514,926	\$6,981,292
Clay	2023	816	\$12,519,193	\$8,560,879	\$308,843	\$3,639,387
Cleburne	2023	736	\$10,090,781	\$5,569,019	\$197,986	\$4,321,515
Coffee	2023	6,624	\$154,443,080	\$119,515,873	\$10,295,236	\$24,301,764
Colbert	2023	3,618	\$53,619,872	\$37,296,577	\$1,065,727	\$15,195,288
Conecuh	2023	666	\$15,305,034	\$10,091,122	\$469,263	\$4,687,799
Coosa	2023	732	\$15,795,389	\$9,380,946	\$415,211	\$5,945,057
Covington	2023	2,992	\$41,434,441	\$28,130,476	\$971,803	\$12,286,020
Crenshaw	2023	905	\$15,510,255	\$10,023,598	\$387,315	\$5,084,380
Cullman	2023	4,996	\$71,709,567	\$44,311,137	\$2,229,683	\$25,137,471
Dale	2023	6,282	\$102,097,282	\$76,185,913	\$4,626,919	\$21,119,831
Dallas	2023	2,226	\$41,199,936	\$24,769,222	\$1,012,171	\$15,383,301
DeKalb	2023	3,072	\$43,291,968	\$27,464,635	\$1,122,603	\$14,666,930
Elmore	2023	7,634	\$152,256,396	\$105,888,720	\$6,145,514	\$40,011,600
Escambia	2023	2,264	\$32,253,705	\$21,172,091	\$504,653	\$10,527,206
Etowah	2023	6,585	\$110,096,428	\$67,589,363	\$2,088,424	\$40,226,705
Fayette	2023	1,155	\$16,093,004	\$8,915,382	\$350,126	\$6,814,339

Franklin	2023	1,304	\$17,460,808	\$12,401,921	\$347,535	\$4,674,957
Geneva	2023	2,261	\$40,697,165	\$29,906,302	\$1,391,748	\$9,361,914
Greene	2023	448	\$8,675,373	\$5,005,537	\$123,497	\$3,535,342
Hale	2023	821	\$18,671,678	\$11,999,366	\$527,844	\$6,091,271
Henry	2023	1,178	\$21,368,622	\$15,709,936	\$805,666	\$4,798,504
Houston	2023	8,438	\$130,971,436	\$93,521,638	\$5,306,356	\$31,957,750
Jackson	2023	2,972	\$38,920,940	\$26,837,864	\$1,044,857	\$11,000,071
Jefferson	2023	40,991	\$699,684,486	\$326,414,792	\$19,719,935	\$352,431,377
Lamar	2023	755	\$13,022,770	\$8,052,948	\$251,283	\$4,676,730
Lauderdale	2023	5,489	\$79,294,104	\$54,875,736	\$2,227,186	\$22,058,559
Lawrence	2023	1,478	\$16,225,727	\$10,769,839	\$271,858	\$5,169,863
Lee	2023	11,155	\$230,093,370	\$160,232,574	\$16,328,730	\$53,102,480
Limestone	2023	7,313	\$150,887,519	\$113,848,268	\$8,481,855	\$28,504,812
Lowndes	2023	542	\$15,702,712	\$8,203,246	\$343,056	\$7,145,183
Macon	2023	1,362	\$47,435,932	\$18,744,599	\$657,906	\$28,022,100
Madison	2023	35,366	\$595,537,866	\$431,555,405	\$33,183,647	\$129,797,102
Marengo	2023	1,195	\$21,763,831	\$12,014,417	\$416,270	\$9,310,560
Marion	2023	1,587	\$23,328,692	\$13,992,320	\$350,204	\$8,950,696
Marshall	2023	5,943	\$83,578,416	\$53,567,156	\$2,563,264	\$27,414,952
Mobile	2023	30,030	\$380,117,880	\$229,960,003	\$13,231,606	\$136,100,214
Monroe	2023	1,330	\$22,147,673	\$12,421,788	\$621,947	\$9,063,217
Montgomery	2023	18,526	\$450,271,871	\$239,258,543	\$15,352,188	\$158,296,502
Morgan	2023	7,115	\$93,734,724	\$63,731,194	\$3,210,968	\$26,607,446
Perry	2023	432	\$9,250,919	\$4,979,505	\$131,252	\$4,118,518
Pickens	2023	1,167	\$24,642,398	\$13,596,143	\$430,179	\$10,591,790
Pike	2023	2,385	\$34,352,509	\$23,226,954	\$1,753,242	\$9,315,066
Randolph	2023	1,388	\$19,245,398	\$12,116,542	\$394,439	\$6,727,702
Russell	2023	6,462	\$191,266,879	\$136,266,536	\$11,184,878	\$42,047,999
Shelby	2023	12,356	\$163,424,018	\$101,369,206	\$7,788,599	\$51,880,873
St. Clair	2023	5,754	\$81,515,175	\$46,755,801	\$2,243,346	\$32,322,516
Sumter	2023	577	\$10,954,089	\$6,366,472	\$313,444	\$4,256,708
Talladega	2023	5,491	\$75,245,253	\$45,998,161	\$1,753,100	\$27,284,227
Tallapoosa	2023	3,145	\$48,525,814	\$31,384,372	\$1,133,398	\$15,913,694
Tuscaloosa	2023	12,314	\$261,616,945	\$105,148,107	\$8,438,632	\$147,894,793
Walker	2023	3,950	\$59,777,581	\$36,039,775	\$1,002,725	\$22,640,383
Washington	2023	748	\$12,536,463	\$8,253,634	\$262,486	\$4,019,261
Wilcox	2023	511	\$7,617,275	\$4,999,900	\$167,676	\$2,438,413
Winston	2023	1,483	\$19,425,009	\$12,406,809	\$450,691	\$6,513,034

Source: The Veterans of Alabama - Data Story by Paulette M. Risher, MG U.S. Army Retired, July 2024

ALCOHOL

- Alcohol is the most frequently used drug. The minimum legal age to purchase, use, possess, or transport alcoholic beverages in Alabama is 21 years.
- Alcohol sales are regulated by the Alabama Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Board, which is responsible for the distribution of alcohol, licensing of retail outlets, and enforcement of policies.
- Alcohol current use is drinking at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the 30 days (or past month) before reporting dependence during youth can lead to continued dependence in young adulthood if left untreated.

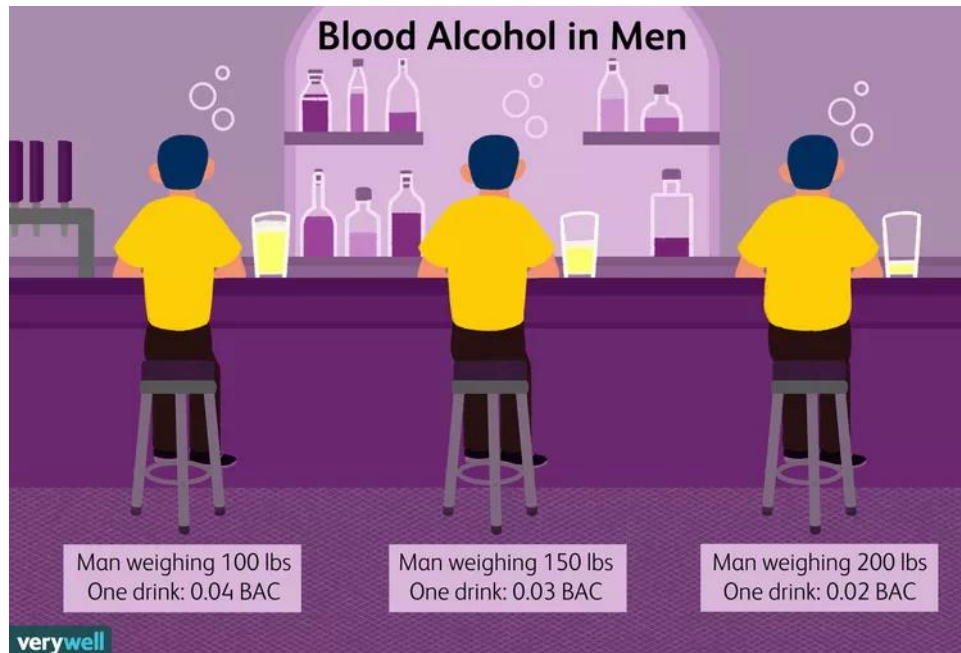
What is a standard drink?

In the US, a standard drink contains 0.6 ounces (14.0 grams or 1.2 tablespoons) of pure alcohol.

Figure 4 - What is a standard drink?



Source: CDC Drink Chart What is considered a drink. https://www.army.mil/article/204451/the_forbidden_cost_of_alcohol

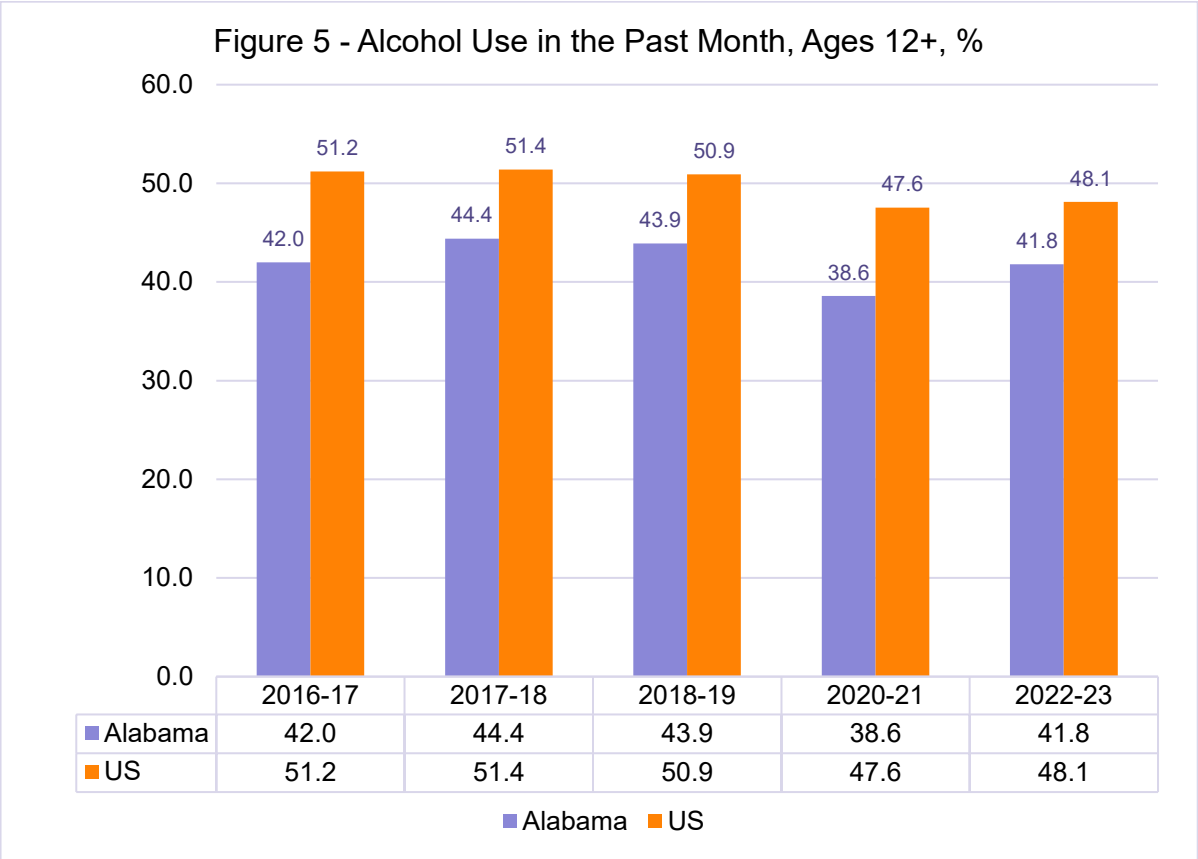


Source: <https://www.verywellmind.com/bac-and-drink-conversions-for-men-by-weight-22481>

What is excessive drinking?

- Excessive drinking includes binge drinking, heavy drinking, and any drinking by pregnant women or people younger than age 21.
- Binge drinking, the most common form of excessive drinking, is defined as consuming
 - For women, 4 or more drinks during a single occasion.
 - For men, 5 or more drinks during a single occasion.
- Heavy drinking is defined as consuming
 - For women, 8 or more drinks per week.
 - For men, 15 or more drinks per week.
- An occasion is one sitting or within two to three hours.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health, 2015-2025. (SAMHSA, NSDUH) *During the COVID-19 pandemic, SAMHSA decided to suspend in-person collection of NSDUH data on March 16, 2020. State estimates for 2019 and 2020 are no longer available due to methodological concerns with combining 2019 and 2020 data.

Figure 6 - Alcohol Use in the Past Month by Age Groups, %

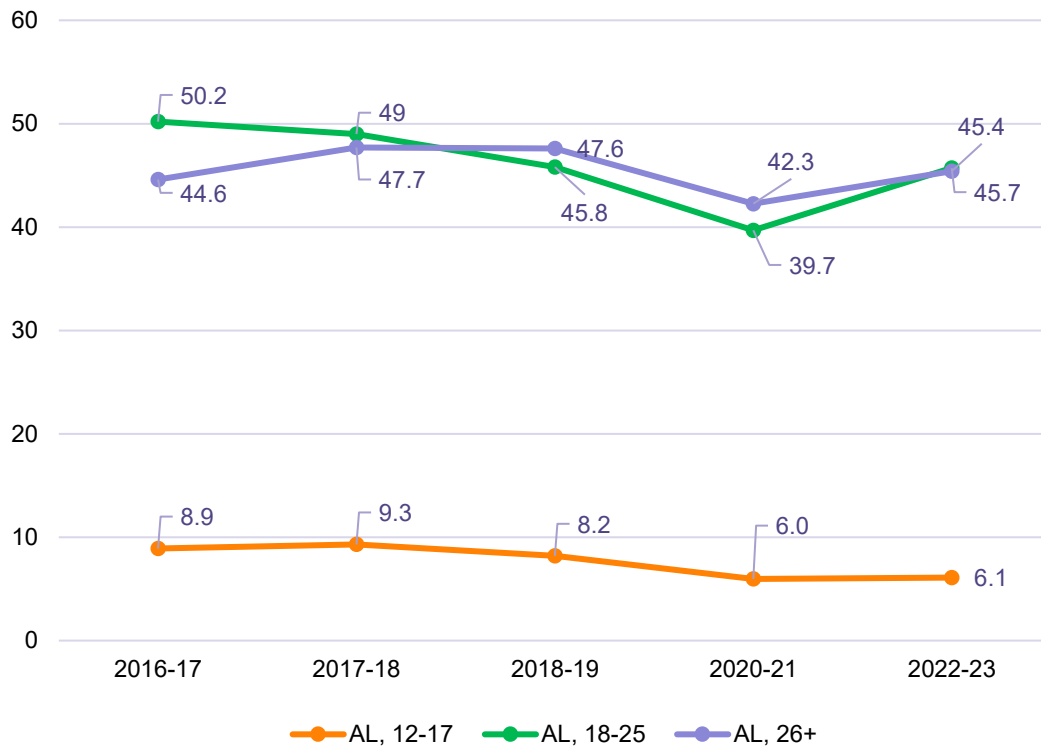
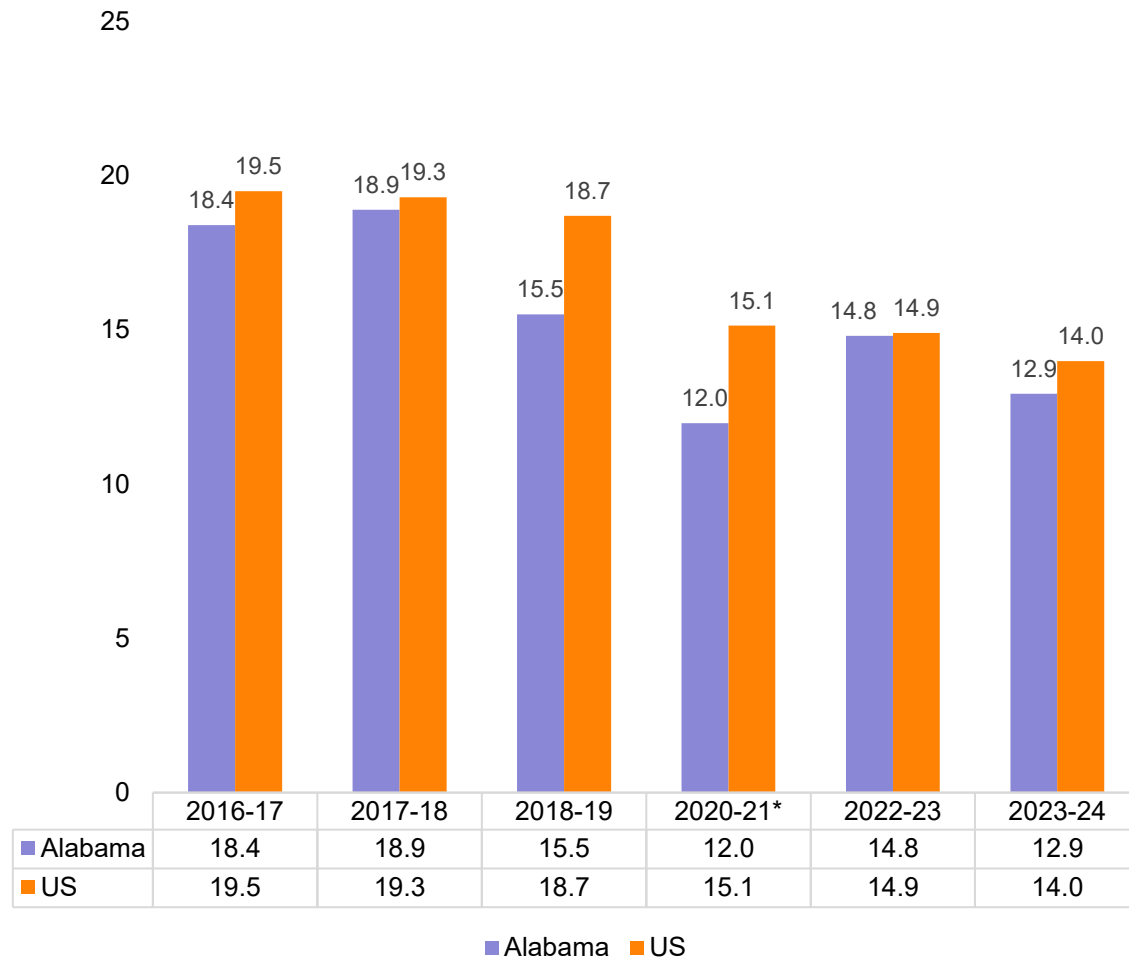


Table 2 – Alcohol Use in the Past Month by Age Groups, AL vs. US, %

Alabama (%)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2020-21	2022-23
Ages 12-17	8.9	9.3	8.2	6.0	6.1
Ages 18-25	50.2	49	45.8	40.0	45.7
Ages 26+	44.6	47.7	47.6	42.3	45.4
United States (%)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2020-21	2022-23
Ages 12-17	9.5	9.4	9.2	7.0	6.9
Ages 18-25	56.7	55.7	54.7	50.1	49.9
Ages 26+	55.2	55.6	55.2	51.9	52.7

Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016-2023. *During the COVID-19 pandemic, SAMHSA decided to suspend in-person collection of NSDUH data on March 16, 2020. State estimates for 2019 and 2020 are no longer available due to methodological concerns with combining 2019 and 2020 data.

Figure 7 - Alcohol Use in the Past Month, Ages 12-20, %



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health, 2022 and 2025.

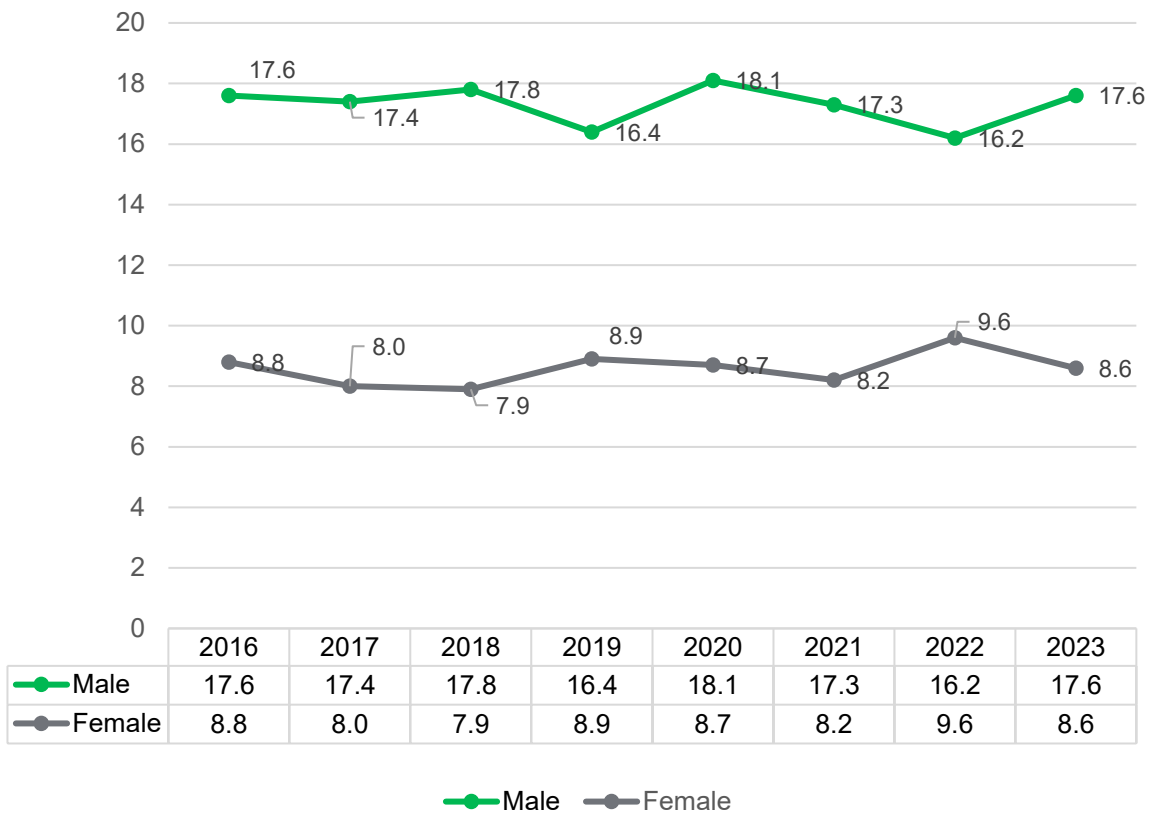
Binge drinking is about more than just the number of binge drinkers. The amount and number of times binge drinkers drink are also important to address.

- Most common among younger adults aged 18-34 years.
- More than half of the total binge drinks are consumed by adults aged 35 years and older.
- More common among people with household incomes of \$62,212 in Alabama and \$80,610 nationally or more and higher educational levels.
- Most people younger than 21 who drink alcohol report binge drinking, often consuming large amounts.
- Among high school students who binge drink, 44% consumed eight or more drinks in a row.
- Consumption of binge drinks per year is among lower household income levels and educational levels.

“One in six US adults binge drink about 4 times a month, consuming about 7 drinks per binge.”

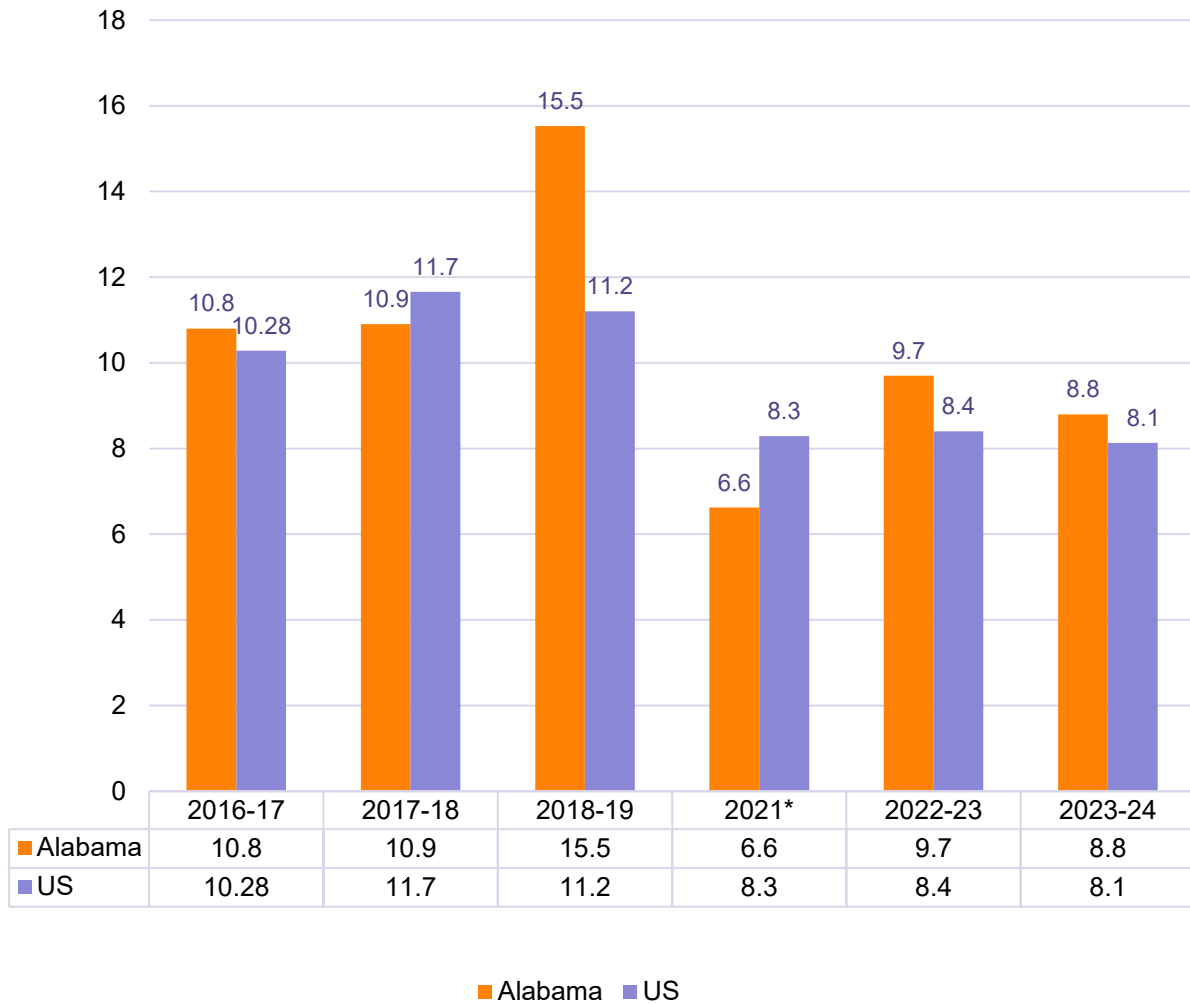
Content source: Division of Population Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/binge-drinking.htm>

Figure 8 - Binge Alcohol Use among Adults,
Ages 18 and Older, AL, %



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health. Alabama Department of Public Health BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data [online].2015-2025.

Figure 9 - Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month, Ages 12+, %



Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016-2023. *During the COVID-19 pandemic, SAMHSA decided to suspend in-person collection of NSDUH data on March 16, 2020. State estimates for 2019 and 2020 are no longer available due to methodological concerns with combining 2019 and 2020 data. .SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016 - 2025

Figure 10 - Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month by Age Groups, %

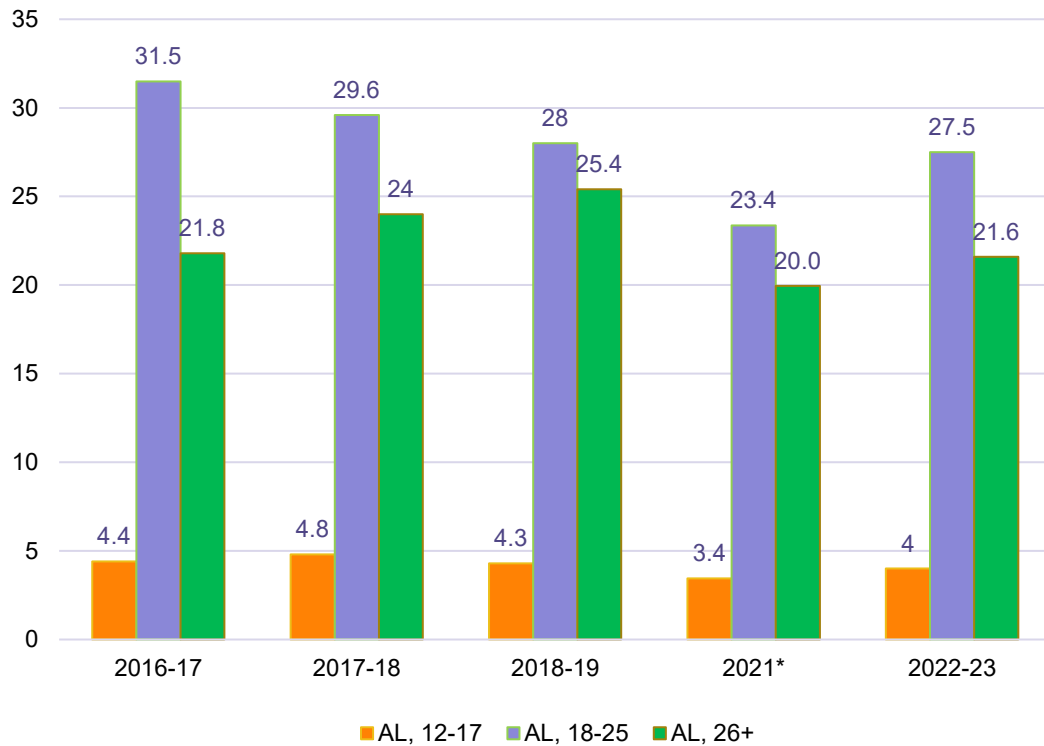
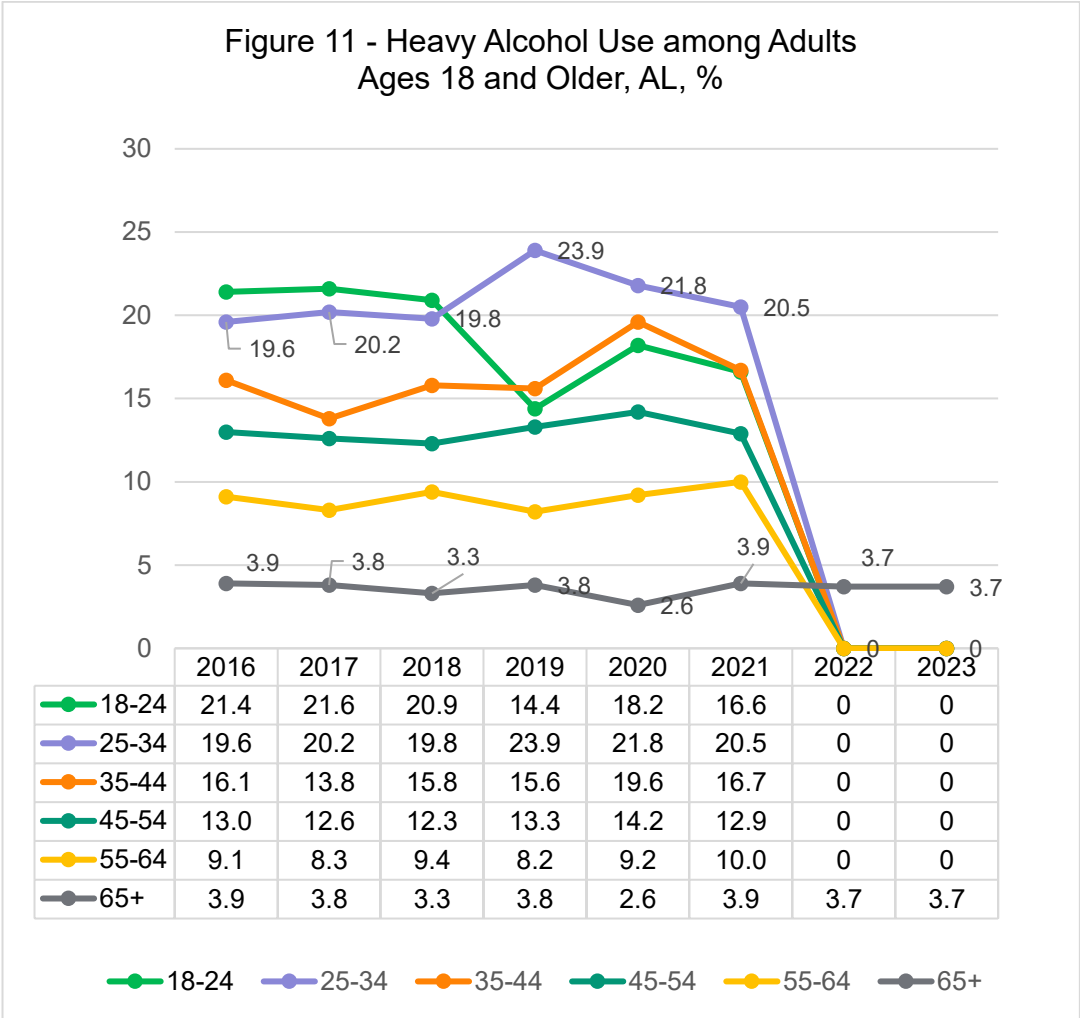


Table 3 – Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month by Age Groups, AL vs. US, %

Alabama (%)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2021*	2022-23
Ages 12-17	4.4	4.8	4.3	3.4	4.0
Ages 18-25	31.5	29.6	28	23.4	27.5
Ages 26+	21.8	24	25.4	20.0	21.6
United States (%)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2021*	2022-23
Ages 12-17	5.1	5.0	4.8	3.8	3.6
Ages 18-25	37.6	35.9	34.6	29.2	29.1
Ages 26+	24.5	25.0	24.8	22.4	22.6

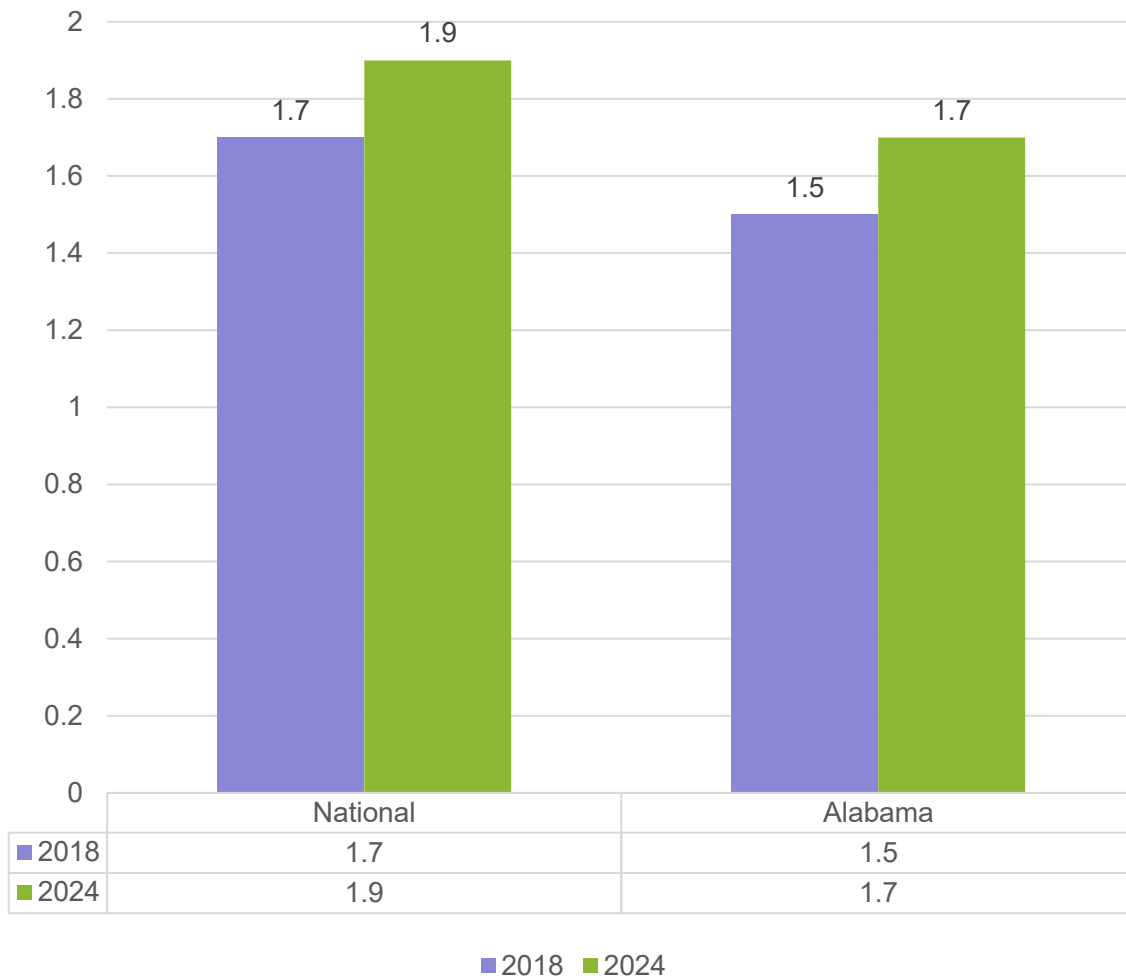
Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016-2023. *During the COVID-19 pandemic, SAMHSA decided to suspend in-person collection of NSDUH data on March 16, 2020. State estimates for 2019 and 2020 are no longer available due to methodological concerns with combining 2019 and 2020 data. SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016 – 2025.

Heavy drinkers are defined as adult men having more than 14 drinks per week and adult women having more than 7 drinks per week.



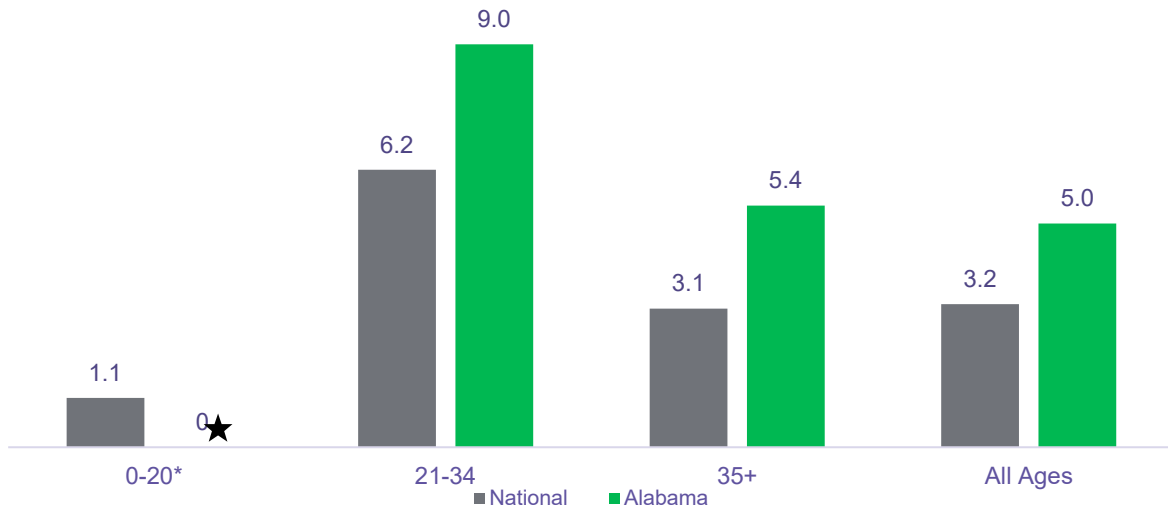
Source: Centers of Disease Control and Prevention, Alabama Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2016-2023.

Figure 12 - Driven at Least Once After Having Too Much to Drink, %



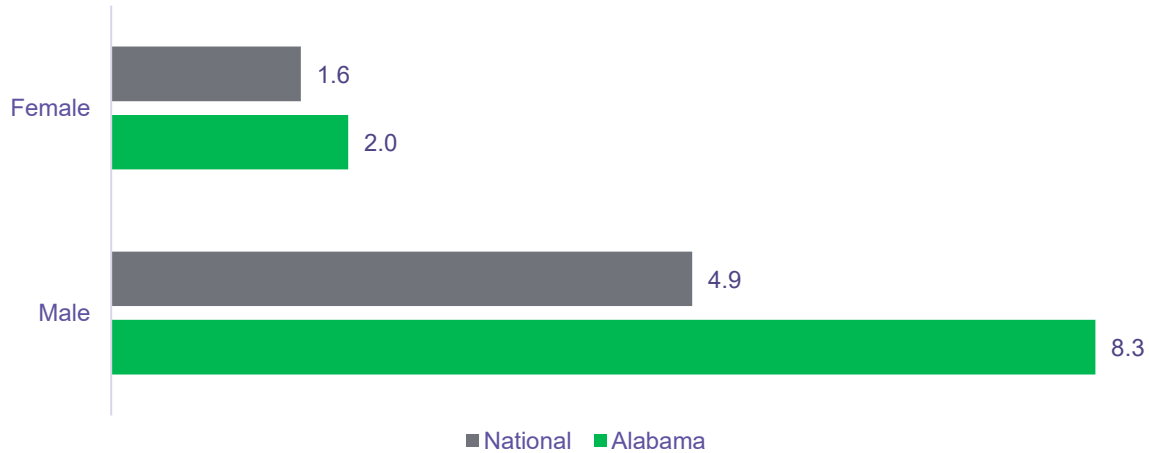
Source: Alabama Department of Public Health, Alabama Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2018 and 2024.
www.cdc.gov/motervehiclesafety/impaired_driving/states

Figure 13 - 2024 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Death Rates by Age
Per 100,000 Population



Deaths in crashes involving a driver with BAC $\geq$ 0.08%. Source: Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), 2023. Fatality rates based on fewer than 20 deaths are suppressed and are represented with a star. ★

Figure 14 - Alcohol-Impaired Driving Death Rates by Gender
Per 100,000 Population



Deaths in crashes involving a driver with BAC $\geq$ 0.08%. Source: Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), 2023

Source: Sobering Facts: Alcohol-Impaired Driving – Alabama /<https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/92808>

Alcohol for Underage drinkers is an ever-growing concern across the country. During the FY24 fiscal year the Alabama Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup met to discuss the harmful effects it has on the Alabama community. The AEOW continues to monitor trends for underage drinkers in Alabama.

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

In Alabama, 29% of drivers killed in fatal crashes had a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .08 or higher in 2023 according to the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS).

Alcohol-Impaired Driving is at least one driver, or motorcycle rider had a BAC of .08 or higher. In 2023, 64% of fatal crashes occurring from Midnight to 02:59 am involved alcohol-impaired driving followed by 45% of fatal crashes occurring from 9pm to 11:59 pm involved alcohol-impaired driving.

Table 4 - Fatal Crashes and Percent Alcohol-Impaired Driving by Time of Day, AL, 2023

Time of Day	Number of Fatal Crashes	Alcohol-impaired Driving	Percent Alcohol-impaired Driving
Midnight to 2:59 a.m.	112	54	64
3 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	98	18	32
6 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	67	7	18
9 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.	99	3	6
Noon to 2:59 p.m.	105	7	13
3 p.m. to 5:59 p.m.	149	21	31
6 p.m. to 8:59 p.m.	136	29	36
9 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.	126	37	45
Unknown	01	1	50
Total	893	175	35

Note: NHTSA estimates alcohol involvement when alcohol test results are unknown. Alcohol-Impaired Driving – at least one driver or motorcycle rider had a BAC of .08 or higher. Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), 2023

Highest Blood Alcohol Concentration in Crash by County

	BAC = 0.00		BAC = .01 -- .07		BAC = .08 +		BAC =.01+		Total Killed	
State	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Blank	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NOT APPLICABLE (000)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
AUTAUGA (1)	7	60	NA	3	4	37	4	40	11	100
BALDWIN (3)	17	77	1	5	4	17	5	23	22	100
BARBOUR (5)	6	56	NA	3	5	41	5	44	11	100
BIBB (7)	2	40	1	20	2	40	3	60	5	100
BLOUNT (9)	14	78	NA	1	4	21	4	22	18	100
BULLOCK (11)	5	92	NA	4	NA	4	NA	8	5	100
BUTLER (13)	6	73	NA	3	2	25	2	28	8	100
CALHOUN (15)	14	69	2	12	4	20	6	31	20	100
CHAMBERS (17)	14	77	2	12	2	11	4	23	18	100
CHEROKEE (19)	9	87	NA	4	1	9	1	13	10	100
CHILTON (21)	5	53	NA	NA	4	47	4	47	9	100
CHOCTAW (23)	5	77	NA	NA	1	23	1	23	6	100
CLARKE (25)	6	62	NA	NA	4	38	4	38	10	100
CLAY (27)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

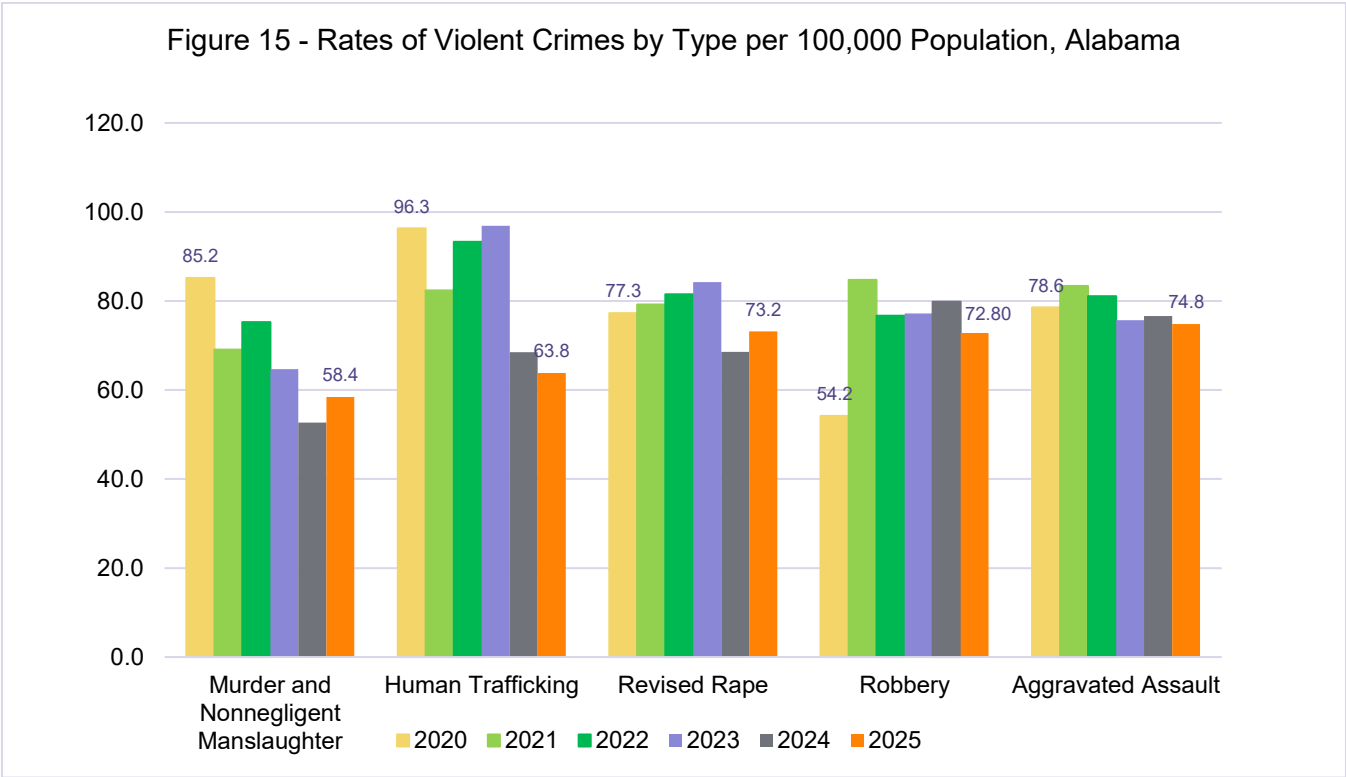
CLEBURNE (29)	4	56	1	17	2	27	3	44	7	100
COFFEE (31)	4	54	NA	1	4	45	4	46	8	100
COLBERT (33)	9	57	2	13	5	30	7	43	16	100
CONECUH (35)	6	74	NA	NA	2	26	2	26	8	100
COOSA (37)	4	78	NA	NA	1	22	1	22	5	100
COVINGTON (39)	5	74	1	16	1	10	2	26	7	100
CRENSHAW (41)	1	28	2	40	2	32	4	72	5	100
CULLMAN (43)	14	65	1	5	7	30	8	35	22	100
DALE (45)	5	46	1	10	5	44	6	54	11	100
DALLAS (47)	11	61	1	6	6	33	7	39	18	100
DEKALB (49)	9	81	NA	1	2	18	2	19	11	100
ELMORE (51)	4	74	NA	NA	1	26	1	26	5	100
ESCAMBIA (53)	6	63	NA	1	3	36	3	37	9	100
ETOWAH (55)	11	56	NA	1	9	44	9	45	20	100
FAYETTE (57)	1	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	100
FRANKLIN (59)	4	76	1	20	NA	4	1	24	5	100
GENEVA (61)	3	57	NA	NA	3	43	3	43	6	100
GREENE (63)	7	66	1	10	2	24	3	34	10	100
HALE (65)	1	33	2	67	NA	NA	2	67	3	100
HENRY (67)	3	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	100
HOUSTON (69)	6	51	NA	1	6	48	6	49	12	100

JACKSON (71)	14	81	NA	1	3	18	3	19	17	100
JEFFERSON (73)	70	63	4	4	38	33	42	37	112	100
LAMAR (75)	1	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	100
LAUDERDALE (77)	8	67	1	8	3	26	4	33	12	100
LAWRENCE (79)	10	74	NA	1	3	25	3	26	13	100
LEE (81)	17	70	NA	1	7	29	8	30	25	100
LIMESTONE (83)	10	53	1	6	7	41	8	47	18	100
LOWNDES (85)	2	30	2	31	3	39	5	70	7	100
MACON (87)	6	92	NA	3	NA	5	1	8	6	100
MADISON (89)	36	71	2	5	13	25	15	29	51	100
MARENGO (91)	9	87	NA	1	1	12	1	13	10	100
MARION (93)	9	99	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	1	9	100
MARSHALL (95)	17	76	1	5	4	19	5	24	22	100
MOBILE (97)	54	61	8	9	27	30	35	39	89	100
MONROE (99)	3	48	NA	NA	3	52	3	52	6	100
MONTGOMERY (101)	24	63	2	4	13	33	14	37	38	100
MORGAN (103)	12	83	1	8	1	9	2	17	14	100
PERRY (105)	3	64	NA	NA	2	36	2	36	5	100
PICKENS (107)	2	57	NA	3	1	40	1	43	3	100
PIKE (109)	8	68	NA	1	3	31	4	32	11	100

RANDOLPH (111)	5	66	NA	NA	2	34	2	34	7	100
RUSSELL (113)	13	88	NA	1	2	11	2	12	15	100
ST. CLAIR (115)	14	72	NA	1	5	27	6	28	20	100
SHELBY (117)	12	57	1	6	8	37	9	43	21	100
SUMTER (119)	2	50	NA	NA	2	50	2	50	4	100
TALLADEGA (121)	12	58	NA	2	8	40	9	42	21	100
TALLAPOOS A (123)	5	61	NA	3	3	36	3	39	8	100
TUSCALOOS A (125)	14	45	1	4	16	51	17	55	31	100
WALKER (127)	8	76	NA	2	2	22	3	24	11	100
WASHINGTON (129)	3	73	NA	NA	1	28	1	28	4	100
WILCOX (131)	3	60	NA	8	2	32	2	40	5	100
WINSTON (133)	10	79	NA	1	3	20	3	21	13	100
OTHER (997)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Not Reported	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UNKNOWN (999)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	641	66	50	5	283	29	333	34	974	100

Another possible consequence of excessive alcohol consumption is violent crime, such as forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

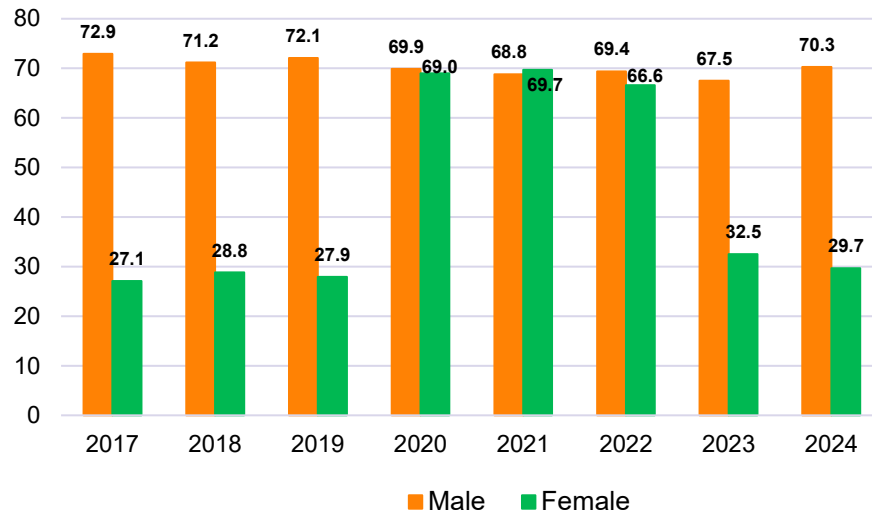
In 2024, Alabama's violent crime rate declined to 359.9 violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, compared with 404 in 2023 according to FBI crime data. Alabama ranked 22nd among states for violent crime rates in 2024. [usafacts.org], [statedashboards.org]



Source: Hudnall, M. (2026, Jul 31). *Crime In Alabama*. Retrieved from <https://crime.alabama.gov>
Developed by the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency with support from USDOJ grant 15PBJS-24-GK-01811-BJSB (2020-2025)

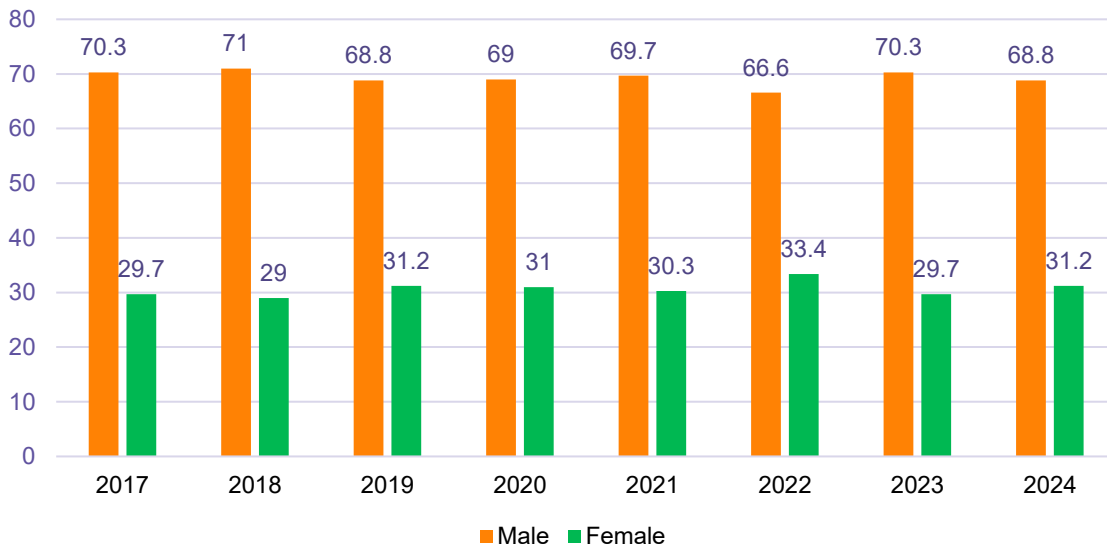
Alcohol use or dependence can adversely impact normal daily activities, such as job performance and family responsibilities, in addition to causing deleterious health effects if left untreated. It can also affect school performance and family relationships and have long-term health implications for youth. Men accessing treatment for alcohol as the primary substance far exceed the percentage of women for treatment admissions.

Figure 16 - Treatment Admissions for Alcohol as the Primary Substance by Gender, 2017-2024, %

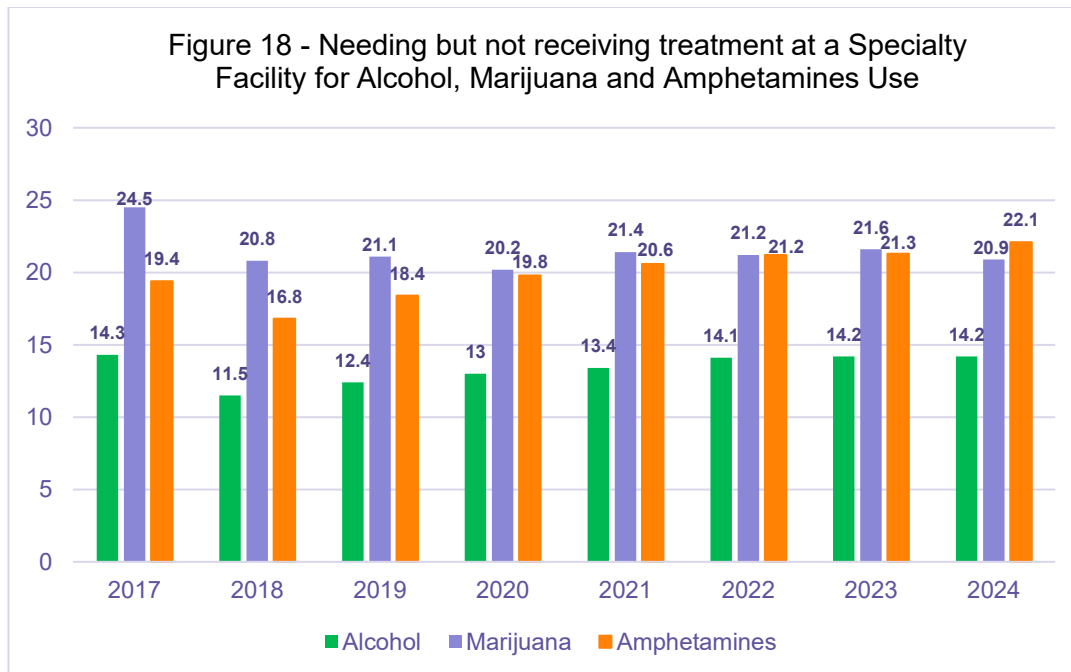


Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 2017 - 2024

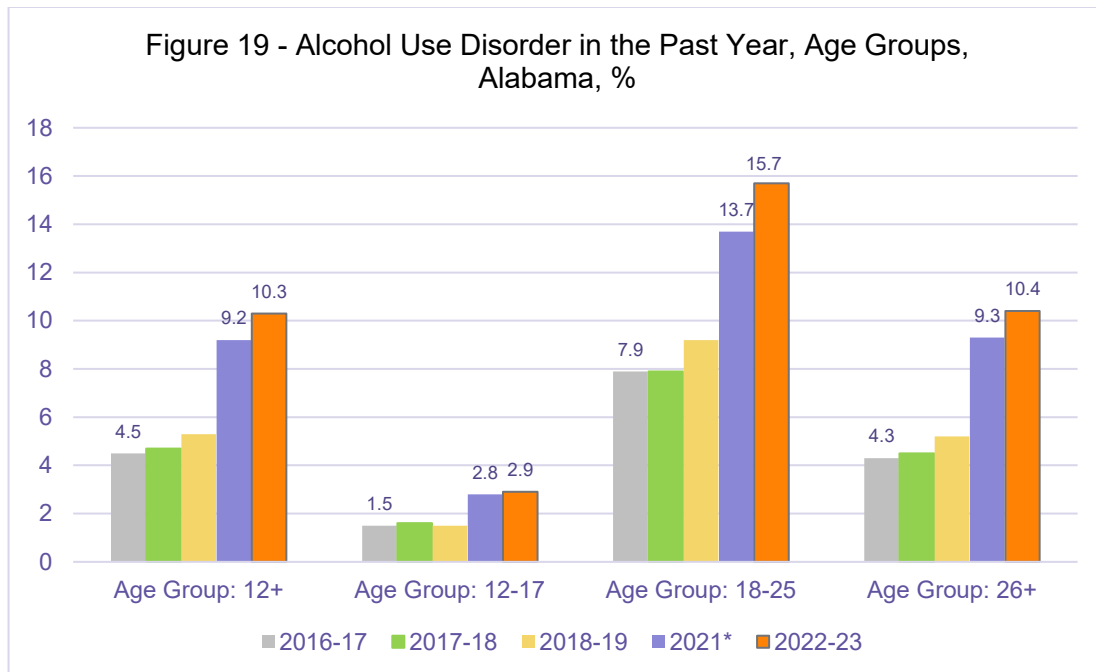
Figure 17 - Treatment Admissions for Alcohol with Secondary Drug by Gender, 2017-2024, %



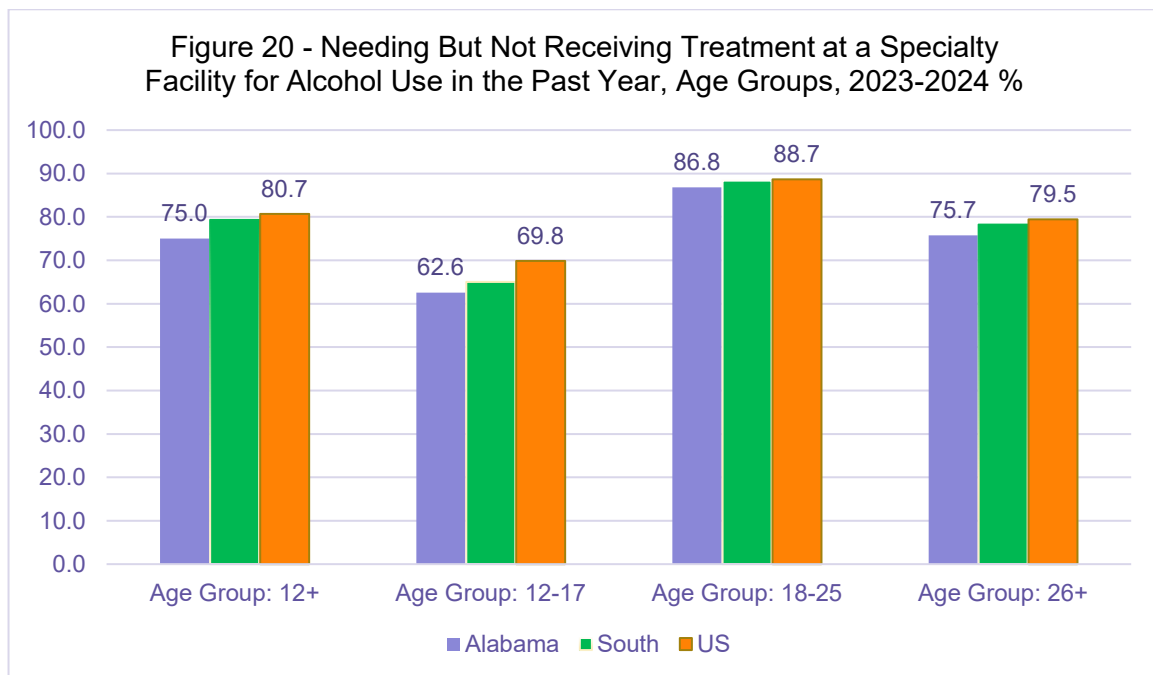
Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016 and 2025.



Alcohol in Figure 18 shows that the trend over time has remained steady during 2017-2024, it is considered a gateway drug and a polysubstance which can be combined with Marijuana and Amphetamine use. Marijuana appears to be the dominant drug among the three included in this chart. After the pandemic, Marijuana and Amphetamine use seem to be tied and usage increased from 2020 - 2024.



Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015-2025.



Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2025.

TOBACCO

Tobacco products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Smoking is the leading preventable cause of death in the United States.

Smokers are more likely than nonsmokers to develop heart disease, stroke, and lung cancer.

“Smoking during pregnancy is the single most preventable cause of illness and death among mothers and infants.” - CDC

Smoking during pregnancy has been associated with an increased risk of preterm birth, low birth weight, placental complications, and sudden infant death syndrome.

The age at first use of cigarettes is associated with an increased risk of nicotine dependence and smoking-related cancers.

Tobacco products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, pipe tobacco, and vaping products such as electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) or other electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS).

CDC defines e-cigarettes or vapes as tobacco products that deliver nicotine via an aerosol inhaled by the user. CDC

Smoking and vaping are major preventable causes of disease and death in the United States.

While traditional smoking is the leading preventable cause of death, no tobacco product—including e-cigarettes—is safe; both smoking and vaping carry health risks. CDC+1

People who smoke or vape are more likely than nonsmokers/non-vapers to develop heart disease, stroke, and lung disease; nicotine and other chemicals in vaping aerosols can contribute to cardiovascular and respiratory harms.

Vaping products often contain nicotine and toxic substances that can negatively affect lung and heart health. American Cancer Society+1

“Smoking during pregnancy is the single most preventable cause of illness and death among mothers and infants.” – CDC

This recommendation applies to all tobacco products, including e-cigarettes/vaping products, which also contain nicotine harmful to fetal development. CDC

Smoking or vaping during pregnancy has been associated with increased risks of preterm birth, low birth weight, placental complications, and sudden infant death syndrome.

Nicotine exposure from vaping products is harmful during pregnancy and linked to adverse outcomes similar to other tobacco products. CDC

The age at first use of cigarettes or vaping products is associated with an increased risk of nicotine dependence and tobacco-related cancers and chronic disease.

Early use of any nicotine product increases likelihood of lifelong addiction and associated health risks.

Snapshot of Alabama: Adults and Smoking

In Alabama, more than 8,000 deaths are caused each year by smoking. It is estimated that smoking contributes **\$2.19 billion** in annual health care costs in Alabama. See the Snapshot of Alabama: Adults and Smoking for more information on the impact of smoking and tobacco use in Alabama.

The Health Impact of Tobacco in Alabama

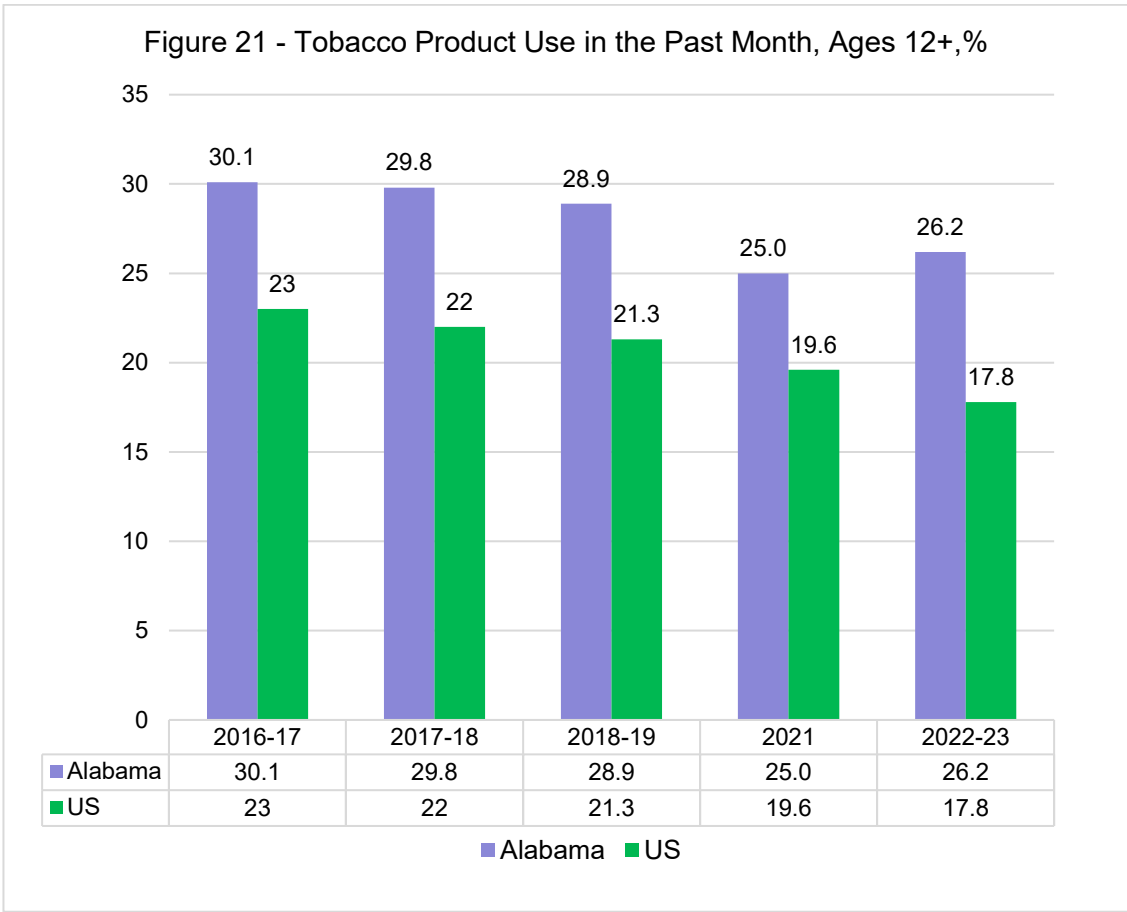
- 6,248 deaths in Alabama were attributable to smoking-related causes.
- 3,365 deaths due to cardiovascular disease
- 944 deaths to cancer
- 832 deaths due to respiratory disease
- 336 deaths due to diabetes
- 771 deaths due to indirect tobacco-related causes (secondhand smoke, smoking related fires, prenatal deaths)
- 246,647 years of potential life were lost due to smoking-attributable premature death.

The Economic Impact of Tobacco in Alabama

- \$7.88 billion in excess personal medical care expenditures were attributable to smoking.
- \$2.65 billion in productivity losses were estimated as a result of smoking-attributable premature death.
- \$2.38 billion in productivity losses were estimated as a result of smoking-attributable illnesses.
- \$277.9 million in economic costs were attributed to personal medical costs and productivity losses associated with secondhand smoke.
- Over \$13 billion in economic costs was estimated to have the total annual economic impact of smoking in Alabama.

Content source: Tobacco Prevention and Control, Alabama Department of Public Health. The Burden of Tobacco in Alabama. <https://www.alabamapublichealth.gov/tobacco/index.html> 2026

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION



Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016-2025.

Figure 22 - Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month
by Age Groups, %

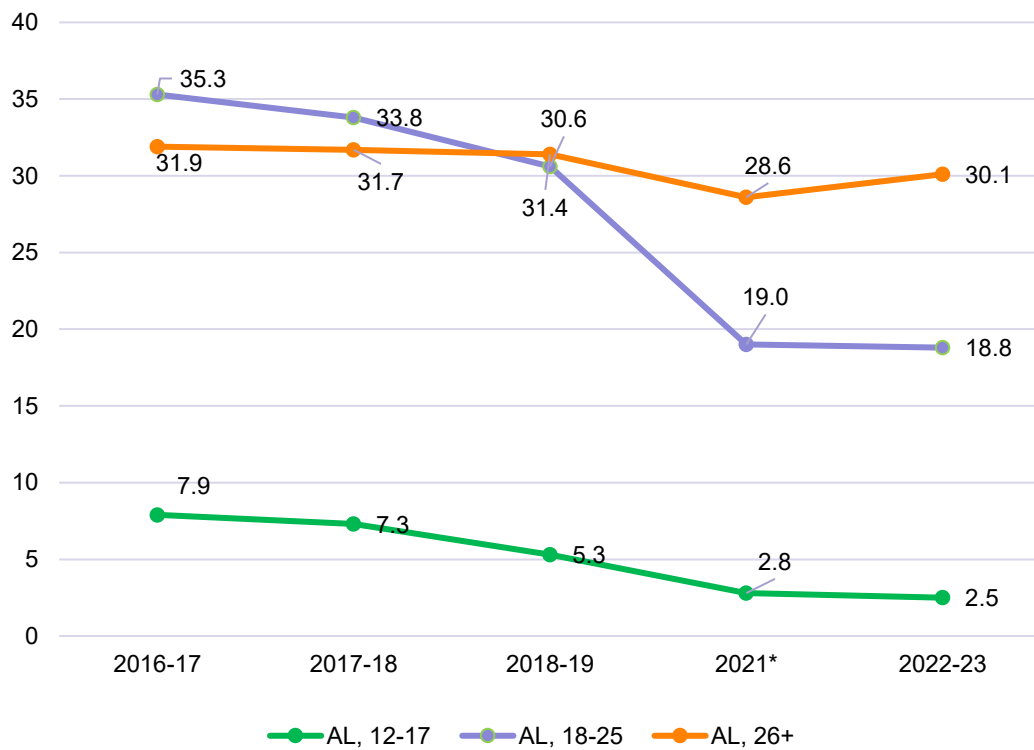
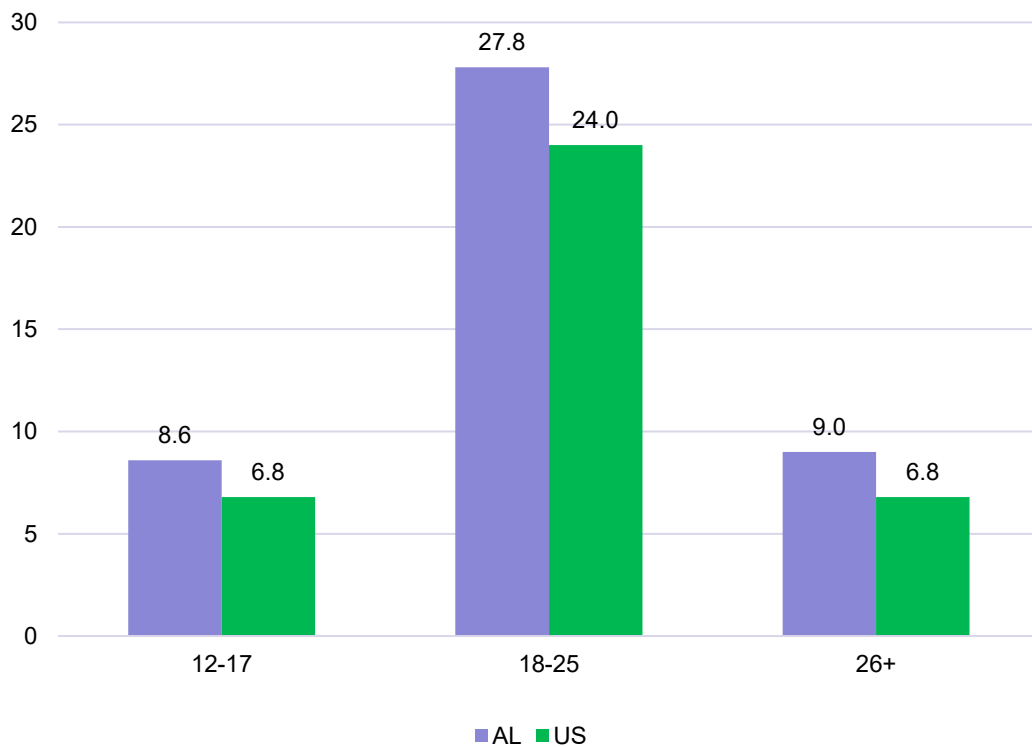


Table 5 – Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month by Age Group, AL vs. US, %

Alabama (%)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2021*	2022-23
Ages 12-17	7.9	7.3	5.3	2.8	2.5
Ages 18-25	35.3	33.8	30.6	19.0	18.8
Ages 26+	31.9	31.7	31.4	28.6	30.1
United States (%)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2021*	2022-23
Ages 12-17	5.1	4.6	4.0	2.6	1.9
Ages 18-25	29.5	27.5	25.1	16.8	15.6
Ages 26+	24.4	23.1	22.7	22.0	20.0

Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016-2025. *During the COVID-19 pandemic, SAMHSA decided to suspend in-person collection of NSDUH data on March 16, 2020. State estimates for 2019 and 2020 are no longer available due to methodological concerns with combining 2019 and 2020 data.

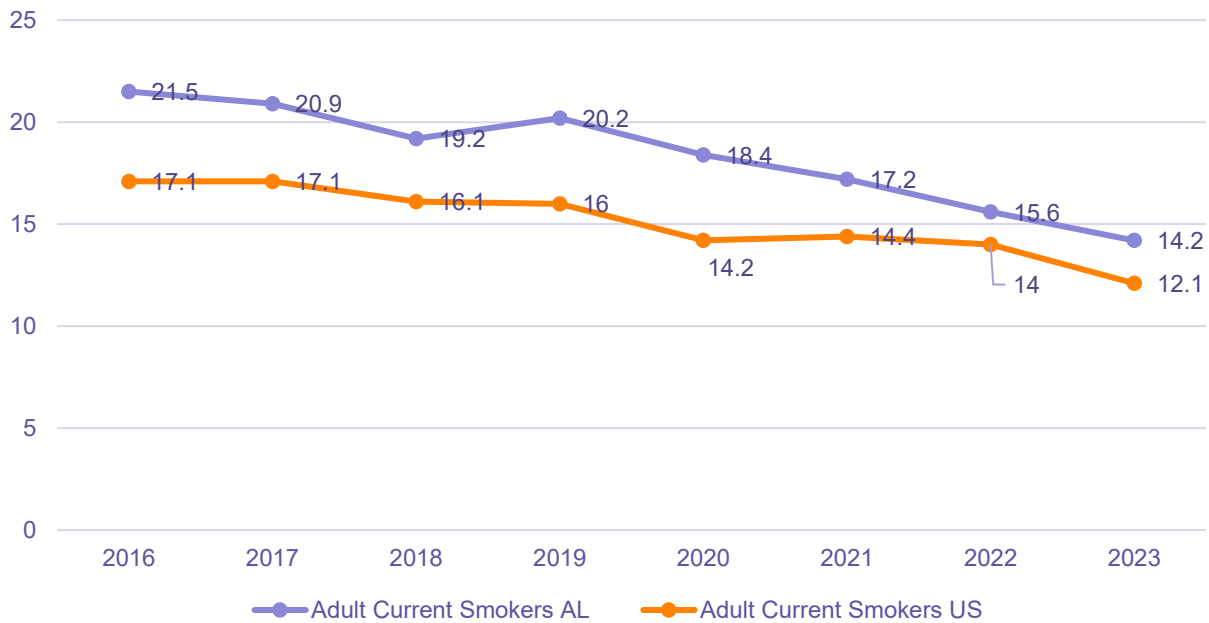
Figure 23 - 2023 Nicotine Vaping in the Past Month
by Age Groups, %



Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016-2025.

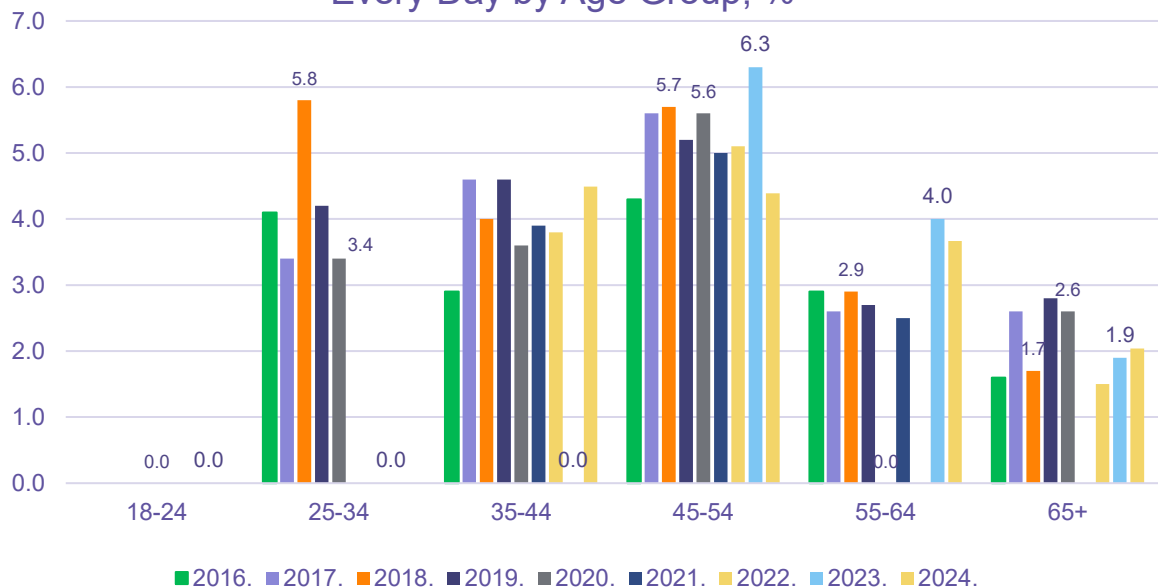
The data in the current table displays the past month's use of Nicotine vaping usage within the State of Alabama. Past month usage is extremely high in the 18-25 age group at 27.8%. While 12-17 and 26+ age groups are relatively close in usage and significantly lower at less than 10%. Alabama's Nicotine vaping use is currently higher in all age groups than the national average.

Figure 24 - Smoking prevalence among Alabama Adults 18+, 2016 - 2023



Source: University of Alabama, BRFSS 2025

Figure 25 - Adults 18 and Older Who Currently Smoke Every Day by Age Group, %

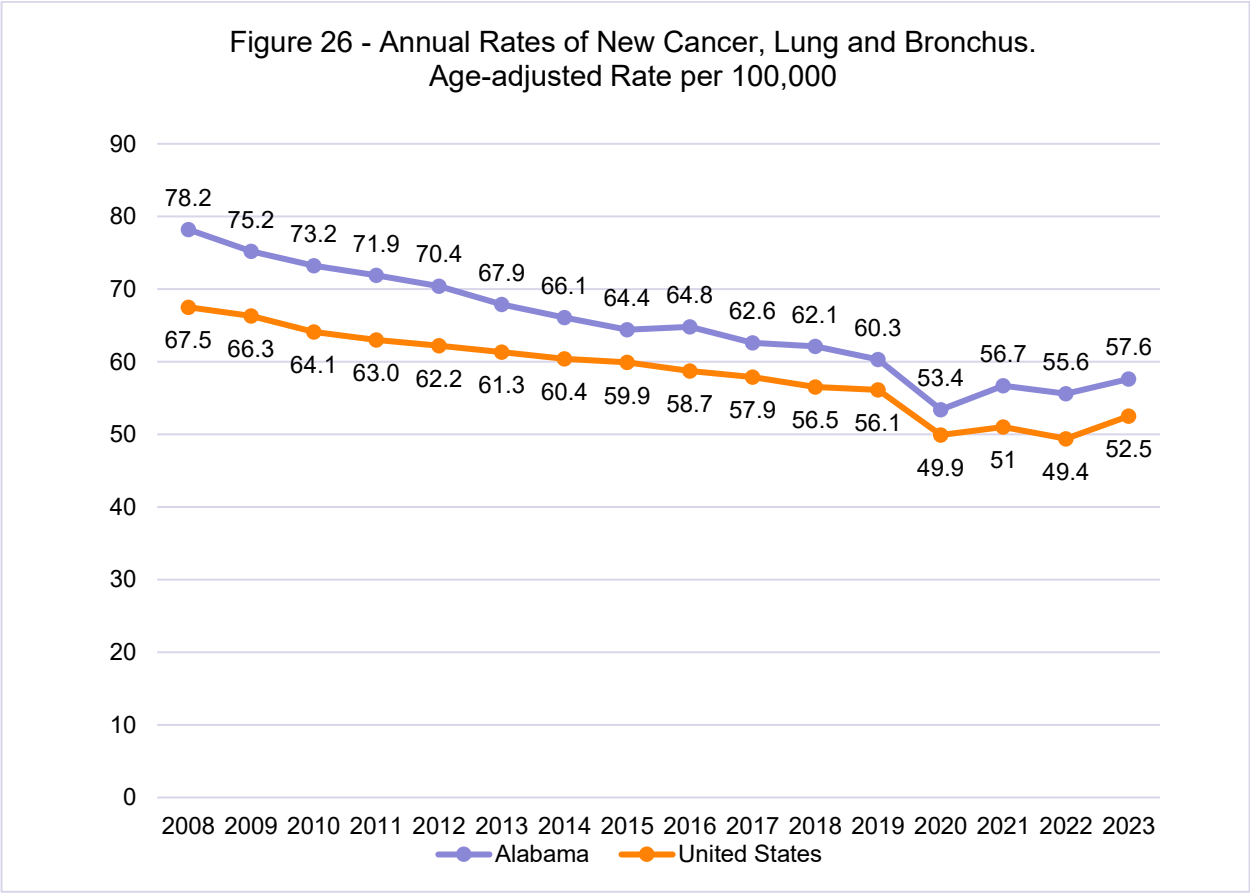


Source: Centers of Disease Control and Prevention, Alabama Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2016-2024

Figures 24 and 25 represent the number of Alabamians who smoke every day. The data shows that the age group that smokes the most are between 25-34, through 45-54. Many individuals within this age group use smoking as a coping mechanism to deal with daily life challenges. 2018, 25–34-year-olds smoking percentage increased to 5.8%. Followed by an increase in the 45-64 age group by 6.3% during 2023. The 45-54 age group experienced the largest increase during 2017-2022. The 45-54 age group proved to be the group that smoked the most followed by the 35-44 and 25-34 age group.

TOBACCO CONSEQUENCES

“Evidence-based, statewide tobacco control programs that are comprehensive, sustained, and accountable have been shown to reduce the number of people who smoke, as well as tobacco-related diseases and deaths. For every dollar spent on tobacco prevention, states can reduce tobacco-related health care expenditures and hospitalizations by up to \$55. The longer and more states invest, the larger the reductions in youth and adult smoking.” – Extinguishing the Tobacco Epidemic in Alabama, CDC.gov/tobacco



The following chart below is a detailed list of the trends of cancer rates by county. The list displays confidence rate and current rate and tells whether there has been an increase, decrease or if the rate has remained stable from the previous year.

County 	2023 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes 	Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate $\pm$ cases per 100,000 (95% Confidence Interval) 	CI*Rank μ (95% Confidence Interval) 	Average Annual Count 	Recent Trend 	Recent 5-Year Trend $\pm$ in Incidence Rates (95% Confidence Interval) 
Alabama ²	N/A	57.6 (56.8, 58.4)	N/A	3,886	falling 	-2.2 (-2.5, -2.0)
US (SEER+NPCR) ¹	N/A	52.5 (52.4, 52.6)	N/A	222,606	falling 	-3.5 (-4.0, -3.1)
Crenshaw County ²	Rural	91.4 (72.6, 114.1)	1 (1, 33)	17	rising 	3.5 (1.3, 6.3)
Clay County ²	Rural	86.4 (70.0, 106.2)	2 (1, 39)	20	stable 	-0.5 (-2.6, 1.7)
Geneva County ²	Urban	77.6 (65.5, 91.5)	3 (1, 41)	31	stable 	-1.0 (-2.4, 0.4)
Franklin County ²	Rural	76.4 (64.8, 89.5)	4 (1, 40)	32	stable 	7.7 (-0.6, 13.7)
Calhoun County ²	Urban	74.9 (68.8, 81.4)	5 (1, 26)	118	stable 	-0.9 (-2.0, 0.1)
Walker County ²	Urban	73.0 (65.4, 81.4)	6 (1, 37)	70	falling 	-11.0 (-18.8, -2.4)
Jackson County ²	Rural	72.7 (64.5, 81.8)	7 (1, 37)	60	falling 	-2.3 (-8.4, -0.3)
Lawrence County ²	Urban	72.7 (62.2, 84.6)	8 (1, 44)	36	stable 	-1.1 (-2.9, 0.7)
Randolph County ²	Rural	72.7 (60.1, 87.4)	9 (1, 51)	25	stable 	1.6 (-0.8, 4.3)
St. Clair County ²	Urban	71.8 (65.2, 78.8)	10 (2, 34)	91	falling 	-2.1 (-3.1, -0.9)
Dale County ²	Rural	70.3 (61.4, 80.2)	11 (2, 46)	47	stable 	-1.1 (-2.5, 0.4)
Lamar County ²	Rural	70.1 (55.1, 88.5)	12 (1, 60)	16	stable 	0.1 (-1.8, 2.0)
Lowndes County ²	Urban	69.8 (52.4, 92.1)	13 (1, 64)	11	stable 	0.4 (-4.2, 5.4)
Pike County ²	Rural	69.8 (58.3, 83.2)	14 (1, 54)	27	stable 	1.0 (-1.0, 3.3)
Escambia County ²	Rural	68.8 (58.8, 80.1)	15 (2, 51)	35	stable 	-1.2 (-2.9, 0.4)
Conecuh County ²	Rural	68.4 (52.8, 88.3)	16 (1, 62)	14	stable 	0.3 (-2.6, 3.4)
Blount County ²	Urban	68.3 (60.5, 76.8)	17 (3, 45)	58	stable 	-1.1 (-2.2, 0.0)
Etowah County ²	Urban	68.2 (62.4, 74.6)	18 (4, 40)	104	falling 	-1.5 (-2.6, -0.5)
Marion County ²	Rural	67.9 (57.5, 79.8)	19 (1, 54)	31	stable 	-1.1 (-2.5, 0.3)
Bibb County ²	Urban	67.9 (55.3, 82.8)	20 (1, 58)	21	stable 	-0.8 (-3.0, 1.6)
Covington County ²	Rural	67.1 (58.0, 77.4)	21 (2, 52)	41	stable 	-0.7 (-1.9, 0.7)
Elmore County ²	Urban	65.3 (58.7, 72.6)	22 (5, 49)	73	falling 	-2.1 (-3.1, -1.0)
Winston County ²	Rural	65.1 (54.0, 78.2)	23 (2, 59)	26	falling 	-2.7 (-4.4, -1.2)

County ▲	2023 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes ▾	Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate ± cases per 100,000 (95% Confidence Interval) ▼	CI*Rank ▴ (95% Confidence Interval) ▼	Average Annual Count ▼	Recent Trend	Recent 5-Year Trend ± in Incidence Rates (95% Confidence Interval) ▼
Talladega County ²	Rural	65.1 (58.5, 72.2)	24 (5, 48)	76	stable →	-1.0 (-2.1, 0.1)
Hale County ²	Urban	64.7 (50.2, 82.6)	25 (1, 63)	14	rising ↑	8.4 (1.6, 26.3)
Tallapoosa County ²	Rural	64.6 (56.2, 74.2)	26 (4, 53)	45	stable →	-0.4 (-2.0, 1.3)
Cleburne County ²	Rural	64.3 (50.1, 81.9)	27 (1, 64)	14	stable →	-1.3 (-3.6, 1.2)
Wilcox County ²	Rural	63.6 (46.6, 85.4)	28 (1, 66)	10	stable →	-0.2 (-3.2, 2.7)
Henry County ²	Urban	63.4 (50.9, 78.7)	29 (2, 63)	18	stable →	-0.5 (-2.2, 1.4)
Chilton County ²	Urban	63.1 (54.3, 73.1)	30 (4, 57)	38	falling ↓	-2.0 (-3.4, -0.7)
Morgan County ²	Urban	62.7 (57.4, 68.4)	31 (12, 49)	107	falling ↓	-1.5 (-2.5, -0.5)
Russell County ²	Urban	62.6 (54.6, 71.6)	32 (6, 55)	46	stable →	-0.6 (-2.6, 1.5)
Marshall County ²	Rural	62.5 (56.4, 69.1)	33 (10, 51)	80	falling ↓	-2.0 (-2.9, -1.2)
Autauga County ²	Urban	62.4 (54.5, 71.1)	34 (6, 56)	47	stable →	-1.5 (-2.9, 0.0)
Cullman County ²	Rural	61.5 (55.5, 68.2)	35 (11, 53)	79	stable →	-1.5 (-3.1, 0.2)
Clarke County ²	Rural	61.4 (50.1, 74.8)	36 (3, 62)	22	stable →	-1.5 (-3.6, 0.5)
Coosa County ²	Rural	60.7 (45.4, 81.0)	37 (1, 66)	11	stable →	-2.0 (-5.0, 0.9)
Barbour County ²	Rural	60.3 (49.5, 73.0)	38 (4, 62)	23	falling ↓	-2.0 (-3.9, -0.2)
Cherokee County ²	Rural	58.7 (48.7, 70.6)	39 (6, 62)	26	stable →	-1.2 (-3.3, 1.0)
Mobile County ²	Urban	58.6 (55.7, 61.6)	40 (26, 50)	317	falling ↓	-2.4 (-3.5, -2.0)
Butler County ²	Rural	58.2 (46.2, 72.8)	41 (4, 65)	17	falling ↓	-2.3 (-4.5, -0.3)
Colbert County ²	Urban	58.2 (51.1, 66.1)	42 (13, 59)	50	falling ↓	-11.7 (-22.3, -1.2)
Pickens County ²	Urban	58.1 (46.3, 72.4)	43 (4, 65)	17	stable →	-1.0 (-3.5, 1.5)
Coffee County ²	Rural	57.6 (49.9, 66.3)	44 (13, 61)	41	falling ↓	-3.0 (-9.7, -1.3)
Monroe County ²	Rural	57.0 (45.6, 70.9)	45 (5, 65)	18	stable →	-1.5 (-3.7, 0.8)
DeKalb County ²	Rural	55.6 (49.1, 62.9)	46 (20, 61)	54	stable →	-1.2 (-2.5, 0.2)
Baldwin County ²	Urban	55.6 (52.2, 59.3)	47 (31, 57)	203	falling ↓	-5.5 (-10.7, -1.7)
Greene County ²	Urban	55.4 (38.7, 78.5)	48 (2, 67)	7	*	*

County ▲	2023 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes ▼	Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate ± cases per 100,000 (95% Confidence Interval) ▼	CI*Rank ▴ (95% Confidence Interval)	Average Annual Count ▼	Recent Trend	Recent 5-Year Trend ± in Incidence Rates (95% Confidence Interval) ▼
Lauderdale County ²	Urban	55.3 (49.8, 61.4)	49 (26, 61)	77	falling ↓	-2.4 (-3.3, -1.5)
Houston County ²	Urban	55.0 (49.7, 60.7)	50 (26, 60)	83	falling ↓	-2.0 (-2.7, -1.2)
Fayette County ²	Rural	55.0 (43.0, 69.9)	51 (6, 67)	15	stable →	-1.7 (-4.2, 0.7)
Bullock County ²	Rural	53.6 (37.8, 74.6)	52 (3, 67)	8	stable →	0.2 (-2.6, 3.3)
Jefferson County ²	Urban	52.2 (50.0, 54.5)	53 (43, 59)	441	falling ↓	-1.9 (-2.2, -1.7)
Tuscaloosa County ²	Urban	51.8 (47.7, 56.0)	54 (38, 62)	128	falling ↓	-3.0 (-3.7, -2.3)
Montgomery County ²	Urban	50.8 (47.0, 54.8)	55 (40, 62)	140	falling ↓	-2.6 (-7.1, -1.6)
Limestone County ²	Urban	50.4 (45.0, 56.3)	56 (38, 64)	67	falling ↓	-3.4 (-8.7, -2.2)
Chambers County ²	Rural	50.2 (41.9, 60.0)	57 (26, 67)	27	falling ↓	-2.1 (-3.4, -0.8)
Madison County ²	Urban	49.6 (46.8, 52.6)	58 (46, 62)	237	falling ↓	-2.5 (-4.7, -1.8)
Washington County ²	Rural	48.2 (36.3, 63.3)	59 (14, 67)	11	stable →	-2.4 (-5.1, 0.2)
Dallas County ²	Rural	46.8 (39.0, 56.0)	60 (34, 67)	26	falling ↓	-7.4 (-23.2, -2.5)
Lee County ²	Urban	43.7 (39.3, 48.4)	61 (54, 67)	77	falling ↓	-1.3 (-2.4, -0.1)
Marengo County ²	Rural	43.4 (32.6, 56.9)	62 (28, 67)	12	falling ↓	-2.1 (-3.9, -0.6)
Macon County ²	Urban	43.3 (33.5, 55.8)	63 (33, 67)	14	stable →	-0.7 (-4.0, 2.8)
Shelby County ²	Urban	42.0 (38.6, 45.6)	64 (57, 67)	116	falling ↓	-3.9 (-4.9, -2.9)
Choctaw County ²	Rural	39.2 (28.5, 53.8)	65 (32, 67)	9	falling ↓	-3.5 (-6.3, -0.9)
Sumter County ²	Rural	39.1 (26.2, 56.9)	66 (26, 67)	6	stable →	-0.8 (-6.5, 4.6)
Perry County ²	Rural	35.5 (22.3, 55.0)	67 (32, 67)	5	stable →	-2.3 (-6.2, 1.0)

Source: Incidence data are provided by the [National Program of Cancer Registries](#)  Cancer Surveillance System (NPCR-CSS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and by the National Cancer Institute's [Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results \(SEER\) Program](#) . Population counts for denominators are based on Census populations as modified by NCI. Rates are calculated using [SEER*Stat](#) . August/11/2026 **Notes:** Created by [statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov](#) on 08/11/2026 8:49 pm.

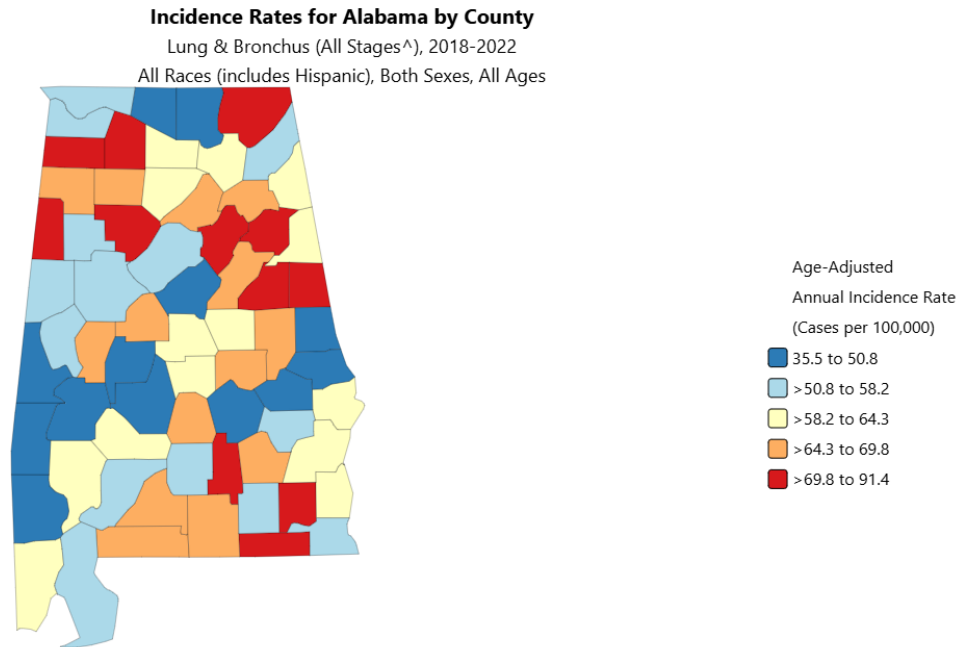
[State Cancer Registries](#) may provide more current or more local data.

Trend

Rising when 95% confidence interval of average annual percent change is above 0.

Stable when 95% confidence interval of average annual percent change includes 0.

Falling when 95% confidence interval of average annual percent change is below 0.



Notes:

Created by statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov on 08/11/2026 8:27 pm.

State Cancer Registries may provide more current or more local data.

Incidence rates (cases per 100,000 population per year) are age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population (SEER areas use 20 age groups and NPCR areas use 19 age groups). Rates are for invasive cancer only (except for bladder cancer which is invasive and in situ) or unless otherwise specified. Rates calculated using SEER*Stat. Population counts for denominators are based on Census populations as modified by NCI. The US Population Data File is used for SEER and NPCR incidence rates.

Rates and trends are computed using different standards for malignancy. For more information see malignant.html.

All Stages refers to any stage. Due to changes in stage coding, Combined Summary Stage with Expanded Regional Codes (2004+) is used for data from Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) databases and Merged Summary Stage is used for data from National Program of Cancer Registries databases. Due to the increased complexity with staging, other staging variables maybe used if necessary.

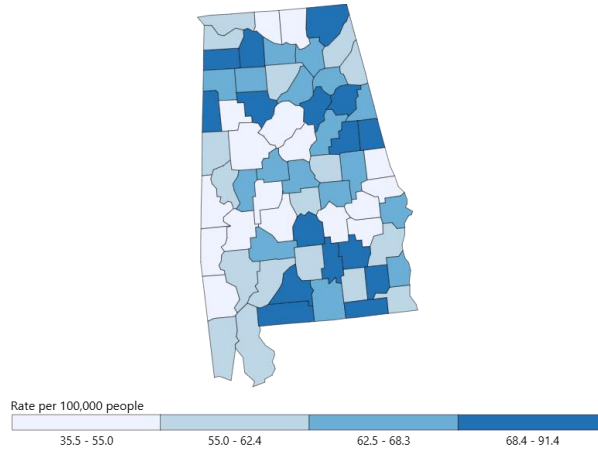
Source: National Program of Cancer Registries SEER*Stat Database - United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (based on the 2024 submission).

Data has been suppressed to ensure confidentiality and stability of rate estimates. Counts are suppressed if fewer than 16 records were reported in a specific area-sex-race category.

Data for United States does not include Puerto Rico.

Rate of New Cancers in Alabama, 2018 -2022

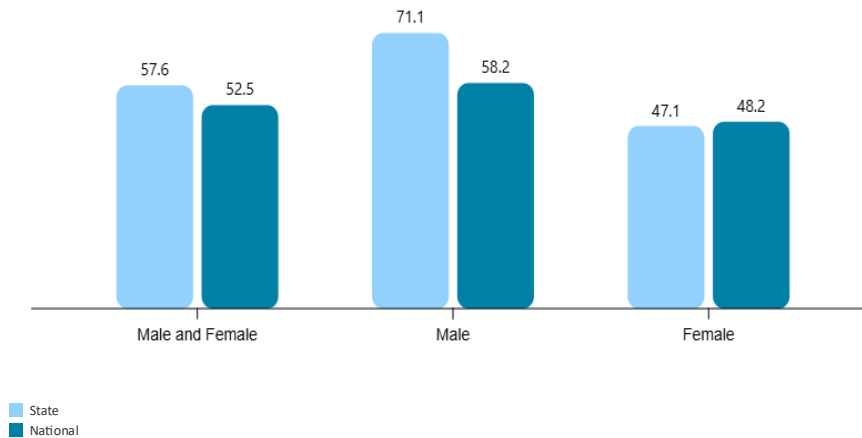
Lung and Bronchus, Male and Female, All Races and Ethnicities



Source - U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz> released in June 2025.

Rate of New Cancers in Alabama, 2018 -2022

Lung and Bronchus, All Races and Ethnicities, by Sex, Rate per 100,000 people



Source - U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz> released in June 2025.

Rate of New Cancers in Alabama, 2018-2022				
Lung and Bronchus, All Races and Ethnicities, by Gender				
Gender	State Age-Adjusted Rate	National Age-Adjusted Rate	Case Count	Population
Male and Female	57.6	52.5	19,432	25,135,074
Male	71.1	58.2	10,767	12,215,643
Female	47.1	48.2	8,665	12,919,431

Rate of New Cancers in Alabama, Lung and Bronchus, All Races and Ethnicities, by County			
Area	Age-Adjusted Rate	Case Count	Population
Perry County	35.5	23	42,257
Sumter County	39.1	31	61,227
Choctaw County	39.2	45	63,407
Shelby County	42	581	1,119,400
Macon County	43.3	68	96,147
Marengo County	43.4	60	96,026
Lee County	43.7	387	875,570
Dallas County	46.8	131	191,568
Washington County	48.2	57	77,057
Madison County	49.6	1,186	1,947,876
Chambers County	50.2	134	173,258
Limestone County	50.4	334	521,304
Montgomery County	50.8	701	1,140,783
Tuscaloosa County	51.8	642	1,150,915
Jefferson County	52.2	2,203	3,358,799
Bullock County	53.6	39	51,463
Fayette County	55	74	81,435
Houston County	55	413	535,200
Lauderdale County	55.3	385	470,897
Greene County	55.4	37	38,539
Baldwin County	55.6	1,014	1,167,016
DeKalb County	55.6	271	358,542
Monroe County	57	90	98,975
Alabama	57.6	19,432	25,135,074
Coffee County	57.6	205	267,780
Pickens County	58.1	86	95,015

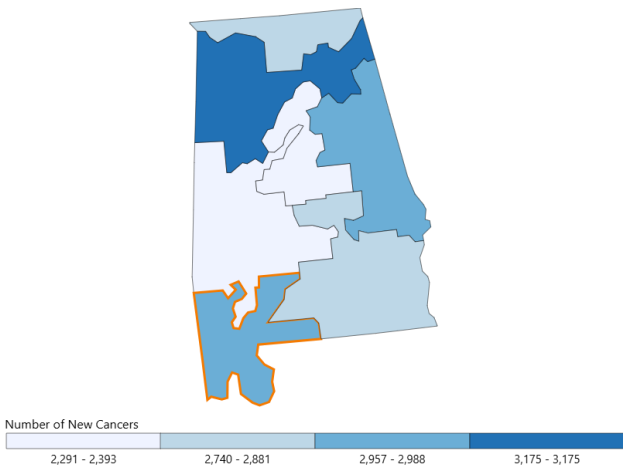
Colbert County	58.2	252	286,373
Butler County	58.2	86	94,950
Mobile County	58.6	1,583	2,069,558
Cherokee County	58.7	129	125,429
Barbour County	60.3	113	124,896
Coosa County	60.7	57	51,753
Clarke County	61.4	108	115,352
Cullman County	61.5	393	441,518
Autauga County	62.4	234	293,848
Marshall County	62.5	402	489,492
Russell County	62.6	229	294,268
Morgan County	62.7	534	615,961
Chilton County	63.1	190	225,674
Henry County	63.4	92	86,385
Wilcox County	63.6	49	52,723
Cleburne County	64.3	72	75,720
Tallapoosa County	64.6	225	206,179
Hale County	64.7	71	73,775
Talladega County	65.1	380	407,110
Winston County	65.1	128	118,287
Elmore County	65.3	367	439,357
Covington County	67.1	205	187,811
Bibb County	67.9	103	111,361
Marion County	67.9	157	146,254
Etowah County	68.2	520	516,270
Blount County	68.3	290	295,508
Conecuh County	68.4	69	57,845
Escambia County	68.8	177	183,787
Pike County	69.8	134	165,103
Lowndes County	69.8	55	50,935
Lamar County	70.1	79	69,463
Dale County	70.3	236	247,166
St. Clair County	71.8	457	458,725
Randolph County	72.7	126	110,643
Lawrence County	72.7	179	165,551
Jackson County	72.7	302	263,209
Walker County	73	352	325,197
Calhoun County	74.9	592	580,809
Franklin County	76.4	160	160,055
Geneva County	77.6	155	133,221
Clay County	86.4	100	71,105

Crenshaw County	91.4	86	65,992
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Source: U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute; <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz>, released in June 2025.

Estimated Number of New Cancers in Congressional District 1, Alabama, 2018-2022

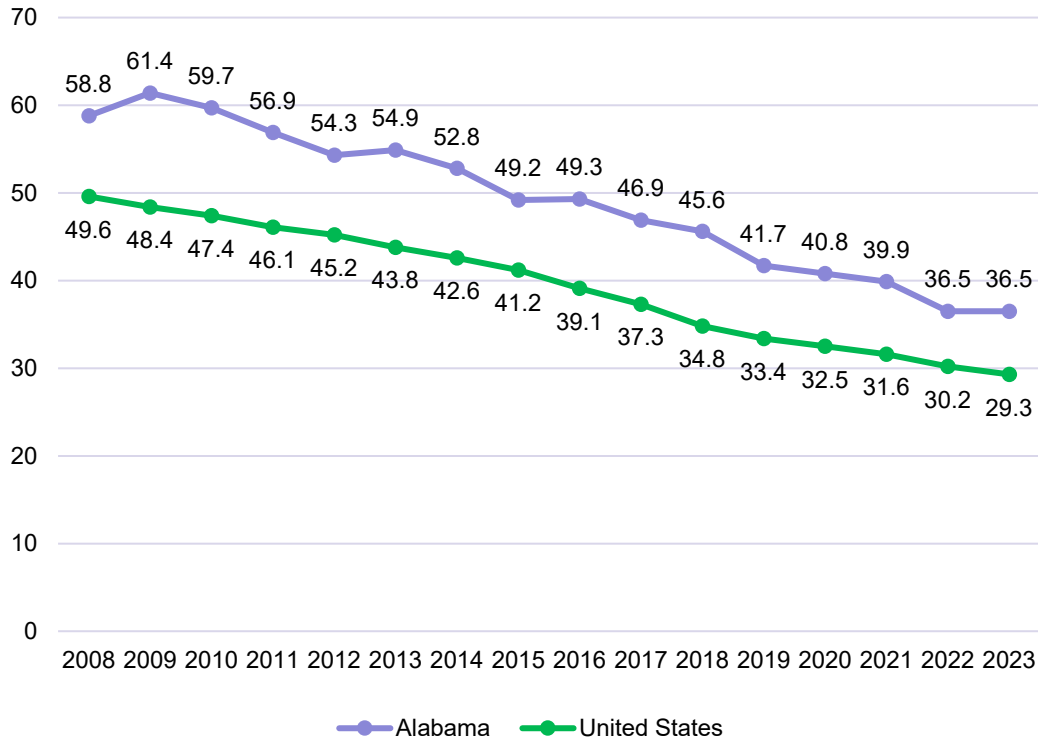
Lung and Bronchus, Male and Female, All Races and Ethnicities



Source - U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute; <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz>, released in June 2025.

Alabama Estimated Number of New Cancers in All Districts by Race & Ethnicity, 2018-2022								
State	Congressional District	Est. Rate White	Est. Rate Black	Est. Rate Hispanic	Case Count	White, Non-Hispanic	Black	Hispanic
Alabama	District 7	52.5	51.4	Data not present	2,187	863	1,324	Data not presented
Alabama	District 6	53.4	49.3	23.2	2,433	2,149	265	19.0
Alabama	District 5	57.8	49.7	Data not present	2,699	2,386	313	Data not presented
Alabama	District 1	61.5	52.0	Data not present	2,906	2,324	582	Data not presented
Alabama	District 2	64.9	56.8	Data not present	2,856	2,220	636	Data not presented
Alabama	District 3	67.1	47.3	Data not present	2,962	2,479	483	Data not presented
Alabama	District 4	66.1	54.7	Data not present	3,143	2,972	171	Data not presented

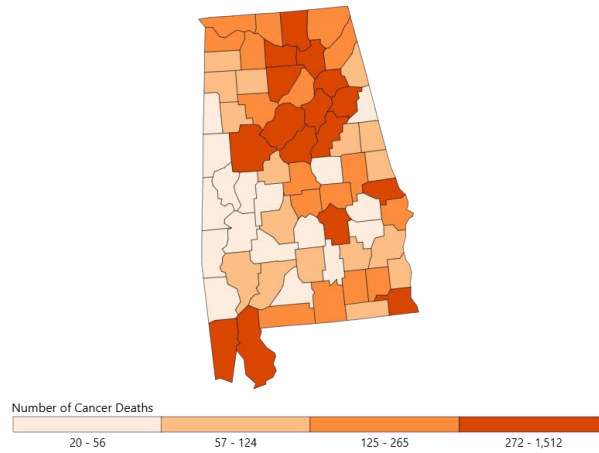
Figure 27 - Annual Rates of Cancer Deaths, Lung and Bronchus
Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000



Source: U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool, based on 2025 submission data (1999-2023); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute; www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz/, released in June 2025.

Number of Cancer Deaths in Alabama, 2019 -2023

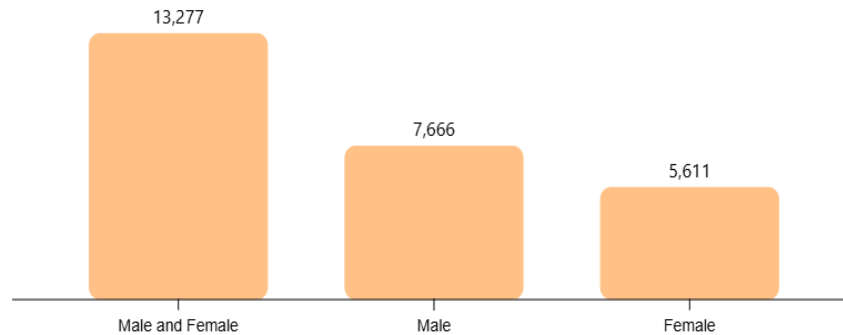
Lung and Bronchus, Male and Female, All Races and Ethnicities



Source - U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute. <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz>, released in June 2025.

Number of Cancer Deaths in Alabama, 2019 -2023

Lung and Bronchus, All Races and Ethnicities, by Sex,

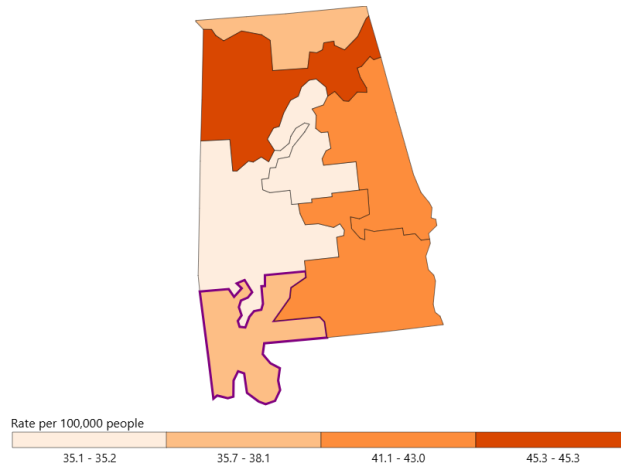


Source - U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute. <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz>, released in June 2025.

Sex	Age-Adjusted Rate	Death Count	Population
Male and Female	39.0	13,277	25,172,580
Male	50.8	7,666	12,213,898
Female	29.9	5,611	12,958,682

Estimated Rate of Cancer Deaths in Congressional District 1, Alabama, 2019-2023

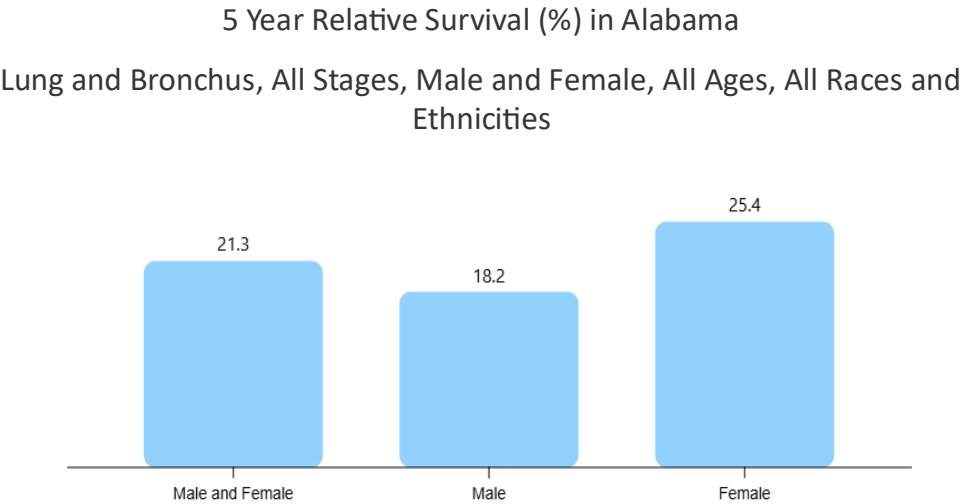
Lung and Bronchus, Male and Female, All Races and Ethnicities



Source - U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute. <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz> released in June 2025.

State	Congressional District	Estimated Rate	Death Count
Alabama	District 1	38.1	1,954
Alabama	District 2	41.1	1,964
Alabama	District 3	43.0	2,097
Alabama	District 4	45.3	2,263
Alabama	District 5	35.7	1,814
Alabama	District 6	35.2	1,627
Alabama	District 7	35.1	1,558

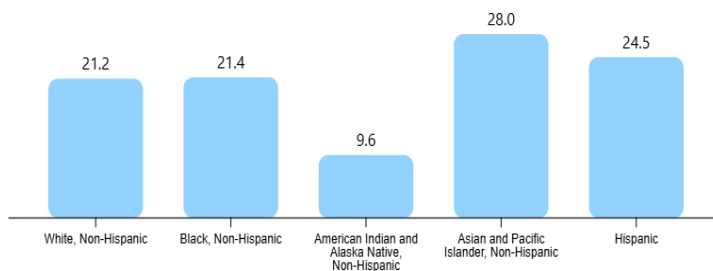
The following tables show the survival rate of individuals that have encountered lung disease in Alabama by gender and race. The gender tables show that females have the highest survival rate at 25.4%.



Source - U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute. <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz>, released in June 2025.

The next chart displays the survival rate among races in Alabama. The data shows that Asian and Pacific Islander have the highest Lung Cancer survival rate at (28%). Followed by Hispanic (24.5%), Black (21.4%) and White (21.2%).

5 Year Relative Survival (%) in Alabama
Lung and Bronchus, All Stages, Male and Female, All Ages, by Race and
Ethnicity



Source - U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz> released in June 2025.

OTHER DRUGS

Illicit Drugs include marijuana, cocaine, crack, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, and the nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics, including pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives.

Gulf Coast High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area 2026 Drug Threat Assessment¹⁶

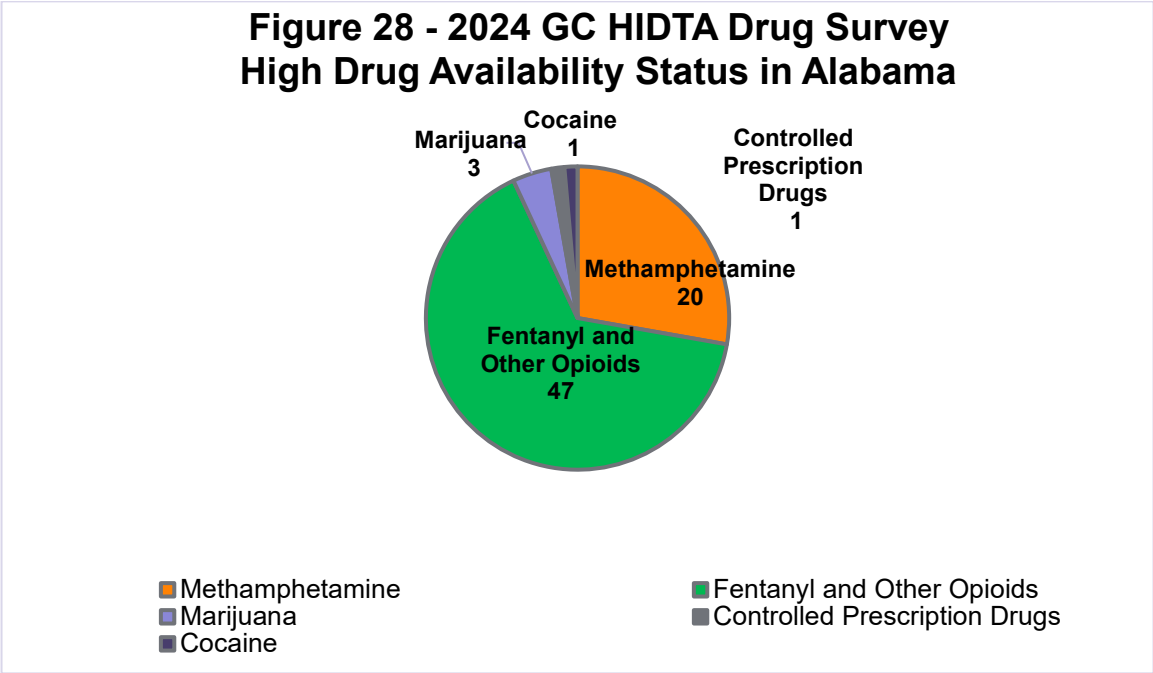
The Gulf Coast High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (GC HIDTA) comprised 29 HIDTA designated counties/parishes in a six-state area (Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Tennessee) which includes 6 counties in Alabama: Baldwin County, Jefferson County, Madison County, Mobile County, Montgomery County and Morgan County.

Gulf Coast HIDTA 2026 Survey (Drug Survey) respondents indicated that methamphetamine is the number one drug threat in Alabama. It contributed the most to violent crime, property crime, and law enforcement resources. Fentanyl and other synthetic opioids are ranked as the second greatest drug threat to the region followed by heroin.

“Fentanyl and Other Opioids is considered by many in law enforcement to be the initial drug of use; however, data indicates marijuana is competing with Methamphetamine for this claim within the GC HIDTA.”

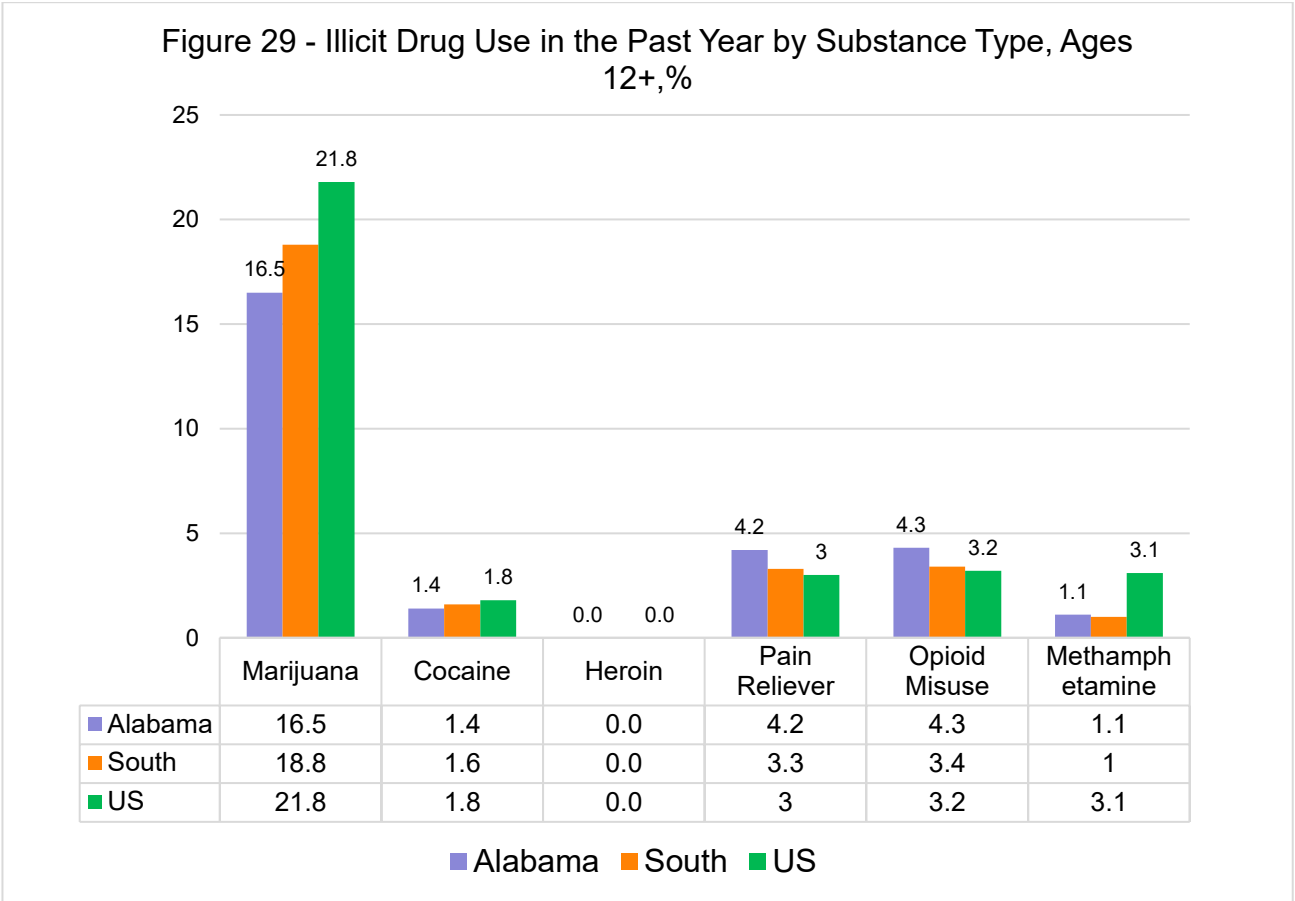
Alabama 2026 Drug Threat Assessment

Law enforcement agencies across Alabama that responded to the Drug Survey “depicted Fentanyl and Other Opioids as their greatest drug threat for 2026”.



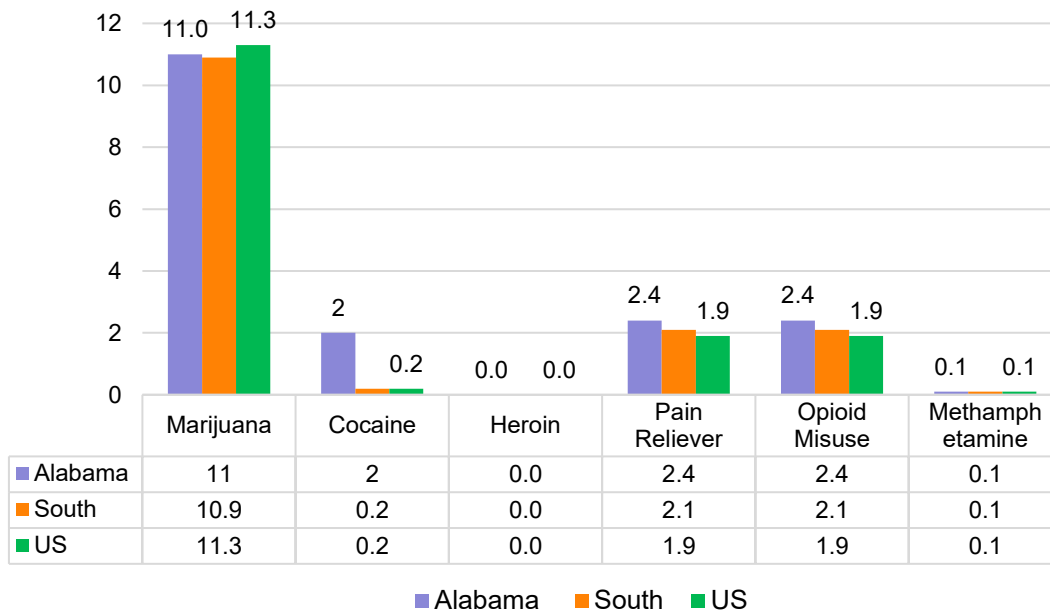
* As documented by results from 2026 GC HIDTA Drug Survey Law Enforcement respondents

OTHER DRUGS COMSUMPTION



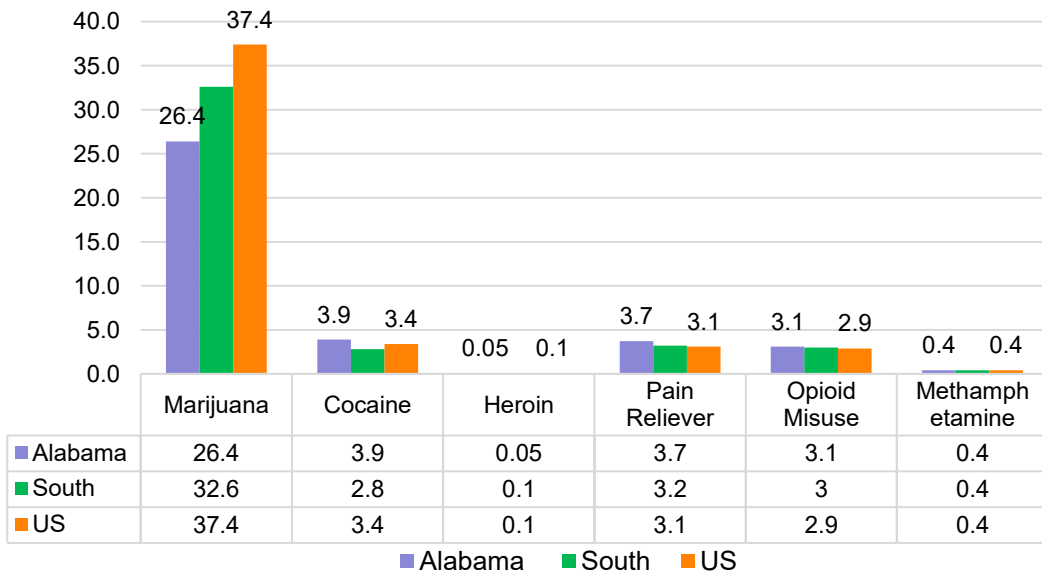
Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2025.

Figure 30 - Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year by Substance Type, Ages 12-17, %



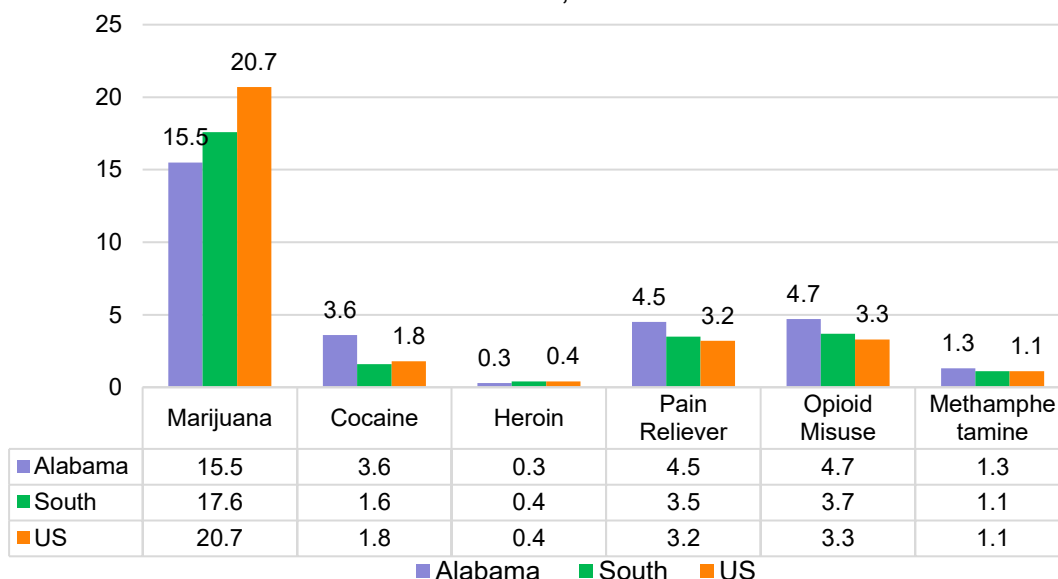
Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2025

Figure 31 - Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year by Substance Type, Ages 18-25, %



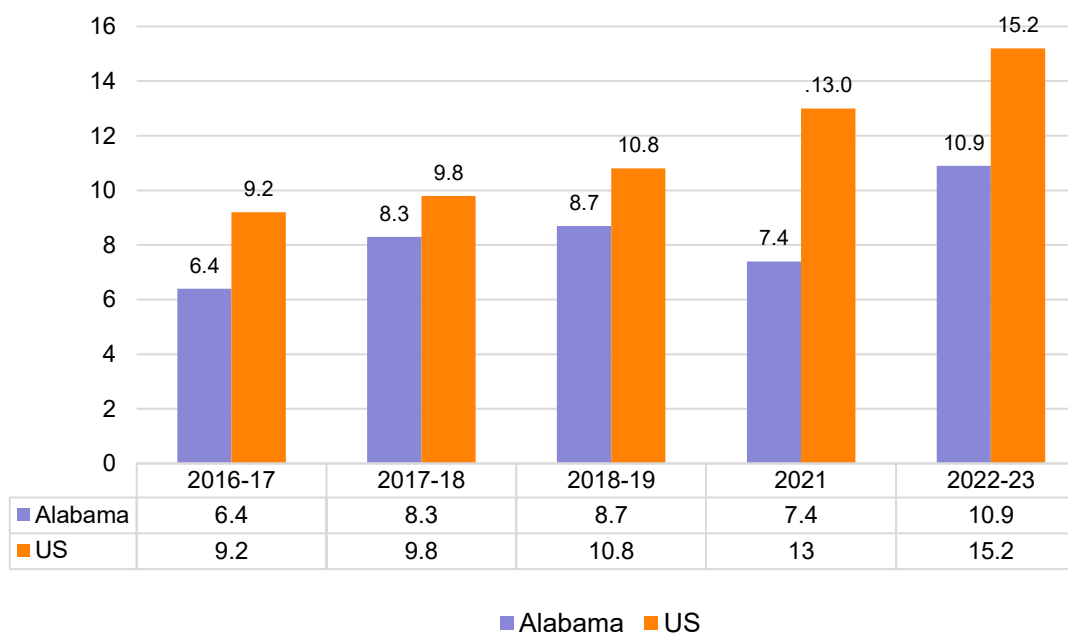
Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2025.

Figure 32 - Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year by Substance Type, Ages 26+, %



Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2025.

Figure 33 - Marijuana Use in the Past Month, Ages 12+, %



Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016-2025.

Figure 34 - Marijuana Use in the Past Month
by Age Groups, %

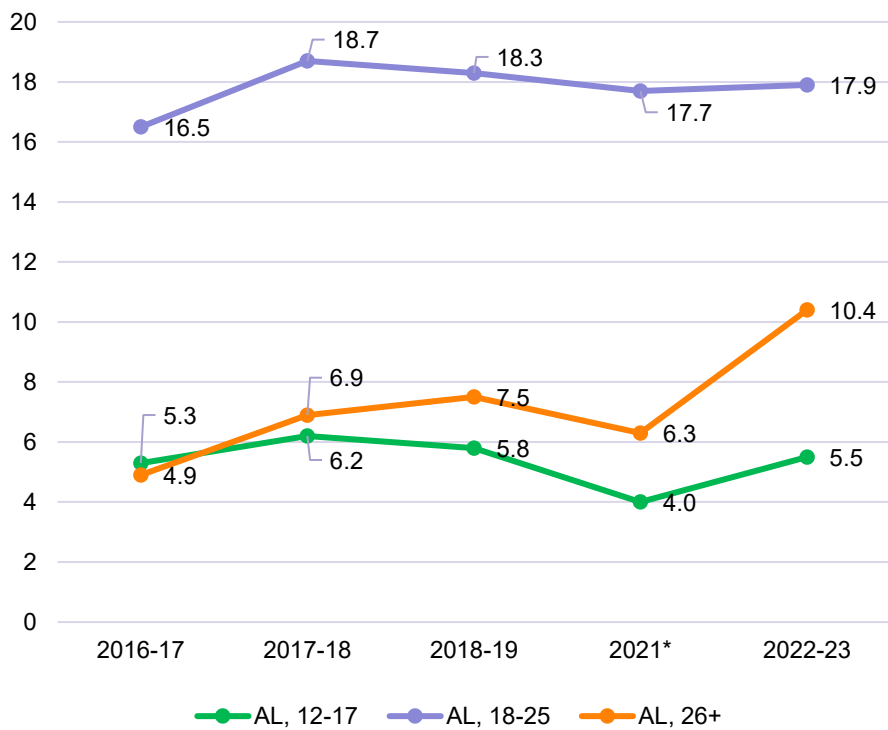


Table 6 – Marijuana Use in the Past Month by Age Groups, AL vs. US, %

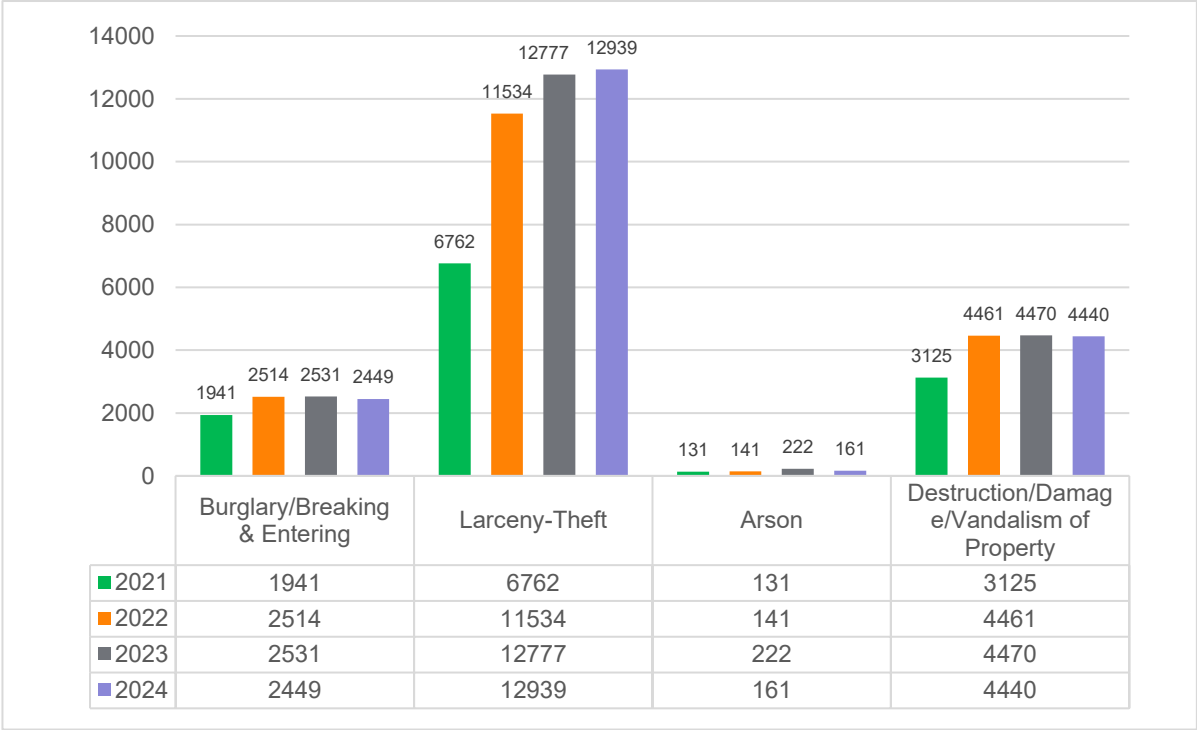
Alabama (%)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2021*	2022-23
Ages 12-17	5.3	6.2	5.8	4.0	5.5
Ages 18-25	16.5	18.7	18.3	17.7	17.9
Ages 26+	4.9	6.9	7.5	6.3	10.4
United States (%)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2021*	2022-23
Ages 12-17	6.5	6.6	7.0	5.8	6.2
Ages 18-25	21.5	22.1	22.5	24.1	25.5
Ages 26+	7.6	8.3	9.4	12.2	14.7

Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015-2025.
 *During the COVID-19 pandemic, SAMHSA decided to suspend in-person collection of NSDUH data on March 16, 2020. State estimates for 2019 and 2020 are no longer available due to methodological concerns with combining 2019 and 2020 data.

OTHER DRUGS CONSEQUENCES

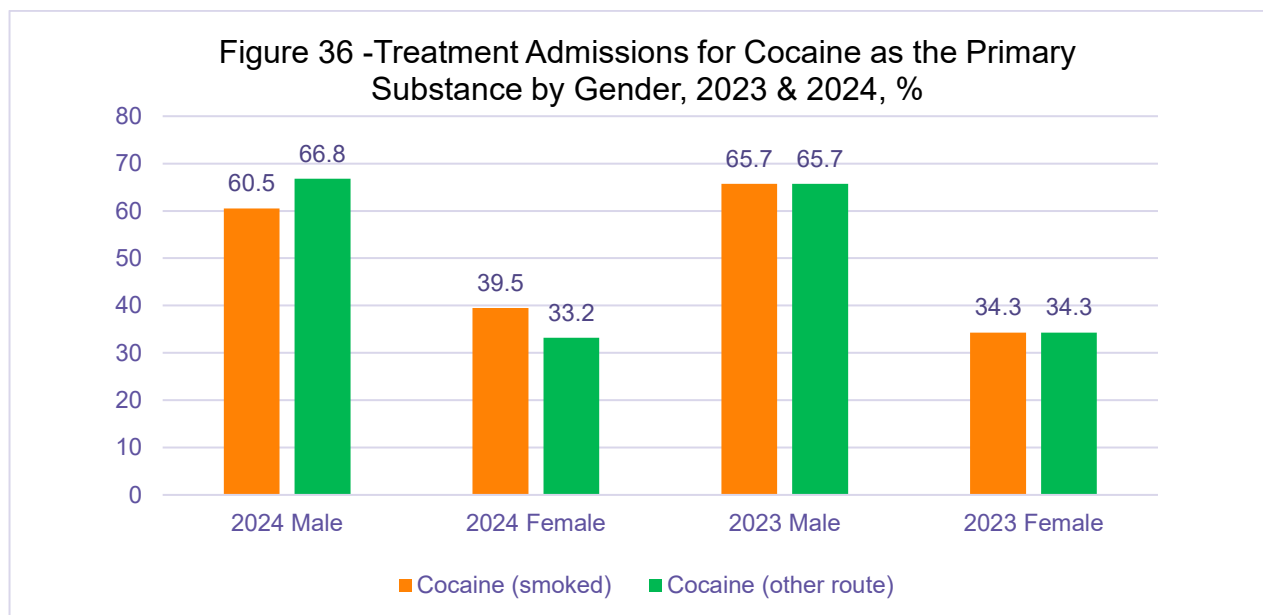
In 2025, the number of property crimes in Alabama was 80.28% property crimes per 100,000 population. Larceny-Theft consistently had the largest number of reported crimes within the last 4 years. Arson was the least reported crime in Alabama within this time frame.

Figure 35 - Number of Property Crimes by type of cases, Alabama



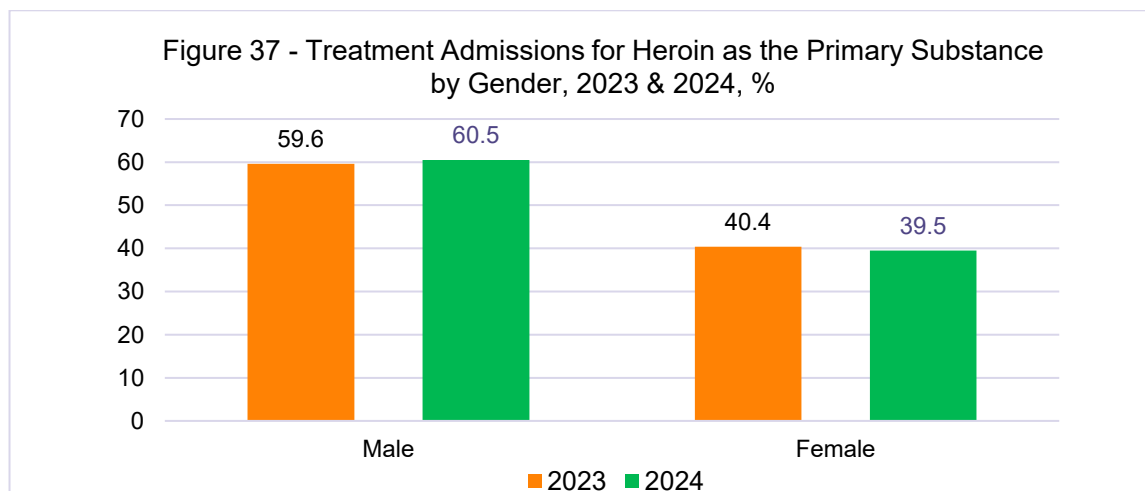
Source: National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime.alabama.gov/nibrs/ 2025 Hudnall, M. (2026, Aug 11). *Crime In Alabama*. Retrieved from <https://crime.alabama.gov> Developed by the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency with support from USDOJ grant 15PBJS-24-GK-01811-BJSB

In Alabama, there were 506 treatment admissions for cocaine, smoked and 346 treatment admissions for cocaine, other route. In 2024, the percentage of treatment admissions for cocaine, smoked among males (60.5%) decreased from 2023 (65.7%) while percentage of treatment admissions for cocaine, smoked among female in 2024 (39.5%) decreased from 2023 (34.3%).



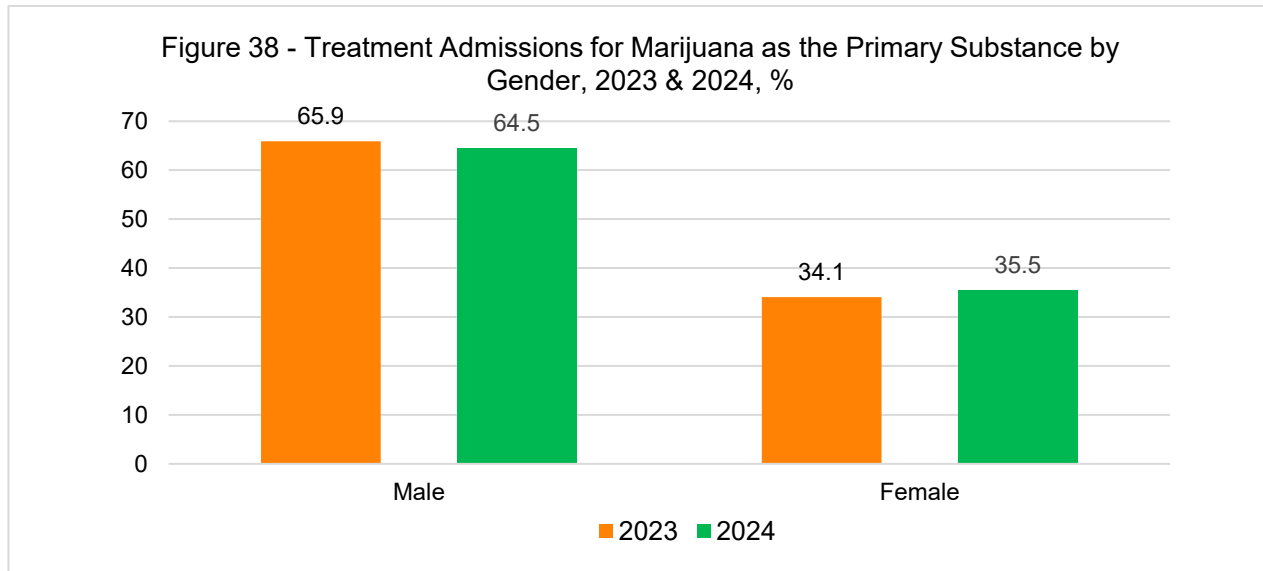
Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 2023-2024

In Alabama, there were 580 treatment admissions for heroin and 3,091 treatment admissions for other opiates. In 2024, the percentage of treatment admissions for heroin among males (60.5%) remained relatively stable from 2023 (59.6%) while percentage of treatment admissions for heroin among female in 2024 (39.5%) slightly increased from 2023 (40.4%).



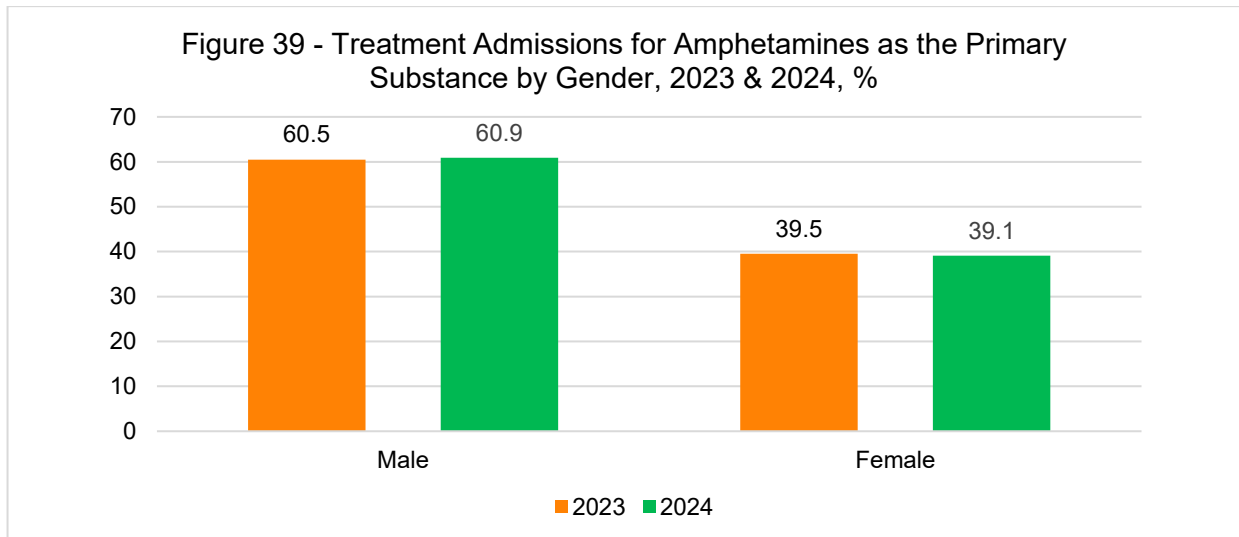
Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 2023-2024.

In Alabama, there were 3,083 treatment admissions for marijuana. In 2024, the percentage of treatment admissions for marijuana among males (64.5%) slightly decreased from 2023 (65.9%) while percentage of treatment admissions for marijuana among female in 2024 (35.5%) slightly increased from 2023 (34.1%).

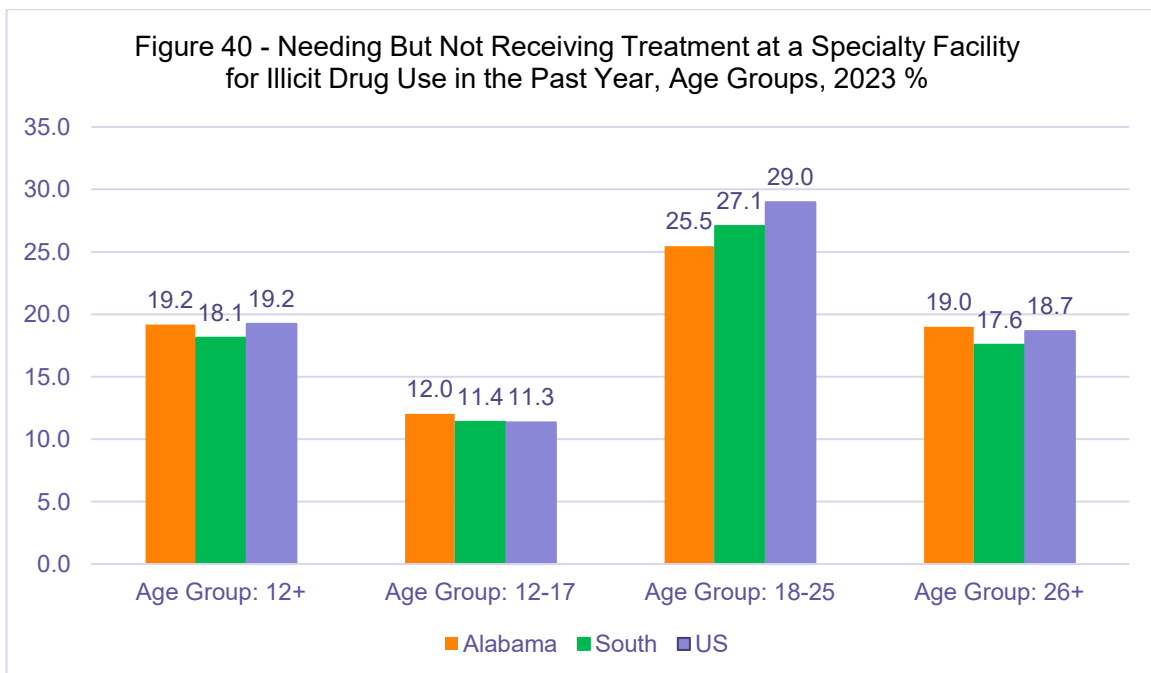


Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 2023-2024.

In Alabama, there were 3,260 treatment admissions for amphetamines. In 2024, the percentage of treatment admissions for amphetamines among males (60.9%) remained similar from 2023 (60.5%) while percentage of treatment admissions for amphetamines among female in 2024 (39.1%) remain similar from 2023 (39.5%).

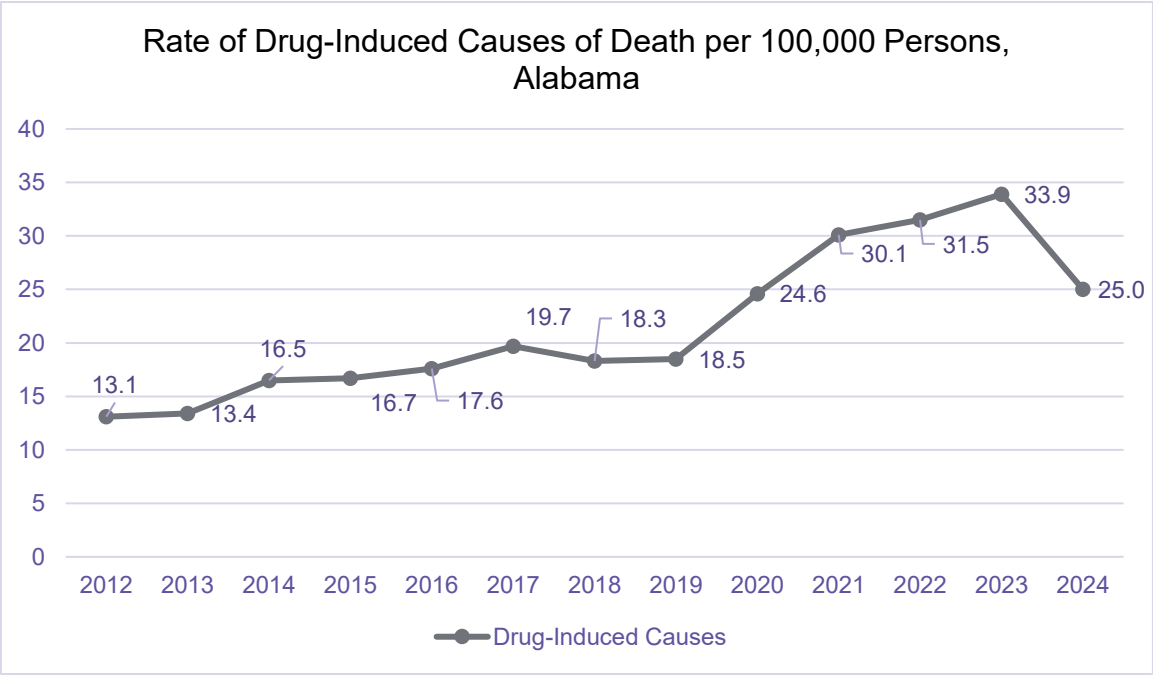


Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 2023-2024



Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2023.

The rate of drug-induced causes of deaths increased from 2012 (13.1 per 100,000 persons) to 2024 (25.0 per 100,000 persons).



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System, Mortality 1999-2023 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released in 2021. Data are from the Multiple Cause of Death Files, 1999-2023, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html> on Apr 15, 2026 11:55:03 AM

REGIONAL

The following sections assesses consequences and consumption of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs among youth and adults in Alabama by state planning regions. The state of Alabama has four planning regions that are divided based on geographic location. Consumption data includes current use while consequences data includes substance-related dependence, use, and treatment gap.

Region 1

Planning region 1 includes 18 counties located in the northern part of the state: Cherokee, Colbert, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Fayette, Franklin, Jackson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, Walker, and Winston.

Region 2

Planning region 2 includes 14 counties located in the north-central part of the state: Bibb, Blount, Calhoun, Chilton, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Jefferson, Pickens, Randolph, St. Clair, Shelby, Talladega, and Tuscaloosa.

Region 3

Planning region 3 includes 19 counties located in the south-central part of the state: Autauga, Bullock, Chambers, Choctaw, Dallas, Elmore, Greene, Hale, Lowndes, Lee, Macon, Marengo, Montgomery, Pike, Perry, Russell, Sumter, Tallapoosa, and Wilcox.

Region 4

Planning region 4 includes 16 counties located in the southern part of the state: Baldwin, Barbour, Butler, Clarke, Coffee, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Escambia, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Mobile, Monroe, and Washington.

REGIONAL CONSUMPTION

Table 7 - Alcohol Use in the Past Month by Region, Ages 12-17, %

State/Substate Region	Alcohol Use in the Past Month, 2012-2014	Alcohol Use in the Past Month, 2014-2016	Alcohol Use in the Past Month, 2016-2018	Alcohol Use in the Past Month, 2021-2022&2023
Alabama	11.07	8.74	8.60	6.35
Region 1	10.91	8.92	8.99	7.24
Region 2	11.32	9.00	8.60	6.01
Region 3	9.53	7.72	7.78	4.85
Region 4	12.14	8.94	8.74	6.83

Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2025.

Table 8 - Alcohol Use in the Past Month by Region, Ages 18-25, %

State/Substate Region	Alcohol Use in the Past Month, 2012-2014	Alcohol Use in the Past Month, 2014-2016	Alcohol Use in the Past Month, 2016-2018	Alcohol Use in the Past Month, 2021-2022&2023
Alabama	51.68	51.56	49.72	44.00
Region 1	48.15	47.34	46.96	45.91
Region 2	53.19	56.95	53.91	45.77
Region 3	52.79	51.02	51.98	42.39
Region 4	52.44	48.76	44.04	40.30

Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2025.

Table 9 - Alcohol Use in the Past Month by Region, Ages 26+, %

State/Substate Region	Alcohol Use in the Past Month, 2012-2014	Alcohol Use in the Past Month, 2014-2016	Alcohol Use in the Past Month, 2016-2018	Alcohol Use in the Past Month, 2021-2022 & 2023
Alabama	46.78	44.49	45.11	43.40
Region 1	41.09	38.76	41.69	42.48
Region 2	49.23	49.64	48.14	45.35
Region 3	45.77	44.32	46.07	39.82
Region 4	51.38	44.58	44.41	44.50

Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2025.

Table 10 - Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month by Region, Ages 12-17, %

State/Substate Region	Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month, 2012-2014	Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month, 2014-2016	Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month, 2016-2018	Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month, 2021-2022&2023
Alabama	8.80	8.22	7.99	2.93
Region 1	9.22	9.18	8.98	3.72
Region 2	8.99	7.72	9.02	2.84
Region 3	6.01	6.25	5.65	2.36
Region 4	10.20	9.25	7.09	2.47

Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2025.

Table 11 - Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month by Region, Ages 18-25, %

State/Substate Region	Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month, 2012-2014	Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month, 2014-2016	Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month, 2016-2018	Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month, 2021-2022&2023
Alabama	44.03	40.01	34.18	18.93
Region 1	45.82	41.18	39.87	21.55
Region 2	45.52	42.33	34.82	19.31
Region 3	37.87	33.01	27.64	17.86
Region 4	45.94	42.18	33.04	16.03

Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2025.

Table 12 - Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month by Region, Ages 26+, %

State/Substate Region	Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month, 2012-2014	Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month, 2014-2016	Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month, 2016-2018	Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month, 2021-2022&2023
Alabama	32.62	30.89	31.59	29.89
Region 1	32.44	33.90	35.20	34.23
Region 2	32.19	30.27	30.95	25.80
Region 3	28.21	27.05	28.98	28.71
Region 4	36.84	30.89	29.91	31.07

Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2025.

Table 13 - Marijuana Use in the Past Month by Region, Ages 12-17, %

State/Substate Region	Marijuana Use in the Past Month, 2012-2014	Marijuana Use in the Past Month, 2014-2016	Marijuana Use in the Past Month, 2016-2018	Marijuana Use in the Past Month, 2021-2022&2023
Alabama	4.90	5.13	5.66	4.82
Region 1	4.48	5.14	5.39	5.09
Region 2	5.46	5.16	5.94	3.93
Region 3	4.27	4.56	5.54	4.23
Region 4	5.13	5.53	5.69	6.20

Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2025.

Table 14 - Marijuana Use in the Past Month by Region, Ages 18-25, %

State/Substate Region	Marijuana Use in the Past Month, 2012-2014	Marijuana Use in the Past Month, 2014-2016	Marijuana Use in the Past Month, 2016-2018	Marijuana Use in the Past Month, 2021-2022&2023
Alabama	14.47	14.33	17.67	16.77
Region 1	13.51	13.84	16.50	18.11
Region 2	17.30	15.70	18.33	14.55
Region 3	13.90	12.69	18.80	16.67
Region 4	11.67	14.46	16.86	18.71

Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2025.

Table 15 - Marijuana Use in the Past Month by Region, Ages 26+, %

State/Substate Region	Marijuana Use in the Past Month, 2012-2014	Marijuana Use in the Past Month, 2014-2016	Marijuana Use in the Past Month, 2016-2018	Marijuana Use in the Past Month, 2021-2022&2023
Alabama	3.60	3.76	5.79	7.29
Region 1	3.41	3.80	5.68	7.02
Region 2	3.94	3.85	5.96	5.83
Region 3	2.94	3.59	6.06	5.63
Region 4	3.87	3.70	5.47	7.98

Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2025.

Table 16 - Cocaine Use in the Past Year by Region, Ages 12-17, %

State/Substate Region	Cocaine Use in the Past Month, 2012-2014	Cocaine Use in the Past Month, 2014-2016	Cocaine Use in the Past Month, 2016-2018	Cocaine Use in the Past Month, 2021-2022&2023
Alabama	0.47	0.33	0.36	0.13
Region 1	0.55	0.44	0.44	0.15
Region 2	0.48	0.31	0.34	0.11
Region 3	0.35	*	*	0.09
Region 4	0.46	*	0.34	0.13

Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2025.

Table 17 - Cocaine Use in the Past Year by Region, Ages 18-25, %

State/Substate Region	Cocaine Use in the Past Month, 2012-2014	Cocaine Use in the Past Month, 2014-2016	Cocaine Use in the Past Month, 2016-2018	Cocaine Use in the Past Month, 2021-2022&2023
Alabama	3.05	3.12	4.15	2.25
Region 1	3.36	2.71	4.41	2.04
Region 2	3.85	4.59	4.55	2.24
Region 3	1.97	2.21	3.59	2.29
Region 4	2.53	2.22	3.77	2.52

Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2025.

Table 18 - Cocaine Use in the Past Year by Region, Ages 26+, %

State/Substate Region	Cocaine Use in the Past Month, 2012-2014	Cocaine Use in the Past Month, 2014-2016	Cocaine Use in the Past Month, 2016-2018	Cocaine Use in the Past Month, 2021-2022&2023
Alabama	1.00	0.97	1.34	1.38
Region 1	0.85	0.65	1.06	1.22
Region 2	1.27	1.35	1.55	1.30
Region 3	0.82	0.96	1.56	1.39
Region 4	0.93	0.83	1.24	1.70

Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2025.

REGIONAL CONSEQUENCES

Figure 41 - Alcohol Use Disorder in the Past Year by Region, Ages 12+, %

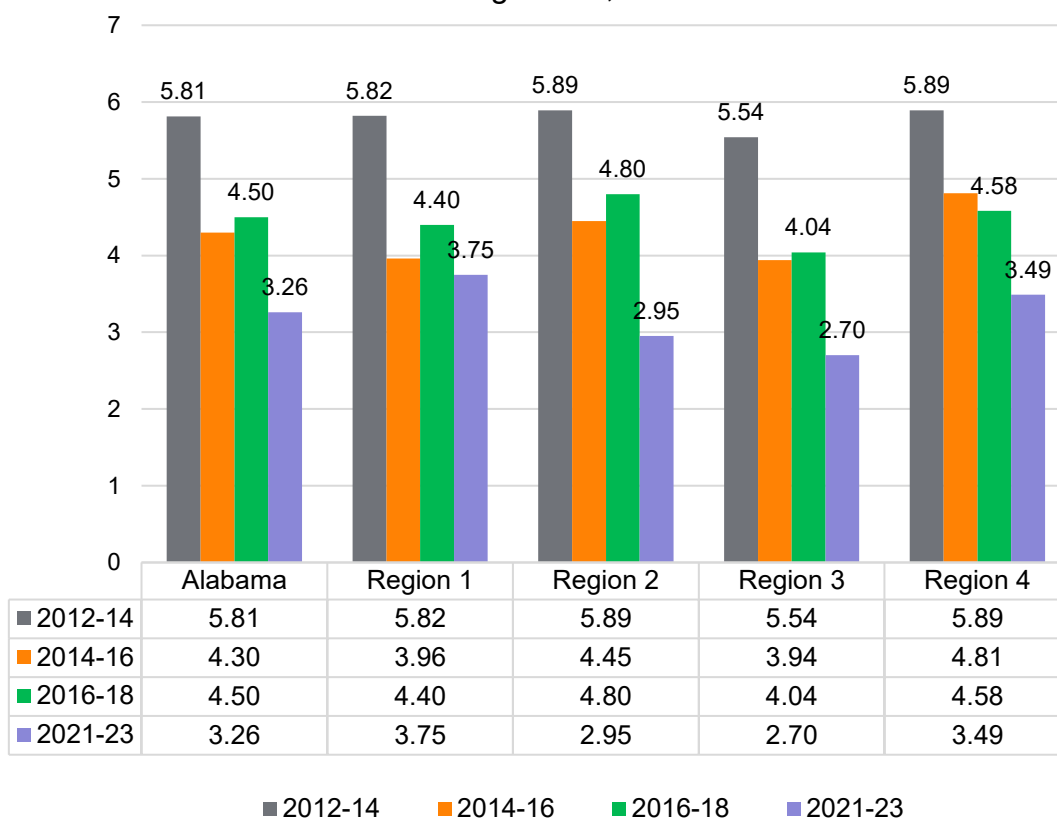


Table 19 - Alcohol Use Disorder in the Past Year by Region, Ages 12+, %

State/Substate Region	Alcohol Use Disorder in the Past Year, 2012-2014	Alcohol Use Disorder in the Past Year, 2014-2016	Alcohol Use Disorder in the Past Year, 2016-2018	Alcohol Use Disorder in the Past Year, 2021-2023
Alabama	5.81	4.30	4.50	3.26
Region 1	5.82	3.96	4.40	3.75
Region 2	5.89	4.45	4.80	2.95
Region 3	5.54	3.94	4.04	2.70
Region 4	5.89	4.81	4.58	3.49

Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2025.

Table 20 - Number of Drug-Induced Deaths in Alabama Grouped by Region and County*, 2024

Region 1 Counties	Number of Drug-Induced Deaths
Cherokee	22
Colbert	51
Cullman	98
DeKalb	40
Etowah	129
Fayette	14
Franklin	32
Jackson	23
Lamar	12
Lauderdale	93
Lawrence	17
Limestone	88
Madison	325
Marion	11
Marshall	81
Morgan	100
Walker	104
Winston	28
Total	1,677

Regions 2 & 3 Drug-Induced data can be found on the next page.

Region 2 Counties	Number of Drug-Induced Deaths
Bibb	14
Blount	26
Calhoun	70
Chilton	20
Clay	0
Cleburne	0
Coosa	14
Jefferson	978
Pickens	0
Randolph	0
St. Clair	52
Shelby	144
Talladega	23
Tuscaloosa	125
Total	1,466

Region 3 Counties	Number of Drug-Induced Deaths
Autauga	23
Bullock	19
Chambers	20
Choctaw	0
Dallas	19
Elmore	78
Greene	0
Hale	0
Lee	102
Lowndes	0
Macon	13
Marengo	14
Montgomery	162
Perry	0
Pike	26
Russell	79
Sumter	13
Tallapoosa	34

Wilcox	0
Total	602

Region 4 Counties	Number of Drug-Induced Deaths
Baldwin	302
Barbour	21
Butler	10
Clarke	0
Coffee	34
Conecuh	18
Covington	40
Crenshaw	14
Dale	24
Escambia	66
Geneva	38
Henry	14
Mobile	103
Total	1,250

*Counties not shown have data that is suppressed when the data meet the criteria for confidentiality constraints.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2019 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released in 2021. Data are from the Multiple Cause of Death Files, 1999-2020, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html> on Jun 30, 2026 2:00:53 PM

Table 21 - Number of Alcohol-Induced Deaths in Alabama Grouped by Region and County*, 2024

Region 1 Counties	Number of Alcohol-Induced Deaths
Cherokee	0
Colbert	0
Cullman	13
DeKalb	0
Etowah	14
Fayette	0
Franklin	0
Jackson	0
Lamar	0
Lauderdale	14
Lawrence	0
Limestone	14
Madison	74
Marion	24
Marshall	31
Morgan	0
Walker	0
Winston	0
Total	184

Region 2 Counties	Number of Alcohol-Induced Deaths
Bibb	0
Blount	0
Calhoun	0
Chilton	15
Clay	0
Cleburne	0
Coosa	0
Jefferson	179
Pickens	0
Randolph	0
St. Clair	51
Shelby	11
Talladega	0

Tuscaloosa	38
Total	294

Region 3 Counties	Number of Alcohol-Induced Deaths
Autauga	0
Bullock	0
Chambers	10
Choctaw	0
Dallas	10
Elmore	0
Greene	0
Hale	0
Lee	41
Lowndes	0
Macon	0
Marengo	0.
Montgomery	31
Perry	0
Pike	0
Russell	13
Sumter	0
Tallapoosa	0
Wilcox	0
Total	105

Region 4 Alcohol-Induced data can be found on the next page.

Region 4 Counties	Number of Alcohol-Induced Deaths
Baldwin	51
Barbour	0
Butler	0
Clarke	0
Coffee	0
Conecuh	0
Covington	0
Crenshaw	0
Dale	0
Escambia	20
Geneva	0
Henry	0
Houston	36
Mobile	80
Monroe	0
Washington	0
Total	187

LIMITATIONS AND DATA GAPS

Many of the indicators included in this profile are reasonable measures of ATOD consumption and consequences for youth and adults in Alabama. Despite efforts directed at ensuring the quality of data collection and analyses, measures are often subject to limitations of availability, bias, and other weaknesses. Almost all data has limitations to a certain degree but identifying and understanding them are important to guide data analyses and interpretation of findings.

Availability posed as a limitation in this profile could lead to gaps in the data. This profile includes consumption and consequence data for people 12 years and older; however, there is no recent data readily available at the state planning region or county level to assess adults (18 years and older). Due to COVID-19, 2019-2020 and the 2024 Presidential administration, data is not available for NSDUH ATOD reporting measures.

Surveys are subject to potential bias due to self-report, non-coverage (households without landlines), and non-response (refusal/no answer). Reporting bias, which is subject to occur in the NSDUH, may affect results due to an individual's understanding of a question and their perception of what is occurring amongst their peers. For example, students may overestimate the alcohol usage of their friends or may not perceive the non-medical use of prescription drugs as getting high.

Other limitations are due to some measures (e.g. arrests, homicide, and mortality rate) that were included as consequence indicators in this profile, but these measures may be influenced by enforcement policies and available resources and may not be representative of the underlying issue of substance use and misuse. Also, these measures may include duplicate counts so that persons may be included more than once.

Data gaps were identified during the profiling process primarily in reliable data on the state planning region and county level. Also, the lag time in data being released caused the profile to reflect substance use, consumption patterns, and consequences up until the previous two to three years.

While limitations and data gaps exist, it is expected that reasonable measures of ATOD consumption and consequences used were based on reliable data sets which utilized sound methodological principles. Appendix B contains an outline of the indicators and constructs collected to create the Epi Profile. For more detailed information on the data sources, see Appendix C. Appendix D is a collection of the Alabama Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup quarterly deliverables.

APPENDIX A: ACRONYM GLOSSARY

ABC	Alabama Beverage Control
ACHE	American College of Healthcare Executives
ADPH	Alabama Department of Public Health
AEOW	Alabama Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup
ATOD	Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs
BAC	Blood Alcohol Concentration
BRFSS	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
CDC Wonder	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Wide-ranging Online Data Epidemiologic Research
Epi Profile	Alabama Epidemiological Profile
FARS	Fatality Analysis Reporting System
GC HIDTA	Gulf Coast High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
Drug Survey	Gulf Coast HIDTA 2025-2026 Survey
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics
NIBRS	National Incident-Based Reporting System
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NSDUH	National Survey on Drug Use and Health
NVSS-M	National Vital Statistics System-Mortality
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
TEDS	Treatment Episode Data Set
UCR	Uniform Crime Reporting Program
USCS	United States Cancer Statistics

APPENDIX B: CONSTRUCTS & INDICATORS

Constructs	Indicators	Sources
Alcohol Consumption		
Current Use	% of people 12 and older reporting alcohol use in past month	NSDUH
	% of people aged 12-17 reporting alcohol use in past month	NSDUH
	% of people aged 18-25 reporting alcohol use in past month	NSDUH
	% of people age 26 or older reporting alcohol use in past month	NSDUH
	% of people aged 12-20 reporting alcohol use in past month	NSDUH
Current Binge Drinking	% of people 12 and older reporting binge drinking in past month	NSDUH
	% of people aged 12-17 reporting binge drinking in past month	NSDUH
	% of people aged 18-25 reporting binge drinking in past month	NSDUH
	% of people aged 26 or older reporting binge drinking in past month	NSDUH
	% of people aged 12-20 reporting binge drinking in past month	NSDUH
	% of binge alcohol use among adults (aged 18 or older), by gender	BRFSS
Current Heavy Drinking	% of heavy alcohol use among adults (aged 18 and older) by age groups	BRFSS

Constructs	Indicators	Sources
Drinking and driving	% of adults (aged 18 and older) reported having driven after drinking too much	BRFSS
Alcohol Consequences		
Motor vehicle crashes	Number of fatal crashes and percentage of Alcohol-Impaired Driving by Time of Day	FARS
Crime	Rates of Violent Crimes by Type per 100,000 Inhabitants	UCR
Treatment	% of Substance Use Treatment Admissions by Primary Substance of use	TEDS
Treatment Gap	% of people aged 12 to 17 needing but not receiving treatment at a specialty facility for alcohol use in the past year	NSDUH
	% of people aged 18 to 25 needing but not receiving treatment at a specialty facility for alcohol use in the past year	NSDUH
	% of person age 26 or older needing but not receiving treatment at a specialty facility for alcohol use in the past year	NSDUH
	% of people aged 12 or older needing but not receiving treatment at a specialty facility for alcohol use in the past year	NSDUH
Use Disorder	% of people with alcohol use disorder by age group	NSDUH
Tobacco Consumption		
Current Use	% of people aged 12 or older reporting tobacco product use in the past month	NSDUH

Constructs	Indicators	Sources
	% of people aged 12 to 17 report tobacco product use in the past month	NSDUH
	% of people aged 18 to 25 reporting tobacco product use in past month	NSDUH
	% of people aged 26 or older report tobacco product use in the past month	NSDUH
	% of adults 18 and older who are current smokers	BRFSS
Tobacco Consequences		
Tobacco -Related Mortality	Rate of Lung and Bronchus Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population	CDC & National Cancer Institute
	Rate of Lung and Bronchus New Cancer Rate per 100,000 Population	CDC & National Cancer Institute
Other Drug Consumption		
Current Use	% of people 12 and older reporting marijuana use in past month	NSDUH
	% of people 12-17 reporting marijuana use in past month	NSDUH
	% of people 18-25 reporting marijuana use in past month	NSDUH
	% of people 26 or older reporting marijuana use in past month	NSDUH
Past Year	% of people aged 12+ reporting illicit drug use by substance type in the past year	NSDUH
	% of people aged 12-17 reporting illicit drug use by substance type in the past year	NSDUH
	% of people aged 18-25 reporting illicit drug use by substance type in the past year	NSDUH

Constructs	Indicators	Sources
	% of people aged 26+ reporting illicit drug use by substance type in the past year	NSDUH
	% of people aged 26 or older non-medical prescription pain reliever use in past year	NSDUH
Other Drug Consequences		
Drug related mortality	Rate of Drug-Induced Causes of Deaths	CDC Wonder
Alcohol related mortality	Rate of Alcohol-Induced Causes of Deaths	CDC Wonder
Crime	Rates of Property Crimes by Type per 100,000 Inhabitants	Uniform Crime Report
		National Incident-Based Report System
Treatment	Treatment admissions for cocaine as the primary substance	TEDS
	Treatment admissions for heroin as the primary substance	TEDS
	% of total admissions reporting marijuana as their primary substance of use	TEDS
	% of total admissions reporting amphetamines as their primary substance of use	TEDS
Treatment Gap	% of people aged 12 to 17 needing but not receiving treatment at a specialty facility for illicit drug use in the past year	NSDUH
	% of people aged 18 to 25 needing but not receiving treatment at a specialty facility for illicit drug use in the past year	NSDUH
	% of people aged 26 or older needing but not receiving treatment at a specialty facility for illicit drug use in the past year	NSDUH

Constructs	Indicators	Sources
	% of persons ages 12 or older needing but not receiving treatment at a specialty facility for illicit drug use in the past year	NSDUH

APPENDIX C: DATA SOURCES

Dataset	Source	Years	How to Access	Coverage	Indicators
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)	CDC	1995-2024 (Annual)	https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/index.html ; Alabama Dept of Public Health; https://www.alabamapublichealth.gov/brfss/index.html	U.S. and State	Binge Drinking, Current Alcohol Use, Drinking & Driving, Current Use of Cigarettes, Current Daily Use of Cigarettes
Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	1994-2025 (Annual)	https://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/States/StatesAlcohol.aspx	U.S., State, and counties	Alcohol-related Vehicle Death Rate, Fatal Crashes among Alcohol-Involved Drivers, Fatal Crashes that are Alcohol-related
National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)	SAMHSA	2002-2025 (Annual)	https://www.samhsa.gov/data/nsduh/state-reports	U.S., State, and some sub-state estimates	Alcohol use or Dependence, Binge Drinking, Current Cigarette Smoking, Current use of Alcohol, Current use of Illicit Drugs other than Marijuana, Current use of Marijuana, Drug use or Dependence
Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)	SAMHSA	1992-2025 (annual)	https://www.samhsa.gov/data/data-we-collect/teds-treatment-episode-data-set	U.S. and State	Alcohol use, Drug use, Demographic and Substance use Characteristics

Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)	FBI/NACJD	1985-2025 (Annual)	https://crime.alabama.gov/nibrs/	U.S., State, and counties	Drug-related Property Crime rates including burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft, Alcohol-related Violent Crime Rates including assaults and robberies
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research (CDC Wonder)	CDC	1999-2025 (Annual)	https://wonder.cdc.gov/	U.S., State, and counties	Drug-related and Alcohol-related Mortality
Gulf Coast Drug Threat Assessment	Gulf Coast High Intensity Drug Area	Annual	https://www.alabamapublichealth.gov/pharmacy/assets/drugthreatassessment_2026.pdf	State	Drug Trafficking, Marijuana, Methamphetamine, Prescription Drug, Drug Consumption
U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. U.S. Cancer Statistics Data	CDC & National Cancer Institute	based on 2023 submission data (1999-2025):	https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz	U.S., State, and counties	Cancer Rates, Cancer Numbers

Visualizations Tool					
American Community Survey; Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates	U.S. Census	(2019-2025) Annual	https://www.data.census.gov/	U.S., State, and counties	Demographics
Alabama QuickFacts	U.S. Census	2024	https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/AL/PST045224	State	County Level Demographics

APPENDIX D: AEOW DELIVERABLES

ALABAMA EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP (AEOW) DELIVERABLES

The Alabama Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup has quarterly deliverables to present to the State Prevention Advisory Board to address current emerging trends within the state of Alabama communities and counties. The PDFs below consist of infographics and a newsletter of the deliverables that have been presented thus far.

Click on the pdf to review the infographics below. If additional details are needed contact Brenae' Waters at Brenae.Waters@mh.alabama.gov.



AEOW Alcohol -
Underage Drinking



AEOW FY24 Vaping
Infographic.pdf



AEOW FY25 Galaxy
Gas Infographic.pdf



Nicotine
Pouches.pdf



AEOW Gas Station
Heroin Infographic.



Fentanyl Prevention
AEOW One Pager up



AEOW Delta 8 9 10
Infographic.pdf



Xylazine Fact Sheet
4_8_25.pdf



AEOW FY26 Ready
to Drink Alcoholic B



FY2026 AEOW
Benadryl Challenge.