

Drug-Related Mortality Rate (2011-2013)

Per 100,000 Population

State Comparison	Rate
Alabama	12.7
United States (2011)	13.9

Historic Trend

2011-2013	12.7
2006-2008	12.5
2001-2003	11.4

Public Health Area

1	17.7
2	10.8
3	15.2
4	18.0
5	18.5
6	9.6
7	5.9
8	7.0
9	11.6
10	9.7
11	12.0

Rurality

Rural counties	12.8
Urban counties	12.6

Age

Under 18	^
18 - 24	10.0
25 - 34	23.7
35 - 44	23.2
45 - 54	22.1
55 - 64	11.6
65 and over	5.2

Gender

Female	10.1
Male	15.4

Race

African American	4.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	^
Caucasian	16.5

Ethnicity

Hispanic	^
Non-Hispanic	13.2

Income

Income	N.A.
--------	------

Education

Less than 9th Grade	18.7
9th Grade - 12th Grade	34.2
High school or G.E.D.	25.6
Post high school	13.2
College graduate or higher	7.9

Drug-Related Mortality Rate¹²

- During the years 2011-2013, 1,789 citizens from Alabama died from drug-related mortality.
- This is a rate of 12.7 per 100,000 population, which is slightly smaller than the overall rate for the United States as a whole, or 13.9 per 100,000.
- Alabama's drug-related mortality is:
 - Very similar for rural and urban counties (12.8 and 12.6 per 100,000, respectively).
 - Highest for adults aged 25-54.
 - Approximately 50 percent higher for males than for females.
 - Almost four times higher for Caucasians than for African Americans.
 - Extremely low in the Hispanic population.

