

PREMIUM

HEALTH

Alcohol is killing more women than ever before

As the gender gap in drinking narrows, alcohol-related complications in women are rising. From immune system disorders to breast cancer, here's how alcohol harms the female body.



Federal guidelines recommend that women who want to drink consume no more than one serving a day. But from a health perspective, less—or none—is a better target.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ARTUR WIDAK, NURPHOTO/GETTY IMAGES

Jasmine Charbonier's heavy drinking started in college. By her early 30s, she was downing up to eight tequila cocktails daily, several days each week. A few years ago she tried to quit and was surprised when she plummeted into withdrawal.

Research shows that while men are still more likely to die from an alcohol-related disease, the gap is narrowing. The most recent figures, published in 2024, found deaths in women have risen at a rate of 35 percent, while men increased just 27 percent.

(8 things we've learned about how alcohol harms the body.)

The rise in deaths results from an unfortunate gender equality: Women now raise their glass almost as frequently as men. A recent U.S. government survey found 45 percent of women drank in the prior month, compared to 50 percent of men. Women in their 30s and 40s, in particular, are now drinking more than their male counterparts.

The gap in binge-drinking rates is closing too. And while alcohol-use disorder has fallen in both sexes in the past decade, the decline is more pronounced in men.



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Unlike hard drugs, alcohol is generally viewed as a less dangerous way to destress and reduce inhibitions for women, says [Dhruti Patel](#), a specialist in addiction psychiatry at the University of Miami Miller School of Medicine. “It’s legal, readily available, and not so taboo in society, so women feel less worry drinking,” she says.

That was certainly the case for Charbonier. “I was the friend on vacation having mimosas at 8 A.M.,” says Charbonier, a 37-year-old content marketer, entrepreneur, and blogger, in Tampa, Florida. Drinking made nights out and travel more fun, enabling her to meet new people and dance without inhibition. In 2023, she temporarily gave up alcohol to lose a few pounds and was startled by the withdrawal symptoms: intense cravings, heightened anxiety, and periodic hand tremors. “I was completely shocked,” she says. “I didn’t think I had an addiction until then.”

[\(When you go sober for even a month, your body will change. Here’s how.\)](#)

High rates of drinking in women span racial, socioeconomic, and lifestyle spectra. White women comprise the largest share of those using alcohol, but drinking is [up in young and middle-age Black women](#), as well as in [young Latin women](#) who emigrate to the U.S. and adopt the country’s permissive drinking culture, according to a pair of studies published in 2025. More younger women are also prone to excessive imbibing as they delay parenthood, a life stage that generally corresponds with reduced rates of drinking.

Different bodies, stronger effects

increases the risk of death in women from any cause compared to nondrinkers, while men require more than three drinks, according to an analysis published in 2023.

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Annual alcohol-related deaths in the United States were relatively stable for both sexes until 2007, after which they increased a few percentage points for each. But starting in 2018, the numbers jumped dramatically. Women's deaths began rising 15 percent annually, versus a 12.5 percent increase for men.



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This finding is not unexpected, says Ibraheem Karaye, associate professor of population health at Hofstra University in Hempstead, New York, who studies the issue. "It's logical that we would see these sex differences in alcohol-related deaths considering the literature has been showing that the gap in consumption has been narrowing and complications in women are rising," he says. A portion of the stark increase may also be attributable to the opioid epidemic, since people tend to abuse more than one substance simultaneously, he says.

Deaths from alcohol can occur swiftly, such as the sudden heart or liver failure of alcohol poisoning, or the car accidents, falls, or drownings after drinking too much. But most of the deaths reflect the toll from longer-term consumption, Karaye says, including from its eventual impact on the liver, the pancreas, or heart.

Drinking can also lead to breast cancer, where lifetime risk rises as much as 9 percent even with one daily drink (each additional glass boosts rates further), and to disturbances to the immune system, which can increase infections and decrease wound and post-operative healing. Fertility problems and early menopause are also tied to alcohol. And of course,



Alternatives to alcohol

Some 29 million Americans are thought to have an alcohol use disorder. But women who have a problem are less likely to seek help than men. Seven percent of men but just four percent of women are diagnosed annually.

One reason may be that women don't always recognize how much they're drinking, Patel says. An official serving of wine is just five ounces, but today's large stemware often holds 10 ounces or more. When two people polish off a bottle over dinner, they've each had two-and-a-half servings.



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Federal guidelines recommend that women who want to drink consume no more than one serving a day (two for men). But from a health perspective, less—or none—is a better target, Patel suggests.

Reducing consumption starts with replacing alcohol in social situations. Charbonier now does water shots when her friends down tequila. Ordering sparkling water, a soft drink, or mocktail with dinner or at happy hour gives a person a glass to hold when others do, Patel says. She also recommends telling friends and family you are no longer drinking.

(Mocktails are on the rise—here's what we know about their benefits.)

Those who frequently rely on alcohol to manage stress or who regularly experience symptoms of overconsumption—such as lethargy or foggy

techniques or joining a support group such as Alcoholics Anonymous.

Or it might involve a referral to a psychiatrist, who can prescribe craving-reducing medicines such as naltrexone, disulfiram, and acamprosate. But these drugs—like many others—have primarily been studied in men, so it is uncertain how much they improve the health or mortality of women.

Several novel treatments are also on the horizon. When the psychedelic drug psilocybin (the active ingredient in magic mushrooms) was administered twice along with psychotherapy, it significantly lowered heavy drinking days in people with alcohol use disorder. And preliminary research indicates the weight-loss drug semaglutide (aka Wegovy) reduces the desire to imbibe.

Charbonier was able to quit on her own, motivated by how much physically and mentally healthier she feels. Her insomnia is gone, replaced by nightly sleeps that are deep and refreshing. Her skin is clearer, her mood less volatile, and her work life is flourishing—the latter thanks to the extra clarity and focus she attributes to not drinking. “Alcohol suppressed my creativity and contributed to limiting beliefs I no longer have,” she says.

Editor's note: This story was originally published on August 22, 2023. It has been updated with new research.

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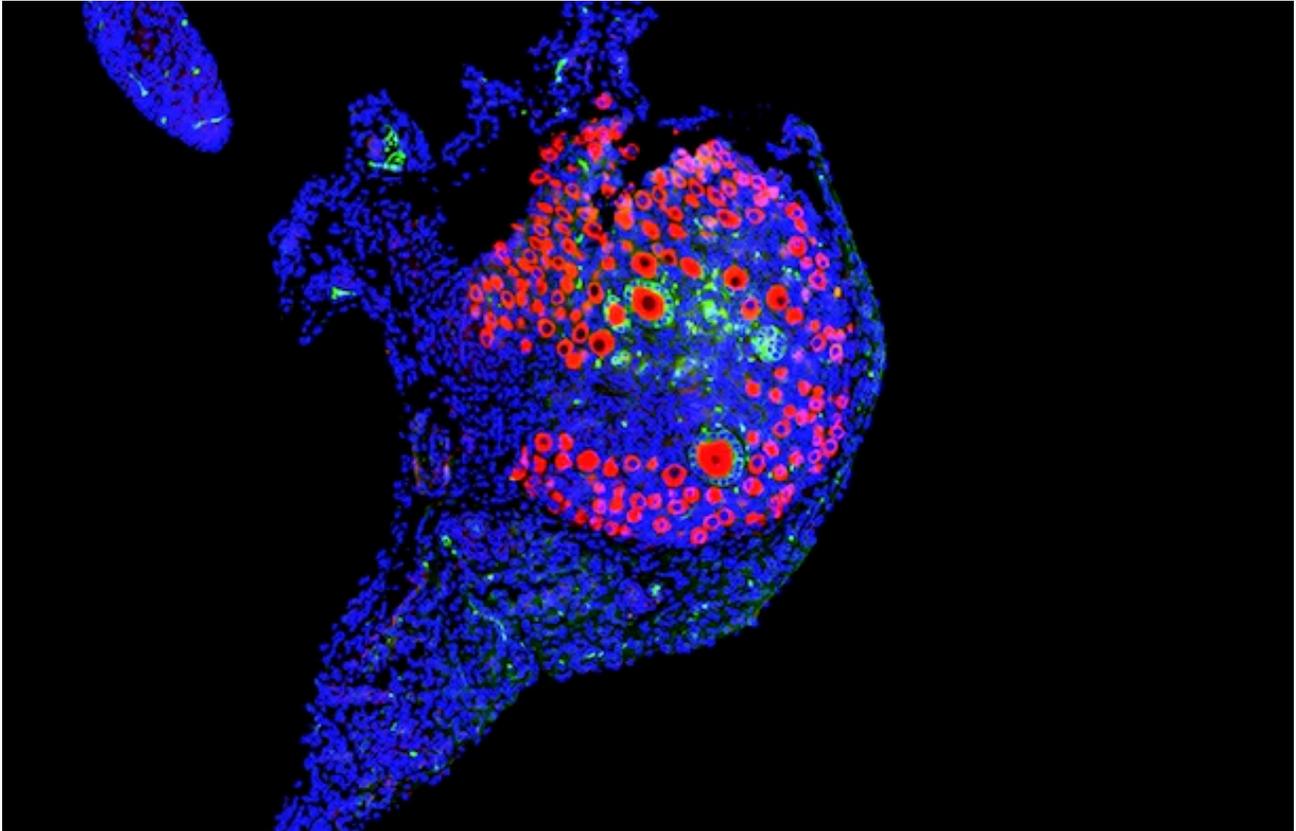
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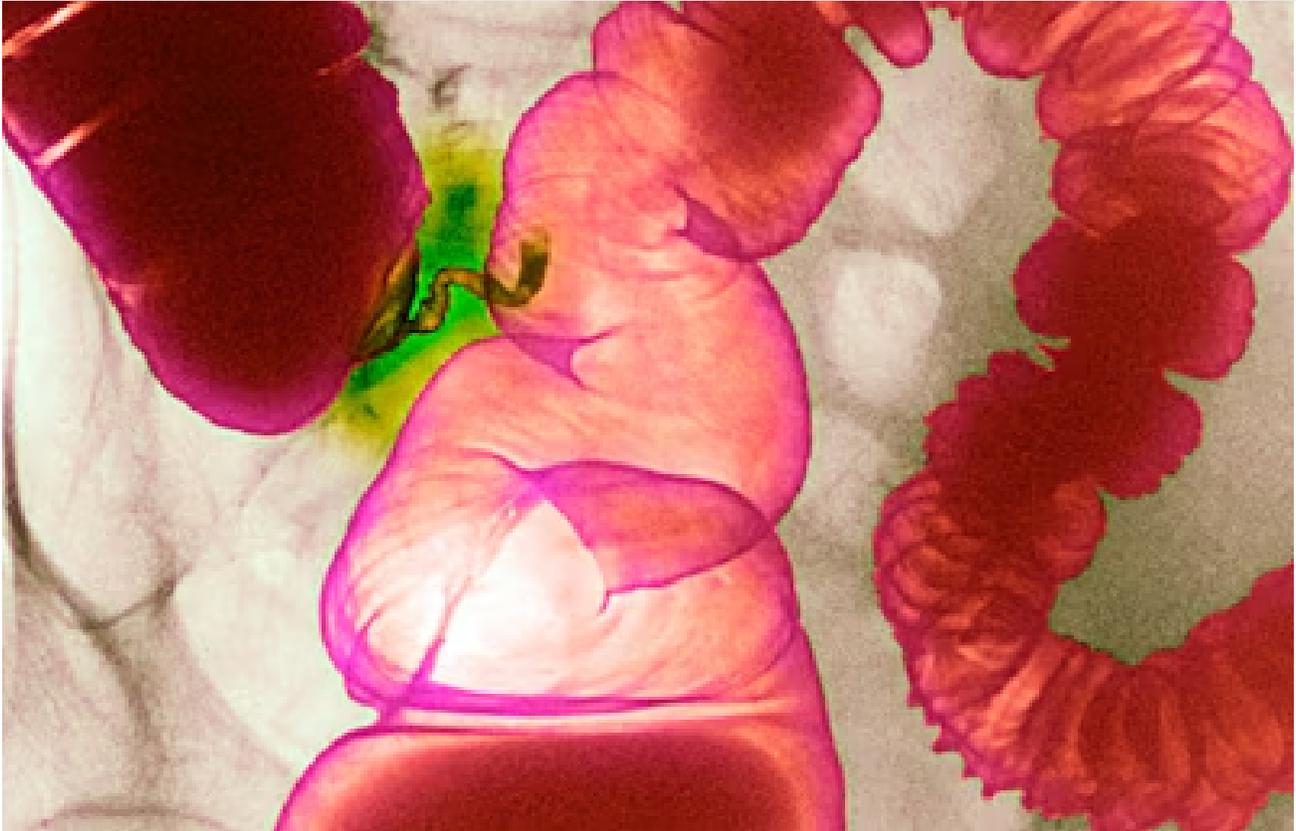
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