**Health Behavior**

**Alcohol-related deaths**

The alcohol-related death rate is one measure of the impact of alcohol abuse in a population. This can be used in conjunction with alcohol-related diseases and injuries, and alcohol use data to estimate the overall impact of alcohol misuse on the public’s health.

In 2014, 1,639 Oregonians (41 per 100,000 population) died from alcohol-related causes, including chronic diseases, acute poisoning, injury and perinatal causes. This represents a 32% increase in the overall rate of alcohol-related deaths since 2001 (Figure 1).

*FIGURE 1*

**Alcohol-related deaths by year, Oregon**

Source: Oregon Death Certificate Data
The alcohol-related death rate increases with age and is higher among males in all age groups (Figure 2). Overall, the age-adjusted rate of death from alcohol was twice as high in men (52 per 100,000) than women (24 per 100,000).

![Figure 2: Alcohol-related deaths by age group and sex, Oregon, 2014](image)

Rates also vary by race/ethnicity (Figure 3). The 2011 to 2014 average age-adjusted rate among American Indian/Alaska Natives (86 per 100,000) was more than twice as high as any other group.

![Figure 3: Alcohol-related deaths by race/ethnicity, Oregon, 2011–2014 average](image)

*Notes: All other groups exclude Hispanic ethnicity. Source: Oregon Death Certificate Data*
Additional Resources: Alcohol and Public Health, CDC

About the Data: Data sources are Oregon Death Certificate Data and Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Data on deaths due to alcohol were calculated using the CDC Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) methodology. This methodology calculates an estimate of how many deaths from a specific list of causes can be directly or indirectly attributed to alcohol use. Population estimates used in calculating rates are from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

For More Information Contact: Katrina Hedberg, Katrina.Hedberg@state.or.us

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