

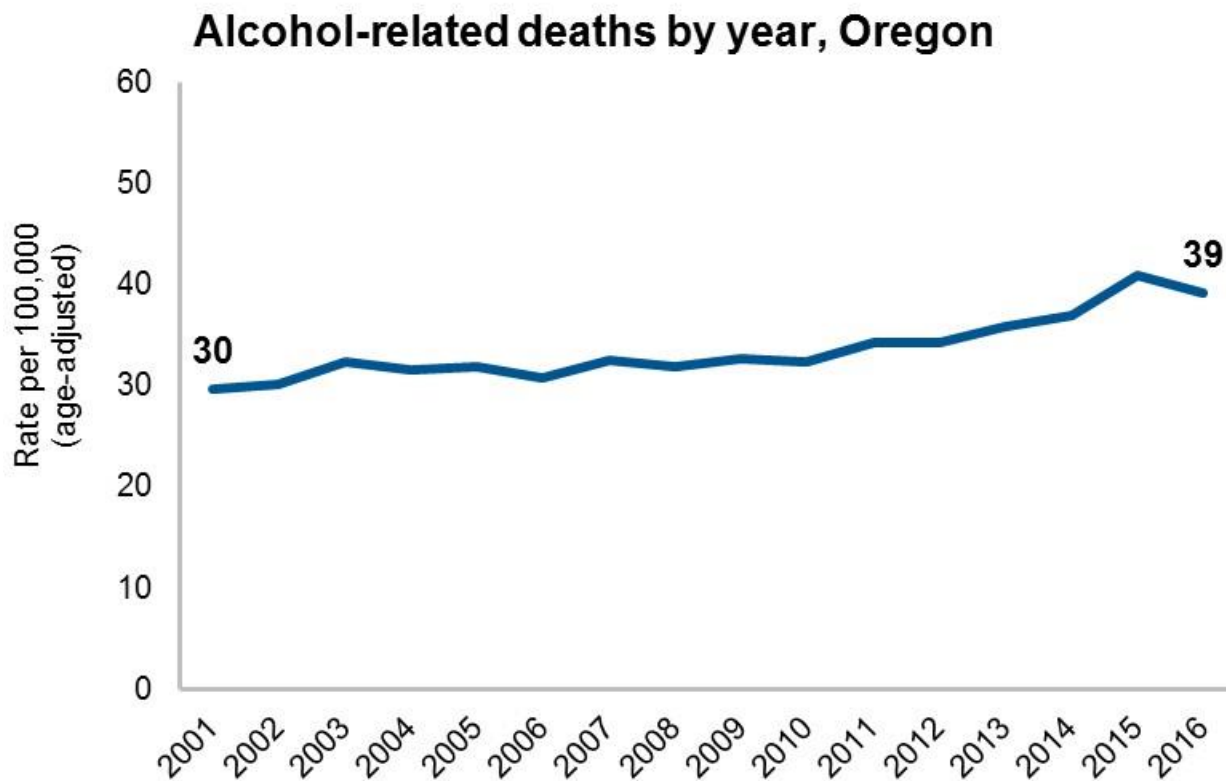
Prevention and Health Promotion

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.

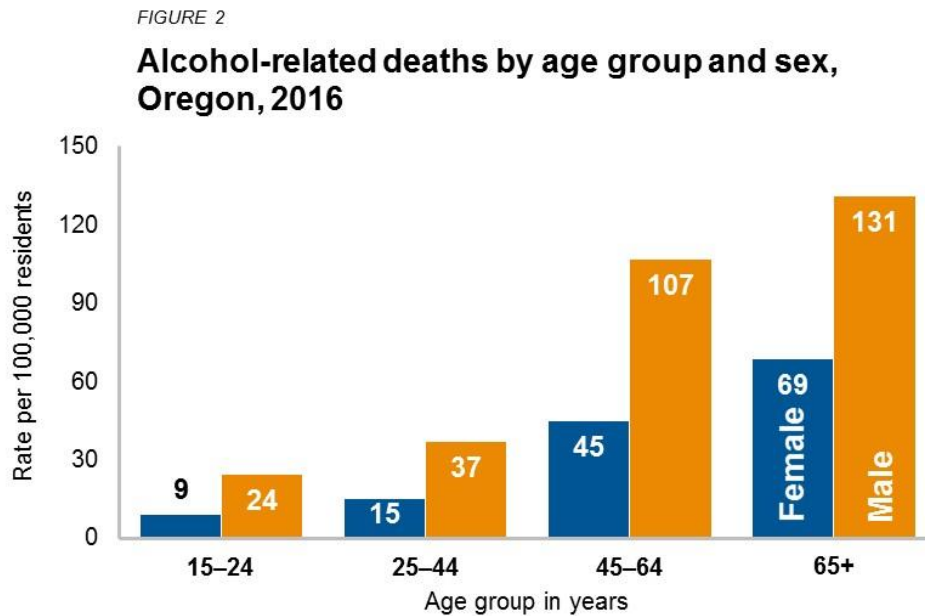
In 2016, 1,855 Oregonians (39 per 100,000 population) died from alcohol-related causes, including chronic diseases, acute poisoning, injury and perinatal causes. This represents a 32% increase in the overall rate of alcohol-related deaths since 2001 (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1



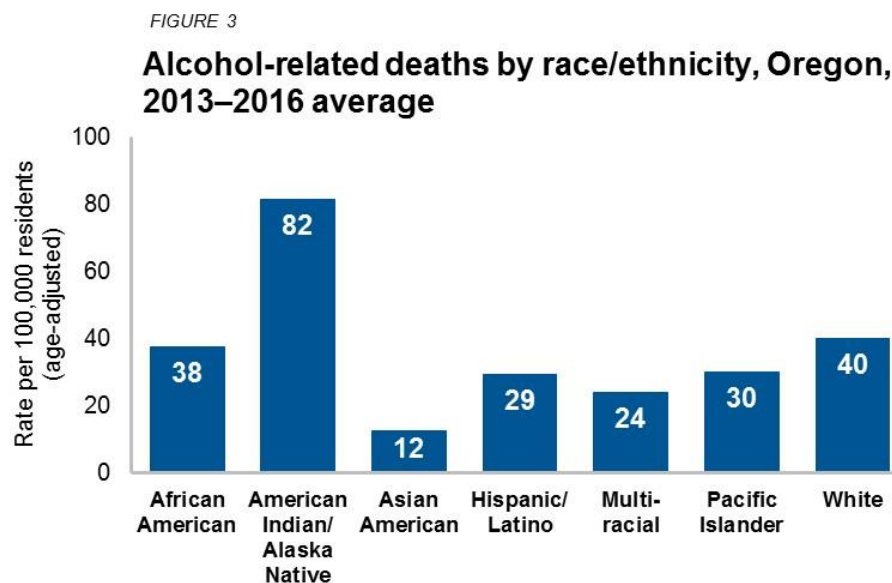
Source: Oregon Death Certificate Data

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 more than twice as high in men (55 per 100,000) than women (25 per 100,000).



Source: Oregon Death Certificate Data

Rates also vary by race/ethnicity (Figure 3). The 2013 to 2016 average age-adjusted rate among American Indian/Alaska Natives (82 per 100,000) was twice as high as any other group.



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).

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[Oregon State Health Profile](#)

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