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 2017, 1,923 Oregonians (40 per 100,000 population) died from alcohol-related causes, including chronic diseases, acute poisoning, injury and perinatal causes. This represents a 34% 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 more than twice as high in men (56 per 100,000) than women (24 per 100,000).

![Figure 2](image)

**Alcohol-related deaths by age group and sex, Oregon, 2017**

Rates also vary by race/ethnicity (Figure 3). The 2014 to 2017 average age-adjusted rate among American Indian/Alaska Natives (85 per 100,000) was twice as high as any other group.

![Figure 3](image)

**Alcohol-related deaths by race/ethnicity, Oregon, 2014–2017 average**

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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