**Health Behavior**

### Alcohol-related deaths

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

In 2012, 1,546 Oregonians (39.7 per 100,000 population) died from alcohol-related causes. This represents a 27% increase in the overall rate of alcohol-related deaths since 2001.

![FIGURE 1](image)

**Alcohol-related deaths, Oregon, 2001–2012**

Alcohol-related death rates increase with age and are higher among males in all age groups. Overall, alcohol-related deaths were twice as high in men (53 per 100,000) than women (27 per 100,000).
Alcohol-related deaths, by age group and sex, Oregon, 2012

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. Population estimates used in calculating rates are from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

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