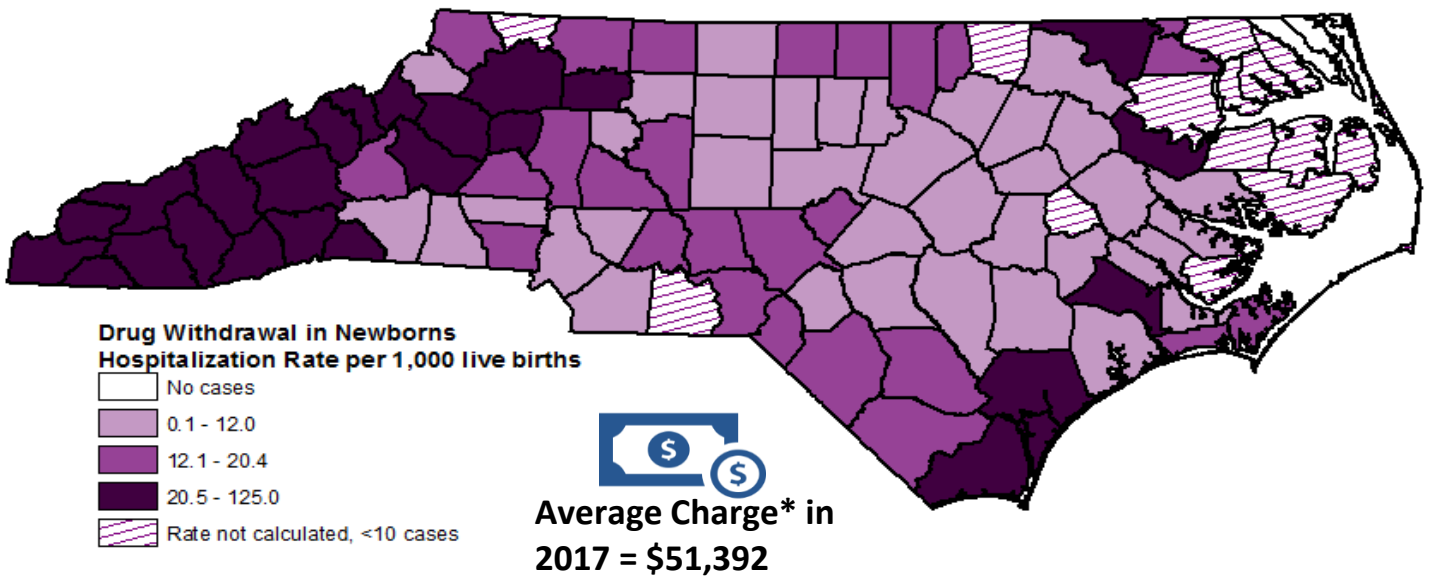


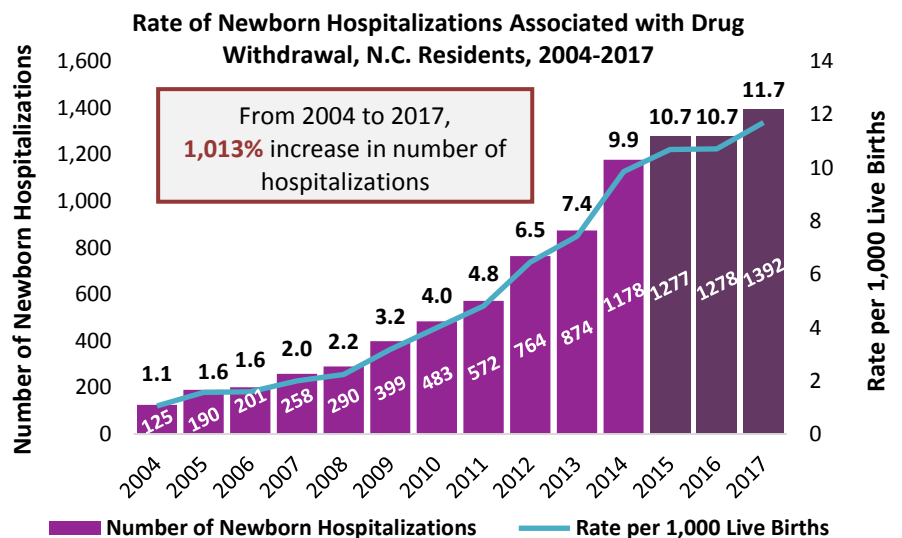
Impacts of Substance Use on Families

- From 1999 to 2017, unintentional poisoning deaths in N.C. have increased over 700%
- Between 2004 and 2017, rates of drug withdrawal in newborns have increased by more than 900% in N.C.
- In 2017, approximately 15% of N.C. high school students reported using prescription drugs without a doctor's order
- The impacts of substance use on families is displayed in a variety of ways and solutions require comprehensive approaches
- A few preventive measures include addressing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and focusing on proper medication disposal and medication storage techniques

Hospitalizations Associated with Drug Withdrawal in Newborns, N.C. Residents, 2013-2017

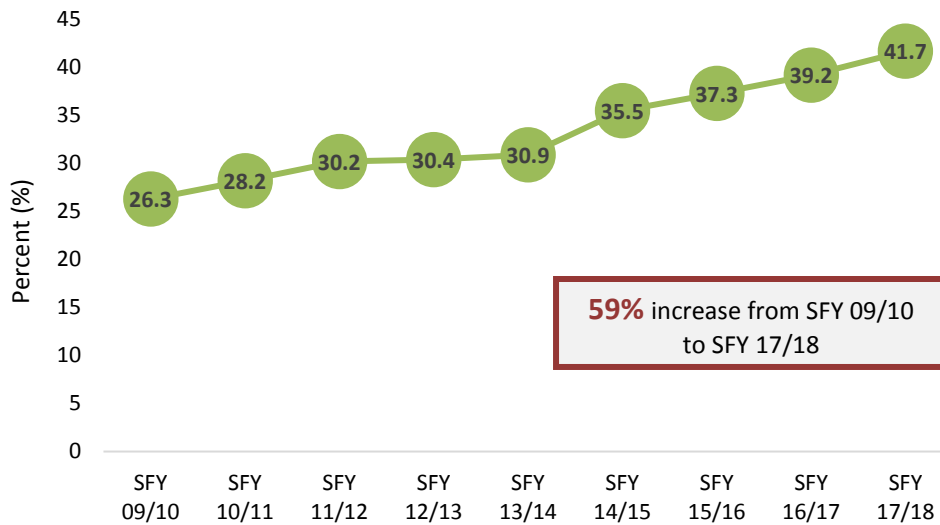


- Drug withdrawal in newborns is associated with maternal substance use during pregnancy, including, but not limited to opioid use
- Total medical charges for drug withdrawal in 2017 were \$71.5 million; 88% of these medical charges were associated with Medicaid
- In 2016, 8.3% of N.C. moms reported drinking alcohol during their last three months of pregnancy, and 9.8% reported smoking during the same time period



*Charges do not reflect what the care actually cost the hospital or what the hospital received in payment. Charges typically negotiated with insurance providers; Source: N.C. State Center for Health Statistics, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2004-2017; Birth Certificate records, 2004-2017; Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), N.C. 2016; NOTE: 2015 ICD 9 CM coding system transitioned to ICD10 CM. Data collected after transition is not comparable to prior years; 2014 data structure changed to include up to 95 diagnosis codes - impact on surveillance is unclear; Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit

Percent of Children Entering Foster Care Associated with Parental Substance Use*, N.C. Residents, SFY 09/10-17/18



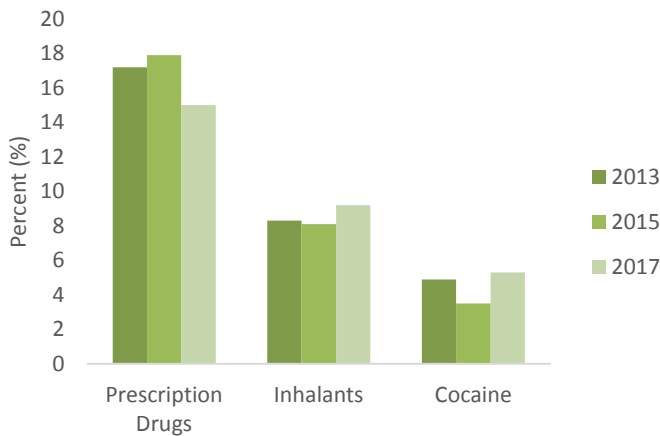
- Of children entering foster care in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 17/18, **41.7%** had parents with substance use as a factor for out-of-home placement
- Simultaneously, more grandparents are becoming responsible for raising grandchildren. In 2017, **44%** of N.C. grandparents were responsible for their grandchildren

*Parental substance use identified as a contributing factor;
 Source: NC Department of Social Services, 2018; American Community Survey, 2017;
 Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit

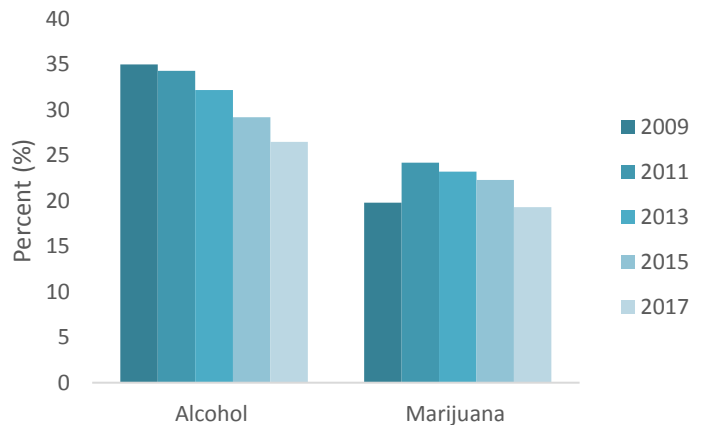
Substance Use Among High School Students, N.C. Residents, 2009-2017

Self-reported lifetime use of prescription drugs has decreased from 2013-2017, and past 30 day use of alcohol and marijuana have also decreased from 2011-2017 among N.C. high school students.

Self-reported Lifetime Use of Substances among High School Students by Substance Type, N.C., 2013-2017



Self-reported Past 30 Day Use of Substances among High School Students, NC, 2009-2017



Source: NC Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) 2017; N.C. Department of Public Instruction;
 Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit

Additional Resources

N.C. Department of Social Services
www.ncdhhs.gov/divisions/dss

N.C. Governor's Institute
www.governorsinstitute.org

N.C. Women's Health Branch
www.whb.ncpublichealth.com

N.C. Harm Reduction Coalition
www.nchrc.org

N.C. Department of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance Abuse Services
www.ncdhhs.gov/divisions/mhddsas

N.C. Recovery Courts
www.nccourts.gov/courts/recovery-courts

N.C. Attorney General's Office
www.ncdoj.gov

N.C. Department of Public Instruction
www.ncpublicschools.org

N.C. Opioid Action Plan (OAP)
 Information on the OAP can be found [here](#)

For additional substance use data visit:
www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov

