



North Carolina Alcohol Profile

Morbidity



In 2019, North Carolina had nearly **48 new cases** of alcohol-associated cancers **every day**

20% of people in federally funded substance use treatment programs in 2020 were admitted for alcohol use



Mortality



29% of crash fatalities in 2020 were from alcohol-impaired driving crashes

From 2011-2020, **12.9%** of accidental drug overdose deaths involved alcohol



From 2015-2019, **395 cancer deaths per year** were attributed to excessive drinking

Cost



According to the most recent data, the total cost of excessive drinking in North Carolina is **\$7.03 billion**

The total cost of excessive drinking in North Carolina is **\$2.11** per drink



Alcohol Policy Landscape

The **Alcohol Policy Scale (APS)** assessed 29 state-level policies from 1999-2018 and assigned all 50 states plus the District of Columbia a score out of 100. A score close to 100 reflects a strong alcohol policy environment.



Overall score of **47** out of 100

Relative to other states, a state rank of 1 demonstrates the strongest alcohol policy environment, while a rank of 51 demonstrates the weakest policy environment.



Ranked **13th** out of 51

March 2023



References

1. U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool, based on 2021 submission data (1999-2019): U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute, June, 2022.
 - [Link to data](#)
2. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. Treatment Episode Data Set: Admissions (TEDS-A): 2020. 2022.
 - [Link to data](#)
3. National Highway Safety Administration. Fatality Analysis Reporting System: 2020. 2023.
 - [Link to data](#)
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System, Mortality 1999-2020 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released in 2021. Data are from the Multiple Cause of Death Files, 1999-2020, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. March, 2023.
 - [Link to data](#)
5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Alcohol Related Disease Impact (ARDI) application. National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health. Estimates are calculated for 58 acute and chronic causes using alcohol-attributable fractions, and are reported by age and sex for 2015–2019. 2022.
 - [Link to data](#)
6. Sacks JJ, Gonzales KR, Bouchery EE, Tomedi LE, Brewer RD. 2010 National and State Costs of Excessive Alcohol Consumption. *Am J Prev Med* 2015; 49(5):e73–e79.
 - [Link to data](#)
7. Blanchette, J. G., Lira, M. C., Heeren, T. C., & Naimi, T. S. (2020). Alcohol policies in US states, 1999–2018. *Journal of studies on alcohol and drugs*, 81(1), 58-67.
 - [Link to data](#)

March 2023