## Cherokee County

## Region A Opioid Abatement Needs Assessment

Cherokee County is a small, rural community, with a total population of 28,774 in 2020. ${ }^{1}$ Between 2017-
2021, the county's median household income was roughly $\$ 17,000$ less than the state's median ( $\$ 43,319$ vs $\$ 60,516$ ). In 2020, the median age in the county was 52 years, much greater than in the state ( 39 years). This page highlights indicators specific to opioids and opioid use disorder (OUD).

## Overdose ED Visits

## Rate of emergency department visits with a drug

 overdose diagnosis, per 100,000 residents (Crude)²

Rate of unintentional overdose deaths due to any drug, per 100,000 residents (Crude) ${ }^{2}$


$2016 \quad 2017 \quad 2018 \quad 2019 \quad 2020 \quad 2021$
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Although the rate of overdose deaths more than doubled in Cherokee County from 2020 - 2021, the rate of ED visits due to a drug overdose decreased by roughly $30 \%$ over the same period.

## Access to OUD Care

Rate of individuals ${ }^{\dagger}$ served by treatment programs for Opioid Use Disorder, per 100,000 residents (Crude, 2021)²


## R Opioid Prescriptions

Percentage of residents receiving dispensed opioid pills ${ }^{2}$

$2016 \quad 2017 \quad 2018 \quad 2019 \quad 2020 \quad 2021$

In 2021, the rate of individuals served by treatment programs for OUD in Cherokee County was lower than in Region A* overall. Although the percentage of residents receiving opioid pills has been decreasing, it has consistently been higher in the county than in the region and state.

[^0]${ }^{+}$Among Medicaid beneficiaries and those who are uninsured.

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This page highlights sociodemographic and socioeconomic characteristics associated with higher risk of unfavorable opioid-related outcomes, as well as indicators related to mental health.

## Sociodemographic Risk Factors

## Socioeconomic Risk Factors


of Cherokee County residents
live in a rural area ( $77 \%$ in Region $\mathrm{A}, 34 \%$ in NC). ${ }^{4}$

Cherokee County residents are male (same in Region A and NC). ${ }^{5}$


| Persons in poverty ${ }^{5}$ | 15\% Region A* |
| :---: | :---: |
| NC - 13\% | 14\% County |
| No health insurance coverage ${ }^{5}$ | 16\% |
| (<65 years) NC - 12\% | 16\% |
| Worried about not being able to | 26\% |
| afford paying rent/mortgage ${ }^{7}$ $N C-N / R$ | 22\% |
| Not in civilian labor force ${ }^{5}$ | 47\% |
| (16 yearst) NC - 39\% | 52\% |

QThere are 55 senior adults per 100 workingage people in Cherokee County ( 46 per 100 in Region A*; 26 per 100 in NC). ${ }^{6}$
The large older population is a driver of lower labor force participation and likely increases household financial stress. It may also increase the supply of prescription opioid pills in the county due to the higher prevalence of chronic pain issues among older adults.

## Mental Health

of Cherokee County residents
always or usuallyreceived needed
social/emotional support (72\% in Region $A^{*}, N / R$ for $N C$ ). ${ }^{7}$

of Cherokee County residents reported 8+ days of poor mental health in past month ( $23 \%$ in Region A*, N/R for NC). ${ }^{7}$


While most people in Cherokee County alwaysor usuallyreceived needed social/emotional support, about 1 in 4 residents did not. In addition, the percentage of county residents who did not receive needed mental health services in the past year has been rising. This highlights the need for an increase in various types of support.

[^1]
[^0]:    * Region A figures are estimates extrapolated from county-level counts, rates, and/or percentages.

[^1]:    * Region A figures are estimates extrapolated from county population data and county rates/percentages.

