

Determinants of Health are:

"the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-oflife outcomes and risks."

> -Healthy People 2030, U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services

Examples include:

 Poverty 	 Employment 	Health systems
 Education 	 Trauma 	 and more¹

- Housing
- Discrimination

SOX

- Transportation
- Social support

The risk of death from an opioid overdose is 30 times higher for those that have experienced homelessness.²

People earning under \$20K per year are more than 3x as likely to have used heroin in the past year compared with those who earn over \$50K.³



Adolescents with an ACE score \geq 5 are 15x more likely to report recent opioid misuse.⁴



45%

Nonrural residents are at 45% greater risk of an opioid fatality than rural residents.⁵



Persons with disability are almost three times more likely to die from opioid overdose than those without disability.⁵

1 health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health

2 mass.gov/doc/data-brief-chapter-55-opioid-overdose-study-august-2017/download

3 cdc.gov/vitalsigns/heroin/index.html

4 Swedo, E. A., Sumner, S. A., de Fijter, S., Werhan, L., Norris, K., Beauregard, J. L., Montgomery, M. P., Rose, E. B., Hillis, S. D., & Massetti, G. M. (2020). Adolescent Opioid Misuse Attributable to Adverse Childhood Experiences. The Journal of pediatrics, 224, 102–109.e3. 5 Altekruse, S. F., Cosgrove, C. M., Altekruse, W. C., Jenkins, R. A., & Blanco, C. (2020). Socioeconomic risk factors for fatal opioid overdoses in the

United States: Findings from the Mortality Disparities in American Communities Study (MDAC). PloS one, 15(1), e0227966.



Preventing Prescription Opioid Misuse in Special Populations Learn More | <u>pa-foundation.org/special-patient-populations</u>