

Disparities in Overdose in Region 5

Part 2: Urban and Rural Challenges



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Definitions for Disparities

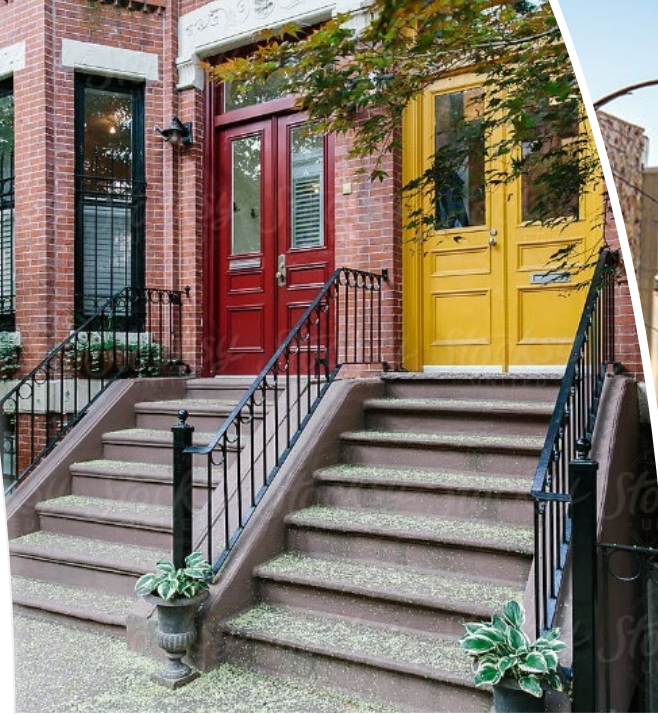
“Differences in the incidence, mortality, and burden of disease and other adverse health conditions that exist among special population groups in the United States”¹

“Differences in health that are not only unnecessary and avoidable, but, in addition, are considered unfair and unjust”²

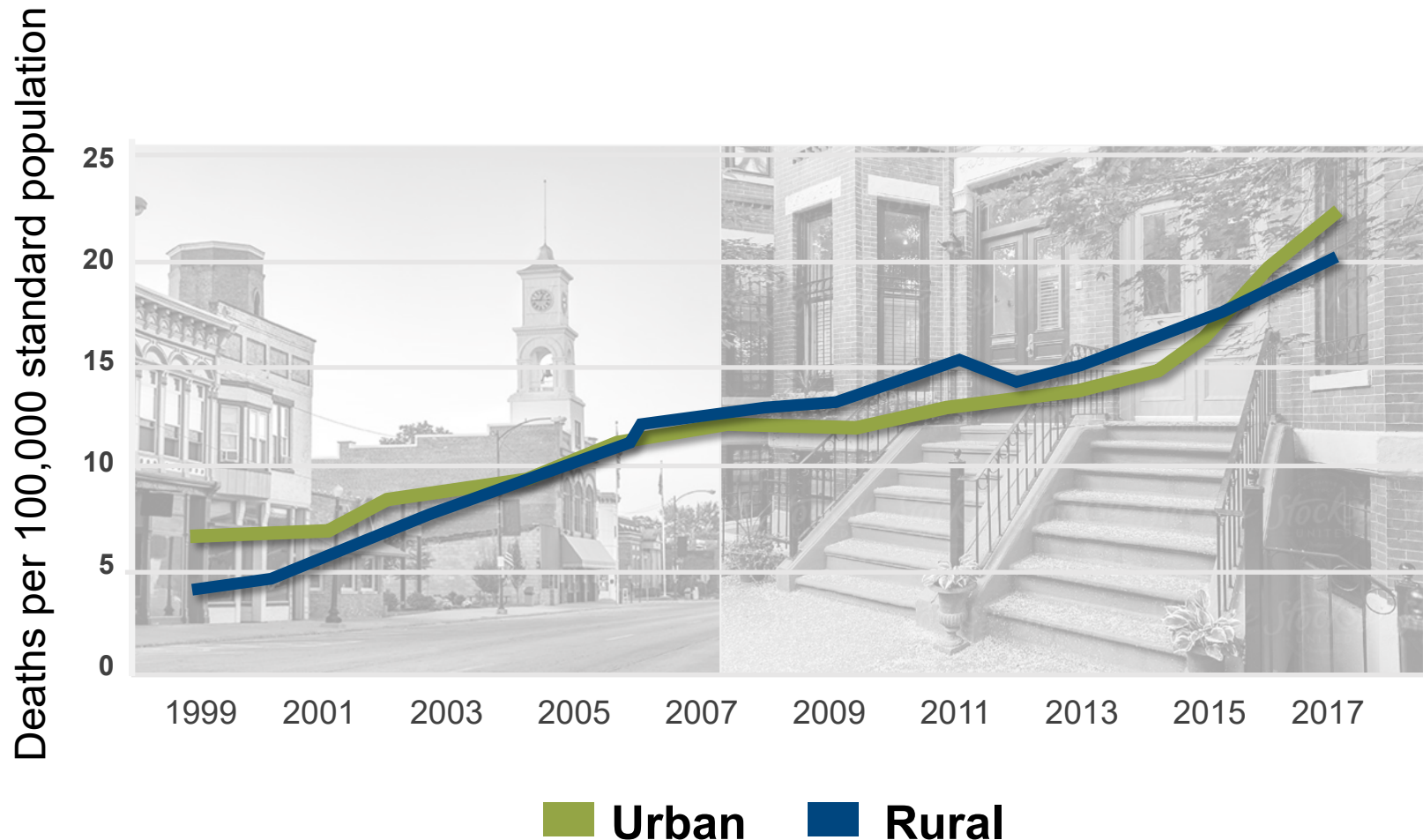
1. National Institutes of Health. (2009). *Biennial Report of the Director*. Retrieved from <http://report.nih.gov/biennialreport/ViewSection.aspx?sid=26&cid=4>
2. Whitehead, M. (1992). The concepts and principles of equity and health. *International Journal of Health Services*, 22, 429-445.

Urban and Rural issues

Rates of Overdose and Type of Drug



Age-adjusted Rates of Overdose Deaths, by Urban and Rural Residence: United States, 1999- 2017



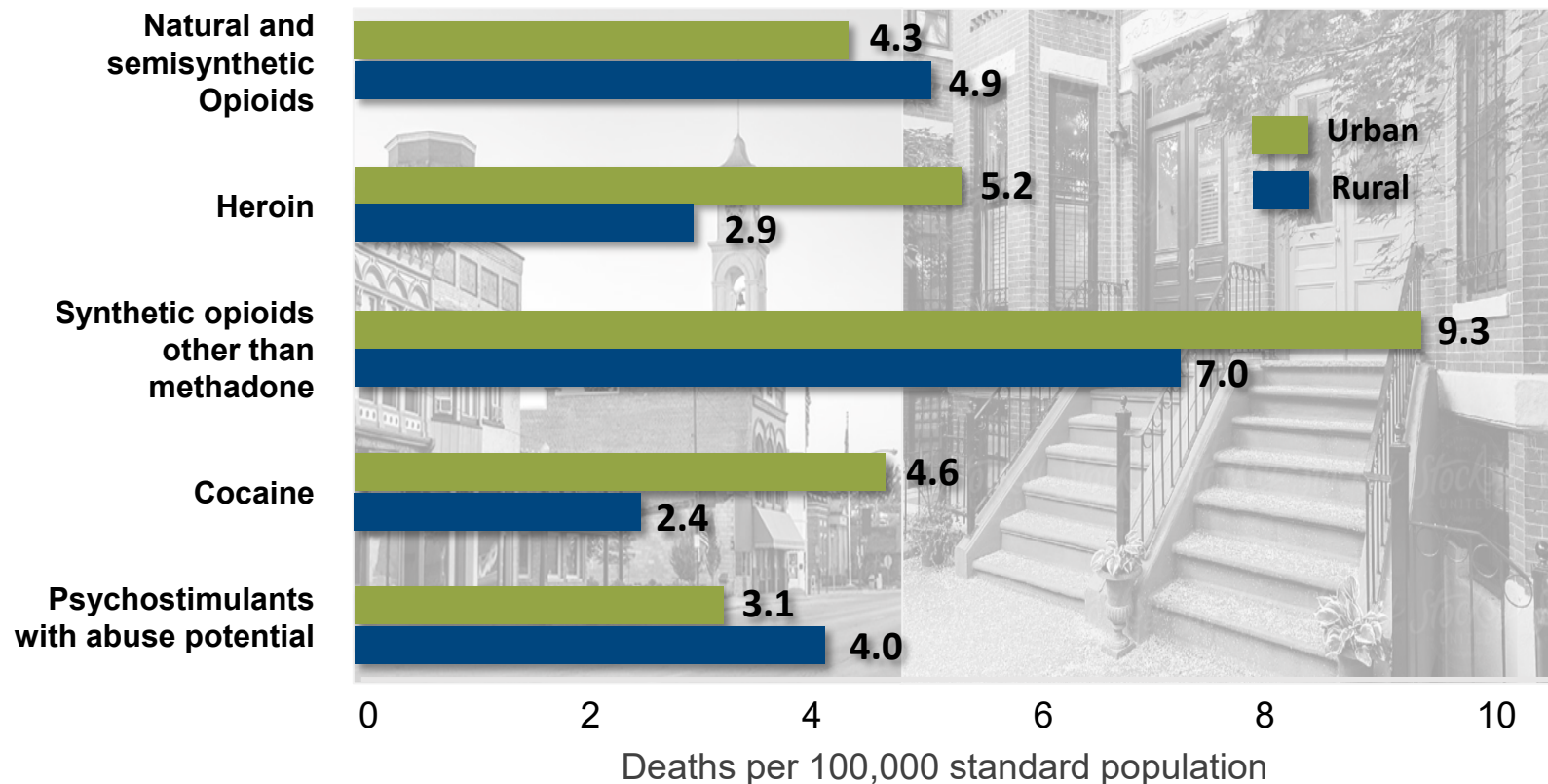
Hedegaard, H., Miniño, A. M., & Warner, M. (2019). Urban–rural differences in drug overdose death rates, by sex, age, and type of drugs involved, 2017.

Urban and Rural Issues

- Overdose deaths higher in urban counties
- Gender Differences
- Rates higher in urban than in counties for deaths involving **heroin, synthetic opioids** other than methadone, and **cocaine**.
- Rates were higher in rural for deaths involving natural and **semisynthetic opioids**, and **psychostimulants** with abuse potential.

Hedegaard, H., Miniño, A. M., & Warner, M. (2019). Urban–rural differences in drug overdose death rates, by sex, age, and type of drugs involved, 2017.

Age-adjusted Rates of Overdose Deaths, by Urban and Rural Residence: United States, 1999- 2017



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Race and Ethnicity Issues

Since 2013, a sharp increase in drug overdose deaths involving synthetics other than methadone has occurred across ethnic populations



Magnitude of increase in drug overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids other than methadone per 100,000 population, by ethnicity, 2013-2017

**Non-Hispanic
Blacks**
0.5 to 9.0

Hispanic
0.3 to 3.7

**Non-Hispanic
Whites**
1.3 to 11.9

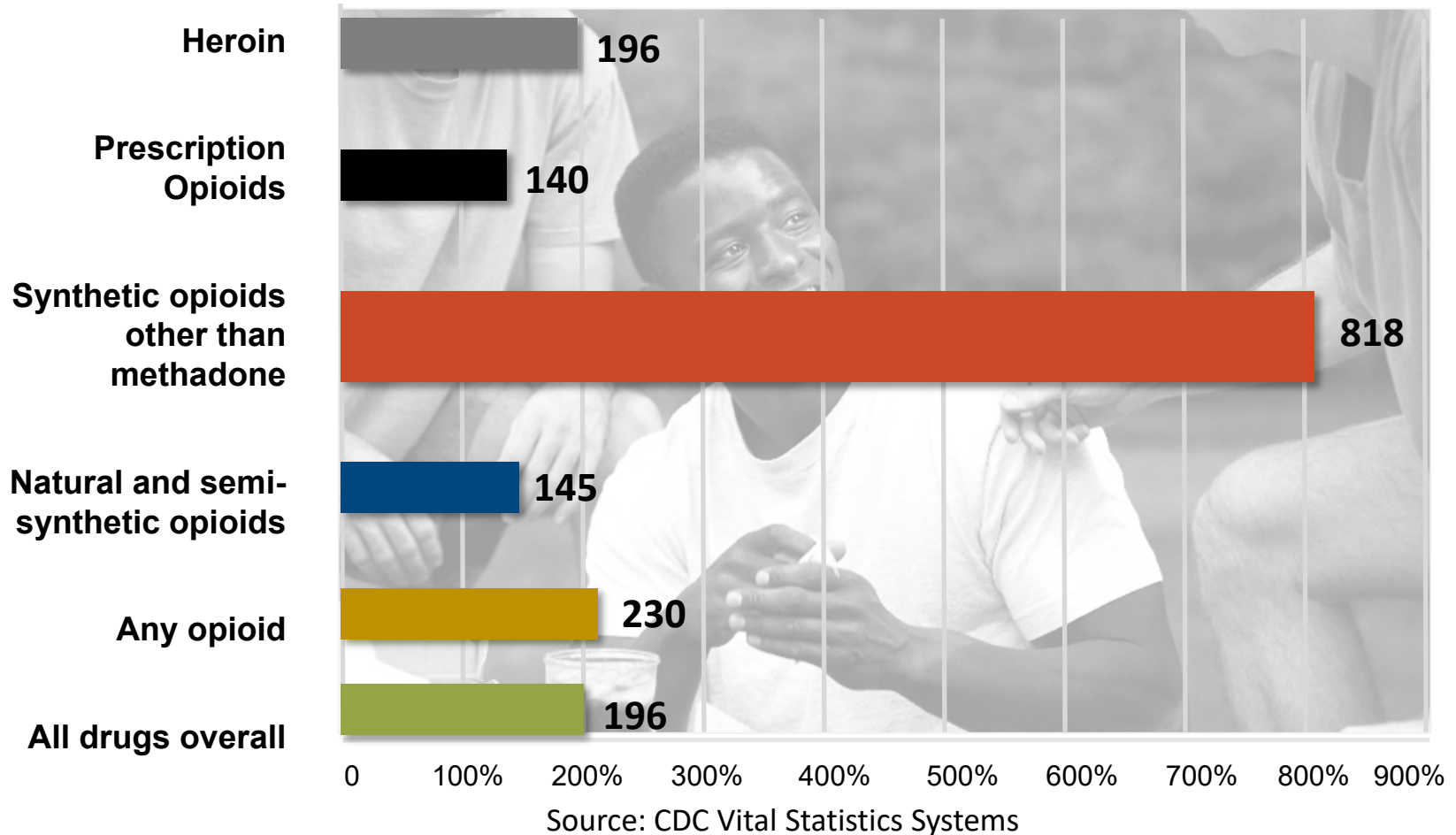
18-fold

12.3-fold

9.2-fold

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System – Mortality, 2013-2017.

Percent Increase from 2014 to 2017 in Overdose Death Rates by Drug Among the non-Hispanic Black Population in the U.S.



Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: The Opioid Crisis and the Black/African American Population: An Urgent Issue. Publication No. PEP20-05-02-001. Office of Behavioral Health Equity. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2020.

Challenges to Prevention

- Negative Representations
- Fear of Legal Consequences
- Intergenerational use
- Misperceptions about addiction and Opioids
- Lack of culturally responsive / respectful care
- Separate and unequal prevention and treatment

Strategies to Reduce Disparities

- Implement a comprehensive, holistic approach
- Involve the community and develop multisectoral, diverse community partnerships
- Increase culturally relevant public awareness
- Employ culturally specific engagement strategies
- Create a culturally relevant and diverse workforce

Michigan Slides Placeholder

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Questions



Great Lakes (HHS Region 5)

PTTC

Prevention Technology Transfer Center Network

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