

# The Structural and Social Determinants of Youth Substance Use Disorder

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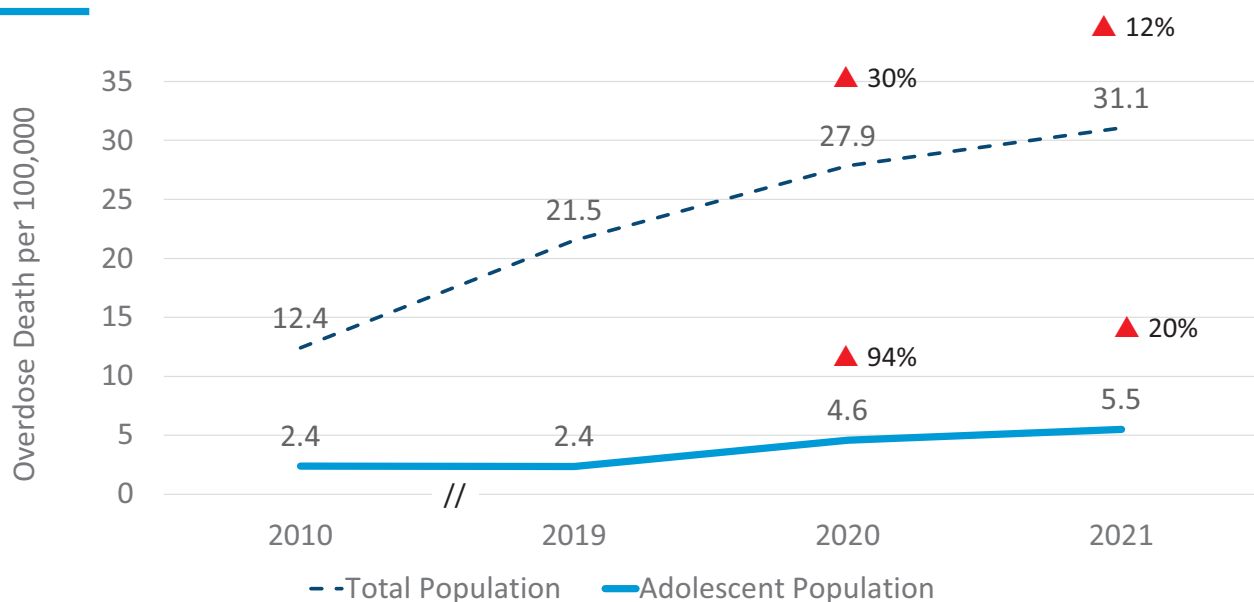
NCPA 2022 Annual Meeting and Scientific Session | October 1, 2022



# Overview

- 1. Population level drug trends among youth
- 2. Social determinants of youth substance use disorder
- 3. Effective solutions for prevention and treatment of youth SUD

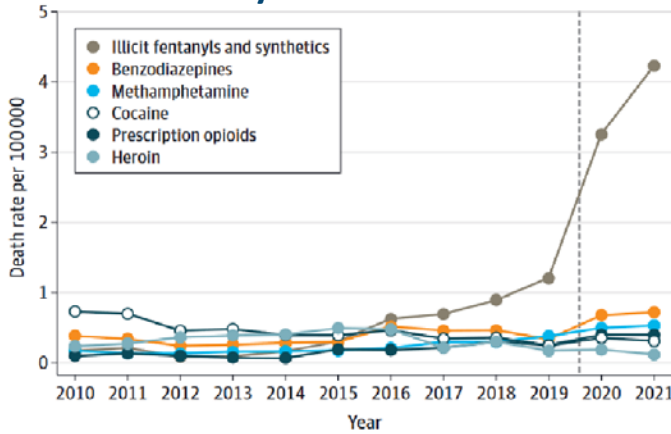
## Adolescent Overdose Deaths (Ages 14 – 18)



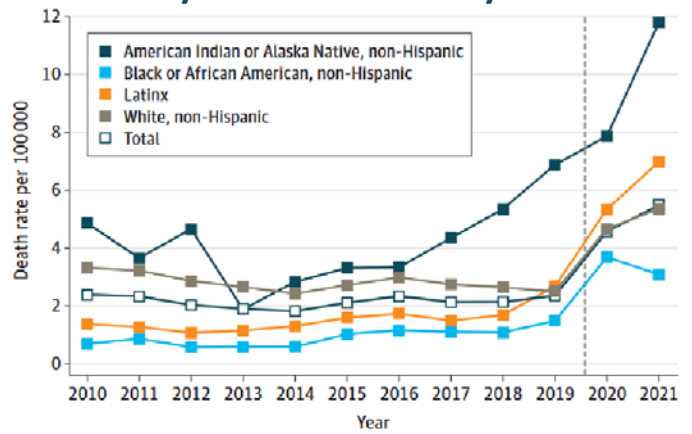
Source: Friedman et. al. (2022) JAMA

# Overdose Mortality Among Adolescents

### Youth Overdose Mortality by Substance



### Youth Overdose Mortality by Race and Ethnicity



Source: Placeholder for notes, sources, and permissions (if needed). "Note." (including a period) is italicized.

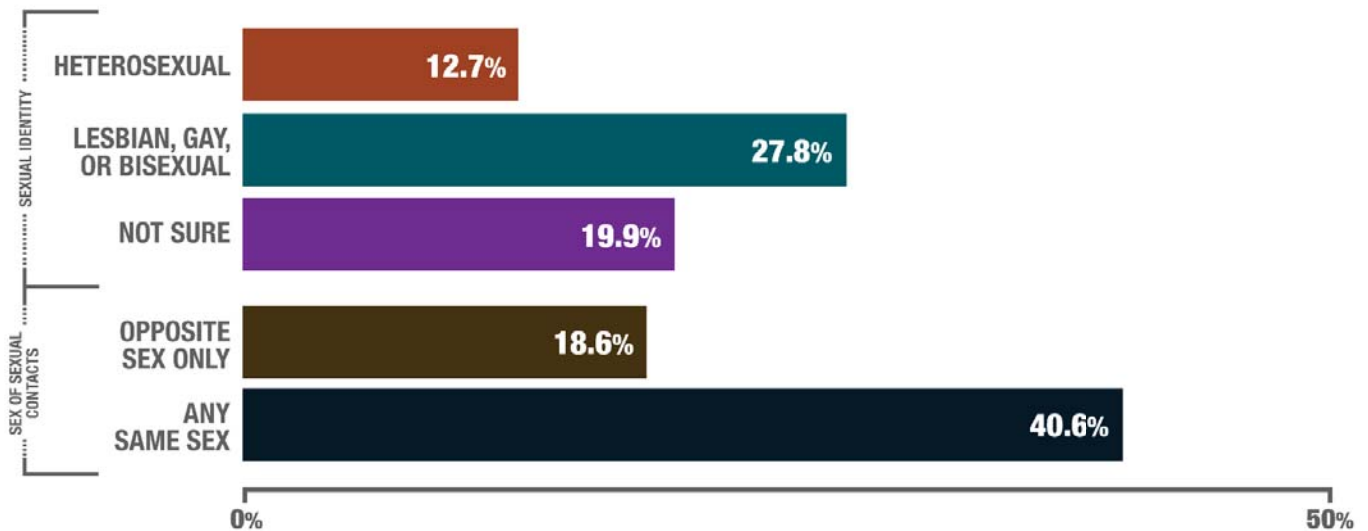
# Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data Summary and Trends Report: 2009-2019

THE PERCENTAGE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO:	2009 Total	2011 Total	2013 Total	2015 Total	2017 Total	2019 Total	Trend
Ever used select illicit drugs	20.0	22.5	17.3	15.4	14.0	14.8	
Ever injected illegal drugs	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	
Ever misused prescription opioids*	—	—	—	—	14.0	14.3	—
Recently misused prescription opioids <sup>‡</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	—

Source: National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2009-2019  
 \*For the complete wording of YRBS questions, refer to Appendix.  
 †Variable introduced in 2017.  
 ‡Past 30 days. Variable introduced in 2019.

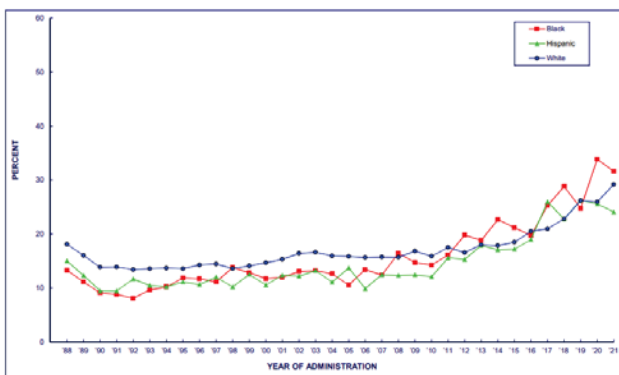
In wrong direction    
 No change    
 In right direction

## PERCENTAGE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO HAD EVER USED SELECT ILLICIT DRUGS, BY SEXUAL IDENTITY AND BY SEX OF SEXUAL CONTACTS, UNITED STATES, YRBS, 2019

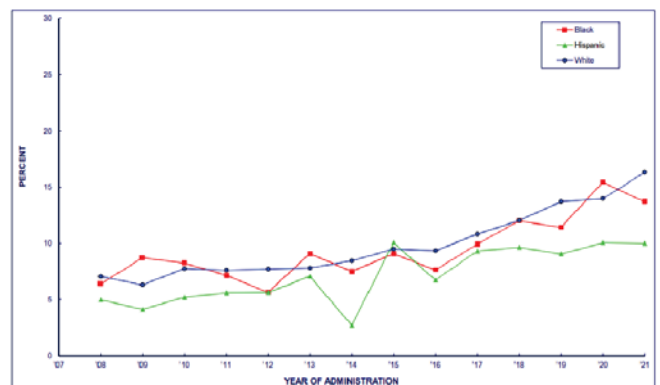


## Cannabis Use by Race and Ethnicity, Ages 19-30, 35-50

**FIGURE 70**  
**MARIJUANA**  
Trends in 30-Day Prevalence  
among Respondents of Modal Ages 19 through 30, by Race/Ethnicity



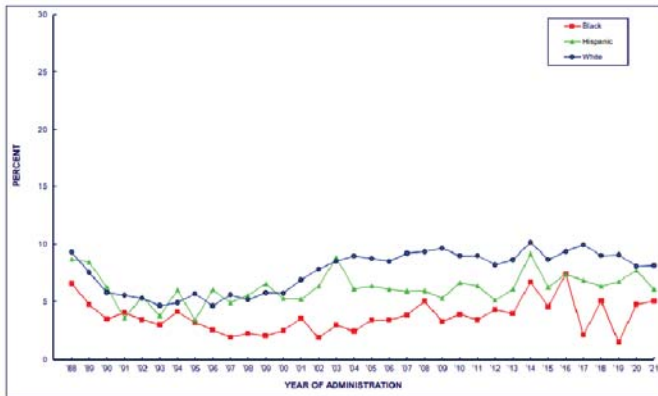
**FIGURE 73**  
**MARIJUANA**  
Trends in 30-Day Prevalence  
among Respondents of Modal Ages 35 through 50, by Race/Ethnicity



Source: <http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/mtfpanelreport2022>

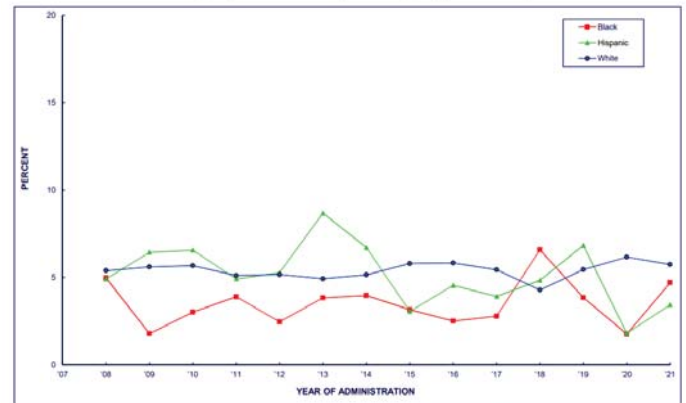
# Drug Use by Race and Ethnicity, Ages 19-30, 35-50

**FIGURE 106**  
**ANY DRUG OTHER THAN MARIJUANA**  
 Trends in 30-Day Prevalence  
 among Respondents of Modal Ages 19 through 30, by Race/Ethnicity



Year	White	Black	Hispanic	Change
1988	8.3	6.7	8.8	na
1989	7.8	5.8	8.2	na
1990	8.2	4.7	8.9	na
1991	6.9	5.7	4.8	na
1992	5.6	4.8	5.6	na
1993	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
1994	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
1995	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
1996	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
1997	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
1998	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
1999	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2000	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2001	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2002	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2003	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2004	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2005	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2006	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2007	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2008	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2009	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2010	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2011	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2012	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2013	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2014	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2015	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2016	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2017	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2018	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2019	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2020	5.2	4.1	5.2	na
2021	5.2	4.1	5.2	na

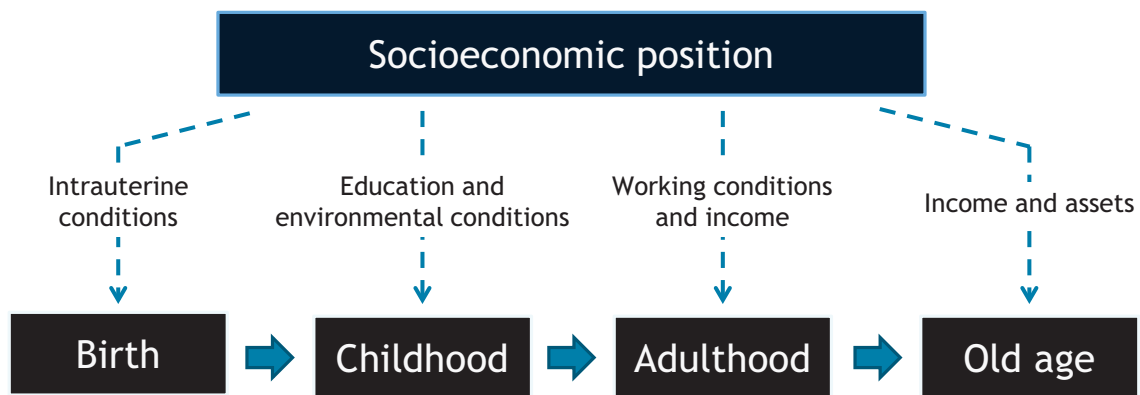
**ANY DRUG OTHER THAN MARIJUANA**  
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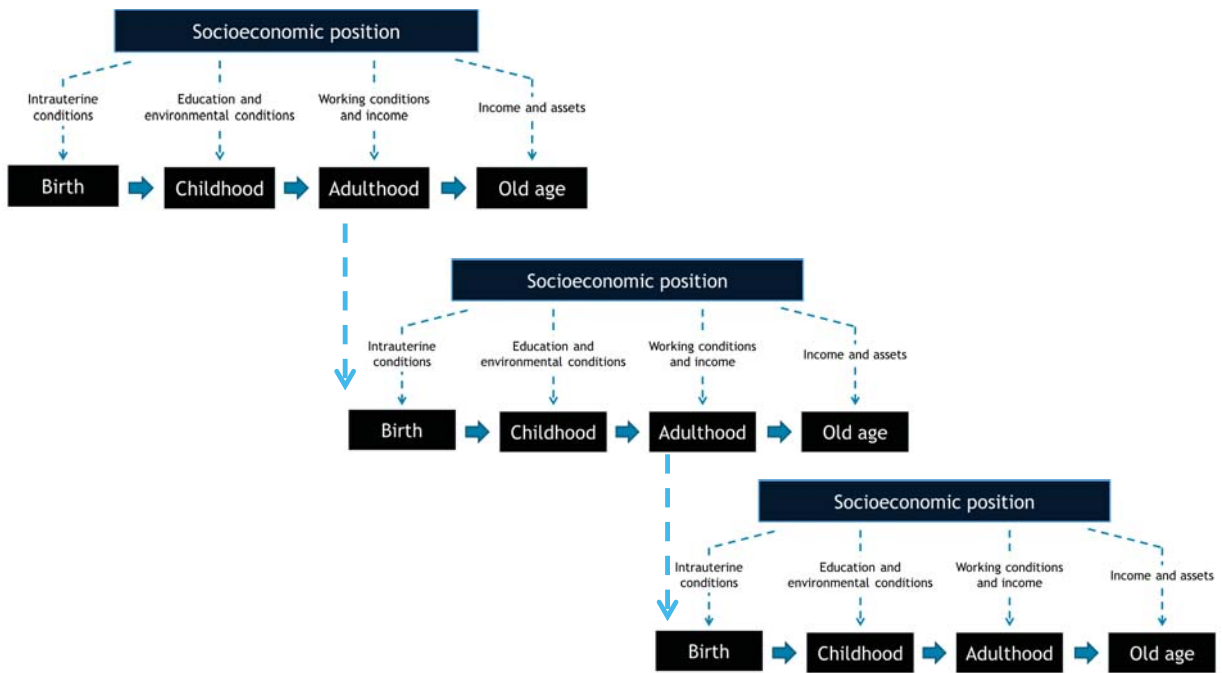
Year	White	Black	Hispanic	Change
2008	5.4	5.6	5.7	na
2009	5.1	5.2	4.9	na
2010	5.8	5.8	5.4	na
2011	5.4	4.3	5.4	na
2012	5.2	4.7	5.7	na
2013	5.0	1.8	3.9	na
2014	5.0	3.9	2.5	na
2015	4.9	3.1	2.5	na
2016	3.8	5.6	3.8	na
2017	3.8	3.4	4.7	na
2018	4.9	6.4	4.8	na
2019	5.3	8.7	3.0	na
2020	3.9	4.8	6.8	na
2021	1.8	3.4	na	na

Source: <http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/mtfpanelreport2022>

# Historical and Intergenerational Transmission of Trauma

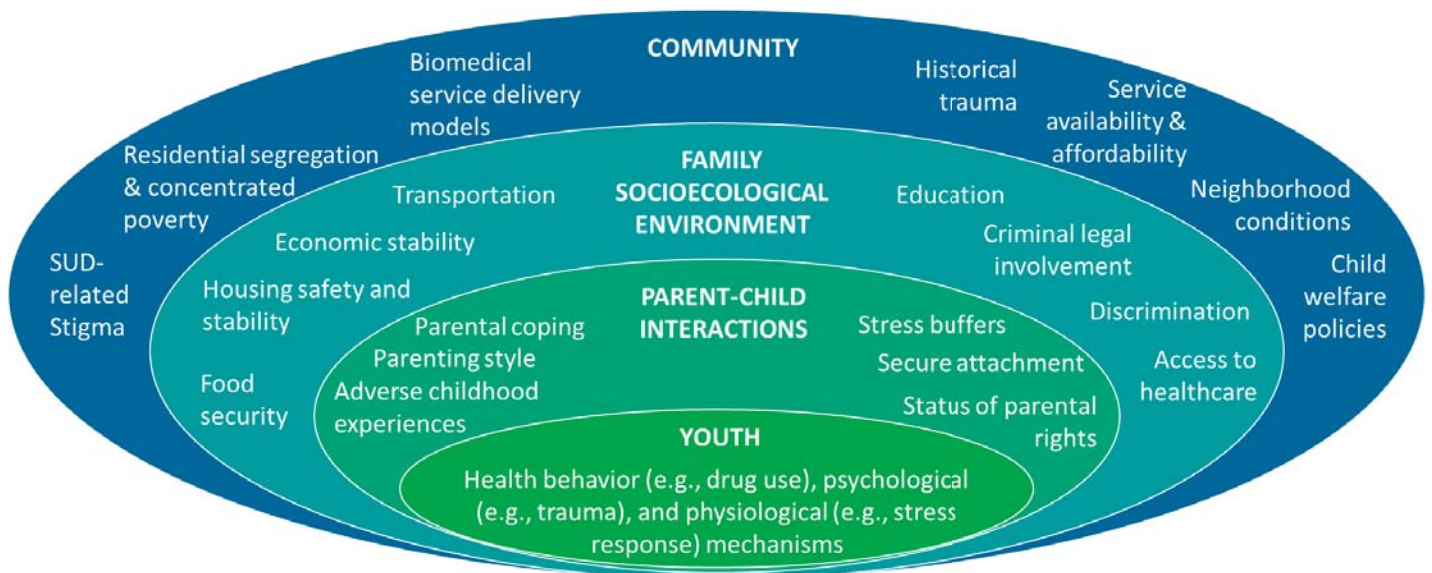


# Historical and Intergenerational Transmission of Trauma



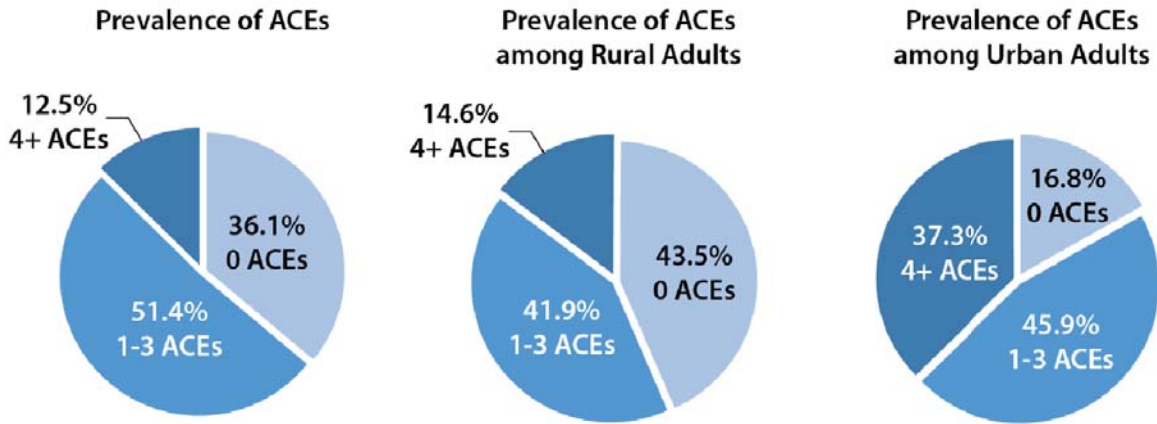
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# Social-ecological Model



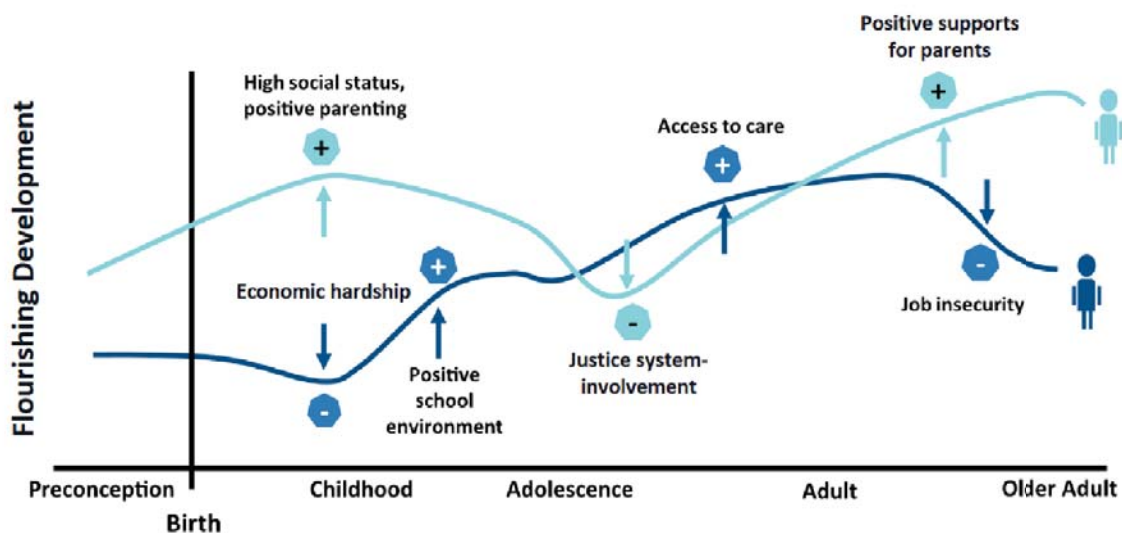


# Adverse Childhood Experiences



Source: (left) Felitti, Anda, Nordenberg et al. (1998). *AJPrevMed*; (middle) Talbot, Szlosek, Ziller. (2016). Maine Rural Health Research Center; (right) Research and Evaluation Group. (2013). Philadelphia Urban ACE Study

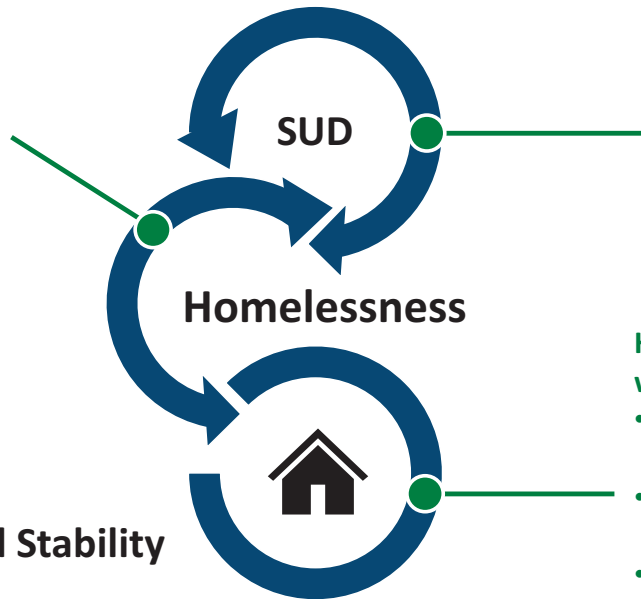
# The Life Course Perspective



Source: NASEM (2019) <https://doi.org/10.17226/25388>

# Housing – A Driver and a Consequence of Health

- Rates of overdose are higher for homeless individuals compared to those with stable housing
- Escalation of drug use is associated with homelessness

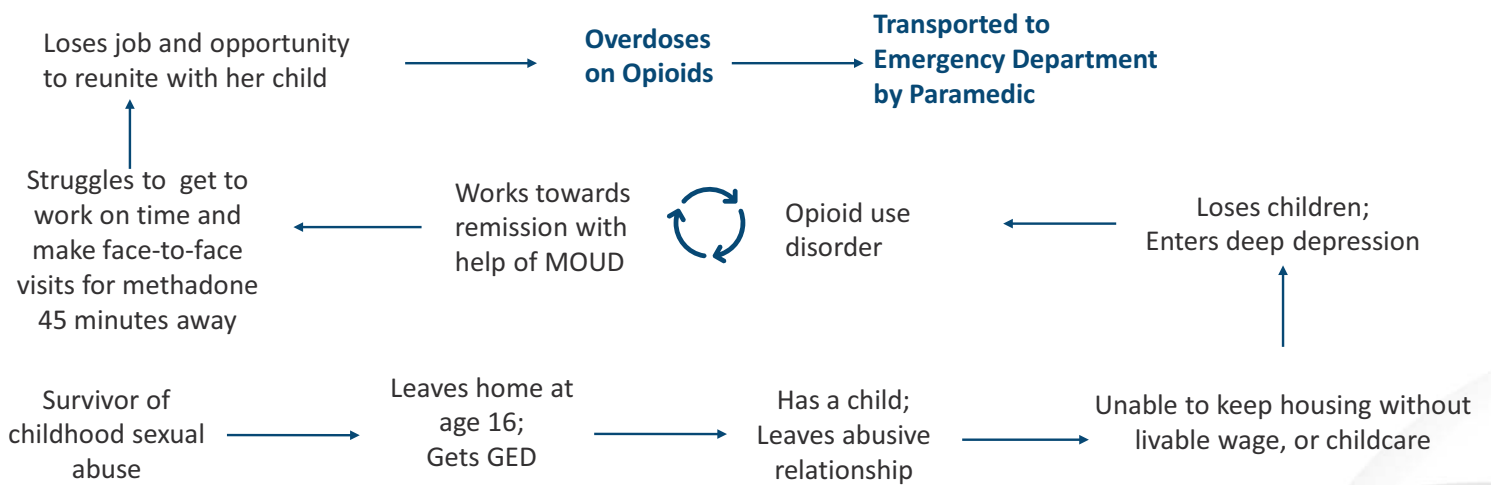


- Individuals with SUD**
- Experience housing discrimination
  - More likely to be homeless at an earlier age and for longer

- Housing stability for people with SUD is associated**
- Reduced substance use and incarceration
  - Increased treatment retention
  - Increased employment

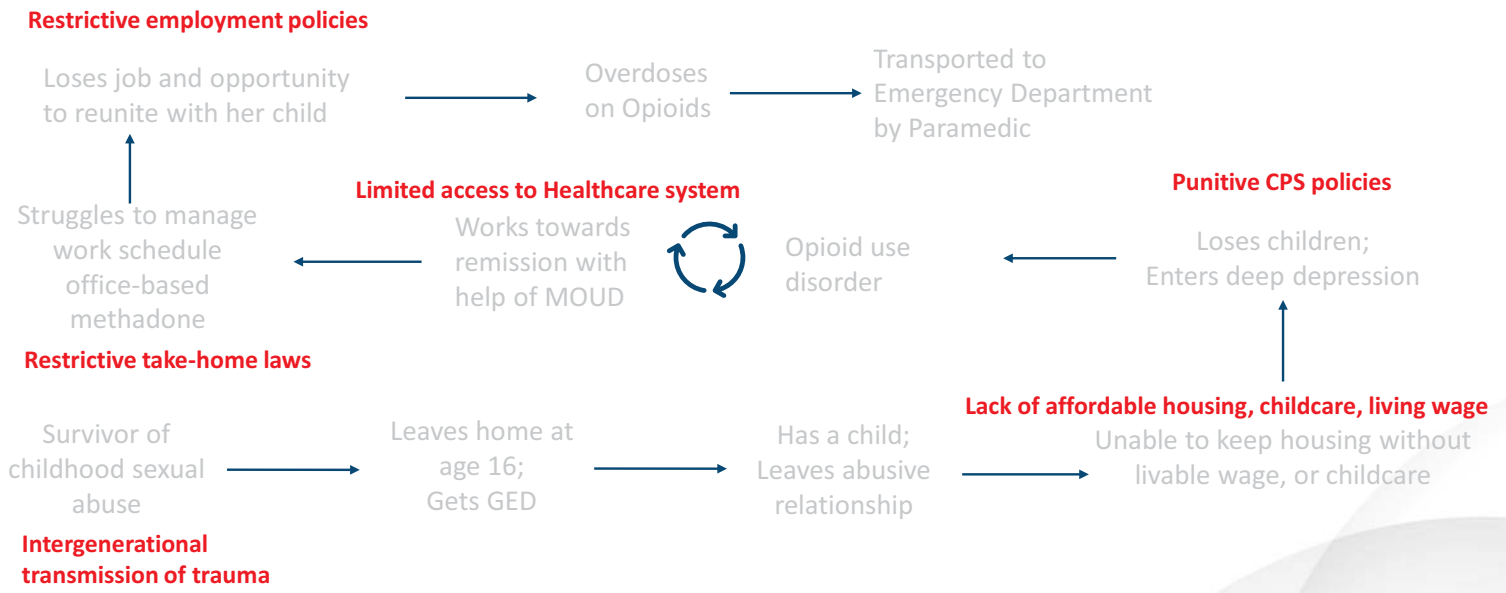
Source: Bauer et al. (2016) *J Health Care for the Poor and Underserved*; Wyant & Pfefferle (2019) *ASPE*

# How do structural and social determinants of health influence patient health?

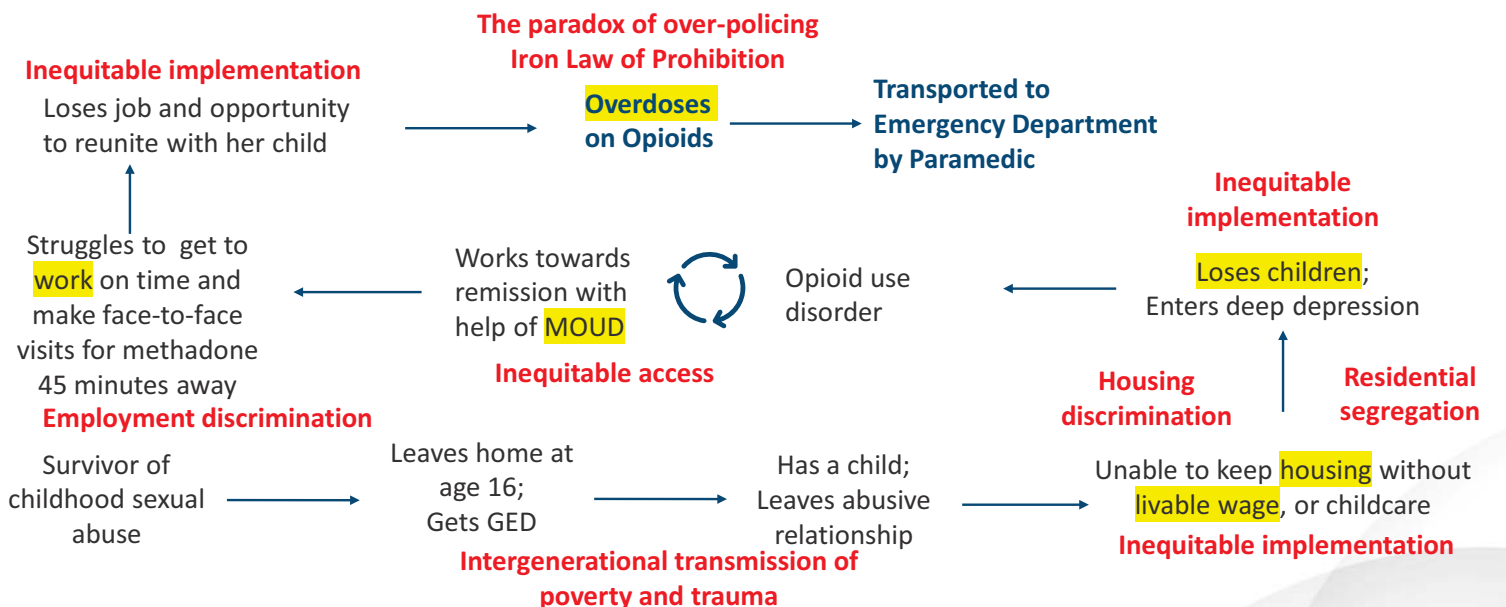




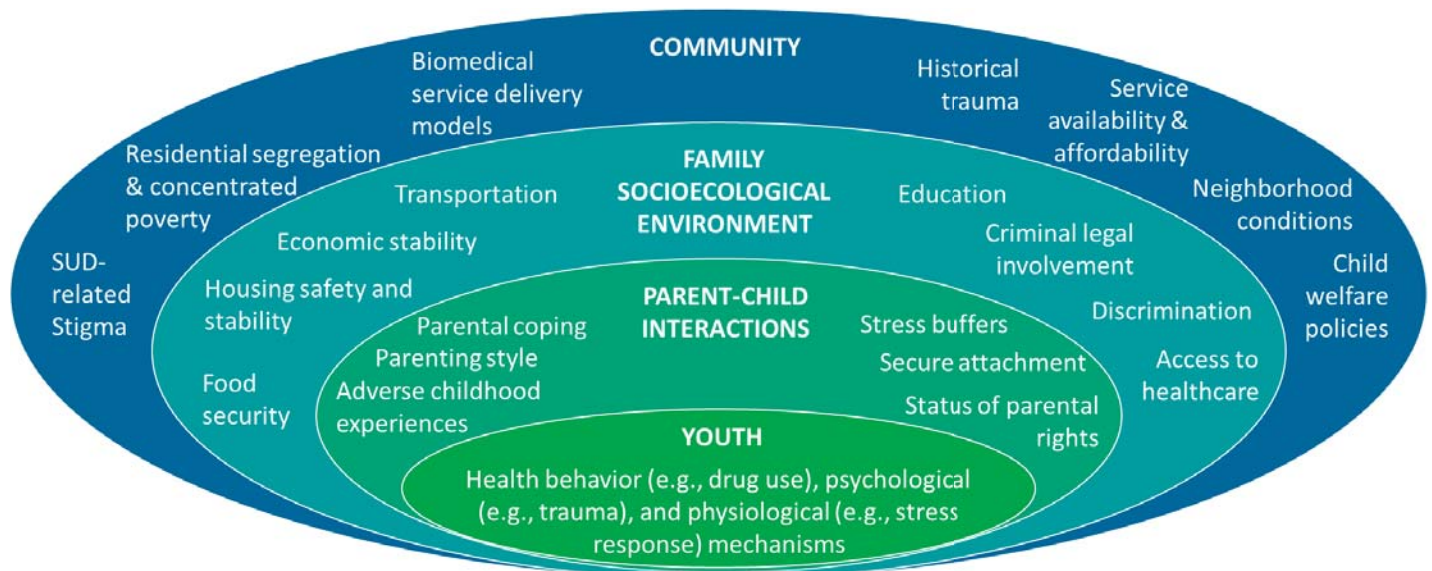
# How do structural and social determinants of health influence patient health?



# How does the racialized drug war influence patient health?



# Social-ecological Model



## Features of Effective Early Intervention Programs for Youth at Risk for SUD

1

### Early Identification

Screening should occur in various settings (medical, educational, etc)

2

### Accessible Services

Services should be co-located within programs already accessed by those at risk

3

### Opportunities for Positive Social Interaction

Research supports that connectedness, self-esteem, and social and problem-solving skills prevent problematic substance use among young adults

4

### Trauma-Informed Approaches

History of physical, emotional, and/or sexual abuse or other trauma are key drivers of problematic substance use. Consider collaborations with mental health providers.

5

### Social Support Systems

Services that include teachers, mentors, and other caring adults can reduce the likelihood of risky behaviors and improve ability to cope with substance use issues.

6

### Active Outreach

Data show trends towards increased social isolation among young adults. Effective programs should include active outreach through social media and smartphone applications.

7

### A Focus on Equity

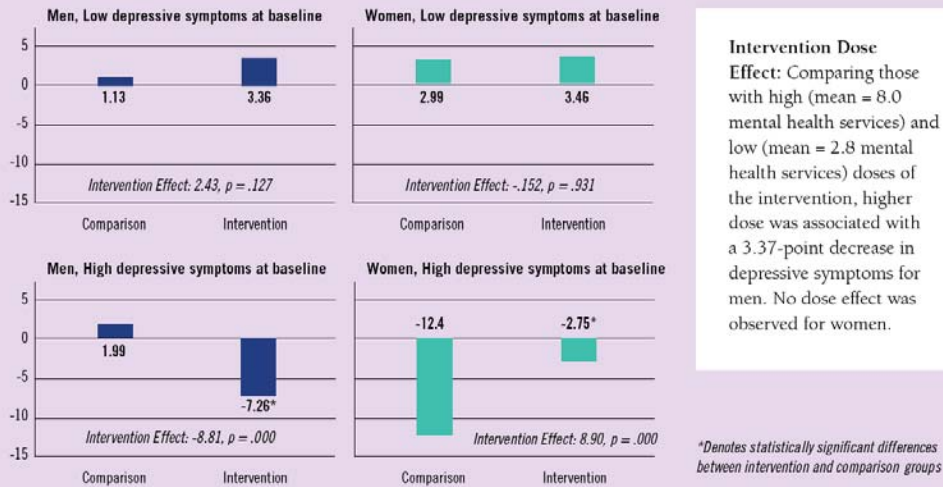
Services should be linguistically and culturally responsive. Attention to the needs of those with various backgrounds and identities (e.g., race and ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and other marginalized groups).

Source: National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors: <https://nasadad.org/2021/02/reaching-youth-at-risk-for-substance-use-and-misuse-early-intervention-resources-and-practices/>

# Healthy Minds at Work: Addressing the Mental Health Needs of Youth in Job Training Programs

## Depressive symptoms improve at 12 month follow-up among those with moderate-to-severe depressive symptoms

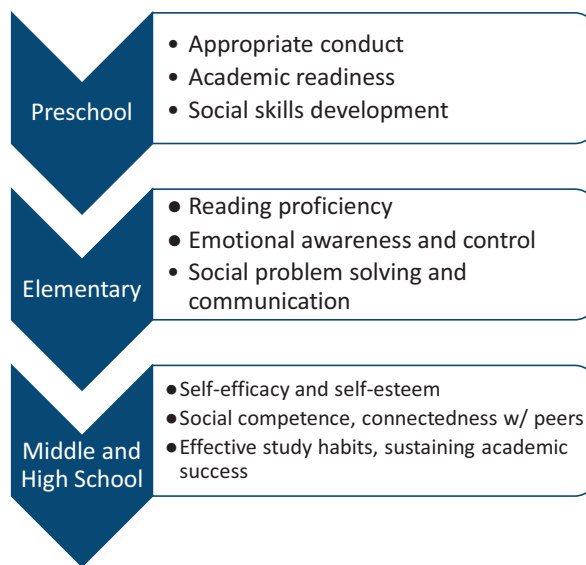
Among men with moderate-to-severe depressive symptoms at time of enrollment, reductions in scores on a scale of depressive symptoms were 8.8 points greater in the intervention group than the comparison group, adjusting for baseline differences. Among women, the intervention was not associated with a decrease in depressive symptoms relative to the comparison group, although depressive symptoms decreased in both the comparison and intervention groups.



**Intervention Dose Effect:** Comparing those with high (mean = 8.0 mental health services) and low (mean = 2.8 mental health services) doses of the intervention, higher dose was associated with a 3.37-point decrease in depressive symptoms for men. No dose effect was observed for women.

## Quality Education as Prevention

- Return on investment in evidence-based (EVB) prevention is high
- As much as 2/3 of primary and half of middle school not delivering evidence-based substance use prevention programs
- Multiple studies demonstrate that increased presence of police in schools can lead to deleterious effects on youth, such as declines in educational performance, and that these effects can be especially acute for minority youth
- School-based prevention programs should be evidence-based, interactive, focused on age-appropriate goals and **positive youth development**



“Just Say No” style programs have produced mixed, even harmful, outcomes

Source: Hawkins, Catalano, Kosterman, Abbott, Hill (1999); Ringwalt, Vincus, Hanley, Ennett, Bowling, Haws (2011); Weisbert (2019); Rosenbaum and Hanson (1998)

# Resilience, Thrivance, and Asset-Based Perspectives

What's wrong with you?

What happened to you?

What's *right* with you?

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