

Concerning Trends in Vulnerable Populations

The Opioid Needs Assessment by the Prince William Health District sheds light on disparities among different demographic groups regarding Opioid Use Disorder (OUD).

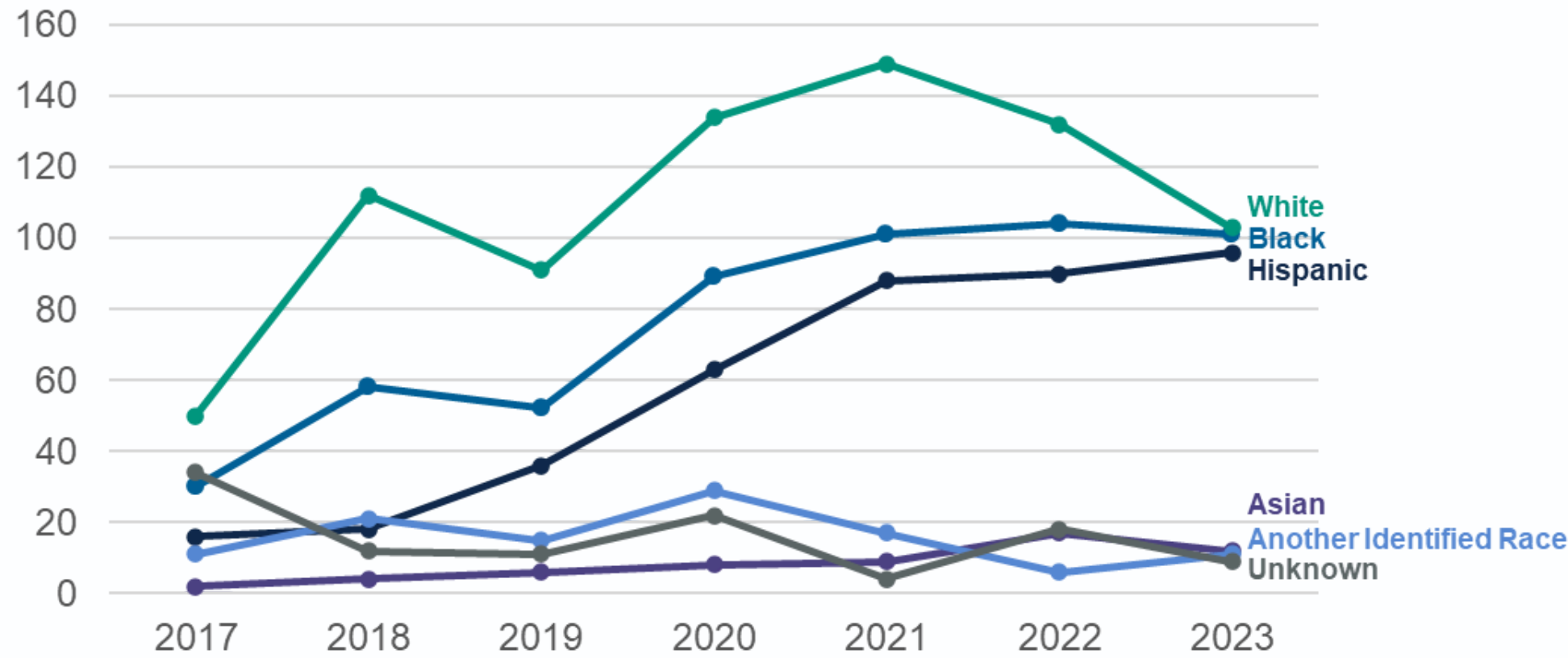
New findings indicate the **Latino** community is now affected by OUD, facing challenges in accessing equitable care and resources

Analysis revealed a significant rise in opioid-related incidents among **adolescents and young adults**

Historically males are most impacted by addiction, there is a noticeable increase in hospitalization rates among females, particularly in **11-18 year-old girls.**

The Latino Community

From 2017 to 2023, nonfatal overdoses fluctuated across all races, with notable increases among those identifying as Black, Hispanic, or white.

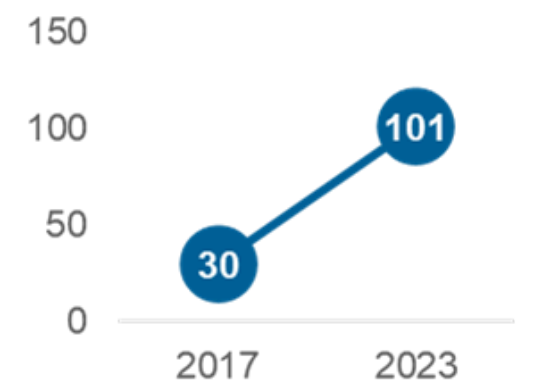


500% increase in overdose deaths in the Hispanic population from 2017 to 2023

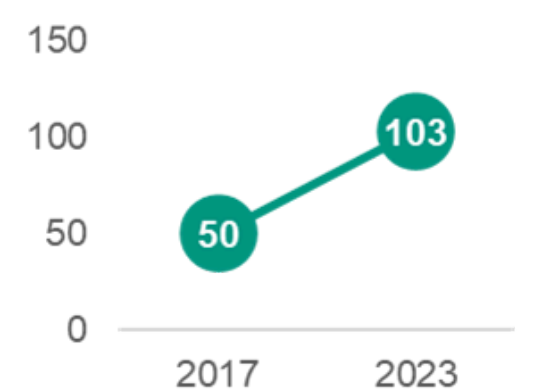
Hispanic – 500% increase



Black – 237% increase

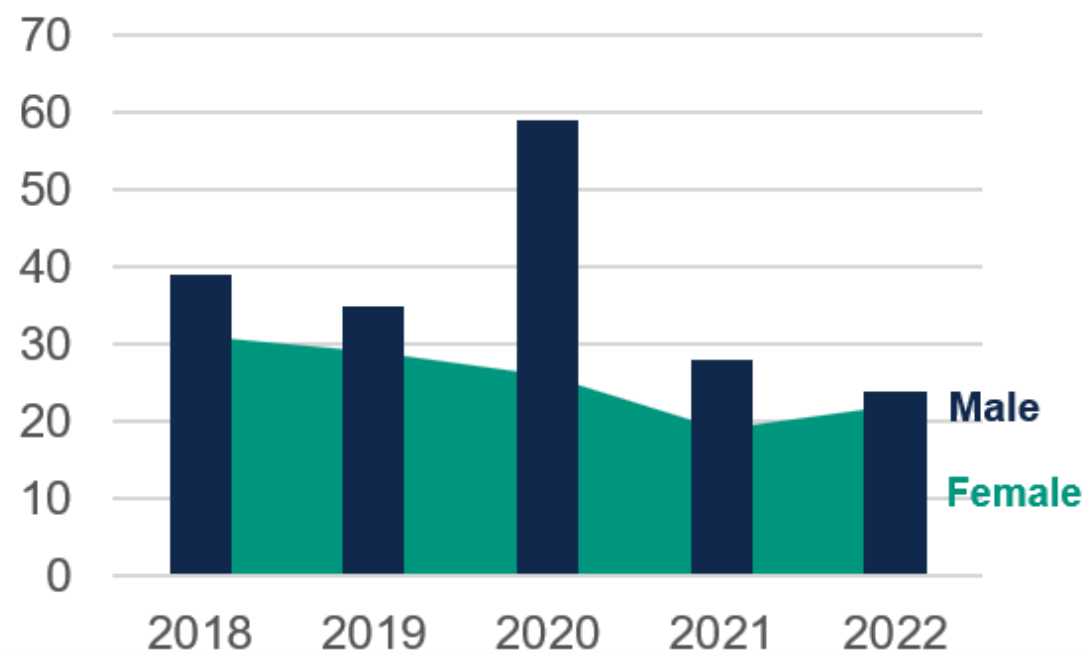


White – 106% increase

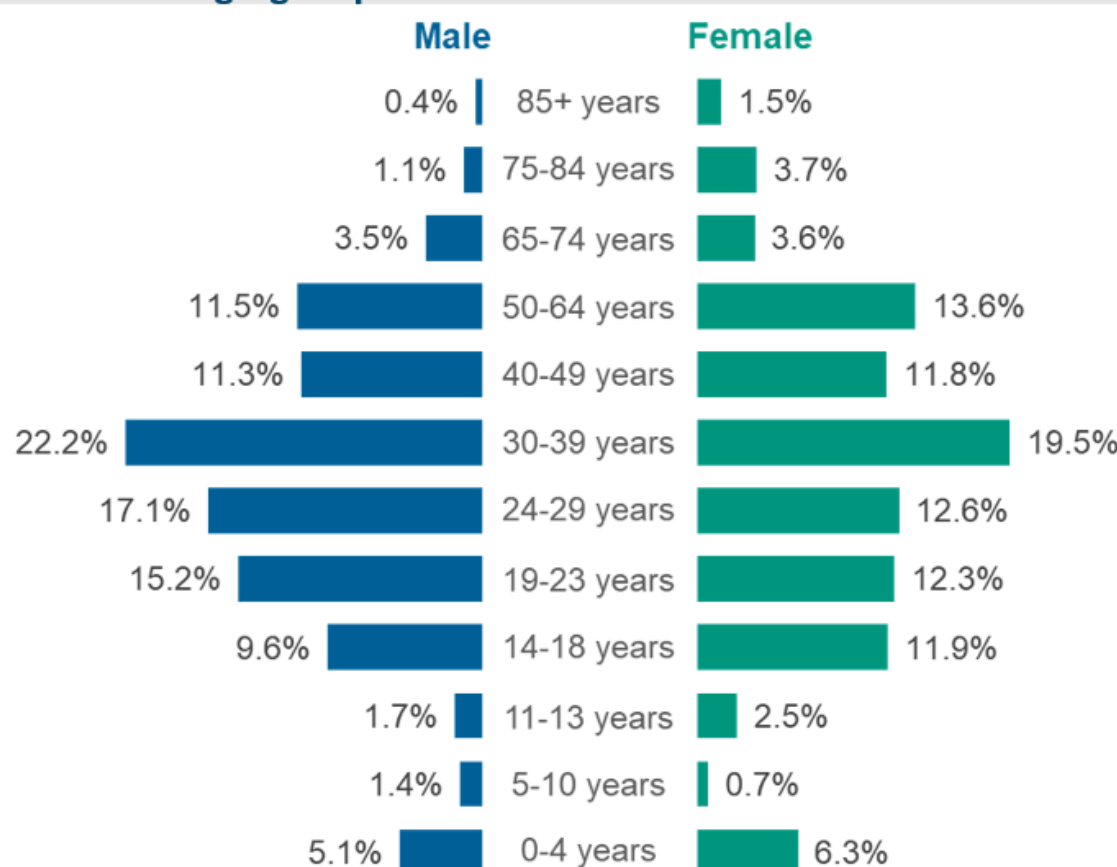


Female Populations

Female hospitalizations are increasing, almost level with males, though males are decreasing and have historically been higher than female.

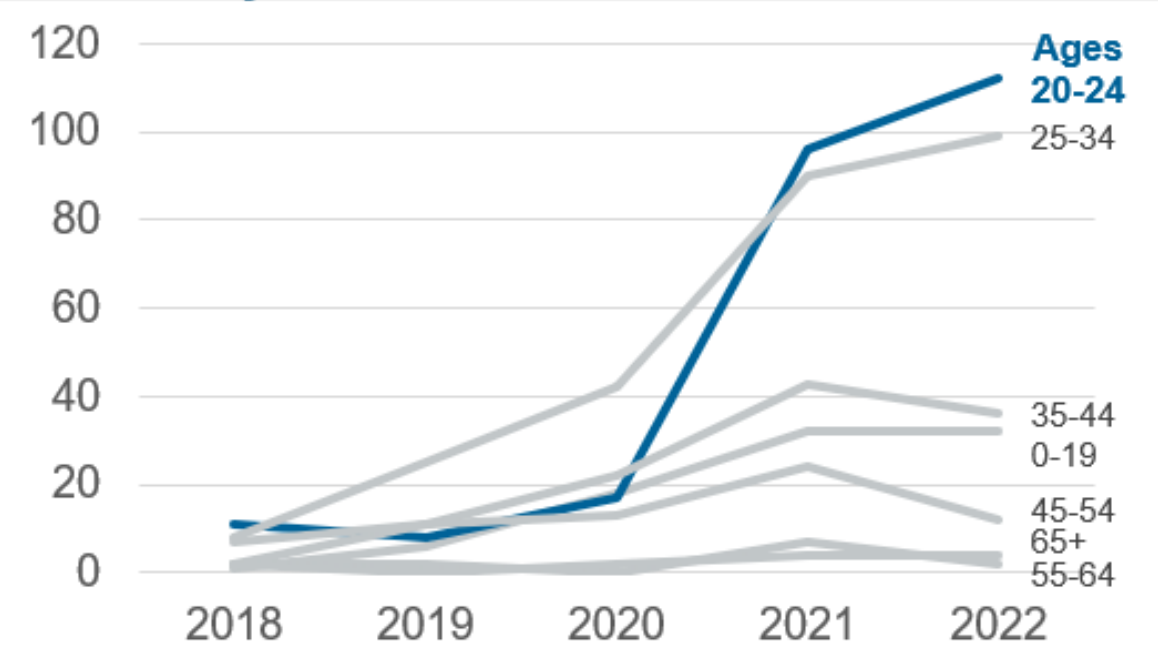


While more than half of nonfatal overdoses are among ages 19-49 for both genders, females are showing a growing burden of ED visits in the 11-18 age group.

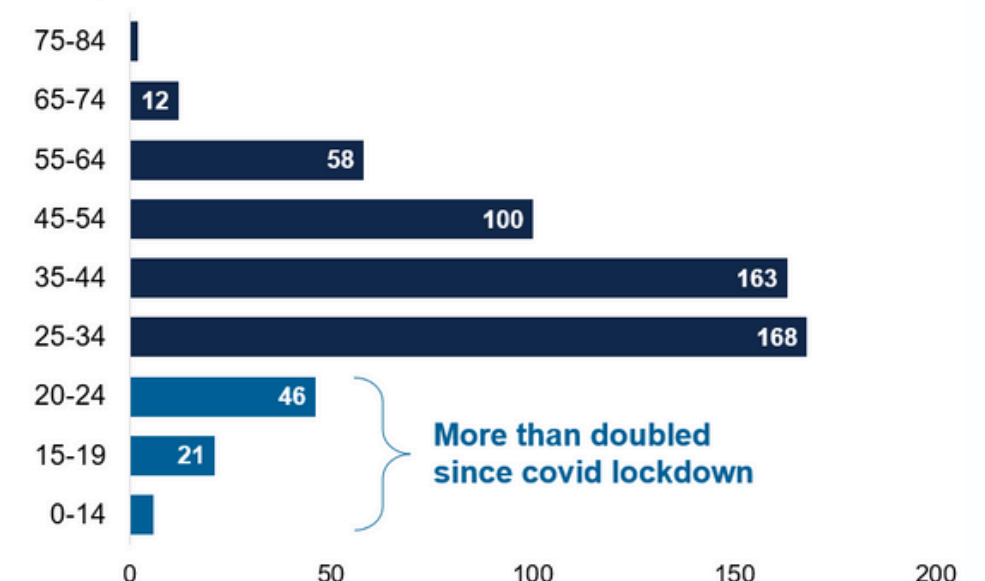


Young People

The 20-24 age group has increased by 183% over the last 5 years.



Most of the **10-14, 15-19 and 20-24** age related deaths have occurred in the **post-covid lockdown era**



“We understand that everyone is overwhelmed and understaffed, but we have a serious shortage of youth related services.”



To learn more about the Prince William Health District or available resources related to opioid use disorder scan the QR code

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