

**Community Resource Assessment FY24
Moultrie County ROSC Council (MSCRC)**

Region: ROSC Region 4

Agency: Hour House

ROSC County: Moultrie County

Contacts:

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Purpose of the Community Resource Assessment: This research details a community resource assessment and describes how resources were evaluated in the context of local needs. The evaluation of local resources is an important initial step in partnership development and is essential for the success of health promotion and disease prevention interventions.

Executive Summary- Moultrie County

<i>Leadership Center Agency:</i>	Hour House
<i>Type of Report:</i>	Community Needs Assessment- Moultrie County
<i>Setting:</i>	Rural
<i>Total Number of Residents:</i>	14,323
<i>Number of School-aged Youth:</i>	3,537
<i>Total Number of Schools:</i>	6
<i>Total Number of Institutions of Higher Learning:</i>	0
<i>Total Number of Treatment Facilities:</i>	0
<i>Total Number of Coalitions/ROSC Councils:</i>	1 ROSC Councils

History and Demographics

Moultrie County was formed in 1843 with land taken from Shelby and Macon counties. It is named for the South Carolina General, and later Governor, William Moultrie, who famously defended Sullivan’s Island, South Carolina from a British attack in 1776. Moultrie County sits in what is known as “the great corn belt”, and there is little land within the county that is not suitable for some form of farming. Since the county was established, crop production and raising livestock have been major industries in the county, with corn, hogs, poultry, and dairy being the largest products. The industrial expansion in the 1800’s reached Moultrie County around 1852, and manufacturing jobs significantly increased throughout the county (Genealogy Trails, Moultrie County, 2021).



Today, manufacturing is the highest employer industry in Moultrie County, and as of 2020, manufacturing employed 26.5% of the county’s workforce. Other large industries in the county

include health care and social assistance, construction, and retail trade, which employ 13%, 10.3%, and 8.04% of the county’s workforce respectively. In 2020, 4.22% of the county’s workforce had a job in the farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. However, farming is still a significant employer through the jobs created in production occupations, such as transportation of goods or production of farming equipment and products (Data USA, Moultrie County, 2020).

Moultrie County’s population is 14,323 as of July 2022. The county seat is the City of Sullivan, and villages within Moultrie County include: Allenville, Arthur (partial), Bethany, Dalton City, Gays, and Lovington. The racial makeup of Moultrie County is primarily White, with White or Caucasian individuals making up 97.2% of the population. The other large demographics in the county are Black or African American at 0.9% of the population and Asian at 0.3% (U.S. Census, QuickFacts, 2022).

According to the U.S. Census between 2010 and 2020, there was a -2.2% decrease in population growth. The median income for a household in Moultrie County in 2021 was reported as \$67,309, which is slightly higher than the state median income of \$65,886 during the same year. The economy of Moultrie County employs 7.05K people, but 7.24% of the county’s population lives below the poverty rate. The percentage of uninsured citizens in the county is 16%, which is

significantly higher than the state average of 9% (U.S. Census, QuickFacts, 2022).

2023 County Health Rankings	Moultrie County	Illinois
Health Factors		
Adult Smoking	20%	13%
Excessive Drinking	19%	15%
Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths	11%	29%
Primary Care Physicians	3,590:1	1,230:1
Mental Health Providers	520:1	340:1
Health Outcomes		
Premature Death	6,400	7,100
Poor or Fair Health	14%	12%
Poor Physical Health days	3.1	2.7
Poor Mental Health days	4.0	3.2

County Health Rankings indicate Moultrie County is ranked among the healthiest counties in Illinois, with placement in the 50%-75% range. Moultrie County ranked 27th in the state for health factors/outcomes in 2023. An overview of the 2023 county and state data can be seen in

the table above. Some data points to note include, the adult smoking rate for Moultrie County is significantly higher than the states at 20% and 13% respectively. The ratio of primary care providers (3,590:1) is more than double the state average (1,230:1). The ratio of mental health providers for Moultrie County (520:1) is significantly higher than the state average (340:1) as well. Additionally, Moultrie County residents reported slightly poorer physical and mental health days than the state averages (County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Moultrie County, 2023).

Youth Population Data

According to the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE), there are two school districts in Moultrie County, with a total of 2 elementary, 2 middle, and 2 high schools. There are approximately 1,623 students in the county, and both school districts service Pre-K thru 12th grade students. An individualized school district and state data comparison is provided below.

ISBE Report Card 2021-2022	Sullivan CUSD 300	Okaw Valley CUSD 302	State of Illinois
Enrollment	1,155	481	1.9M
High School Graduation Rate	91%	100%	86%
Mobility Rate	13%	12%	6%
Truancy Rate	5.1%	3%	23%
Low-Income	40.8%	40.3%	48%

The Okaw Valley school district has a significantly higher graduation rate at 100% than the state average of 86%. However, it should be noted that the Okaw Valley school district enrollment is significantly lower than the other school district in the county. Additionally, both school districts in the county have significantly lower truancy rates than the state average of 23%. They also have slightly lower low-income student rates than the state average of 48%, but both have a higher mobility rate than the state average of 6% (Illinois Report Card, 2021-2022).

The Illinois Youth Survey (IYS) collects data regarding a variety of health and social indicators for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders on a biennial basis. In 2022, all eligible middle and high schools in Moultrie County participated in the survey, and a breakdown of the county and state data is in the chart below.

Past 30-Day Use	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
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Alcohol	12% <i>(State of IL: 15%)</i>	14% <i>(State of IL: 23%)</i>	16% <i>(State of IL: 40%)</i>
Binge Drinking (Past 2 weeks use)	2% <i>(State of IL: 5%)</i>	6% <i>(State of IL: 9%)</i>	6% <i>(State of IL: 20%)</i>
Any tobacco or vaping products	8% <i>(State of IL: 10%)</i>	21% <i>(State of IL: 21%)</i>	21% <i>(State of IL: 32%)</i>
Marijuana	1% <i>(State of IL: 5%)</i>	12% <i>(State of IL: 13%)</i>	15% <i>(State of IL: 26%)</i>

Key stakeholders from Moultrie County stated that tobacco and vaping products, marijuana, and alcohol are commonly misused substances among the youth population. One stakeholder commented, “Youth are vaping as early as 4th grade, and weed is viewed as safe and healthy. Alcohol is also common with younger students.” When examining IYS data, in 2022 the 10th and 12th grade 30-day use averages for alcohol are both slightly lower for Moultrie County youth than the state averages for the same grade levels. The tobacco and vaping products 30-day use rates in Moultrie County for 10th (21%) and 12th (21%) grade youth are similar to the state averages of 21% and 32% respectively. Additionally, the 10th grade marijuana 30-day use rate is similar to the state average, however, the 12th grade rate is significantly lower than the state average.

The IYS also evaluates some youth mental health concerns, and data points to note for Moultrie County in 2022 include:

- 30% of 10th graders and 24% of 12th graders answered yes when asked if in the past 12 months they had ever seriously contemplated suicide.
- 33% of 8th graders, 47% of 10th graders, and 55% of 12th graders answered yes when asked if in the past 12 months they ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities.

While stakeholders did not comment directly about youth mental health concerns, one stakeholder noted that “substance use disorder has high comorbidity rates with other mental health disorders”. When examining the County Health Ranking data, the average number of poor mental health days for Moultrie County residents, 4.0, is significantly higher than the state average of 3.2.

Adult Population Data

According to the 2018-2019 State Drug Crime Arrest Comparison Report the following data was reported: In 2019, there were a total of 32 drug arrests; 10 under the Cannabis Control Act, 8 Controlled Substance Act, 5 Drug Paraphernalia Act, and 9 under the Methamphetamine Act. In 2018 there were 35 total drug arrests; 16 under the Cannabis Act, 9 under the Controlled Substance Act, 1 under the Hypodermic Syringes/Needles Act, 6 under the Drug Paraphernalia Act, and 3 under the Methamphetamine Act.

IL Prescription Monitoring Program (ILPMP)	2020
<i>Total Buprenorphine Patients per County</i> (the total number is based on the patient's location)	28 patients
<i>Total Buprenorphine Prescriptions per County</i> (the total number is based on the location of pharmacy where the prescription is dispensed)	168 prescriptions
<i>Greater than 90MME on Average per Day</i> (patients who have been prescribed greater than 90MME (Morphine Milligram Equivalent) on average per day)	20 patients

There is one MAR provider in Moultrie County. Additionally, there are no substance use disorder (SUD) treatment providers in the county.

Moultrie County Counseling Center is the main mental health services provider for the county. While they do not provide SUD services themselves, they report that “approximately 10-20% of their clients have substance use issues.”

According to key stakeholders in the community, meth and fentanyl are the substances of most concern in the county. A key stakeholder stated that “fentanyl is becoming more of a concern in Moultrie County, and that Narcan is needed community wide”. According to the opioid data dashboard, there were less than 10 overdoses in 2022. (IDPH, Opioid Data Dashboard, 2022).

Resource Assessment

Sangamon County Health Department and the Hour House is Moultrie County’s Drug Overdose Prevention Program (DOPP) provider. They are funded through the Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Substance Use Prevention and Recovery (IDHS/SUPR) to provide Overdose Education and Naloxone Distribution (OEND) to Moultrie County community members and residents.

Phoenix Center, located in Springfield, provides safe syringe access, NARCAN®, harm

reduction counseling, HIV and Hepatitis C testing, and referral services. They offer a delivery schedule for harm reduction supplies; which residents can access on their Facebook or Instagram pages. Moultrie County is covered under their service area, but there have been reports of community hesitancy towards these services. To date, Phoenix Center has been unable to provide any of these services to Moultrie County residents.

NALOXONE DISTRIBUTION FY23													
Project	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
Egyptian Health Department												4	4
NARCAN Central East Alcoholism and Drug Council									14	43	48		105
NARCAN Southern Illinois Harm Reduction									3				3
Sangamon County Department of Public Health	5												5
Total	5								17	43	48	4	117

CEAD Council/Hour House has offices located in Charleston, Mattoon, Shelbyville, and Lerna Illinois. While all of these locations are outside Moultrie County, Hour House is able to provide a variety of services to Moultrie County residents. Hour House currently provides adult and adolescent outpatient treatment, adult residential treatment, SUD detoxification, and DUI evaluation and risk education services. Behavioral health stakeholders in Moultrie County report that they regularly refer youth and adults with substance use issues to Hour House facilities.

LifeLinks Mental Health is located outside of Moultrie County in Mattoon, and is licensed to provide level 1 outpatient SUD services to adults. They also provide DUI evaluation services. Stakeholders in Moultrie County report that behavioral health providers will often refer clients with SUD treatment needs to LifeLinks.

Moultrie County Counseling Center is located in Sullivan and provides therapy and counseling services to adolescents, adults, and families. They also provide crisis intervention services, anger management counseling, a supported employment program, support groups for a variety of conditions, and educational courses on domestic violence and parenting. They do not currently offer any SUD services; however, they do refer clients that require these services to

agencies in Charleston or Decatur.

The Illinois Coalition for Community Services (ICCS) is located in Charleston, and offers a 24/7 crisis intervention line that is free for youth and adults to utilize. They also offer an “After School Matters” program that provides life skills education, homework assistance, recreational activities, and community service projects to participating youth.

The Hour House has recently received the Drug and Overdoses Prevention Program (DOPP). There has been some stigma surrounding harm reduction methods, as stated previously. However, we have seen a change in some key stakeholders' beliefs regarding harm reduction methods with the movement of the DOPP grant.

Substance Use Gaps Across the Continuum

Promotion: Community stigma due to a lack of education and understanding about substance use disorders is a barrier that prevents residents from accessing services. Key stakeholders familiar with law enforcement and adult and youth behavioral health services stated that there is a large amount of stigma attached to substance use within Moultrie County. Stigma amongst residents is influenced and elevated by the belief that addiction only occurs amongst individual who come from troubled homes; have criminal records; or struggle with a mental illness. A stakeholder stated, “The ‘normal people’ are outspoken and pretty much say the substance users are worthless and they want them out of the community. The users come from a long line of users...the drug culture is passed down and it is literally how they have grown up and learned that way to live and use drugs.”

To increase awareness and decrease stigma the Moultrie Shelby County ROSC Council, whose focus is to allow Shelby and Moultrie County stakeholders to build a culture that nurtures recovery, provides excellent efforts to reduce stigma and biases. Currently, the ROSC Council is providing extra efforts to increase awareness and education opportunities for community members. The education series allows community members to learn more about SUD and recovery and assist in debunking myths and misunderstandings related to SUD. The Moultrie Shelby County ROSC Council also partners with various programs, such as the Illinois Family Resource Center (IFRC), to provide additional opportunities for training and webinars related to SUD and recovery for families. In addition, the Council continues to be present in the community by assisting or hosting events to increase awareness related to topics on SUD; examples include but are not limited to displaying purple ribbons, recovery-related literature donations to the school, and public libraries, resource drives, and more.

Prevention: The Central East Alcoholism and Drug (CEAD) Council (d/b/a Hour House), located outside the county in Charleston, IL, is a Substance Use Prevention Provider (SUPP) for Shelby County. Hour House utilizes the evidence-based substance use prevention curriculum *Project Alert*, to educate Windsor Junior High School 7th and 8th grade students. The curriculum is proven to motivate middle school students against substance use, provide skills and strategies to resist drugs, and establish non-use attitudes and beliefs (Rand

Corporation, 2023). In addition, Hour House provides a curriculum titled *Botvin LifeSkills Training*, to educate Moulton Middle School 4th and 5th grade students. This curriculum helps increase self-esteem, develop healthy attitudes, and improve students' knowledge of essential life skills – all of which promote healthy and positive personal development and mental health. (Princeton Health Press, 2022). Hour House also has an outpatient office located in Shelbyville, IL, that provides DUI evaluations, adult outpatient services, and gambling service.

Intervention/Harm Reduction: There is currently no drug court offered in Moultrie County, and this was identified as a gap in services by several stakeholders in the county. Drug courts often offer SUD treatment as an alternative to incarceration, thus decreasing the burden and costs of repeatedly processing low-level, non-violent offenders. Without the availability of a local drug court, individuals arrested for low-level, non-violent substance use related offenses lack access to treatment and support services that would enable them to begin their recovery journey. Stigma and a lack of education regarding harm reduction services has created a barrier around accessing these types of services. Stakeholders in the county report that NARCAN® is needed though out the community”. The Hour House has recently received the Drug and Overdoses Prevention Program (DOPP). There has been some stigma surrounding harm reduction methods, as stated previously.

Treatment: There are currently no SUD treatment providers for outpatient, residential, and detoxification. Residents seeking outpatient treatment must travel to Mattoon or Charleston, both of which are a minimum 30-minute drive away for Moultrie County residents. Detoxification services and residential treatment can also be accessed in Charleston. The closest MAR providers are located in Decatur or Springfield, which are a minimum 35-minute drive away from Sullivan. These distances would be even further for rural parts of Moultrie County. Additionally, stakeholders noted that accessing services within Moultrie County can be difficult for those living in the more rural areas, with one stakeholder stating, “Though there may be some services available within even a small community, they are often in Sullivan. There continues to be a problem of accessibility in rural and surrounding areas who can't access services even within their own community.

In order to access any SUD treatment services transportation would be required to make the trip outside of the county, thus creating a large barrier that can prevent access to services. As stated above, county residents have to travel to Charleston, Mattoon, Decatur, or Springfield to access treatment services, which range from 30 minute to hour long one-way trips.

Transportation barriers can result from a variety of factors including: lack of driver's license (expired, physically lost, lost due to criminal charges, etc.), lack of a personal vehicle, lack of income needed to pay for fuel, or simply challenges in the cost, or availability in scheduling and navigating the public transportation system. There are no Safe Passages or Warm Handoff programs in Moultrie County.

As for public transportation, Central Illinois Public Transportation is able to provide regular transportation services to Moultrie County residents, however, this is still not a fix-all solution. Residents must call at least 24 hours in advance to schedule a ride, which is not always

realistic or possible for those with a substance use disorder. Additionally, there is a significant cost associated with trips outside of the county, with the cost being \$1 per mile. A one-way trip from Sullivan to Charleston is approximately 28 miles; a round trip ride would cost over \$50. Wait times between rides can also be a significant barrier for individuals utilizing this service, as a roundtrip to Springfield for a one-hour appointment can be an all-day event due to how the routes function. Key stakeholders in multiple sectors mentioned that transportation is an issue that needs to be addressed, with one stating, “Transportation is a huge barrier for those in need of substance use services of any kind because time, more often than not, plays a key factor in providing immediate service.”

Recovery: Recovery housing is not available within Moultrie County. The closest recovery housing available to residents of Moultrie County is over an hour away in Champaign, IL, thus again making transportation a barrier to access. Additionally, there are no secular recovery support meetings within the county, and there are limited 12 step group options as well. There are currently 2 AA meetings and 1 Celebrate Recovery. Most, if not all, of these groups are offered in Sullivan, making access for those who live in rural parts of the county difficult.

Conclusion

Better access to education, prevention, harm reduction, treatment and recovery support services will help to reduce stigma and empower Moultrie County residents to embrace positive change in understanding substance use disorders. Our next steps will include assisting community stakeholders with developing a community action plan that addresses the gaps and barriers identified in this document