The Dark Storm In the Bright Sky

Substance Use in Rural Wisconsin

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Objectives:

- Identify two key factors in creating inequalities of rural substance use
- Identify three strengths in rural communities to address substance use
- Practice a grounding exercise related to rural culture

Definition:

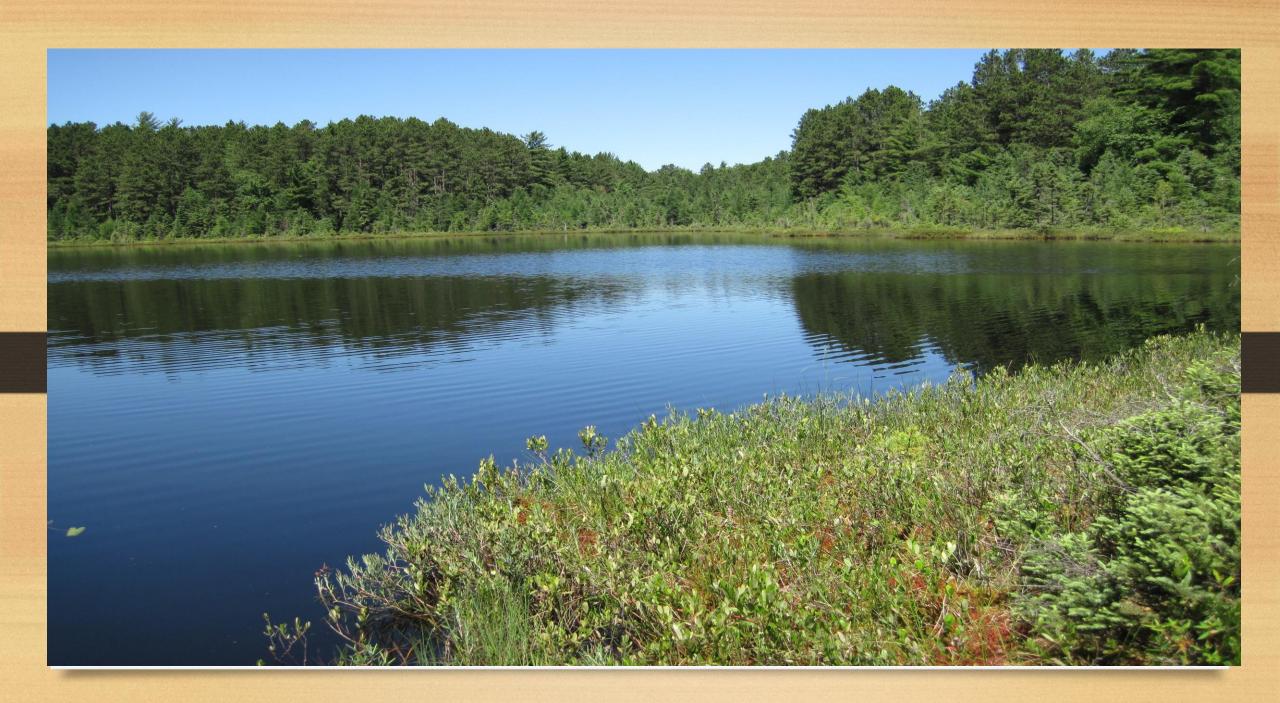
• https://www.nal.usda.gov/ric/what-is-rural

• <u>https://www.hrsa.gov/rural-health/about-us/definition/index.html</u>

• HRSA- Health Resources and Services Administration

U.S. Department of Agriculture

- open countryside,
- rural towns (places with fewer than 2,500 people), and
- urban areas with populations ranging from 2,500 to 49,999



U.S. Department of Agriculture

- **People:** Demographic data from the American Community Survey, including age, race and ethnicity, migration and immigration, education, household size and family composition. Data have been added on veterans, including service period, education, unemployment, income, and demographic characteristics.
- Jobs: Economic data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other sources, including information on employment trends, unemployment, industrial composition, and household income.

U.S. Department of Agriculture

- Agriculture: Indicators from the latest Census of Agriculture, including number and size of farms, operator characteristics, off-farm income, and government payments.
- **County classifications:** The rural-urban continuum, economic dependence, persistent poverty, population loss, and other ERS county codes."

Frontier Counties

- <u>http://www.worh.org/sites/default/files/frontier_map.pdf</u>
- National average is 3%, WI is 4% and Montana is 54%
- Tribes

Social Determinants of Health:

- <u>https://www.ruralcenter.org/population-health-portal/data/social-determinants</u>
- Social determinants of health include factors such as socioeconomic and behavioral factors, including factors such as income, social engagement and substance abuse. Continuing into the future there will be a continued focus on using social determinants for addressing health care quality, efficiency and cost.

Social Determinants of health:

• The purpose of this analysis is to compare health status and health conditions with social determinants of health by examining the rates of depression given population estimates, poverty rates, overall health status and reported drug use at the county level.

Social Determinants of Health Data:

- Population size
- Children in Poverty Rate
- Frequent Mental Distress Rate
- Excessive Drinking Rate
- Rate of Poor or Fair Health
- <u>https://www.ruralcenter.org/population-health-portal/data/social-determinants</u>

Public Health Crisis

• Substance use is a public health crisis in the Rural United States and has been identified as one of the top 10 priorities.

Rural Healthy People 2020





Resilience Factors:

- What can members of a community do to enhance resiliency?
- Know how to access the support and services that are available.
- Collaborate with a wide variety of groups to apply for funding.
- Share resources and facilities collaboratively.
- Anticipate problems and brain-storm solutions.
- Identify gaps in infrastructure and support services.
- Develop short term and long-term goals.



Creating effective models and recovery spaces will require mobilizing assets within the rural community including individuals and families in recovery, recovery mutual aid organizations, new recovery support institutions, and new technology-based recovery supports (White, 2016)

National Frontier and Rural ATTC

National Addiction Workforce Work-Group December 10, 2012

Telehealth and technologies

Create addiction treatment telehealth competencies and develop policy recommendations for national license portability to encourage the addiction treatment and recovery workforce to **ADOPT** the use of telehealth services;

NFAR-Presentation

Definitions

Telehealth 'refers to the use of telecommunications and information technologies to provide access to health information and services across a geographical distance.'

Telemedicine –'Use of medical information exchanged from one site to another via electronic communications to improve patients' health status'

• Telehealth is not about the technology itself but is a bridge to the relationship with the patient in order to provide care. (Shore 2012)

Definitions

- Synchronous communications-Telephone counseling
- Asynchronous Communicationsemail or web-based programs
- Some web-based programs include both type of communications

National Addiction Workforce Group

Purpose: To assist/advise NFAR staff on issues relating to frontier/rural addiction treatment workforceretention, recruitment, and training.

Training Substance Abuse Clinicians in Motivational Interviewing Using Live Supervision via Teleconferencing Teleconferencing supervision (TCS) was developed to provide remote, live supervision for training MI TCS shows promise for promoting new counseling behaviors following participation in workshop training.

Smith, et al., 2012 Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology;80(3):450-464

Options:

- Use of technology for support
- Apps
- Blogs
- Online support groups
- Face time with Recovery Coaches/ Peer Support Specialists
- Treatment sessions



(http://www.samhsa.gov/recovery)

- Overcoming or managing one's DISEASE(s) or symptoms
- Making informed, healthy choices that support physical and emotional well-being the://www.samhsa.gov/recovery)



Home

Having a SAFE and STABLE place to live

(http://www.samhsa.gov/recovery)

Purpose

- Conducting meaningful daily activities, such as a job, school volunteerism, family caretaking, or creative endeavors
- Having the independence, income, and resources to PARTICIPATE IN SOCIETY

Community

Having RELATIONSHIPS and SOCIAL NETWORKS that provide support, friendship, love, and hope

(http://www.samhsa.gov/recover

