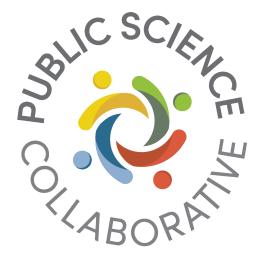


Recovery Readiness Assessment: Oskaloosa

September, 2024



Report provided to the Iowa Department of Health and Human Services

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Table of contents

| Overview | 2 |
|---|----|
| What is a Recovery-Ready Community? | 2 |
| What is Recovery Readiness? | 3 |
| What is a Recovery Community Organization? | 3 |
| S Your Community Recovery Ready? | 4 |
| What Are the Resources in Your Community? | 5 |
| SAMHSA Dimensions of Recovery Resources | |
| Which Neighborhoods in Your Community Need Additional Health Resources and Support? | |
| Substance Use Vulnerability | |
| ppendix 1: Data Used in this Report | 18 |
| Appendix 2: Mutual Aid Meetings Near Oskaloosa | 19 |
| ppendix 3: Resources Near Oskaloosa | 20 |

Overview

At the request of the lowa Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Substance Use, the Public Science Collaborative (PSC) developed community-specific reports to support recovery efforts in lowa. Recognizing the need to strengthen substance use recovery efforts throughout the state, we identified a large number of existing recovery-oriented resources in Oskaloosa, which we describe and map in the following pages. We developed additional maps to identify at-risk neighborhoods that will benefit from targeted health interventions and additional community resources. For additional questions or information about this report, the data tools described, or the Public Science Collaborative, please reach out to the principal investigators of this study, Dr. Shawn Dorius at sdorius@iastate.edu, or Dr. Cassandra Dorius at cdorius@iastate.edu.

In this report, we define recovery and recovery-ready communities and describe some of the recovery organizations that are emerging across lowa. We then describe the recovery resources that we collected for your community, providing summary information about where your community has strength and where its resource base can look to grow in the future. We then show you how your community recovery services and resources align with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA) categories of recovery and where those resources are in your community. We also classified your community assets according to the Centers for Disease Control's social determinants of health framework, which can be useful as you think holistically about the health and well-being of people living there.

We have added two other sets of data and maps in this report that might be helpful in your recovery readiness planning. The first is a set of maps that identify substance use vulnerability for census tracts in your community. These can be helpful in knowing what kinds of substances people are most likely to be recovering from in your community, where to marshal resources and efforts to support at-risk neighborhoods, and where to plan events that meet people where they are. A second set of data and maps project neighborhood-level scores for a community health index that measures the social determinants of health problems. This index is designed to help practitioners and local community groups better understand neighborhoods that could use extra support, resources, and investments to improve the health and well-being of individuals and families.

What is a Recovery-Ready Community?

What is Recovery?

The Iowa Department of Health and Human Services and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) use the following working definition:

"A process of change through which individuals improve their health and wellness, live a self-directed life, and strive to reach their full potential."

A second useful definition of recovery that has influenced the PSC approach to recovery community readiness was developed by Bill White:

"Recovery is the experience through which individuals, families, and communities impacted by severe alcohol and other drug (AOD) problems utilize internal and external resources to voluntarily resolve these problems, heal the wounds inflicted by AOD-related problems, actively manage their continued vulnerability to such problems, and develop a healthy, productive, and meaningful life."

Common to both definitions is that recovery is not a state or moment in life, but a process of moving toward better health in an actively managed and self-directed way. Recovery takes time and often involves not just the individual, but family and community. For this reason, the external resources noted in the White definition are what motivate our emphasis on recovery-ready communities. Resources outside of the individual, including housing, transportation, recreation, alcohol advertising, and schools, can lead to an early onset of recovery, longer recovery, and more stable recovery. One way these external resources contribute to recovery is through their impact on individual recovery capital. If we knew which resources were most helpful to long-run recovery, we could target towns and cities with large stocks of 'recovery resources' to grow Recovery Community Centers.

What is Recovery Readiness?

A recovery-ready community provides a comprehensive and supportive environment for individuals recovering from substance use disorders (SUD). This includes a continuum of care that spans prevention, treatment, and long-term recovery support. Key elements include accessible healthcare, peer support networks, educational and employment opportunities, harm reduction services, anti-stigma initiatives, and a sense of purpose. By fostering collaboration among community members, institutions, and policymakers, a recovery-ready community aims to create a nurturing ecosystem that promotes sustained recovery and overall well-being.

In lowa, a recovery-ready community supports multiple recovery pathways, meets the needs of its recovery population, is integrated and coordinated across the formal and informal recovery-oriented system of care, and has a vibrant recovery culture.

What is a Recovery Community Organization?

Recovery organizations are groups or institutions that support individuals recovering from substance use disorders. While recovery organizations come in many forms, they share a common commitment to providing a range of services and resources to help people sustain their recovery, improve their health and well-being, and reintegrate into society. Most community-based recovery organizations will offer some form of peer support, either in the form of peer support specialists, recovery coaches, or mutual aid meetings, and a range of activities and services to grow community and connection among people in recovery. These organizations also offer a substance-free environment where all are welcome and people in recovery can receive guidance in daily living activities such as finding stable housing, a job, volunteer opportunities, recreation and social groups, and linkages to legal support, for example. A few of the most well-known recovery organizations include:

- Recovery Houses: These are safe, substance-free living environments that support people in recovery from substance use disorders. Most recovery houses provide a structured and supportive community where residents can focus on their recovery journey and live among other people in recovery. Oxford Houses are among the most well-known recovery residences.
- Recovery Community Centers: These centers are free, universal access physical spaces that offer a variety
 of services to support individuals in recovery. A typical recovery community center will host mutual aid meetings, maintain a network of local recovery coaches, engage in community advocacy for people in recovery,
 and coordinate life-skills training, social activities, employment assistance, housing assistance, and linkages
 to educational resources. They will also coordinate with first responders, parole officers, and emergency departments to support people with substance use disorders.
- Recovery Cafes: These community spaces bring people in recovery together, providing a space to socialize
 with other people in recovery, support one another, and engage in service. Cafés often provide free hot meals,
 beverages, and other basic needs to support people in recovery. They might also offer peer support and other
 activities in a welcoming, substance-free environment. The Recovery Café Network¹ is a good starting place
 to learn more.
- Recovery High Schools and Collegiate Recovery Programs: These educational institutions provide a supportive environment for students in recovery, helping them achieve academic success while maintaining their sobriety. They do this in much the same way as community centers and cafes, by offering peer support, community, and recovery-focused activities. Iowa currently has three collegiate recovery programs.

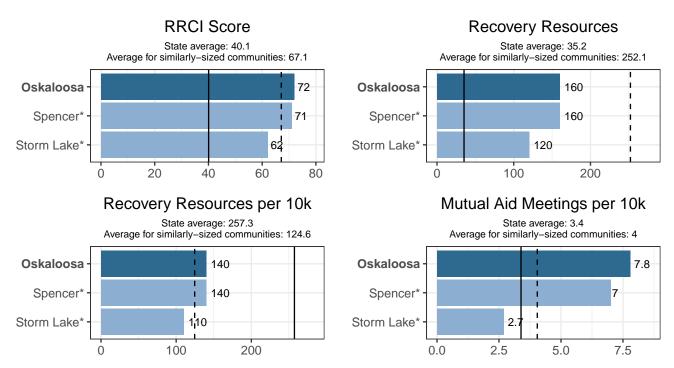
¹https://recoverycafenetwork.org/

Is Your Community Recovery Ready?

We consulted scientific literature on substance use recovery and engaged key stakeholders, including people in recovery and individuals from around the country and in lowa who work directly with recoverees. From these efforts, we identify 24 categories of community-based recovery resources and services. Collecting all of that data for each of lowa's cities and towns yielded a total of nearly 40,000 community resources that support recovery. We mapped and analyzed these resources to identify a short list of 'Recovery Ready' communities across the state, culminating in the first-of-its-kind index: The Recovery Ready Community Index (RRCI).

The RRCI is comprised of three sub-indices: total number of resources, total resources per 10,000 population, and total mutual aid meetings per 10,000 population (the first two categories include all resources except mutual aid meetings). A community's score is calculated by its percentile rank among all lowa communities. For instance, the community with the most resources has a total resources percentile score of 99, while the one with the fewest has a score of 0. A community's overall recovery readiness score is the average of its percentile ranking across each of the three sub-indices. The Public Science Collaborative designed and created a public-facing, interactive dashboard that allows people to for further explore the RRCI, compare recovery readiness scores, and evaluate communities.

Figure 1 below displays recovery resources in Oskaloosa compared to the two lowa cities most similar in population, Spencer and Storm Lake, as well as the state average and average for cities in a similar population group (10,000 - 49,999).



^{*} The lowa cities most comparable to Oskaloosa by population are Spencer and Storm Lake.

Figure 1: Recovery Resources in Oskaloosa

Oskaloosa ranks 4th of 31 on the RRCI in its size category (10,000 - 49,999). In the same population group, Oskaloosa ranks 24th in total resources, 8th in resources per 10,000 people, and 4th in mutual aid meetings per 10,000 people.

In addition to the RRCI, a community might also consider resource diversity. That is, whether Oskaloosa has a wide range of types of resources to support multiple pathways to recovery. On this measure, Oskaloosa has 15 types of non-meeting resources, compared to the average of 13.7 for cities with a population of 10,000 - 49,999.

^{**} The solid vertical line represents the average for all 944 communities in Iowa and the dashed vertical line represents the average for Iowa communities with populations of 10,000 – 49,999 people.

²https://publicsciencecollaborative.shinyapps.io/RRCI/

What Are the Resources in Your Community?

Overall, Oskaloosa has 10 mutual aid meetings and 152 non-meeting recovery resources non-meeting recovery resources. The tables below include data about the specific kinds of mutual aid meetings and other recovery resources available in your community. Appendices 2 and 3 have a full list of these resources. Following the tables, we have prepared maps that break up the data into categories of similar types of resources and show where resources are located in Oskaloosa. These maps can be used to help identify areas that already have plentiful recovery resources and those that have limited resources and may need additional support.

Table 1: Types of Mutual Aid Meetings in Oskaloosa

| Meeting Type | Total Meeting Locations | Total Meetings |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Alcoholics Anonymous | 3 | 4 |
| Narcotics Anonymous | 4 | 4 |
| Celebrate Recovery | 1 | 1 |
| Nar-Anon | 1 | 1 |

Table 2: Types of Recovery Resources in Oskaloosa

| Resource Type | Total Resources |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Place of Worship | 35 |
| Soccer Field | 22 |
| Childcare Provider | 19 |
| Baseball/Softball Diamond | 18 |
| Playground | 10 |
| Tennis Court | 10 |
| Football Field | 6 |
| Public Park | 5 |
| School | 5 |
| Outdoor Basketball Court | 4 |
| SUD or Gambling Treatment Center | 4 |
| Other Sports Facilities | 3 |
| Section 8 Housing | 3 |
| Drug Drop-off Site | 2 |
| Hospital | 1 |
| Lake | 1 |
| Library | 1 |
| MAT Site | 1 |
| Peer Support Provider | 1 |
| YMCA | 1 |

SAMHSA Dimensions of Recovery Resources

As defined by SAMHSA, recovery is "A process of change through which individuals improve their health and wellness, live self-directed lives, and strive to reach their full potential." Because recovery is holistic and can look different for everybody, the SAMHSA Dimensions of Recovery listed below help identify the different parts of life and the different resources that are useful in supporting recovery. The following maps identify resources in Oskaloosa that fit into each of those dimensions of recovery.

The SAMHSA Dimensions of Recovery include (Click here for more information³):

- **Community** (Peer Support–Specialists and Coaches, Recovery Organizations–Community and Collegiate, Mutual Aid Meetings, Libraries, Parks and Playgrounds, Lakes and Beaches, Trails, Sports Facilities)
- **Health** (Access Centers, Drug Drop Off Sites, Hospitals and Clinics, MAT Sites, Mental & Behavioral Health Centers, SUD and Gambling Treatment Centers, YMCA Gyms)
- **Home** (Childcare Providers, Recovery Housing, Section Eight Housing, Shelters, Intimate Partner Violence Programs)
- Purpose (Workforce Development Offices, Colleges and Universities, K-12 Schools, Places of Worship)

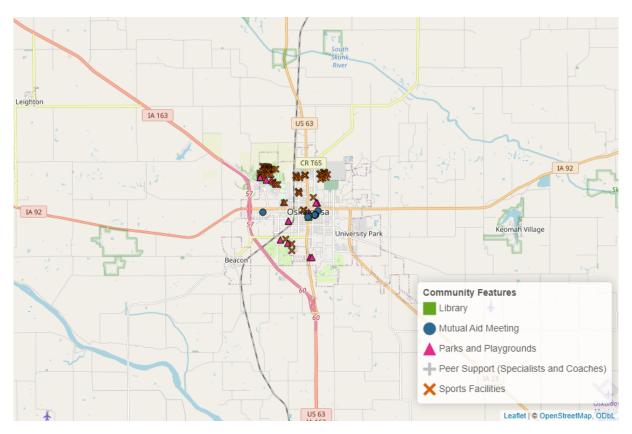


Figure 2: Community Resources in Oskaloosa

³https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/recovery

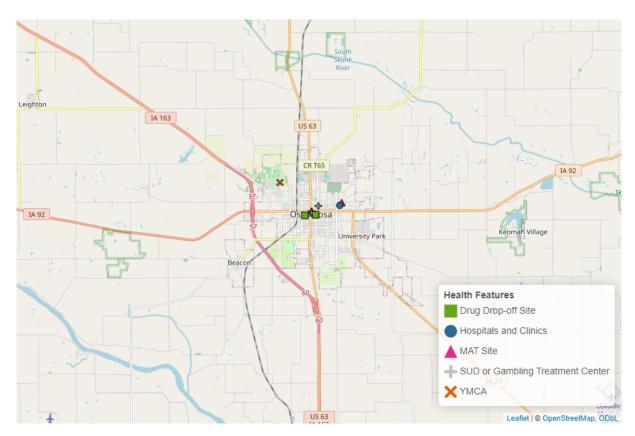


Figure 3: Health Resources in Oskaloosa

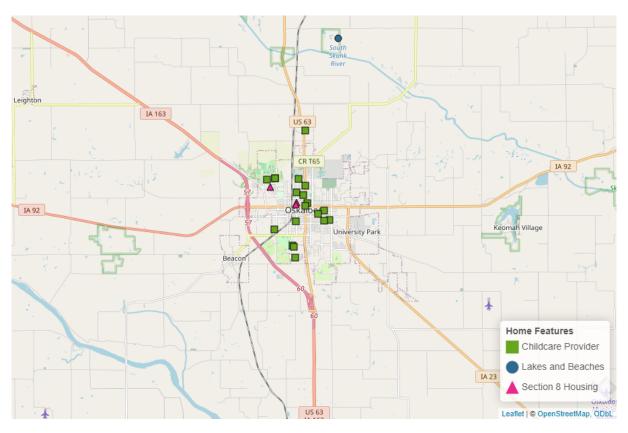


Figure 4: Home Resources in Oskaloosa

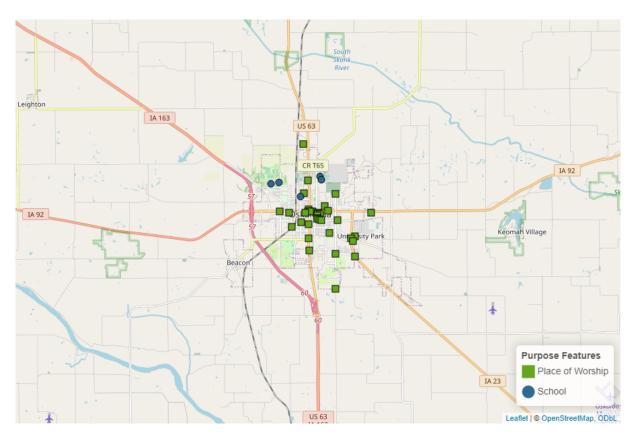


Figure 5: Purpose Resources in Oskaloosa

Social Determinants of Health Recovery Resources

The Social Determinants of Health is an established framework for thinking about the conditions of a person's life that contribute to their overall well-being. For example, a family that living in an area with limited resources supporting families and children (such as childcare providers and parks or playgrounds) may experience other struggles as a result, like increased transportation costs that place stressors on a family's finances. These maps can also be used in conjunction with the population data in the next section to help identify vulnerable populations and neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with health and substance use vulnerabilities may need greater access to specific supporting resources.

The SDOH categories include (Click here for more information⁴):

- Health Care Access and Quality (Access Centers, Drug Drop Off Sites, Hospitals and Clinics, MAT Sites, Mental & Behavioral Health Centers, SUD and Gambling Treatment Centers)
- Social and Community Context (Peer Support–Specialists and Coaches, Recovery Organizations–Community and Collegiate, Intimate Partner Violence Programs, Mutual Aid Meetings, Places of Worship)
- **Neighborhood and Built Environment** (Libraries, Parks and Playgrounds, YMCA Gyms, Lakes and Beaches, Trails, Sports Facilities)
- Education Access and Quality (Colleges and Universities, K-12 Schools)
- Economic Stability (Childcare Providers, Recovery Housing, Section Eight Housing, Shelters, Workforce Development Offices)

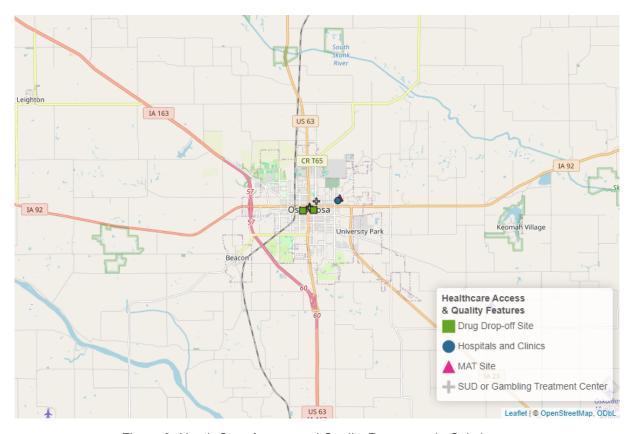


Figure 6: Heath Care Access and Quality Resources in Oskaloosa

⁴https://health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health

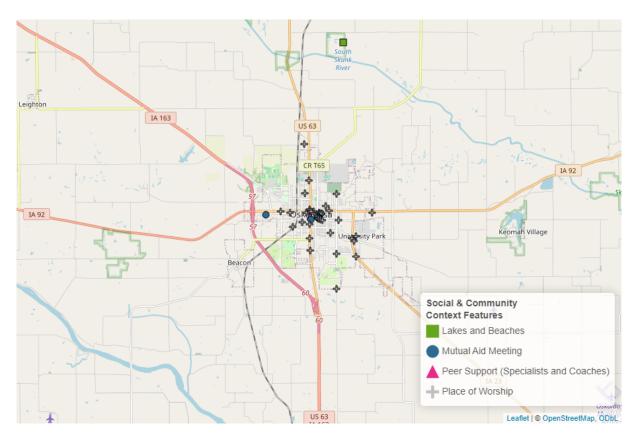


Figure 7: Social and Community Context Resources in Oskaloosa

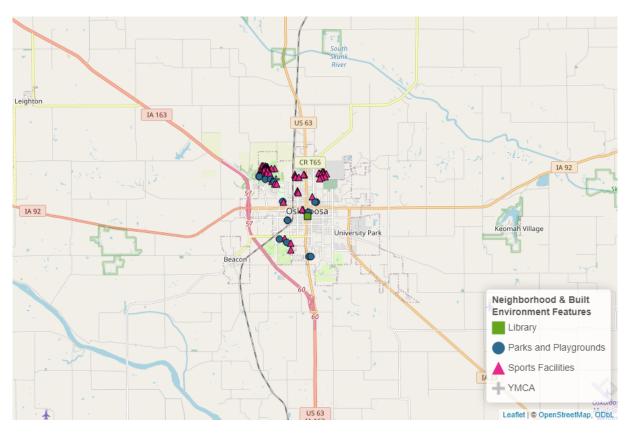


Figure 8: Neighborhood and Built Environment Resources in Oskaloosa

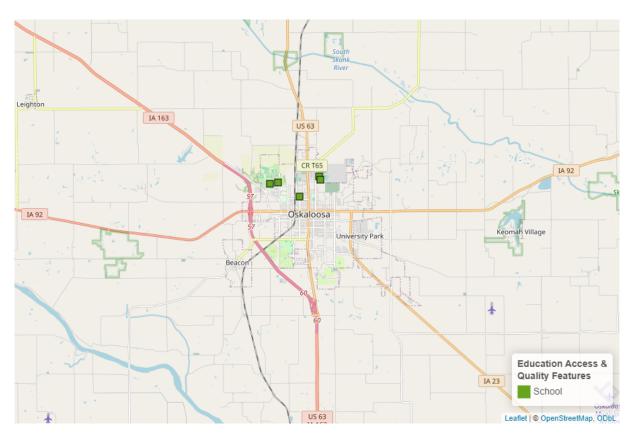


Figure 9: Education Access and Quality Resources in Oskaloosa

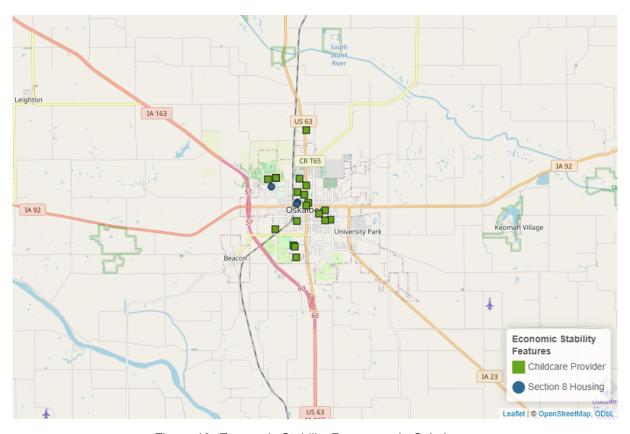


Figure 10: Economic Stability Resources in Oskaloosa

Which Neighborhoods in Your Community Need Additional Health Resources and Support?

Substance Use Vulnerability

The Public Science Collaborative has developed data resources to help community organizations, local governments, and public health practitioners resources more effectively target substance use prevention, treatment, and recovery interventions to the places in greatest need. Geographic 'hot spots' identify places where local residents are at exceptionally high risk for substance use disorder. We estimated statistical models using administrative data from the Treatment Episode Admissions Dataset (TEDS-A) and the National Survey of Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to measure significant relationships between substances of misuse and socio-demographic characteristics known to affect health equity and substance use vulnerability. These maps use Census Bureau estimates of these same neighborhood characteristics, by census tract, to create indexes for each substance. Once mapped, these data help us to identify places with especially high concentrations of at-risk characteristics that need targeted resources to reduce health inequities. You can explore the maps interactively and learn more about the underlying models on PSC's dashboard for substance use vulnerability.⁵

Identification of towns and neighborhoods with exceptionally high (or low) risk of harmful use of a specific substance can guide public health outreach efforts and enable more targeted, substance-specific interventions based on known neighborhood risk factors. To assist in this work, the following pages include substance use vulnerability maps for overall substance use, opioids, methamphetamine, heroin, alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, and benzodiazepines.

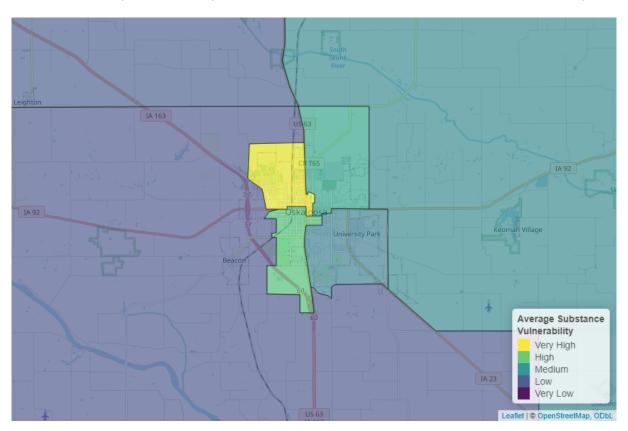


Figure 11: Overall Substance Use Vulnerability in Oskaloosa

Overall substance use vulnerability varies by neighborhood in Oskaloosa, but is generally about equal to other communities in lowa. Due to neighborhood vulnerability, specific neighborhoods may benefit from a targeted approach rather than community-wide efforts. Community-wide vulnerability was highest for methamphetamine, and a breakdown for each substance is shown in the figures below.

⁵https://publicsciencecollaborative.shinyapps.io/substance use vulnerability/

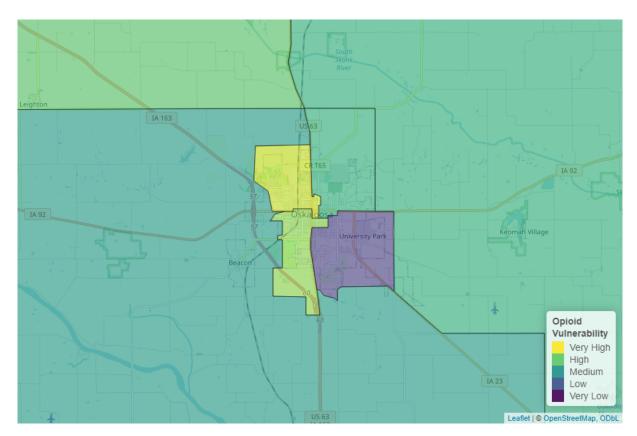


Figure 12: Opioid Vulnerability in Oskaloosa

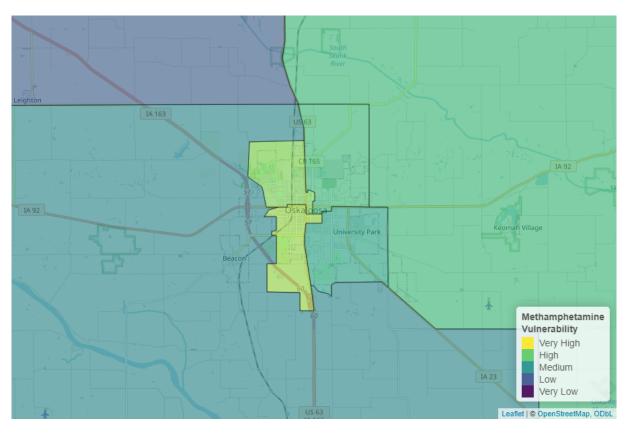


Figure 13: Methamphetamine Vulnerability in Oskaloosa

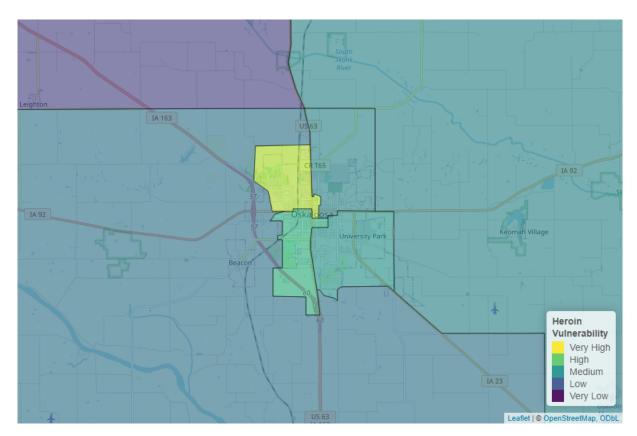


Figure 14: Heroin Vulnerability in Oskaloosa

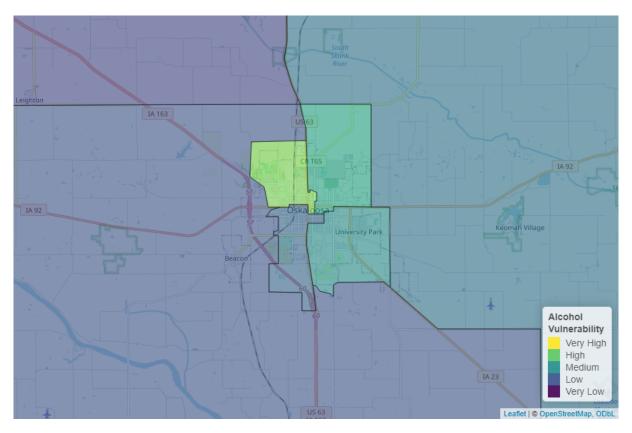


Figure 15: Alcohol Vulnerability in Oskaloosa

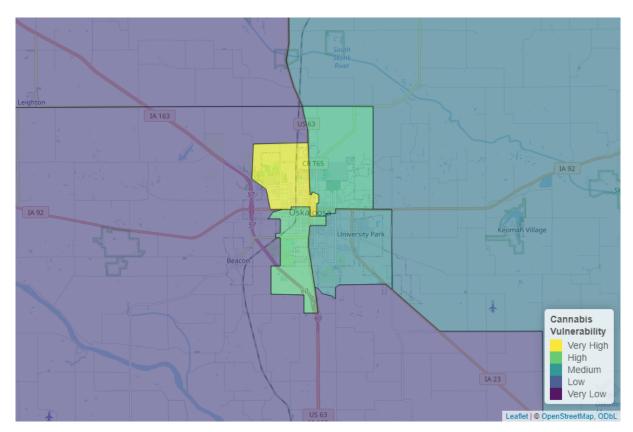


Figure 16: Cannabis Vulnerability in Oskaloosa

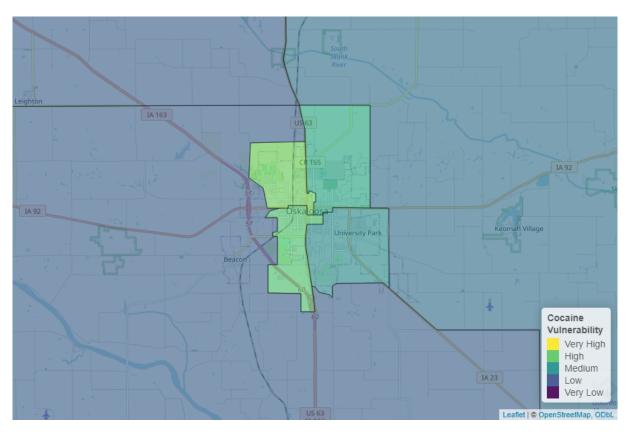


Figure 17: Cocaine Vulnerability in Oskaloosa

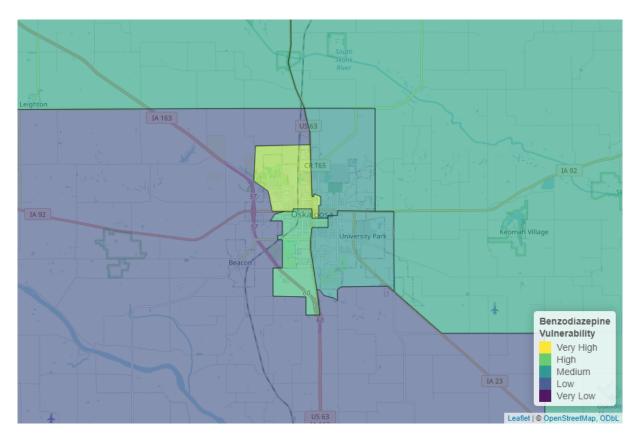


Figure 18: Benzodiazepine Vulnerability in Oskaloosa

Social Determinants of Health

In addition to the neighborhood vulnerability maps above, the Public Science Collaborative created a neighborhood map to understand health disparities in Oskaloosa that draws on well-established social determinants of health. By social determinants, we refer to social and environmental risks that can affect someone's overall health and well-being. For example, in places with high average levels of education and low unemployment rates, residents tend also to have better overall health (e.g. longer life span and more healthy years of living). In places where average incomes are low and the rates of single parenting are high, people often have worse health, including higher death rates due to overdose and fewer healthy days. Knowing something about where the social determinants of health support well-being and where their scarcity decreases well-being can help local community organizations and governments to target better investments to reduce health disparities between neighborhoods. You can interactively explore social determinants of health across the state and look at individual components on PSC's SDOH Dashboard.⁶

Our index of social determinants of health looks at overall health vulnerability, education, health insurance coverage, English proficiency, unemployment, and poverty. According to the social determinants we considered, lack of education is the biggest risk factor for poor health in Oskaloosa. Overall, health risks in Oskaloosa are about equal to the average for communities in lowa.

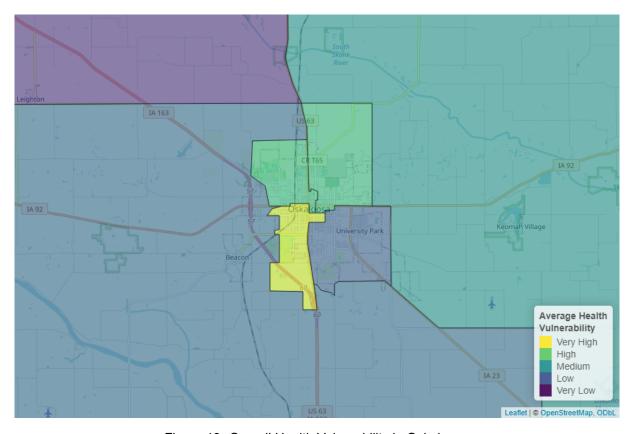


Figure 19: Overall Health Vulnerability in Oskaloosa

⁶https://publicsciencecollaborative.shinyapps.io/sdoh/

Appendix 1: Data Used in this Report

The data used in this report is a variety of recovery, community, and well-being resources that can be useful to individuals in recovery. To collect this data, we used various public resources, including government agencies and recovery websites. The data sources can be found in the table below. Our collection of data may not cover every single resource in lowa, but it represents the primarily publicly available data found through our research and following the advice of substance use experts and researchers. This data was acquired through several means, including simple downloads, manual data entry, computer reading of PDF files, scraping websites, and utilization of APIs. There are also several resource finder tools to help find a specific resource in an area, including the Recovery Resource Finder, Well-Being Resource Finder, and Physical Activity Resource Finder.

Table 3: Recovery Data Sources

| Resource Type | Source |
|---|--|
| Beach | Iowa DNR |
| Library | Institute of Museum and Library Services |
| Playground | OpenStreetMap |
| Public Park | OpenStreetMap |
| Trail | OpenStreetMap |
| Outdoor Basketball Court | OpenStreetMap |
| Football Field | OpenStreetMap |
| Soccer Field | OpenStreetMap |
| Baseball/Softball Diamond | OpenStreetMap |
| Tennis Court | OpenStreetMap |
| Pickleball Court | OpenStreetMap |
| Outdoor Volleyball Court | OpenStreetMap |
| Other Sports Facilities | OpenStreetMap |
| Family Support Specialist | Wellpoint Peer Support Inventory |
| Mutual Aid Meeting | Various Websites |
| Peer Support Provider | Wellpoint Peer Support Inventory |
| Recovery Organizations (Community and Collegiate) | Manual Addition |
| SUD Recovery Coach | Wellpoint Peer Support Inventory |
| Lake | Iowa DNR |
| Access Center | Manual Addition |
| Drug Drop-off Site | Iowa Geodata |
| Hospital | Iowa Medicaid Provider Search |
| MAT Site | SAMHSA |
| Mental & Behavioral Health Center | Iowa DHHS |
| Rural Health Clinic | Iowa Association of Rural Health Clinics |
| SUD or Gambling Treatment Center | Iowa DHHS |
| VA Hospital or Clinic | U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs |
| YMCA | Heartland YMCA Alliance |
| Childcare Provider | Iowa DHHS |
| Recovery Housing | Iowa DHHS |
| Section 8 Housing | U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development |
| Shelter | Homeless Shelters Directory |
| Intimate Partner Violence Program | Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence |
| Workforce Development Office | Iowa Workforce Development |
| College or University | Wikipedia |
| School | lowa Department of Education |
| Place of Worship | ExpertGPS.com |
| State Park | lowa DNR |

⁷http://public-science.org/recoveryresources

⁸http://public-science.org/communityresources

⁹http://public-science.org/physicalactivity

Appendix 2: Mutual Aid Meetings Near Oskaloosa

Table 4: Mutual Aid Meetings in Oskaloosa

| Meeting Type | Group | Address | Weekly Meeting # |
|----------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| Alcoholics Anonymous | Oskaloosa - St Paul's | 501 High Ave E, Oskaloosa, IA 52577, USA | 2 |
| Alcoholics Anonymous | Professor Langley's Flying Machine Meeting | 207 S 3rd St, Oskaloosa, IA 52577, USA | 1 |
| Alcoholics Anonymous | Sunday Afternoon Group | 207 S 3rd St, Oskaloosa, IA 52577, USA | 1 |
| Celebrate Recovery | Gateway CR | 140 Gateway Drive, Oskaloosa, IA 52577 | 1 |
| Narcotics Anonymous | Brown Baggers | 207 S 3rd St, Oskaloosa, IA 52577, USA | 1 |
| Narcotics Anonymous | Friday Oskaloosa NA | 207 S 3rd St, Oskaloosa, IA 52577, USA | 1 |
| Narcotics Anonymous | Monday Madness | 207 S 3rd St, Oskaloosa, IA 52577, USA | 1 |
| Narcotics Anonymous | Oskaloosa Miracles | 207 S 3rd St, Oskaloosa, IA 52577, USA | 1 |
| Nar-Anon | Oskaloosa Area Nar-Anon | 301 S Market St Oskaloosa, Iowa 52577 | 1 |

Appendix 3: Resources Near Oskaloosa

Table 5: Recovery Resources in Oskaloosa

| Resource Type | Name | Address |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| Baseball/Softball Diamond | Babe Ruth Baseball | Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, Iowa, 52577, |
| Daseball/Sollball Dialliolid | Dabe Rulli Dasebali | United States |
| Baseball/Softball Diamond | Church League Softball | Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, Iowa, 52577, United States |
| Baseball/Softball Diamond | Industrial League Softball | Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, Iowa, 52577, United States |
| Baseball/Softball Diamond | 1 Baseball/Softball Diamond | Mahaska County, Iowa, 52577, United States |
| Baseball/Softball Diamond | 14 Baseball/Softball Diamonds | Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, Iowa, 52577, United States |
| Outdoor Basketball Court | 4 Outdoor Basketball Courts | Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, Iowa, 52577, United States |
| Childcare Provider | Angela Hopkins | 1014 4th AVE E, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Childcare Provider | Ashley Fee | 701 N A ST, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Childcare Provider | Beatrice Moore | 1506 South F, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Childcare Provider | Birdie Briggs | 320B N Market ST, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Childcare Provider | Jeanette Martin | 1502 8th AVE W, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Childcare Provider | Jill Shaull | 516 Fairview DR, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Childcare Provider | Jodee Netten | 2578 Lincoln AVE, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Childcare Provider | Kandy M Richardson | 1105 N Market ST, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Childcare Provider | Kassandra Feist | 812 High AVE E, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Childcare Provider | Little Creations Preschool | 201 N Market St, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Childcare Provider | Lori Lobberecht | 511 5th AVE W, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Childcare Provider | Mahaska County Head Start | 1521 Green Street, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Childcare Provider | Mahaska Early Learning Program | 1521 Green ST, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Childcare Provider | Mahaska YMCA After School Program | 1801 Orchard Ave, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Childcare Provider | Oskaloosa CSD - Oskaloosa Elementary PS | 508 South 7th Street, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Childcare Provider | Richelle Pipho-Holle | 519 2ND AVE E, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Childcare Provider | SONshine Preschool - Oskaloosa Christian School | 726 North E. Street, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Childcare Provider | Tina Van Engelenhoven | 2714 Hwy 63, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Childcare Provider | Wanda Swanson | 1322 Barclay ST, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Drug Drop-off Site | Hy-Vee Pharmacy | 110 South D Street, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Drug Drop-off Site | Oskaloosa Police Department | 214 High Avenue East, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Football Field | Lacey Complex Ball Field | Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, Iowa, 52577, United States |
| Football Field | 1 Football Field | Mahaska County, Iowa, 52577, United States |
| Football Field | 4 Football Fields | Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, Iowa, 52577, United States |
| Hospital | Mahaska County Hospital | 1229 C Avenue East, Oskaloosa, la 52577 |
| Lake | Russell W.A. Pond | No Address in Data |
| Library | Oskaloosa Public Library | 301 S Market, Oskaloosa, IA, |
| MAT Site | Mark Joseph Zacharjasz, MD | Mahaska Health Partnership, 1229 C Avenue East, Oskaloosa, IA 52577 |
| Other Sports Facilities | 3 Other Sports Facilities | Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, Iowa, 52577, United States |
| Public Park | City Square Park | No Address in Data |
| Public Park | Edmundson Park | No Address in Data |
| Public Park | Hewitt Jaycee Park | No Address in Data |
| Public Park | Keating Jaycee Park | No Address in Data |
| Public Park | Vanderbilt Park | No Address in Data |
| Peer Support Provider | Choices | 117 1st Ave W, Oskaloosa, IA 52577 |
| Place of Worship | Assembly of God Church | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Bethel Baptist Church | No Address in Data |
| i lace of worship | Bother Baptiot Official | no manece in Bata |
| Place of Worship | Bethel Church | No Address in Data |

| Diago of Monahia | Control Defermed Church | No Address in Data |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Place of Worship | Central Reformed Church | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Christian Science Church | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | College Avenue Friends Church | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Evangelical Church | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Fellowship Bible Church | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | First Baptist Church | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | First Christian Church | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | First Christian Reformed Church | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | First Church of the Nazarene | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | First Church of the Open Bible | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | First Pentecostal Church | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | First Presbyterian Church | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Good News Chapel | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Grace Lutheran Church | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Hillside Bible Church | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Jehovahs Witnesses | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Jubilee Family Church | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Landmark Church of God | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Oskaloosa Church of Christ | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Oskaloosa Community Church | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Oskaloosa Community Church of the | No Address in Data |
| | Christian and Missionary Alliance | |
| Place of Worship | Oskaloosa Free Methodist Church | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Oskaloosa United Methodist Church | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Park Church of Christ | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Saint James Episcopal Church | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Saint John Lutheran Church | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Saint Marys Church | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Saint Paul Congregational United | No Address in Data |
| r lade of troiding | Church of Christ | Tre / taarese iii Bata |
| Place of Worship | Spencer Memorial Chapel | No Address in Data |
| Place of Worship | Wesleyan Church | No Address in Data |
| Playground | 10 Playgrounds | No Address in Data |
| School | Oskaloosa Early Childhood Center - PK | 1521 Green Street, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| School | Oskaloosa Elementary School | 1801 Orchard Ave, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| School | Oskaloosa High School | 1816 N 3rd Extension, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| School | Oskaloosa Middle School | 1704 N 3rd St, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| School | Oskaloosa Christian School | 726 North E Street, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Section 8 Housing | Inglenook Apartments | 309 N D St, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Section 8 Housing | Norwich Apartments | 319 N D St, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Section 8 Housing | Santa Clara Apartments | 1215 Santa Clara St, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577 |
| Soccer Field | 22 Soccer Fields | Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, Iowa, 52577, |
| | | United States |
| SUD or Gambling Treatment | River Hills Community Health Center | Suite 100, 1417 A Avenue E, Oskaloosa, IA, |
| Center | Substance Use Disorder Program | 52577, United States |
| SUD or Gambling Treatment | SIEDA Behavioral Health & Treatment | 114 N. Market, Oskaloosa, IA, 52577, United |
| Center | Services | States |
| SUD or Gambling Treatment | Southern Iowa Economic Development | 114 N Market St., Oskaloosa, IA, 52577, United |
| Center | Association Behavioral Health and | States |
| | Treatment Services (SIEDA) | |
| SUD or Gambling Treatment | Southern Iowa Mental Health Center | Suite 400, 1229 C Ave East, Oskaloosa, IA, |
| Center | | 52577, United States |
| Tennis Court | 2 Tennis Courts | Mahaska County, Iowa, 52577, United States |
| Tennis Court | 8 Tennis Courts | Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, Iowa, 52577, |
| | | United States |
| YMCA | Mahaska County Ymca | 1521 Green St, Oskaloosa, IA 52577 |
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