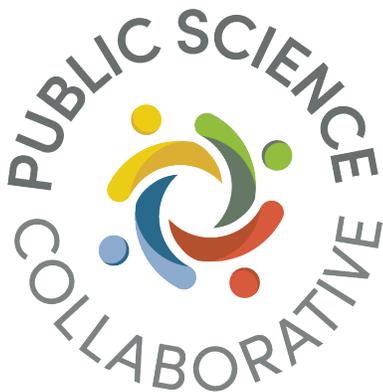
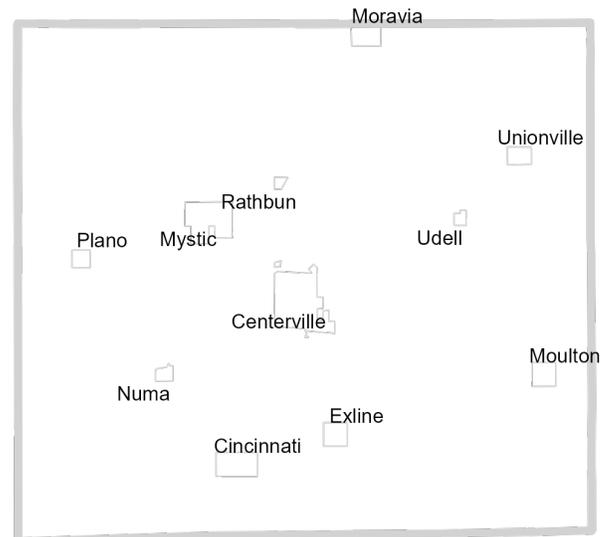


Recovery Readiness Assessment: Appanoose County

June, 2025



Appanoose County



Report provided to the Iowa Department of Health and Human Services

This project is supported by State Opioid Response funds through the Iowa Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Substance Use (IowaHHS) via a subaward from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement by, IowaHHS, SAMHSA/HHS, or the U.S. Government.

Table of contents

Executive Summary	3
What is Recovery?	4
Peer Support	4
Community-Based Recovery Organizations	4
Recovery Readiness	5
How can this guide improve recovery readiness?	5
Is Your Community Recovery Ready?	6
What Resources Does Your Community Have?	10
SAMHSA Dimensions of Recovery Resources	10
Social Determinants of Health Recovery Resources	11
Peer Support Providers	12
Which Neighborhoods in Your Community Need Additional Health Resources and Support?	13
Substance Use Vulnerability	13
Social Determinants of Health	18
Appendix 1: Data Used in this Report	19
Appendix 2: RRCI Rankings for Cities in Behavioral Health District 6	21
Appendix 3: Mutual Aid Meetings In Appanoose County	23
Appendix 4: Resources In Appanoose County	24

Executive Summary

Iowa State University's Public Science Collaborative¹ (PSC) created Recovery Readiness Assessments for 300 communities, 99 counties, and Iowa's seven new behavioral health districts in Iowa (2025). The community, county and district Recovery Readiness Assessments are updated annually. The reports are commissioned by the Iowa Department of Health and Human Services to support the expansion of substance use recovery services across the state. Use this report:

1. To learn about Iowa's recovery movement and resource options
2. As a reference guide for recovery resources by community, county, and behavioral health district
3. To strengthen networks and build coalitions among communities high and low in recovery resources, organizing around community assets and services
4. As a tool to allocate funding to your at-risk neighborhoods and develop recovery-oriented services

This report examines recovery resources in Appanoose County, which is part of Iowa's Behavioral Health District 6 (see Figure 1). Appanoose County has a population of 12,200, and its largest city is Centerville.



Figure 1: Iowa's Behavioral Health Districts (Source: Iowa HHS)

The following pages define recovery, recovery-oriented services, and recovery-ready communities. We evaluate Appanoose County's recovery resources to identify both strong recovery neighborhoods and areas with growth potential, using SAMHSA's recovery categories and the CDC's social determinants of health framework.

Our report also includes:

- **Substance use vulnerability maps** by drug type—such as opioids, methamphetamine, heroin, alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, and benzodiazepines—help identify prevalent recovery needs, guide resource allocation, and inform event planning in at-risk neighborhoods.
- **Social determinants of health maps** to explore overall health vulnerabilities and help local stakeholders understand neighborhoods that could use extra support, resources, and investments to improve the health and well-being of community members.

These reports can be combined with PSC's Health Snapshot Series² to give an overall view of health and recovery in Iowa counties and communities.

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. Kelsey Van Selous, MSW, LCSW at kvansel@iastate.edu.

¹<https://publicsciencecollaborative.org/>

²<https://publicsciencecollaborative.org/research-project/iowas-health-snapshot-series/>

What is Recovery?

The Iowa Department of Health and Human Services and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) define recovery as follows:

“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, which shaped the PSC approach to recovery community readiness, was created 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, and schools, can promote early recovery, as well as longer and more stable recovery. Identifying resources that support long-term recovery can help identify towns and cities rich in these recovery tools. This, in turn, enables more effective development of new community-based recovery organizations.

Peer Support

Peer support can take different forms, but it is often vital for supporting recovery in a community. Simply, peer support consists of people in recovery using their own experiences to support others in recovery who might have similar experiences. Peer support may include referring people in recovery to resources, being a model for how to recover, and being a general resource for helping someone reach and maintain their own recovery.

A common form of peer support is mutual aid meetings, such as Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous, where people in recovery meet in groups and have a safe setting to discuss their own recovery and support others.

There are also one-on-one opportunities for peer support. In these settings, trained specialists and coaches who have lived experience can give customized support to individuals with a similar substance use or recovery experience. These kinds of peer support include:

- **Peer Support Specialists (PSS):** people currently living well in recovery from a serious mental illness or substance use. They provide support and hope through their own recovery experiences and provide other useful information for the people they work with.
- **Family Peer Support Specialists (FSS):** specialists trained to specifically work with families and have their own experiences caring for children with behavioral health needs. FSS can give feedback that is designed and intended for parents and children, including helping families navigate support systems for children.
- **Recovery Coaches (RC):** people in recovery from a substance use disorder, or are a family member of a person in recovery from a substance use disorder. They are able to offer their own perspectives and experiences with recovery that can help a peer to stay engaged in their recovery.

Take a look at the “What are the Peer Support Resources in Your Communities?” section of this report to learn more about what resources your community already has, and where there is opportunity to expand resources. To learn more about types of peer support and training opportunities, you can also go to the [University of Iowa Peer Workforce Collaborative](https://iowapeersupport.sites.uiowa.edu/)³.

Community-Based Recovery Organizations

Recovery organizations help people who are recovering from substance use disorders. They take various shapes, but they all aim to support individuals. They offer services and resources to help people stay in recovery, enhance their health, and reintegrate into society.

³<https://iowapeersupport.sites.uiowa.edu/>

Most community-based recovery organizations will offer some form of peer support. This may include 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 provide a substance-free environment where all are welcome. People in recovery can receive guidance in daily activities such as finding stable housing, a job, or volunteer opportunities. They might also offer recreation and social groups, or linkages to legal support.

A few of the most well-known recovery organizations include:

- **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 connections to general resources for recoverees. 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. Cafes 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 Network](https://recoverycafenetwork.org/)⁴ is a good starting place to learn more.
- **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 High Schools and Collegiate Recovery Programs:** These educational institutions provide a supportive environment for students in recovery, helping them succeed academi-

cally while maintaining their sobriety. They do this in a similar way as community centers and cafes, by offering peer support, community, and recovery-focused activities, but focused on student needs.

Recovery Readiness

Resources such as peer support and community-based recovery organizations help promote recovery readiness in a community. However, a recovery-ready community also has other recovery and community resources that provide supports across prevention, treatment, and long-term recovery.

Key elements are:

- Accessible healthcare
- Peer support networks
- Educational and job opportunities
- Harm reduction services
- Anti-stigma initiatives
- A sense of purpose

A recovery-ready community unites members, institutions, and policymakers, working together towards a common goal. This approach helps promote lasting recovery and overall well-being.

In Iowa, a recovery-ready community provides multiple recovery pathways. It meets the needs of those in recovery through a vibrant recovery culture and it is well-coordinated across both formal and informal systems of care.

How can this guide improve recovery readiness?

This report is intended to help communities, recovery organizations, treatment providers, and other local organizations and coalitions evaluate their own recovery readiness. It helps identify the resources that communities already have, resource areas that are lacking, and where are populations with a high risk of substance use or poor general health. We hope that readers will use this information to learn about their counties and communities and develop strategies for increasing access to recovery resources and ensuring that people in recovery are connected to those resources to best support their own paths to recovery.

⁴<https://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 Iowa 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 Iowa’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 components: 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 overall RRCI score is calculated by taking the average of the components’ percentile ranks among all Iowa communities. For instance, the community with the most resources has a total resources percentile score of 100 (meaning the community has more resources than 100% of counties), while the one with the fewest has a score of 0.

The Public Science Collaborative designed and created a public-facing, [interactive dashboard](#)⁵ that allows people to further explore the RRCI, compare recovery readiness scores, and evaluate communities.

Table 1 shows all of the cities with at least 1,000 people in Appanoose County. Among this group, Centerville has the highest RRCI score, indicating that it is a community that may be well-suited to support a recovery community organization, due to its strong number recovery resources. We also looked at communities in comparison to other cities of similar sizes, seen in the “Pop. Group Rank” column, for a comparison of cities that might be expected to have similar quantities of resources. When looking at these cities in comparison to their population groups, Centerville are among the top half of their comparison population groups.

Table 1: Recovery Ready Community Index in Appanoose County

City	Population	Pop. Group Rank	RRCI	Resource Abundance-Absolute	Resource Abundance-Relative	Recovery Culture
Centerville	5,377	41 (out of 103)	67.9	64	119.0	3.7

⁵<https://publicsciencecollaborative.shinyapps.io/RRCI/>

Another way to look at recovery readiness is in the context of Iowa's new behavioral health districts, which manage treatment and recovery services in counties across the district. Appanoose County is located in district 6, which has 14 counties, as shown in Table 2. Appanoose County falls in 12th place in terms of the RRCI in the district. The following pages have maps showing the RRCI and its component measures across behavioral health district 6.

Each county is also put into a comparison group of similar counties, including metropolitan core counties (such as Polk or Linn), metropolitan non-core counties (suburban or exurban counties), micropolitan counties (such as Cerro Gordo and Marshall), and rural counties. Appanoose County is in the Rural group of counties, and ranks 56th out of 63 Iowa counties in the group.

Table 2: Recovery Ready Community Index in Behavioral Health District 6 Counties

County	Pop. Group	Pop. Group Rank	RRCI	Resource Abundance-Absolute	Resource Abundance-Relative	Recovery Culture
Jefferson	Micropolitan	1 (out of 15)	74.1	155	98.9	13.4
Mahaska	Micropolitan	2 (out of 15)	70.7	212	96.2	5.0
Wapello	Micropolitan	6 (out of 15)	62.6	272	77.1	4.8
Keokuk	Rural	13 (out of 63)	60.9	103	103.4	5.0
Washington	Metropolitan Non-Core	5 (out of 12)	53.4	216	95.8	2.2
Lee	Micropolitan	13.5 (out of 15)	47.6	246	74.2	2.7
Poweshiek	Rural	32.5 (out of 63)	44.2	154	82.9	2.7
Henry	Rural	44 (out of 63)	39.1	175	86.5	1.5
Benton	Metropolitan Non-Core	9 (out of 12)	37.8	200	77.8	1.6
Van Buren	Rural	48.5 (out of 63)	37.1	82	113.3	1.4
Iowa	Rural	54.5 (out of 63)	32.0	134	81.0	1.8
Monroe	Rural	54.5 (out of 63)	32.0	69	91.4	2.7
Appanoose	Rural	56 (out of 63)	28.9	106	86.6	1.6
Davis	Rural	63 (out of 63)	16.7	65	71.2	2.2

Community Recovery Readiness

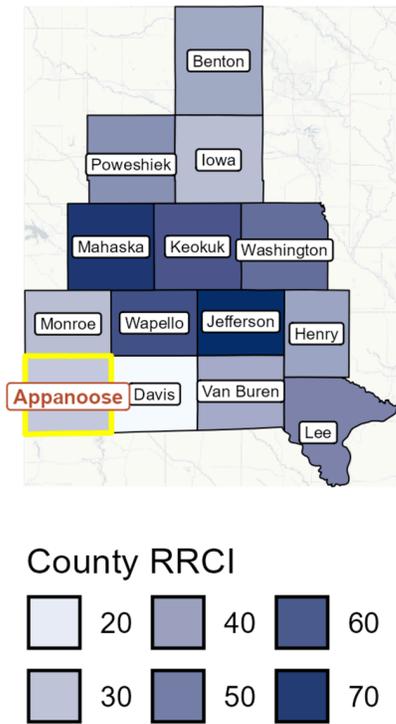


Figure 2: Recovery Ready Community Index in Appanoose County

Figure 2 shows community recovery readiness in behavioral health district 6 with a visualization of the Recovery Ready Community Index. The darker blues represent counties with higher RRCI scores, while the lighter blues and whites show counties with lower RRCI scores. Appanoose County is highlighted with a yellow outline and bold label.

In district 6, Appanoose County's RRCI score ranks 12th. Among cities with at least 1,000 people in Appanoose County, Centerville has the highest RRCI score, while Centerville has the lowest.

Figure 3 shows Absolute Resource Abundance, or the number of total recovery resources. In behavioral health district 6, Appanoose County has the 10th highest number of total recovery resources. In Appanoose County cities of at least 1,000 people, Centerville has the most recovery resources.

Recovery Resources-Absolute

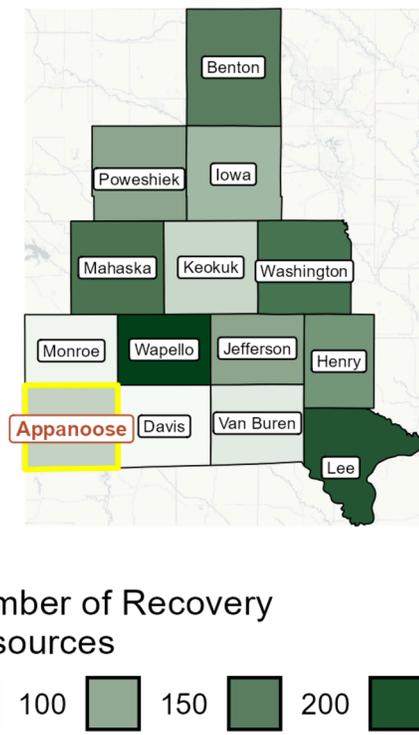


Figure 3: Recovery Resources in Appanoose County

Recovery Resources-Relative

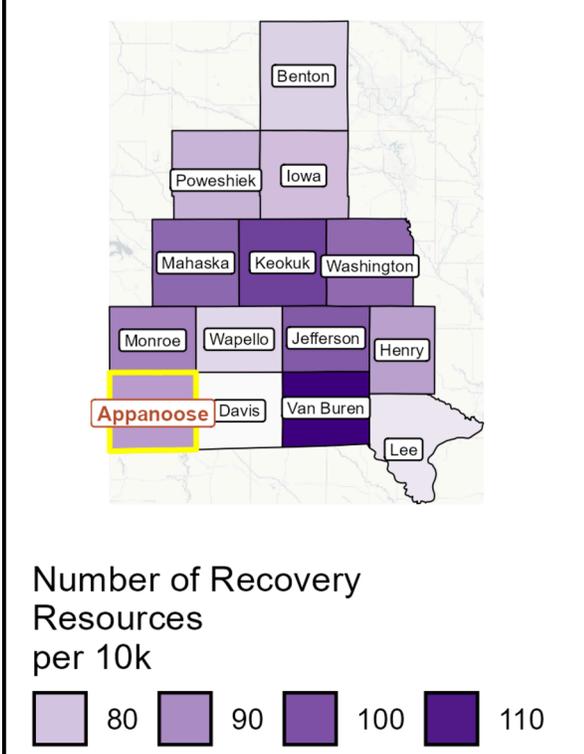


Figure 4: Recovery Resources per 10k in Appanoose County

Figure 4 shows number of recovery resources per 10,000 population, or the Relative Resource Abundance. Adjusting for population creates a more accurate comparison for smaller communities that may have fewer people, but have stronger resource access for that population.

Appanoose County ranks 6th among the counties in district 6 for number of relative resource abundance. Among the cities in the county with at least 1,000 people, Centerville has the highest number of recovery resources per 10,000 population, while Centerville has the lowest.

Figure 5 shows number of mutual aid meetings per 10,000 population, or the Recovery Culture. A community with a strong recovery culture already has community members working and collaborating in the recovery space.

Among counties in behavioral health district 6, Appanoose County has the 11th highest number of mutual aid meetings per 10,000 people. Within Appanoose County, Centerville is the city of 1,000+ people with the largest recovery culture, while Centerville has the lowest.

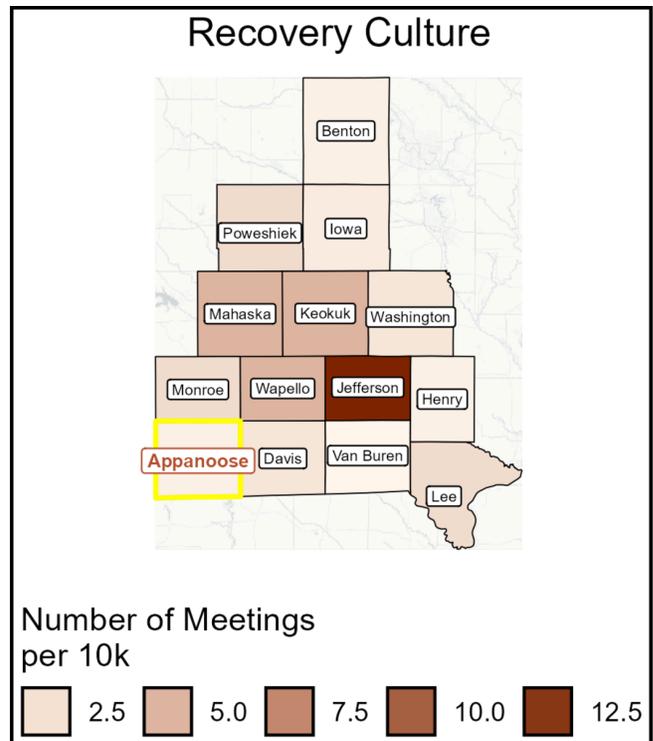


Figure 5: Mutual Aid Meetings per 10k in Appanoose County

What Resources Does Your Community Have?

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 aspects of life that impact recovery and the different resources that are useful in supporting recovery. Table 3 identifies resources in Appanoose County that fit into each of those dimensions of recovery.

The SAMHSA Dimensions of Recovery include ([Click here for more information](#)⁶):

- **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)

Table 3: SAMHSA Dimensions of Health Resources in Appanoose County Cities

City	Community	Health	Home	Purpose
Centerville	23	8	8	27

⁶<https://library.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/pep12-recdef.pdf>

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 living in an area with few resources, like childcare and parks, may be more likely to face other challenges as a result. For instance, they may deal with higher transportation costs to take their child to childcare, which can add stress to their finances. These maps can also be used in conjunction with the population data in the next section to help identify at-risk populations and neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with health and substance use vulnerabilities may need greater access to specific supporting resources. Table 4 shows communities in the county and their resources among categories within the Social Determinants of Health.

The SDOH categories include ([Click here for more information](#)⁷):

- **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)

Table 4: Social Determinants of Health Resources in Appanoose County Cities

City	Economic Stability	Education Access & Quality	Healthcare Access & Quality	Neighborhood & Built Environment	Social & Community Context
Centerville	8	3	7	21	27

⁷<https://health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health>

Peer Support Providers

Peer support is an important kind of specialized support for people in recovery. Peer Support Providers include organizations that have trained staff members to provide specialized peer support. Some of these trained positions include peer support specialists, peer recovery coaches, and family peer support specialists. The “What is Recovery?” section at the beginning of this report has more information about each. All types of peer support are intended to provide individualized support through one-on-one meetings with people who have similar lived experience and are in recovery themselves. The [University of Iowa’s Peer Workforce Collaborative⁸](https://iowapeersupport.sites.uiowa.edu/) has more information about different types of peer support specialists and how people in recovery can themselves become peer support specialists.

Table 5 shows peer support provider organizations in behavioral health district 6. Organizations located in Appanoose County cities are listed first and highlighted in bold.

Table 5: Peer Support Providers in Behavioral Health District 6

City	Organization	Family Peer Support Specialists	Peer Recovery Coaches	Peer Support Specialists	Other
Centerville	Optimae Life Services	0	0	1	0
Bloomfield	Optimae Life Services	0	0	1	0
Fairfield	Optimae Life Services	0	0	1	0
Fort Madison	Counseling Associates	0	0	1	0
Fort Madison	Hope Haven Area Development Center Corporation - Imagine the Possibilities	0	0	1	0
Grinnell	Capstone Behavioral Health	0	0	1	0
Keokuk	Alcohol and Drug Dependency Services of Southeast Iowa (ADDS)	0	1	0	0
Mount Pleasant	Alcohol and Drug Dependency Services of Southeast Iowa (ADDS)	0	1	0	0
Oskaloosa	First Resources Corporation	0	0	1	0
Ottumwa	Child Health Specialty Clinics (CHSC)	1	0	0	0
Ottumwa	Sieda Community Action	0	1	0	0
Ottumwa	Southern Iowa Mental Health Center	1	1	2	0
Sigourney	First Resources Corporation	0	0	1	0
Vinton	Plugged-In Iowa	0	0	1	0
Washington	First Resources Corporation	0	0	1	0
Washington	Hillcrest Family Services	1	0	1	0

⁸<https://iowapeersupport.sites.uiowa.edu/>

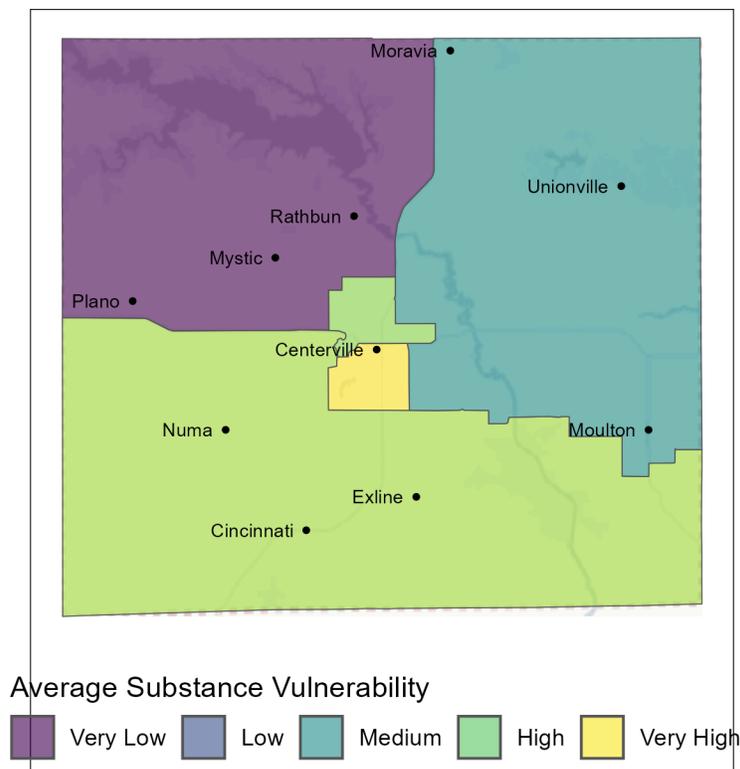
Which Neighborhoods in Your Community Need Additional Health Resources and Support?

Substance Use Vulnerability

The Public Science Collaborative has developed data resources to help community organizations, local governments, and public health practitioners allocate resources more effectively for 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 used data from two sources, the Treatment Episode Admissions Datasets (TEDS-A) and the National Survey of Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to uncover links between substance misuse and socio-demographic factors. The maps below use Census Bureau estimates of those same neighborhood characteristics by census tract. They display indexes for each substance, identifying areas that have the characteristics of vulnerable populations. These spots need focused 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](https://publicsciencecollaborative.shinyapps.io/substance_use_vulnerability/).⁹

Identifying towns and neighborhoods with high or low risk of substance use can aid public health efforts. This knowledge helps us take targeted actions based on specific risks in those areas. To aid in this work, the following pages include substance use vulnerability maps for overall substance use, opioids, methamphetamine, heroin, alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, and benzodiazepines.

Figure 6: Overall Substance Use Vulnerability in Appanoose County



⁹https://publicsciencecollaborative.shinyapps.io/substance_use_vulnerability/

Figure 7: Opioid Vulnerability in Appanoose County

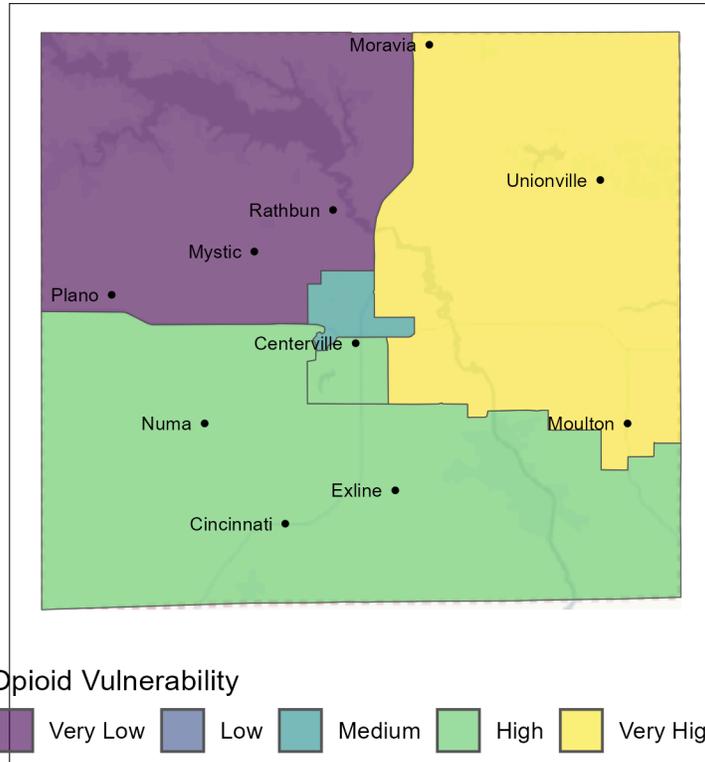


Figure 8: Methamphetamine Vulnerability in Appanoose County

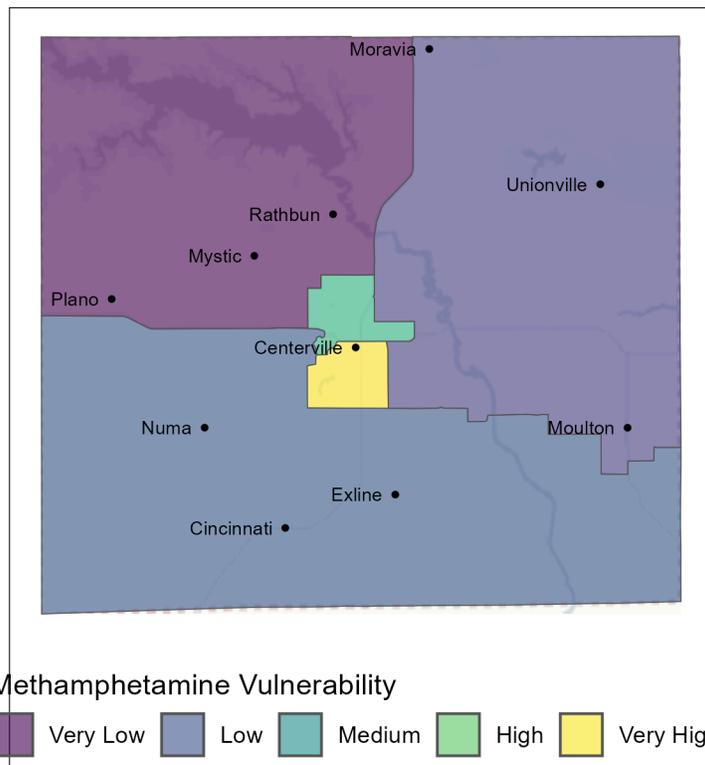


Figure 9: Heroin Vulnerability in Appanoose County

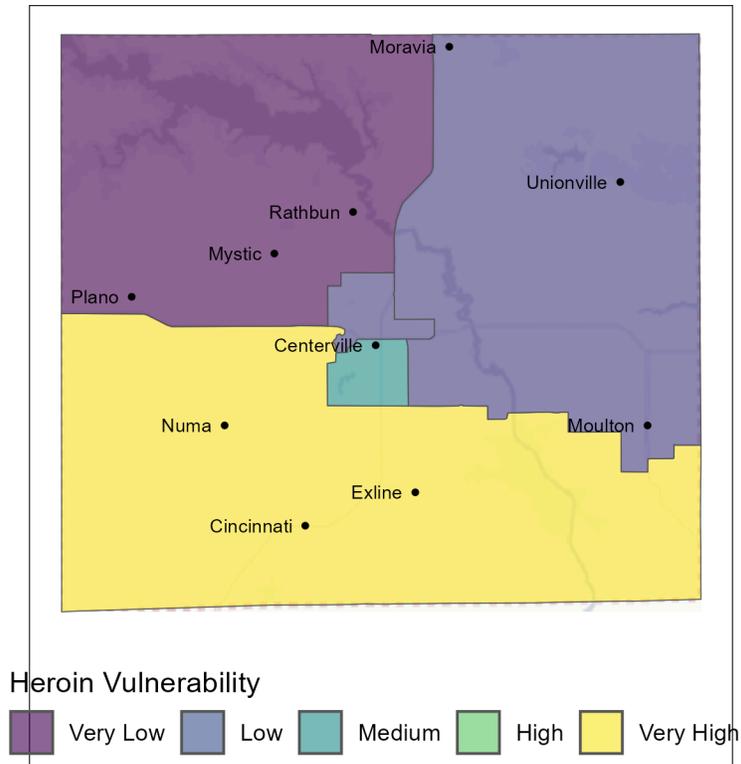


Figure 10: Alcohol Vulnerability in Appanoose County

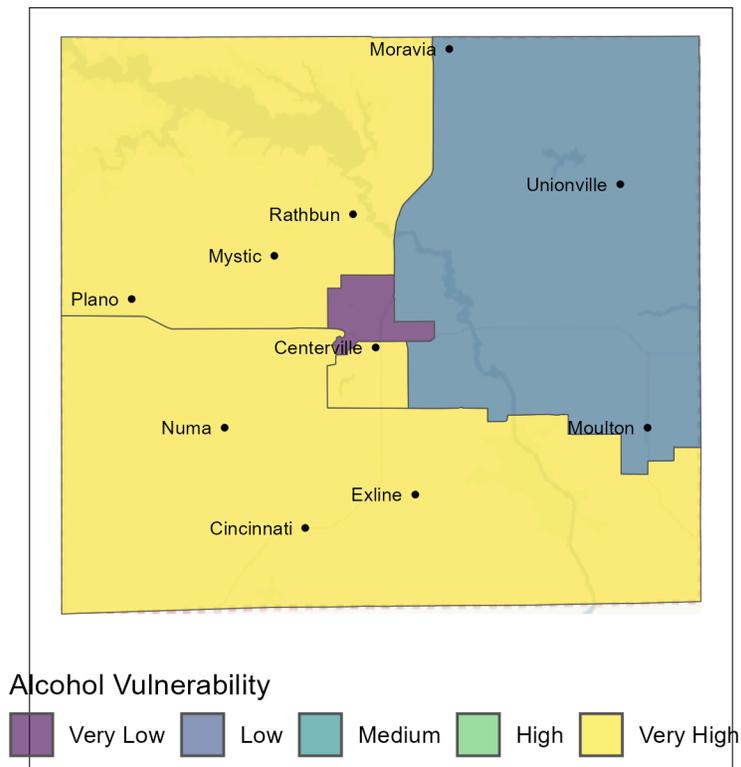


Figure 11: Cannabis Vulnerability in Appanoose County

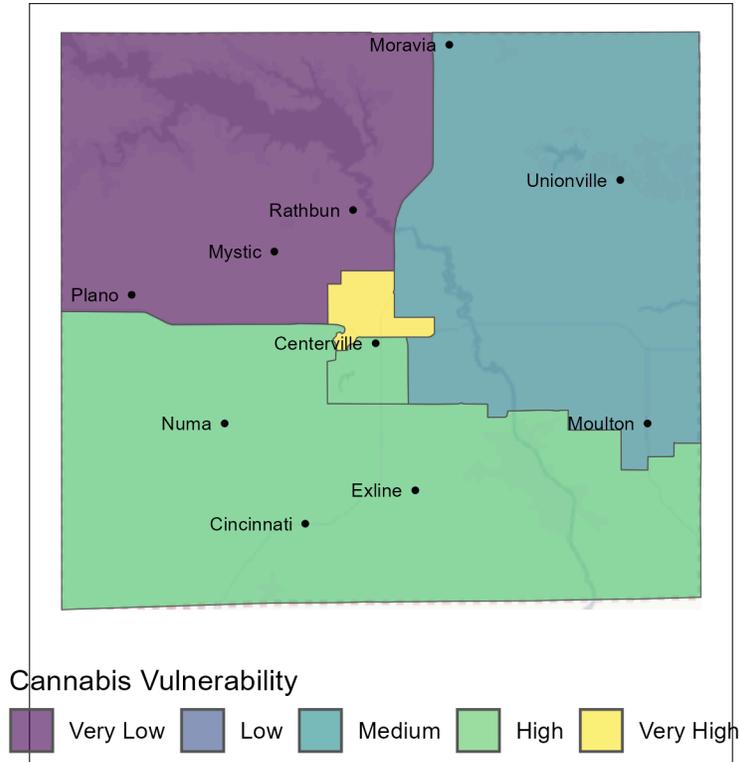


Figure 12: Cocaine Vulnerability in Appanoose County

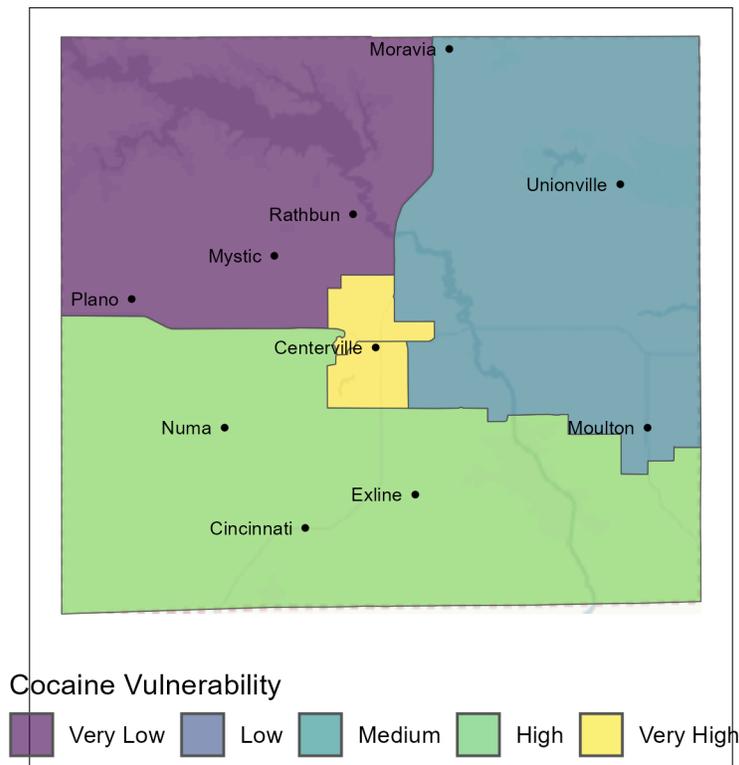
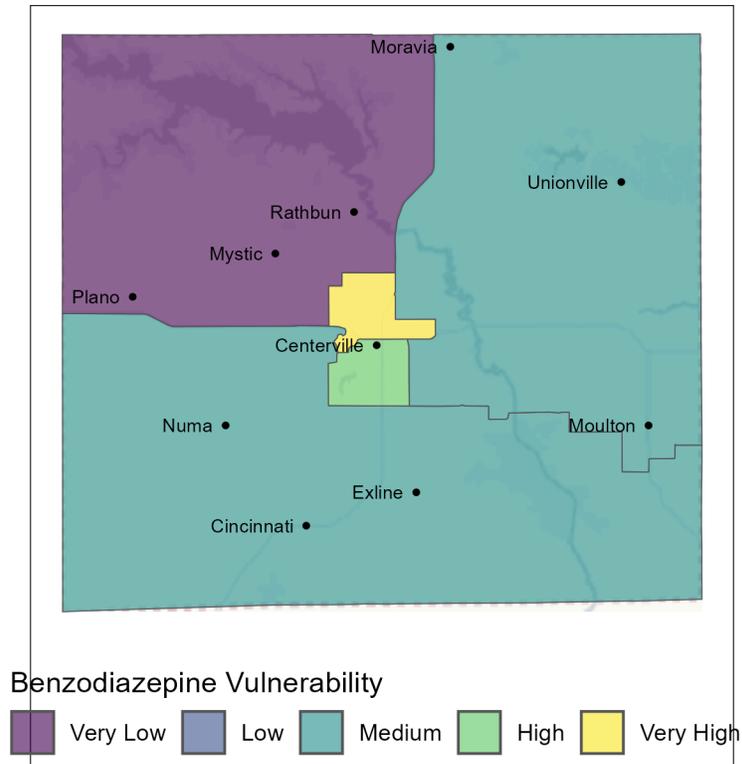


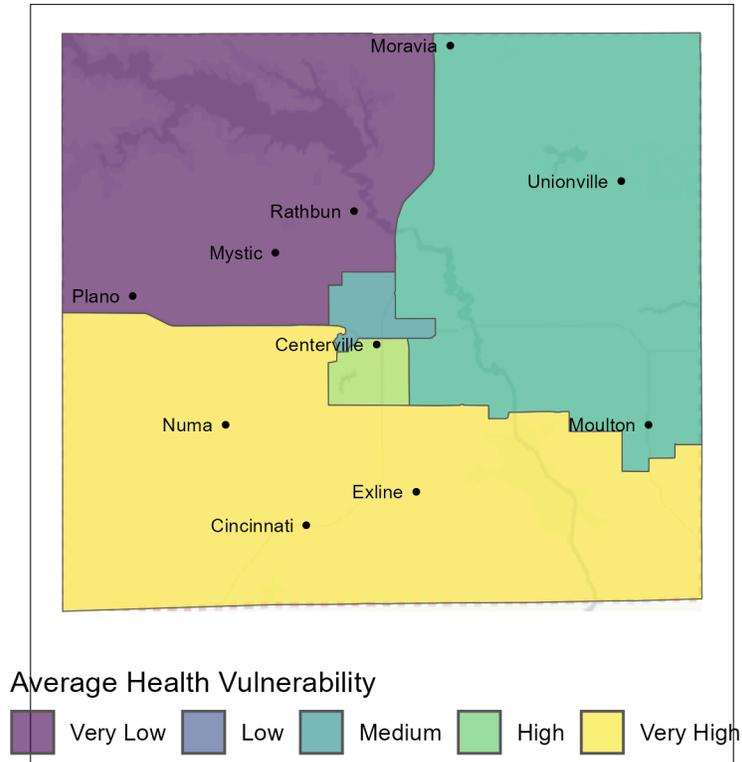
Figure 13: Benzodiazepine Vulnerability in Appanoose County



Social Determinants of Health

In addition to the substance use vulnerability maps above, the Public Science Collaborative also explored overall health vulnerabilities and disparities in Appanoose County, using the social determinants of health. By social determinants, we refer to social and environmental risks that impact a person's overall health and well-being. For example, in places with high average levels of education and low unemployment rates, people usually enjoy better health. In areas with low average incomes and high single parenting rates, health often suffers. Understanding social determinants of health can help community organizations and governments. It shows where there are neighborhoods that can benefit most from targeted investment to reduce health disparities. You can interactively explore social determinants of health across the state and look at individual components on [PSC's SDOH Dashboard](https://publicsciencecollaborative.shinyapps.io/sdoh/).¹⁰

Figure 14: Overall Health Vulnerability in Appanoose County



¹⁰<https://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 for individuals in recovery. To collect this data, we used 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 Iowa, 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 ways: 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 [Meetings Finder](#),¹¹ [Recovery Resource Finder](#),¹² [Well-Being Resource Finder](#),¹³ and [Physical Activity Resource Finder](#).¹⁴

Table 6: Recovery Resource 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

¹¹<http://public-science.org/meetingfinder>

¹²<http://public-science.org/recoveryresources>

¹³<http://public-science.org/communityresources>

¹⁴<http://public-science.org/physicalactivity>

Resource Type	Source
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	Iowa Department of Education
Place of Worship	ExpertGPS.com
State Park	Iowa DNR

Appendix 2: RRCI Rankings for Cities in Behavioral Health District 6

Table 7 adds on to the Recovery Ready Community Index table found earlier in the report. This table includes all 30 cities in behavioral health district 6 that have more than 1,000 people. The table is sorted by population, to help enable comparisons between cities in the district of similar sizes. You can use the information to see the relative strengths and weaknesses of communities across the district. Cities located in Appanoose County are bolded.

Table 7: RRCI in Behavioral Health Appanoose County Cities

City	Population	Pop. Group Rank	RRCI	Resource Abundance-Absolute	Resource Abundance-Relative	Recovery Culture
Ottumwa	25,352	10 (out of 31)	67.1	227	89.5	6.7
Oskaloosa	11,492	1 (out of 31)	76.6	163	141.8	7.8
Fort Madison	10,221	11 (out of 31)	65.6	99	96.9	3.9
Keokuk	9,748	75 (out of 103)	62.8	85	87.2	3.1
Grinnell	9,527	24 (out of 103)	70.7	114	119.7	5.2
Fairfield	9,438	2 (out of 103)	79.7	136	144.1	20.1
Mount Pleasant	9,093	49 (out of 103)	66.7	98	107.8	3.3
Washington	7,314	46.5 (out of 103)	67.1	77	105.3	4.1
Centerville	5,377	41 (out of 103)	67.9	64	119.0	3.7
Vinton	4,948	52 (out of 103)	66.4	54	109.1	4.0
Albia	3,688	10 (out of 103)	75.1	56	151.8	5.4
Williamsburg	3,347	42 (out of 103)	67.7	43	128.5	3.0
Marengo	2,823	96 (out of 103)	33.0	26	92.1	0.0
Bloomfield	2,723	3 (out of 103)	78.6	47	172.6	7.3
Kalona	2,679	90 (out of 103)	46.0	41	153.0	0.0
Belle Plaine	2,412	123 (out of 145)	33.5	24	99.5	0.0
New London	2,402	136 (out of 145)	25.4	16	66.6	0.0
Atkins	2,347	130 (out of 145)	29.0	19	81.0	0.0
Sigourney	1,866	20 (out of 145)	79.2	33	176.8	10.7
Urbana	1,628	63 (out of 145)	54.8	12	73.7	12.3
Brooklyn	1,565	135 (out of 145)	25.6	13	83.1	0.0
Wellman	1,539	80 (out of 145)	47.2	27	175.4	0.0
Montezuma	1,257	93 (out of 145)	42.8	20	159.1	0.0
New Sharon	1,147	111 (out of 145)	37.1	16	139.5	0.0
Wayland	1,140	100 (out of 145)	41.4	18	157.9	0.0
Eddyville	1,085	94 (out of 145)	42.5	18	165.9	0.0
Winfield	1,065	92 (out of 145)	43.1	18	169.0	0.0
Riverside	1,040	42 (out of 145)	67.4	15	144.2	9.6
Keosauqua	1,014	1 (out of 145)	87.8	33	325.4	9.9

City	Population	Pop. Group Rank	RRCI	Resource Abundance-Absolute	Resource Abundance-Relative	Recovery Culture
Newhall	1,012	115 (out of 145)	35.8	14	138.3	0.0

Appendix 3: Mutual Aid Meetings In Appanoose County

Table 8: Mutual Aid Meeting Directory in Appanoose County

Meeting Type	Group	Address	Weekly Meeting #
Alcoholics Anonymous	<u>Centerville Friends Of Bill W. Group</u>	838 S 18th St, Centerville, IA 52544, USA	1
Narcotics Anonymous	NA	19898 Old Hwy 5, Centerville, IA 52544, USA	2

Appendix 4: Resources In Appanoose County

Table 9: Recovery Resource Directory in Appanoose County

Resource Type	Name	Address
Baseball/Softball Diamond	Pat Daugherty Field	Centerville, Appanoose County, Iowa, 52544, United States
Baseball/Softball Diamond	2 Baseball/Softball Diamonds	Appanoose County, Iowa, 52544, United States
Baseball/Softball Diamond	7 Baseball/Softball Diamonds	Centerville, Appanoose County, Iowa, 52544, United States
Baseball/Softball Diamond	3 Baseball/Softball Diamonds	Moravia, Appanoose County, Iowa, 52571, United States
Baseball/Softball Diamond	4 Baseball/Softball Diamonds	Moulton, Appanoose County, Iowa, 52572, United States
Beach	Honey Creek Resort State Park 2022 Beach Classification: Less Vulnerable	12638 Wildlife Way, Moravia, IA 52571
Childcare Provider	<u>Appanoose County Head Start</u>	722 N 1st St, Centerville, IA, 52544
Childcare Provider	<u>Centerville CSD-Mrs. Kaster's Pre-K</u>	838 South 18th Street, Centerville, IA, 52544
Childcare Provider	<u>Diana Dhamers</u>	514 N Main ST, Centerville, IA, 52544
Childcare Provider	<u>Kathleen Ewing</u>	512 E Merion ST, Centerville, IA, 52544
Childcare Provider	<u>Kids World Day Care and Preschool</u>	722 N First St, Centerville, IA, 52544
Childcare Provider	<u>Mrs Brooke's Curious Kids Program</u>	505 E. Walsh, Centerville, IA, 52544
Childcare Provider	<u>Paula Berends</u>	614 N Park AVE, Centerville, IA, 52544
Drug Drop-off Site	Centerville Police Department	1125 West Van Buren Street, Centerville, IA, 52544
Drug Drop-off Site	Hy-Vee Pharmacy	609 N 18th St, Centerville, IA, 52544
Football Field	1 Football Field	Moravia, Appanoose County, Iowa, 52571, United States
Hospital	St Josephs Mercy Hospital	Centerville, IA 52544
Lake	Lower Centerville Reservoir	948 W Cottage St, Centerville, IA 52544
Lake	Mystic Reservoir	855 N 1st St, Mystic, IA 52574
Lake	Rathbun Reservoir	14777 413th St, Melrose, IA 52569
Lake	Stephen's Forest - Unionville Area Pond	32034 Highway J3T, Unionville, IA 52594
Lake	Upper Centerville Reservoir	23250 210th Ave, Centerville, IA 52544
Library	Drake Public Library	115 Drake Ave, Appanoose, Centerville, IA, 52544
Library	Garrett Memorial Library	123 S Main St, Appanoose, Moulton, IA, 52572
Library	Moravia Public Library	100 E Chariton, Appanoose, Moravia, IA, 52571
MAT Site	Taunya Joy Franklin-Stapf NP	1015 N. 18Th Suite C, Centerville, IA, 525441170

Resource Type	Name	Address
Public Park	Outlet Park	21862 458th St, Centerville, IA 52544
Public Park	Prairie Ridge Park	13578 Marlin Pl, Moravia, IA 52571
Public Park	Rolling Cove Park	16032 Robin Pl, Mystic, IA 52574
Peer Support Provider	<u>Recovery and Resource Center</u>	209 E Maple St, Centerville, IA 52544
Place of Worship	<u>Apostolic Pentecostal Church</u>	1316 W Central Ave, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Centerville Assembly of God Church</u>	1200 E Maple St, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Centerville Baptist Fellowship</u>	607 N 18th St, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Centerville Gospel Chapel</u>	822 S 12th St, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Chariton River Church</u>	12790 430th St, Plano, IA 52581, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Christian Church</u>	103 N Vine St, Moulton, IA 52572, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Church of Christ</u>	802 N Haynes Ave, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Church of Nazarene</u>	415 Bank St, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Church of the Nazarene</u>	108 W Chariton St, Moravia, IA 52571, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Community Church of Mystic</u>	105 S 1st St, Mystic, IA 52574, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Concord Church</u>	15422 465th St, Mystic, IA 52574, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Dale Baptist Church</u>	1106 W Ontario St, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Drake Avenue Christian Church</u>	303 Drake Ave, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>East Pleasant Church of Christ</u>	101 S Liberty St, Cincinnati, IA 52549, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Epiphany Episcopal Church</u>	609 S Main St, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Evangelical Covenant Church</u>	1420 S 16th St, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Fairview Church</u>	18140 Co Rd T61, Unionville, IA 52594, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Fairview Church</u>	21121 Hwy J5T, Moravia, IA 52571, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Faith United Parish</u>	101 S Liberty St, Cincinnati, IA 52549, USA
Place of Worship	<u>First Baptist Church</u>	604 W Van Buren St, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>First Christian Church</u>	105 S 1st St, Mystic, IA 52574, USA
Place of Worship	<u>First Evangelical Lutheran Church</u>	837 S 15th St, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>First Presbyterian Church</u>	102 N Main St, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>First United Methodist Church</u>	410 N Main St, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Grace Brethren Church</u>	403 Main St, Udell, IA 52593, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Grace Tabernacle Baptist Church</u>	914 N Park Ave, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Grace United Methodist Church</u>	108 W Chariton St, Moravia, IA 52571, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Hilltown Church</u>	30710 308th Ave, Moulton, IA 52572, USA

Resource Type	Name	Address
Place of Worship	<u>Holiness Church of God</u>	301 E Broadway St, Moulton, IA 52572, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Kingdom of Jehovahs Witnesses</u>	1526 S Main St, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Little Flock Chapel</u>	20500 IA-2, Plano, IA 52581, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Methodist Church</u>	201 E 4th St, Moulton, IA 52572, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Moulton Baptist Church</u>	312 W 4th St, Moulton, IA 52572, USA
Place of Worship	<u>North Bend Church</u>	13573 150th Ave, Mystic, IA 52574, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Open Bible Church</u>	811 W State St, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Orleans Church</u>	22063 330th Ave, Moulton, IA 52572, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Peoples Baptist Church</u>	1000 E Van Buren St, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints</u>	411 Drake Ave, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Saint Marys Catholic Church</u>	828 S 18th St, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Salem Church</u>	V4R2+HH Moravia, IA, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Second Baptist Church</u>	412 S 18th St, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Seventh Day Adventist Church</u>	100 E Jackson St, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Sharon Chapel</u>	26009 540th St, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Solid Rock Church of God</u>	100 E Jackson St, Centerville, IA 52544, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Unionville Baptist Church</u>	100 E Oak St, Unionville, IA 52594, USA
Rural Health Clinic	Mercyone Centerville Medical Clinic	19942 St Joseph Drive, Centerville, IA, 52544
School	Centerville Community Preschool	603 N 10th St. , Centerville, IA
School	Centerville High School	600 CHS Drive, Centerville, IA
School	Lakeview Elementary	1800 S 11th St, Centerville, IA
School	Moravia Elementary School	507 N Trussell Ave, Moravia, IA
School	Moravia High School	505 N Trussell Avenue, Moravia, IA
School	Moulton Elementary School	305 E 8th, Moulton, IA
School	Moulton-Udell High School	305 E 8th, Moulton, IA
Section 8 Housing	Shamrock Heights	1020 Shamrock Ln, Centerville, IA, 52544
Soccer Field	3 Soccer Fields	Appanoose County, Iowa, 52544, United States
Soccer Field	1 Soccer Field	Centerville, Appanoose County, Iowa, 52544, United States
SUD or Gambling Treatment Center	<u>Infinity Health</u>	221 E. State, Centerville, IA, 52544
SUD or Gambling Treatment Center	<u>River Hills Community Health Center</u>	Suite C 1015 N. 18th Street, Centerville, IA, 52544

Resource Type	Name	Address
Tennis Court	3 Tennis Courts	Centerville, Appanoose County, Iowa, 52544, United States
YMCA	Rathbun Lake Area YMCA	802 S Main St, Centerville, IA 52544