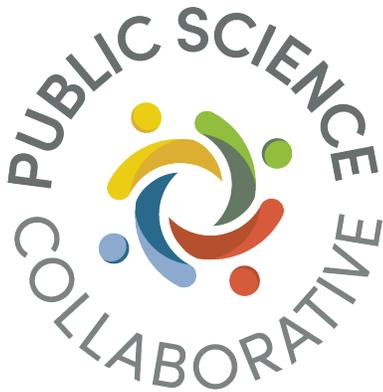


Recovery Readiness Assessment: Chickasaw County

June, 2025



Chickasaw County



Report provided to the Iowa Department of Health and Human Services

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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 3	21
Appendix 3: Mutual Aid Meetings In Chickasaw County	23
Appendix 4: Resources In Chickasaw 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 Chickasaw County, which is part of Iowa's Behavioral Health District 3 (see Figure 1). Chickasaw County has a population of 11,900, and its largest city is New Hampton.

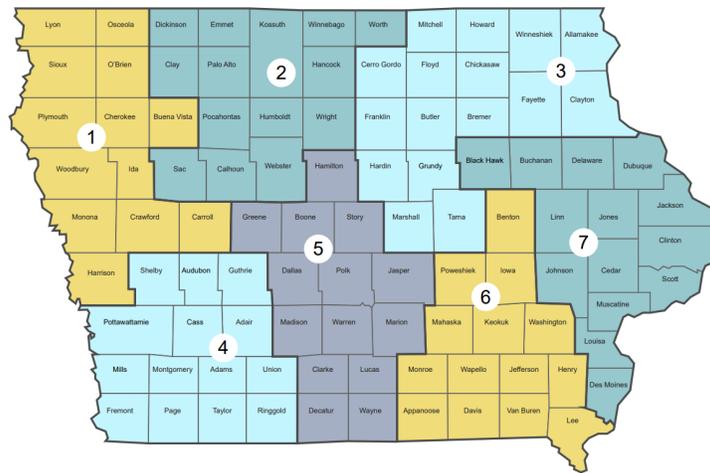


Figure 1: Iowa's Behavioral Health Districts (Source: Iowa HHS)

The following pages define recovery, recovery-oriented services, and recovery-ready communities. We evaluate Chickasaw 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 Chickasaw County. Among this group, New Hampton 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, New Hampton and Nashua are among the top half of their comparison population groups.

Table 1: Recovery Ready Community Index in Chickasaw County

City	Population	Pop. Group Rank	RRCI	Resource Abundance-Absolute	Resource Abundance-Relative	Recovery Culture
Fredericksburg	1,040	38 (out of 145)	69.7	16	153.8	9.6
New Hampton	3,462	33 (out of 103)	69.0	46	132.9	2.9
Nashua	1,634	55 (out of 145)	59.7	17	104.0	6.1

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. Chickasaw County is located in district 3, which has 16 counties, as shown in Table 2. Chickasaw County falls in 16th 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 3.

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. Chickasaw County is in the Rural group of counties, and ranks 45th out of 63 Iowa counties in the group.

Table 2: Recovery Ready Community Index in Behavioral Health District 3 Counties

County	Pop. Group	Pop. Group Rank	RRCI	Resource Abundance-Absolute	Resource Abundance-Relative	Recovery Culture
Fayette	Rural	1 (out of 63)	79.6	234	120.7	3.6
Bremer	Metropolitan Non-Core	1 (out of 12)	76.2	264	105.1	4.0
Howard	Rural	4 (out of 63)	71.4	111	117.3	5.3
Floyd	Rural	11 (out of 63)	61.9	144	92.9	5.2
Butler	Rural	12 (out of 63)	61.6	145	101.4	3.5
Clayton	Rural	14.5 (out of 63)	60.9	186	109.0	2.3
Winneshiek	Rural	19 (out of 63)	58.8	191	95.6	3.0
Cerro Gordo	Micropolitan	8 (out of 15)	58.2	323	75.5	3.5
Grundy	Metropolitan Non-Core	6 (out of 12)	48.6	126	102.0	2.4
Hardin	Rural	34 (out of 63)	43.5	165	98.6	1.2
Tama	Rural	40.5 (out of 63)	41.5	146	86.0	2.4
Mitchell	Rural	40.5 (out of 63)	41.5	87	82.5	4.7
Allamakee	Rural	43 (out of 63)	40.1	138	98.3	1.4
Chickasaw	Rural	45 (out of 63)	38.8	107	90.2	2.5
Franklin	Rural	46 (out of 63)	38.8	101	101.2	2.0
Marshall	Micropolitan	15 (out of 15)	36.4	252	63.0	1.8

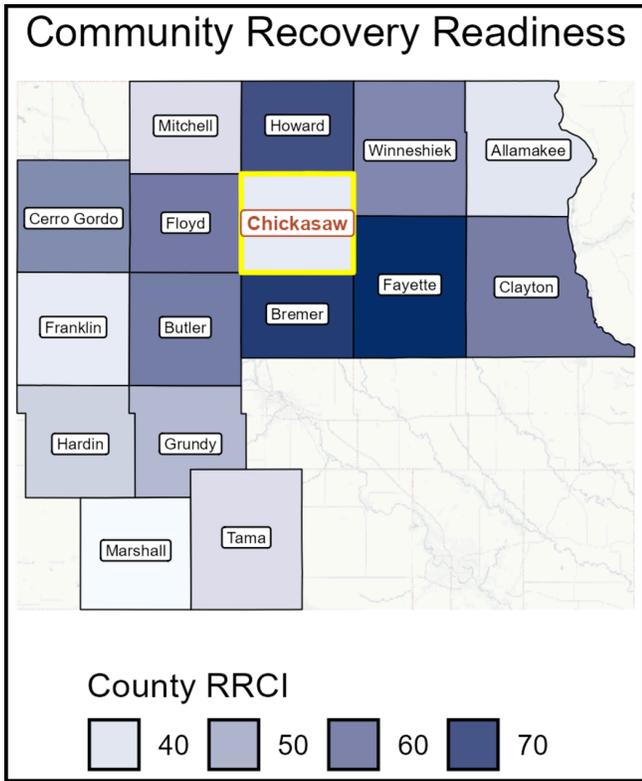


Figure 2: Recovery Ready Community Index in Chickasaw County

Figure 2 shows community recovery readiness in behavioral health district 3 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. Chickasaw County is highlighted with a yellow outline and bold label.

In district 3, Chickasaw County's RRCI score ranks 16th. Among cities with at least 1,000 people in Chickasaw County, New Hampton has the highest RRCI score, while Fredericksburg has the lowest.

Figure 3 shows Absolute Resource Abundance, or the number of total recovery resources. In behavioral health district 3, Chickasaw County has the 14th highest number of total recovery resources. In Chickasaw County cities of at least 1,000 people, New Hampton has the most recovery resources.

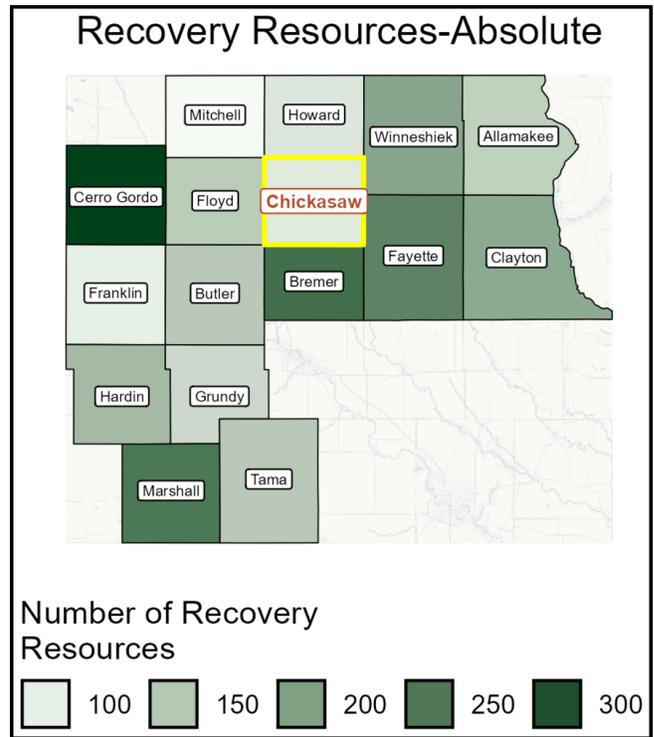


Figure 3: Recovery Resources in Chickasaw County

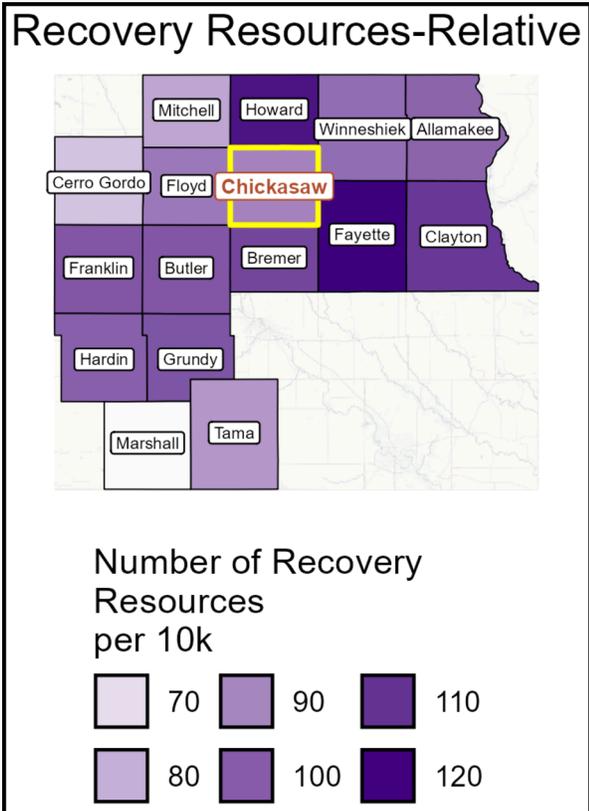


Figure 4: Recovery Resources per 10k in Chickasaw County

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.

Chickasaw County ranks 9th among the counties in district 3 for number of relative resource abundance. Among the cities in the county with at least 1,000 people, Fredericksburg has the highest number of recovery resources per 10,000 population, while Nashua 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 3, Chickasaw County has the 14th highest number of mutual aid meetings per 10,000 people. Within Chickasaw County, Nashua is the city of 1,000+ people with the largest recovery culture, while Fredericksburg has the lowest.

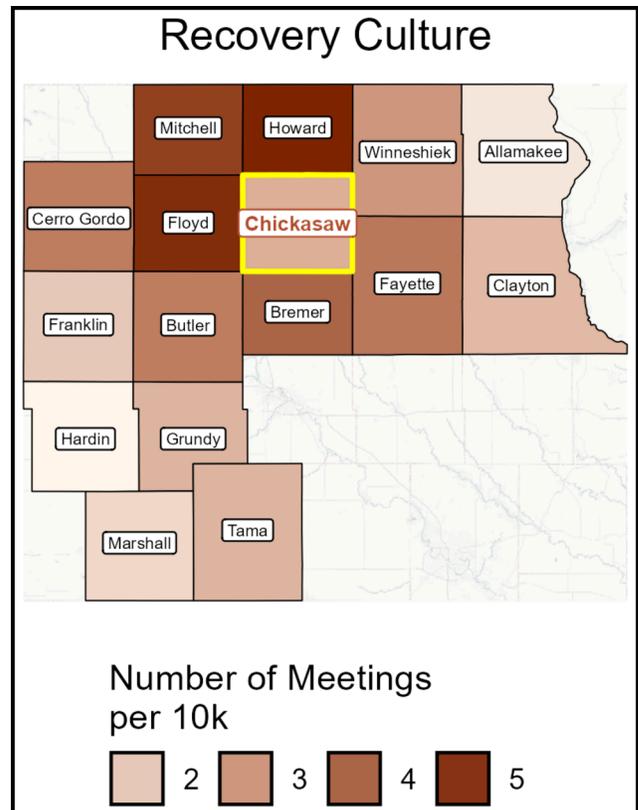


Figure 5: Mutual Aid Meetings per 10k in Chickasaw County

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 Chickasaw 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 Chickasaw County Cities

City	Community	Health	Home	Purpose
New Hampton	24	2	10	11
Nashua	7	1	3	7
Fredericksburg	7	2	1	7

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 Chickasaw County Cities

City	Economic Stability	Education Access & Quality	Healthcare Access & Quality	Neighborhood & Built Environment	Social & Community Context
New Hampton	10	4	2	23	8
Nashua	3	2	1	6	6
Fredericksburg	1	2	2	6	6

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 3. Organizations located in Chickasaw County cities are listed first and highlighted in bold.

Table 5: Peer Support Providers in Behavioral Health District 3

City	Organization	Family Peer Support Specialists	Peer Recovery Coaches	Peer Support Specialists	Other
Charles City	Plugged-In Iowa	0	0	1	0
Decorah	Child Health Specialty Clinics (CHSC)	1	0	0	0
Decorah	Northeast Iowa Behavioral Health	0	1	1	0
Decorah	Plugged-In Iowa	0	0	1	0
Hampton	Prairie Ridge Behavioral Health	0	0	1	0
Marshalltown	Center Associates	1	0	1	0
Marshalltown	Mid-Iowa Triumph Recovery Center	0	0	1	0
Marshalltown	Together We Can, Inc.	0	0	1	0
Mason City	Child Health Specialty Clinics (CHSC)	1	0	0	0
Mason City	Four Oaks	0	0	1	0
Mason City	Prairie Ridge Behavioral Health	0	1	1	1
Oelwein	Child Health Specialty Clinics (CHSC)	1	0	0	0
Toledo	Plugged-In Iowa	0	0	1	0
Waverly	Pathways Behavioral Services	0	0	2	0

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

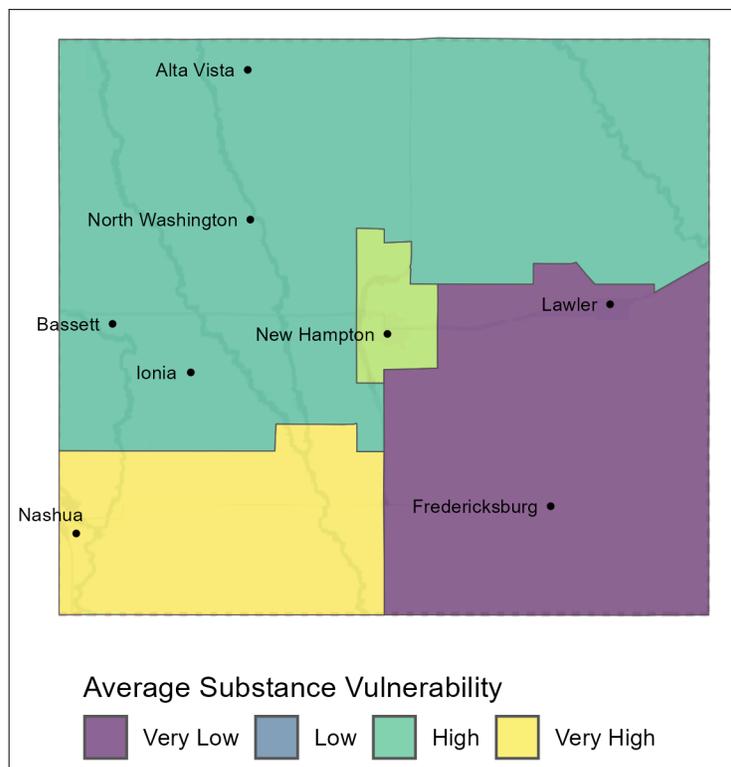
Which Neighborhoods in Your Community Need Additional Health Resources and Support?

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 Chickasaw County



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

Figure 7: Opioid Vulnerability in Chickasaw County

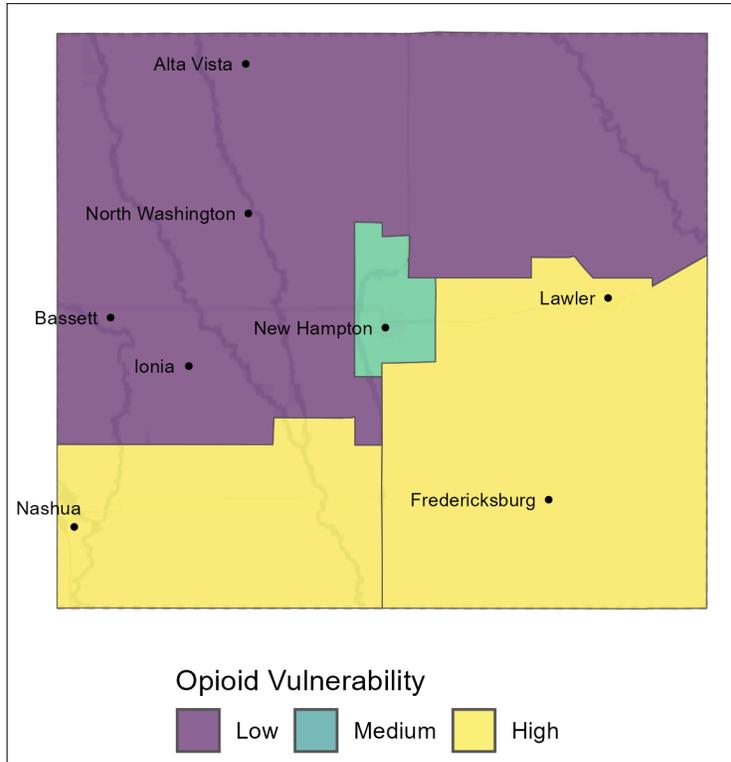


Figure 8: Methamphetamine Vulnerability in Chickasaw County

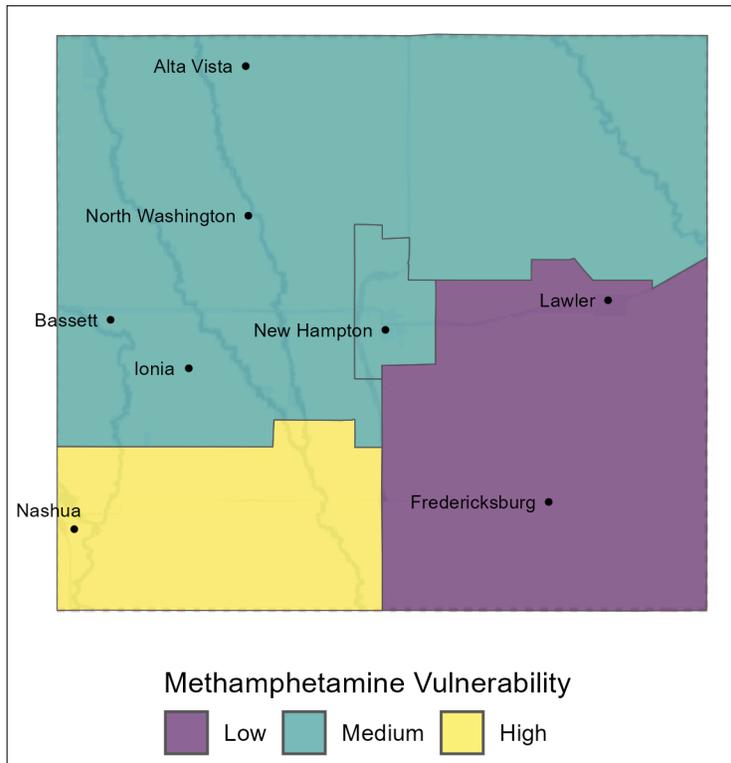


Figure 9: Heroin Vulnerability in Chickasaw County

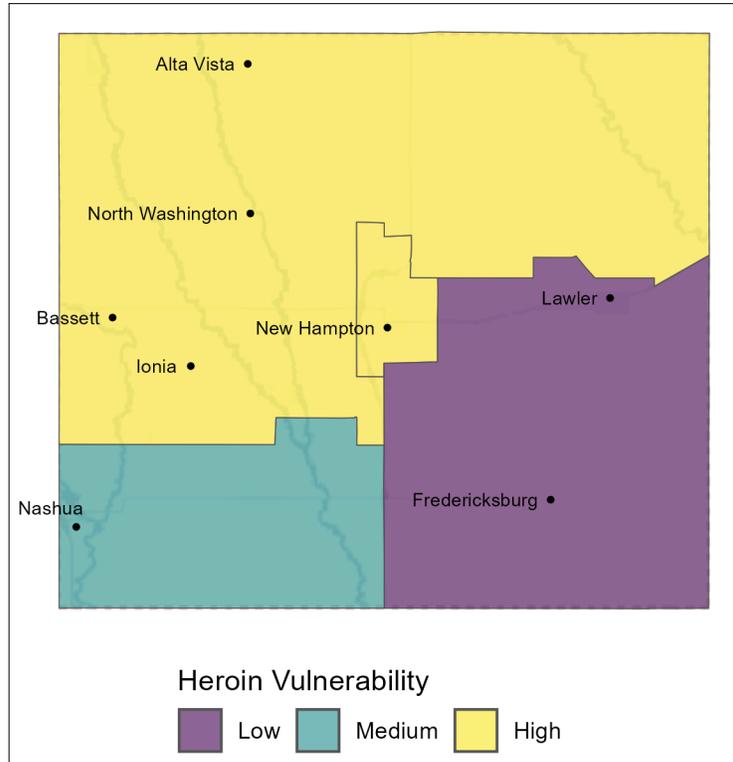


Figure 10: Alcohol Vulnerability in Chickasaw County

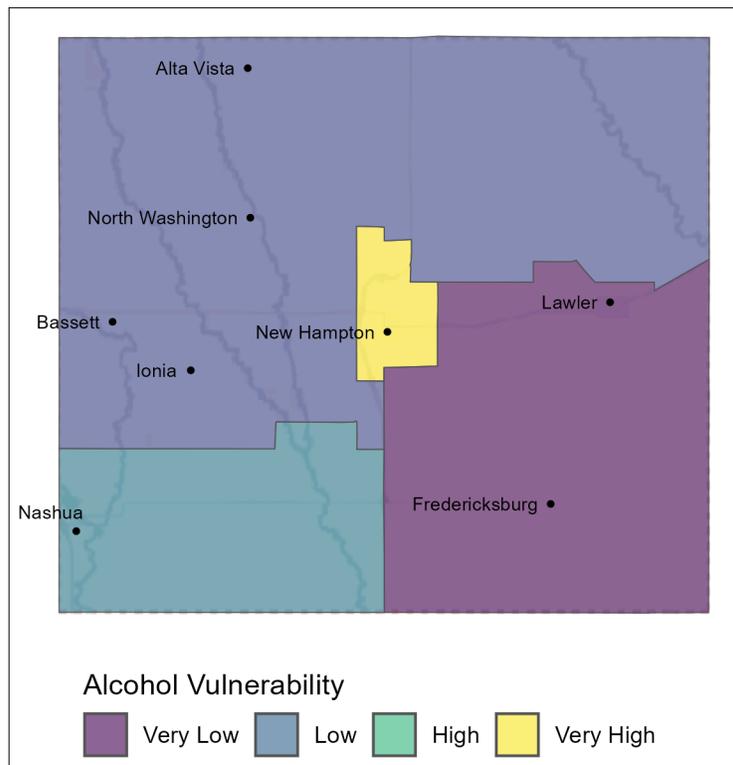


Figure 11: Cannabis Vulnerability in Chickasaw County

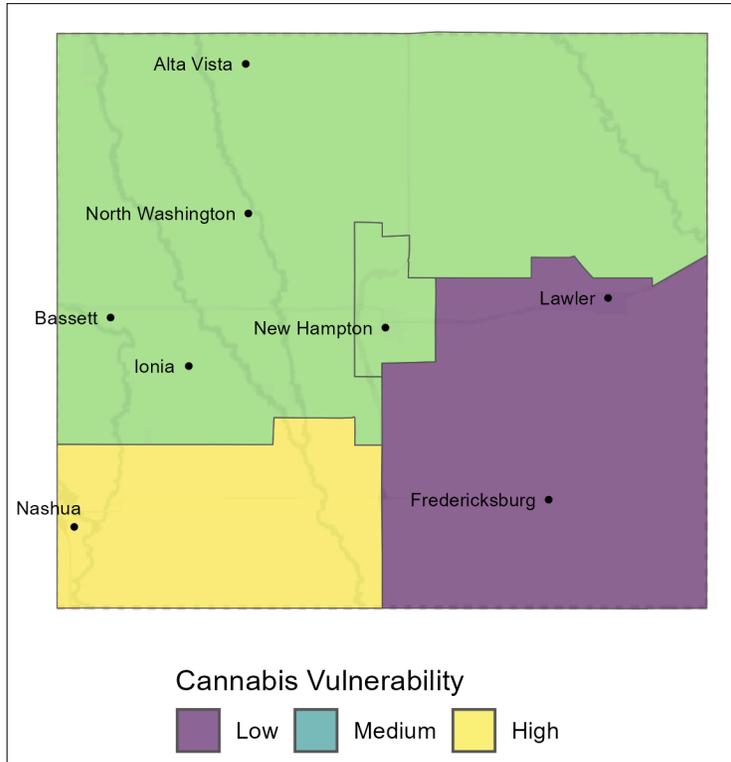


Figure 12: Cocaine Vulnerability in Chickasaw County

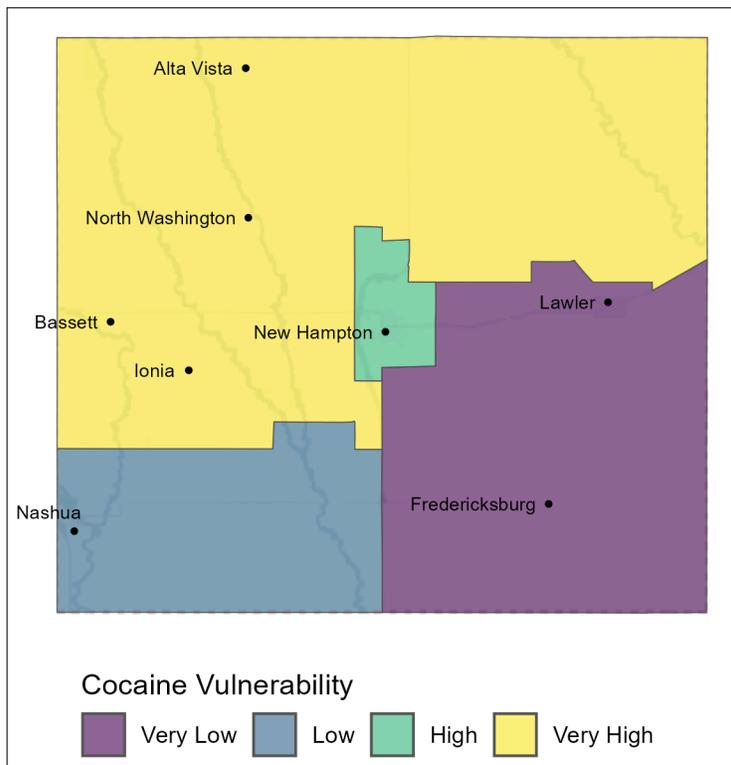
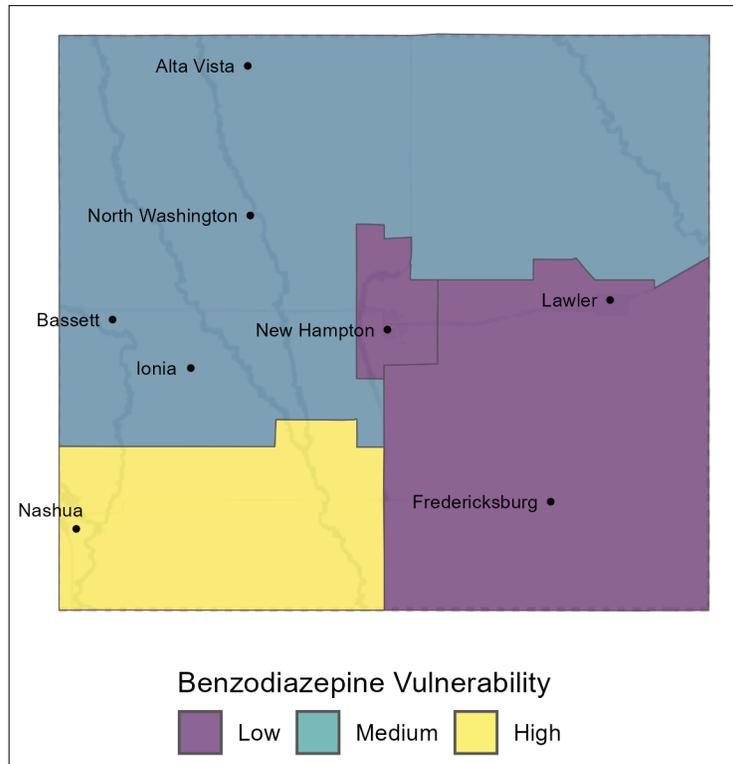


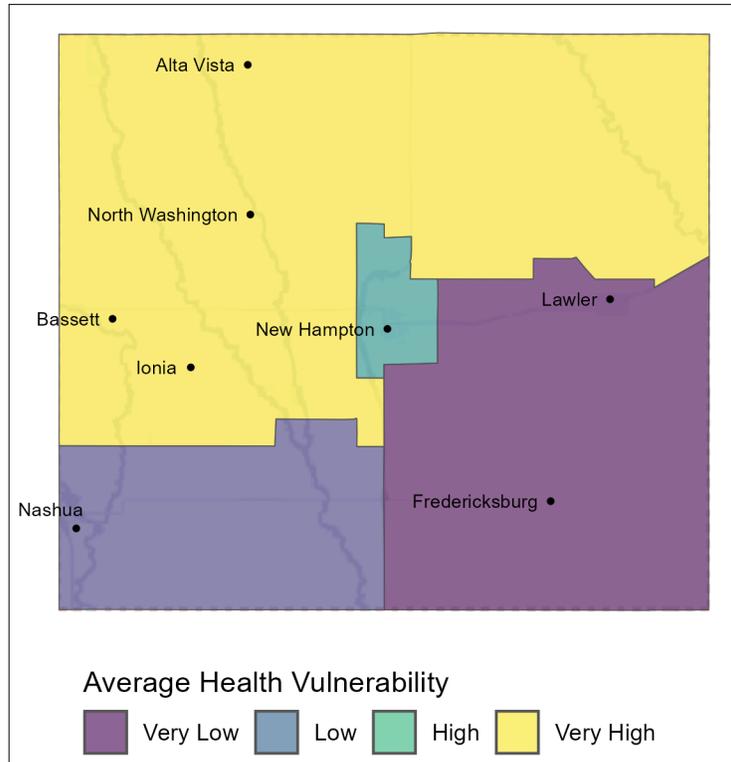
Figure 13: Benzodiazepine Vulnerability in Chickasaw County



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 Chickasaw 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 Chickasaw 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 3

Table 7 adds on to the Recovery Ready Community Index table found earlier in the report. This table includes all 47 cities in behavioral health district 3 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 Chickasaw County are bolded.

Table 7: RRCI in Behavioral Health Chickasaw County Cities

City	Population	Pop. Group Rank	RRCI	Resource Abundance-Absolute	Resource Abundance-Relative	Recovery Culture
Marshalltown	27,491	31 (out of 31)	60.4	178	64.7	2.5
Mason City	27,135	13 (out of 31)	65.2	229	84.4	4.8
Waverly	10,446	2 (out of 31)	76.4	153	146.5	5.7
Clear Lake	7,603	79 (out of 103)	61.4	65	85.5	2.6
Decorah	7,597	4 (out of 103)	77.5	116	152.7	6.6
Charles City	7,321	11 (out of 103)	74.3	92	125.7	10.9
Oelwein	5,878	54 (out of 103)	66.1	60	102.1	5.1
Iowa Falls	5,062	67.5 (out of 103)	63.4	53	104.7	2.0
Hampton	4,311	51 (out of 103)	66.5	52	120.6	2.3
Cresco	3,901	7 (out of 103)	76.2	59	151.2	7.7
Waukon	3,796	38.5 (out of 103)	68.0	49	129.1	2.6
Osage	3,578	30 (out of 103)	69.5	42	117.4	8.4
New Hampton	3,462	33 (out of 103)	69.0	46	132.9	2.9
Tama	3,079	28 (out of 103)	69.9	39	126.7	6.5
Grundy Center	2,794	46.5 (out of 103)	67.1	32	114.5	7.2
Postville	2,787	100 (out of 103)	29.9	22	78.9	0.0
Eldora	2,622	37 (out of 103)	68.1	34	129.7	3.8
West Union	2,393	8 (out of 145)	83.3	47	196.4	12.5
Denver	2,216	34 (out of 145)	72.8	34	153.4	4.5
Sumner	2,159	36 (out of 145)	71.3	29	134.3	9.3
Toledo	2,079	81 (out of 145)	47.0	34	163.5	0.0
Reinbeck	1,805	119 (out of 145)	34.2	20	110.8	0.0
Parkersburg	1,747	25 (out of 145)	77.3	32	183.2	5.7
Guttenberg	1,675	72 (out of 145)	50.0	32	191.0	0.0
Nashua	1,634	55 (out of 145)	59.7	17	104.0	6.1
Shell Rock	1,634	125 (out of 145)	32.9	18	110.2	0.0
Monona	1,618	112 (out of 145)	36.5	20	123.6	0.0
Dysart	1,575	41 (out of 145)	67.5	21	133.3	6.3
Ackley	1,554	88 (out of 145)	44.6	25	160.9	0.0

City	Population	Pop. Group Rank	RRCI	Resource Abundance-Absolute	Resource Abundance-Relative	Recovery Culture
State Center	1,548	113 (out of 145)	36.0	19	122.7	0.0
Traer	1,464	64 (out of 145)	53.5	12	82.0	6.8
Strawberry Point	1,415	52 (out of 145)	61.3	16	113.1	7.1
Nora Springs	1,394	107 (out of 145)	38.5	19	136.3	0.0
Greene	1,390	127 (out of 145)	32.6	16	115.1	0.0
Dike	1,258	18 (out of 145)	79.4	26	206.7	7.9
Tripoli	1,256	3 (out of 145)	85.6	35	278.7	8.0
Elkader	1,249	2 (out of 145)	86.9	38	304.2	8.0
Clarksville	1,248	28.5 (out of 145)	75.3	22	176.3	8.0
Fayette	1,242	59 (out of 145)	56.9	37	297.9	0.0
Sheffield	1,204	95 (out of 145)	42.2	19	157.8	0.0
Conrad	1,170	102 (out of 145)	40.6	18	153.8	0.0
St. Ansgar	1,156	19 (out of 145)	79.3	24	207.6	8.7
Lansing	1,111	22 (out of 145)	79.0	23	207.0	9.0
Fredericksburg	1,040	38 (out of 145)	69.7	16	153.8	9.6
Allison	1,028	9 (out of 145)	82.6	25	243.2	9.7
Aplington	1,012	109 (out of 145)	38.0	15	148.2	0.0
Janesville	1,012	73 (out of 145)	49.7	22	217.4	0.0

Appendix 3: Mutual Aid Meetings In Chickasaw County

Table 8: Mutual Aid Meeting Directory in Chickasaw County

Meeting Type	Group	Address	Weekly Meeting #
Alcoholics Anonymous	<u>Fredericksburg Rush Hour</u>	138 W Main St, Fredericksburg, IA 50630, USA	1
Alcoholics Anonymous	<u>New Hampton Group</u>	216 N Broadway Ave, New Hampton, IA 50659, USA	1
Celebrate Recovery	Cedar Point Church	310 N. Main, Nashua, IA 50658	1

Appendix 4: Resources In Chickasaw County

Table 9: Recovery Resource Directory in Chickasaw County

Resource Type	Name	Address
Baseball/Softball Diamond	1 Baseball/Softball Diamond	Alta Vista, Chickasaw County, Iowa, 50603, United States
Baseball/Softball Diamond	1 Baseball/Softball Diamond	Chickasaw County, Iowa, 50659, United States
Baseball/Softball Diamond	1 Baseball/Softball Diamond	Chickasaw County, Iowa, 52154, United States
Baseball/Softball Diamond	3 Baseball/Softball Diamonds	Fredericksburg, Chickasaw County, Iowa, 50630, United States
Baseball/Softball Diamond	1 Baseball/Softball Diamond	Lawler, Chickasaw County, Iowa, 52154, United States
Baseball/Softball Diamond	3 Baseball/Softball Diamonds	Nashua, Chickasaw County, Iowa, 50658, United States
Baseball/Softball Diamond	4 Baseball/Softball Diamonds	New Hampton, Chickasaw County, Iowa, 50659, United States
Outdoor Basketball Court	2 Outdoor Basketball Courts	New Hampton, Chickasaw County, Iowa, 50659, United States
Beach	1 Beach	2050 190th St, New Hampton, IA 50659
Beach	Split Rock Park	3055 Pembroke Ave, Fredericksburg, IA 50630
Childcare Provider	<u>Ashely Schuchhardt</u>	626 N Foley AVE, New Hampton, IA, 50659
Childcare Provider	<u>Christi Lines</u>	2499 Exeter AVE, Nashua, IA, 50658
Childcare Provider	<u>Diane Kellogg</u>	308 N Center ST, Ionia, IA, 50645
Childcare Provider	<u>Donna Willadsen</u>	402 N Broadway AVE, New Hampton, IA, 50659
Childcare Provider	<u>Fun In The Sun Daycare & Preschool</u>	109 E Railroad, Fredericksburg, IA, 50630
Childcare Provider	<u>Lisa Zwanziger and Madison Dettmer</u>	96 Amherst BLVD, Nashua, IA, 50658
Childcare Provider	<u>Little Sprouts Children's Center New Hampton</u>	201 N Locust, New Hampton, IA, 50659
Childcare Provider	<u>Little Sprouts Student Center</u>	206 W Main ST, New Hampton, IA, 50659
Childcare Provider	<u>Melissa Scheidel</u>	615 W Court ST, New Hampton, IA, 50659
Childcare Provider	<u>Michelle Tindell</u>	301 N Foley AVE, New Hampton, IA, 50659
Childcare Provider	<u>NEICAC-New Hampton Head Start</u>	206 W Main St, New Hampton, IA, 50659
Childcare Provider	<u>New Hampton CSD-The Learning Center</u>	206 West Main, New Hampton, IA, 50659
Childcare Provider	<u>Nicole Deutsch</u>	44 Charles City RD, Nashua, IA, 50658
Childcare Provider	<u>Sherrie Brincks</u>	101 W Prairie ST, Ionia, IA, 50645
Childcare Provider	<u>Sondra Ohm</u>	708 Evergreen ST, New Hampton, IA, 50659
Childcare Provider	<u>St Joseph Sunrise Preschool</u>	216 N Broadway, New Hampton, IA, 50659

Resource Type	Name	Address
Drug Drop-off Site	Bennett Pharmacy	1 W Main Street, New Hampton, IA, 50659
Football Field	New Hampton Football Field	New Hampton, Chickasaw County, Iowa, 50659, United States
Football Field	1 Football Field	Chickasaw County, Iowa, 50659, United States
Football Field	2 Football Fields	New Hampton, Chickasaw County, Iowa, 50659, United States
Hospital	Mercyone New Hampton Medical Center	308 N Maple Ave, Ste H, New Hampton, IA 50659
Lake	Airport Lake	2050 190th St, New Hampton, IA 50659
Lake	Goodale Conservation Area Pond	1151 County Rd B23, Alta Vista, IA 50603
Lake	Johnny Walnut Seed Conservation Area Pond	1075 Nolan Ave, New Hampton, IA 50659
Lake	Nashua Impoundment (Cedar Lake)	329 Lake Shore Dr, Nashua, IA 50658
Lake	New Hampton Pond (Garnant)	1053 S 4th Ave, New Hampton, IA 50659
Lake	Ringneck Haven	1618 150th St, Alta Vista, IA 50603
Lake	Sluggo's Pond	3225 160th St, Lawler, IA 52154
Lake	Split Rock Lake	3084 Pembroke Ave, Fredericksburg, IA 50630
Lake	Twin Ponds	1811 240th St, Ionia, IA 50645
Library	Alta Vista Public Library	203 S White Ave, Chickasaw, Alta Vista, IA, 50603
Library	Ionia Community Library	101 W Iowa St, Chickasaw, Ionia, IA, 50645
Library	Lawler Public Library	412 E Grove St, Chickasaw, Lawler, IA, 52154
Library	Nashua Public Library	220 Brasher St, Chickasaw, Nashua, IA, 50658
Library	New Hampton Public Library	20 W Spring St, Chickasaw, New Hampton, IA, 50659
Library	Upham Memorial Library	138 W Main St, Chickasaw, Fredericksburg, IA, 50630
Mental & Behavioral Health Center	Pathways Behavioral Services Inc Wa	602 S Washington Ave, Fredericksburg, IA 50630
NA	<u>Pathways Behavioral Services</u>	602 S Washington Ave, Fredericksburg, IA 50630
Other Sports Facilities	3 Other Sports Facilities	New Hampton, Chickasaw County, Iowa, 50659, United States
Place of Worship	<u>Church of the Brethren</u>	2950 270th St, Fredericksburg, IA 50630, USA
Place of Worship	<u>First Baptist Church</u>	481 S Linn Ave, New Hampton, IA 50659, USA

Resource Type	Name	Address
Place of Worship	<u>Hillcrest Baptist Church</u>	300 Southeast Ave, Fredericksburg, IA 50630, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Immaculate Conception Church</u>	124 W Main St, New Hampton, IA 50659, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Immanuel Lutheran Church</u>	Immanuel Lutheran Cemetery, 2616 140th St, Lawler, IA 52154, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Jehovahs Witnessess Kingdom Hall</u>	4 E Court St, New Hampton, IA 50659, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Little Brown Church in</u>	2725 Cheyenne Ave, Nashua, IA 50658, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church</u>	3040 IA-24, Lawler, IA 52154, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Peace United Church of Christ</u>	406 Grove St, Fredericksburg, IA 50630, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Redeemer Lutheran Church</u>	611 W Court St, New Hampton, IA 50659, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Republic Community Church</u>	1794 280th St, Ionia, IA 50645, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Sacred Heart Church</u>	1405 Stanley Ave, Lawler, IA 52154, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Saint Bernards Church</u>	101 N White Ave, Alta Vista, IA 50603, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Saint Fredericks Catholic Church</u>	225 E Main St, Fredericksburg, IA 50630, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Saint John Lutheran Church</u>	300 Merril St, Nashua, IA 50658, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Saint Johns Church</u>	2277 Co Hwy V62, Waucoma, IA 52171, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Saint Josephs Roman Catholic Church</u>	215 N Broadway Ave, New Hampton, IA 50659, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Saint Marys Church</u>	3309 160th St, Lawler, IA 52154, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Saint Michaels Catholic Church</u>	522 Cedar St, Nashua, IA 50658, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Saint Pauls Lutheran Church</u>	222 S Washington Ave, Fredericksburg, IA 50630, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Saude Lutheran Church</u>	2949 Stevens Trail, Lawler, IA 52154, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Trinity Lutheran Church</u>	223 S Water Ave, New Hampton, IA 50659, USA
Place of Worship	<u>United Methodist Church</u>	201 N Locust Ave, New Hampton, IA 50659, USA
Place of Worship	<u>United Methodist Church</u>	314 Brasher St, Nashua, IA 50658, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Williamstown Church</u>	2763 McCloud Ave, New Hampton, IA 50659, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Zion Lutheran Church</u>	101 N White Ave, Alta Vista, IA 50603, USA
Playground	Mikkelson Park Playground	2303 Highway 24, New Hampton, IA 50659
Playground	1 Playground	1010 Cedar Crest Ln, Nashua, IA 50658

Resource Type	Name	Address
Playground	1 Playground	114 Schult Ridge Rd, Fredericksburg, IA 50630
Playground	1 Playground	209 N White Ave, Alta Vista, IA 50603
Playground	1 Playground	218 Mechanic St, Fredericksburg, IA 50630
Playground	1 Playground	311 N Broadway Ave, New Hampton, IA 50659
Playground	1 Playground	610 N Foley Ave, New Hampton, IA 50659
Rural Health Clinic	Nashua Clinic	80 Amhearst Boulevard, Nashua, IA, 50658
School	Fredericksburg Elem School	401 E High St, Fredericksburg, IA
School	Nashua-Plainfield Elementary School	621 Panama St, Nashua, IA
School	Nashua-Plainfield Junior-Senior High School	612 Greeley St, Nashua, IA
School	New Hampton Elementary School	206 W Main, New Hampton, IA
School	New Hampton High School	710 W Main, New Hampton, IA
School	New Hampton Middle School	710 W Main, New Hampton, IA
School	St Joseph Community School	216 N Broadway Ave, New Hampton, IA
School	Sumner-Fredericksburg Middle School	300 Main St, Fredericksburg, IA
Soccer Field	2 Soccer Fields	Chickasaw County, Iowa, 50659, United States
SUD or Gambling Treatment Center	<u>Pathways Behavioral Services, Inc.</u>	PO Box 206 602 S Washington Ave, Fredericksburg, IA, 50630
Tennis Court	2 Tennis Courts	New Hampton, Chickasaw County, Iowa, 50659, United States
Outdoor Volleyball Court	1 Outdoor Volleyball Court	New Hampton, Chickasaw County, Iowa, 50659, United States