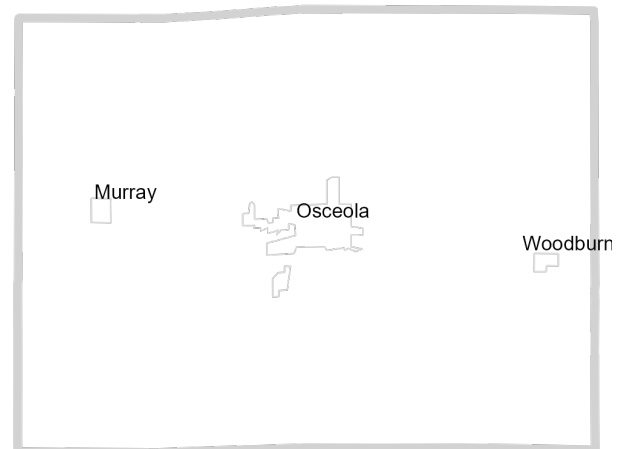


Recovery Readiness Assessment: Clarke County

June, 2025



Clarke 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.

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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 Clarke County, which is part of Iowa's Behavioral Health District 5 (see Figure 1). Clarke County has a population of 9,700, and its largest city is Osceola.

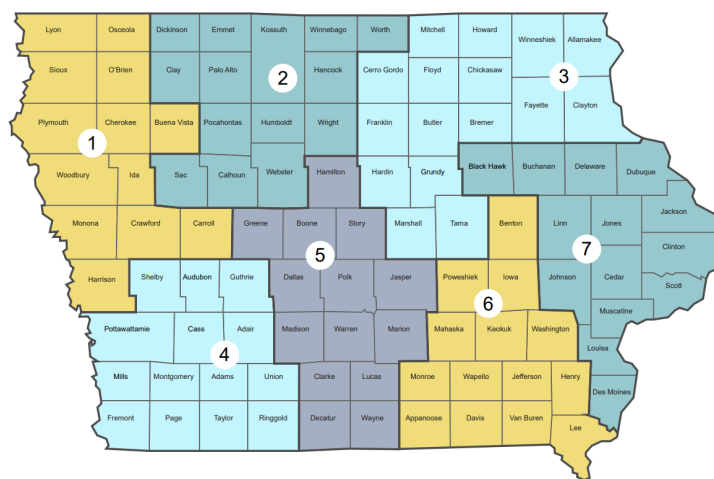


Figure 1: Iowa's Behavioral Health Districts (Source: Iowa HHS)

The following pages define recovery, recovery-oriented services, and recovery-ready communities. We evaluate Clarke 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 academically

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 Clarke County. Among this group, Osceola 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, Osceola are among the top half of their comparison population groups.

Table 1: Recovery Ready Community Index in Clarke County

City	Population	Pop. Group Rank	RRCI	Resource Abundance-Absolute	Resource Abundance-Relative	Recovery Culture
Osceola	5,495	21 (out of 103)	71.1	72	131.0	3.6

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. Clarke County is located in district 5, which has 14 counties, as shown in Table 2. Clarke County falls in 14th 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 5.

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. Clarke County is in the Rural group of counties, and ranks 52nd out of 63 Iowa counties in the group.

Table 2: Recovery Ready Community Index in Behavioral Health District 5 Counties

County	Pop. Group	Pop. Group Rank	RRCI	Resource Abundance-Absolute	Resource Abundance-Relative	Recovery Culture
Polk	Metropolitan Core	5 (out of 9)	59.9	2697	54.2	4.6
Lucas	Rural	17.5 (out of 63)	59.2	94	108.2	4.6
Marion	Micropolitan	11 (out of 15)	54.1	285	84.9	2.7
Boone	Rural	30.5 (out of 63)	46.9	196	73.5	3.0
Story	Metropolitan Core	9 (out of 9)	45.6	567	57.5	2.6
Madison	Metropolitan Non-Core	7 (out of 12)	44.6	128	76.4	3.6
Dallas	Metropolitan Non-Core	8 (out of 12)	43.5	486	46.7	2.6
Greene	Rural	35 (out of 63)	43.5	78	89.4	4.6
Decatur	Rural	38 (out of 63)	41.8	97	126.5	1.3
Wayne	Rural	47 (out of 63)	37.4	74	113.5	1.5
Warren	Metropolitan Non-Core	10 (out of 12)	33.7	332	62.1	0.9
Clarke	Rural	52 (out of 63)	33.7	93	96.0	2.1
Jasper	Metropolitan Non-Core	11 (out of 12)	33.3	254	67.1	1.3
Hamilton	Rural	57 (out of 63)	28.6	127	85.3	1.3

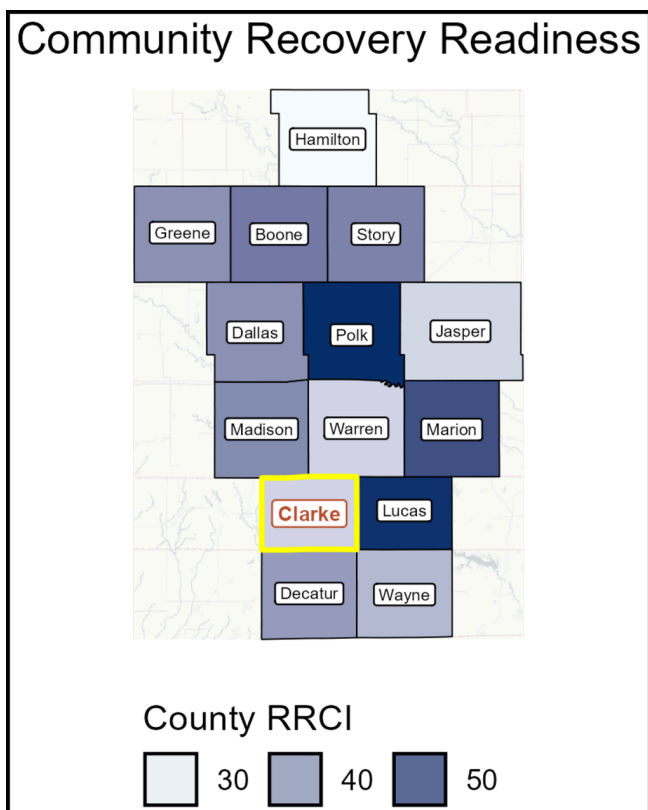


Figure 2: Recovery Ready Community Index in Clarke County

Figure 3 shows Absolute Resource Abundance, or the number of total recovery resources. In behavioral health district 5, Clarke County has the 13th highest number of total recovery resources. In Clarke County cities of at least 1,000 people, Osceola has the most recovery resources.

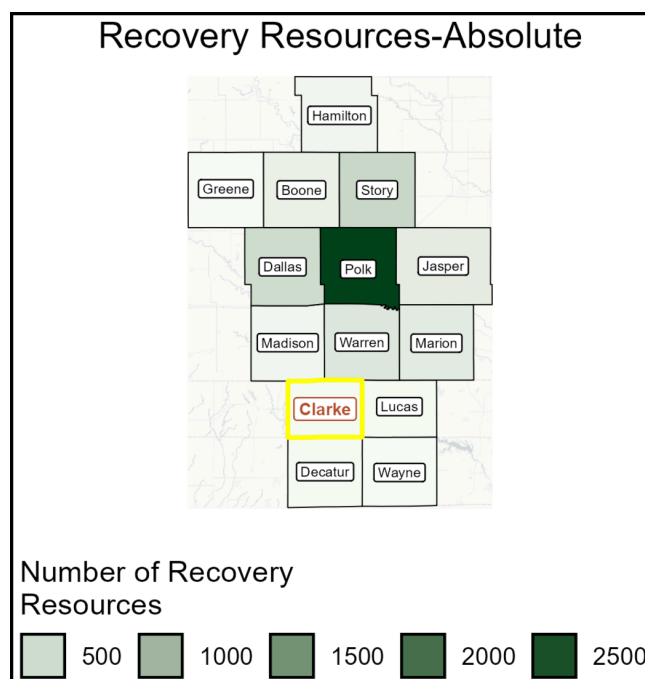


Figure 3: Recovery Resources in Clarke County

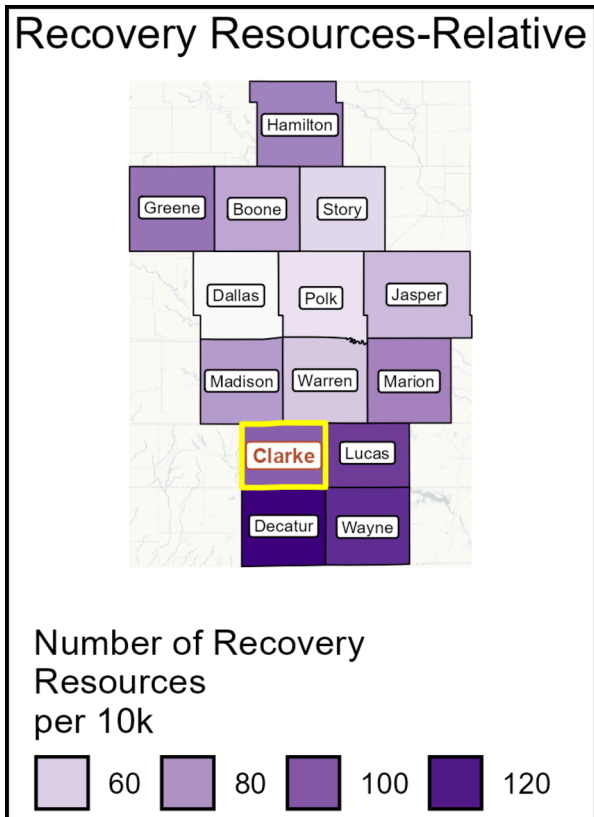


Figure 4: Recovery Resources per 10k in Clarke County

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.

Clarke County ranks 6th among the counties in district 5 for number of relative resource abundance. Among the cities in the county with at least 1,000 people, Osceola has the highest number of recovery resources per 10,000 population, while Osceola 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 5, Clarke County has the 9th highest number of mutual aid meetings per 10,000 people. Within Clarke County, Osceola is the city of 1,000+ people with the largest recovery culture, while Osceola has the lowest.

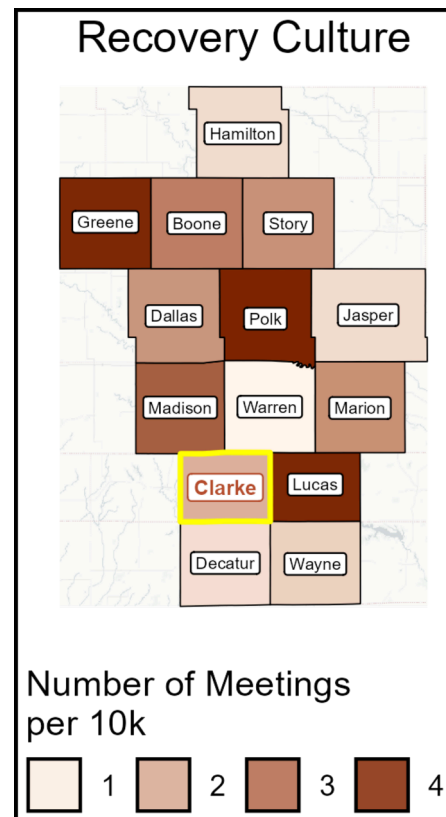


Figure 5: Mutual Aid Meetings per 10k in Clarke County

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 Clarke 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 Clarke County Cities

City	Community	Health	Home	Purpose
Osceola	35	8	15	16

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, Work-force Development Offices)

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

City	Economic Stability	Education Access & Quality	Healthcare Access & Quality	Neighborhood & Built Environment	Social & Community Context
Osceola	15	3	8	31	17

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 5. Organizations located in Clarke County cities are listed first and highlighted in bold.

Table 5: Peer Support Providers in Behavioral Health District 5

City	Organization	Family Peer Support Specialists	Peer Recovery Coaches	Peer Support Specialists	Other
Osceola	Crossroads Behavioral Health Services	1	0	1	0
Ames	Community and Family Resources	0	1	0	0
Ames	Eyerly Ball	0	0	1	0
Ames	NAMI Central Iowa	0	0	1	0
Ames	YSS	1	0	0	0
Ankeny	Four Oaks	1	0	0	0
Boone	Central Iowa Recovery	0	0	1	0
Des Moines	Broadlawns Medical Center	0	0	2	0
Des Moines	Central Iowa Center for Independent Living	0	0	1	0
Des Moines	Child Health Specialty Clinics (CHSC)	1	0	0	0
Des Moines	Community Support Advocates	0	0	1	0
Des Moines	Community and Family Resources	0	1	0	0
Des Moines	Easterseals Iowa	1	0	0	0
Des Moines	Eyerly Ball	0	0	5	0
Des Moines	Full Circle Recovery Community Center	0	1	0	0
Des Moines	Iowa Harm Reduction Coalition	0	0	1	0
Des Moines	MercyOne	0	1	0	0
Des Moines	NAMI Iowa	0	0	1	0

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

City	Organization	Family Peer Support Specialists	Peer Recovery Coaches	Peer Support Specialists	Other
Des Moines	NAMI Iowa - Office of Recovery Services	0	0	1	0
Des Moines	Orchard Place	1	0	0	0
Des Moines	Primary Health Care Homeless Support Services	0	0	2	0
Des Moines	Veterans Administration	0	0	1	0
Des Moines	Wellpoint (formerly Amerigroup)	0	0	0	1
Indianola	Central Iowa Recovery	0	0	1	0
Indianola	MercyOne	0	1	0	0
Johnston	Ellipsis	1	0	0	0
Johnston	Outside The Box	0	0	0	1
Knoxville	Inside Out Wellness & Advocacy	0	1	0	0
Knoxville	Resources for Human Development	0	0	1	0
Newton	Capstone Behavioral Health	1	0	2	0
Newton	MercyOne	0	1	0	0
Perry	Inside Out Wellness & Advocacy	0	1	0	0
Pleasant Hill	Thrive Now Recovery Center	0	1	0	0
Urbandale	Mosaic Haven, LLC	1	0	0	0
Webster City	Central Iowa Recovery	0	0	1	0
West Des Moines	Community Support Advocates	1	0	2	0
West Des Moines	Stepping Stone Family Services	1	0	0	0
West Des Moines	UCS Healthcare	0	1	0	0
Winterset	Crossroads Behavioral Health Services	1	0	1	0
Woodward	Inside Out Wellness & Advocacy	0	1	0	0

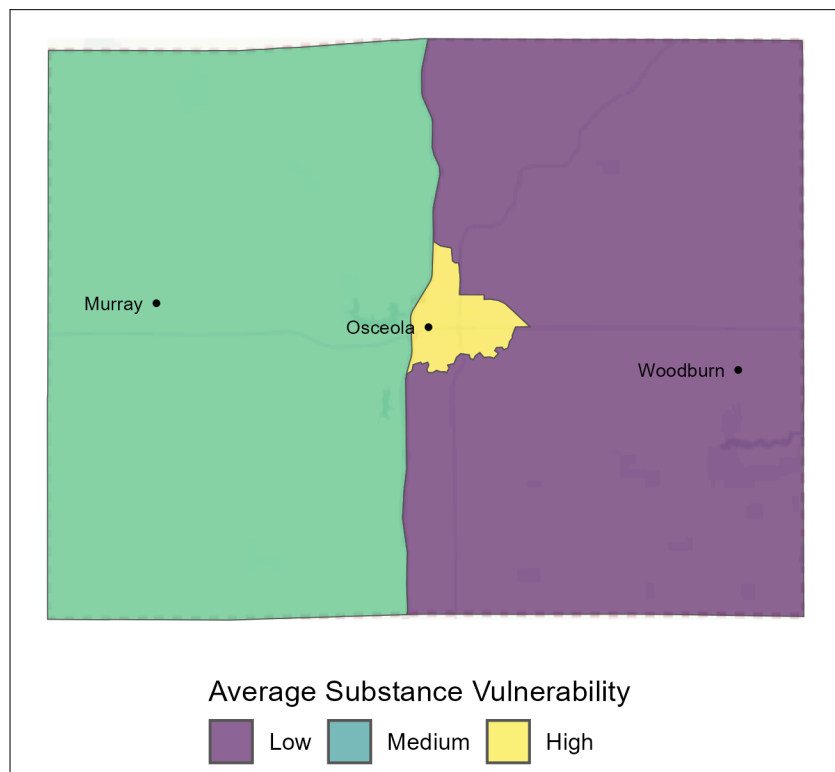
Which Neighborhoods in Your Community Need Additional Health Resources and Support?

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 Clarke County



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

Figure 7: Opioid Vulnerability in Clarke County

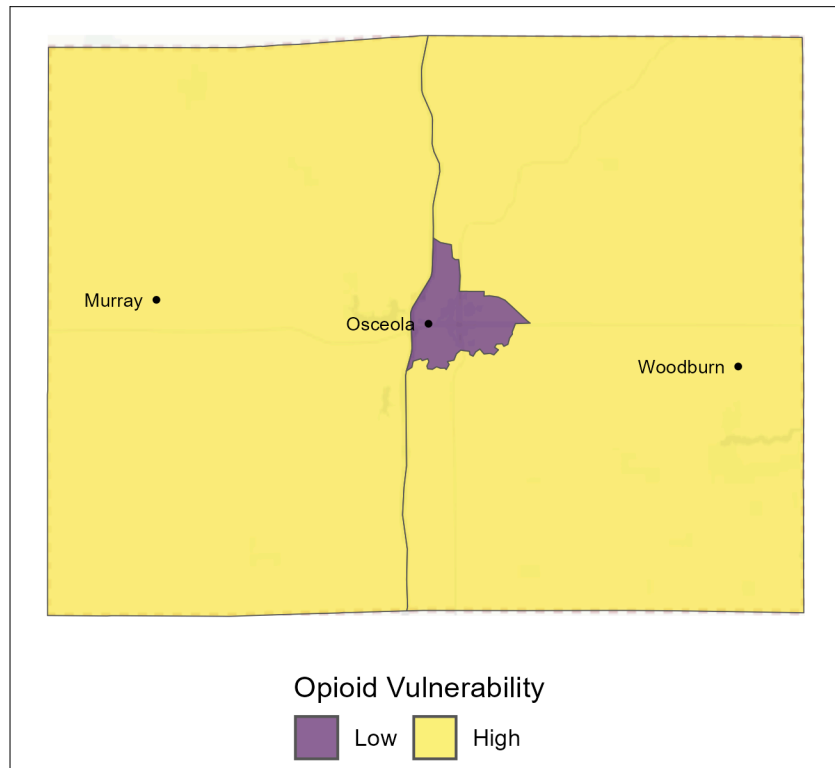


Figure 8: Methamphetamine Vulnerability in Clarke County

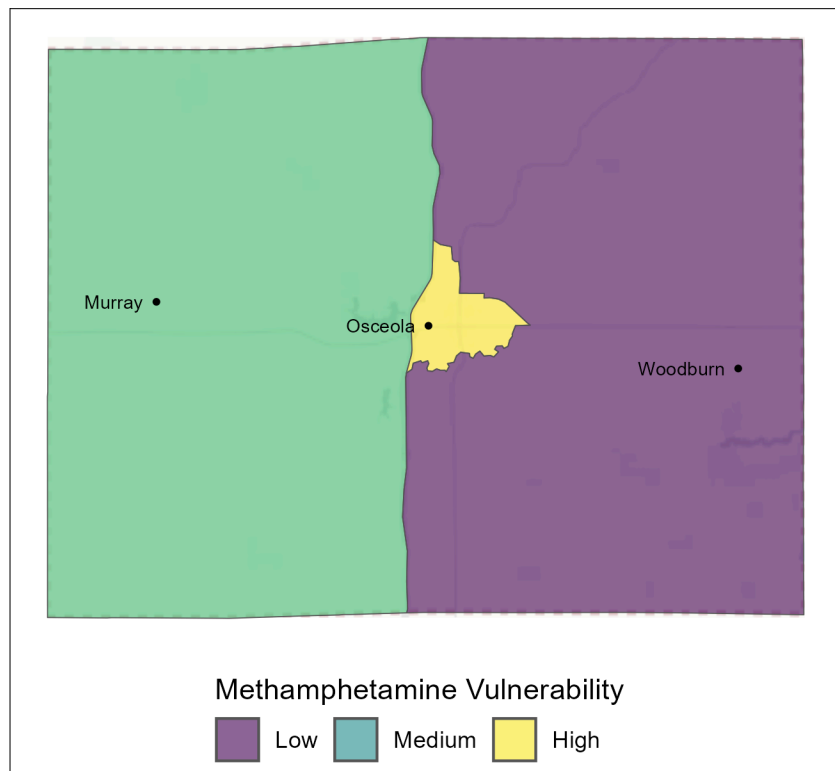


Figure 9: Heroin Vulnerability in Clarke County

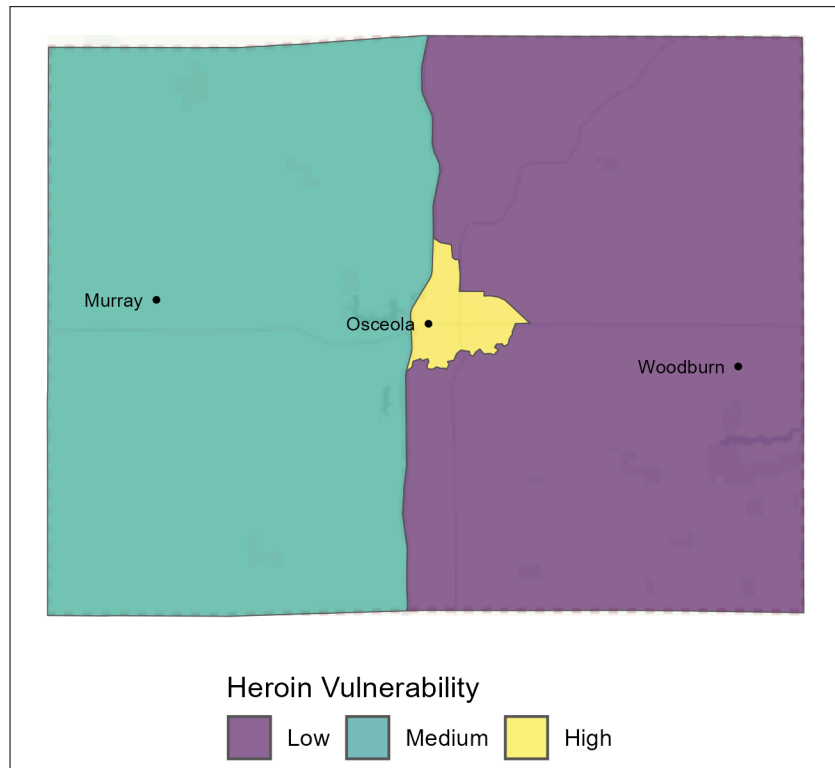


Figure 10: Alcohol Vulnerability in Clarke County

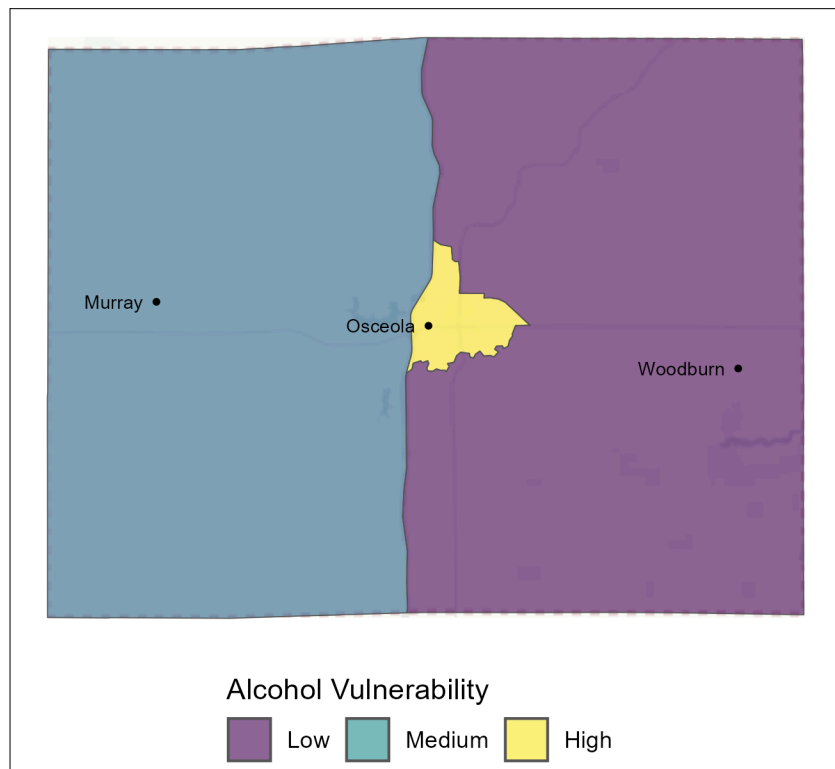


Figure 11: Cannabis Vulnerability in Clarke County

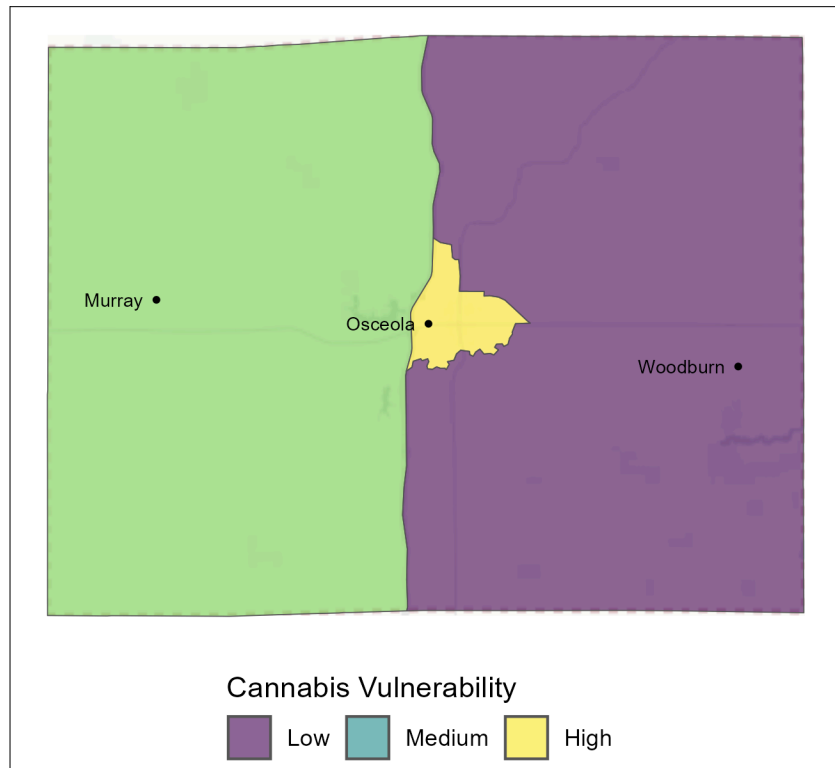


Figure 12: Cocaine Vulnerability in Clarke County

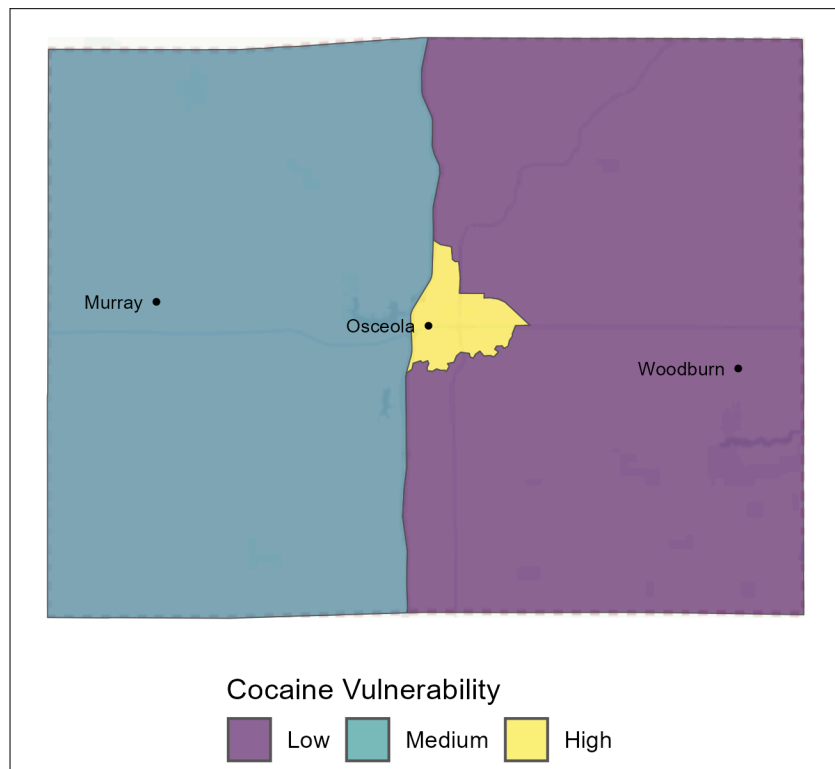
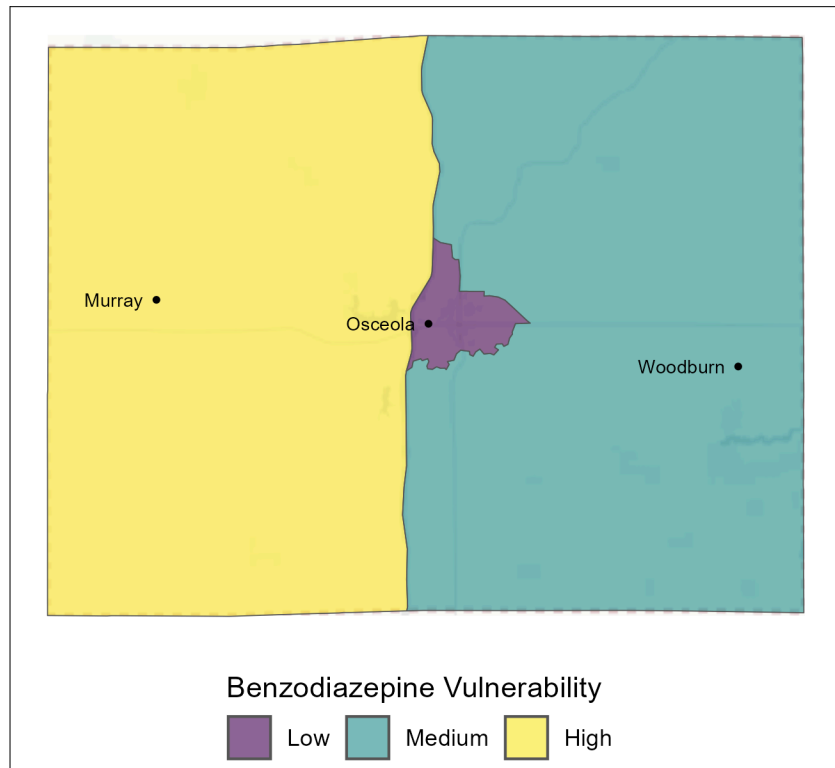


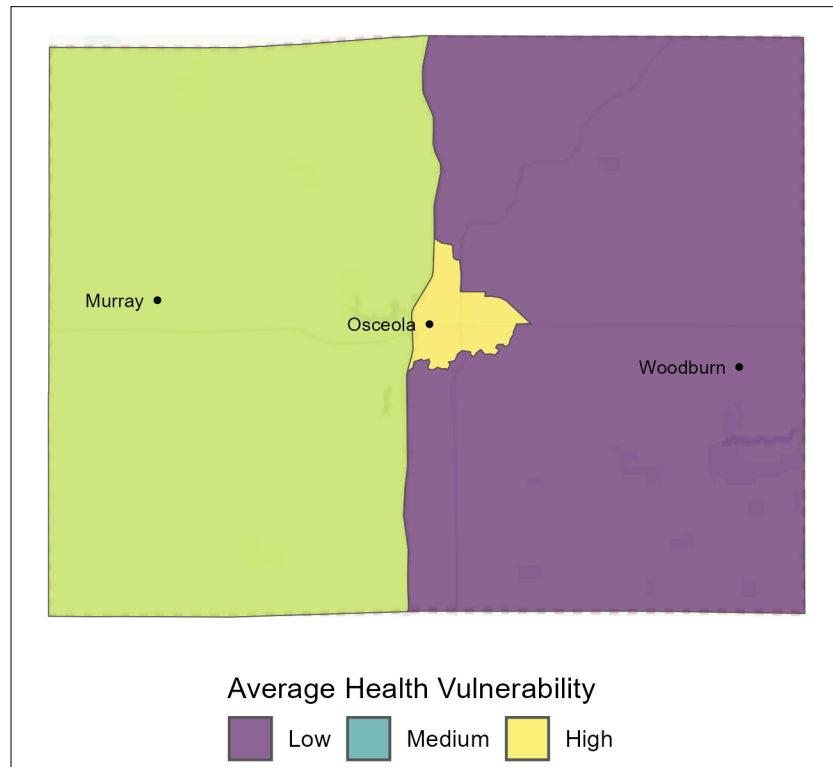
Figure 13: Benzodiazepine Vulnerability in Clarke County



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 Clarke 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 Clarke 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	<u>Iowa DHHS</u>
Rural Health Clinic	<u>Iowa Association of Rural Health Clinics</u>
SUD or Gambling Treatment Center	<u>Iowa DHHS</u>
VA Hospital or Clinic	<u>U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs</u>
YMCA	<u>Heartland YMCA Alliance</u>
Childcare Provider	<u>Iowa DHHS</u>
Recovery Housing	<u>Iowa DHHS</u>
Section 8 Housing	<u>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</u>
Shelter	<u>Homeless Shelters Directory</u>
Intimate Partner Violence Program	<u>Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence</u>
Workforce Development Office	<u>Iowa Workforce Development</u>
College or University	<u>Wikipedia</u>
School	<u>Iowa Department of Education</u>
Place of Worship	<u>ExpertGPS.com</u>
State Park	<u>Iowa DNR</u>

Appendix 2: RRCI Rankings for Cities in Behavioral Health District 5

Table 7 adds on to the Recovery Ready Community Index table found earlier in the report. This table includes all 54 cities in behavioral health district 5 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 Clarke County are bolded.

Table 7: RRCI in Behavioral Health Clarke County Cities

City	Population	Pop. Group Rank	RRCI	Resource Abundance-Absolute	Resource Abundance-Relative	Recovery Culture
Des Moines	212,464	5 (out of 11)	64.7	1447	68.1	6.2
Ankeny	70,542	11 (out of 11)	62.3	509	72.2	3.1
West Des Moines	69,893	8 (out of 11)	63.6	506	72.4	4.0
Ames	66,112	10 (out of 11)	63.1	472	71.4	3.8
Urbandale	46,026	22 (out of 31)	62.8	258	56.1	5.2
Waukee	26,974	24 (out of 31)	62.0	214	79.3	2.2
Johnston	24,196	7 (out of 31)	68.2	282	116.5	2.1
Altoona	20,592	30 (out of 31)	60.4	117	56.8	3.4
Clive	18,776	28 (out of 31)	61.5	110	58.6	4.3
Indianola	15,918	19 (out of 31)	63.5	148	93.0	1.9
Grimes	15,810	15 (out of 31)	64.2	145	91.7	3.2
Newton	15,696	26 (out of 31)	61.7	128	81.5	1.9
Norwalk	13,610	27 (out of 31)	61.6	114	83.8	0.7
Boone	12,445	17 (out of 31)	63.8	103	82.8	4.0
Pleasant Hill	10,796	23 (out of 31)	62.7	95	88.0	2.8
Pella	10,624	3 (out of 31)	73.4	154	145.0	2.8
Bondurant	8,061	94 (out of 103)	37.8	76	94.3	0.0
Perry	7,928	58 (out of 103)	64.5	67	84.5	6.3
Webster City	7,769	81 (out of 103)	61.1	67	86.2	1.3
Knoxville	7,493	38.5 (out of 103)	68.0	76	101.4	6.7
Nevada	6,952	57 (out of 103)	64.7	74	106.4	1.4
Adel	6,259	66 (out of 103)	63.6	62	99.1	3.2
Polk City	5,833	87 (out of 103)	55.1	32	54.9	1.7
Osceola	5,495	21 (out of 103)	71.1	72	131.0	3.6
Winterset	5,384	15 (out of 103)	72.9	65	120.7	11.1
Windsor Heights	5,171	85 (out of 103)	57.5	27	52.2	5.8
Huxley	4,440	95 (out of 103)	36.7	44	99.1	0.0
Chariton	4,235	1 (out of 103)	80.9	73	172.4	9.4
Carlisle	4,187	69.5 (out of 103)	63.3	44	105.1	2.4

City	Population	Pop. Group Rank	RRCI	Resource Abundance-Absolute	Resource Abundance-Relative	Recovery Culture
Jefferson	4,164	53 (out of 103)	66.3	41	98.5	9.6
Saylorville	3,559	101 (out of 103)	28.1	22	61.8	0.0
Story City	3,363	98 (out of 103)	31.7	27	80.3	0.0
Madrid	2,803	72 (out of 103)	62.9	30	107.0	3.6
Mitchellville	2,557	103 (out of 103)	25.9	17	66.5	0.0
Lamoni	2,121	12 (out of 145)	81.8	47	221.6	4.7
Colfax	2,089	53 (out of 145)	60.6	19	91.0	9.6
Monroe	2,074	106 (out of 145)	38.6	26	125.4	0.0
Dallas Center	2,058	44 (out of 145)	65.6	25	121.5	4.9
Granger	1,919	56 (out of 145)	59.3	19	99.0	5.2
Ogden	1,902	23 (out of 145)	78.7	37	194.5	5.3
Pleasantville	1,883	30 (out of 145)	74.8	31	164.6	5.3
Leon	1,795	67 (out of 145)	51.8	37	206.1	0.0
Prairie City	1,649	103 (out of 145)	40.4	23	139.5	0.0
Corydon	1,566	84 (out of 145)	45.7	26	166.0	0.0
Slater	1,498	77 (out of 145)	47.9	27	180.2	0.0
Van Meter	1,469	69 (out of 145)	50.7	30	204.2	0.0
Roland	1,458	133 (out of 145)	28.1	14	96.0	0.0
Earlham	1,406	82 (out of 145)	46.9	25	177.8	0.0
Gilbert	1,300	79 (out of 145)	47.5	24	184.6	0.0
Baxter	1,251	131 (out of 145)	28.8	13	103.9	0.0
Melcher-Dallas	1,228	75 (out of 145)	48.4	24	195.4	0.0
Jewell Junction	1,225	105 (out of 145)	39.6	18	146.9	0.0
Sully	1,092	104 (out of 145)	40.3	17	155.7	0.0
Woodward	1,002	5 (out of 145)	83.7	23	229.5	29.9

Appendix 3: Mutual Aid Meetings In Clarke County

Table 8: Mutual Aid Meeting Directory in Clarke County

Meeting Type	Group	Address	Weekly Meeting #
Alcoholics Anonymous	<u>Osceola Group</u>	130 W Grant St, Osceola, IA 50213, USA	1
Narcotics Anonymous	Spiritual Principles	130 W Grant St, Osceola, IA 50213, USA	1

Appendix 4: Resources In Clarke County

Table 9: Recovery Resource Directory in Clarke County

Resource Type	Name	Address
Access Center	Southern Iowa Community Mental Health Center - Osceola Access Center	219 W Washington Street, Osceola, IA
Baseball/Softball Diamond	7 Baseball/Softball Diamonds	Murray, Clarke County, Iowa, 50174, United States
Baseball/Softball Diamond	8 Baseball/Softball Diamonds	Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa, 50213, United States
Outdoor Basketball Court	1 Outdoor Basketball Court	Murray, Clarke County, Iowa, 50174, United States
Outdoor Basketball Court	2 Outdoor Basketball Courts	Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa, 50213, United States
Childcare Provider	Debbie McDole	1010 S Kossuth, Osceola, IA, 50213
Childcare Provider	Karen Robison	313 N Main, Osceola, IA, 50213
Childcare Provider	Kristina Hopkins	112 N Jackson ST, Osceola, IA, 50213
Childcare Provider	Lauren Daily	1815 Primrose LN, Osceola, IA, 50213
Childcare Provider	Marcia Grimm	1010 Park LN, Osceola, IA, 50213
Childcare Provider	Melissa Kauzlarich	112 1/2 N Jackson ST, Osceola, IA, 50213
Childcare Provider	Mireya Buesch	228 E Fayette, Osceola, IA, 50213
Childcare Provider	Misty McCoy	1395 HWY 69, Osceola, IA, 50213
Childcare Provider	Murray CSD-Preschool	216 Sherman Street, Murray, IA, 50174
Childcare Provider	Over The Rainbow Preschool	101 E View Place, Osceola, IA, 50213
Childcare Provider	Renda Baker	1816 135th AVE, Murray, IA, 50174
Childcare Provider	SCICAP-Osceola Head Start	2500 College Drive, Osceola, IA, 50213
Childcare Provider	The Village Early Childhood Center	2500 College DR, Osceola, IA, 50213
Drug Drop-off Site	Hy-Vee Pharmacy	510 W McLane, Osceola, IA, 50213
Drug Drop-off Site	Osceola Police Department	220 Townline Road, Osceola, IA, 50213
Family Support Specialist	Children Integrated Health Home	405 E McLane St, Osceola, IA 50213
Football Field	1 Football Field	Murray, Clarke County, Iowa, 50174, United States
Football Field	1 Football Field	Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa, 50213, United States
Hospital	Clarke County Hospital	800 S Fillmore St, Osceola, IA 50213
Lake	East Lake (Osceola)	2448 US-34, Osceola, IA 50213
Lake	Grade Lake	1009 Lake Shore Dr, Osceola, IA 50213
Lake	Green Pines W.A. Pond	1145 260th Ave, New Virginia, IA 50210
Lake	Q Pond City Park	800 N Delaware St, Osceola, IA 50213
Lake	West Lake (Osceola)	2080 Ivy St, Osceola, IA 50213
Library	Murray Public Library	416 Maple St, Clarke, Murray, IA, 50174

Resource Type	Name	Address
Library	Osceola Public Library	300 S Fillmore St, Clarke, Osceola, IA, 50213
Other Sports Facilities	Becky Persels Skate Park	Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa, 50213, United States
Other Sports Facilities	Horseshoe Pits	Clarke County, Iowa, 50213, United States
Other Sports Facilities	2 Other Sports Facilities	Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa, 50213, United States
Peer Support Provider	Adult Integrated Health Home	405 E McLane St, Osceola, IA 50213
Place of Worship	Assembly of God Church	801 N Fillmore St, Osceola, IA 50213, USA
Place of Worship	Bethel Chapel	1167 330th Ave, Woodburn, IA 50275, USA
Place of Worship	Calvary Church	2225 N Main St, Osceola, IA 50213, USA
Place of Worship	Christian Church	300 S Main St, Osceola, IA 50213, USA
Place of Worship	Church of Christ	2081 Ivy St, Osceola, IA 50213, USA
Place of Worship	Church of Christ	220 Maple St, Murray, IA 50174, USA
Place of Worship	Evangelical Free Church	227 W View Dr, Osceola, IA 50213, USA
Place of Worship	First Baptist Church	900 S Fillmore St, Osceola, IA 50213, USA
Place of Worship	First Presbyterian Church	316 S Fillmore St, Osceola, IA 50213, USA
Place of Worship	Immanuel Lutheran Church	101 E View Pl, Osceola, IA 50213, USA
Place of Worship	Madison Chapel	1081 125th Ave, Murray, IA 50174, USA
Place of Worship	Murray Baptist Church	430 3rd St, Murray, IA 50174, USA
Place of Worship	Murray United Methodist Church	705 Maple St, Murray, IA 50174, USA
Place of Worship	Osceola Seventh Day Adventist Church	2230 N Main St, Osceola, IA 50213, USA
Place of Worship	Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	405 1/2 E McLane St, Osceola, IA 50213, USA
Place of Worship	Saint Bernard Catholic Church	405 1/2 E McLane St, Osceola, IA 50213, USA
Place of Worship	Smyrna Church	2636 310th Ave, Weldon, IA 50264, USA
Place of Worship	The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	322 W Cass St, Osceola, IA 50213, USA
Place of Worship	Union Church (historical)	1216 Co Rd R21, Murray, IA 50174, USA
Place of Worship	United Methodist Church	130 W Grant St, Osceola, IA 50213, USA
Place of Worship	Woodburn Christian Church	410 Maple St, Woodburn, IA 50275, USA
Rural Health Clinic	Clarke County Clinic	800 S Fillmore Street Suite A&b, Osceola, IA, 50213
School	Clarke Community Elementary School	231 S Kossuth St, Osceola, IA
School	Clarke Community High School	800 N Jackson St, Osceola, IA
School	Clarke Community Middle School	800 N Jackson St, Osceola, IA
School	Murray Elementary School	216 Sherman, Murray, IA

Resource Type	Name	Address
School	Murray Jr/Sr High	216 Sherman, Murray, IA
Section 8 Housing	Fillmore Place	801 S Fillmore St, Osceola, IA, 50213
Section 8 Housing	Mosaic Housing Viii	424 S. Gustin St., Osceola, IA, 50213
Section 8 Housing	Mosaic Housing Xviii	218-220 Warren Court, Osceola, IA, 50213
Section 8 Housing	North Main Manor	310 N Main St, Osceola, IA, 50213
Soccer Field	2 Soccer Fields	Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa, 50213, United States
SUD or Gambling Treatment Center	<u>Crossroads Behavioral Health Services</u>	405 E McLane, Osceola, IA, 50213
SUD or Gambling Treatment Center	<u>Infinity Health</u>	Ste. 100 219 W. Washington, Osceola, IA, 50213
SUD or Gambling Treatment Center	<u>Southwestern Community College</u>	2520 College Drive, Osceola, IA, 50213
Tennis Court	1 Tennis Court	Murray, Clarke County, Iowa, 50174, United States
Tennis Court	4 Tennis Courts	Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa, 50213, United States
Outdoor Volleyball Court	1 Outdoor Volleyball Court	Clarke County, Iowa, 50213, United States
Outdoor Volleyball Court	1 Outdoor Volleyball Court	Murray, Clarke County, Iowa, 50174, United States