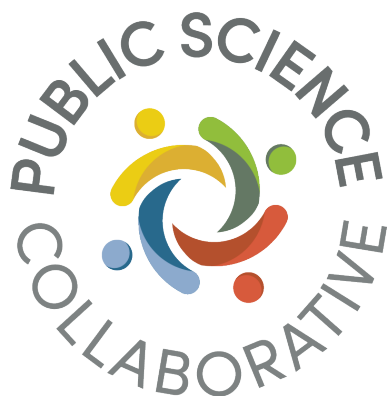
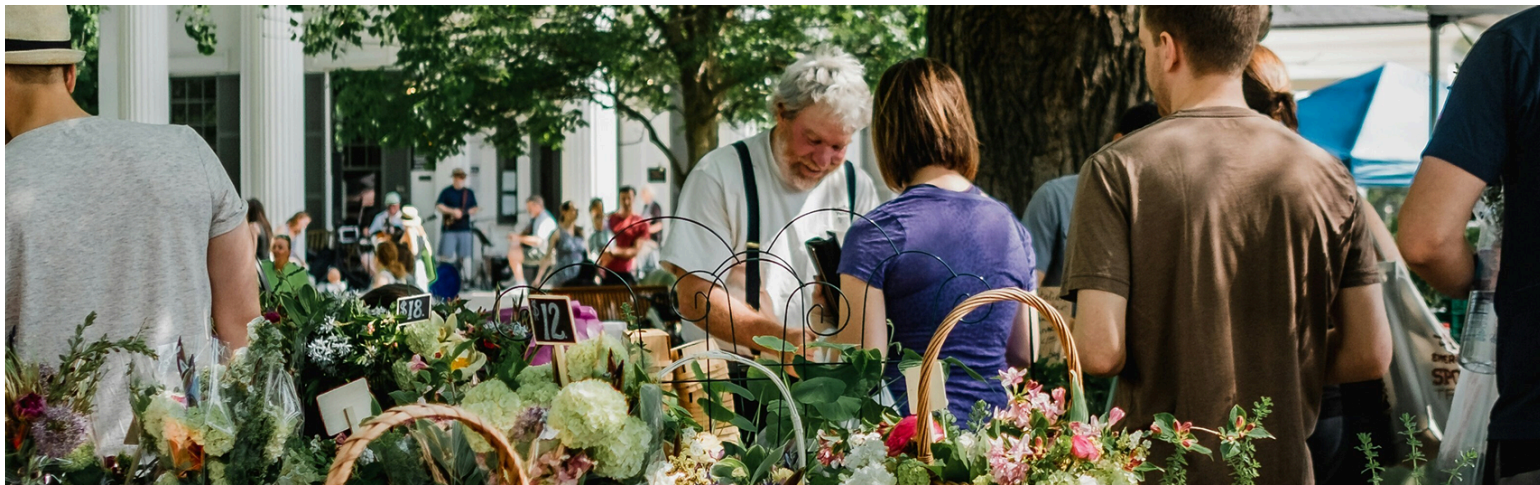


Recovery Readiness Assessment: Mills County

June, 2025



Mills 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 Mills County, which is part of Iowa's Behavioral Health District 4 (see Figure 1). Mills County has a population of 14,600, and its largest city is Glenwood.

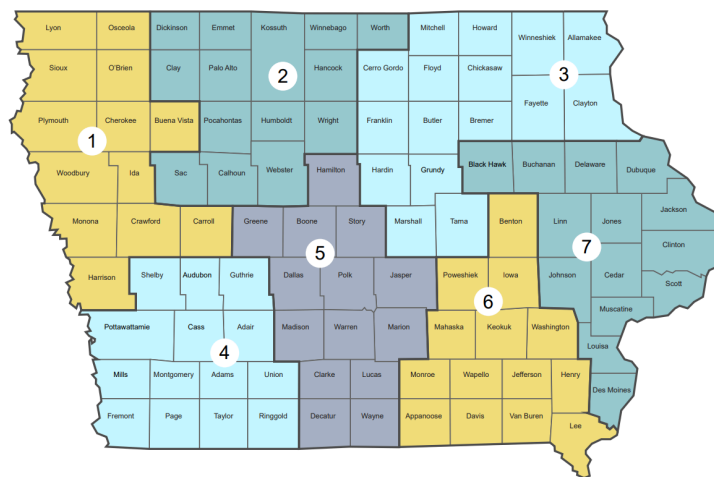


Figure 1: Iowa's Behavioral Health Districts (Source: Iowa HHS)

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

Table 1: Recovery Ready Community Index in Mills County

City	Population	Pop. Group Rank	RRCI	Resource Abundance- Absolute	Resource Abundance- Relative	Recovery Culture
Glenwood	5,118	44 (out of 103)	67.5	64	125.0	2.0
Malvern	1,415	120 (out of 145)	34.2	17	120.1	0.0

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. Mills County is located in district 4, which has 14 counties, as shown in Table 2. Mills 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 4.

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. Mills County is in the Metropolitan Non-Core group of counties, and ranks 12th out of 12 Iowa counties in the group.

Table 2: Recovery Ready Community Index in Behavioral Health District 4 Counties

County	Pop. Group	Pop. Group Rank	RRCI	Resource Abundance-Absolute	Resource Abundance-Relative	Recovery Culture
Page	Rural	2 (out of 63)	74.5	156	102.8	6.6
Cass	Rural	7.5 (out of 63)	67.7	152	115.9	3.0
Pottawattamie	Metropolitan Core	2 (out of 9)	63.3	552	59.1	7.0
Guthrie	Metropolitan Non-Core	2.5 (out of 12)	61.2	106	99.6	5.6
Union	Rural	14.5 (out of 63)	60.9	128	106.3	3.3
Ringgold	Rural	20 (out of 63)	58.2	59	126.5	4.3
Shelby	Rural	22 (out of 63)	54.4	107	91.0	5.1
Adams	Rural	29 (out of 63)	47.6	46	126.3	2.7
Adair	Rural	37 (out of 63)	42.2	103	137.9	0.0
Fremont	Rural	39 (out of 63)	41.8	83	126.3	1.5
Montgomery	Rural	48.5 (out of 63)	37.1	91	88.7	2.9
Audubon	Rural	51 (out of 63)	34.7	60	106.7	1.8
Taylor	Rural	53 (out of 63)	33.0	61	103.4	1.7
Mills	Metropolitan Non-Core	12 (out of 12)	12.6	98	67.3	0.7

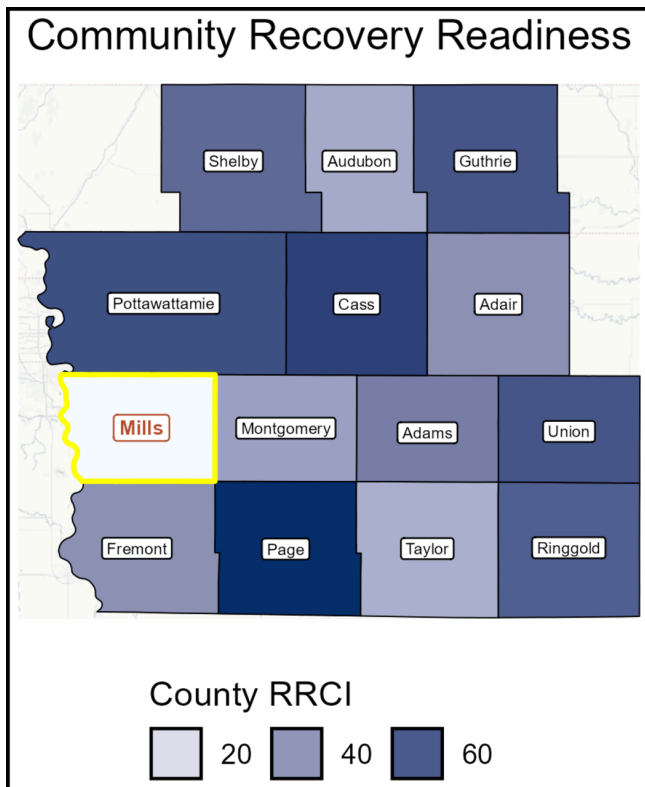


Figure 2: Recovery Ready Community Index in Mills County

Figure 3 shows Absolute Resource Abundance, or the number of total recovery resources. In behavioral health district 4, Mills County has the 9th highest number of total recovery resources. In Mills County cities of at least 1,000 people, Glenwood has the most recovery resources.

Figure 2 shows community recovery readiness in behavioral health district 4 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. Mills County is highlighted with a yellow outline and bold label.

In district 4, Mills County's RRCI score ranks 14th. Among cities with at least 1,000 people in Mills County, Glenwood has the highest RRCI score, while Malvern has the lowest.

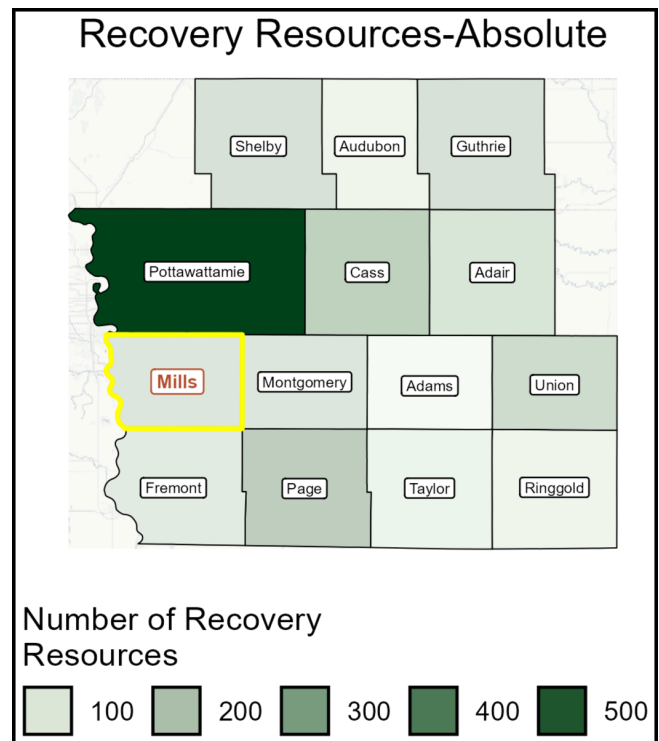


Figure 3: Recovery Resources in Mills County

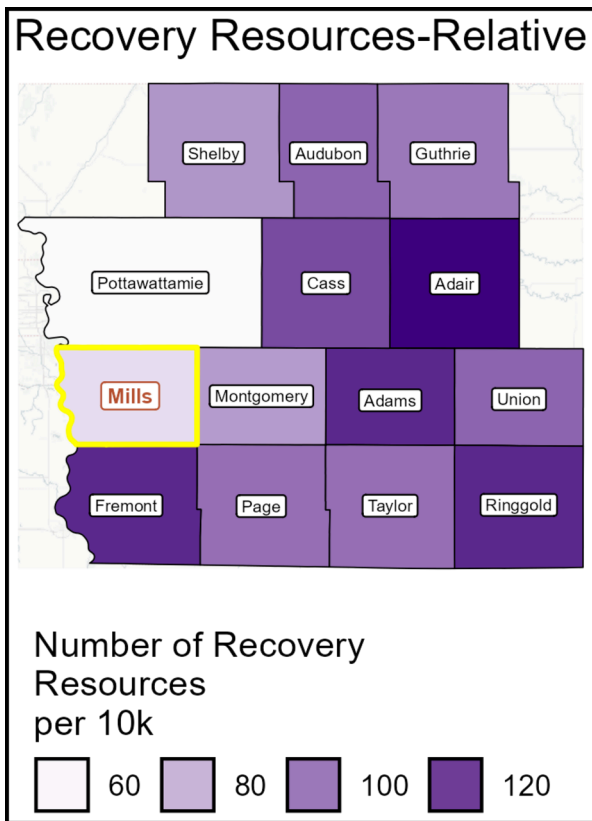


Figure 4: Recovery Resources per 10k in Mills County

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.

Mills County ranks 13th among the counties in district 4 for number of relative resource abundance. Among the cities in the county with at least 1,000 people, Glenwood has the highest number of recovery resources per 10,000 population, while Malvern 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 4, Mills County has the 13th highest number of mutual aid meetings per 10,000 people. Within Mills County, Glenwood is the city of 1,000+ people with the largest recovery culture, while Malvern has the lowest.

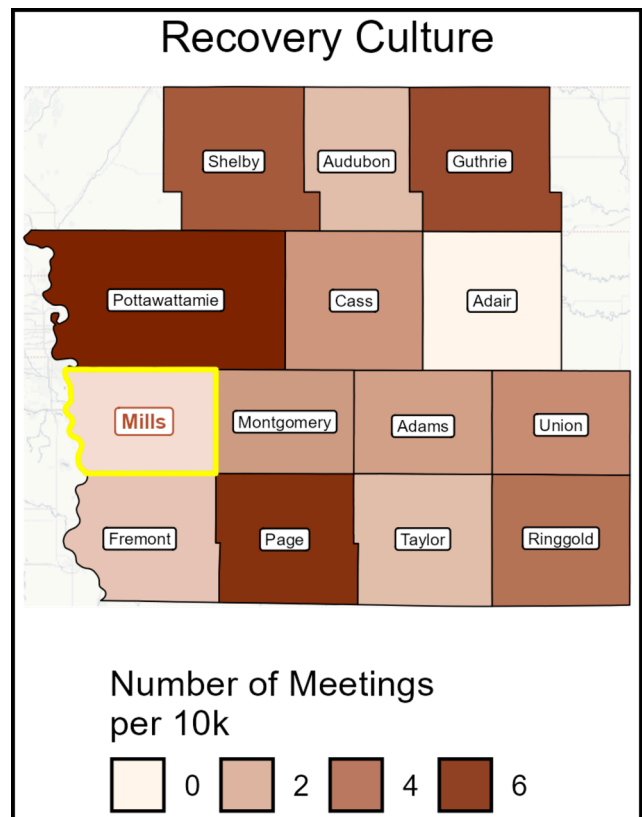


Figure 5: Mutual Aid Meetings per 10k in Mills County

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 Mills 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 Mills County Cities

City	Community	Health	Home	Purpose
Glenwood	30	4	13	18
Malvern	10	1	0	6

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 Mills County Cities

City	Economic Stability	Education Access & Quality	Healthcare Access & Quality	Neighborhood & Built Environment	Social & Community Context
Glenwood	13	4	3	30	15
Malvern	0	1	1	10	5

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 Collaborative](https://iowapeersupport.sites.uiowa.edu/)⁸ 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 4. Organizations located in Mills County cities are listed first and highlighted in bold.

Table 5: Peer Support Providers in Behavioral Health District 4

City	Organization	Family Peer Support Specialists	Peer Recovery Coaches	Peer Support Specialists	Other
Atlantic	Zion Integrated Behavioral Health Services	1	1	1	0
Clarinda	Waubonsie Mental Health	0	0	2	0
Clarinda	Zion Integrated Behavioral Health Services	0	0	1	0
Council Bluffs	Child Health Specialty Clinics (CHSC)	1	0	0	0
Council Bluffs	Children’s Square	1	0	0	0
Council Bluffs	Family Access Center	1	0	0	0
Council Bluffs	Full Circle Recovery Community Center	0	1	0	0
Council Bluffs	Heartland Family Service	0	0	4	0
Creston	Child Health Specialty Clinics (CHSC)	1	0	0	0
Creston	Crossroads Behavioral Health Services	1	0	1	0
Harlan	Heartland Family Service	0	0	1	0

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

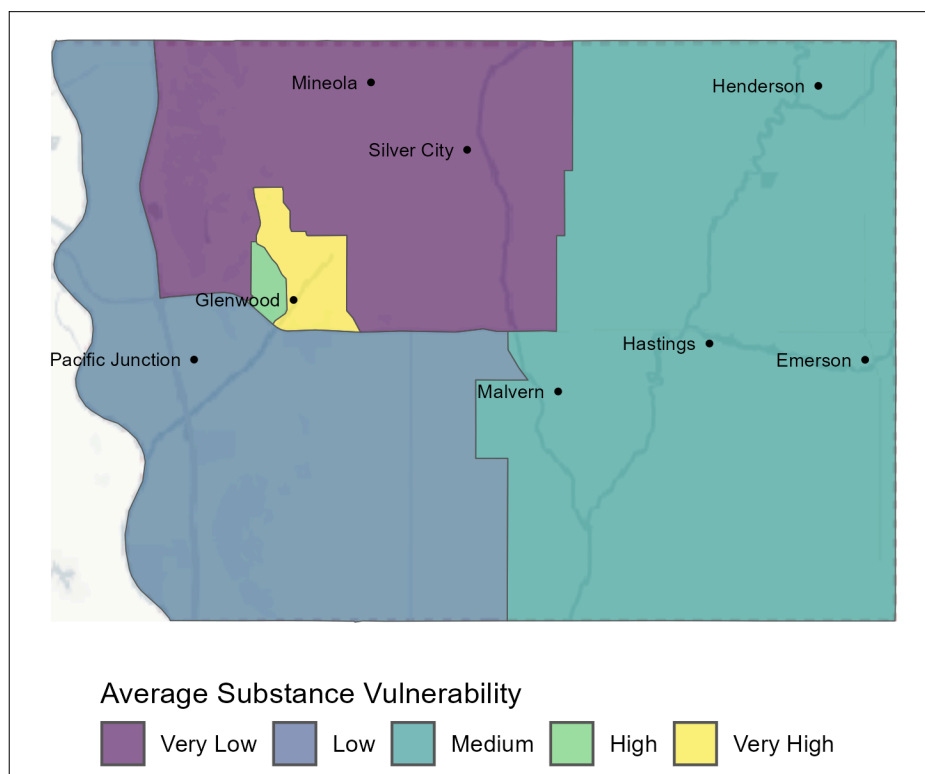
Which Neighborhoods in Your Community Need Additional Health Resources and Support?

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 Mills County



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

Figure 7: Opioid Vulnerability in Mills County

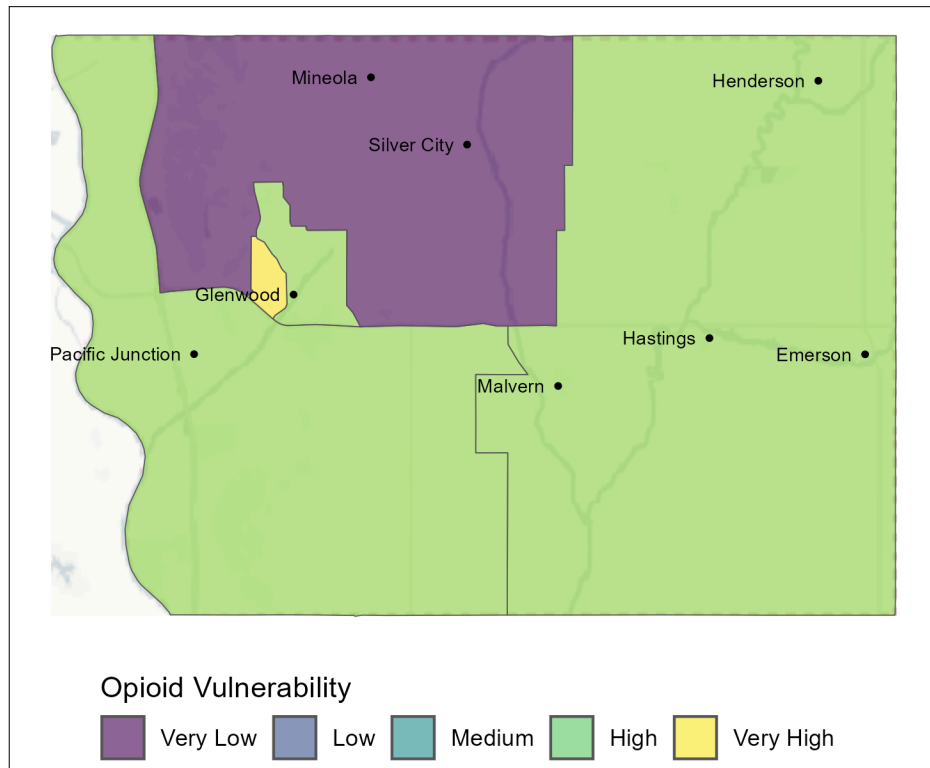


Figure 8: Methamphetamine Vulnerability in Mills County

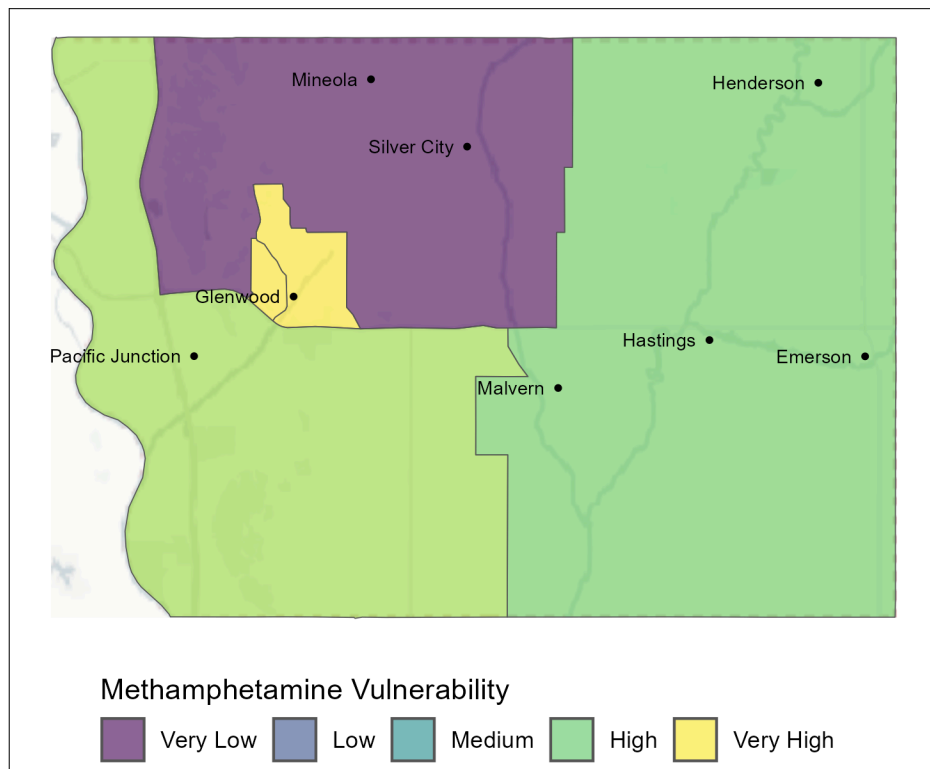


Figure 9: Heroin Vulnerability in Mills County

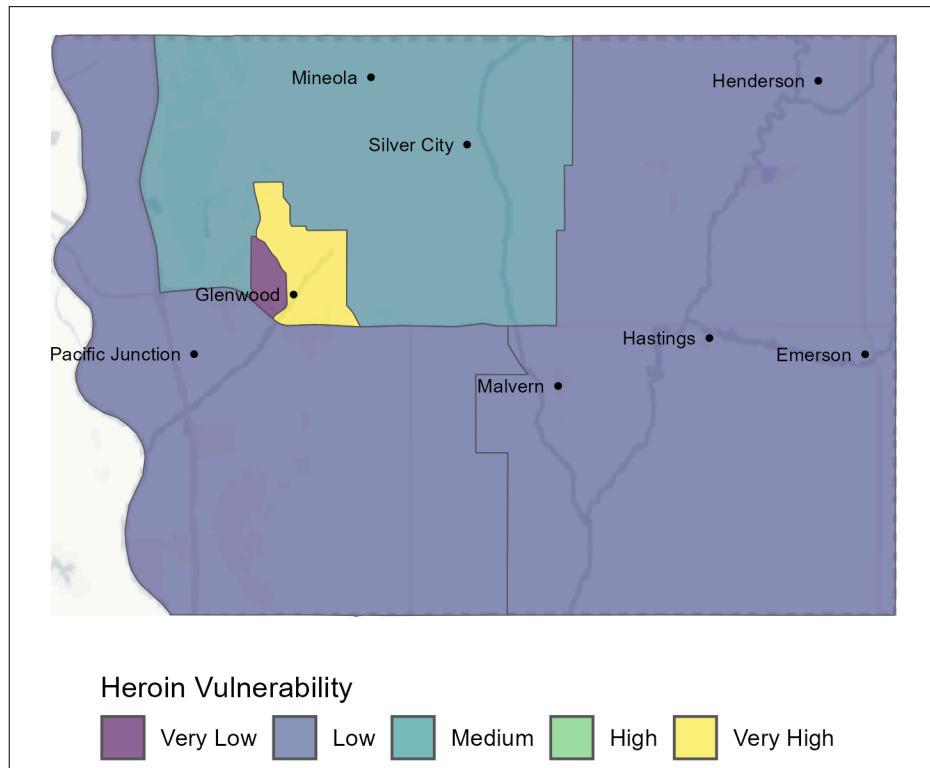


Figure 10: Alcohol Vulnerability in Mills County

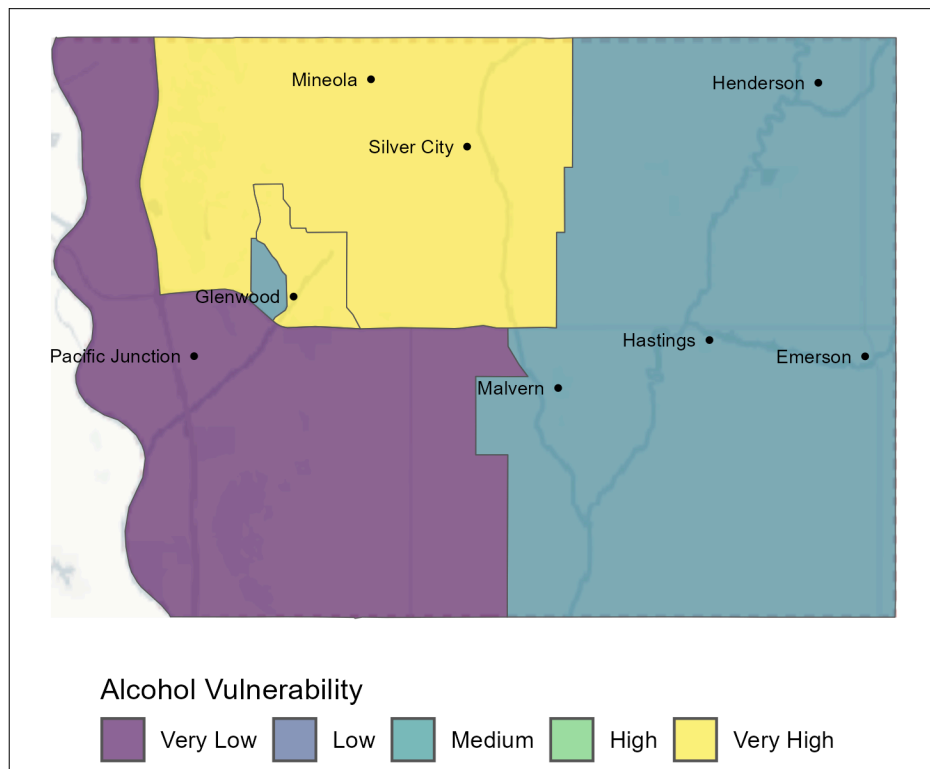


Figure 11: Cannabis Vulnerability in Mills County

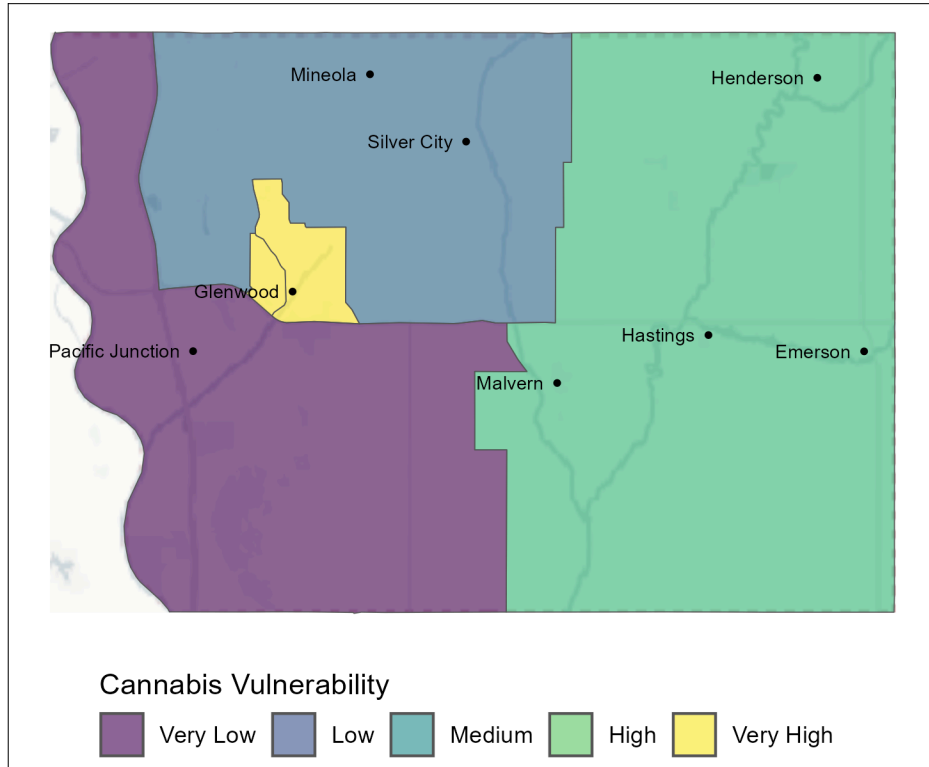


Figure 12: Cocaine Vulnerability in Mills County

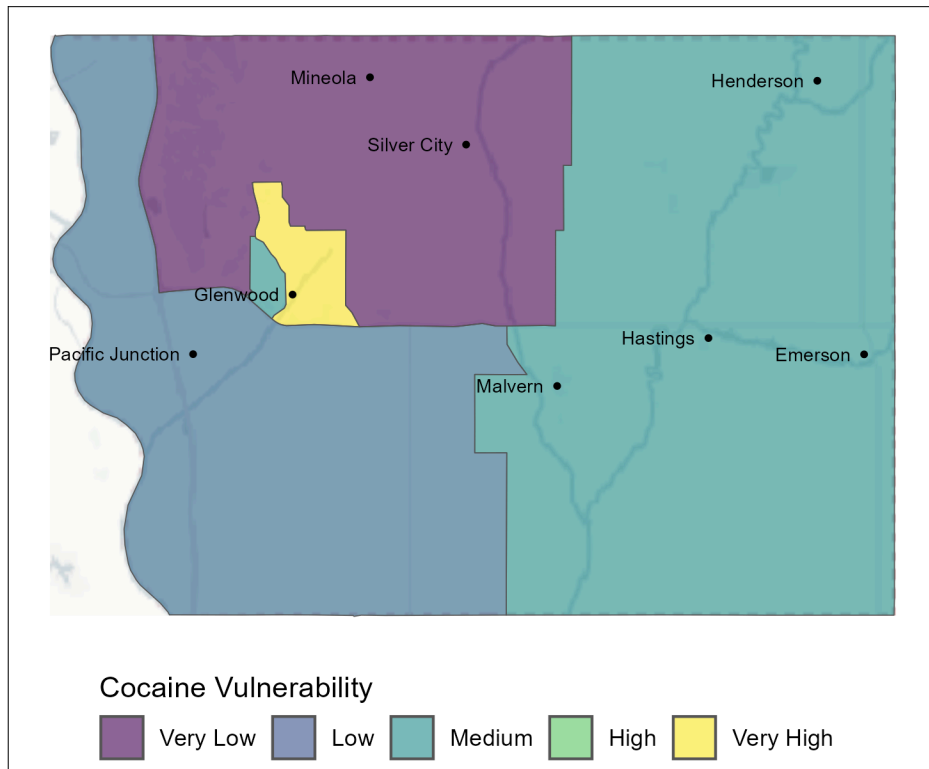
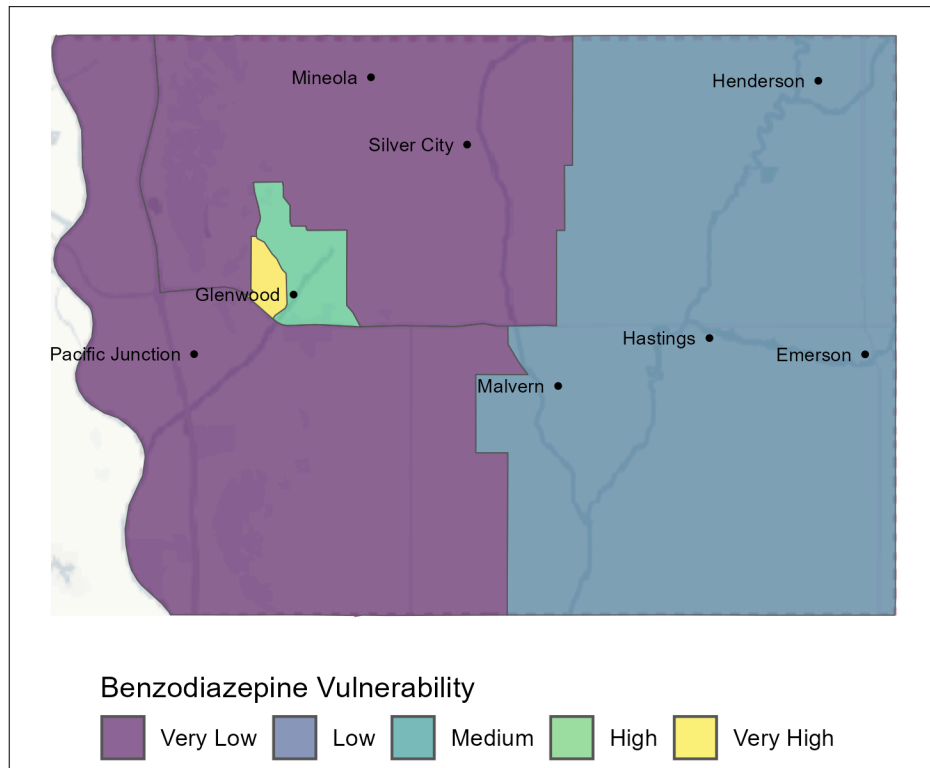


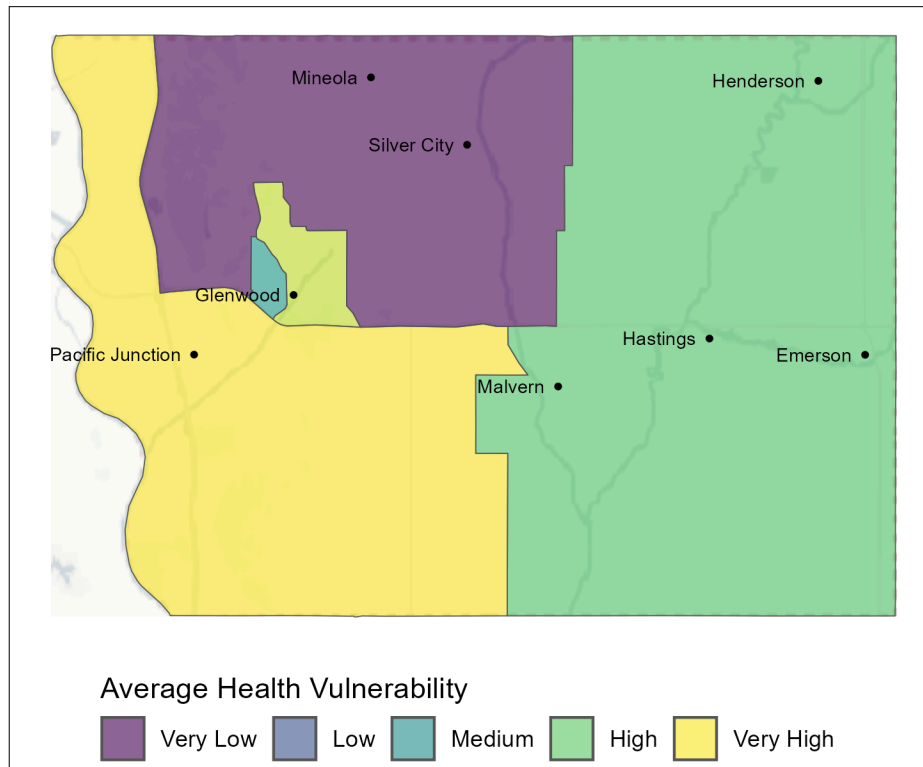
Figure 13: Benzodiazepine Vulnerability in Mills County



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 Mills 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 Mills 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 4

Table 7 adds on to the Recovery Ready Community Index table found earlier in the report. This table includes all 28 cities in behavioral health district 4 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 Mills County are bolded.

Table 7: RRCI in Behavioral Health Mills County Cities

City	Population	Pop. Group Rank	RRCI	Resource Abundance-Absolute	Resource Abundance-Relative	Recovery Culture
Council Bluffs	62,564	1 (out of 11)	68.7	537	85.8	9.8
Creston	7,466	19 (out of 103)	71.4	96	128.6	4.0
Atlantic	6,773	16 (out of 103)	72.4	89	131.4	4.4
Red Oak	5,542	69.5 (out of 103)	63.3	53	95.6	3.6
Clarinda	5,366	17 (out of 103)	71.6	72	134.2	3.7
Glenwood	5,118	44 (out of 103)	67.5	64	125.0	2.0
Shenandoah	4,913	12 (out of 103)	74.2	61	124.2	16.3
Harlan	4,896	31 (out of 103)	69.3	51	104.2	12.3
Carter Lake	3,773	84 (out of 103)	58.0	26	68.9	5.3
Audubon	2,069	26 (out of 145)	76.8	37	178.8	4.8
Greenfield	1,826	62 (out of 145)	54.8	43	235.5	0.0
Mount Ayr	1,739	7 (out of 145)	83.4	37	212.8	11.5
Stuart	1,642	27 (out of 145)	75.4	28	170.5	6.1
Guthrie Center	1,603	83 (out of 145)	46.5	27	168.4	0.0
Corning	1,573	24 (out of 145)	77.4	29	184.4	6.4
Panora	1,520	37 (out of 145)	70.9	21	138.2	13.2
Oakland	1,500	74 (out of 145)	48.9	28	186.7	0.0
Lenox	1,474	87 (out of 145)	44.6	24	162.8	0.0
Malvern	1,415	120 (out of 145)	34.2	17	120.1	0.0
Bedford	1,389	98 (out of 145)	41.7	21	151.2	0.0
Avoca	1,369	96.5 (out of 145)	42.1	21	153.4	0.0
Walnut	1,339	65 (out of 145)	52.9	11	82.2	7.5
Treynor	1,228	116 (out of 145)	35.6	16	130.3	0.0
Neola	1,098	68 (out of 145)	51.6	9	82.0	9.1
Anita	1,060	11 (out of 145)	81.9	25	235.8	9.4
Hamburg	1,034	14 (out of 145)	80.6	23	222.4	9.7
Griswold	1,020	96.5 (out of 145)	42.1	17	166.7	0.0
Villisca	1,004	31 (out of 145)	74.7	18	179.3	10.0

Appendix 3: Mutual Aid Meetings In Mills County

Table 8: Mutual Aid Meeting Directory in Mills County

Meeting Type	Group	Address	Weekly Meeting #
Narcotics Anonymous	A Better Life	202 N Vine St, Glenwood, IA 51534, USA	1

Appendix 4: Resources In Mills County

Table 9: Recovery Resource Directory in Mills County

Resource Type	Name	Address
Baseball/Softball Diamond	10 Baseball/Softball Diamonds	Glenwood, Mills County, Iowa, 51534, United States
Baseball/Softball Diamond	3 Baseball/Softball Diamonds	Malvern, Mills County, Iowa, 51551, United States
Baseball/Softball Diamond	1 Baseball/Softball Diamond	Mills County, Iowa, 51533, United States
Baseball/Softball Diamond	1 Baseball/Softball Diamond	Mills County, Iowa, 51540, United States
Outdoor Basketball Court	1 Outdoor Basketball Court	Glenwood, Mills County, Iowa, 51534, United States
Childcare Provider	<u>Donna Maddocks</u>	404 S Linn ST, Glenwood, IA, 51534
Childcare Provider	<u>Hillary Smith & Michael Smith</u>	914 Arnold ST, Glenwood, IA, 51534
Childcare Provider	<u>Holy Rosary Montessori</u>	24116 Marian Ave, Glenwood, IA, 51534
Childcare Provider	<u>Jeannie Manning</u>	57316 225th ST, Glenwood, IA, 51534
Childcare Provider	<u>Jordanne Cooke</u>	1019 N Walnut ST, Glenwood, IA, 51534
Childcare Provider	<u>Kids Place Day Care</u>	103 Central ST STE 100, Glenwood, IA, 51534
Childcare Provider	<u>Littles Land Child Development Center</u>	54511 Eads RD, Pacific Junction, IA, 51561
Childcare Provider	<u>Lory Lewellyn</u>	902 N Linn ST, Glenwood, IA, 51534
Childcare Provider	<u>Mills County Head Start</u>	58962 380th Street, Hastings, IA, 51540
Childcare Provider	<u>Mills County YMCA Child Development Center</u>	110 Sivers RD, Glenwood, IA, 51534
Childcare Provider	<u>Sandra Horton-Kittle</u>	60444 Levi RD, Glenwood, IA, 51534
Childcare Provider	<u>Shelby Liddick</u>	60554 US Highway 275, Glenwood, IA, 51534
Drug Drop-off Site	Hy-Vee Pharmacy	902 S Locust St, Glenwood, IA, 51534
Football Field	East Mills High School Football Field	Malvern, Mills County, Iowa, 51551, United States
Football Field	Glenwood High School Football Field	Glenwood, Mills County, Iowa, 51534, United States
Football Field	1 Football Field	Mills County, Iowa, 51540, United States
Lake	Folsom Lake	I-29, Council Bluffs, IA 51503
Lake	Glenwood Lake	2 Lake Dr, Glenwood, IA 51534
Lake	Keg Creek Lake	I-29, Pacific Junction, IA 51561
Lake	Lake George	59490 380th, Hastings, IA 51540
Lake	Malvern Pond (aka Bohner Pond)	500 W 5th St, Malvern, IA 51551
Lake	Mile Hill Lake	57157 Glover Rd, Pacific Junction, IA 51561
Library	Emerson Public Library	701 Morton Ave, Mills, Emerson, IA, 51533

Resource Type	Name	Address
Library	Glenwood Public Library	109 N Vine St, Mills, Glenwood, IA, 51534
Library	Malvern Public Library	502 Main St, Mills, Malvern, IA, 51551
Library	Silver City Public Library	408 Main St, Mills, Silver City, IA, 51571
Other Sports Facilities	Glenwood Skate Park	Glenwood, Mills County, Iowa, 51534, United States
Other Sports Facilities	Southwest Iowa Sportsmans Club	22869, Jamett Rd, Glenwood, Mills County, Iowa, 51534, United States
Place of Worship	Bible Baptist Church	704 S Locust St, Glenwood, IA 51534, USA
Place of Worship	Calvary Baptist Church	418 E Sharp St, Glenwood, IA 51534, USA
Place of Worship	Champion Hill Church	XJ84+QH Emerson, IA, USA
Place of Worship	East Liberty Church	30718 Hutchings Ave, Malvern, IA 51551, USA
Place of Worship	Family Worship Center	1004 2nd Ave, Malvern, IA 51551, USA
Place of Worship	First Baptist Church	210 E 5th St, Malvern, IA 51551, USA
Place of Worship	First Baptist Church	212 N Vine St, Glenwood, IA 51534, USA
Place of Worship	First Baptist Church	502 Manchester St, Emerson, IA 51533, USA
Place of Worship	First Christian Church	202 N Vine St, Glenwood, IA 51534, USA
Place of Worship	First Church of the Nazarene	401 S Hazel St, Glenwood, IA 51534, USA
Place of Worship	First Congregational Church	405 2nd St, Glenwood, IA 51534, USA
Place of Worship	Glenwood Evangelical Free Church	108 S Locust St, Glenwood, IA 51534, USA
Place of Worship	Grace United Methodist Church	112 N Walnut St, Glenwood, IA 51534, USA
Place of Worship	Henderson Christian Church	104 West St, Henderson, IA 51541, USA
Place of Worship	Hillsdale United Methodist Church	27068 Kimberling Ave, Glenwood, IA 51534, USA
Place of Worship	Holy Rosary Church	24116 Marian Ave, Glenwood, IA 51534, USA
Place of Worship	Nazarene Church	505 S Hazel St, Glenwood, IA 51534, USA
Place of Worship	Oaks Church	41310 Ellington Ave, Henderson, IA 51541, USA
Place of Worship	Saint John Episcopal Church	111 N Vine St, Glenwood, IA 51534, USA
Place of Worship	Saint John Lutheran Church	603 Main St, Mineola, IA 51554, USA
Place of Worship	Saint Johns Church	56020 340th St, Hastings, IA 51540, USA
Place of Worship	Strahan United Methodist Church	64632 360th St, Hastings, IA 51540, USA
Place of Worship	Trinity Lutheran Church	512 2nd St, Glenwood, IA 51534, USA
Place of Worship	United Methodist Church	201 E 5th St, Malvern, IA 51551, USA
Place of Worship	United Methodist Church	216 Maple St, Henderson, IA 51541, USA
Place of Worship	United Methodist Church	418 E Sharp St, Glenwood, IA 51534, USA

Resource Type	Name	Address
Place of Worship	<u>United Methodist Church</u>	501 Lincoln Ave, Pacific Junction, IA 51561, USA
Place of Worship	<u>United Methodist Church</u>	801 Bradford Ave, Emerson, IA 51533, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Wales United Presbyterian Church</u>	705 Morton Ave, Emerson, IA 51533, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Waubonsie Bible Church</u>	64975 235th St, Glenwood, IA 51534, USA
Playground	1 Playground	2 Lake Dr, Glenwood, IA 51534
Rural Health Clinic	Malvern Medical Clinic, RHC	908 Main Street, Malvern, IA, 51551
School	East Mills Elementary School	1505 E 15th Street, Malvern, IA
School	East Mills Jr/Sr High School	1505 E 15th Street, Malvern, IA
School	Glenwood Middle School	400 Sivers Road, Glenwood, IA
School	Glenwood Senior High School	504 East Sharp Street, Glenwood, IA
School	Northeast Elementary School	901 N. Vine Street, Glenwood, IA
School	West Elementary School	707 Sharp St, Glenwood, IA
Section 8 Housing	HILLSIDE VILLAGE ~ GLENWOOD	210 Sivers Rd, Glenwood, IA, 51534
Section 8 Housing	Loess Hills Estates	711 Nuckolls St, Glenwood, IA, 51534
Soccer Field	3 Soccer Fields	Glenwood, Mills County, Iowa, 51534, United States
SUD or Gambling Treatment Center	<u>Heartland Family Service</u>	302 1/2 S Locust Street, Glenwood, IA, 51534
SUD or Gambling Treatment Center	<u>Heartland Family Service</u>	302 1/2 S. Locust St., Glenwood, IA, 51534
Tennis Court	8 Tennis Courts	Glenwood, Mills County, Iowa, 51534, United States
YMCA	Mills County YMCA/Community Center	110 Sivers Rd, Glenwood, IA 51534