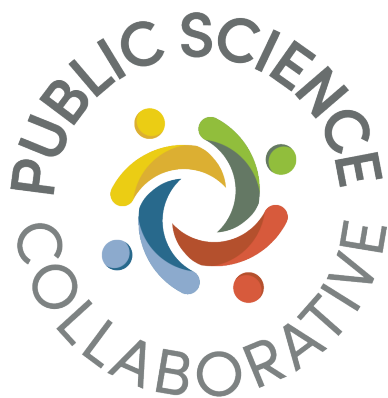


Recovery Readiness Assessment: Monroe County

June, 2025



Monroe County



**Report provided to the Iowa Department of
Health and Human Services**

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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 Monroe County, which is part of Iowa's Behavioral Health District 6 (see Figure 1). Monroe County has a population of 7,500, and its largest city is Albia.

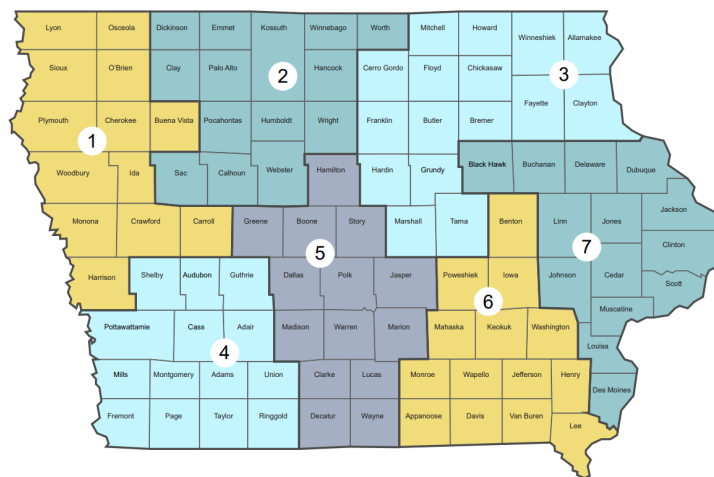


Figure 1: Iowa's Behavioral Health Districts (Source: Iowa HHS)

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

Table 1: Recovery Ready Community Index in Monroe County

City	Population	Pop. Group Rank	RRCI	Resource Abundance-Absolute	Resource Abundance-Relative	Recovery Culture
Albia	3,688	10 (out of 103)	75.1	56	151.8	5.4

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. Monroe County is located in district 6, which has 14 counties, as shown in Table 2. Monroe County falls in 9th place in terms of the RRCI in the district. The following pages have maps showing the RRCI and its component measures across behavioral health district 6.

Each county is also put into a comparison group of similar counties, including metropolitan core counties (such as Polk or Linn), metropolitan non-core counties (suburban or exurban counties), micropolitan counties (such as Cerro Gordo and Marshall), and rural counties. Monroe County is in the Rural group of counties, and ranks 54th out of 63 Iowa counties in the group.

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

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

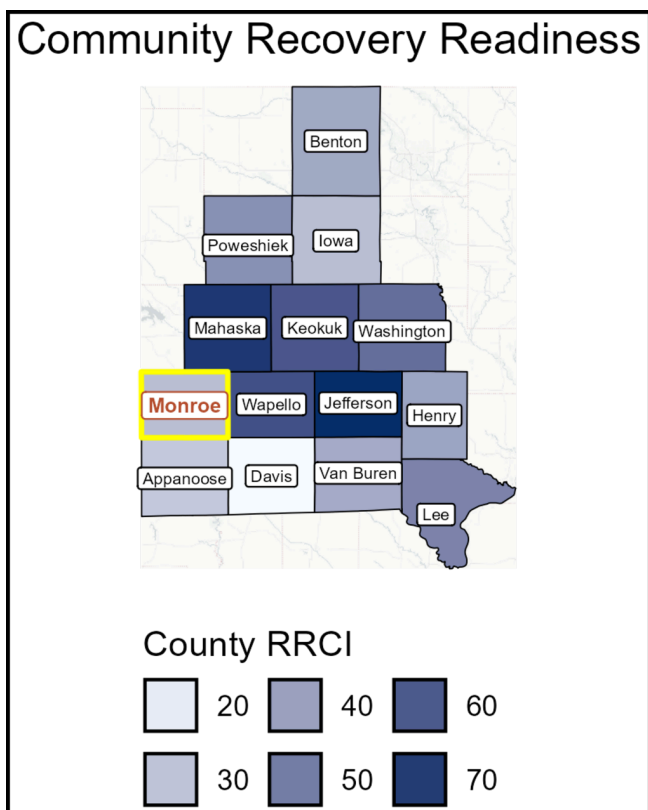


Figure 2: Recovery Ready Community Index in Monroe County

Figure 3 shows Absolute Resource Abundance, or the number of total recovery resources. In behavioral health district 6, Monroe County has the 13th highest number of total recovery resources. In Monroe County cities of at least 1,000 people, Albia has the most recovery resources.

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

In district 6, Monroe County's RRCI score ranks 9th. Among cities with at least 1,000 people in Monroe County, Albia has the highest RRCI score, while Albia has the lowest.

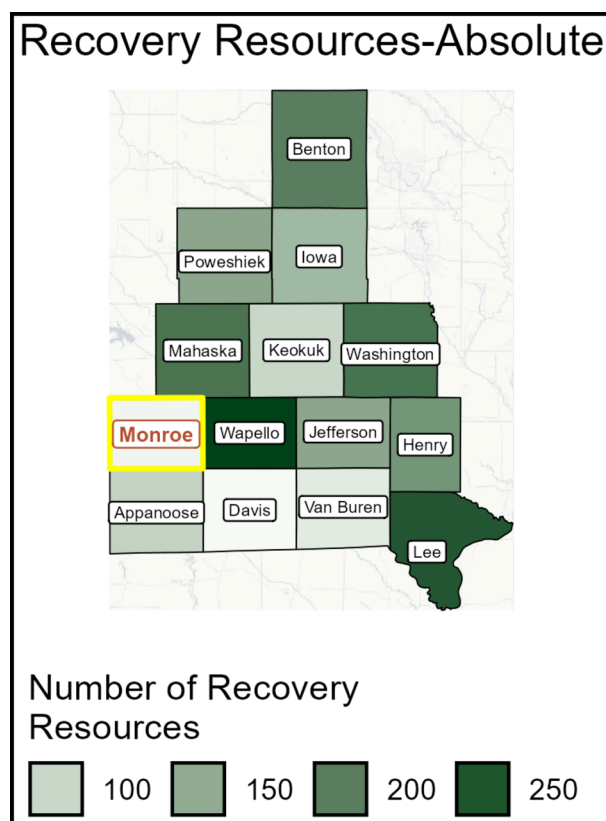


Figure 3: Recovery Resources in Monroe County

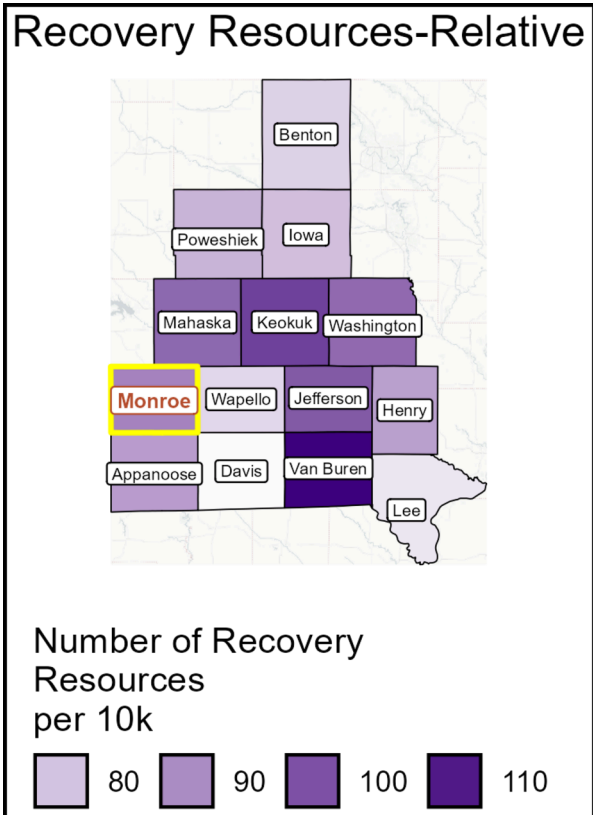


Figure 4: Recovery Resources per 10k in Monroe County

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.

Monroe County ranks 3rd among the counties in district 6 for number of relative resource abundance. Among the cities in the county with at least 1,000 people, Albia has the highest number of recovery resources per 10,000 population, while Albia has the lowest.

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

Among counties in behavioral health district 6, Monroe County has the 7th highest number of mutual aid meetings per 10,000 people. Within Monroe County, Albia is the city of 1,000+ people with the largest recovery culture, while Albia has the lowest.

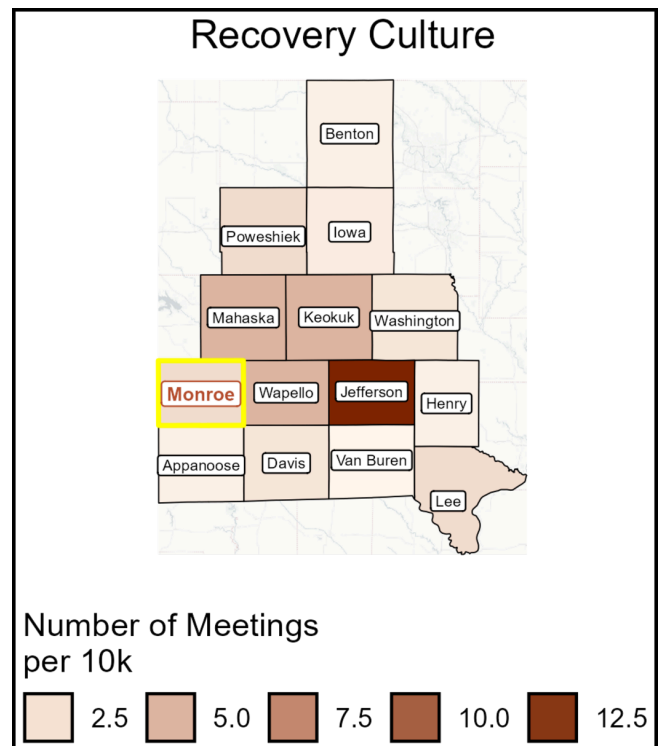


Figure 5: Mutual Aid Meetings per 10k in Monroe County

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 Monroe County that fit into each of those dimensions of recovery.

The SAMHSA Dimensions of Recovery include ([Click here for more information⁶](#)):

- **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 Monroe County Cities

City	Community	Health	Home	Purpose
Albia	20	7	9	22

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 Monroe County Cities

City	Economic Stability	Education Access & Quality	Healthcare Access & Quality	Neighborhood & Built Environment	Social & Community Context
Albia	9	5	7	18	19

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

Peer Support Providers

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

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

Table 5: Peer Support Providers in Behavioral Health District 6

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

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

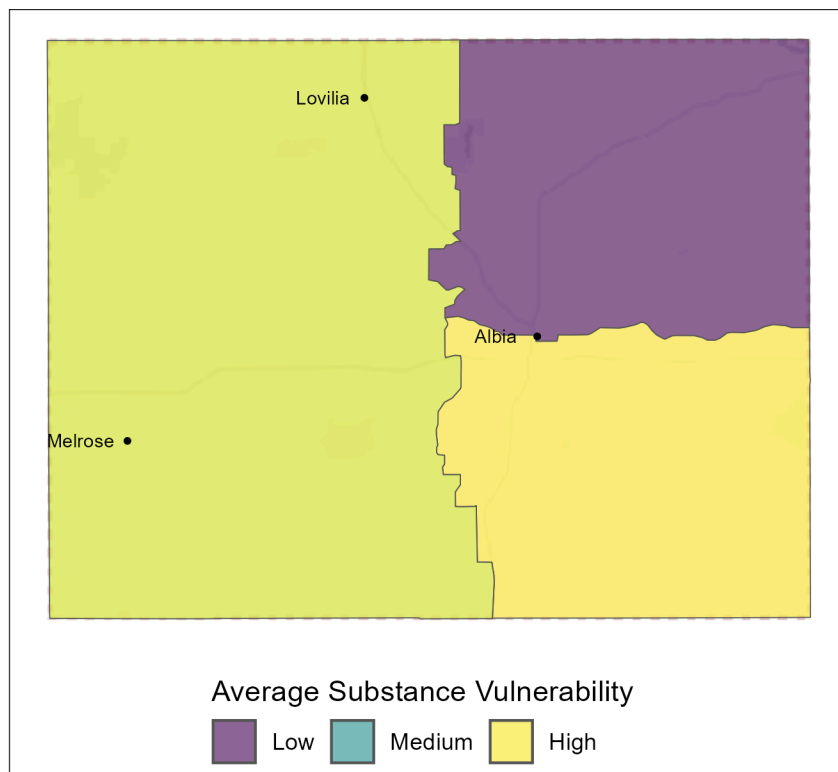
Which Neighborhoods in Your Community Need Additional Health Resources and Support?

Substance Use Vulnerability

The Public Science Collaborative has developed data resources to help community organizations, local governments, and public health practitioners allocate resources more effectively for substance use prevention, treatment, and recovery interventions to the places in greatest need. Geographic ‘hot spots’ identify places where local residents are at exceptionally high risk for substance use disorder. We used data from two sources, the Treatment Episode Admissions Datasets (TEDS-A) and the National Survey of Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to uncover links between substance misuse and socio-demographic factors. The maps below use Census Bureau estimates of those same neighborhood characteristics by census tract. They display indexes for each substance, identifying areas that have the characteristics of vulnerable populations. These spots need focused resources to reduce health inequities. You can explore the maps interactively and learn more about the underlying models on PSC’s [dashboard for substance use vulnerability](https://publicsciencecollaborative.shinyapps.io/substance_use_vulnerability/).⁹

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

Figure 6: Overall Substance Use Vulnerability in Monroe County



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

Figure 7: Opioid Vulnerability in Monroe County

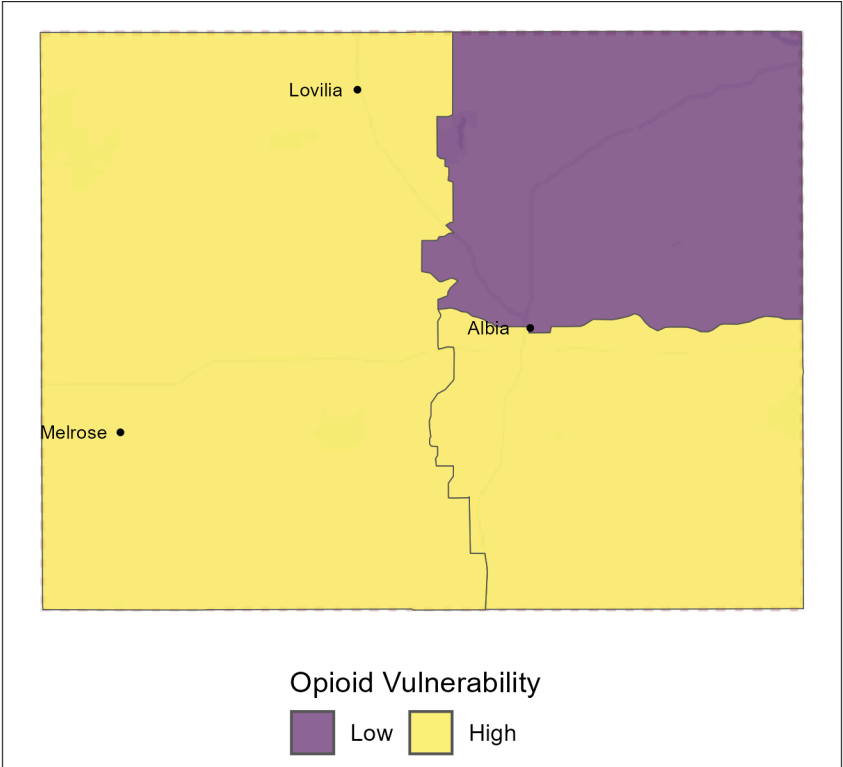


Figure 8: Methamphetamine Vulnerability in Monroe County

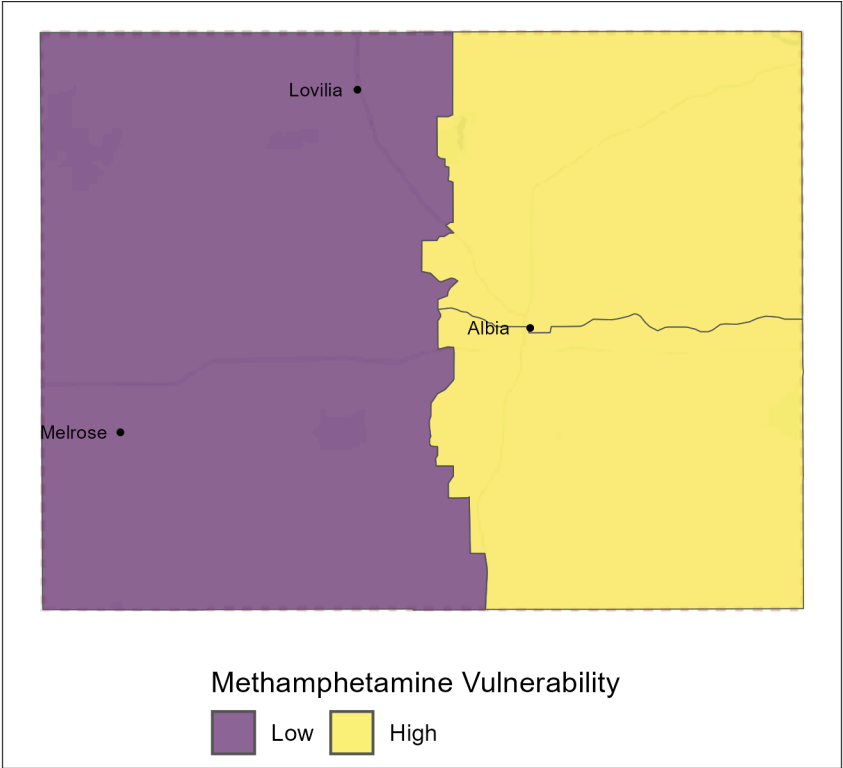


Figure 9: Heroin Vulnerability in Monroe County

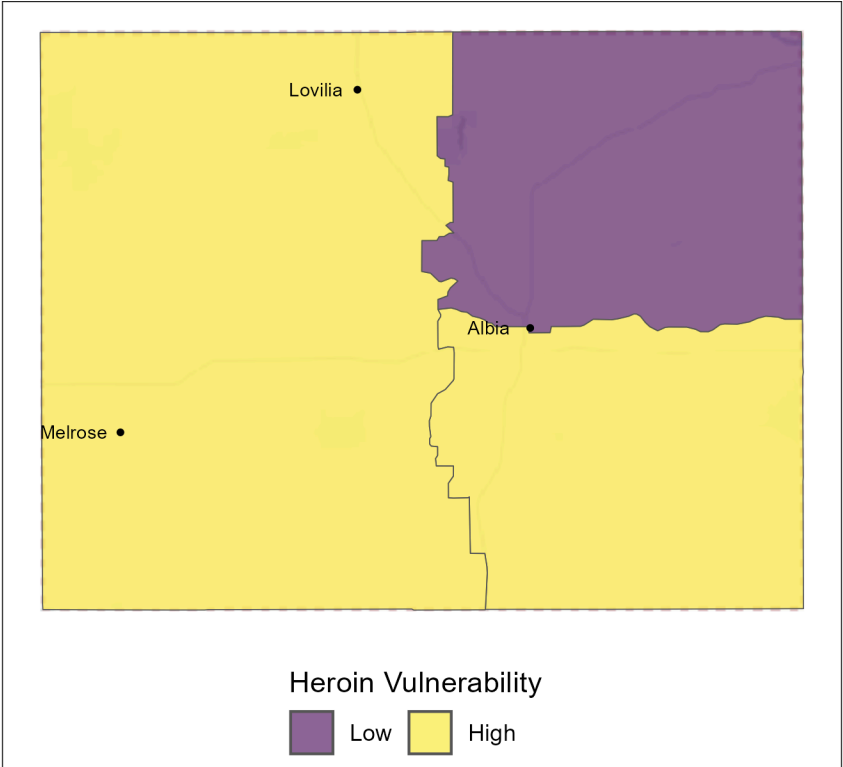


Figure 10: Alcohol Vulnerability in Monroe County

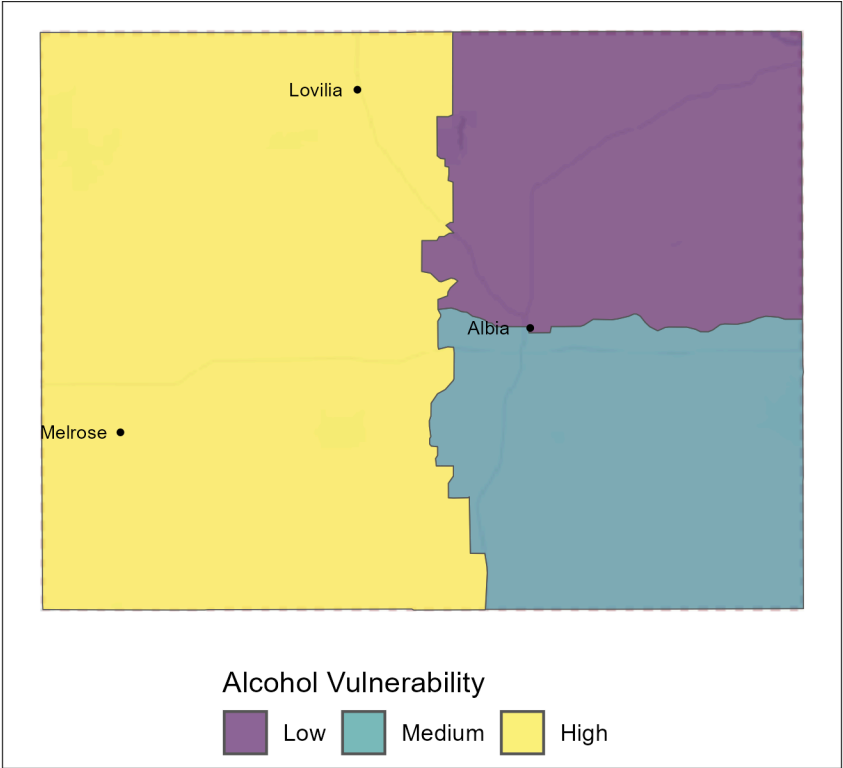


Figure 11: Cannabis Vulnerability in Monroe County

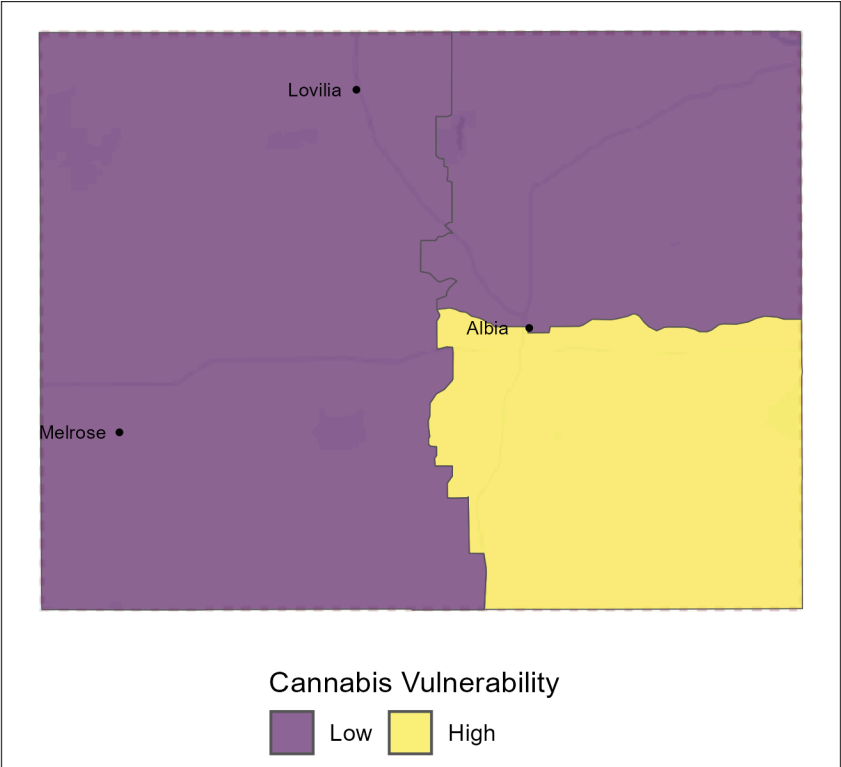


Figure 12: Cocaine Vulnerability in Monroe County

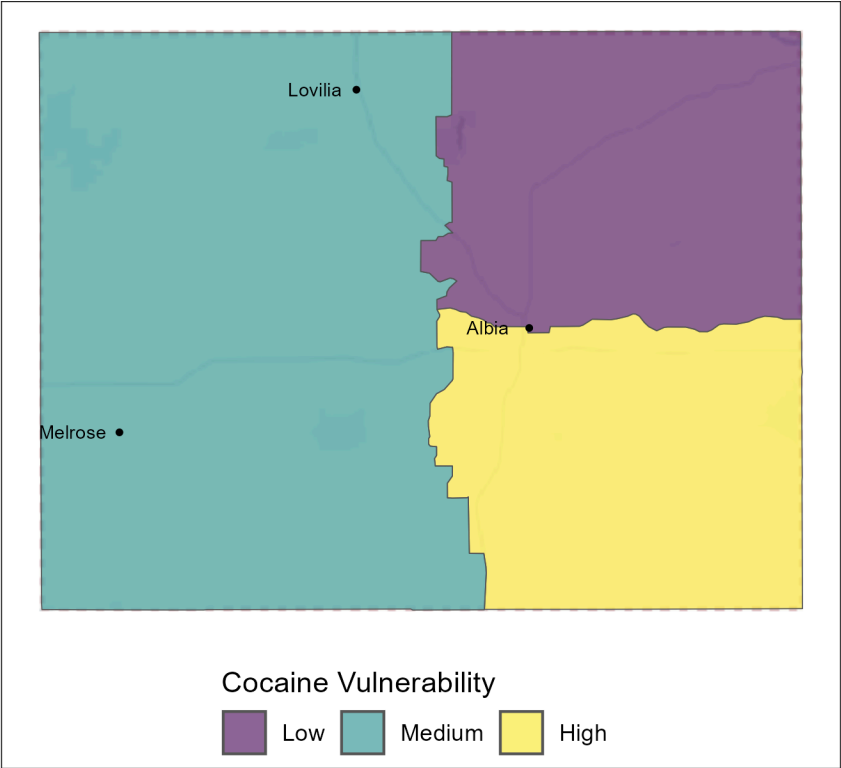
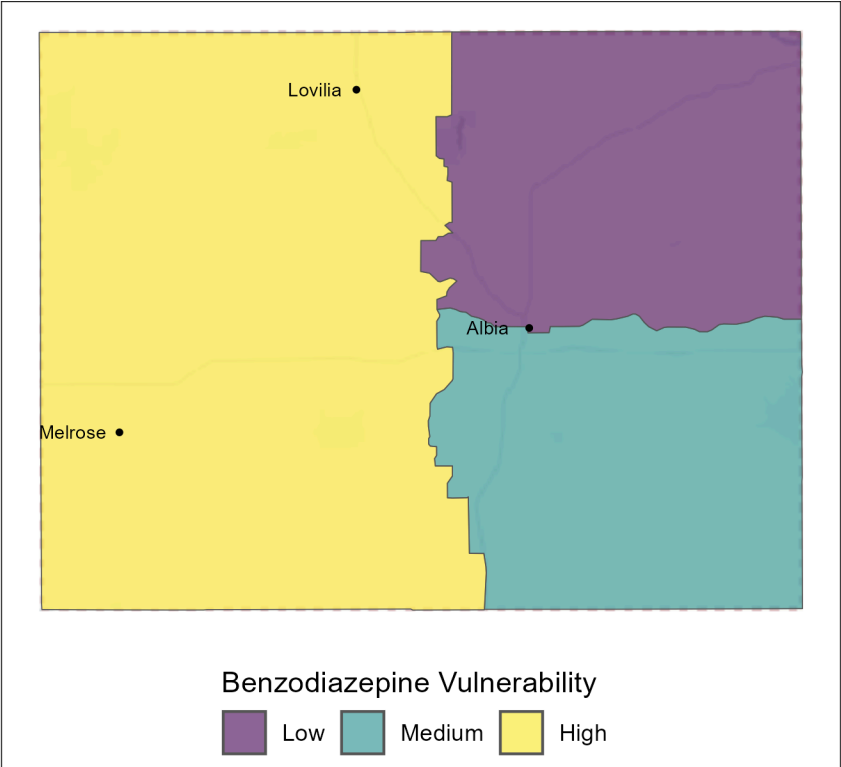


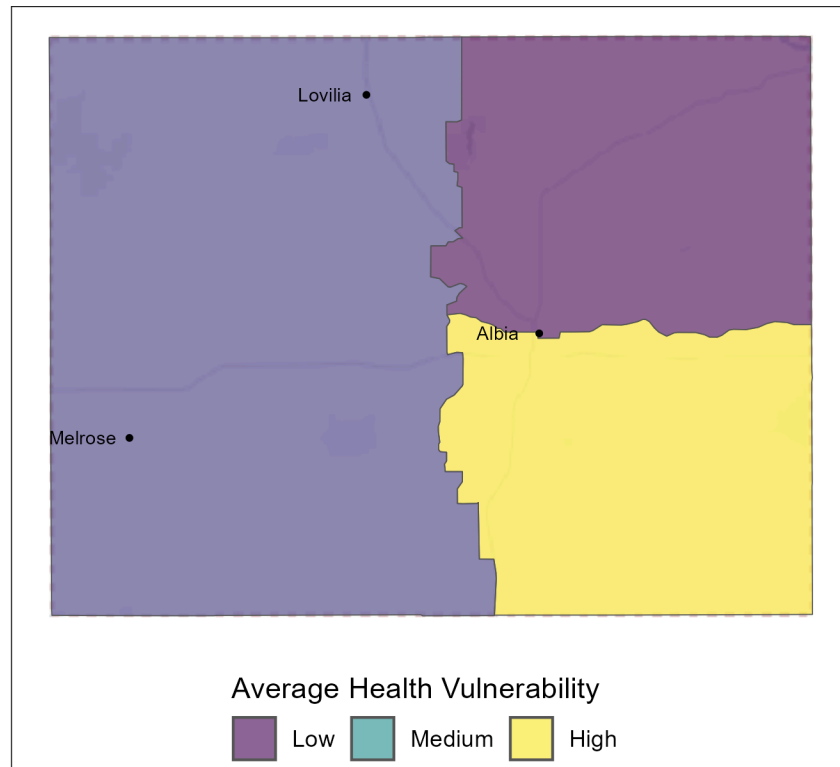
Figure 13: Benzodiazepine Vulnerability in Monroe County



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 Monroe 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 Monroe 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 6

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

Table 7: RRCI in Behavioral Health Monroe County Cities

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

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

Appendix 3: Mutual Aid Meetings In Monroe County

Table 8: Mutual Aid Meeting Directory in Monroe County

Meeting Type	Group	Address	Weekly Meeting #
Alcoholics Anonymous	<u>Fridays In Knoxville</u>	116 N 2nd St, Albia, IA 52531, USA	1
Narcotics Anonymous	Albia NA	1117 Benton Ave E, Albia, IA 52531, USA	1

Appendix 4: Resources In Monroe County

Table 9: Recovery Resource Directory in Monroe County

Resource Type	Name	Address
Baseball/Softball Diamond	6 Baseball/Softball Diamonds	Albia, Monroe County, Iowa, 52531, United States
Baseball/Softball Diamond	1 Baseball/Softball Diamond	Lovilia, Monroe County, Iowa, 50150, United States
Baseball/Softball Diamond	1 Baseball/Softball Diamond	Melrose, Monroe County, Iowa, 52569, United States
Outdoor Basketball Court	2 Outdoor Basketball Courts	Albia, Monroe County, Iowa, 52531, United States
Childcare Provider	Albia Preschool and Daycare Inc	100 N 2nd ST, Albia, IA, 52531
Childcare Provider	Ariel Reed	6936 HWY 34, Albia, IA, 52531
Childcare Provider	Jennifer Stephens	6427 160th ST, Albia, IA, 52531
Childcare Provider	King's Kids Preschool	1115 A Ave East, Albia, IA, 52531
Childcare Provider	Little Lions Childcare	302 S H AVE, Lovilia, IA, 50150
Childcare Provider	Lynda Kosman	2552 593rd TRL, Albia, IA, 52531
Childcare Provider	Michele Moore	28 N 3rd ST, Albia, IA, 52531
Childcare Provider	SCICAP-Albia Head Start	105 S 7th Street, Albia, IA, 52531
Childcare Provider	Sandra Reed	521 North E ST, Albia, IA, 52531
Childcare Provider	Sheryl Smith	304 S Main ST, Albia, IA, 52531
Drug Drop-off Site	Hy-Vee Pharmacy (1009)	301 Hwy 34 West, Albia, IA, 52531
Drug Drop-off Site	Monroe County Hospital	6580 165th St., Albia, IA, 52531
Drug Drop-off Site	Monroe County Sheriff's Office	103 2nd Ave West, Albia, IA, 52531
Football Field	2 Football Fields	Albia, Monroe County, Iowa, 52531, United States
Hospital	Monroe County Hospital	6580 165th St, Albia, IA 52531
Lake	Albia (lower)	1816 643rd Ln, Albia, IA 52531
Lake	Albia City Reservoir	1792 643rd Ln, Albia, IA 52531
Lake	Carmack Park Pond	5864 130th St, Lovilia, IA 50150
Lake	Lake Miami	1372 635th Ave, Albia, IA 52531
Library	Blakesburg Public Library	407 S Wilson St, Wapello, Blakesburg, IA, 52536
Library	Carnegie-Evans Public Library	203 E Benton Ave, Monroe, Albia, IA, 52531
Place of Worship	Albia Baptist Temple	206 2nd Ave E, Albia, IA 52531, USA
Place of Worship	Albia Holiness Church of God	310 3rd Ave E, Albia, IA 52531, USA
Place of Worship	Church of Christ	315 S 10th St, Albia, IA 52531, USA
Place of Worship	Church of the Open Bible	202 A Ave W, Albia, IA 52531, USA
Place of Worship	Community of Christ Church	402 4th Ave E, Albia, IA 52531, USA

Resource Type	Name	Address
Place of Worship	First Baptist Church	1615 Benton Ave E, Albia, IA 52531, USA
Place of Worship	First Christian Church	208 6th Ave E, Albia, IA 52531, USA
Place of Worship	Grace Episcopal Church	205 S 2nd St, Albia, IA 52531, USA
Place of Worship	Hayden Chapel	1273 IA-137, Eddyville, IA 52553, USA
Place of Worship	Kingdom of Jehovahs Witnesses	633 B St N, Albia, IA 52531, USA
Place of Worship	Mount Pleasant Church	X535+29 Albia, IA, USA
Place of Worship	New Providence Baptist Church	203 Trinity Ave, Melrose, IA 52569, USA
Place of Worship	Pleasant Corners Church	7201 140 St, Albia, IA 52531, USA
Place of Worship	Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	402 4th Ave E, Albia, IA 52531, USA
Place of Worship	River of Life Family Worship Center	317 3rd Ave E, Albia, IA 52531, USA
Place of Worship	Saint Marys Church	720 Benton Ave W, Albia, IA 52531, USA
Place of Worship	Saint Patricks Catholic Church	203 Trinity Ave, Melrose, IA 52569, USA
Place of Worship	Saint Patricks Church	2006 574th Ave, Albia, IA 52531, USA
Place of Worship	Saint Pauls Lutheran Church	307 N 8th St, Albia, IA 52531, USA
Place of Worship	Saint Peters Church	2005 Hazel St, Lovilia, IA 50150, USA
Place of Worship	Seventh Day Adventist Church	527 S Clinton St, Albia, IA 52531, USA
Place of Worship	Trinity United Methodist Church	1117 Benton Ave E, Albia, IA 52531, USA
Place of Worship	Union Chapel	1583 624th Pl, Albia, IA 52531, USA
Place of Worship	Union Chapel	2001 Monroe-Wapello Rd, Blakesburg, IA 52536, USA
Rural Health Clinic	MCH Clinic	6582 165th Street, Albia, IA, 52531
School	Albia High School	503 B Ave East, Albia, IA
School	Albia Middle School	505 C Ave E, Albia, IA
School	Grant Center	520 South Clinton Street, Albia, IA
School	Kendall Center	701 Washington Ave E, Albia, IA
School	Lincoln Center	222 N 2ND STREET, Albia, IA
Section 8 Housing	Benton Place	520 Benton Ave W, Albia, IA, 52531
SUD or Gambling Treatment Center	Infinity Health	117 S. Main, Albia, IA, 52531
SUD or Gambling Treatment Center	Southern Iowa Economic Development Association Behavioral Health and Treatment Services (SIEDA)	1801 South B Street, Albia, IA, 52531
Tennis Court	4 Tennis Courts	Albia, Monroe County, Iowa, 52531, United States