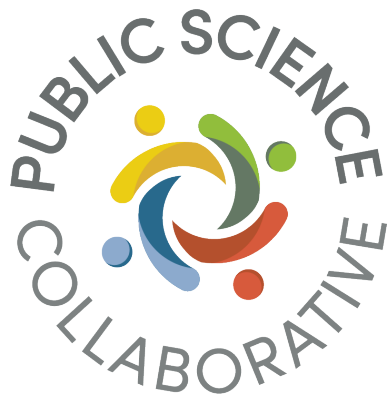
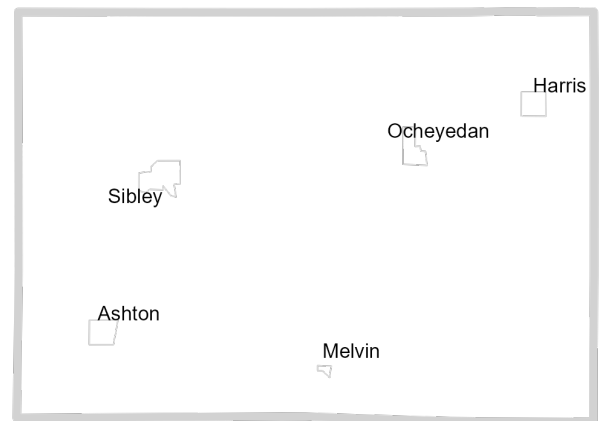


Recovery Readiness Assessment: Osceola County

June, 2025



Osceola 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 Osceola County, which is part of Iowa's Behavioral Health District 1 (see Figure 1). Osceola County has a population of 6,100, and its largest city is Sibley.

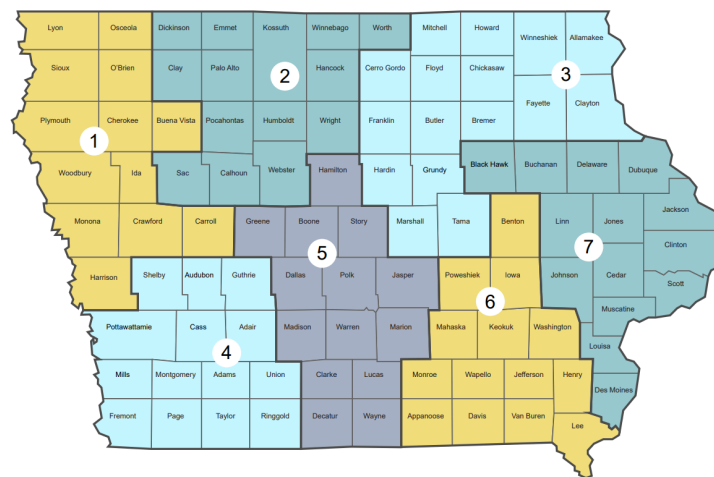


Figure 1: Iowa's Behavioral Health Districts (Source: Iowa HHS)

The following pages define recovery, recovery-oriented services, and recovery-ready communities. We evaluate Osceola 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 Osceola County. Among this group, Sibley 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.

Table 1: Recovery Ready Community Index in Osceola County

City	Population	Pop. Group Rank	RRCI	Resource Abundance-Absolute	Resource Abundance-Relative	Recovery Culture
Sibley	2,821	60 (out of 103)	64.2	32	113.4	3.5

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. Osceola County is located in district 1, which has 13 counties, as shown in Table 2. Osceola County falls in 13th 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 1.

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. Osceola County is in the Rural group of counties, and ranks 58th out of 63 Iowa counties in the group.

Table 2: Recovery Ready Community Index in Behavioral Health District 1 Counties

County	Pop. Group	Pop. Group Rank	RRCI	Resource Abundance-Absolute	Resource Abundance-Relative	Recovery Culture
Monona	Rural	5 (out of 63)	71.1	101	117.2	10.4
Carroll	Micropolitan	4 (out of 15)	68.4	186	90.0	7.3
Woodbury	Metropolitan Core	1 (out of 9)	67.7	698	66.0	8.3
O'Brien	Rural	7.5 (out of 63)	67.7	147	104.2	4.3
Harrison	Metropolitan Non-Core	2.5 (out of 12)	61.2	148	101.1	3.4
Ida	Rural	16 (out of 63)	59.9	75	108.0	5.8
Buena Vista	Micropolitan	9 (out of 15)	55.4	173	83.6	3.9
Sioux	Rural	23 (out of 63)	51.0	272	75.6	2.8
Cherokee	Rural	27 (out of 63)	49.3	108	93.2	3.5
Crawford	Rural	28 (out of 63)	48.3	142	87.2	3.1
Plymouth	Rural	30.5 (out of 63)	46.9	223	86.8	1.9
Lyon	Rural	32.5 (out of 63)	44.2	117	96.8	2.5
Osceola	Rural	58.5 (out of 63)	27.2	60	98.1	1.6

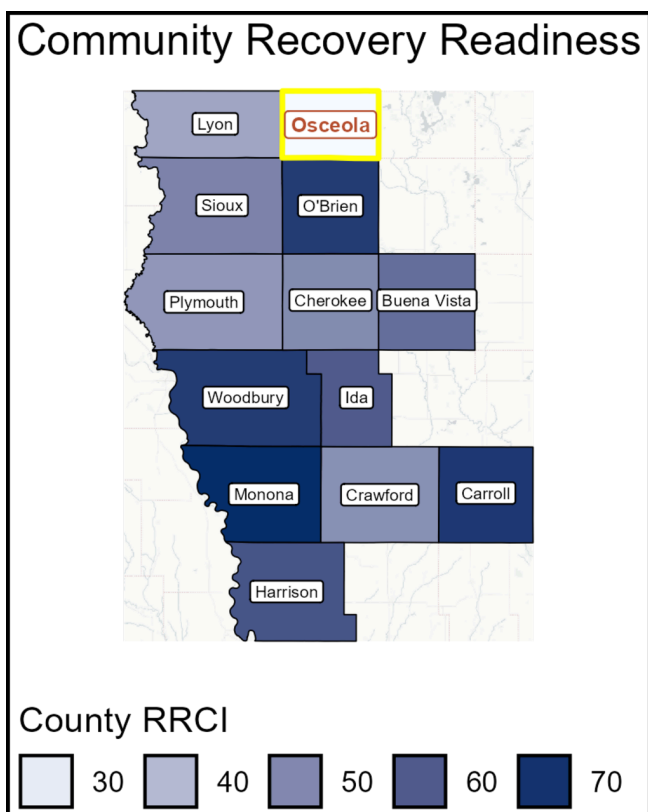


Figure 2: Recovery Ready Community Index in Osceola County

Figure 2 shows community recovery readiness in behavioral health district 1 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. Osceola County is highlighted with a yellow outline and bold label.

In district 1, Osceola County's RRCI score ranks 13th. Among cities with at least 1,000 people in Osceola County, Sibley has the highest RRCI score, while Sibley has the lowest.

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

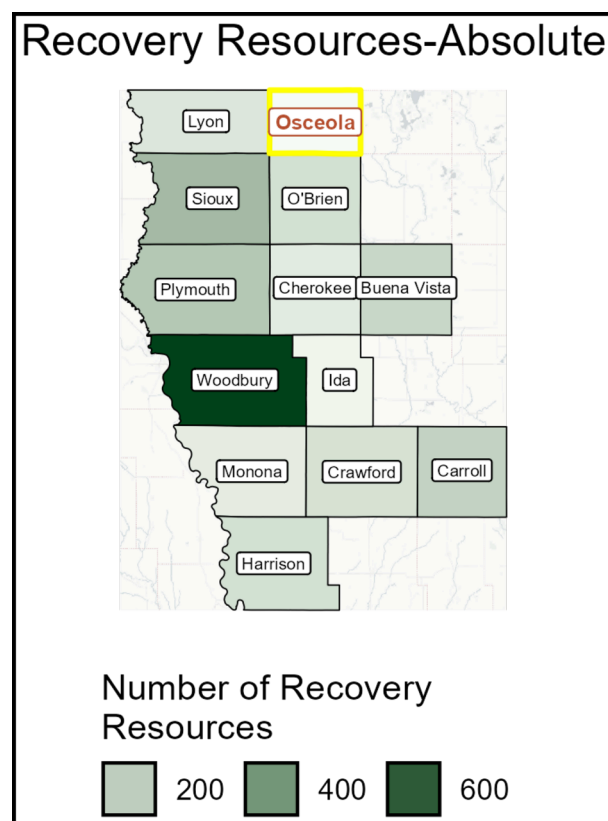


Figure 3: Recovery Resources in Osceola County

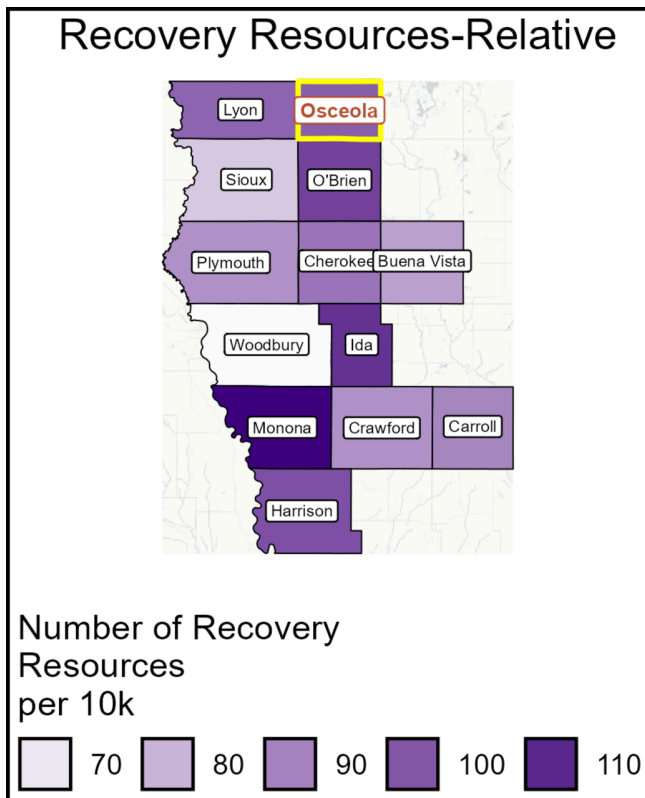


Figure 4: Recovery Resources per 10k in Osceola County

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.

Osceola County ranks 2nd among the counties in district 1 for number of relative resource abundance. Among the cities in the county with at least 1,000 people, Sibley has the highest number of recovery resources per 10,000 population, while Sibley 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 1, Osceola County has the 13th highest number of mutual aid meetings per 10,000 people. Within Osceola County, Sibley is the city of 1,000+ people with the largest recovery culture, while Sibley has the lowest.

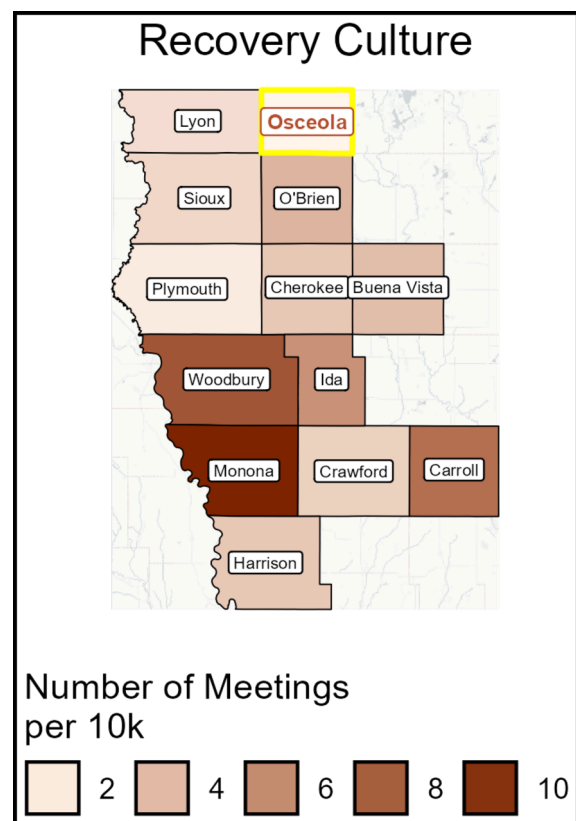


Figure 5: Mutual Aid Meetings per 10k in Osceola County

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 Osceola 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 Osceola County Cities

City	Community	Health	Home	Purpose
Sibley	13	5	3	12

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 Osceola County Cities

City	Economic Stability	Education Access & Quality	Healthcare Access & Quality	Neighborhood & Built Environment	Social & Community Context
Sibley	3	3	5	12	10

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 1. Organizations located in Osceola County cities are listed first and highlighted in bold.

Table 5: Peer Support Providers in Behavioral Health District 1

City	Organization	Family Peer Support Specialists	Peer Recovery Coaches	Peer Support Specialists	Other
Carroll	Child Health Specialty Clinics (CHSC)	1	0	0	0
Carroll	New Opportunities	0	0	1	0
Carroll	Plains Area Mental Health Center (PAMHC)	0	0	1	0
Cherokee	Plains Area Mental Health Center (PAMHC)	1	0	1	0
Denison	Plains Area Mental Health Center (PAMHC)	0	0	1	0
Le Mars	Plains Area Mental Health Center (PAMHC)	1	0	2	0
Rock Valley	Hope Haven - Faith, Community, Possibilities	0	0	2	0
Sheldon	Rosecrance - Jackson Recovery Centers	0	2	0	0
Sioux City	Child Health Specialty Clinics (CHSC)	1	0	0	0
Sioux City	Rosecrance - Jackson Recovery Centers	0	2	0	0
Sioux City	Siouxland Community Health Center	1	0	2	1
Sioux City	Skyranch Behavioral Services	0	1	1	0

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

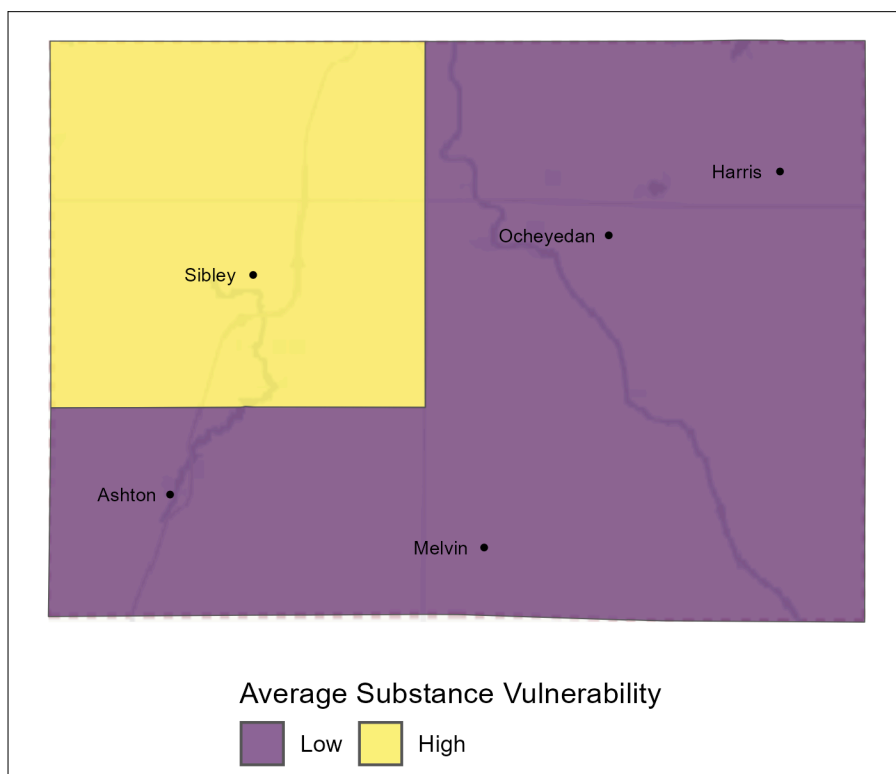
Which Neighborhoods in Your Community Need Additional Health Resources and Support?

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 Osceola County



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

Figure 7: Opioid Vulnerability in Osceola County

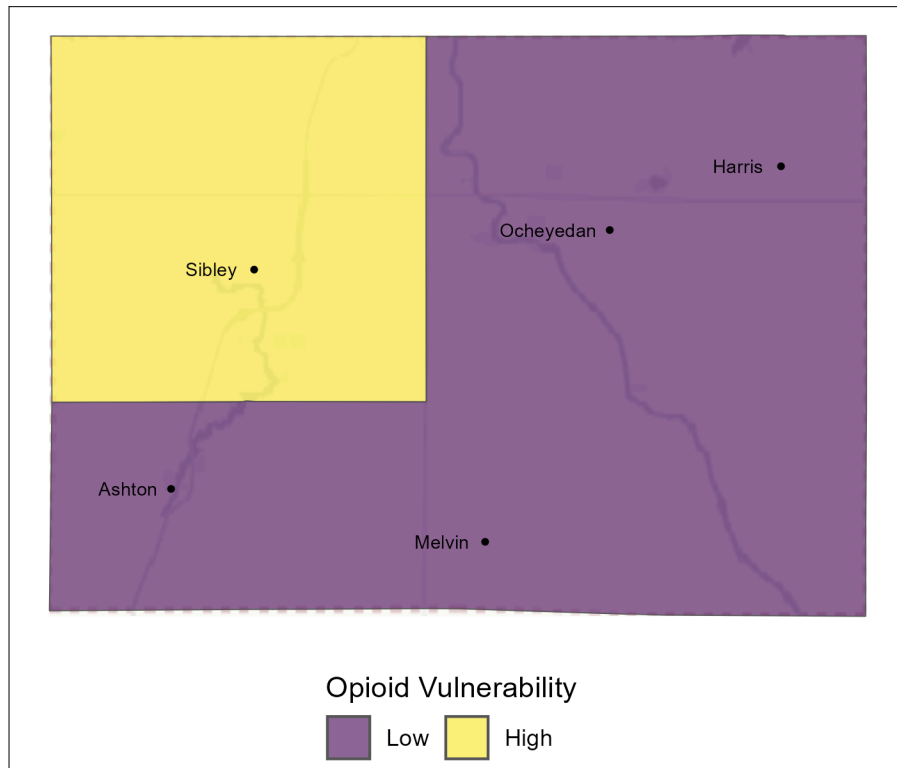


Figure 8: Methamphetamine Vulnerability in Osceola County

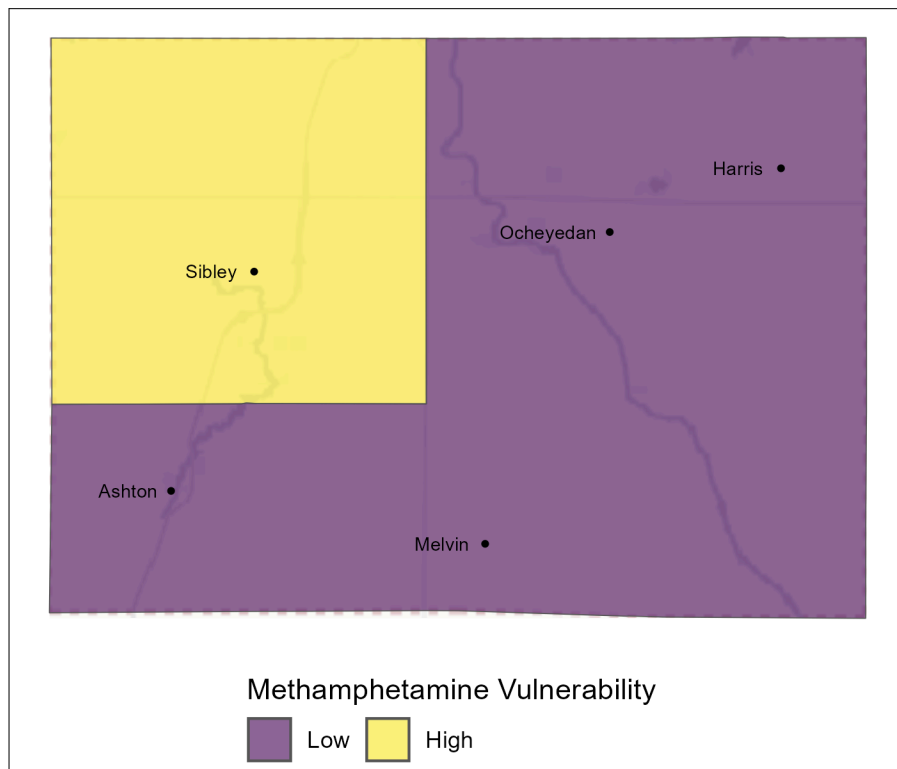


Figure 9: Heroin Vulnerability in Osceola County

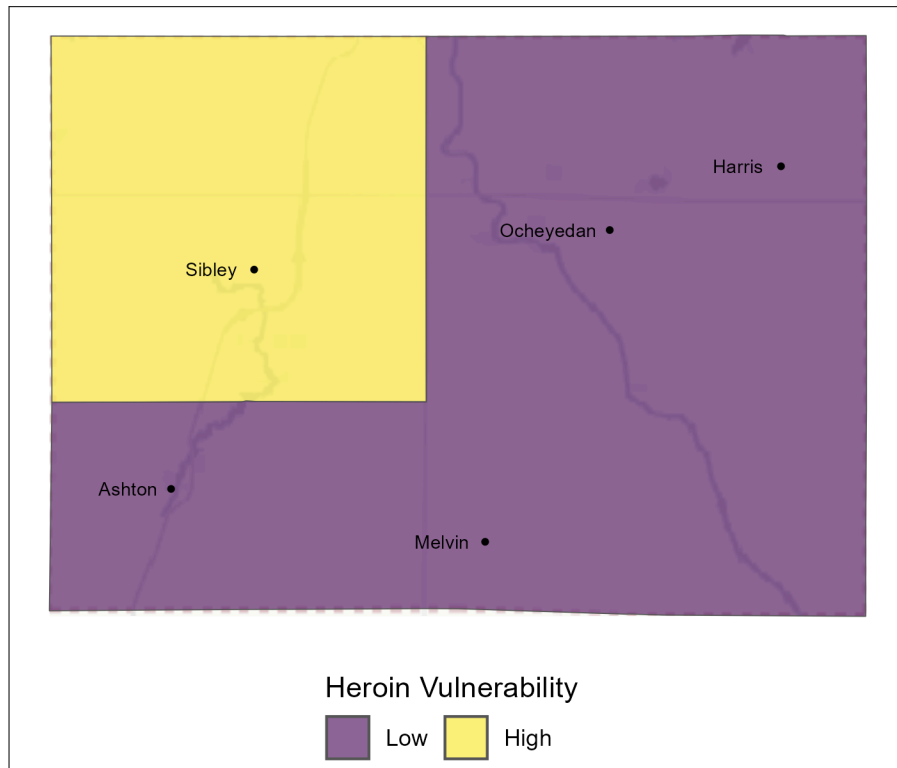


Figure 10: Alcohol Vulnerability in Osceola County

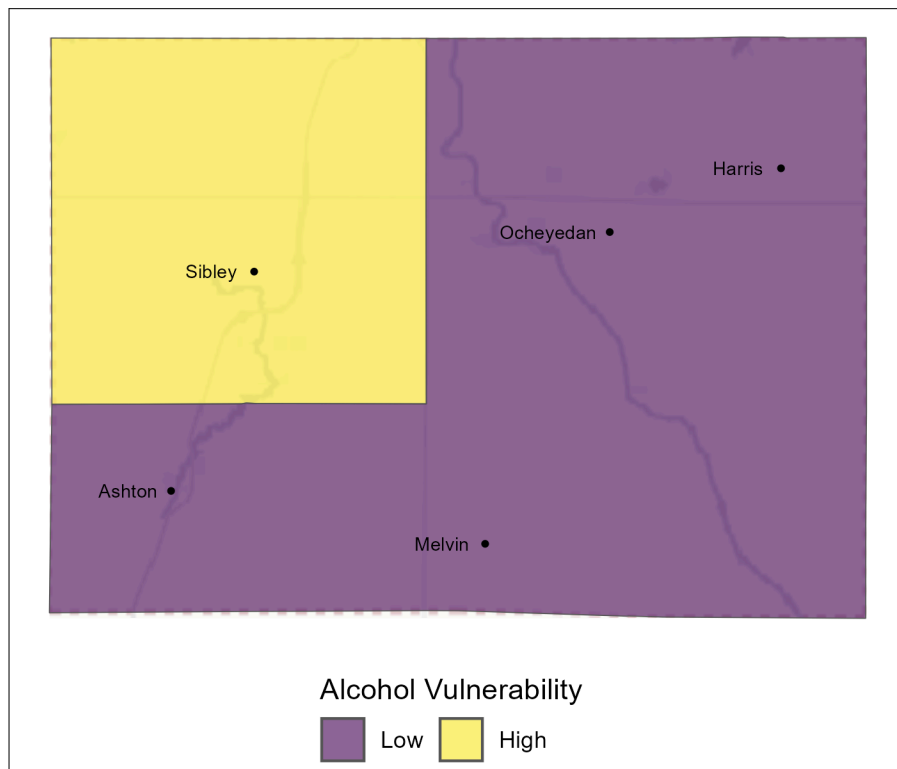


Figure 11: Cannabis Vulnerability in Osceola County

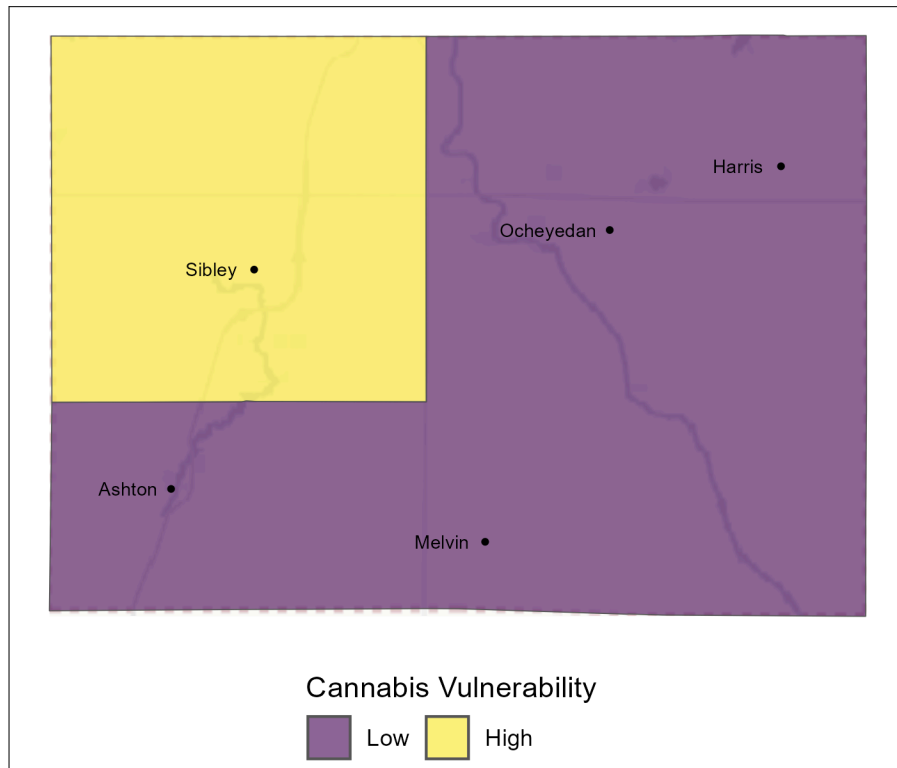


Figure 12: Cocaine Vulnerability in Osceola County

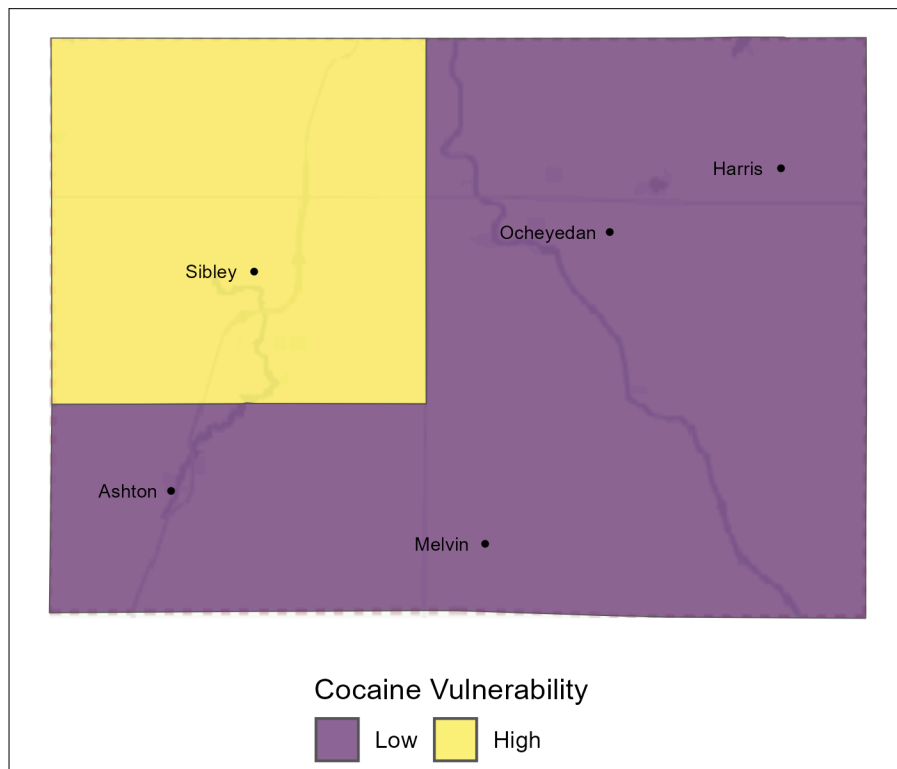
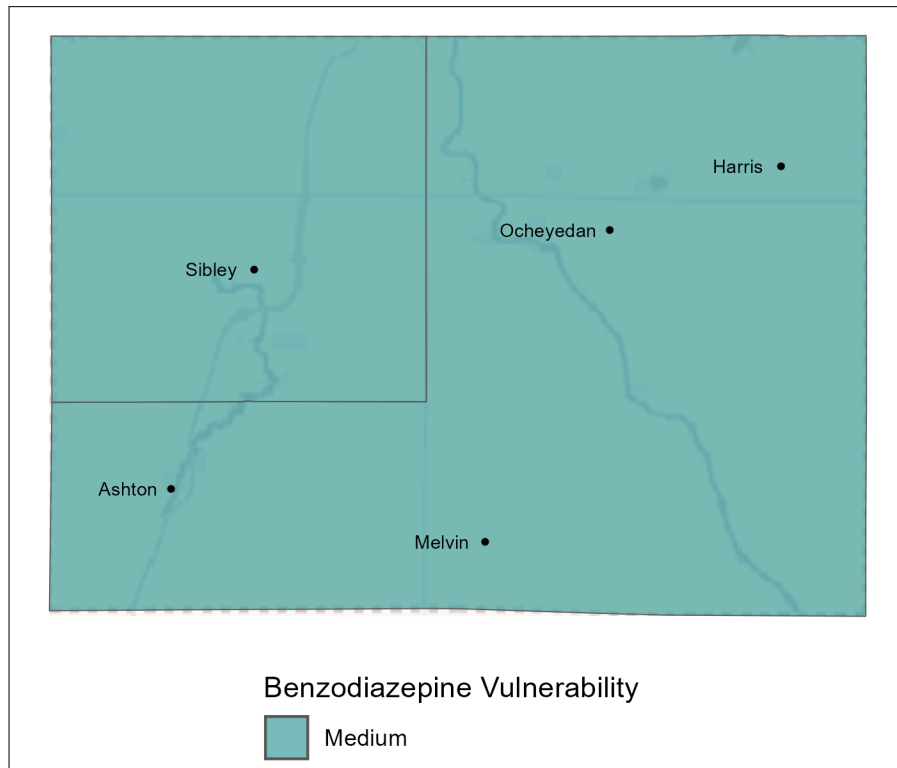


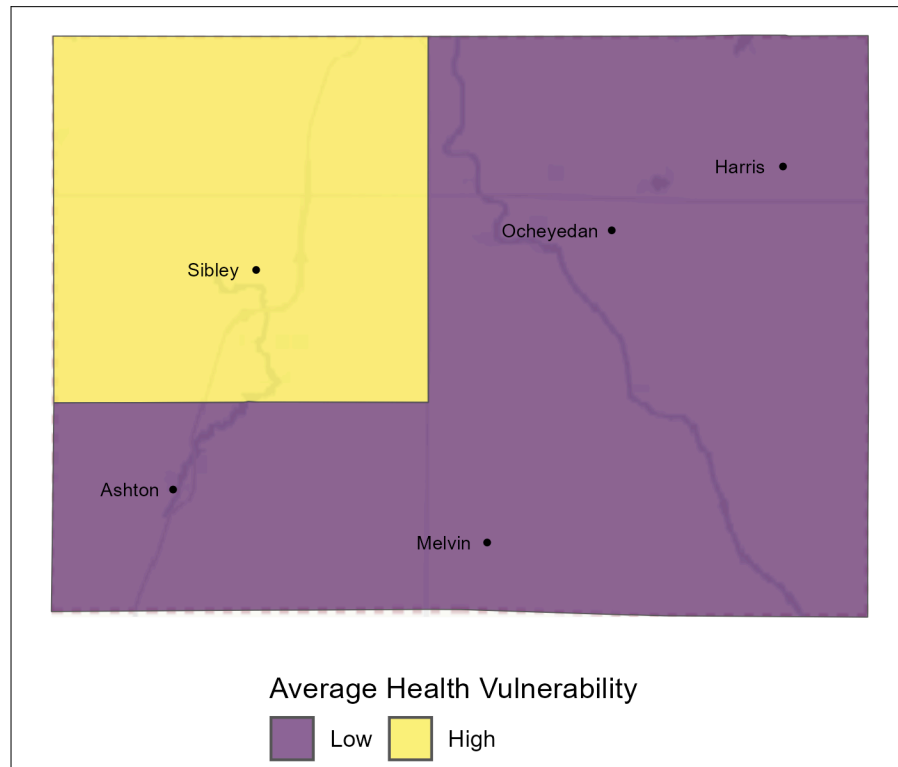
Figure 13: Benzodiazepine Vulnerability in Osceola County



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 Osceola 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 Osceola 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 1

Table 7 adds on to the Recovery Ready Community Index table found earlier in the report. This table includes all 36 cities in behavioral health district 1 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 Osceola County are bolded.

Table 7: RRCI in Behavioral Health Osceola County Cities

City	Population	Pop. Group Rank	RRCI	Resource Abundance-Absolute	Resource Abundance-Relative	Recovery Culture
Sioux City	85,651	2 (out of 11)	67.1	631	73.7	9.8
Storm Lake	11,275	20 (out of 31)	63.2	96	85.1	3.5
Le Mars	10,597	9 (out of 31)	68.0	117	110.4	3.8
Carroll	10,261	8 (out of 31)	68.2	95	92.6	9.7
Sioux Center	8,335	76 (out of 103)	62.7	71	85.2	3.6
Denison	8,247	48 (out of 103)	67.0	85	103.1	4.9
Orange City	6,312	71 (out of 103)	63.1	64	101.4	1.6
Sheldon	5,386	26 (out of 103)	70.0	69	128.1	3.7
Cherokee	5,157	22 (out of 103)	70.9	62	120.2	7.8
Sergeant Bluff	5,090	80 (out of 103)	61.2	42	82.5	3.9
Rock Valley	4,061	35 (out of 103)	68.5	53	130.5	2.5
Onawa	2,862	9 (out of 103)	75.3	40	139.8	14.0
Sibley	2,821	60 (out of 103)	64.2	32	113.4	3.5
Missouri Valley	2,685	29 (out of 103)	69.7	32	119.2	11.2
Hawarden	2,674	32 (out of 103)	69.2	36	134.6	3.7
Rock Rapids	2,653	62 (out of 103)	64.2	30	113.1	3.8
Alta	2,344	58 (out of 145)	58.3	21	89.6	4.3
Hull	2,248	43 (out of 145)	65.8	25	111.2	8.9
Ida Grove	1,904	4 (out of 145)	84.6	40	210.1	15.8
Remsen	1,897	114 (out of 145)	35.9	22	116.0	0.0
Moville	1,840	86 (out of 145)	45.1	29	157.6	0.0
Akron	1,660	47 (out of 145)	64.4	20	120.5	6.0
Hartley	1,588	48 (out of 145)	63.9	19	119.6	6.3
Holstein	1,552	57 (out of 145)	59.2	16	103.1	6.4
Sanborn	1,510	49 (out of 145)	63.2	18	119.2	6.6
Manning	1,474	17 (out of 145)	79.8	26	176.4	33.9
Kingsley	1,427	70.5 (out of 145)	50.2	29	203.2	0.0
Woodbine	1,418	78 (out of 145)	47.7	26	183.4	0.0
Coon Rapids	1,403	89 (out of 145)	44.5	23	163.9	0.0

City	Population	Pop. Group Rank	RRCI	Resource Abundance-Absolute	Resource Abundance-Relative	Recovery Culture
Logan	1,362	16 (out of 145)	80.2	26	190.9	14.7
Alton	1,350	54 (out of 145)	60.5	15	111.1	7.4
Dunlap	1,318	60 (out of 145)	56.4	37	280.7	0.0
Marcus	1,236	117 (out of 145)	35.3	16	129.4	0.0
Glidden	1,153	101 (out of 145)	41.0	18	156.1	0.0
Larchwood	1,076	10 (out of 145)	82.5	26	241.6	9.3
George	1,049	70.5 (out of 145)	50.2	23	219.3	0.0

Appendix 3: Mutual Aid Meetings In Osceola County

Table 8: Mutual Aid Meeting Directory in Osceola County

Meeting Type	Group	Address	Weekly Meeting #
Alcoholics Anonymous	<u>Sibley Group</u>	601 6th Ave, Sibley, IA 51249, USA	1

Appendix 4: Resources In Osceola County

Table 9: Recovery Resource Directory in Osceola County

Resource Type	Name	Address
Baseball/Softball Diamond	1 Baseball/Softball Diamond	Ashton, Osceola County, Iowa, 51232, United States
Baseball/Softball Diamond	1 Baseball/Softball Diamond	Harris, Osceola County, Iowa, 51345, United States
Baseball/Softball Diamond	2 Baseball/Softball Diamonds	Ocheyedan, Osceola County, Iowa, 51354, United States
Baseball/Softball Diamond	1 Baseball/Softball Diamond	Osceola County, Iowa, 51350, United States
Baseball/Softball Diamond	4 Baseball/Softball Diamonds	Sibley, Osceola County, Iowa, 51249, United States
Beach	Ashton Pits WMA	2332 Oak Hill Ave, Ashton, IA 51232
Beach	Ocheyedan Mound State Preserve	6354 180th St, Ocheyedan, IA 51354
Childcare Provider	Bright Beginnings Of Osceola County	921 1st ST NE, Sibley, IA, 51249
Childcare Provider	Sibley Head Start	115 Maple Drive, Sibley, IA, 51249
Drug Drop-off Site	Lewis - Sibley	420 Second Ave, Sibley, IA, 51249
Drug Drop-off Site	Osceola County Sheriff's Office	309 6th Street, Sibley, IA, 51249
Hospital	Osceola Comm Hospital Inc	9th Ave, Sibley, IA 51249
Lake	Ashton Park Pond	2320 Northwest Blvd, Ashton, IA 51232
Lake	Ashton Pits Wildlife Management Area	IA-60, Ashton, IA 51232
Lake	May City Pit	6577 220th St, Ocheyedan, IA 51354
Lake	Ocheyedan Pit #1	6354 180th St, Ocheyedan, IA 51354
Lake	Ocheyedan Pit #2	6356 180th St, Ocheyedan, IA 51354
Lake	Ocheyedan Pit #3	6356 180th St, Ocheyedan, IA 51354
Lake	Peters Pit	4757 120th St, Sibley, IA 51249
Lake	Thomas Pit	2038 Tyler Ave, Ocheyedan, IA 51354
Lake	Willow Creek	5945 Highway 9, Ocheyedan, IA 51354
Library	Ashton Public Library	3029 3rd St, Osceola, Ashton, IA, 51232
Library	Melvin Public Library	232 Main St, Osceola, Melvin, IA, 51350
Library	Ocheyedan Public Library	874 Main St, Osceola, Ocheyedan, IA, 51354
Library	Sibley Public Library	406 9th St, Osceola, Sibley, IA, 51249
Public Park	Fairview Prairie Wildlife Management Area	1344 County Rd M20, Harris, IA 51345
Public Park	Keller Wildlife Area	6230 180th St, Ocheyedan, IA 51354
Place of Worship	American Lutheran Church	248 Main St, Melvin, IA 51350, USA
Place of Worship	Ashton Bible Church	317 3rd St, Ashton, IA 51232, USA
Place of Worship	Christian Reformed Church	115 Maple Dr, Sibley, IA 51249, USA

Resource Type	Name	Address
Place of Worship	<u>Christian Reformed Church</u>	513 4th St, Sibley, IA 51249, USA
Place of Worship	<u>First Baptist Church</u>	402 6th St, Sibley, IA 51249, USA
Place of Worship	<u>First Presbyterian Church</u>	601 6th Ave, Sibley, IA 51249, USA
Place of Worship	<u>First Reformed Church</u>	1010 6th St, Sibley, IA 51249, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Methodist Church</u>	248 Main St, Melvin, IA 51350, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Methodist Church</u>	513 4th St, Sibley, IA 51249, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church</u>	317 3rd St, Ashton, IA 51232, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Presbyterian Church</u>	317 3rd St, Ashton, IA 51232, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Saint Andrews Church</u>	716 8th St, Sibley, IA 51249, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Saint John Lutheran Church</u>	513 4th St, Sibley, IA 51249, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Saint Peter Lutheran Church</u>	1079 Pine St, Ocheyedon, IA 51354, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Trinity Lutheran Church</u>	736 Poplar Dr, Sibley, IA 51249, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Trinity Reformed Church</u>	618 8th St, Sibley, IA 51249, USA
Place of Worship	<u>United Church of Christ</u>	712 4th Ave, Sibley, IA 51249, USA
Place of Worship	<u>United Methodist Church</u>	1018 7th St NE, Sibley, IA 51249, USA
Place of Worship	<u>Zion Lutheran Church</u>	1303 Tanager Ave, Ocheyedon, IA 51354, USA
School	Sibley Ocheyedon Elementary School	416 9th Ave, Sibley, IA
School	Sibley-Ocheyedon High School	120 11th Ave NE, Sibley, IA
School	Sibley-Ocheyedon Middle School	120 11th Ave NE, Sibley, IA
Section 8 Housing	Sibley Housing	612 8th St, Sibley, IA, 51249
SUD or Gambling Treatment Center	<u>Seasons Center for Behavioral Health</u>	600 9th Ave N, Sibley, IA, 51249
SUD or Gambling Treatment Center	<u>Seasons Center for Behavioral Health</u>	853 1st Ave, Sibley, IA, 51249
Tennis Court	1 Tennis Court	Ashton, Osceola County, Iowa, 51232, United States
Tennis Court	2 Tennis Courts	Sibley, Osceola County, Iowa, 51249, United States
Outdoor Volleyball Court	1 Outdoor Volleyball Court	Ashton, Osceola County, Iowa, 51232, United States