

*Far Southside ROSC (TEECH)
Needs Assessment for the ROSC – Year 3*

Community resource Map and list of strengths and gaps

Description of the Community's current support of Far Southside ROSC Council Initiative, including strengths and opportunities. Far Southside ROSC Council has educated and will continue to educate the community on ROSC and RCO's and they appear receptive as evidence of their participation and input in the ROSC Council meetings, collaborations, and community growth.

According to the Substance Use and Mental Health Administration, a community-needs assessment is a collaborative process that determines the nature and extent both of needs and resources in a community. The Far Southside ROSC Council (TEECH) conducted a community needs assessment last year which engaged the community, peers, and stakeholders in identifying the available resources and services for those residing in the Far Southside Community. The needs assessment aimed to become one of the sources to developing a sustainable ROSC Council. The community needs assessment was developed using a holistic approach placing emphasis on the importance of a continuum of care which requires the assistance of the entire community. The focus of this assessment was in the areas of substance use and mental health, substance use prevention/treatment, early intervention, long-term recovery, recovery support, peer support, employment, housing, medical, mental health, and legal assistance. Identified gaps in resources or the absence of resources needed were addressed throughout the assessment to enhance those who are in recovery, their family, friends, and the overall community.

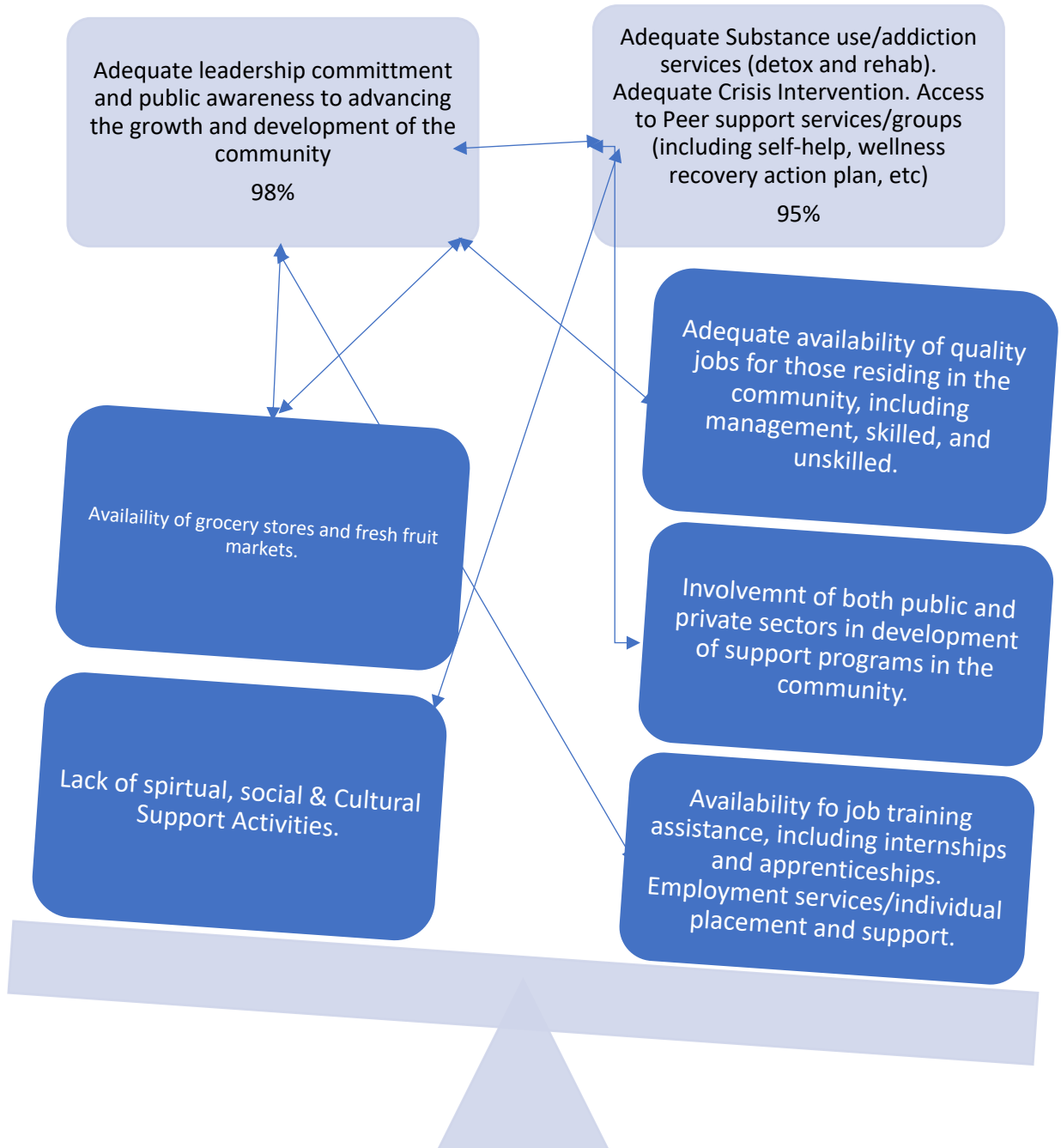
According to the Far Southside needs assessment data, the following list of identified strengths of the community per the surveys were: See Exhibit A for Survey

- a. Availability of adequate health care services, pharmacies, hospitals, local clinics, including mental health and substance use services in the community.
- b. Adequacy of police, fire protection, and public safety in the community.

- c. Adequate accessibility to local schools, elementary, secondary, and post-secondary and vocational programs in the community.

The gaps were identified in the survey outcomes. Survey outcomes are delineated in graph form which pinpoints the gaps that are most prevalent as perceived by the stakeholders and peers. The Far Southside ROSC Council hoped to bridge the gaps by providing education, support and awareness for the community, and education and support for the person in recovery, and their family and friends. Many of those methodologies were used during subsequent ROSC meetings and proved effective as evidenced by the first-year outcome of the ROSC Council and the collaboration with the community, stakeholders, family, and friends.

Exhibit A
SURVEY OUTCOMES

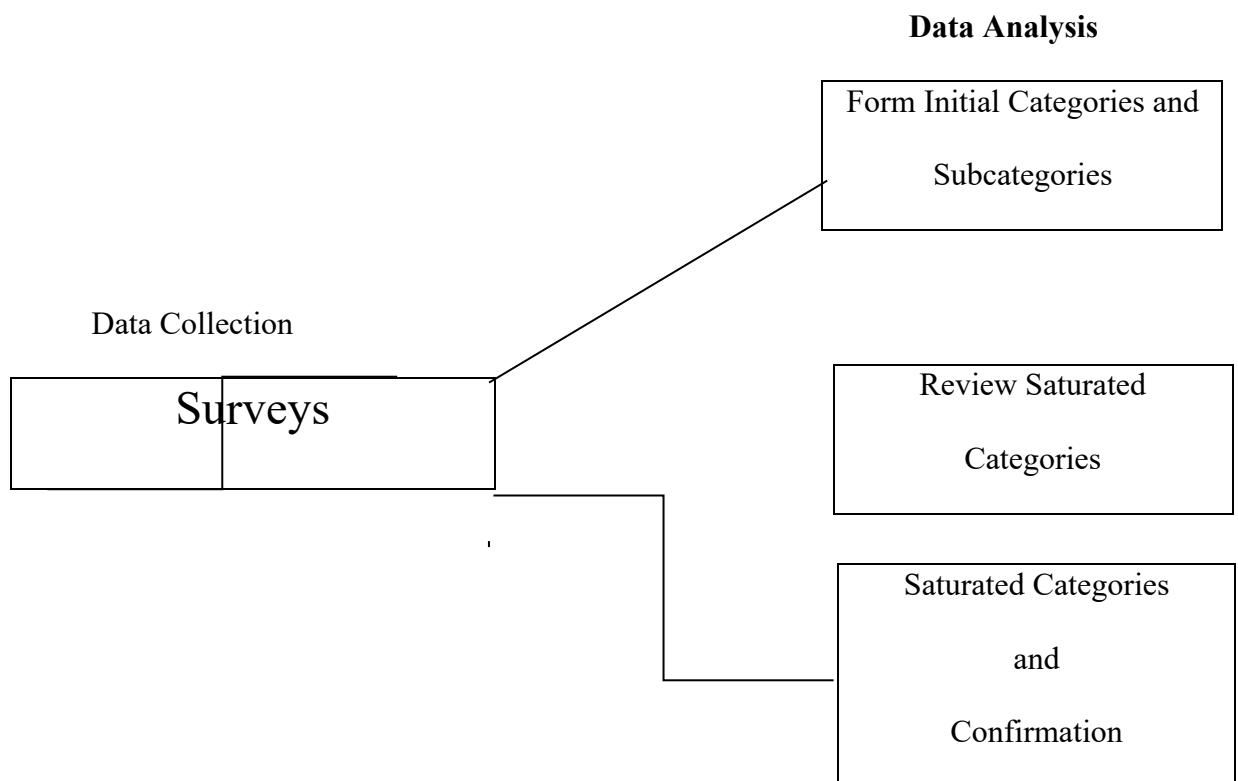


A. Assumptions and Limitations:

The limitations of this research study are associated with internal feelings and discomfort as it pertains to identifying loved ones or self who may be suffering with addiction/homelessness/unemployment and mental health.

The assumptions of this study included the following:

- a. The perception of the recovering person as it pertains to stigmas/stereotypes.
- b. The perceptions of the communities about support groups and services.
- c. The perceptions of family and friends of persons suffering with mental health, substance use disorders, and persons with lived experience
- d. Substance use involvement cannot subconsciously be inflicted on others.
- e. Stakeholders will be enthusiastic to collaborate and to build their community.



Data Analysis

Qualitative data analysis “builds on the data from the identified gaps, data analysis goes through the data and highlights significant statements, sentences, or quotes that provide an understanding” (Creswell, 2007, p. 61). Creswell (2007) stated that this process allows the “researcher to follow a path of analyzing the data to develop an increasingly detailed knowledge of the topic being studied” (p. 19).

The data analysis consisted of several components. Recurrent communicative subject matter or examples were recognized, common items were grouped. This technique served to condense the data down to the concepts that were frequently and consistently conveyed in the surveys.

- I. Define the goals for the assessment
 - a. Articulate the purpose of the assessment – The purpose of the assessment was to outline the gaps within the communities to obtain solutions to uniting communities by providing educational knowledge on long-term recovery, mental health issues and community concerns. The goal was to allow the voices of those most impacted by the identified gaps to be heard and addressed, resulting in collaboration with stakeholders to build a sustainable ROSC Council for the continuation of addressing gaps within the communities.
 - b. Identify the target populations for the assessment of needs and services – The communities are characterized by a fluctuation in socio-economic status where its residents run the gamut from poverty to wealth. The areas appear to be culturally diverse with approximately 50% African Americans, 30% Caucasians, 15% Hispanics, and 5% are of other races. The socio-economic gap in the far south side community seems to have created a culture of silence where “no one talks about substance use or mental illness.” resulting in limited care and resources for those who have been afflicted with the disease of addiction and/or mental health. Addiction and mental health have brought about distress within the community as the youth and young adults are rapidly overdosing, dying, and becoming addicted to mood altering substances. In addition, the rapid increase in addiction and mental health within these

communities has brought on overwhelming issue with unemployment, homelessness, and incarcerations.

- c. Determine how data will be collected and used: The data was collected from surveys that consisted of 15 questions from those who have been actively attending the ROSC meetings (stakeholders and peers). The use of the data is to collectively obtain necessary information to possibly close some of the identified gaps. The sample consisted of 25 participants and the survey addressed affordable housing, adequate access to social services, availability of adequate health care, adequate accessibility to local schools, availability of grocery stores and fresh fruit markets, adequacy of police, fire protection, and public safety, spiritual, social and cultural support activities, adequate substance use/addiction services, peer and recovery support services, adequate leadership commitment and public awareness, availability to job training assistance and internships, involvement of both public and private sectors, adequate availability of quality jobs, strength of the community, needs of the community and the disadvantages of the community.
- d. Determine the timeline for the process: Qualitative Methodology (Data collection and use)/ timeline. The qualitative methodology provided the opportunity for the participants' comments to evolve into a collective voice through the surveys. The TEECH Foundation used surveys and interviews to ascertain the perceived stakeholder community needs as they pertained to recovery support services and their readiness to support a ROSC and RCO. The following timeline was used:

Activities	Date	Responsible party	Measurable Outcomes
ROSC meetings	October 1, 2018 November 10, 2018	TEECH Foundation	Attendance Sign in Sheets
Survey completion	November 2018	TEECH Foundation	Survey Responses
Interviews	October 2018 November 2018 December 2018	TEECH Foundation	Interview outcomes
Community Needs Assessment	December 2018	TEECH Foundation	Completed needs assessment

- a. Determine the strategic use of the findings - The aim of this research was to identify community-needs while building a collaborative process that determines the nature and extent both of needs and resources in a community. In this case, the community has become disconnected and have increasing addiction, overdoses, mental health, homelessness, and incarcerations that are not being addressed. This research discovered that a lack of assistance, resources, education, and support remains an issue as evidenced by the open dialogue in the ROSC meetings and the surveys where peers gave clarity to the struggles they are enduring within their communities.
- b. Strengths - A variety of local businesses to serve the community.
Weaknesses – Lack of collaboration amongst organizations.

YEAR 2

According to the Community Needs Assessment Resource Guide National Gap “a community needs assessment is a process conducted by all Community Action Agencies every three years to determine the underlying causes and conditions of poverty within the community they serve and identify the available resources to address the unmet needs of the community’s most vulnerable residents” (https://communityactionpartnership.com/publication_toolkit/community-needs-assessment-resource-guide/).

The Far Southside ROSC Council is entering into its second year and will be providing pertinent information of the gaps identified in year one.

The identified gaps from year 1 (one) had some successful outcomes. The Far Southside ROSC has collaborated with stakeholders who have opened doors to hiring community residence at the newly developed Evergreen Plaza mall. In addition, the monthly ROSC meetings appeared to create a platform that is beginning to break the cycle of silence within the communities as evidence of participant disclosure of what they feel is underreported violence and overdoses throughout the community. This solidified the need for needle exchange and Naloxone trainings and medication give away. The Far Southside ROSC presented the latest statistics and data to the community about the overdoses and violence in the Southside Communities to validate their assumptions. See exhibit B.

ILLINOIS VIOLENT DEATH REPORTING SYSTEM

Community areas on the south and west sides of Chicago consistently experience the highest incidence of violence. These areas are at increased risk for violence. Between 2013 and 2017, the pattern of violence showed significant consolidation in the city, as violence became overall less dispersed. The Chicago Community Area with the highest amount of violence moved from the south side of the city in 2013 to the west side by 2017.

Figure 3. Adolescent homicide ranks by Chicago Community Area (CCA)

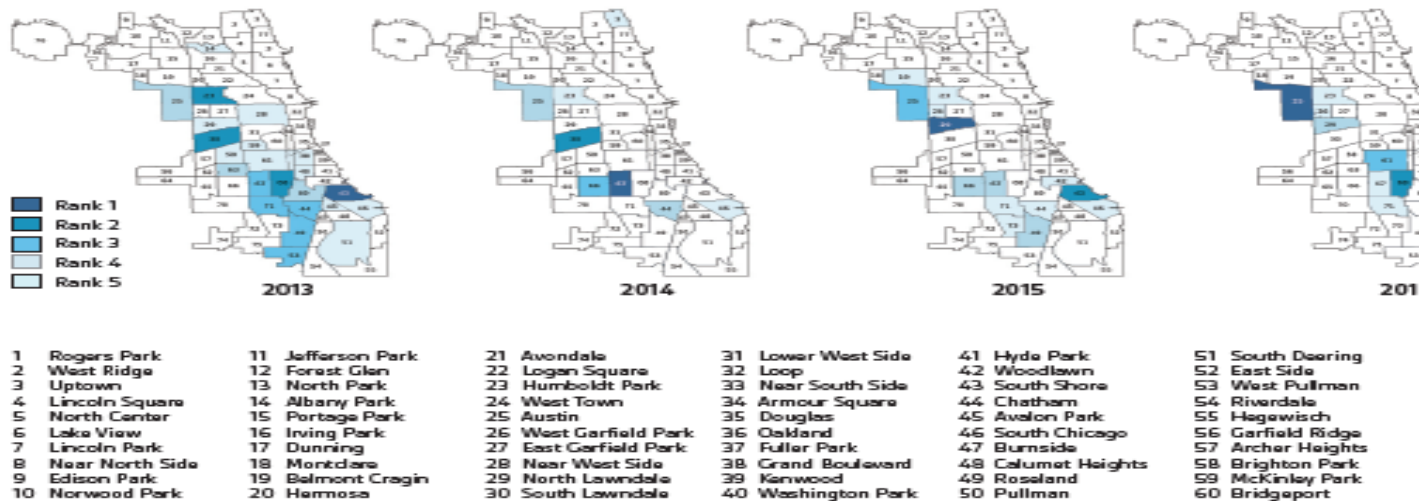


Table 1. Adolescent firearm homicides: Annual CCA rankings (name/corresponding CCA number); ranks with multiple CCAs

CCA Rank	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	South Shore (43)	West Englewood (67)	North Lawndale (29)	Austin (25)
2	Englewood (68) Humboldt Park (23) South Lawndale (30)	South Lawndale (30)	South Shore (43)	Englewood (68)
3	Auburn Gresham (71) Chatham (44) Roseland (49) West Englewood (67) West Pullman (53)	Chicago Lawn (66)	Austin (25)	New City (61)
4	Austin (25) Gage Park (63) Greater Grand Crossing (69)	Austin (25) Chatham (44)	Roseland (49) Chicago Lawn (66) West Englewood (67)	North Lawndale (29)
5	Albany Park (14) Avalon Park (45) Brighton Park (58) Grand Boulevard (38) McKinley Park (59) Near West Side (8) New City (61) North Lawndale (29) South Chicago (46) South Deering (51) Washington Park (40)	Humboldt Park (23) Rogers Park (1) South Chicago (46)	Auburn Gresham (71) Belmont Cragin (19) Chatham (44) Humboldt Park (23) South Chicago (46) Washington Heights (73) West Garfield Park (26) Woodlawn (42)	Auburn Gresham (71) Humboldt Park (23) South Shore (43) West Englewood (68) West Garfield Park (26)

Stanley Manne Children's Research Institute: luriechildrens.org/SUDORS

Number of opioid-involved overdose deaths by Chicago Community Area, July 2017-June 2018

Stanley Manne Children's Research Institute: luriechildrens.org/SUDORS

Roseland – 22

Auburn Gresham – 17

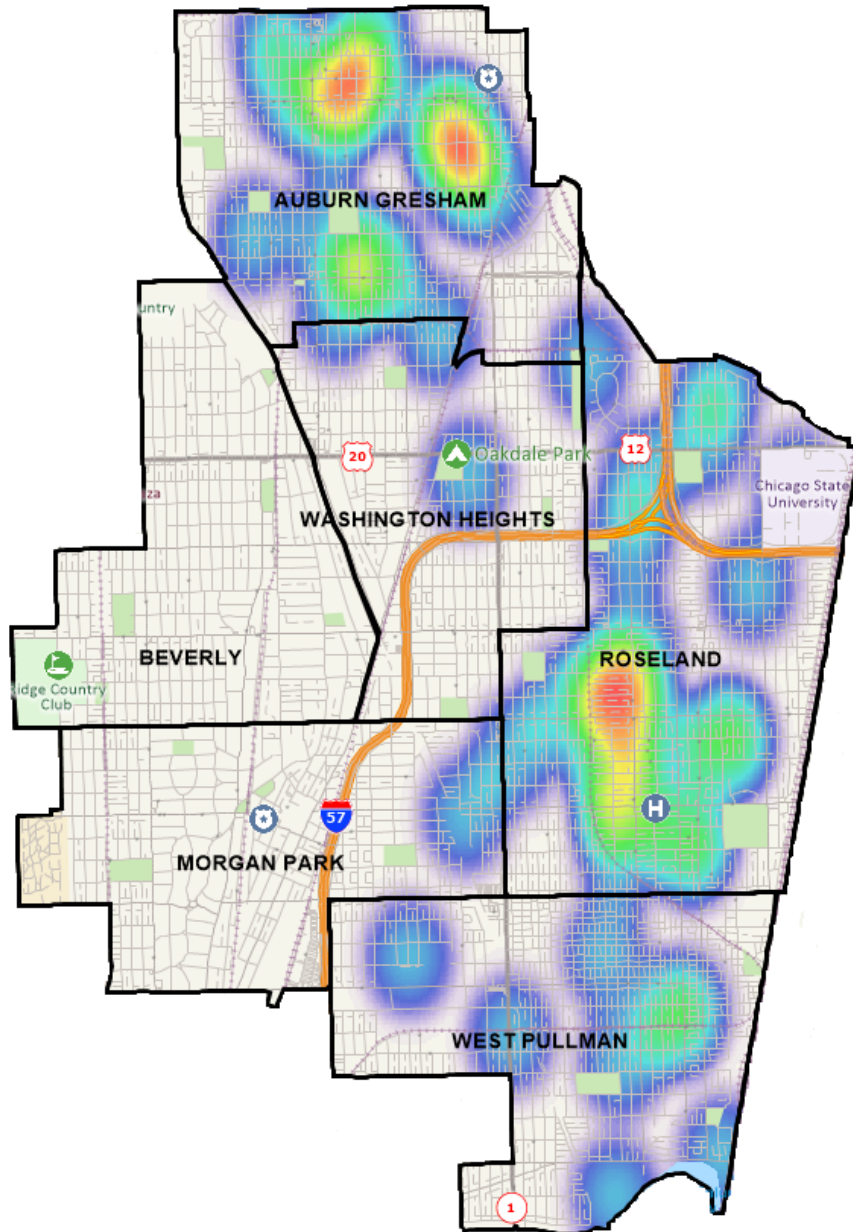
West Pullman -8

Beverly – 0

Morgan Park <5

Density map of opioid-involved overdose deaths, Southwest Side of Chicago

Stanley Manne Children's Research Institute: luriechildrens.org/SUDORS



Need for continued research: The outcome

The research was taken from a small sample indicating dire gaps within the community. TEECH will continue to revisit the research so to broaden the sample to identify possible additional gaps within the communities. Albeit, at this time the gaps which have been identified are prevalent for those who voiced their opinions, and it appears that a continuation of research is needed to address and close the aforementioned gaps. Therefore, it is imperative that TEECH Foundation will continue with building a sustainable ROSC Council.

Update: The identified gaps has not been closed primarily because of the community struggles of buy-in within the areas of collaboration and admittance of substance use and mental health community issues. However, once buy-in began additional areas were verbally identified through community meetings: underreported violence and overdoses. Therefore, it appears that a continuation of research is needed to continue addressing and closing the aforementioned gaps and newly verbally reported issues in year 2 (two). The Far Southside ROSC has become a RCO as Year 2 ended.

II. List of Technical Assistance Priorities for Expanding ROSC in the community

- a. More education for both providers and stakeholders on ROSC/RCO including Webinars

Update: Because of COVID-19 technical assistance was broadened with the goal of meeting the needs of those in addiction, recovery, family, friends, and the community. However, Telehealth and Zoom was identified as a weakness for year 3 (three).

- b. Provide consultations for the ROSC /RCO providers.

Update: The Far Southside ROSC Council was very vigilant in this area because TEECH was one of few sites that continued to support and work with ROSC/RCO providers. Whereas, becoming and RCO during the pandemic.

- c. Assist with developing sustainability resources

Update: The Far Southside ROSC was able to maintain sustainability and work with other agencies to assist in this area by partnering.

III. Inventory of all SUD and COD resources:

1. Below is a list of licensed SUD Prevention and Treatment Services: MAT Services are Highlight MAT:
Transforming Educating & Empowering Children and Humanity (TEECH)
Advocate Trinity

Footprints to Recovery
South Suburban Council
Interventions
New Hope
HRDI
Haymarket
Gateway Foundation
 Mercy Housing
 Salvation Army
 Roosemoor – Assessment Substance
 A Little Bit of Heaven
 Lawndale Christian Health
 Transforming Re-Entry Services/MWIPM
 New Beginnings 12 Step
 Update Added:
 Clarity Clinic
Roseland Hospital

2. Peer Recovery Support Service Providers are listed below:
3. Transforming Educating & Empowering Children and Humanity (TEECH)
 - N' The Spirit
 - Lights of Zion
 - Kates Detective Services
 - Reassemble Education & Training Inc.
 - Transitional Training Services
 - Cornerstone Community Development Corporation
 - Education Design Development and Research Corporation
 - Chicago Recovering Communities Coalition (CRCC)
 - Update Added:
 - Northern Illinois Recovery Community Organization
 - Yana House
4. Location of Recovery Residences are listed below:
 1. Elite House of Sober Living
 - a. 331 Memorial Drive,
 - b. 1428 Elm Drive, 74 W 15 Street
 - c. 6830 S Talman, 1236 W 72nd Pl.
 2. It's About Change Sober Living
 - a. 1604 Harbor Ave
 - b. 409 Prairie
 - c. 394 Madison Ave
 3. Claudia and Eddies Sober Living a
 - a. 17116 S Elm Dr
 - b. 14714 S. Madison Ave
 - 1436 W 111th Street
 4. Yana House Sober Living

- a. 7120 S Normal
- 5. Prentice House
 - a. 10710 S Wentworth
 - b. 255 W 112th Place
- 6. Featherfist – Veterans Housing
 - a. 2255 E 75th Street
- 7. Affordable Recovery Home – 13811 Western Ave
- 8. Phoenix Recovery Home – 501 N Central
- 9. House of James – 15957 Halsted Street
- 10. N’ The Spirit Recovery Home -7225 S Yale
- 11. God Is Sober Living – 7528 S Eggleston
- 12. Henry’s Sober Living – 8032 S Ingleside Ave
- 13. Hardin House -7249 S St. Lawrence Ave
- Update Added:**
- 14. Space One-Eleven Recovery Home
- 5. Social Service
 - a. Envision Unlimited (DCFS)
- Updated Added:**
- b. Red Cross
- c. C.E.D.A.
- d. Southside Opioid Tasks Force
- e. Unite Us
- 6. **Update Added:** Educational Institutions
 - a. Governor State University
 - b. Oakton Community College
 - c. Shoop School
 - d. Olive Harvey College
- 7. **Updated Added:** Research and Technical Assistance
 - a. Delta Research Team
 - b. Faces and Voices
- 8. A count of the credentialed peer recovery support professionals
 - 1 NCRS
 - 4 Recovery Coaches
 - 2 CADC
 - 1 LPC
 - 1 LCPC
 - 2 Recovery Coach Trainer
- 1. Description of community current readiness to support the ROSC and RCO – Far

Southside ROSC (TEECH) has educated and will continue to educate the community on ROSC and RCO’s and they appear receptive as evidence of continued engagement in the ROSC council meetings.

 - c. Strengths - A variety of local businesses to serve the community. This continues to be the strength of the community in year 2.

- d. Weakness – Lack of collaboration amongst organization. The organizations began to collaborate as the year was coming to an end. Resigning of MOU's are the evidence of the shift in the organization's collaborations.

YEAR 3

The Far Southside ROSC Council is entering into its third year and will provide pertinent information of the gaps identified in year two. The identified gaps from year 2 (two) had some successful outcomes. The Far Southside ROSC continued to collaborate with stakeholders who opened doors to hiring community residence at the newly developed Evergreen Plaza mall. In addition, the monthly ROSC meetings appeared to create a platform that is beginning to break the cycle of silence within the communities as evidence of participant disclosure of what they feel is underreported violence and overdoses throughout the community. This solidified the need for needle exchange and Naloxone trainings and medication give away. The Far Southside ROSC presented the latest statistics and data to the community about the overdoses and violence in the Southside Communities to validate their assumptions. The Far Southside ROSC became a RCO as Year 2 ended.

Although year 2 (two) presented challenges resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. The Far South Side Council remained focused on those in recovery, family, friends, and the communities and how to keep them moving forward. The Council became more diligent in meeting the community needs as it pertains to PPE's, Narcan Training with Medication, Technical Assistance, Medication Pickup/Delivery, PLE's gift cards for co-pays of medications, clothing and food and transportation to medical/mental appointments also provided additional services as needed for the community.

TEECH foundation continued to provide in-person recovery support and resources for those in active addiction, during the pandemic. The ROSC Council assisted with incorporating a Family Dollar in the Auburn Gresham Area (Food Desert) and assisted with opening a recovery home in Morgan Park and was visual and community focused during the COVID-19 pandemic. As we expected, the Far South Side was hit the hardest during the pandemic, therefore, bringing about

new barriers. The purpose of the assessment was to outline the gaps within the communities to obtain solutions to uniting communities by providing educational knowledge on long-term recovery, mental health issues and community concerns. The goal was to allow the voices of those most impacted by the identified gaps to be heard and addressed. See exhibit C.

Strengths:

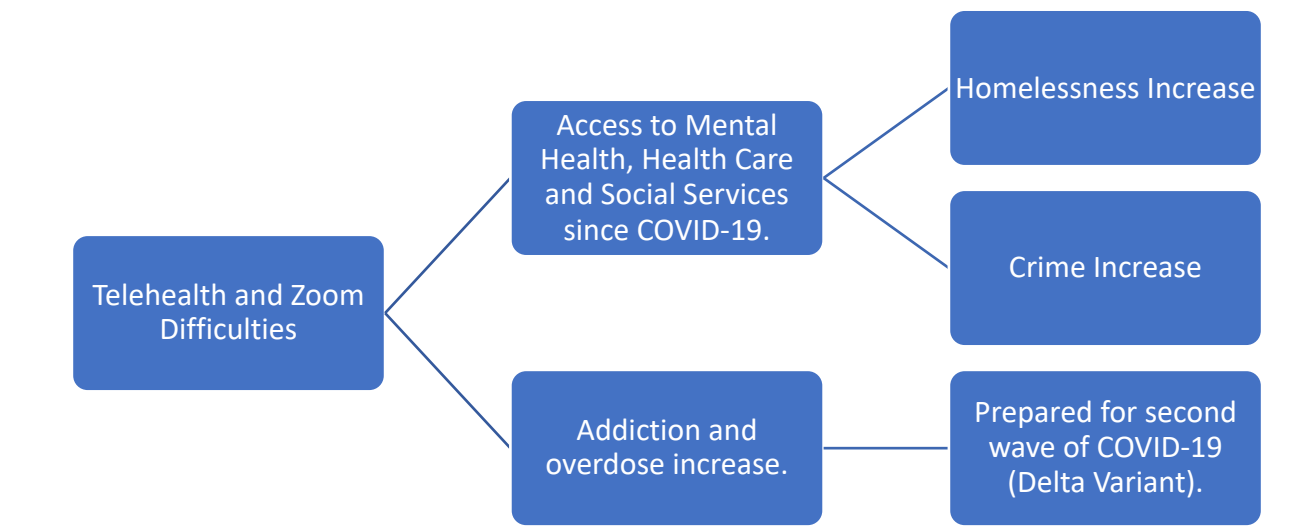
The Far Southside of Chicago voiced the strengths within the communities during and after the pandemic. However, they voiced the issue is not lack of employment but lack of employees. They also thought highly of the law enforcement, alderman and/or politicians' sensitivity as it related to the pandemic and the rioting causing stores to close. Many of the communities informed they felt secure and safe during this time and most store closings have reopened. Many of the communities disclosed that most of their people were vaccinated primarily because they are elderly and they knew the detriments with other medical issues, which prompted many younger individuals to follow suit. Therefore, keeping the schools and recreation centers open to some degree allowing parents to continue in the workforce which brought about housing stability. Also, they had excess to mental health, health care and social services during COVID because TEECH remained open along with some other organizations who assisted with setting up appointments for those who could not use technology or was not sure of where to go to continue their medical and or medications.

1. Employment not affected with closings due to COVID-19.
2. Law enforcement, alderman and/or politicians' sensitivity to their needs.
3. COVID-19 Shot compliance.
4. Children returned to in-person school.
5. Access to Mental Health, Health Care and Social Services since COVID-19
6. Housing stability.

Weaknesses: Exhibit C.

The research was taken from a small sample indicating gaps within the community. TEECH will continue to revisit the research to broaden the sample and identify possible additional gaps within the communities. Albeit, at this time the gaps identified are prevalent for those who

voiced their opinions, and it appears that a continuation of research is needed to address and close the gaps.



The above graph presents 6 identified barriers that will be the focus of the Far Southside Council for year 3. However as noted addiction and overdose, crime and homeless remains an issue from year 1 and 2 but there has been a significant increase since the pandemic. On the other hand, because of the shut-in we were forced to use technology. It was detrimental to many people on the Far Southside of Chicago, for reasons such as, no computer, internet services or limited technological skills which enabled their ability to access mental health, health care and social services which forced them to leave their homes to seek assistance. Leading to stress, overwhelmed feelings, and fear of will the systems (Medical, Mental Health, SSI, Employment, Work) be compromised again if we return to a shut-down because of the Delta Variant. The Far Southside ROSC Council plans to address the identified barriers to assist those in active addiction, recovery, family, friends, and the communities who reside on the Far Southside of Chicago. Therefore, it is imperative for continued research to address barriers on the Far Southside of Chicago.

Description of community current readiness to support the ROSC and RCO – Far Southside
ROSC has educated and will continue to educate the community on ROSC and RCO's and they appear receptive as evidence of continued engagement in the ROSC Council meetings.

- a. Strengths - A variety of local businesses to serve the community. This continues to be the strength of the community in year 3. Including, collaboration reached an all-time high during the pandemic on the Far Southside of Chicago.
- b. Weakness – Pandemic fears of the unknown which is crippling the community ability to prepare and engage in the new norm. Also, the many job vacancies because of the continued skepticism of returning to face-to-face jobs.

The outcome of this step is a Community Action Plan which will contain Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic and Timely (SMART) objectives and the activities to support those objectives.