

Macoupin & Montgomery County ROSC Council

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NEEDS ASSESSMENT MARCH 2022

MCPHD.NET



Macoupin County Public Health Department

Needs Assessment & Gap Analysis

March 2022

ADDRESS

205 Oakland Avenue, Carlinville, IL 62626

SERVICE AREA

Macoupin County, Illinois

Montgomery County, Illinois

PROJECT DIRECTOR

Kent Tarro

Chief Executive Officer

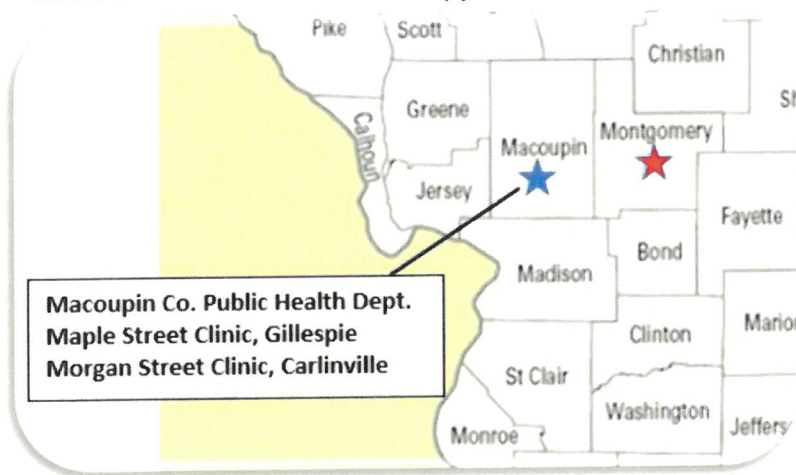
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Background

The target areas and adjoining counties of Macoupin (rural census tracts) and Montgomery are both located in Southern Illinois, about 65 miles northeast of St. Louis. Montgomery County, which is considered rural in its entirety, and the rural tracts of Macoupin County (including cities of Gillespie, Carlinville, Chesterfield, and Medora) both contain both geographic and population-based health professional shortage areas (HPSAs). In 2005, Macoupin County was designated as a mental health HPSA, with a current shortage of five mental health professionals needed to serve Macoupin County's population. Montgomery County, which is considered rural in its entirety, and the rural tracts of Macoupin County (including the hamlets of Gillespie, Carlinville, Chesterfield, and Medora) contain both geographic and population-based health and mental health (HPSA=16) professional shortage areas (HPSAs).

Since 2016 Macoupin County Public Health Department has implemented full opioid use disorder treatment and therapy services, including individual and group therapy, case management and Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT).



In March 2019, the agency was licensed as an Illinois Department of Human Services Level 1 Adult Treatment and Recovery Center, which is housed at the Macoupin County Health and Wellness Center. In August 2019, the agency expanded services and began providing MAT services at both comprehensive Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) sites, Maple Street Clinic and Morgan Street Clinic. In 2021, St.

Francis Way Clinic in Litchfield was added to service site and allowed treatment to be available in Montgomery County. Services offered include medical clearance, initiation of medication for treatment and corresponding motivational interviewing conducted by therapists.

In 2018, Macoupin County Public Health Department was awarded RCORP funds to complete a needs assessment, workforce assessment and strategic plan. As part of the RCORP planning process, a "Needs Assessment & Gap Analysis" was completed in December 2019. In 2020, Macoupin County Public Health Department received a three-year HRSA (Rural Communities Opioid Response Program (RCORP) Implementation grant to implement programs to respond to the identified needs. They also received SAMHSA pass-through grant from the state of Illinois Department of Human Services to implement a Recovery Oriented System of Care (ROSC) in 2021. Since that time, the Macoupin County Health Department has been working with roughly 50-member agencies to develop a cohesive ROSC network with community awareness, educational programs, and to help families and individuals understand the disease of substance use how it can be prevented, how it is treated, and how to access substance use treatment and recovery care services. So far, The Macoupin and Montgomery County ROSC (MMRC) and the MCPHD RCORP Consortium has accomplished the following: screening over 5000 community members for substance use disorders, providing care coordination services to the 80% who screened positive. They also implemented full OUD treatment and therapy services (individual and group), case management, Medication Assisted Recovery (MAR) and medical clearance services, since 2016, and received a license as an Illinois Department of Human Services Level 1 Adult Treatment and Recovery Center as of 2019. Macoupin County Public Health Department

Macoupin and Montgomery County Recovery Oriented System of Care (ROSC)

Macoupin and Montgomery County ROSC (M&M ROSC) was created in September of 2021 to support, facilitate, and advocate for the renewal and restoration of health and wellness for communities, families, and individuals who are seeking and living in recovery.

M&M ROSC seeks to (1) reduce stigma and increase engagement among community members, (2) Improve awareness of substance use and mental health through education and outreach, (3) Facilitate cooperation across sectors, perspectives, and lived experiences., (4) Increase access to multiple recovery support options and timely care, (5) Increase the number of people pursuing and maintaining recovery.

ROSC MEMBERSHIP

Some of our priority groups include individuals that live in the community, local hospital systems, primary care, mental health, law enforcement, states attorneys, drug courts, public defenders, regional leadership centers, landlords, local business owner(s), local and state government representatives and policymakers, persons with lived experience (PLEs), SUD prevention providers, SUD intervention providers (such as recovery homes), SUD treatment providers, SUD peer recovery support services provider(s), faith-based organizations, and other organizations such as homeless shelters.

COMMUNITY PARTNER ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION
Carlinville Area Hospital	Licensed 25-bed acute care hospital that provides a wide range of inpatient, outpatient and emergency services. Patients can be admitted to the hospital for medical, surgical or pediatric care.
St. Francis Hospital	Another licensed 25-bed acute care hospital that provides a wide range of inpatient, outpatient and emergency services. Patients can be admitted to the hospital for medical, surgical or pediatric care. Located in central Macoupin County.
Gateway Foundation Alcohol & Drug Treatment Centers	Recognized leader in evidence-based treatment offering a wide range of highly effective, cost-efficient treatment programs and options for patients from nearly every walk of life at any stage of recovery including outpatient, residential, day treatment, and aftercare services.
Gillespie Bend Area Ambulance Service	Provides round the clock emergency and non-emergency ambulance service to over 120 square miles serving close to 14,000 people. Licensed at the Advanced Life Support level. Has 2 ambulances stationed in Gillespie, 2 stationed in Carlinville and 1 ambulance stationed in Mount Olive.
Gillespie Community Unit School District #7	Public school district located in central Macoupin County with a graduation rate of 87%. 76.9% of the students in this district are eligible to

positive leadership and disseminating information for educators, school districts and the public.

<input type="checkbox"/>	11/5/2019	Day Long RCORP Retreat.
<input type="checkbox"/>	9/1/2021	ROSC established in Macoupin and Montgomery County.
<input type="checkbox"/>	11/1/2021	Informal Key Informant Interviews began being conducted.
<input type="checkbox"/>	1/1/2022	Began interviewing key informants from RCORP analysis to determine whether there was new information.
<input type="checkbox"/>	1/29/2022	Began reviewing RCORP Consortium and M&M ROSC minutes to determine additional identified needs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	2/5/2022	Sent a Qualtrics needs assessment survey to ROSC list serve and put on Safe Passages Website and Macoupin County Public Health Department.
<input type="checkbox"/>	2/25/2022	Begin data analysis on existing data that has been collected: Start identifying statements and put them into concept systems software.
<input type="checkbox"/>	2/28/2022	Stop collecting any new data. Complete SWOT Analysis. Provide preliminary draft of Needs Assessment to State of Illinois with basic concept mapping findings.

Input from 2018 RCORP Consortium and M&M ROSC

The Macoupin and Montgomery County Illinois RCORP Community Consortium members were chosen by Macoupin County Public Health Department based on their ability to advocate/speak for those community members who have substance use issues or who are at risk of substance use issues, are medically underserved, low-income, of a minority population, representative of the community at-large, representative of the healthcare community, representative of the business/corporate industry, or have a special knowledge of or expertise in substance use/misuse in Macoupin and Montgomery Counties. These Consortium members have all since joined as M&M ROSC members.

To prepare them for their role in the consortium, the JBS international readiness assessment was provided to them in 2018. It included Vision, Mission, Planning Values. On November 5th, 2019, MCPHD's consortium members and key stakeholders met for an all-day consortium meeting, at which time several topics were discussed, including vision, impact, barriers, access, needs/gaps, communication, and action plans. Since that time, these members have met monthly and continued to discuss the needs of the community. These needs have also been recorded and listed in the results section. In February of 2022, ROSC Council members were asked to review the needs identified via these methods and rank the 5 highest/most important needs for M&M ROSC to focus on. They also reviewed the SWOT analysis prepared for the original 2019 RCORP Report and revised and gave feedback on needed updates and changes.

Input from Community Stakeholders

Community stakeholders who participated in the RCORP planning process represented the following area organizations and institutions were contacted for interviews, included:

- EMT/Fire Departments: Benld, Brighton, Bunker Hill, Carlinville, Dorchester, Gillespie, GBAAS, Girard, Medora, Chesterfield, Mt. Olive, Northwestern, Palmyra, Prairieland, Scottsville, Shipman, Staunton, Virden
- Schools: Bunker Hill, Carlinville, Gillespie, Mt. Olive, Staunton, Southwestern
- Law Enforcement: Benld, Brighton, Bunker Hill, Carlinville, Gillespie, Girard, Mt. Olive, Palmyra, Staunton, Virden, Macoupin County
- Courts/Probation: Macoupin and Montgomery
- There was also input sought from individuals with lived experience with substance use disorder, physicians/providers, and community members more generally.

Results

Needs and Gaps in services

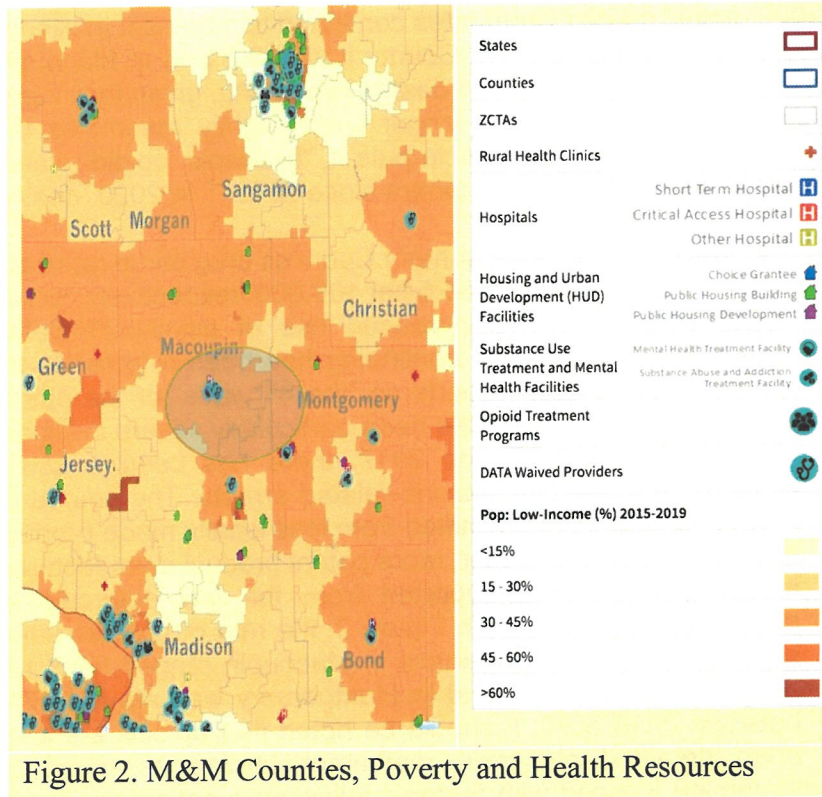


Figure 2. M&M Counties, Poverty and Health Resources

As the shaded circle in Figure 2 shows, MCPHD's Health and Wellness Centers are one of the only places in the two counties where it is possible to receive professional behavioral health services. According to the 2021 County Health Rankings for Illinois, Macoupin and Montgomery County ranks 73rd and 75th, respectively out of 102 counties for Health Outcomes (length of life and quality of life) and 42nd and 86th, respectively for Health Factors (health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors, and physical environment). According to the 2020 Census², the population of both counties has been in decline since 2010 (Macoupin County=44,967,

Montgomery=28,828). Insurance status rates are above average given Medicaid expansion (92.3%) but about 35% are on Medicaid which is high compared to national rates (17.8%).

While the COVID-19 challenges have undoubtedly increased poverty and unemployment in the two-County catchment area, this trend is not yet truly reflected in official data. The Macoupin County poverty rate is 10.6%, while the rate for Montgomery County is 13.8%; the national rate is 14.6%, so both counties have lower poverty rates than the United States as a whole.³

The State of Illinois has seen significant increases in the rate of opioid use in 2020, with 66% of overdose deaths caused by fentanyl, 88% of overdose deaths involving opioids with 90% having no history of substance treatment.⁴ Data from Illinois Database also shows increasing ED overdose rates, including in Macoupin and Montgomery Counties. Use of prescription opioids remains high, despite many efforts to reduce physician willingness to prescribe with 16.4% of Illinois residents receiving at least 2.3 prescriptions per year, with an average day's supply of 101.⁵ In Macoupin County, 21% of residents receive at least 2.6 prescriptions per year, with an average day's supply of 98, and in Montgomery County, 22% of residents receive at least 2.5 prescriptions per year, with an average supply of 97. The rate of more high-risk prescription use (>90 MME) in Macoupin County is double that of the rest of the state (2% patients with opioid

²<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/macoupinCountyillinois/PST045221>

³ Ibid

⁴ IL Public Health Department <https://www.dph.illinois.gov/opioids/idphdata>

⁵ IL Public Health Department. <https://idph.illinois.gov/OpioidDataDashboard/>

Perspective on Needs from RCORP Consortium

On November 5th, 2019, MCPHD's consortium members and key stakeholders met for an all-day consortium meeting, at which time several topics were discussed, including vision, impact, barriers, access, needs/gaps, communication, and action plans. More than 40 substantial and identifiable needs were presented by the consortium as potential barriers to care for individuals living with OUD in Macoupin and Montgomery counties. The forty needs were then pared down and organized into six actionable categories:



ACCESS

Residents of Macoupin and Montgomery counties face the overwhelming challenge of access to care including acute behavioral health services, psychiatric inpatient services, adolescent psychiatric services, residential services, and intensive outpatient programs. While some of these services are provided in neighboring counties, the second major category of need, transportation, tends to be a prohibitive factor to accessing the services.

TRANSPORTATION

Although five of the seven counties which border Montgomery County do have MAT providers, transportation has been and continues to be a major barrier to treatment for many people who need the service. Central Illinois Public Transportation and taxi services both limit individuals regarding time, distance, and cost. Macoupin County Public Health Department's Health and Wellness Center therapists and case managers report on the difficulty clients face trying to get from one area of town to another and from one area of the county to another, let alone from one county to an entirely different county. Individuals in Montgomery County who are living with OUD/SUD have no choice but to travel to a neighboring county for MAT services. Additionally, the lack of around-the-clock transportation service was identified as a major need by local law enforcement. The need for transportation to get an individual with OUD to inpatient or residential treatment is often greatest during "after business hours" and when time to conduct prior scheduling and affirm insurance approval is not feasible.

not been affected by OUD/SUD in one way or another. Yet, those very same community members tend to shun those who do not fit into their ideal version of a responsible member of society.

MCPHD's consortium members agreed that education is key to reversing the stereotyping associated with opioid use, substance use, and mental health and that the sooner the education begins with our youth, the greater the chance of long-term success in reversing the stigma.

UPDATE AS OF 2022

According to minutes of RCORP meetings from September 2020 through January of 2022, topics repeatedly addressed included awareness of substance use disorder, stigma, access to treatment and follow up care, transportation, housing resources, workforce development, sustainability and funding for support services, engagement and participation from community sectors with an emphasis on inclusion of individuals with lived experience. Additional issues which were also identified included: a need for widespread marketing, lack of providers, lack of outreach towards children and youth, needing more connectivity among resources in the community, and reduced impact of a smaller ROSC council. Members attributed higher rates of addiction among adolescents to low prevention education in schools. In addition, organizations discussed interest in hiring more providers to have more accessible MAR among the counties. Furthermore, they discussed a need to increase the size of the ROSC to be as inclusive as possible when utilizing community feedback.

RCORP Implementation funding provided an opportunity to respond to issues identified during the 2019 needs assessment. Since that time, Macoupin County Public Health Department develop a second behavioral health site, in Montgomery County which included substance and behavioral health treatment. This has increased access for behavioral health, substance treatment and psychiatric services in Macoupin and Montgomery counties. RCORP also provided funding to develop a more stable care-coordination and provided technical assistance on no wrong door and safe passage programs. The consortium also received substantial technical support from Taylorville safe passages program. The safe passages and no wrong doors programs are responding to these needs in the following ways: (1) they are reducing community stigma by establishing a network of safe places for individuals with substance use issues to seek help, (2) they increase access to care by developing relationships outside of the Macoupin County Public Health system – including with inpatient treatment providers, and (3) they recruit volunteer drivers to drive potential clients to treatment sites whenever possible.

Courtroom judges and drug court staff also noted an increase in drug cases during 2018/2019 interviews, but also an increase in felony convictions related to drug use. According to these respondents, most individuals with substance use disorder which wind up in the court system are between the ages of 20-40 years old, are unemployed or underemployed, and are experiencing a life of poverty and despair. Most cases focused on methamphetamine, opiates, and cocaine. One judge reported that many of the children living in Macoupin and Montgomery counties are living in homes riddled by substance use. These respondents stated the following needs/recommendations: (1) expand drug treatment courts, (2) education public on court systems and how they work with substance use, (3) more inpatient treatment, (4) more job training, (5) more access to outpatient/rehab within the county, (5) more youth outreach and (6) more funding for treatment.

YOUTH AND TEENS

An alarming number of students interviewed in 2019 reported that their friends and classmates were obtaining drugs from parents, older siblings, family members and drug dealers. Students also reported witnessing drug use during school hours in bathrooms, hallways, and classrooms and outside of school hours while at home and while at friend's houses. Students affirmed that they have been provided with education about drugs and alcohol and about the risks associated with using them. In 2022, the information that was shared by youth remained the same. It appears that there is a need for more educational material and content in schools and extracurricular programs. The youth that participated in key informant interviews indicated a belief that there is more substance use within their population than 2- and 4-years prior.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

In 2019, methamphetamines ranked number one with law enforcement personnel as far as the "drug of choice" in Macoupin and Montgomery counties, with opiates ranked at a very close second place. Law enforcement reported that both meth and opiates are cheap and extremely easy to obtain, and they were also starting to see fentanyl laced in all other drugs. Law enforcement also reported difficulty in prosecuting dealers, said those who are arrested should incur harsher sentencing, and agreed that the State's Attorney's office lack of prosecution is an even larger problem. Law enforcement appeared to stigmatize individuals with substance use issues and refer to them as, "dirty," "stinky," "toothless," "jobless," "steal a lot," etc. Regardless, law enforcement personnel did understand the need to have funding for development of prevention, treatment, and recovery programs. They also expressed need for: (1) inpatient treatment, (2) sober housing, (3) different options for treatment, (4) law enforcement training in substance use/misuse, (5) more community education and awareness of programs available, (6) more Narcan training, (7) more behavioral health services and (8) more job training services.

Since 2019, many police departments in the region, including Litchfield Police Department, Mount Olive Police Department, Macoupin Sheriff's Department, Staunton Police Department, and Gillespie Police Department, have become part of the Safe Passages program and regularly meet with ROSC coordinators and members about substance use in the area. Interviews occurring in 2022, found the following: Law enforcement reported that they did not see much of a change of drug use in their communities. The most used substance that law enforcement has come across is Methamphetamine, with opioids being a close second. Compared to the interviews conducted in 2019, there appeared to be a change of attitude and beliefs among law enforcement towards individuals battling with substance misuse. The conversation around addiction shifted from being that of a moral failing of an individual to a

drug use, especially among families with children and more accessible mental health counseling as ways to fight the opioid crisis.

Since this time, several of the emergency personnel departments have received training on Narcan administration and substance use/stigma. Interviews occurring in 2022, found the following: the demographic seen, and the issues faced by the community remain the same. Some emergency personnel report lower instances of overdoses seen in their area but express a further need of education among youth and more restrictive policies regarding harm reduction. Furthermore, emergency personnel have found that while marketing and education has been helpful for the community, they are seeing less of an impact on the individuals living with addiction.

OTHER COMMUNITY MEMBERS

One hundred and two (102) Community members were interviewed about attitudes towards substance use in 2019 showed significant stigma towards individuals with substance use issues. Results were mixed. Although most agreed (52%) that substance use disorders were “irresponsible”, an overwhelming majority (82%) understood that anyone could become addicted to pain medication, that substance use disorders were a “real illness” (64%) and that people with substance use issues needed to be part of a supportive community (71%). There was also several individuals who were interested in helping those with substance use issues, including living with them (34%) and administering naloxone (42%). In 2022, we distributed a survey via Facebook and the ROSC list serve. Eighteen community members completed the survey. Their answers are summarized below.

Questions	Summary of Responses
How do you think alcohol and drug use impacts this community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in thefts. Parents not supervising children - It has overcome the community and has damaging effects - It affects everyone - It severely and negatively impacts all communities - Emotional and economical negative drain on almost every resource - Huge problem for families and children for both their financial security and safety - Crime, unemployment, child neglect, derelict properties in the area, people living in poverty without necessities like water and electricity
Why do you think substance use impacts this community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of Facility/Rehab/Detox Center that supports individuals and families - Lack of education and resources on how to intervene - Lack of other choice - Small rural town with nothing else to do - Poor area where people turn to drugs and alcohol to escape problems - Low income with limited resources - Easy to access drugs - Increase in crime/theft

Implications

To better understand the challenges to implementing these targeted interventions, ROSC council leadership completed a strengths, opportunities, weaknesses, and threats (SWOT) based on the findings of the needs assessment. We will review these answers with consortium meetings and revisions will be reflect changes that occur as a result of these discussions. Table 3 shows the preliminary strengths and weaknesses identified by our ROSC as the completed the SWOT process.

Table 3. Strengths, Opportunities, Weaknesses and Threats Table

	HELPFUL In achieving consortiums vision of reducing opioid and other substance misuse in S. Illinois	HARMFUL In achieving consortiums' vision of reducing opioid and other substance misuse in S. Illinois
Internal Origin (attributes of the organization)	STRENGTHS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >ROSC members are very excited by the opportunity to build on services put in place through Macoupin County Public Health Department in Macoupin and Montgomery Counties. >ROSC members all care about individuals who have issues with substance use and want to help them >Partners in ROSC have worked with each other in the past and have been successful >Process is very intense, rigorous and ensures that planning issues and implementation issues are dealt with early in the process > Methods used to get feedback from consortium members use scientifically rigorous methods, which ensures fairness and that all consortium members feel heard > Methods used to get feedback from stakeholders use scientifically rigorous methods to ensure a diverse group of stakeholders are involved in the process. > Many counties do not have services and residents have to leave their county to get services >Council members have worked in substance use field for a long time >Consortium members come from diverse backgrounds and are very skilled >Partnerships with police, substance treatment agencies (inpatient and outpatient), healthcare agencies, universities, social service agencies, 	WEAKNESSES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >Services are siloed > Limited ability to attain and retain behavioral health workforce in the area > Getting the “word” out to the community and gaining support for interventions and strategies > Getting the “word: out to community about what services are available > Not in ideal position for new revenue streams from SAMHSA and insurance companies > Assuring transportation to services outside of Macoupin County, including inpatient services > There are more services in more populated areas. > Permanent housing subsidies are lower in the area because it is more difficult to quantify need for housing in rural areas. > There is no support for job training and employment programs for people with substance use issues > Community still confused what “ROSC” means and what it will do > There is not a very reliable recovery community (AA, NA, Celebrate Recovery) > ROSC still doesn’t represent every sector of the community; some are missing at the table.

Community Resource Mapping/Inventory of SUD Resources

<u>Meetings Macoupin and Montgomery Counties</u>	Lincoln Recovery Center 19067 W Frontage Rd Raymond IL 62560 (866) 305-1160
Al-anon Meetings 3	Nokomis Medical Group 107 W State St Nokomis IL 62075 (217) 563-8343
AA Meetings 12	Community Medical Clinic 120 S. Cedar St. Nokomis IL 62075 (217) 563- 8363
NA Meetings 5	St. Francis Hospital 1215 Franciscan Dr. Litchfield IL 62056 (217) 324-2191
Celebrate Recovery 2	Hillsboro Area Hospital 1200 E Tremont St. Hillsboro IL 62049 (217) 532-6111
Families Anonymous 1	Recovery Supports
Emotions Anonymous 2	Safe Passage of Macoupin and Montgomery County 805 St. Francis Way Litchfield IL 62056 (217) 250-2380 (Home Office with 18 access points throughout Macoupin and Montgomery Counties) Recovery Supports
(See Appendix A)	Continuing Recovery Center 202 Central Ave. Irving IL 62051 (217) 533-4441ousing Recovery Housing
	Cross Over Ministries 202 School Street Hillsboro, IL 62049 (217) 608-0266 Behavioral health/substance use disorder supports
	Standing Against Addiction and Drugs S.A.A.D. 119 W. State St. Nokomis, IL 62075 Phone (217) 630-2105
Credentialed by IODAPCA	
NCRS 0 CRSS 2 CPRS 0 CFPP 0	
Only 1 of the 2 CRSS work in service area	
Montgomery County Community Resources	
<u>Providers Behavioral/Medical</u>	
St. Francis Way Clinic 805 St. Francis Way Litchfield, IL 62056 (217) 250-2380 Behavioral health/substance use disorder	
Montgomery County Public Health Department 11191 Illinois Rt. 185 Hillsboro, IL 62049 (217) 532-2001 Behavioral health/substance use disorder	
Litchfield Family Practice Jennifer Johnson, LCSW 1285 Franciscan Drive Litchfield, IL 62056 (217) 324-6127	
Springfield Clinic – Hillsboro West Building Emily Prater, LCSW 1280 E. Tremont Hillsboro, IL 62049 (217) 532-2030	

Lighthouse Pregnancy & Health Services 214 S. Main, Suite A Hillsboro, IL 62049 (217) 532-2242
Family Community Resource Center - Montgomery County 210 E. Fairground Ave. Hillsboro, IL 62049 (217) 532-3957
Macoupin County Community Resources
<u>Providers Behavioral/Medical</u>
Health and Wellness Center 118 W. Chestnut Gillespie IL 62033 (217) 839-7200 Behavioral/substance use disorder
Maple St. Clinic 109 E Maple St. Gillespie IL 62033 (217) 839-1526 Medical/behavioral/substance use disorder
Morgan St. Clinic 1115 Morgan St. Carlinville IL. 62626 Medical/dental/behavioral/substance use (217) 854-3692 medical/dental (217) 854-7272 WIC
Locust Street Resource Center 320 South Locust St. Carlinville, IL 62626 Phone (217) 854-3166 After Hours Crisis (217) 854-3135 Behavioral health/substance use
Carlinville Family Practice 15574 IL-108 Carlinville, IL 62626 (217) 854-4319
Staunton Clinic 444 N Edwardsville St Staunton IL 62088 (618) 635-3800
Macoupin County Family Practice 715 Broadway St, Gillespie, IL 62033 (217) 839-4491
Community Clinics of Staunton 325 Caldwell St Staunton, IL 62088 (618)635-2221

Girard Family Health Care 205 S 3rd St Girard, IL 62640 (217) 627-2222
St. John's Therapy Care Virden 1226 N Springfield St Virden, IL 62690 (217)814-8185
Carlinville Area Hospital 20733 N Broad St Carlinville, IL 62626 (217) 854- 3141
Community Hospital of Staunton 400 N, Caldwell St Staunton, IL 62088 (618) 635-2200
<u>Recovery Supports</u>
Safe Passage of Macoupin and Montgomery County 118 W Chestnut St Gillespie IL 62033 (217) 839-7200 (Home office with 18 access points)
Adult/Teen Challenge 19453 Hurricane Dr Carlinville IL 62626 (217) 930-2134 Recovery Housing Female
<u>Transportation</u>
Macoupin County Transportation 112 S Macoupin St Gillespie IL 62033 (217) 839-4130
<u>Governmental Agencies</u>
Illinois Valley 223 S Macoupin St Gillespie IL 62033 (217) 839-4431
Macoupin County Housing Authority 760 Anderson St Carlinville IL 62626 (217) 854-8606
Macoupin County Probation 215 S East St #3 Carlinville, IL 62626 (217) 854-4411
Regional office of Education #40 225 E Nicholas St Carlinville IL 62626 (217)854-4016

Appendix A MMRC Needs Assessment

Macoupin and Montgomery County AA

Hillsboro Group St. Agnus Catholic Church Parish Center 212 E. Tremont St. Hillsboro IL 62049 Tuesday 7:00 pm
Begin Again Group Net Church 1255 S Hackman St Staunton IL 62088 Tuesday 1000 am
Mount Olive Sunday Night Group Immanuel Lutheran Church 111 E Main St Mount Olive IL 62069 Rear Entrance Sunday 730 pm
Bunker Hill Group History Museum (rear entrance) 114 S. Washington St. Bunker Hill IL 62014 Wednesday 730 pm, Friday 700 pm
Gillespie Group Zion Lutheran Church 107 W. Elm St. Gillespie IL 62033 Rear entrance, ring in Wednesday Noon
AA Helping Hands Group Gillespie Library 2 nd floor, side entrance 201. W Chestnut St. Gillespie IL 62033 Saturday 800 pm
A Day at a Time Group First Baptist Church, East side entrance community room 608 N. Van Buren St. Litchfield IL 62056 Monday 730 pm
Triangle Group First Baptist Church, East side entrance, community room 608 N Van Buren St. Litchfield IL 62056

Appendix A MMRC Needs Assessment

500 S. Old Route 66, Mount Olive II, 62069 Zion Lutheran Church Cafeteria
Free Spirit AFG Sunday 7:00 PM 225 S. Laurel St. Staunton II 62088 St. Paul's Church of Christ
Everybody Knows Somebody AFG Thursday 6:30 PM 102 N. Main St., Hillsboro II 62049 Farm Bureau Building, Upstairs
Viriden First United Methodist Church Families Anonymous Second and Fourth Tuesday at 7:00 PM 203 South Church St., Viriden II 62690
Emotions Anonymous Thursday 6:00 PM 622 N. Franklin St. Litchfield II 62056 Beacon Church South entrance, Basement
Celebrate Recovery Monday 5:30 PM 1400 Seymour Ave., Hillsboro II 62049 Free Methodist Church
Celebrate Recovery Thursday 5:30 PM 1255 Hackman St., Staunton II 62088 Net Church