

Macoupin & Montgomery  
County  
ROSC Council

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Needs Assessment  
Update  
September 2022  
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MCPHD.NET



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Macoupin County Public Health Department

# Needs Assessment & Gap Analysis

September 2022

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## **ADDRESS**

205 Oakland Avenue, Carlinville, IL 62626

## **SERVICE AREA**

Macoupin County, Illinois

Montgomery County, Illinois

## **PROJECT DIRECTOR**

Kent Tarro

Chief Executive Officer

217-930-2283

ktarro@mcphd.net



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Macoupin County Public Health Department has been providing mental health and substance treatment services for many years and in 2020 was awarded funding from the State of Illinois to Develop a Recovery Oriented System of Care. This report explains the background of how Macoupin County Public Health Department began responding to substance use in Macoupin and Montgomery counties, and how annual needs assessments were conducted in 2019 through 2021. Results reflect a continued need to increase resources and long-term supports in the Macoupin and Montgomery County areas to ensure that individuals with substance use issues have the resources to pursue and maintain recovery as they move toward wellness.

## 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 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 has engaged substance treatment, faith-based, recovery, mental health, social service, government, and healthcare stakeholders from Macoupin and Montgomery County to build an effective ROSC delivery system.

For the FY 2023 Needs Assessment, we considered many of the different things we learned in 2018-2022 about the needs of Macoupin and Montgomery counties and provided updates and new perspectives of stakeholders and community members.



## MACOUPIN AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY RECOVERY ORIENTED SYSTEM OF CARE (ROSC)

Macoupin and Montgomery County ROSC (MMCR) 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.

MMCR 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 Montgomery County.
Safe Passage of Macoupin and Montgomery Counties	A community-based organization the utilizes 30 regional access point to link individuals with recovery supports both within and outside the region.
The Next Network	A precursor faith-based RCO organization that is developing recovery support services to individuals participating in the local diversion court system. The organization has plans to expand services to individuals beyond the court system.
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 receive free or reduced-price lunches. The per pupil expenditure is \$11,000.



Gillespie Police Department	Located centrally in Macoupin County; represents the civil authority of government at the local level. Responsible for maintaining public order and safety, enforcing the law, and preventing, detecting, and investigating criminal activities.
Helping Hands of Staunton	Helping Hands of Staunton is a social service organization that offers services and supports to individuals struggling in the community.
Net Church	Net Church of Staunton is a individual and family-focused congregation that supports and hosts recovery groups.
Alton Memorial Detox and MAT program	Alton Memorial BJC Hospital offers 3- 5 day detox from multiple substances and a warm handoff program that accepts individuals from Macoupin and Montgomery Counties.
Community Hospital of Staunton	A critical access hospital in Southern Macoupin County. Affiliated with Anderson Hospital in Maryville IL. State of the art Emergency Room. Specialty clinical services available.
Litchfield Police Department	Servicing and area of almost 10 square miles and a population of over 6,000. The department is a key partner in the Safe Passage Program.
Macoupin Community Health Centers, Inc.	Serve the community to prevent disease, promote wellness and protect the health of the residents of Macoupin County. Services offered include medical, dental, and behavioral health care.
Cross Over Ministries	Cross Over Ministries is a faith-based, holistic organization working toward improving the well-being of individuals and communities.
Hearts United	Hearts United is a faith-based social service agency that acts as a clearing house of supports and services in Litchfield. The agency is supported by multiple congregations.
Girard Police Department	Servicing and area of 7 square miles and an approximate population of 2,000. The department is a key partner in the Safe Passage Program.
Amare	Recovery Community Organization in the Metro-East area, Amare is partnering as a resource with individuals wishing to start a RCO in our area.
Macoupin County Probation & Court Services	Provides probation services for all Macoupin County residents. Acts as a liaison between court, community, agency and clients. Refers clients to



	appropriate agencies and keeps individual situations and special needs in mind while abiding by court orders.
Chestnut Health Systems	A leader in behavioral health and substance use treatment in central Illinois, and lead agency in the Metro East Recovery Council. Chestnut partners with us as the MMRC grows.
Litchfield Ministerial Alliance	The alliance is a group of pastors working together as a socially minded faith-based organization that is working toward a healthier community.
Montgomery County EMA	Montgomery County EMA collaborates and coordinates with multiple agencies during crisis events and supports the overall well-being of county communities.



## METHODS

### DATA SOURCES

- HRSA Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA)/Medically Underserved Area
- US Census –Small Area/Community Survey
- Community Commons
- Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services
- Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Project for Local Assessment of Needs (IPLANS)
- Illinois IDHS
- Illinois Department of Corrections
- Robert Wood Johnson County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, including those by University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute
- SAMHSA
- Uniform Crime Reporting – FBI
- Illinois Critical Access Hospital Network
- Center of Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
- National Provider Identifier Registry
- ILLINOIS Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Professional CERTIFICATION Association
- ROSC Members
- Community Stakeholders

### TIMELINE

Macoupin County Health Department began the needs assessment phase of the planning process in 2018 as part of the Rural Communities Opioid Response Program, by developing an open-ended survey about needs related to substance use prevention and treatment in the RCORP counties. As the timeline in the next section shows, they began by creating a list of stakeholders in the communities as instructed by the JBS international RCORP onboarding packet across different sectors: social services, substance use treatment, corrections, etc. Interviews were recorded when possible and attempts were made to establish sampling saturation (that is, we attempted to ensure that we address at least one of each stakeholder sector). For the 2023 ROSC needs assessment, we interviewed key informants met through our work with RCORP implementation and establishment of the ROSC, re-interviewed that same group of stakeholders to determine whether views have changed and whether new needs could be identified, and surveyed community members.





	<b>Complete by</b>	<b>Items</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	9/18/2019	Finalize interview guide.
<input type="checkbox"/>	9/20/2019	Finalize Contract guide.
<input type="checkbox"/>	9/26/2019	Begin scheduling and conducting interviews/focus groups.
<input type="checkbox"/>	10/1/2019	Complete quantitative data on current need and analysis of readiness survey.
<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 MMCR 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 type="checkbox"/>	7/1/2022	Review Macoupin and Montgomery Community Resource Map/List.
<input type="checkbox"/>	7/1/2022	Initiate Key Informant Interviews during ROSC outreach/engagements with ROSC council members and Community Stakeholders. Follow up interviews with previous respondents
<input type="checkbox"/>	7/15/2022	Review RCORP Consortium and MMCR minutes to determine additional identified needs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	8/22/2022	Perform SWOT analysis at monthly ROSC meeting during break out sessions. Record any further needs identified.
<input type="checkbox"/>	8/30/2022	Stop collecting data. Update previous year's need assessment and community resource map.
<input type="checkbox"/>	9/1/2022	Submit updated Needs Assessment/Community Resource Map for GSU posting.

#### INPUT FROM 2018 RCORP CONSORTIUM AND MMCR

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 MMCR 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 MMCR 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. In August of 2022, MMCR, at the monthly meeting, broke into 4 work groups to review the prevalent needs of the area and formulate a strategic plan to address the needs.

#### INPUT FROM COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS

Community stakeholders who participated in either the RCORP planning process or the ROSC council year 1 coalition building engagement activities are as follows:

- EMT/Fire Departments: Benld, Brighton, Bunker Hill, Carlinville, Dorchester, Gillespie, GBAAS, Girard, Medora, Chesterfield, Mt. Olive, Northwestern, Palmyra, Prairieland, Scottsville, Shipman, Staunton, Virden, Witt and Montgomery County EMA.
- Schools: Bunker Hill, Carlinville, Gillespie, Mt. Olive, Staunton, Southwestern, Litchfield.
- Law Enforcement: Benld, Brighton, Bunker Hill, Wilsonville, Carlinville, Gillespie, Girard, Mt. Olive, Palmyra, Staunton, Virden, Macoupin County, Montgomery County, Litchfield, Raymond, Nokomis, Illinois State Police.
- Behavioral Health and Substance use providers: Health and Wellness Center, St. Francis Way clinic, Montgomery County Public Health, Locust St. Resource Center, and Lincoln Recovery
- Local Hospitals: St. Francis Hospital, Community Hospital of Staunton, Carlinville Area Hospital, and Hillsboro area Hospital.
- Courts/Probation: Macoupin and Montgomery Counties.
- Local Governments (City Councils): Staunton, Benld, Carlinville, Mt. Clare, Wilsonville, Girard, Virden, and Hillsboro
- State agencies: Illinois Valley Economic Development Corporation and CEFS.
- Faith based organizations: Litchfield Ministerial Alliance, Cross Over Ministries, Hearts United, Catholic Charities, Net church of Staunton, Helping Hands Center of Staunton, Raymond Baptist Church, First Baptist Church of Nokomis, First Christian Church of Virden, Trinity Baptist Church Gillespie, and the Greater Hillsboro Christian Fellowship
- There was also input sought from individuals with lived experience with substance use disorder, physicians/providers, and community members more generally.
- Civic organizations and chamber of commerce Grow Gillespie and Imagine Hillsboro.



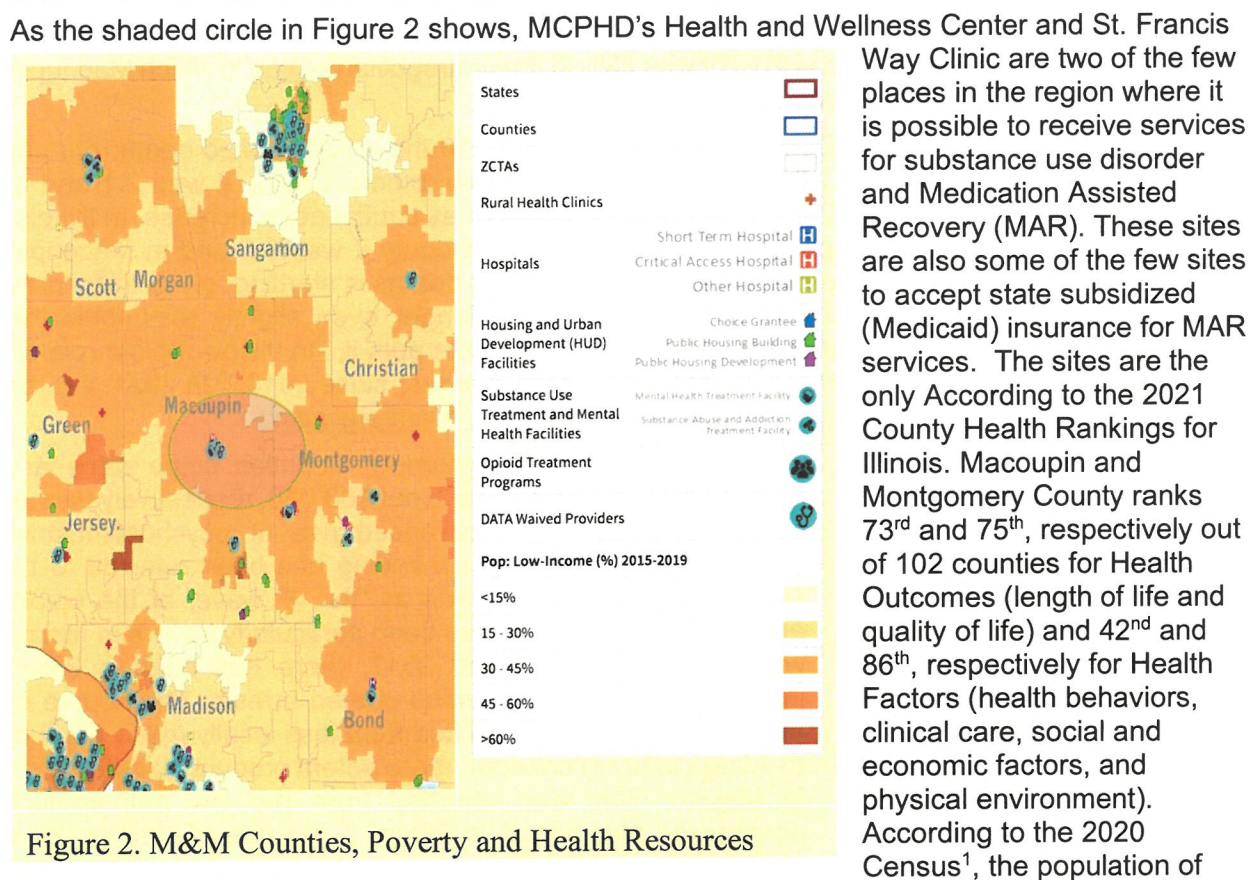
## DATA ANALYSIS

Quantitative: For the current report, we included descriptive statistics related to the prevalence of substance use/misuse as well as social determinants of health. We provided descriptive statistics of opportunities (i.e., assets) and obstacles in Macoupin/Montgomery communities. We also mapped the extent of need within counties when geographic data is available.

Qualitative: There is a 2-phase process for qualitative data. In Phase 1, all recorded interviews were transcribed verbatim and read carefully. They were then deductively coded according to the following categories as recommended by the RCORP Onboarding packet: General Community Context, Population of Focus, Community-Level Barrier, Individual-Level Barrier, Issues by Providers (Diversion, Regulation), Issues by Users (Access, Consequences), Workforce, Prevention, Interorganizational Issues, Treatment and Resources. For the purposes of this report, we identified key quotes from interviews which fill in gaps or lead quantitative data collection. Because the interview data is already organized by categories, it is much easier to identify which quote best illustrates the realities stakeholders in the RCORP counties face. The goal is to establish a clear narrative of events related to the opioid crisis in the ROSC counties. In Phase 2, we completed a concept map as laid out in the results section.

## RESULTS

### NEEDS AND GAPS IN SERVICES



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 12.9%, while the rate for Montgomery County is 14.4%; the national rate is 14.7%, so both counties have lower poverty rates than the United States as a whole.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup><https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/macoupinCountyillinois/PST045221>

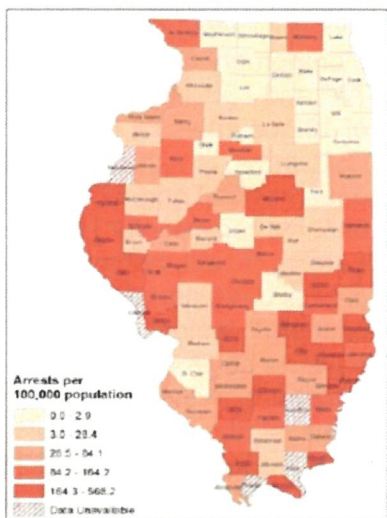
<sup>2</sup> Ibid

<sup>3</sup> IL Public Health Department <https://www.dph.illinois.gov/opioids/idphdata>



101.<sup>4</sup> 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 prescriptions vs. 1%).<sup>5</sup> See also According to TEDs data, 2017 admissions for heroin use issues were 26% of total admissions and in 2018 it was 23% in the metropolitan region in which Macoupin and Montgomery Counties are located.

According to the Illinois Department of Health, in 2016 the opioid related death rate per 100,000 people statewide was 1.8 per 10,000, while in Montgomery County it was 2.1 and in Macoupin County it was 2.2. By 2020, opioid related death rates continued to increase. In Illinois, the rate was 3.6 per 10,000 people, while in Montgomery County it was 3.2 and in Macoupin County was 1.1. Montgomery County's rate of opioid related deaths is startling, given their rural, isolated location. Clearly the project catchment area no longer even slightly resembles the picturesque image of rustic small town/rural life. As one article puts it, "In Illinois, opioid-related deaths hit 1,946 in 2016, an increase of more than three-quarters since 2013."<sup>6</sup> In 2021, deaths hit 3,013 (<https://dph.illinois.gov/data-statistics/vital-statistics/death-statistics>).



**Figure 3. Crime rates Related to Substance Use According to County**

The Macoupin and Montgomery Counties crime rates are higher with 417.3 and 1,086.5 per 100,000, respectively versus 406.2 statewide.<sup>7</sup> The increased rise of psychostimulants between 2010-2020 and continuing has been referred to by some substance use experts as “the 4<sup>th</sup> wave” of the opioid epidemic. This increase has been particularly severe in Illinois where between 2007 and 2017, there has been a 289% increase in methamphetamine-related arrests. The source of methamphetamine has shifted from less locally made product to a large influx of cheaper, more potent product manufactured in Mexico. This was reported from the law enforcement community. Also shown in Figure 2, the rate of positive urine screens for methamphetamine in Macoupin ranged from 13-22% from 2017-2020 and in Montgomery was around 17% between 2018-2020. It should be noted that opioids are also often detected alongside methamphetamine as much of methamphetamine is laced with fentanyl following a nationwide trend and indicating the need for harm reduction interventions.<sup>8</sup> According to the County Attorney records (See Figure 3), in 2020, Montgomery County logged 161 arrests for methamphetamine related drug charges, which is 42% of all arrests. This rate is consistent and trending upward since 2017. Macoupin County appears to have a similar issue with methamphetamine use (although not quite as severe as Montgomery) with 526 total arrest (1,171 per 100,000), of which 115 were related to methamphetamine and 47 were related to other controlled substances.

<sup>4</sup> IL Public Health Department. <https://idph.illinois.gov/OpioidDataDashboard/>

<sup>5</sup> <http://opioid.amfar.org/IL#data-explorer>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.sj-r.com/news/20171216/so-much-death-opioid-crisis-hits-home-in-central-illinois>

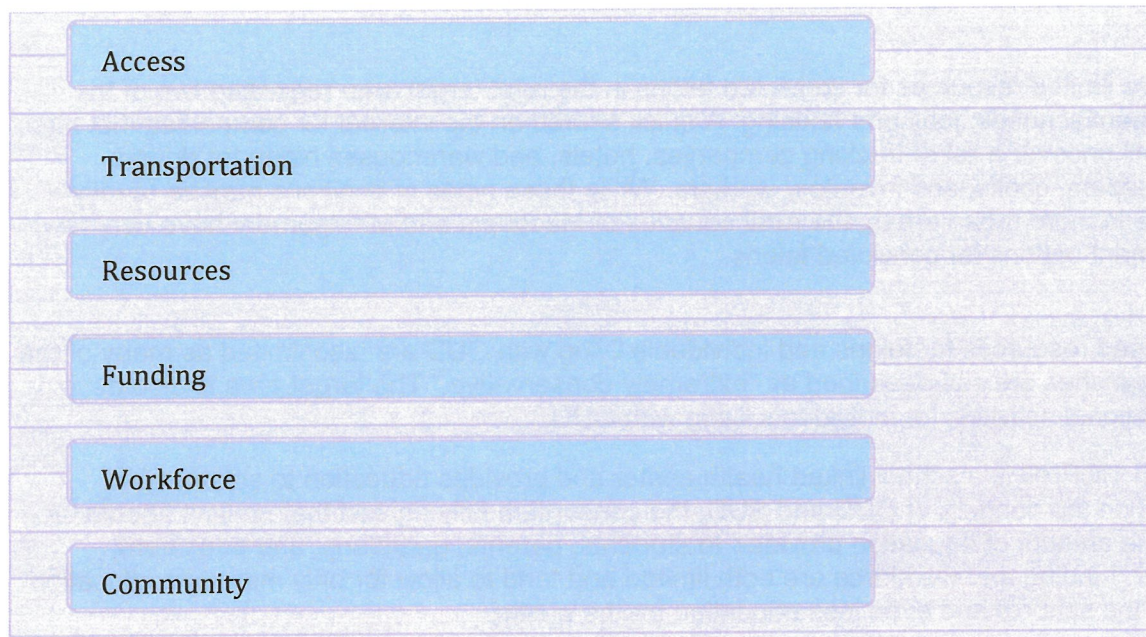
<sup>7</sup> IL Uniform Crime Reports. <https://icjia.illinois.gov/researchhub/datasets/illinois-uniform-crime-reports-ucr-index-crime-offense>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.millenniumhealth.com/signalsreport/>



## PERSPECTIVE ON NEEDS FROM RCORP CONSORTIUM

On November 5<sup>th</sup>, 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:



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### 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.

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### 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 and St. Francis Way's 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.



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## RESOURCES

There are very limited OUD programs and services available in the target area, with the only significant resources being MCPHD's existing, but limited, treatment and recovery program, which currently serves 331 patients. Because few services exist, despite the high rates of OUD, opioid overdoses, and opioid overdose mortality, as well as the related socioeconomic challenges detailed above, it was imperative that the council not only discuss the broad spectrum of treatment and recovery, but also narrow in on the specific resources that could be unveiled by a group of agencies working together as a collective force.

There are limited resources for convicted felons in the rural target area regarding two of the most essential needs: jobs and housing. A quick search on the internet for companies that hire felons will uncover a list of trucking companies, hotels, and warehouses hiring for drivers, housekeepers, cooks, and inventory workers. While these types of positions may be readily available in more urban areas, the rural counties of Macoupin and Montgomery have very few employment options for convicted felons.

Faith based resources for felons and individuals living with OUD are also limited as many of the church parishes are self-described as "extremely conservative." The target area is also devoid of recreational activities for individuals living with OUD.

Although MCPHD is a school linked health center and provides education to school aged students on the dangers of OUD and SUD, the consortium fully agreed that no limit should be set on the amount of education provided to students, parents, guardians, and educators. However, funding and workforce are both limited and tend to allow for only minimum education through the schools and even less education for the public.

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## FUNDING AND WORKFORCE

Funding and workforce often go hand-in-hand and is no exception when it comes to the needs of treatment and recovery patients. Private funding sources are extremely limited and implementation grants tend to be quite competitive. Without the funding, there is no workforce, and a strong workforce must be in place for agencies and businesses to have the knowledge and drive to pursue funding opportunities. The council consolidated funding, workforce, resources, and transportation together as a priority 'need' and proposed the implementation of collaborative transportation services for OUD individuals ran after business hours.

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## COMMUNITY

Perhaps the strongest challenge facing individuals with OUD/SUD is overcoming the stereotypes and stigma they experience every day, from the smallest of interactions at the local pharmacy, grocery stores, doctor offices, gas stations, etc. to the overarching negativity felt when the community identifies individuals with OUD or SUD as "those people."

Education and awareness fall into the category of "Community" as the council members have heard physicians and their staff deny the thought of providing MAT services to patients because they are afraid the patients will be too much of a distraction or disturbance while sitting in their office waiting room. Likewise, some first responders and emergency personnel have gone as far as to use the term "natural selection" to refer to what occurs when a community experiences the

loss of life due to opioid use. However, in the tight-knit, rural counties of Macoupin and Montgomery, one would be hard pressed to find a community member who has 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.

MMCR 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.

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#### UPDATE AS OF FY 2023

According to minutes of RCORP meetings from September 2020 through June 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. Members attributed higher rates of substance use 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 the safe passage programs which now encompass 30 access points in Macoupin and Montgomery counties. Safe Passage of Macoupin and Montgomery County is 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 promote and distribute Naloxone nasal spray in harm reduction efforts.



## PERSPECTIVES AND NEEDS OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS

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### THOSE WITH LIVED EXPERIENCE WITH SUBSTANCE USE ISSUES

For individuals with lived experience with substance issues in Macoupin & Montgomery Counties, there were a lot of stories of trauma and family dysfunction. Respondents talked a lot about childhood trauma, growing up in dysfunctional homes with no parental guidance and no available safe places, and on many occasions, being encouraged by family members to use narcotics. Many responders reported having grown up in family households where “everyone used drugs.” Others reported becoming addicted to opiates after they were prescribed for serious injuries or for ongoing pain. These respondents believed education about substance use in the school system is necessary. Respondents also believed they faced significant challenges with stigma and had limited pathways of recovery (lots of 12-step recovery and little else) available to them.

As of 2022, Macoupin County public health department built an additional site in Litchfield which provided services for both substance use and behavioral health issues. As part of outreach efforts, they establish a ROSC to build a care coordination system which reduced stigma and facilitated the creation of 3 12-step meetings (AA, Al-Anon and Emotions Anonymous). According to respondents in 2022, more supports are available in western and central Montgomery County and in central Macoupin County. Respondents identified the expansion of 12 step meetings and increased access to outpatient treatment indicators as these supports. Respondents identified the need for continuing expansion of supports such as easier access to inpatient treatment centers, access to reliable transportation, alternatives to 12 step recovery, and recovery housing for in county residents as continuing needs.

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### PHYSICIANS

In 2018, Physicians reported that they see opioid use on the rise in both Macoupin and Montgomery counties. They saw a significant problem with tolerance and high emergency room visits. They also reported that heroin and methamphetamines are low cost and easily accessible and they are also seeing an increase in use of hydrocodone and Benzodiazepines. Physicians saw the following factors as effecting likelihood of substance use/misuse: generational poverty, toxic relationships (at home and outside of the home), the presence of repeated everyday stressors, lack of work, and lack of housing. Physicians provided the following recommendations during that time: (1) Offer more alternative therapies for pain, (2) do not provide opioid refills, (3) conduct random urine drug screenings, (4) restrict access and evaluate before prescribing to prevent opiates being prescribed, (5) contracts, (6) restrictions and (7) Don't give narcotics or benzos to suspected doctor shoppers.

Since that time, CDC guidelines have recommended much more careful opioid prescribing, including limits on the number of days and pills prescribed during injuries. There has also been more widespread use of PMPs, as well as clear recommendations, toolkits and evidence-based practices on alternative pain therapies and strategies for managing pain patients. During the 2022 interview, respondent provider indicated no decrease in number of encounters with individuals struggling with substance use disorder. Reported overdoses all associated with fentanyl or other substance contaminated with fentanyl.

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## COURTS AND PROBATION

Courtroom judges and drug court staff also noted an increase in drug cases during 2018-2022, and 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.

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## 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.

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## 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 holistic view of situations that lead someone to misuse substances. One Sheriff noted that “stress in life” turns people to drugs. Although many of the interviews spoke of addiction as a disease, others believe that there is need for harsher sentencing as they believe that drug court is “not working.” A police department in a community with multiple Safe Passage sites had an overall negative perspective on individuals battling with substance use disorder (SUD) due to the perceived harm SUD had on their community. The harm that was highlighted was the increase of theft in the area. Many departments reported that Narcan is now being carried by law enforcement personnel which was said to “save more lives.” There was also positive feedback about the current Safe Passage program in place. Overall, law enforcement sees their role as being educators, holding individuals accountable, and redirecting people with substance use disorders to the support they need to get sober. The needs expressed in this round of interviews revealed similar patterns as 2019, which are the need for: 1) inpatient treatment, (2) sober & transitional housing, (3) options for treatment for uninsured individuals, (4) law enforcement training in substance use/misuse, (5) on-call substance use counselor (6) more community education and awareness of programs available, (7) funding to offset Narcan costs for police departments (8) more behavioral health services and (9) more job training services.

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#### PASTORS & CLERGY

In 2019, pastors and clergy in the area saw the problem with substance use issues in Macoupin/Montgomery counties, first-hand when visiting inmates in jail, and some have been affected on a personal level through family and friends. The majority of those responding had not received formal training on drug addiction, but they were quick to say they were open to learning more about it and believe it would be helpful. Pastors stated they would like to see more open discussion about addiction within the communities and offered to host town meetings as well as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous meetings. As of 2022, both Macoupin and Montgomery County ministers have members on the Macoupin and Montgomery ROSC. They have also received training on substance use/stigma through ROSC meetings and additional trainings (i.e., SBIRT training). Interviews conducted in February of 2022, found the following: Since 2019, multiple 12-step programs have been started within church spaces. Clergy reported that there is still a need for substance use treatment services in communities that are further out of reach from Macoupin County Public Health sites. In addition to medical care, counseling, and case management services, the clergy community states that they would greatly benefit from trainings that help combat the stigma that accompanies addiction. The hope would be to have them be trained so that they can host their own events and educate others in their community.

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#### EMERGENCY PERSONNEL

In 2019, emergency personnel in Montgomery County provided a contrast of opinions regarding addiction and opioid misuse in comparison to community members. Emergency personnel expressed that the opioid epidemic is not only prevalent in their communities, but they also found that harm reduction efforts, such as providing Narcan, has only encouraged misusing behaviors among individuals living with addiction. Furthermore, they reported seeing most



individuals misusing Methamphetamines and overdoses among men between the ages of 20-40. These members of the panel further expressed a need for community education regarding 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.

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

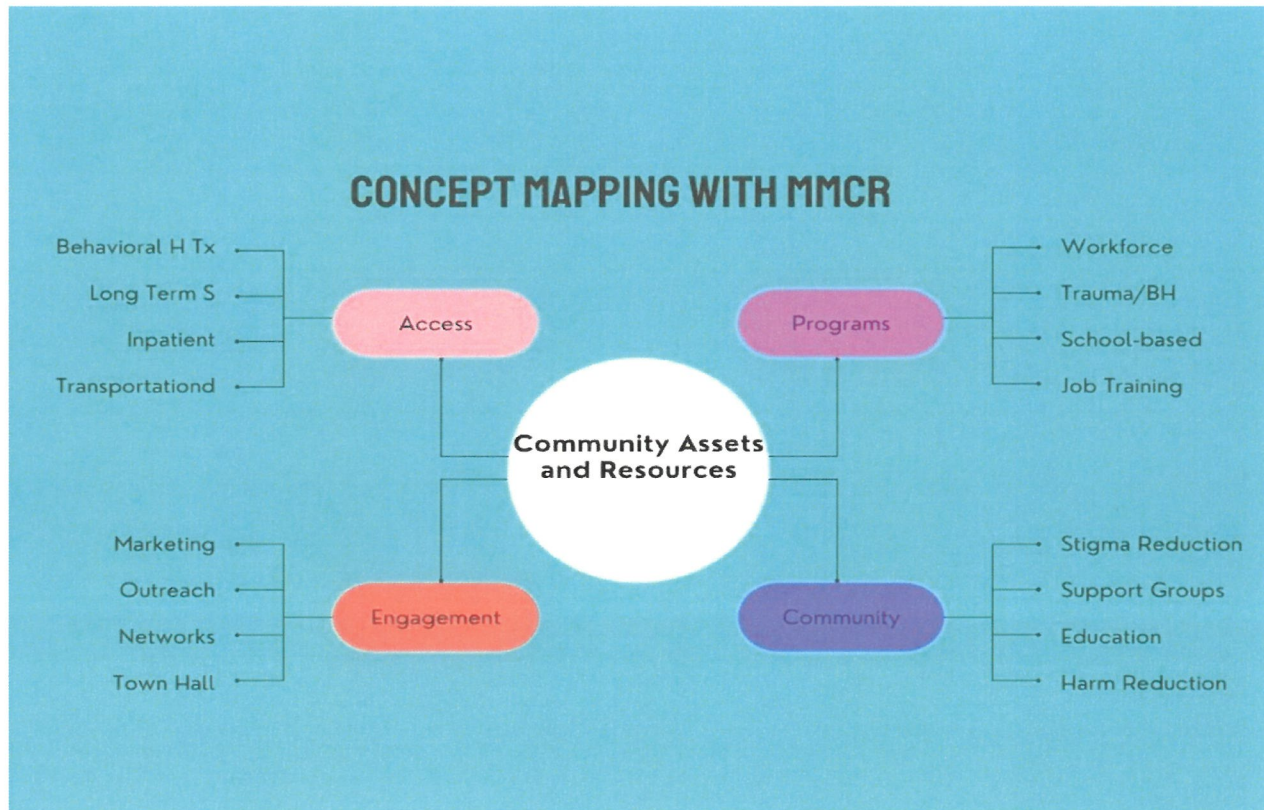


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low income with limited resources</li> <li>- Easy to access drugs</li> <li>- Increase in crime/theft</li> <li>- Intergenerational</li> <li>- Poor economics</li> </ul>
What can be done to help our communities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adequate rehab facilities</li> <li>- Availability of treatment</li> <li>- Education and community involvement</li> <li>- Work with people instead of putting them in jail</li> <li>- Support groups/meetings</li> <li>- Referral network</li> <li>- Reach out to stakeholders/legislators</li> <li>- Mental health support</li> <li>- Anti-stigma campaigns</li> <li>- Support law enforcement</li> <li>- Hold fun events like concerts, fairs, talent shows</li> </ul>
What is most important and what should be worked on first?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access to rehab facility with adequate post-program support</li> <li>- Affordable treatment programs</li> <li>- Education</li> <li>- Community involvement</li> <li>- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) training</li> <li>- Prevention in schools</li> <li>- Expand resources</li> <li>- Involve law enforcement</li> <li>- Rebranding Campaign</li> <li>- Providing safe entertainment alternatives for kids</li> <li>- Care for the children of users</li> </ul>
What should be worked on second?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Start in elementary schools</li> <li>- Mental health</li> <li>- Counseling</li> <li>- Persecute distributors</li> <li>- Fundraising events and campaigns</li> <li>- Educating the community</li> <li>- Fighting stigma</li> <li>- Advertise meetings</li> <li>- Access to affordable treatment</li> <li>- Assist with housing and transportation</li> </ul>
How would you want to be involved to reduce drug and alcohol use in Macoupin and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parent/family support groups</li> <li>- Education for children</li> <li>- Create a committee with individuals in recovery</li> <li>- Training and lobbying efforts</li> <li>- Address needs of children of users</li> </ul>

Montgomery County?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Organizing events</li><li>- Share information</li></ul>
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## SUMMARY OF NEEDS IDENTIFIED



A concept map lays out the needs according to ROSC council leadership and will be reviewed with council members during the March 2022 meeting. Needs were collapsed into 4 main categories in which ROSC leadership regard as areas of focus: Access, Engagement, Programs and Community. Consortium members will review this draft concept map and the needs identified by community stakeholders, which include: Behavioral Health Treatment, Drug Tx Courts, Inpatient Treatment, Detox, Transportation, Housing, Community Development, Narcan, Stable funding, Workforce, Stigma Reduction, Community Support, Youth outreach, Better marketing/Awareness of programs, referral networks, Job Training/Employment, Training/Group Education for Coping, Resilience, Dealing with stress, Communication skills training, 12 step meetings/support groups, Trauma-focused treatments, Community Activities – fairs, rallies, sober events, Coalition building and Pain/Treatment Protocols, Narcan Administration, More Town Hall meetings – which allow for open discussion of substance use/misuse, Prevention programming in schools. We will then use this program model to do strategic planning.



## 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**

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



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt;Consortium members come from diverse backgrounds and are very skilled</li> <li>&gt;Partnerships with police, substance treatment agencies (inpatient and outpatient), healthcare agencies, universities, social service agencies, mental health treatment agencies and corrections experts.</li> <li>&gt;Strong support from stakeholders as shown by response to needs assessment</li> <li>&gt;ROSC members aware of what treatment services are available in the communities</li> </ul>	
<b>External Origin (Attributes of the organization)</b>	<p><b>OPPORTUNITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt;Any provider who deals with health and social services will also be having to figure out how to respond to substance use</li> <li>&gt; Many options for continuing to build the ROSC system (i.e., via safe passages and No wrong door) – both within health systems and within emergency response systems</li> <li>&gt; Training for behavioral health evidence-based practices are more available and can be used by existing workforce</li> <li>&gt; MAT training is easier to attain</li> <li>&gt;HUD switched to harm reduction model which increases likelihood of getting individuals with substance use disorder housed</li> <li>&gt; ROSC members have been successful recruiting and retaining MAT waived providers</li> <li>&gt;There is significant need to build out services that are affordable</li> <li>&gt;There is significant need to build out services for people who live and work in Macoupin and Montgomery counties</li> <li>&gt;There is a significant need for long term forms of treatment that</li> </ul>	<p><b>THREATS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt;Some counties are already providing services – Springfield and St. Claire may have an edge</li> <li>&gt; Some agencies have larger financial resources and they have an edge.</li> <li>&gt;Any new service needs to have a reliable funding stream, otherwise it is not sustainable</li> <li>&gt; There will be concerns that services will not stay in place over the long term because funding streams are not necessarily reliable.</li> <li>&gt; There is still significant stigma in the community regarding substance use</li> <li>&gt; Sheer distance between counties and the cost of transportation remains a big threat.</li> <li>&gt; Possible opposition or tepid response from first responders may impede success</li> <li>&gt; Individuals with opioid use issues might move on to different licit and illicit substances</li> <li>&gt; Criminal justice reform may reduce penalties for individuals who continue to have substance use issues</li> </ul>

	are accessible if individuals with substance issues relapse > Funders are focused on evidence-based models	
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As Table 3 shows, ROSC members believed that they – as a group – were well-positioned to build a ROSC system – in terms of having the expertise necessary as well as strong ties to the communities. Consortium members have also worked together in the past, have been successful working together in the past and enjoy working with each other. They recognize there is also substantial demand for services and better care coordination, especially services inside Macoupin and Montgomery counties. They also noted that transportation issues always remain a substantial issue when building out any service in rural areas.



## COMMUNITY RESOURCE MAPPING/INVENTORY OF SUD RESOURCES

<b><u>Meetings Macoupin and Montgomery Counties</u></b>	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 20	
NA Meetings 8	
Celebrate Recovery 2	
Families Anonymous 1	
Emotions Anonymous 1	
(See Appendix A)	
	Community Medical Clinic 120 S. Cedar St. Nokomis IL 62075 (217) 563- 8363
<b><u>Credentialed by IODAPCA</u></b>	
NCRS 0	St. Francis Hospital 1215 Franciscan Dr. Litchfield IL 62056 (217) 324-2191
CRSS 3	
CPRS 1	Hillsboro Area Hospital 1200 E Tremont St. Hillsboro IL 62049 (217) 532-6111
CFPP 0	
2 of the 3 CRSS work in service area	<b><u>Recovery Supports</u></b>
<b><u>Montgomery County Community Resources</u></b>	Safe Passage of Macoupin and Montgomery County 805 St. Francis Way Litchfield IL 62056 (217) 250-2380 (Home Office with 30 access points throughout Macoupin and Montgomery Counties) Recovery Supports
<b><u>Providers Behavioral/Medical</u></b>	
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	Continuing Recovery Center 202 Central Ave. Irving IL 62051 (217) 533-4441 Recovery Housing
Springfield Clinic – Hillsboro West Building Emily Prater, LCSW 1280 E. Tremont Hillsboro, IL 62049 (217) 532-2030	

<p>Cross Over Ministries 102 N. Main St., Suite 1 Hillsboro, IL 62049 (217) 608-0266 Behavioral health/substance use disorder supports</p>	<p>Department of Children &amp; Family Services (Field Office Serving Montgomery County) 1022 N. High St. Carlinville, IL 62626 (217) 854-2566</p>
<p>The Next Network 622 N. Franklin Litchfield IL 626565 (314) 220-8600 Recovery Support Services for Diversion Court Participants</p>	<p>Montgomery County Regional Office of Education ROE #3 203 S. Main St. Hillsboro, IL 62049 Phone (217) 532-9591</p>
<p>Standing Against Addiction and Drugs S.A.A.D. 119 W. State St. Nokomis, IL 62075 Phone (217) 630-2105</p>	<p>Mid-State Special Education P.O. Box 46 202 Prairie St. Morrisonville, IL 62546 Phone (217) 526-8121</p>
	<p>Hillsboro First Steps 200 School Street Coffeen, IL 62017 (217) 534-2314</p>
<p><b>Dental</b></p>	<p><b>Charities/Social Service Organizations</b></p>
<p>Columbia Way Dental 125 W Columbia Blvd S Litchfield IL 62056 (217) 250-2360</p>	<p>Fayco Enterprises (Developmental Disability Services) 2112 Schram Ave. Hillsboro, IL 62049 Phone (217) 532-9250</p>
<p><b>Transportation</b></p>	<p>Hearts United Association 110 N. Jackson St. Litchfield, IL 62056 (217) 324-2876</p>
<p>Central Illinois Public Transportation 1-855-755-CIPT (2478)</p>	<p>CEFS Food Pantry (Anyone in Montgomery County is eligible.) 8353 South Rt. 127 Taylor Springs, IL 62089 (217) 532-5971</p>
<p><b>Governmental Agencies</b></p>	<p>St. Claire Center (Anyone from Montgomery or Macoupin counties are eligible for assistance.) 603 North Madison Street Litchfield, IL 62056 (217) 324-2800</p>
<p>CEFS Montgomery County Outreach Office 8353 South Rt. 127 P.O. Box 128 Taylor Springs, IL 62089 (217) 532-5971</p>	
<p>Montgomery County Housing Authority 216 Shelbyville Rd. Hillsboro, IL 62049 (217) 532-3672</p>	
<p>Montgomery County Probation 120 N Main St, Hillsboro, IL 62049 (217) 532-9506</p>	



Nokomis Food Pantry (Anyone in Nokomis school district is eligible.) 302 East State St. Nokomis, IL 62075 (217) 563-7505
Coffeen Food Pantry (Only Residents in Coffeen Fire Protection District are eligible.) 210 Barry St. Coffeen, IL 62017 Contact: (217) 534-2222
Panhandle Food Pantry (Must live in the Panhandle school district to be eligible.) 317 East Broad Street Raymond, IL 62560 (217) 229-3074
Irving CRC Food Pantry (Anyone within Montgomery County within income standards is eligible.) 202 West Central Street Irving, IL 62051 (217) 533-4441
Witt Food Pantry (Anyone who lives in Witt is eligible.) 25 East Park Street Witt, IL 62049 (217) 594-2455
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
<b>Employment (Macoupin and Montgomery Counties)</b>
The Job Center 108 E. Columbian Boulevard Litchfield, IL 62056 (217) 324-2640

Staff Quick: 102 E. Columbia Ave Litchfield, IL 62056 (217) 324-5700
<b>Macoupin County Community Resources</b>
<b><u>Providers Behavioral/Medical</u></b>
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
Macoupin Family Practice Centers, LLP 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
Macoupin Family Practice Centers, LLP 115 N. Poplar Mt. Olive, IL 62069 217-999-4751
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
<b>Recovery Supports</b>
Safe Passage of Macoupin and Montgomery County 118 W Chestnut St Gillespie IL 62033 (217) 839-7200 (Home office with 30 access points)

Safe Passage of Virden 139 N. Dye St. Virden IL 62690 (217) 725-0167
Adult/Teen Challenge 19453 Hurricane Dr Carlinville IL 62626 (217) 930-2134 Recovery Housing Female
<b>Transportation</b>
Macoupin County Transportation 112 S Macoupin St Gillespie IL 62033 (217) 839-4130
<b>Governmental Agencies</b>
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
<b>Charities/Social Service Organizations</b>
Catholic Charities 525 W 2nd S St Carlinville, IL 62626 (217)854-4511



<p>Cross Church 1030 W. Main St Carlinville il 62626 (217)854-2837 Acorn Counseling and Meditation</p>	<p>Hours of Operations: Tuesday &amp; Thursday from 9 AM - 11 AM; Wednesdays from 2 PM - 4 PM</p>
<p>Area Caring Center 100 S Macoupon St Gillespie Il 62033 (217) 839-4085 Tuesday &amp; Thursday 9am-12pm</p>	<p>Brighton Food Pantry 119 E. Vine, Brighton, IL 62012 (behind the Cartwright Building) Phone: Call or Text Jenna @ 618-402-1849 Hours of Operation: Thursday from 9 AM – 11 AM; 3rd Tuesday of the month from 6 PM – 7 PM</p>
<p>Net Church Staunton 1255 S Hackman St Staunton, IL 62088 (618)635-3353 Weekly Recovery Meeting</p>	<p>Brethren Church (Only serves old Virden School District) 334 W. Dean Virden, IL 62690 Phone: 217-965-3422 Hours of Operation: Tuesday from 2 PM – 3 PM</p>
<p>Helping Hands Center 219 W. Main St. Staunton Il 62088 (618) 635-2267</p>	<p>United Methodist Church (Northwestern School District) 109 E. Lewis Palmyra Il 62674 Phone: (217)436-2120 Hours of Operation: 2nd Saturday of the month 7 AM – 9 AM; or by appointment (Contact Jon Christler @ (217)638-2826</p>
<p>Area Caring Center 120 E. Main St Mt. Olive, IL 62069 (217)999-4781 M&amp;W 10am-11:30am</p>	
<p>Carlinville Food Pantry 20 Carlinville Plaza Carlinville, Il 62626 Phone: (217)854-4511</p>	

## ROSC TA PRIORITIES

- Prioritize voices of individuals with lived experience
- Community education
- Stigma reduction efforts
- Focus on use of appropriate language







## 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 Sunday 7:00 pm
Begin Again Group Net Church 1255 S Hackman St Staunton IL 62088 Tuesday 10:00 am
Mount Olive Sunday Night Group Immanuel Lutheran Church 111 E Main St Mount Olive IL 62069 Rear Entrance Sunday 7:30 pm
Bunker Hill Group History Museum (rear entrance) 114 S. Washington St. Bunker Hill IL 62014 Wednesday 7:30 pm, Friday 7:00 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 <sup>nd</sup> floor, side entrance 201. W Chestnut St. Gillespie IL 62033 Saturday 8:00 pm
AA Carlinville Group St. Paul's Episcopal Church 414 S Broad St Carlinville IL 62626 Friday 6:00 pm
A Day at a Time Group First Baptist Church, East side entrance community room 608 N. Van Buren St. Litchfield IL 62056 Monday 7:30 pm



## Appendix A MMRC Needs Assessment

Triangle Group First Baptist Church, East side entrance, community room 608 N Van Buren St. Litchfield IL 62056 Thursday 8:00 pm
Continuing Recovery Center 202 Central Ave Irving IL 62051 Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday 9:00am Friday 7:00pm Saturday 6:00pm
Viriden Area Group Trinity Lutheran Church 32946 Illinois Route 4 Girard IL 62640 Monday 7:00pm, Wednesday 7:30 pm, Saturday 8:30am

## Macoupin and Montgomery County NA

Bank and Trust Data Center 325 N Madison St. Litchfield IL 62056 Tuesday 7:30 pm
Crossover Ministries Farm Bureau Building, Upper Floor 102 N. Main St. Hillsboro IL 62049 Monday 7:00 pm
Continuing Recovery Center 202 Central Ave Irving IL 62051 Tuesday, Thursday 9:00am
Viriden NA FIRE Group First Christian Church 101 N. Church St Viriden IL 62690 Sunday 5:00 pm, Tuesday 7:00 pm
Narcotics Anonymous Gillespie Library, side entrance, 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor 201 West Chestnut St. Gillespie IL 62033 Wednesday and Friday 7:00 pm

Macoupin and Montgomery County Al-Anon, Families Anonymous  
Emotions Anonymous, and Celebrate Recovery

The Last Resort Al-Anon Family Group (AFG) 500 S. Old Route 66, Mount Olive Il, 62069 Zion Lutheran Church Cafeteria Tuesday 6:30 PM
Free Spirit AFG Sunday 7:00 PM 225 S. Laurel St. Staunton Il 62088 St. Paul's Church of Christ
Everybody Knows Somebody AFG Thursday 6:30 PM 102 N. Main St., Hillsboro Il 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 Il 62690
Emotions Anonymous Thursday 6:00 PM 622 N. Franklin St. Litchfield Il 62056 Beacon Church South entrance, Basement
Celebrate Recovery Monday 5:30 PM 1400 Seymour Ave., Hillsboro Il 62049 Free Methodist Church
Celebrate Recovery Thursday 5:30 PM 1255 Hackman St., Staunton Il 62088 Net Church



