

Greene County ROSC SWOT Analysis 2025

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ROSC members all care about persons who have issues with substance use and want to help them ● Partnerships with police, substance treatment agencies, healthcare agencies, mental health treatment agencies are in place and working ● ROSC members are aware of treatment services available in county ● Faith based organizations are beginning to contact for ideas of how they can help ● Recovery meetings are being held on a weekly basis. ● Transportation is provided for those who are needing a ride to get to meetings ● Currently 3 recovery navigators who are providing 1 on 1 support and helping with resource navigation ● Overdose call have decreased in the county ● By incorporating various services such as housing, employment, and healthcare, it promotes overall well-being. 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gaps in services are mostly “educational” around services available, stigma, how to access the services, knowledge of what recovery looks like long term ● Lack of understanding of strategic and communication of strategic plan. For example the readability grade levels of plan and expectations ● Follow-up with justice involved individuals upon being released - notification from partner of release and expectations. Communication needs to be clearer ● Gaps in communication can result in overlapping or missed services. ● Some services siloed Inconsistent coordination among various providers can lead to fragmented care, making it difficult for individuals to navigate the system. ● Limited financial resources ● Need for additional representation from PLEs ● Needing response from priority populations who may not be represented ● The community “at large” still does not know what ROSC stands for nor have a solid understanding of how it can impact the community ● Lack of life skills ● Emphasizing individual responsibility in recovery can unintentionally place blame on individuals for their challenges.
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agencies such housing, transportation, food will need to figure out how to respond to PLEs ● There is continued need to develop services that are cost-effective ● A continued need to build out services for people who live and work in 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Past agencies have advantage to attract PLEs due to not having the resources prior to ROSC (familiarity with that agency) ● Long term sustainability of services due to rural location and unreliability of funding sources

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- Partner with funders who are focused on community needs in rural areas.
- Build a Life Skills curriculum for PLEs to attend
- Developing comprehensive service models that integrate mental health, substance use, and social services can provide holistic support.
- Coordination among healthcare providers can ensure seamless transitions between different levels of care.
- Encouraging continuous education and professional development can improve service delivery.

- Insufficient public understanding of recovery principles can hinder community support and engagement.
- Misconceptions about recovery processes may deter individuals from seeking help.
- Socioeconomic factors, such as poverty, housing instability, and lack of employment opportunities, can impact recovery.
- Compounding life stressors can overwhelm individuals and detract from their recovery efforts.
- Some stakeholders may be reluctant to adopt new practices or embrace the recovery model.