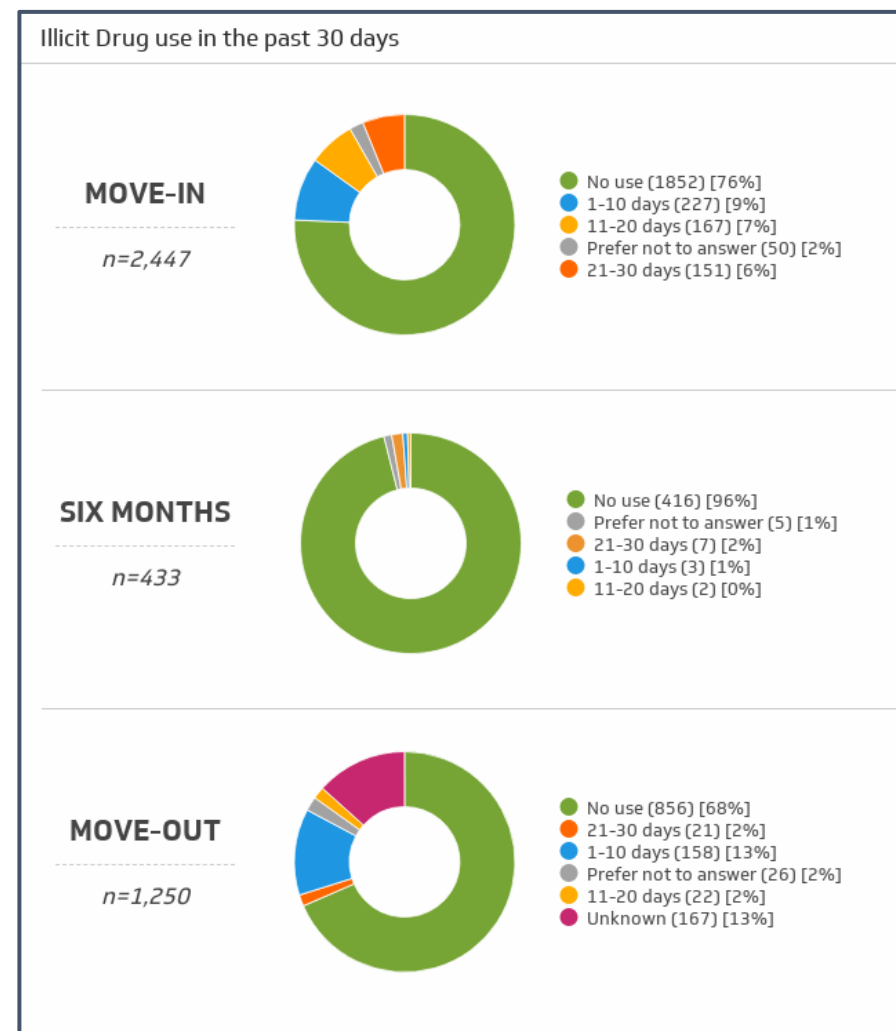
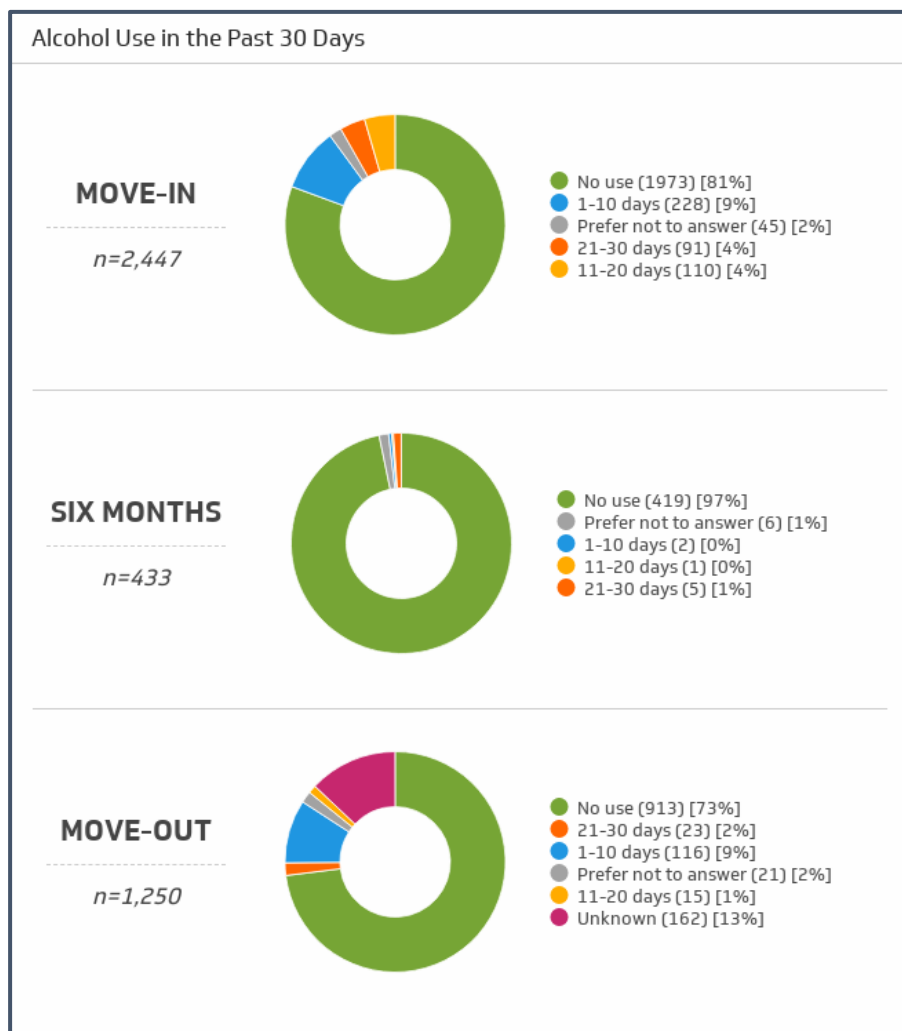


An aerial photograph of a suburban neighborhood featuring numerous brick houses with grey gabled roofs. The houses are densely packed, and the scene is captured from a high angle, showing the layout of the streets and the variety of house designs. The overall tone is slightly muted, with a dark overlay that makes the white text stand out prominently.

The State of Recovery Housing in Ohio

Needs, Impact and Benefits

Successes in Recovery Housing - Substance Use



Successes in Recovery Housing - Employment

Move-In

- **23%** unemployed and not looking for work.
- **7%** working part-time.
- **10%** working full-time.

Six Months

- **6%** unemployed and not looking for work.
- **23%** working part-time.
- **38%** working full-time.

Move-Out

- **15%** unemployed and not looking for work.
- **13%** working part-time.
- **29%** working full-time.

Successes in Recovery Housing - Debt

Respondents Over
\$5,000 in Debt

**50% at
move-in**



**42% at
move-out**

Most Common
Types of Debt

- 1. Court Fees**
- 2. Past Due Bills**
- 3. Child Support**
- 4. Credit Cards**

Successes in Recovery Housing - Education

Educational Status

	College	Vocational School	Skilled Training
Move-In	5.36%	1.09%	2.49%
Six Months	7.11%	4.00%	11.11%

Educational Attainment

- 17.32% had achieved a high school diploma by six months.
- 14.80% had achieved a high school diploma by move-out.
- 5.31% had achieved a technical/vocational certification by six months.
- 2.64% had achieved a technical/vocational certification by move-out.

Successes in Recovery Housing - Length of Stay

- 29% stayed less than a month
- 44% stayed one to six months
- 25% stayed more than six months

Possession of Personal Documents

	Stayed Longer than a Month	Total Population
Possess a driver's license	42%	36%
Possess a state ID	67%	61%

Employment Status

	Stayed Longer than a Month	Total Population
Part-time paid work	38%	29%
Full-time paid work	17%	13%

Supporting Ohio's Special Populations

Outcomes of Special Populations - LGBTQ+

Members of the LGBTQ+ population were more than twice as likely to identify as female.

LGBTQ+ population had the highest rate of uninvolvement in recovery supports at move-in (31.48%), but by move-out, no one in this population reported uninvolvement.

34% of LGBTQ+ rated their mental health as "Good on most days" compared to 50% of their heterosexual counterparts. By move-out, that gap had narrowed, with 60% of LGBTQ+ and 64% of heterosexual populations rating their mental health as "Good on most days."

Though they reported relatively low rates of a sense of community and belonging at move-in, those identifying as LGBTQ+ had surpassed the percentage of heterosexual respondents reporting the same at move-out.

Supporting Ohio's Special Populations

Outcomes of Special Populations - Other Populations

Males and females showed similar employment rates at move-in, but by move-out, males were twice as likely to be working full-time.

BIPOC population had the 2nd highest rate of uninvolved in recovery supports at move-in (31%), but by move-out, no one in this population reported uninvolved.


28% of BIPOC were over 50 years old, compared to 15% of residents identifying as White.

Females were more likely to report having people to rely on in support of their recovery. Males were more likely to report having a clear sense of who they were.

How much recovery
housing is needed?



NARR Levels

		RECOVERY RESIDENCE LEVELS OF SUPPORT			
		LEVEL I Peer-Run	LEVEL II Monitored	LEVEL III Supervised	LEVEL IV Service Provider
STANDARDS CRITERIA	ADMINISTRATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratically run • Manual or P&P 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House manager or senior resident • Policy and Procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational hierarchy • Administrative oversight for service providers • Policy and Procedures • Licensing varies from state to state 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overseen organizational hierarchy • Clinical and administrative supervision • Policy and Procedures • Licensing varies from state to state
	SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug Screening • House meetings • Self help meetings encouraged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House rules provide structure • Peer run groups • Drug Screening • House meetings • Involvement in self help and/or treatment services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life skill development emphasis • Clinical services utilized in outside community • Service hours provided in house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical services and programming are provided in house • Life skill development
	RESIDENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally single family residences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primarily single family residences • Possibly apartments or other dwelling types 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies – all types of residential settings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All types – often a step down phase within care continuum of a treatment center • May be a more institutional in environment
	STAFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No paid positions within the residence • Perhaps an overseeing officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 1 compensated position 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facility manager • Certified staff or case managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credentialed staff



Recovery Housing Inputs

- What was needed in Ohio in order to complete CAST
 - Quality information on homes – Census and capacity
 - Demographic data about clients – Allowed for disparities assessment
 - Publicly available federal and state data – Supplements and comparisons



Recovery Residence outputs

- Estimates of demand for recovery housing services, by level of support (Levels 1-3)
- Modeling of racial/ethnic disparities in access to care and utilization of services
- Determination of the percent of capacity that is being met by current housing stock within each Ohio county

Basic CAST equation

$$\frac{\text{Relevant Population} * \text{Program usage rate} * \text{Frequency}}{\text{Group size}}$$

Relevant population - Estimate of the total number of individuals in a county or region who could use the intervention (broken down further below)

Usage rate - Estimate of the eligible population who are likely to use the service

Frequency - Estimate of the frequency with which the population will use the service in one year

Group size - Estimate of the total number of individuals who are served by an intervention (units vary by intervention type)

Inclusion Criteria

Certified by ORH

Applied for certification in past 5 years

Applied for state or federal funds to support recovery housing

Reported to be offering recovery housing by local county boards of mental health and addiction services

Completed an online survey from ORH

Sample – Housing capacity



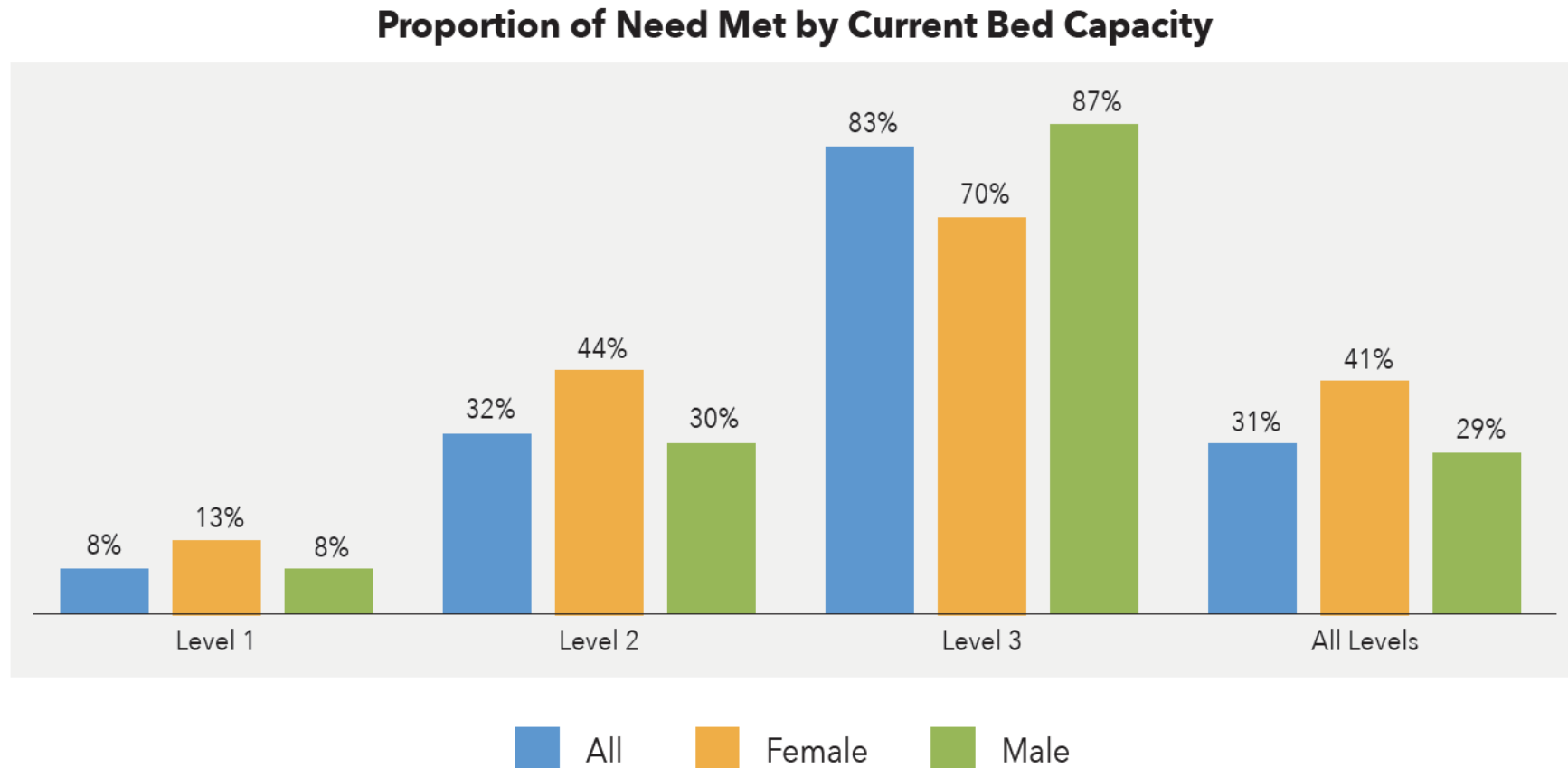
300 ORGANIZATIONS



800 RESIDENCES

Results – All Levels (state)

Figure 2. Overall proportion of need for recovery housing bed met by current capacity in Ohio



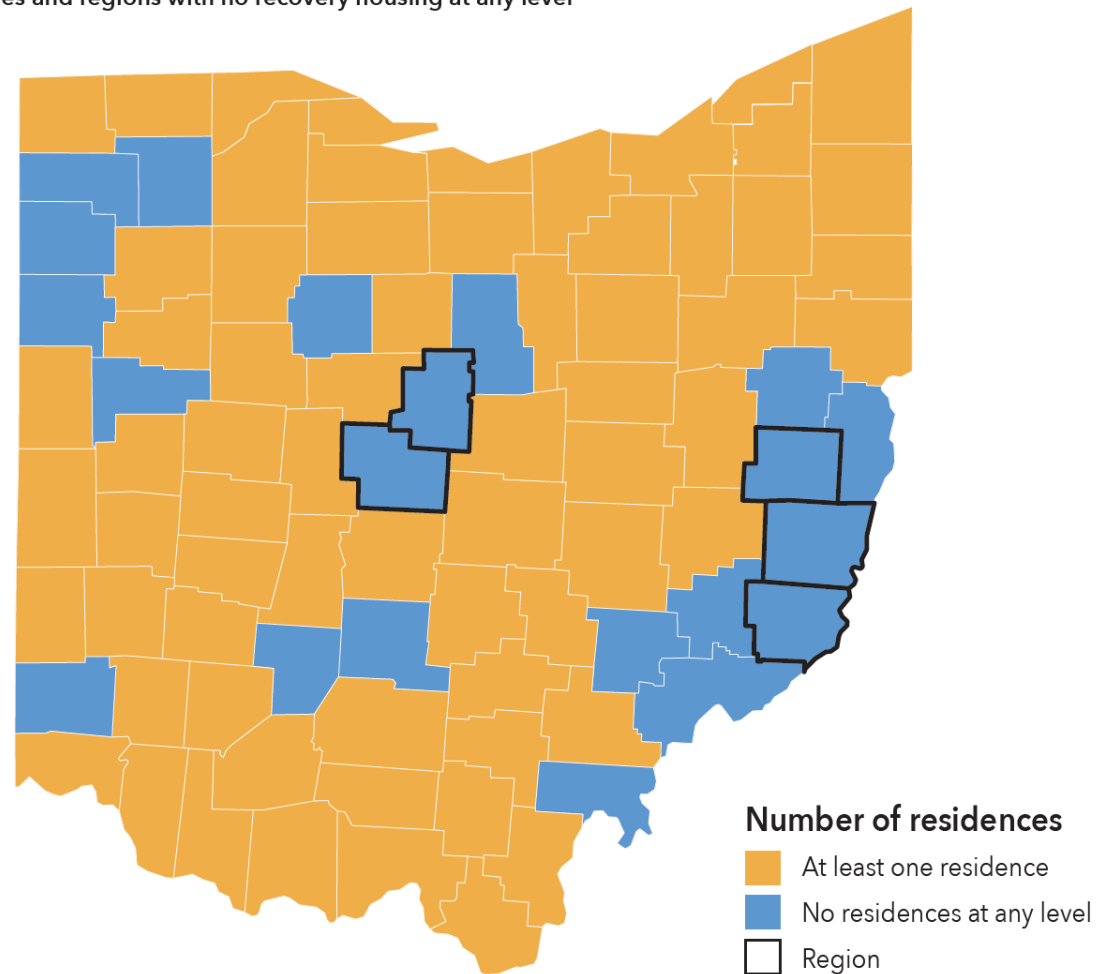
Results – Level 1 (state)

Table 1. Statewide estimates of Level 1 recovery housing bed capacity - By sex

Statewide Bed Needs - Level 1			
INTERVENTION	ESTIMATED NEED	CURRENT CAPACITY	ESTIMATED PERCENT OF NEED MET
All	5,769	456	8%
Female	1,826	238	13%
Male	3,943	335	8%

Counties/Service Areas with no RR

Figure 4. Counties and regions with no recovery housing at any level



Results – By County/Service Area

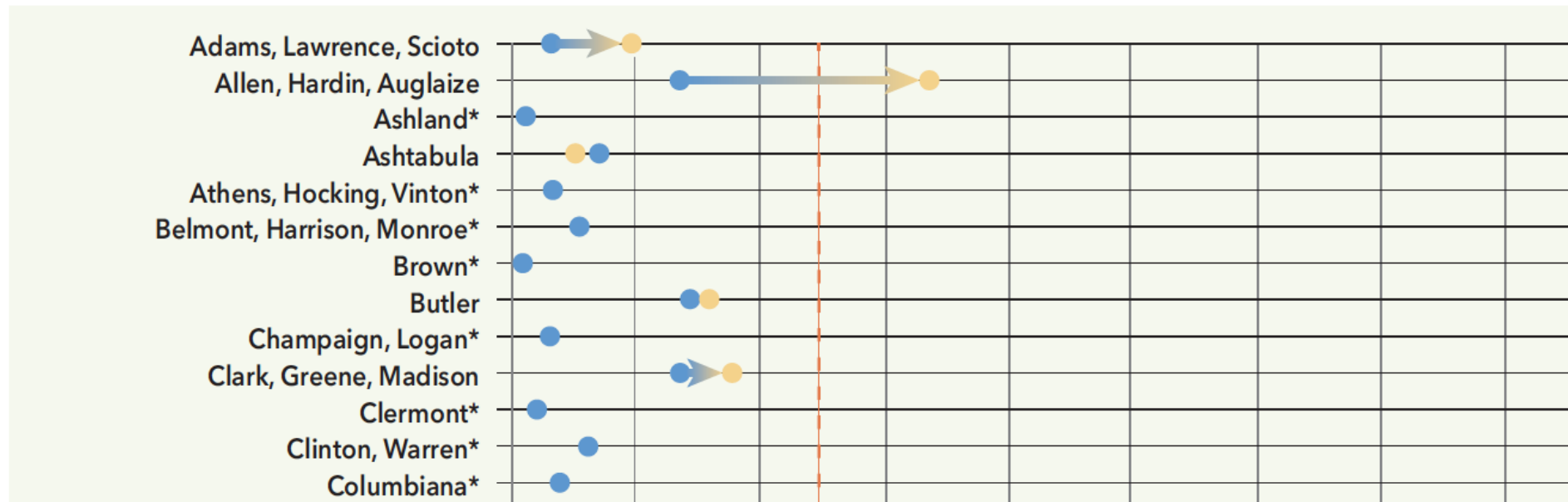
Table 5. Estimated percent of need met for Levels 1-3 by Behavioral Health Authority Region

	Level 1			Level 2			Level 3		
REGION	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male
Adams, Lawrence, Scioto	0%	0%	0%	59%	57%	60%	386%	565%	262%
Allen, Hardin, Auglaize	0%	0%	0%	102%	116%	96%	187%	167%	200%
Ashland	0%	0%	0%	15%	30%	8%	121%	298%	0%
Ashtabula	0%	0%	0%	36%	20%	43%	0%	0%	0%
Athens, Hocking, Vinton	9%	0%	13%	33%	46%	28%	71%	0%	118%
Belmont, Harrison, Monroe	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Brown	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	23%	0%	0%	0%
Butler	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Champaign, Logan	0%	0%	0%	21%	38%	17%	0%	0%	0%
Clark, Greene, Madison	0%	0%	0%	22%	44%	12%	51%	60%	46%
Clermont	0%	0%	0%	17%	23%	15%	0%	0%	0%
Clinton, Warren	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	4%	34%	26%	39%
Columbiana	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%

How do people in recovery housing compare to Ohio - Race

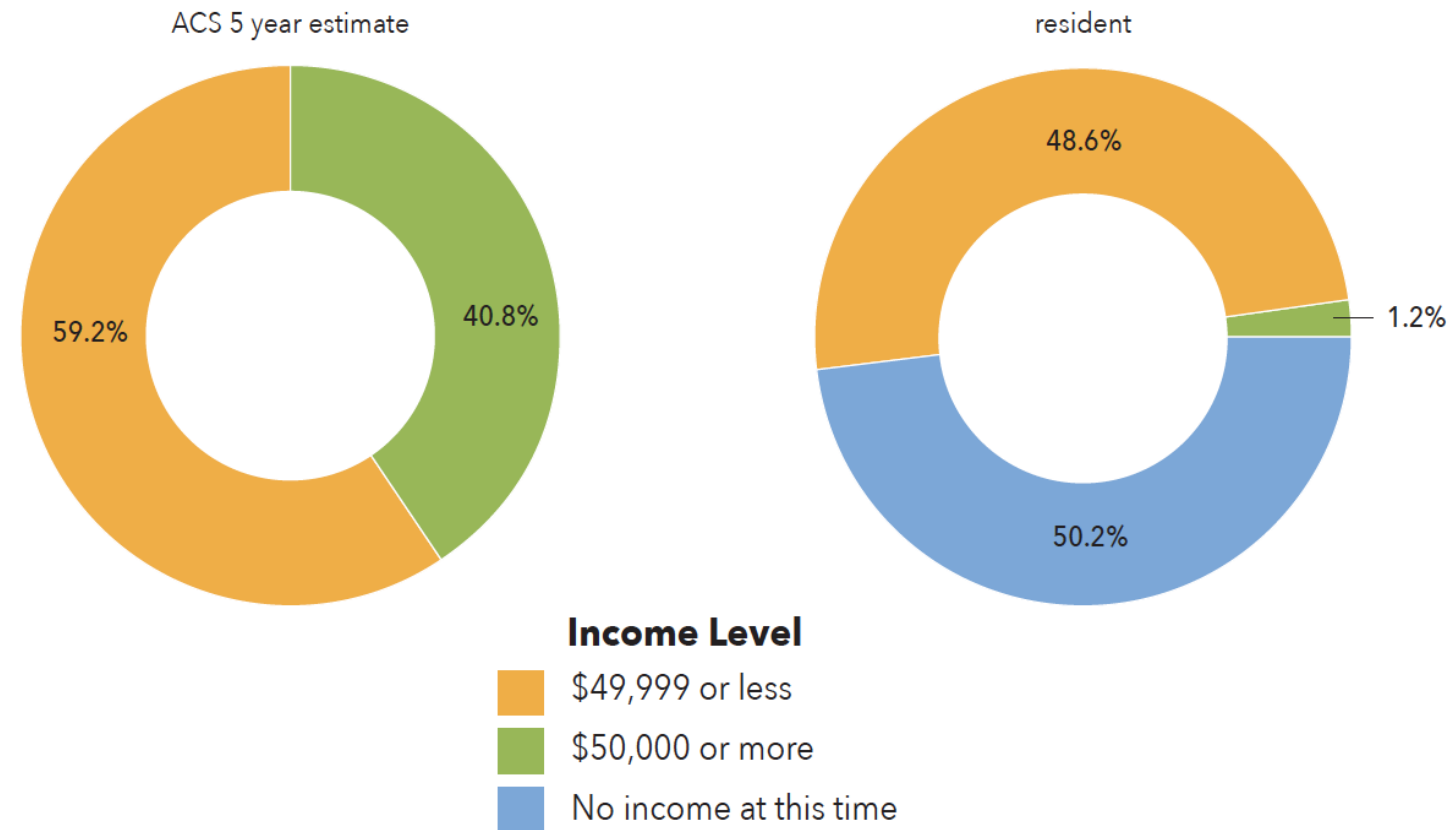
Figure 14. Differences in proportion of black population: Region v. Recovery residents

Race: Black or African American Only



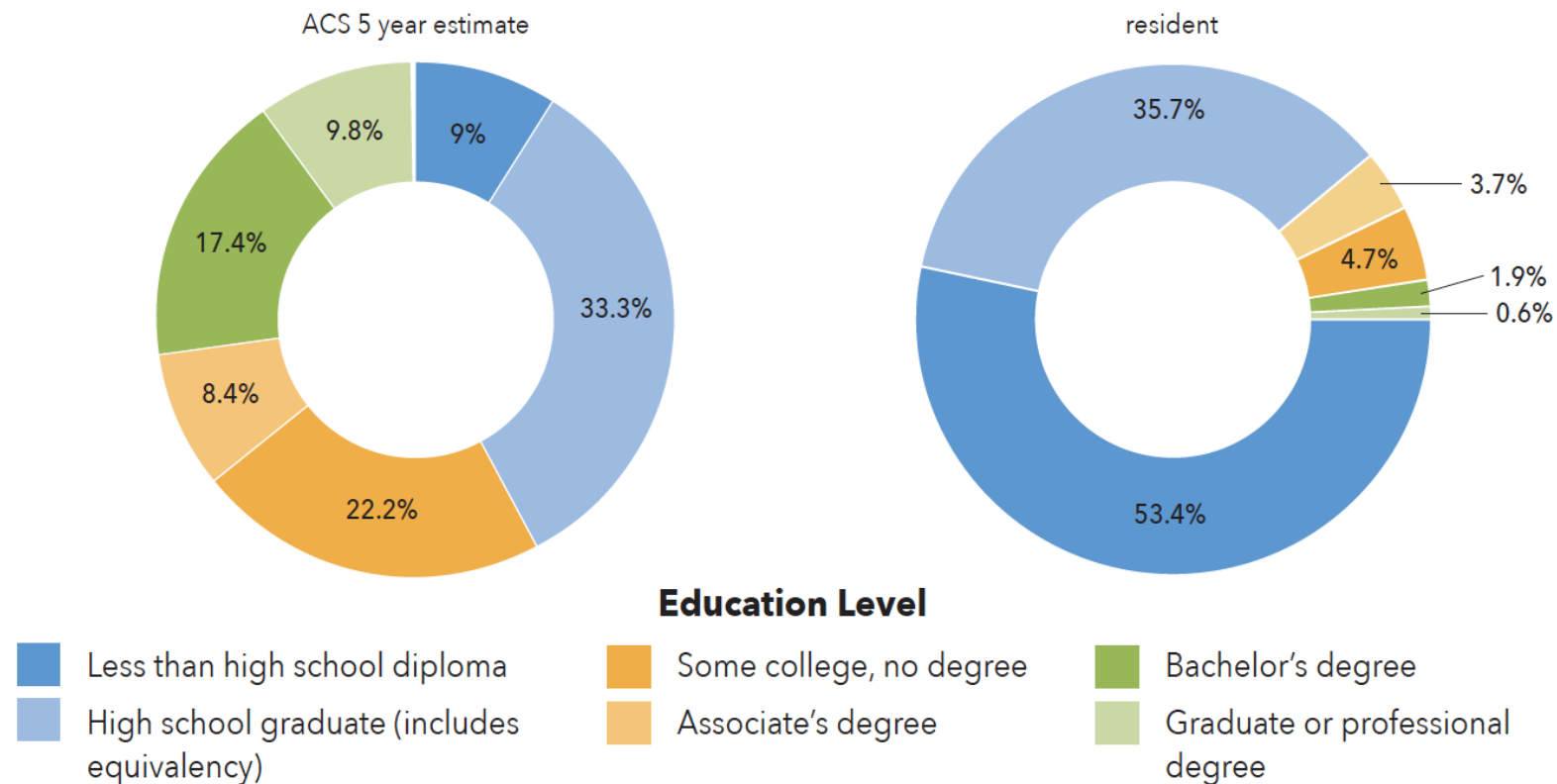
How do people in Recovery Housing Compare to Ohio - Income

Figure 11. Comparison of income level of recovery residents and Ohio population



How do people in Recovery Housing Compare to Ohio - Education

Figure 12. Comparison of education level of recovery residents and Ohio population





Serving Ohio's Special Populations

- Race/ethnicity aligns with Ohio, with significant variation across regions
- More females engaged in RH in Ohio than proportion of adult population in Ohio
- Low household incomes (less than \$15,000 per year) in recovery housing is much higher than population of Ohio

A 3D rendering of a community of houses, with one house highlighted in red. The houses are arranged in a circular pattern, and the background is a light gray gradient. The text is centered over the houses.

How does Recovery Housing Impact Communities?

Cost Benefit and Economic Benefit

- Research performed by ORH and the Fletcher Group
- Cost Savings – due to decreased health care, child welfare, criminal justice expenses
 - Ohio saves \$6.20 for each dollar invested in recovery Housing
- Cost Benefits – residents work, pay taxes, contribute to the local economy
 - Ohio generates \$42.60 over ten years for every dollar invested in recovery housing



We know how much funding is needed for recovery housing

Level	Average Annual Cost per Resident ¹	Percent of Revenue from Rent ¹	Revenue from Other Grants, Donations, etc. ¹	Revenue Needed per Resident	Total Capacity Needed ²	Current Capacity	Capacity Gap	Annual Funds Needed To Meet Capacity
Level I	\$8,000	70%	10%	\$1,600	5,769	456	5,313	\$8,500,800
Level II	\$11,000	50%	10%	\$4,400	11,672	3,785	7,887	\$34,702,800
Level III	\$13,900	10%	10%	\$11,120	2,148	1,789	359	\$3,992,080

Estimated Total Investment Needed: \$47,195,680

We know how much we can invest in Ohio

- If recovery housing was fully funded, we could save Ohio \$292 million dollars per year in reduced expenses
- We would also generate over \$2 Trillion in Economic Benefits over 10 years





Final Questions

