Ohio Recovery Housing Financial Landscape and Economic Impact

Prepared by Fletcher Group Research Team in Collaboration with Ohio Recovery Housing

June 2024





Study Purpose and Methods

Study was designed to inform financial planning and expansion efforts in Ohio by assessing

- Financial size of recovery residences
- Revenue sources
- Operating expenditures
- Financial resiliency
- Barrier to continued operation

Survey was disseminated via emailed invitations from ORH with data collection occurring between February and April 2024.

 Houses received \$20 Amazon Gift Card and Customized Fletcher Group Economic Impact Report

Characteristics of recovery residences surveyed, Ohio, 2024, (N = 288)

| NARR Certification Level | Count (%) |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Level 1 | 40 (14) |
| Level 2 | 172 (60) |
| Level 3 | 47 (16) |
| Level 4 | 0 (0) |
| Not ORH Certified | 22 (8) |
| Unknown/Missing | 7 (4) |
| Geographic Location | Count (%) |
| Rural | 85 (30) |
| Urban | 106 (37) |
| Suburban | 82 (29) |
| Missing | 15 (5) |
| Residence Ownership | Count (%) |
| Rent | 93 (32) |
| Own | 187 (65) |
| Missing | 8 (3) |

Sample Overview

Sampling pool included all ORH certified organizations (N = 130).

- 81 organizations representing 288 residences responded
- 62% response rate

Key organizational characteristics:

- 1. 65% operate multiple residences
- 2. 96% support MAT
- 3. 58% turn away residents due to lack of capacity

Sample Overview

Resident populations served by recovery housing organizations in Ohio, 2024 (N = 81)

| Populations Served | Count (%) |
|--|--|
| Men | 56 (69) |
| Women | 58 (72) |
| Adults with Children | 19 (23) |
| Genderqueer | 22 (27) |
| Gender fluid | 19 (23) |
| Non-binary | 20 (25) |
| Questioning or Unsure | 20 (25) |
| Transgender | 20 (25) |
| Trans men | 17 (21) |
| Trans women | 20 (25) |
| Other | 6 (7) |
| | 1 / |
| Special Populations Served | Count (%) |
| Special Populations Served Indigenous | |
| · | Count (%) |
| Indigenous | Count (%) 1 (1) |
| Indigenous Pregnant | Count (%) 1 (1) 13 (16) |
| Indigenous Pregnant Parenting | Count (%) 1 (1) 13 (16) 22 (27) |
| Indigenous Pregnant Parenting Youth | Count (%) 1 (1) 13 (16) 22 (27) 0 (0) |
| Indigenous Pregnant Parenting Youth Non-English Speakers | Count (%) 1 (1) 13 (16) 22 (27) 0 (0) 2 (2) |
| Indigenous Pregnant Parenting Youth Non-English Speakers Individuals with Disabilities | Count (%) 1 (1) 13 (16) 22 (27) 0 (0) 2 (2) 8 (10) |
| Indigenous Pregnant Parenting Youth Non-English Speakers Individuals with Disabilities Veterans | Count (%) 1 (1) 13 (16) 22 (27) 0 (0) 2 (2) 8 (10) 10 (12) |
| Indigenous Pregnant Parenting Youth Non-English Speakers Individuals with Disabilities Veterans LGBTQIA+ | Count (%) 1 (1) 13 (16) 22 (27) 0 (0) 2 (2) 8 (10) 10 (12) 16 (20) |

| \$10,000 — | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| \$9,000 — | |
| φ9,000 | \$2,546 |
| \$8,000 — | |
| \$7,000 — | |
| | \$1,228 |
| \$6,000 — | \$1,085 |
| \$5,000 — | |
| \$4,000 — | \$776 |
| | \$643 \$582 |
| \$3,000 — | \$555 |
| \$2,000 — | \$392 |
| | \$345 \$345 |
| \$1,000 — | \$309 |
| \$0 | |
| -0 " 10" " | Cost per Resident |
| Operational Staffing | \$2,546 |
| Utilities | \$1,228 |
| Rent/Mortgage | \$1,085 |
| Missing | \$776 |
| Resident Supplies | \$643 |
| Maintenance | \$582 |
| Programming | \$555 |
| ■ Staff Supplies | \$392 |
| Other | \$362 |
| Insurance | \$345 |
| Office Supplies | \$309 |
| ■ Drug and Alcohol Screening | \$267 |
| Clinical Staffing | \$201 |
| ■ Property Taxes | \$163 |
| ■ Furnishings | \$143 |
| ■ Accounting | \$129 |
| | \$106 |

\$10,000

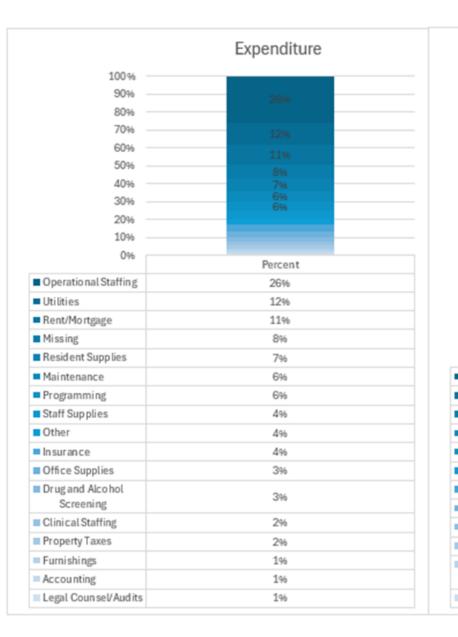
Annual Operating Costs

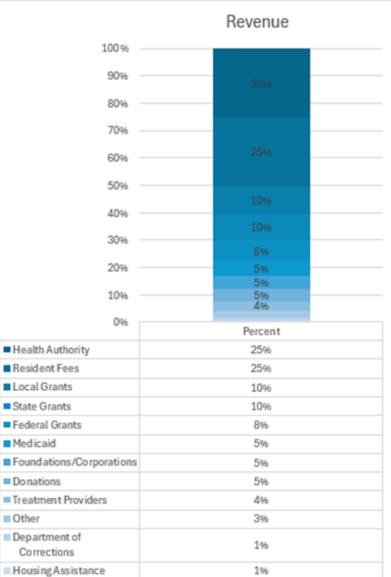
Median annual operating cost: \$140,000

Ranged from \$10,000 to \$2.4 million

Median amount spent per resident served annually: \$9,800

- Per resident cost for orgs that operated multiple residences:
 \$9,400
- Per resident cost for orgs that operated one residence: \$11,300





Revenue Sources and Expenditures

Figure. Percent of annual revenue from different sources and percent of annual expenditures associated with different categories reported by Ohio recovery residence operators, 2024, (N = 67)

Ranking of challenges to continued operation with 1 representing the most significant barrier and 8 representing the least significant challenge (N = 66).

| | Financial Resources |
|---|---------------------|
| 2 | Staffing Shortages |
| 3 | Community Stigma |
| 4 | Resident Retention |
| 5 | State Policies |
| 6 | Referrals |
| 7 | Federal Policies |
| 8 | COVID-19 |

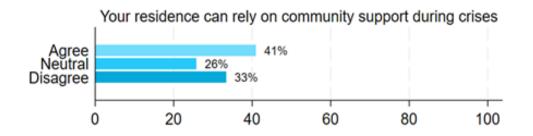
Financial Resiliency

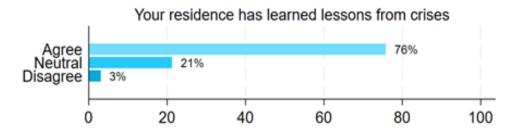
- 62% of organizations indicated "financial resources" were the most significant barrier their program faced.
- On a scale from 1 to 10, programs ranked their financial resilience at 6.2 on average.
- 52% of recovery housing programs surveyed indicated they received 75% or more of their revenue from one source

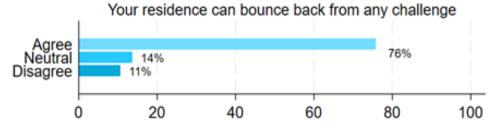
Financial Resiliency

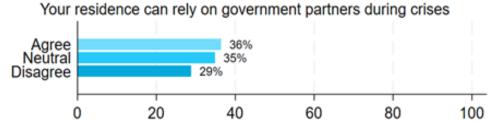
Highlights:

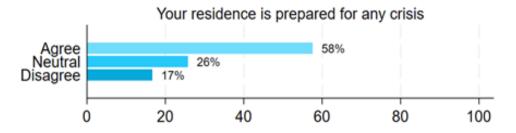
- Perceived lack of community support and government partner support
- 2. Strong perception of resilience and ability to learn from experience

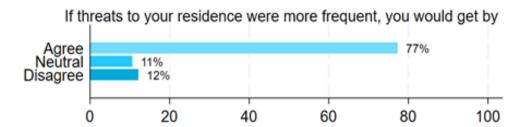


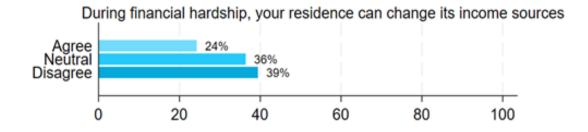












Barriers related to Grants

- Programs that had received grants of any kind (N = 29) reported an average of **11 hours spent per month** finding and applying for grants.
 - 59% of programs indicated that it was somewhat or extremely difficult to find grants
 - 31% indicated it was somewhat or extremely difficult to apply for grants.
- Specific barriers related to grants included:
 - 1. Grants are limited to projects and don't include operations
 - The grant process is difficult to navigate -
 - 3. Limited opportunities for new providers.

"Most grants do not cover operational costs for recovery housing"

"Because I'm not familiar with that area and we can't afford to hire someone to write the grants for us"

"we are relatively new housing and grantors want 3-vear track records"

Recovery Housing Financial Needs

Operators noted need for more funding opportunities in general

• "Our current funding streams cover the bare minimum. We would be able to provide an array of additional services if there were more funding streams available and consistent renewals"

Operators having funding needs specifically related to rental assistance, food, and resident supplies.

• "more funding opportunities are needed for rental assistance food and home improvements. financial assistance is needed for clothing and toiletries"

Operators noted need for both capital funding and operational funding.

- "One of the most significant issues we continue to deal with is the lack of being able to access programs like tax credits for capital dollars"
- "We need more funding for operational costs. Most grants do not look at the house itself as being a significant part of recovery programs"

Operators also have difficulties with short-term grants.

• "Every year we are on edge about the funding being cut, or redirected to other areas. At the end of each funding period it is a very stressful time. Grant writers are very expensive"

VariableOutputTotal Residents Served151,065Total Benefits\$37,515,988,738Total Costs\$625,555,252Net Benefits\$36,890,433,485Return on Investment\$58.97

Economic Impact of Certified Ohio Recovery Housing Organizations

Using data from the financial landscape study, we use the Fletcher Group Economic Calculator to calculate the **total economic impact** of ORH certified organizations over **15 years**.

- Annual amount spent on operating costs = \$51,383,687
- Total amount spent on start up costs = \$34,591,440
- Number of residents served annually = 10,071

Policy Considerations - Funding

- 1. Increase the funding available to recovery housing organizations including funding for capital expenditures, initial start-up expenses, and programmatic operating expenditures.
- Develop long-term (more than one year), sustainable funding opportunities for certified recovery residences.
- Provide education and training to facilitate easier access to state grants and understanding of the grant application process; potentially a designated grant specialists at the state supporting recovery providers.
- 4. Develop an individual level voucher program for recovery housing residents such that funding support follows residents throughout their engagement in recovery support services and can be transferable between certified recovery housing residences.



Additional Policy Considerations

- 1. Increase the capacity of certified recovery residences that can provide culturally appropriate services to special populations, including pregnant and parenting people, families, veterans, individuals who speak English as a second language, and people with disabilities.
- 2. Cultivate new relationships and reinforce current relationships among recovery housing organizations and other recovery support providers along the SUD continuum of care with a specific focus on breaking down barriers to sustainable and meaningful partnerships.
- Provide training and resources to recovery housing organizations to encourage community partnerships, to reduce stigma, and increase community support.
- 4. Conduct another assessment of the recovery housing financial landscape study in the future that includes additional financial incentives to program operators to increase study engagement.



Thank you!

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This report is supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) under grant number UD9RH33631-01-00 as part of an award totaling \$17.1 M with 0% financed with non-governmental sources. The contents are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor endorsed by HRSA, HHS, or the US Government.