



What is CAST?

- Calculating an Adequate System Tool (CAST)
 - Version 1.0 (2015): Developed in 2015 at Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) *Published in Preventing Chronic Disease*
 - Version 2.0 (2017): Updated to include opioid response module and estimate of risk from social determinants
 - Version 3.0 (2020): Updated to include rural specific estimates, expanded interventions, and additional modules
 - Version 4.0 (now): A web-based platform and adding additional modules
 - Recovery Residences as one of these modules

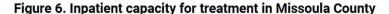
How has CAST been used?

- State-wide assessments: Nevada and Oregon
- Regional assessments: Ohio, Montana, New Hampshire
- County assessments: Delaware, Montana, Pennsylvania, Michigan
- Specialty populations: Adapted for use on U.S. Army installations through a project with the Army Public Health Center

Why is CAST useful and distinctive?

- "A recently developed, promising framework that uses social indicators to estimate substance abuse treatment need in a population is the Calculating for an Adequate System Tool or CAST (Green, et al., 2016). This methodology provides a framework for estimating needs at the local level and, based on these estimates, calculating community-specific recommendations at the service level for components of the continuum of care (promotion, prevention, referral, treatment, and recovery) by using social indicators to modify estimates of the population's needs."
 - Needs Assessment Methodologies in Determining Treatment Capacity for Substance Use Disorders: Final Report, U.S. HHS, Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, 2019

Missoula County, MT



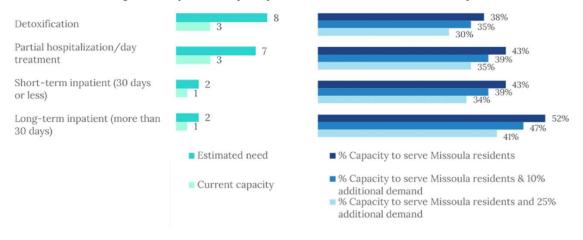
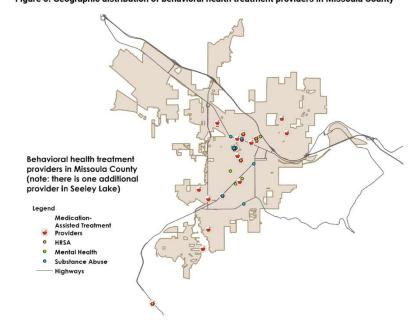


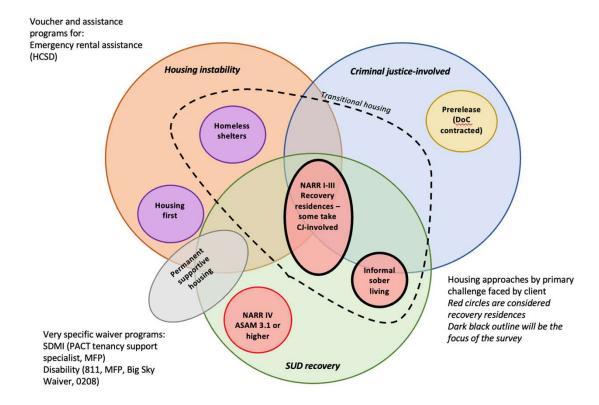
Figure 5. Geographic distribution of behavioral health treatment providers in Missoula County



Three key questions

- What is the current capacity of the existing bed infrastructure of recovery houses in Ohio and does this meet the projected demand for this service?
- What are projections for the cost savings to the behavioral health treatment care system in Ohio with additional investments in recovery housing?
- Are there disparities in access or utilization by geography race, gender, and socio—economic status for recovery housing in Ohio?

Adapting
CAST to
support Ohio
Recovery
Housing



NARR Levels

National Association of Recovery Residences		RECOVERY RESIDENCE LEVELS OF SUPPORT						
		LEVEL I Peer-Run	LEVEL II Monitored	LEVEL III Supervised	LEVEL IV Service Provider			
STANDARDS CRITERIA	ADMINISTRATION	Democratically run Manual or P& P	House manager or senior resident Policy and Procedures	Organizational hierarchy Administrative oversight for service providers Policy and Procedures Licensing varies from state to state	Overseen organizational hierarchy Clinical and administrative supervision Policy and Procedures Licensing varies from state to state			
	SERVICES	Drug Screening House meetings Self help meetings encouraged	House rules provide structure Peer run groups Drug Screening House meetings Involvement in self help and/or treatment services	Life skill development emphasis Clinical services utilized in outside community Service hours provided in house	Clinical services and programming are provided in house Life skill development			
	RESIDENCE	Generally single family residences	Primarily single family residences Possibly apartments or other dwelling types	Varies – all types of residential settings	All types – often a step down phase within care continuum of a treatment center May be a more institutional in environment			
	STAFF	No paid positions within the residence Perhaps an overseeing officer	At least 1 compensated position	Facility manager Certified staff or case managers	Credentialed staff			

CAST-RR outputs

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

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CAST-RH 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

Basic CAST equation

Relevant Population * Program usage rate * Frequency

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

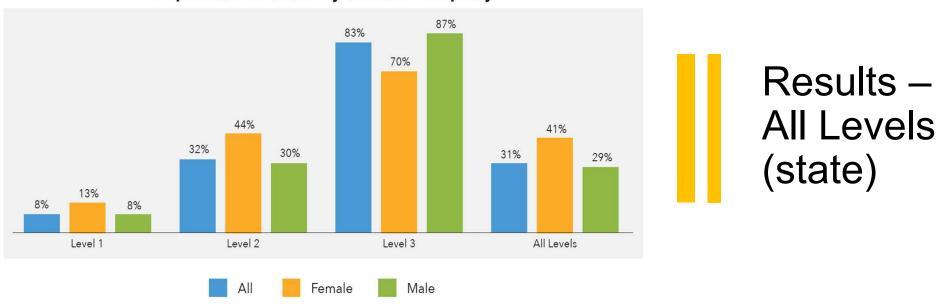
Table 1. Statewide estimates of Level 1 recovery housing bed capacity - By sex

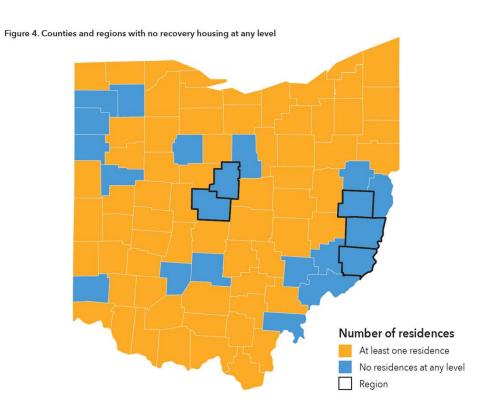
	Statewide Bed Needs - Level 1						
INTERVENTION	ESTIMATED NEED	CURRENT CAPACITY	ESTIMATED PERCENT OF NEED MET				
All	5,769	456	8%				
Female	1,826	238	13%				
Male	3,943	335	8%				

Results – Level 1 (state)

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

Proportion of Need Met by Current Bed Capacity





Counties/Service Areas with no RR



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%

Results – By County/Service Area

Net Economic Benefit

Lo Sasso et al. (2012)

Net economic benefit – overall savings and benefits for individuals and society

Net Economic Benefit = Cost-Savings + Cost-Benefit

Estimates for Ohio





ESTIMATED COST-SAVINGS FROM FUNDED RECOVERY HOUSING (2022): \$34,897,500 ESTIMATED TOTAL ECONOMIC BENEFIT OF RECOVERY HOUSING (2022): \$51,042,000.

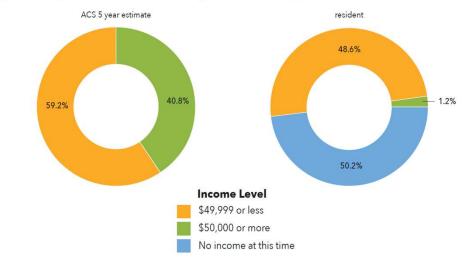
Financial impact of increased enrollment

Table 6. Potential cost impacts of 10% or 25% increased enrollment in recovery housing in Ohio

Economic Impact of Increased Enrollment					
SCENARIO	COST-BENEFITS	COST SAVINGS			
10% increase in enrollment	\$3,489,750	\$8,593,950			
25% increase in enrollment	\$8,724,375	\$21,484,875			

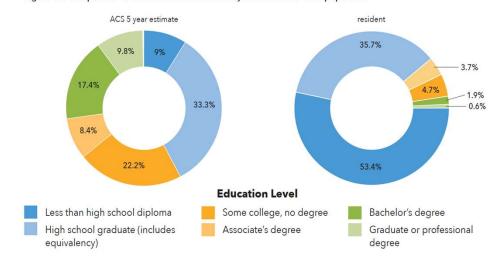
Equity in access analysis – Income

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



Equity in access - Education

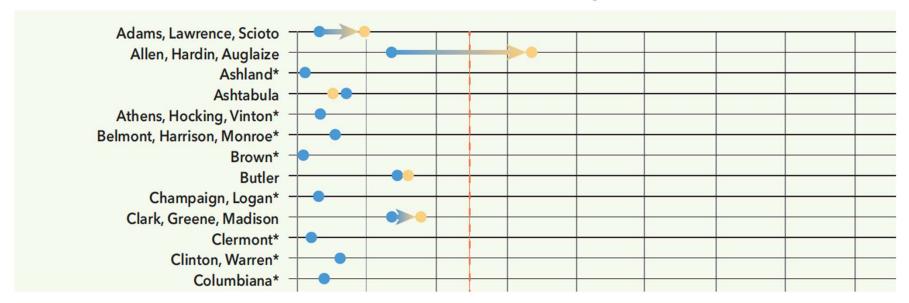
Figure 12. Comparison of education level of recovery residents and Ohio population



Equity in access - Race

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

Race: Black or African American Only



Equity in access - Results

- 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

How it has been received/ how did it make a difference

- Impact
 - Allowed statewide and local coalitions to prioritize needs
- Testimony
 - Utilized by Danielle and ORH to advance legislative goals
- News publications
 - Created opportunities for a focus and awareness raising across the state
 - Intention is to recreate the report annually, drawing attention to improvements and continued needs



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