

# B. RILEY HOUSE SOR 2.0 REPORT 2023

SOR 2.0 Outcomes and comparison report

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*SOR 2.0 Report – Cuyahoga County*  
*B. Riley House-2023*

**Client Profile (N = 257):**

To date, 257 clients have received SOR 2.0 funded services at B. Riley House and completed an intake interview. Of those 257 clients, 87 of them are receiving SOR 2.0 funded services under Community Organization Program type.

Of the 257 clients:

- ✦ 56.8% identified as male, 29.6% identified as female, 12.8% identified as transgender, and 0.8% identified as “other” gender according to the GPRA data collected;
  - ❖ Data collected by B. Riley House for the same clients indicated that 58.0% identified as male, 28.0% identified as female, 2.4% identified as transgender non-specified, 9.2% identified as transgender female, 0.8% identified as transgender male, and 1.6% identified as non-binary;
- ✦ 62.4% identified as gay, 8.8% identified as bi-sexual, 5.2% identified as lesbian, 22.8% identified as heterosexual, and 0.8% identified as “other” sexual orientation (Data provided by B. Riley House);
- ✦ 7.4% identified as Hispanic/Latinx;
- ✦ 65.6% identified as White, 18.2% identified as Black/ African American, 1.6% identified as “other” race option, 10.7% identified as more than one race option, and 4.0% did not identify with any of the race options provided;
- ✦ 25.3% were between the ages of 18-29 years, 56.4% were between the ages of 30-45 years, 17.1% were between the ages of 45-64 years, and 1.2% were 65 and older;
- ✦ 1.9% served in the Armed Forces, Reserves or National Guard;
- ✦ 9.4% completed 8th to 11th grade, 57.0% completed 12th grade, and 33.5% attended some college, tech/ trade school, or received a college degree.
- ✦ 3.2% were employed, 27.2% were unemployed looking for work, 66.9% were unemployed not looking for work, 1.9% were unemployed due to disability, and 0.8% listed “other” for their employment status in the 30 days prior to their intake interview;
- ✦ 4.1% were pregnant at intake; 15.1% of all clients reported having children;
- ✦ 33.1% were housed, 33.9% were living in a shelter, 32.3% were living on the streets/ outdoors, and 0.8% were incarcerated in the 30 days prior to their intake interview;
  - ❖ Of those who were housed, 16.5% reported own/ renting their home, 50.6% were living with someone else, 10.6% were living in a halfway house, 11.8% were living in residential treatment, and 10.6% reported “other” as their living location in the 30 days prior to their intake interview;
- ✦ 78.7% reported lifetime trauma, and 11.8% reported being hit, kicked or slapped in the past 30 days;
- ✦ 7.3% reported being on parole and/ or probation in the 30 days prior to their intake interview;
- ✦ 80 (32.5%) clients reported being sexually active;
  - ❖ Of those 80 clients, 34 (42.5%) reported having at least one unprotected sexual contact;
- ✦ 74.5% reported they were tested for HIV in their lifetime, and 96.8% of those tested learned their HIV test result
- ✦ 66.4% of the clients reported an opioid use disorder (OUD) diagnosis or history of opioid use in their lifetime;
- ✦ 85.6% of the clients reported a stimulant use disorder (SUD) diagnosis or history of stimulant use in their lifetime;
- ✦ 54.5% of the clients reported having a history of an opioid related overdose in their lifetime;

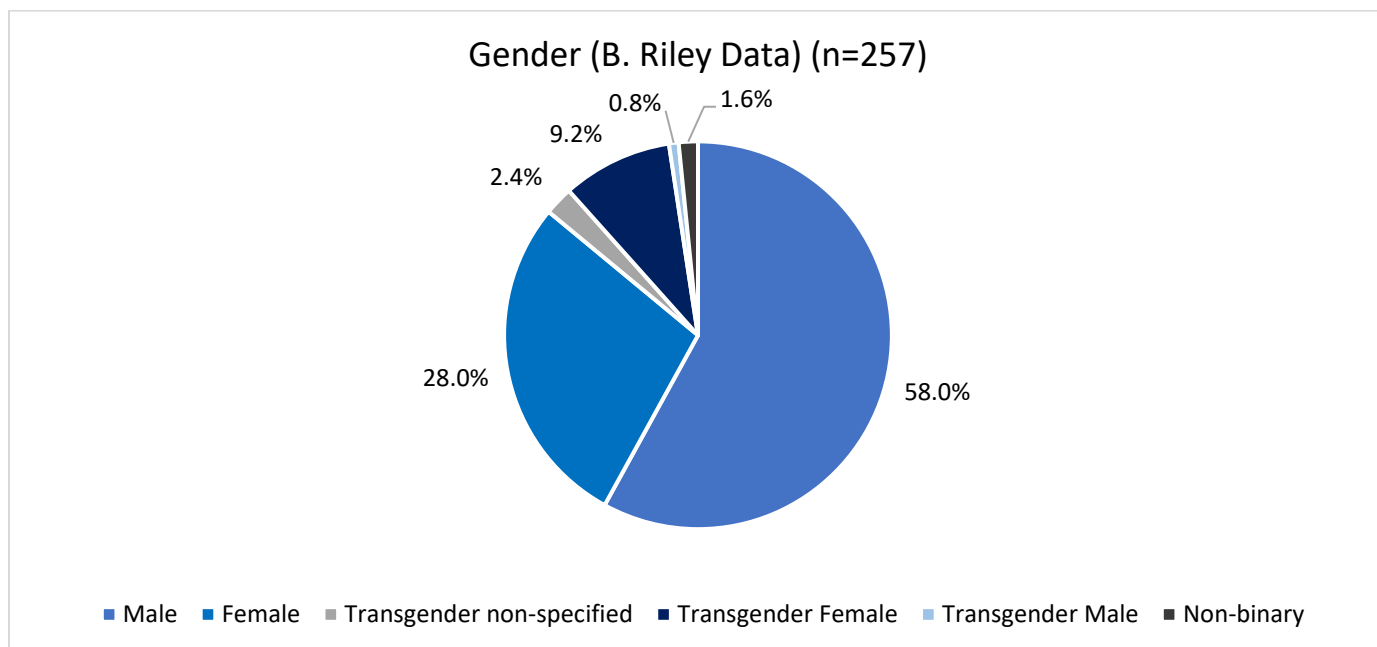
**Select Demographic Figures:**

Figure 1 illustrates the percentage of B. Riley House SOR 2.0 clients self-reporting their gender identity. Of the 257 clients, 58.0% identify as male, 28.0% identified as female, 2.4% identified as transgender non-specified, 9.2% identified as transgender female, 0.8% identified as transgender male, and 1.6% reported non-binary as their gender.

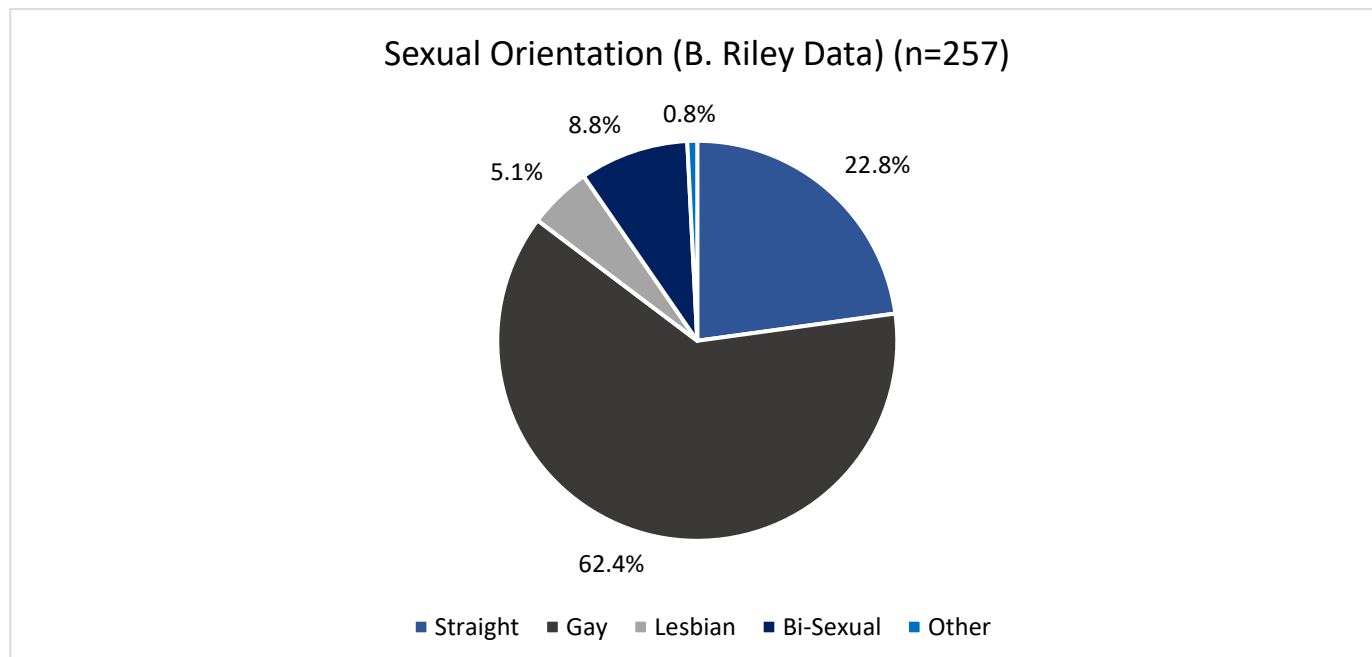
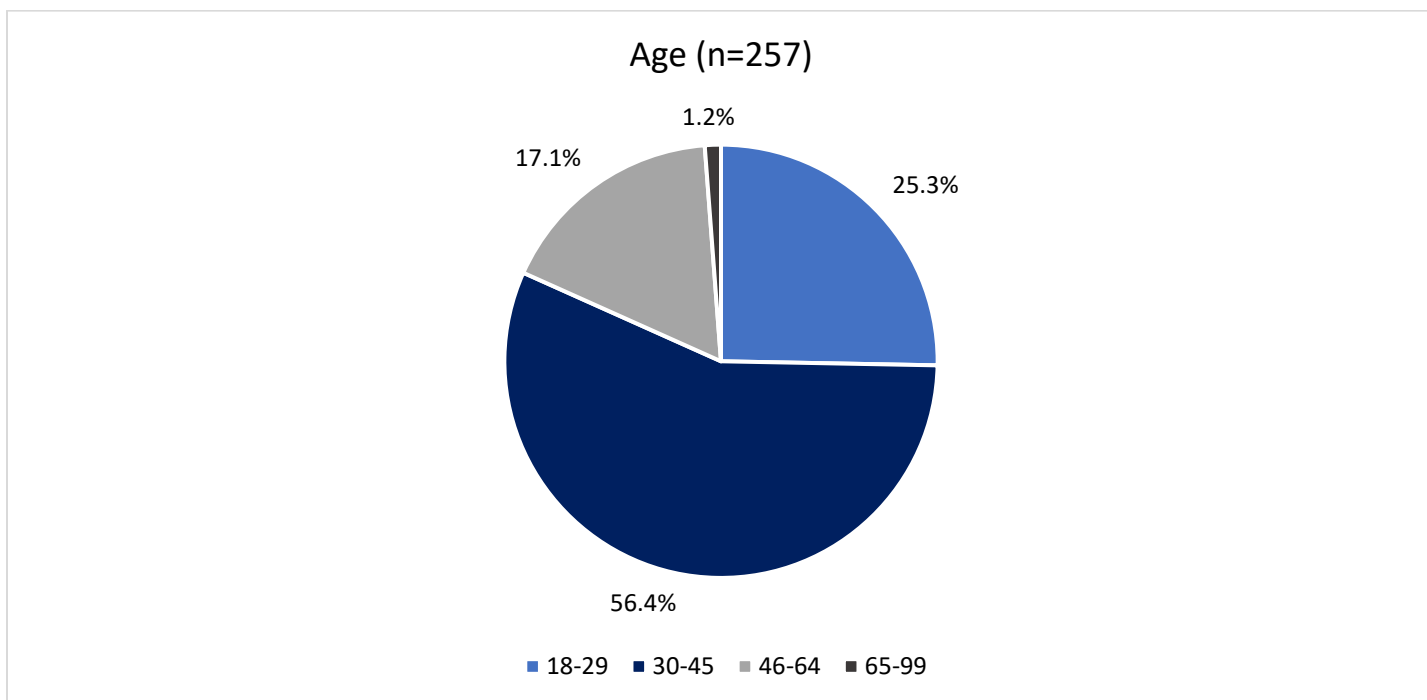
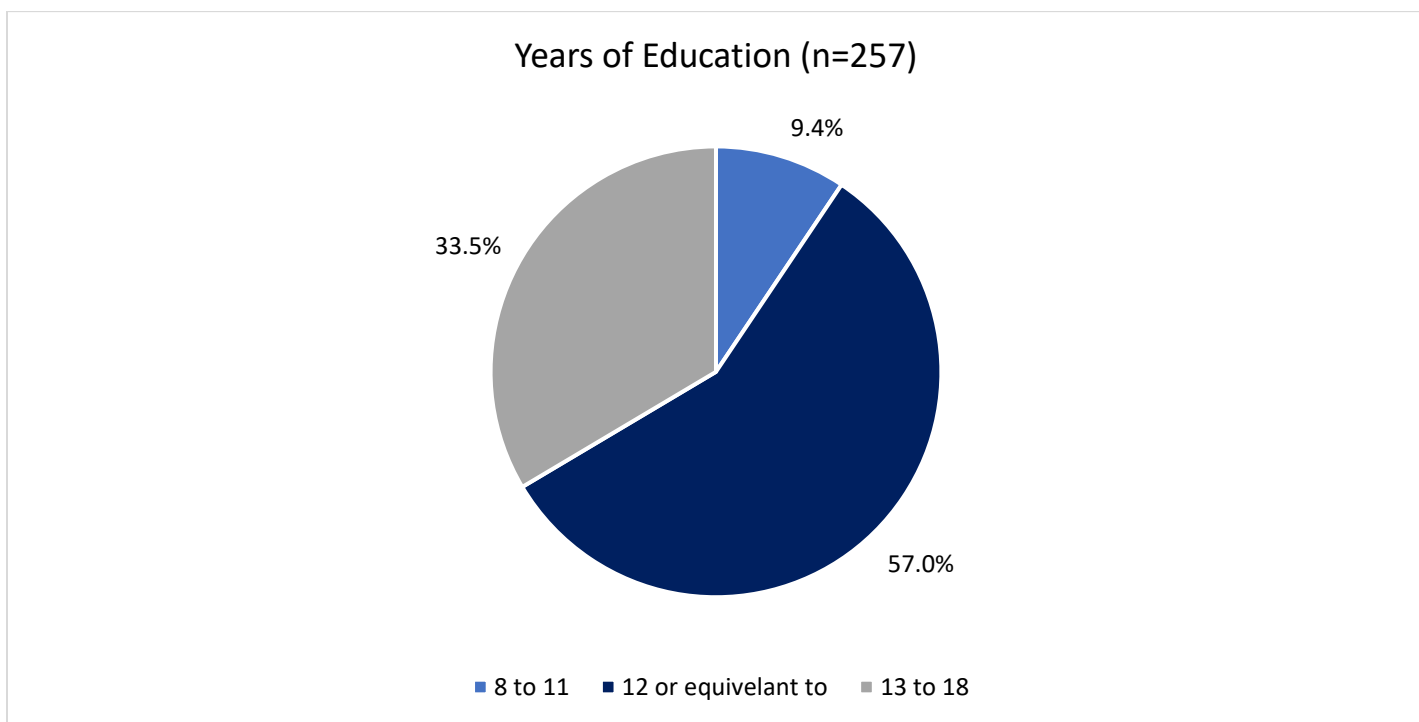


Figure 2 illustrates the percentage of B. Riley House SOR 2.0 clients self-reporting their sexual orientation. Of the 257 clients, 62.4% identified as gay, 22.8% identified as heterosexual, 8.8% identified as bi-sexual, 5.2% identified as lesbian, and 0.8% identified as "other" for their sexual orientation.



*Figure 3:* B. Riley House SOR 2.0 clients had a mean age of 36.22 years. Of the 257 clients served, 25.3% were between the ages of 18-29 years, 56.4% were between the ages of 30-45 years, 17.1% were between the ages of 46-64 years, and 1.2% were 65 years of age and older.



*Figure 4* B. Riley House SOR 2.0 clients had a mean educational level of 12.57 years completed. Of the 257 clients served, 9.4% completed 8<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> grade, 57.0% completed 12<sup>th</sup> grade, obtained a high school diploma or equivalent to a high school diploma, and 33.5% attended some college, tech/ trade school, or received a college degree.

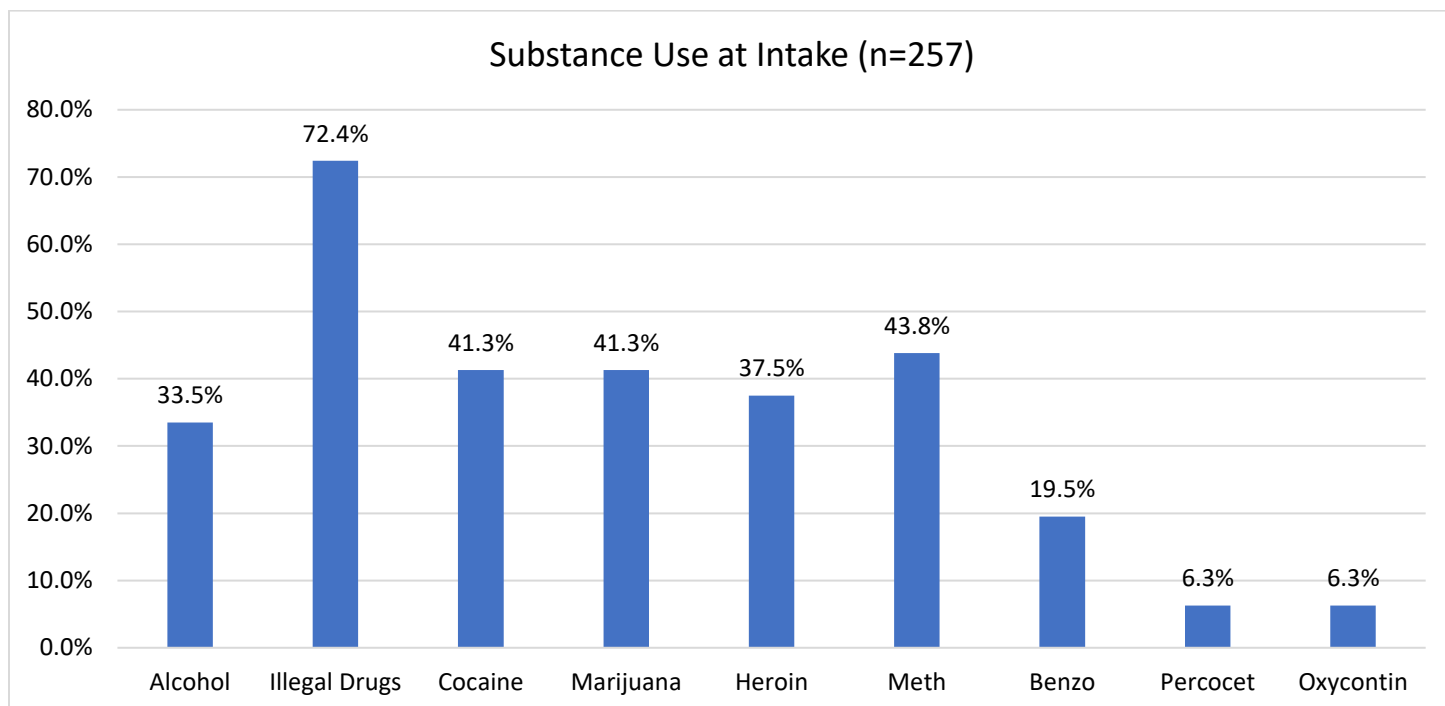
**Substance Use:**

Figure 5 illustrates the percentage of clients reporting alcohol and illegal drug use in the 30 days prior to the intake interview. Of the 257 clients surveyed, 33.5% reported alcohol use and 72.4% reported using illegal drugs. The most common illegal substances reported were methamphetamine (43.8%), cocaine (41.3%), marijuana (41.3%), and heroin (37.5%).

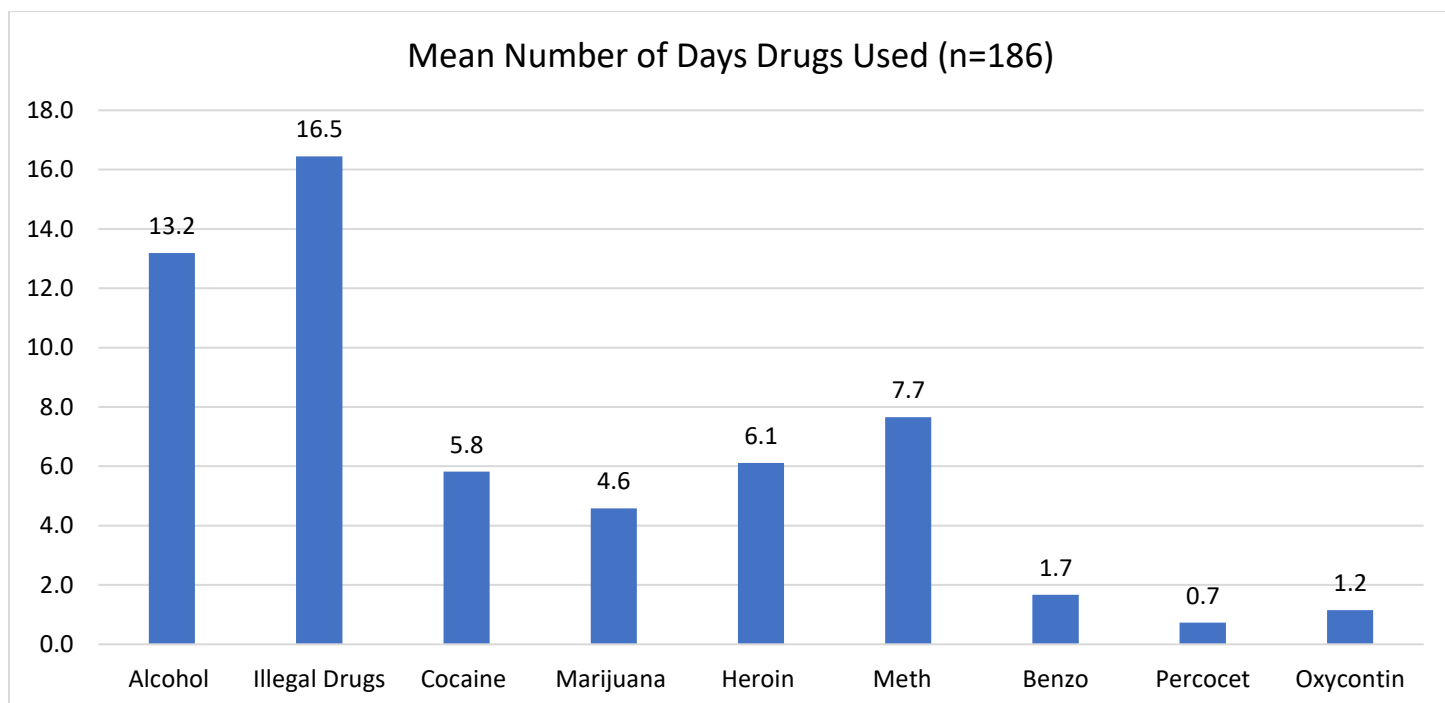


Figure 6 illustrates the average (mean) number of days of substance use, at intake, for clients who self-reported alcohol (n=86) or illegal drug (n=186) use at their baseline interview. For those clients, alcohol use was reported for an average of 13.2 days, and illegal drug use was reported for an average of 16.5 days out of the 30 days prior to their intake interview. Of the illegal drugs, methamphetamine (meth) (7.7 days), heroin (6.1 days), and cocaine (5.5 days) were used for the greatest number of days.

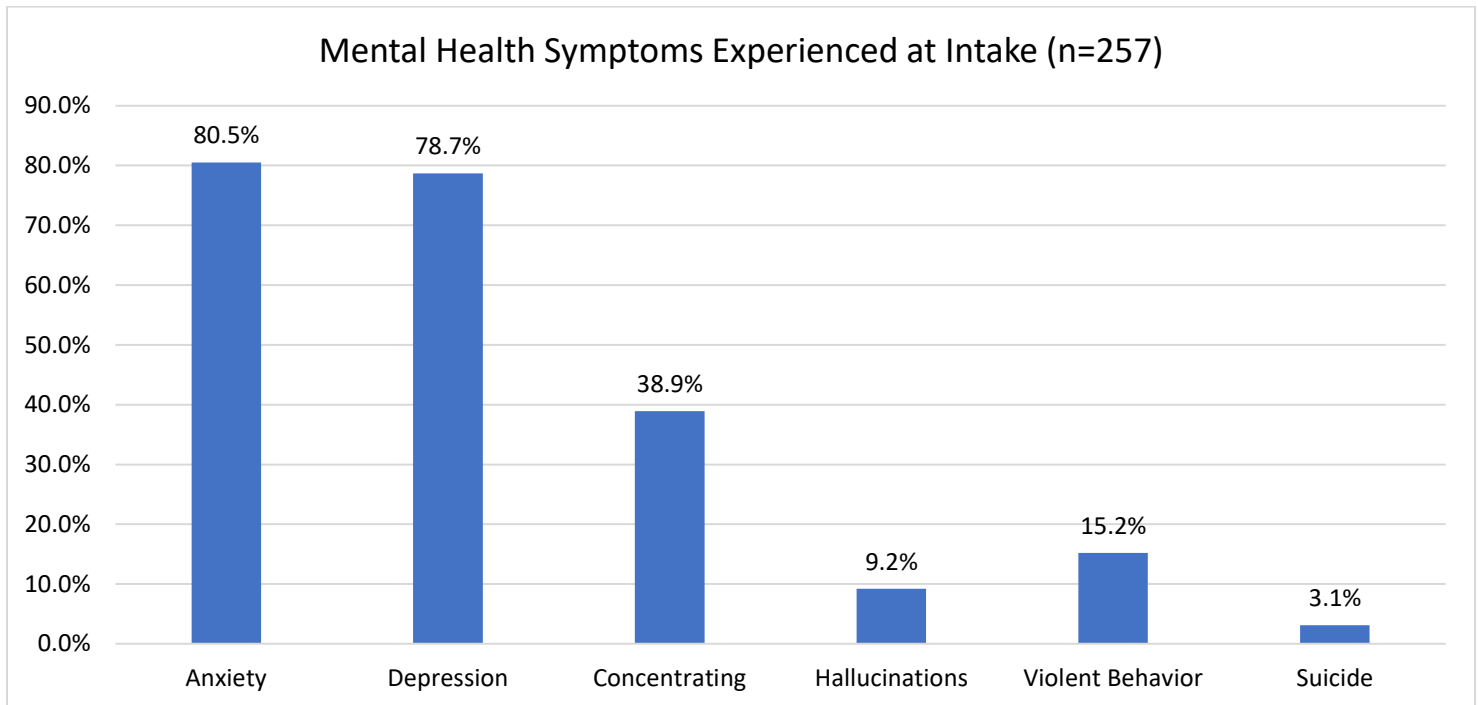
**Mental Health:**

Figure 7 illustrates mental health indicators self-reported by clients in the 30 days preceding their intake interview. Anxiety (80.5%) and depression (78.7%) were experienced by a majority of clients in the past 30 days.

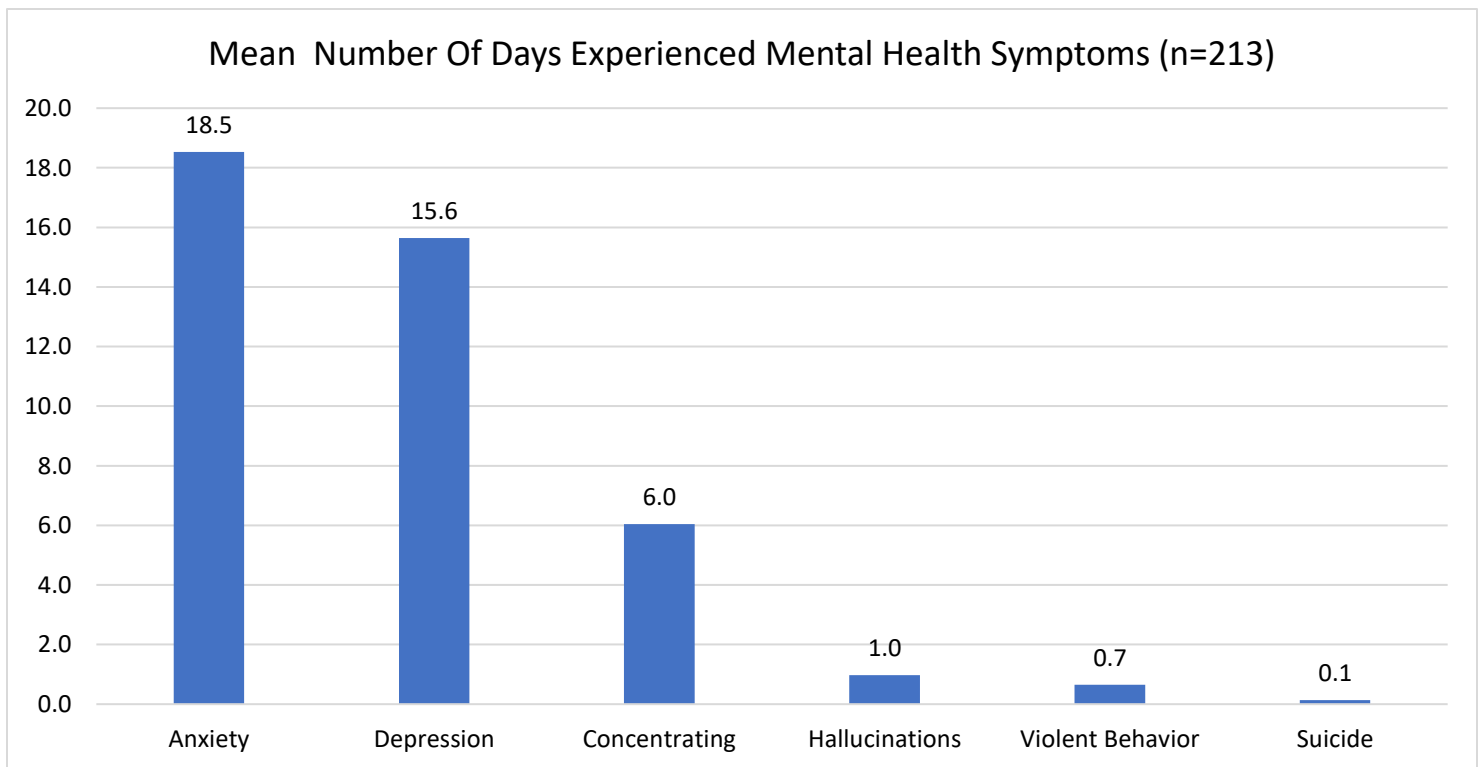
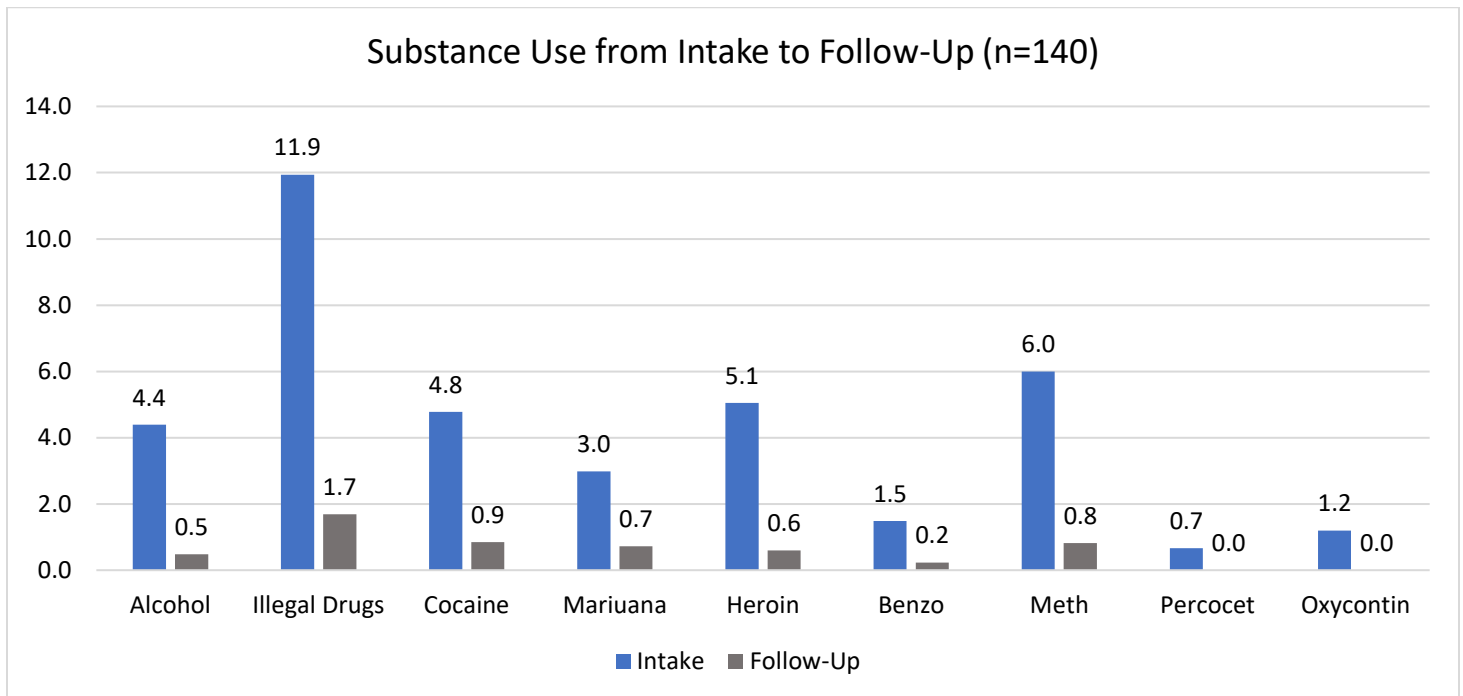
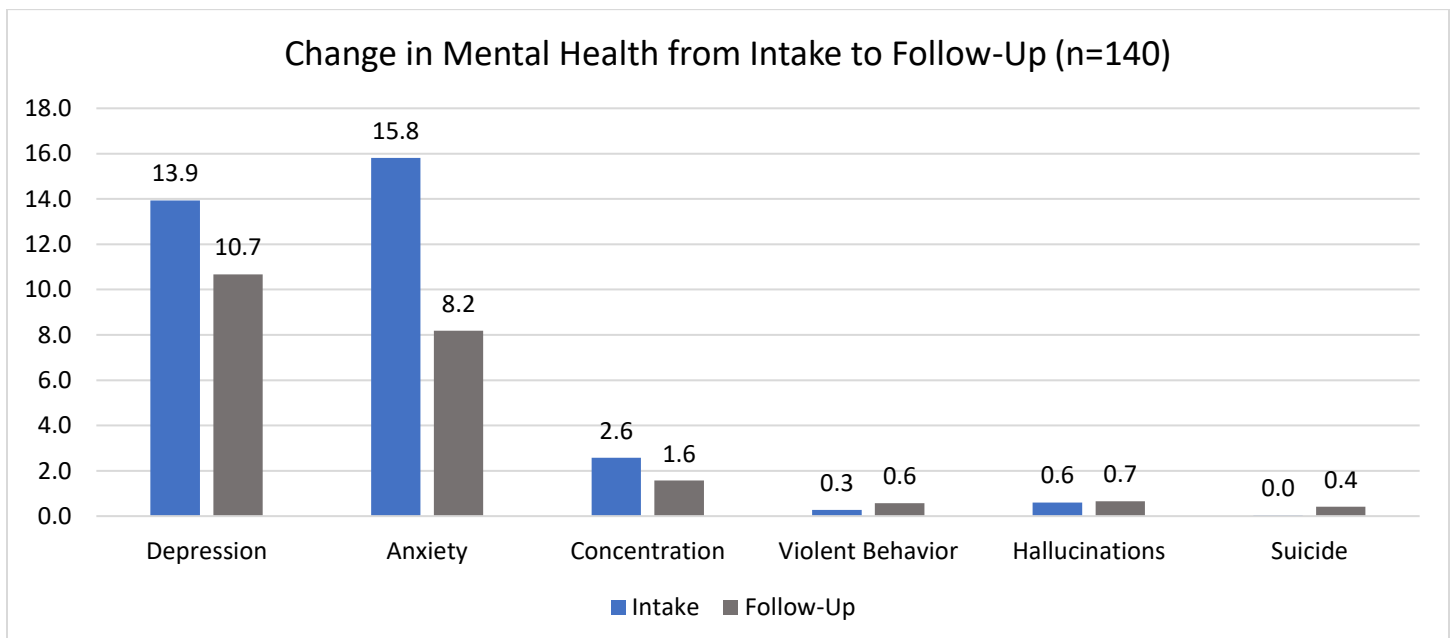


Figure 8 illustrates the mean (average) number of days clients self-reported experiencing mental health symptoms in the 30 days preceding their intake interview. Of the clients who self-reported these mental health symptoms (n = 213), anxiety (18.5 days), depression (15.6 days), and difficulty concentrating (6.0 days) were experienced by clients for the greatest number of days.

**Behavioral Health Outcomes:** The following analyses compare substance use and mental health outcomes for the clients who completed an intake and 6-month follow-up interview ( $n = 140$ ).



*Figure 9:* Paired samples  $t$ -tests were conducted to evaluate the mean change in the number of days using alcohol and illegal drugs at intake compared to follow-up. Paired samples  $t$ -tests revealed a strong statistically significant reduction in the number of days clients reported using alcohol ( $p < .001$ ), illegal drugs ( $p < .001$ ), cocaine ( $p < .001$ ), marijuana ( $p < .001$ ), heroin ( $p < .001$ ), benzodiazepines ( $p < .001$ ), methamphetamines ( $p < .001$ ), percocet ( $p = .05$ ), and oxycontin ( $p < 0.05$ ). The significant improvements in substance use underscore the importance of B. Riley House services and highlight the positive impact the services are having on their clients.



*Figure 10* illustrates change in mental health indicators from intake to 6-month follow-up. Paired samples  $t$ -tests revealed a statistically significant decrease in anxiety ( $p < .001$ ), difficulty concentrating ( $p < .001$ ), and depression ( $p < .05$ ). However, paired samples  $t$ -tests did not show a statistically significant change for the other mental health indicators.

**Employment and Housing Outcomes:** The following analyses depict change in housing and employment outcomes for the clients who completed an intake and 6-month follow-up interview ( $n = 140$ ).

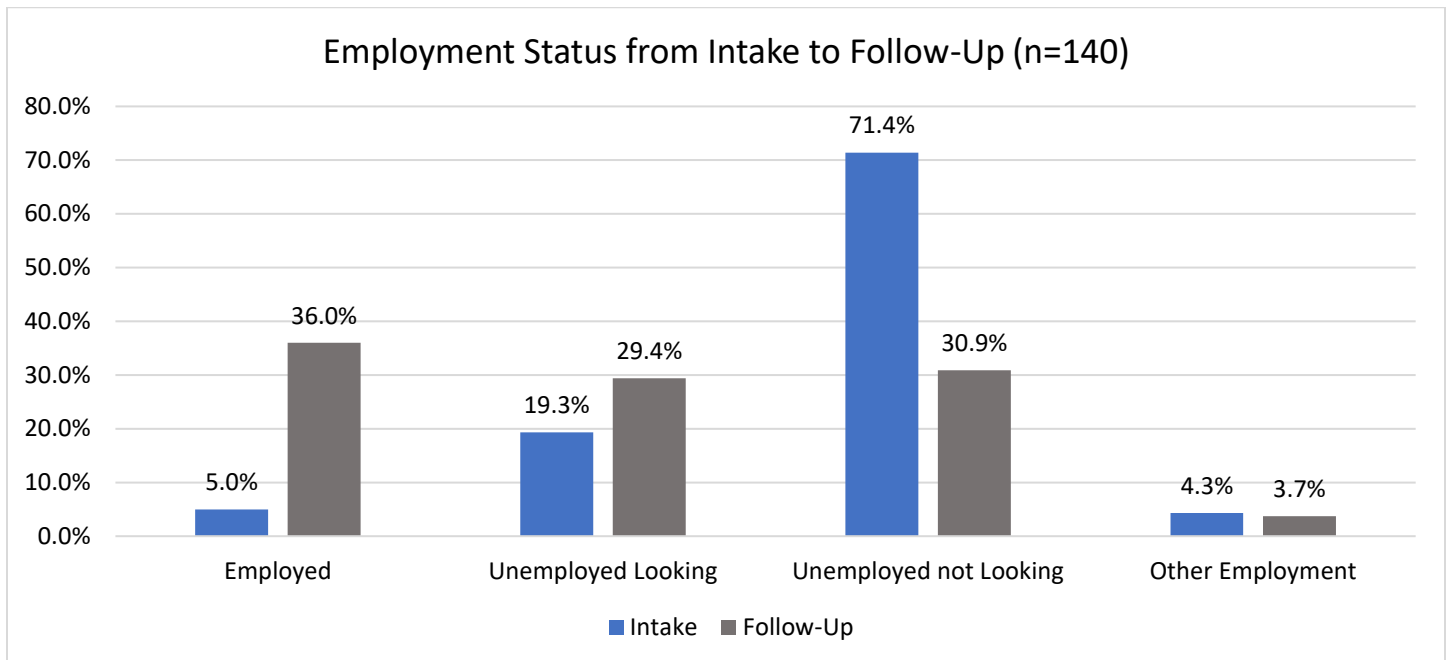


Figure 11 depicts change in employment status from intake to 6-month follow-up. At follow-up, the percentage of clients who were employed significantly increased, with 36.0% employed at follow-up compared to only 5.0% at intake. Clients who were unemployed not looking showed a drastic decrease at follow-up, only 30.9% compared to 71.4% at intake.

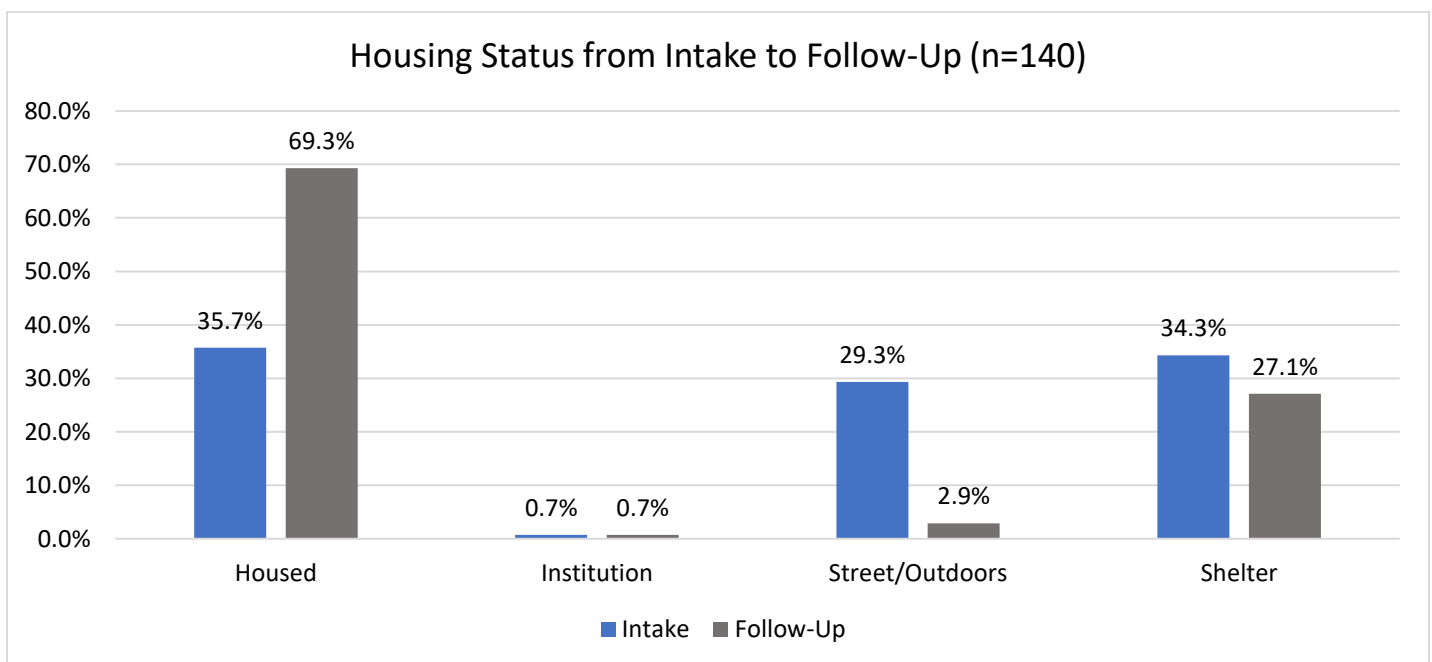


Figure 12 illustrates change in housing status from intake to 6-month follow-up. The percentage of clients who were housed nearly doubled at follow-up (69.3%) compared to intake (35.7%). The housing increase is largely due to clients who were living on the street/outdoors and at the shelter securing housing.



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**Outcome Conclusions:**

The SOR 2.0 clients served at B. Riley House showed substantial improvement in their substance abuse, mental health, housing, and employment. This agency has a special focus on serving the LGBTQ+ population. This population is traditionally known to be excluded from the support and services offered to individuals who are struggling with addiction. The pronounced improvement in outcomes could be due, in part, to B. Riley House making their services accessible and available to this underserved population.

### CHI<sup>2</sup> Comparison:

The purpose of the following chi square analyses was to determine the service needs of LGBTQ+ clients (n=193) compared to non-LGBTQ+ clients (heterosexual/ cisgender) (n=57) who were housed at the B. Riley House. There were (n=7) clients who did not have this data reported for them. In this analysis, we compared six crucial issues experienced in both communities: housing, trauma, employment, family support, mental health experiences (anxiety and depression), and illegal drug use (meth and heroin). Note: The small sample size for the non-LGBTQ+ group may have impacted the results of the chi<sup>2</sup> analysis.

### Housing Comparison:

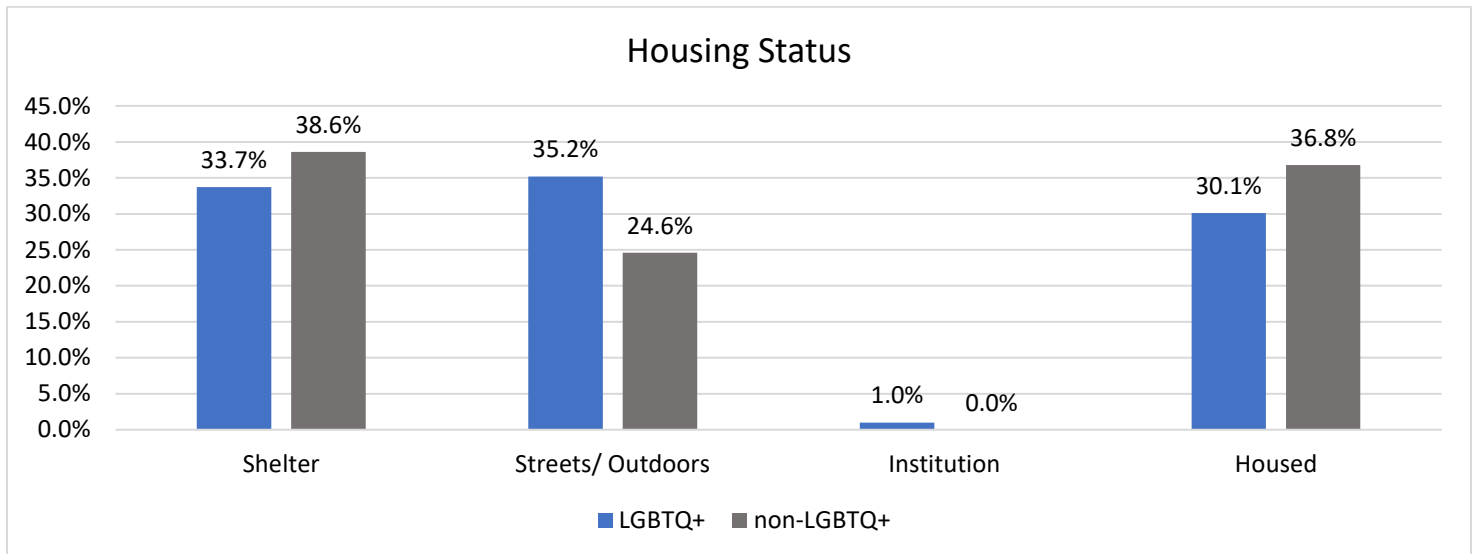


Figure 13 demonstrates housing status for B. Riley House clients who identify as LGBTQ+ (n=193) compared to clients who identify as heterosexual (n=57). A chi square analysis did not reveal a significant difference in housing status for LGBTQ+ clients compared to non-LGBTQ+ clients. However, clients who identify as members of the LGBTQ+ community were more likely to live on the street (35.2% vs. 24.6%) compared to non-LGBTQ+ clients served by B. Riley House.

### Trauma Comparison:

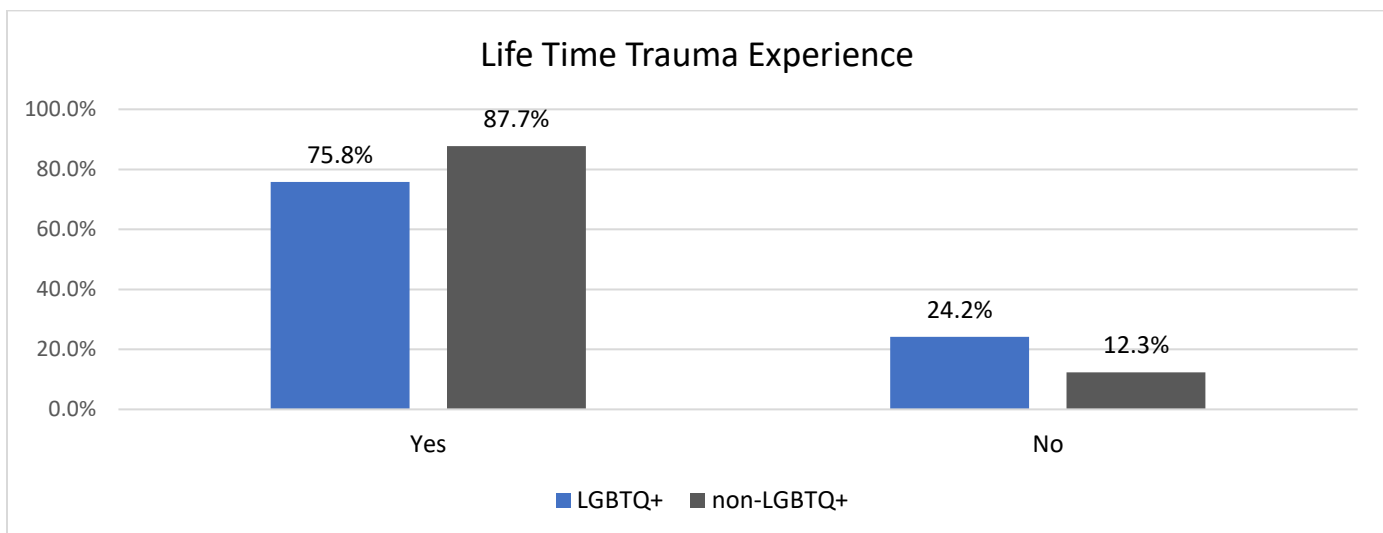


Figure 14 demonstrates lifetime trauma for B. Riley House clients who identify as LGBTQ+ compared to clients who identify as non-LGBTQ+. A chi square analysis revealed a marginally significant difference in self-reported lifetime trauma ( $p = .054$ ) for LGBTQ+ clients compared to non-LGBTQ+ clients. B. Riley House's non-LGBTQ+ clients experienced higher levels of self-reported lifetime trauma when compared to their LGBTQ+ clients (87.7% vs. 75.8%).

### Mental Health Experiences Comparison:

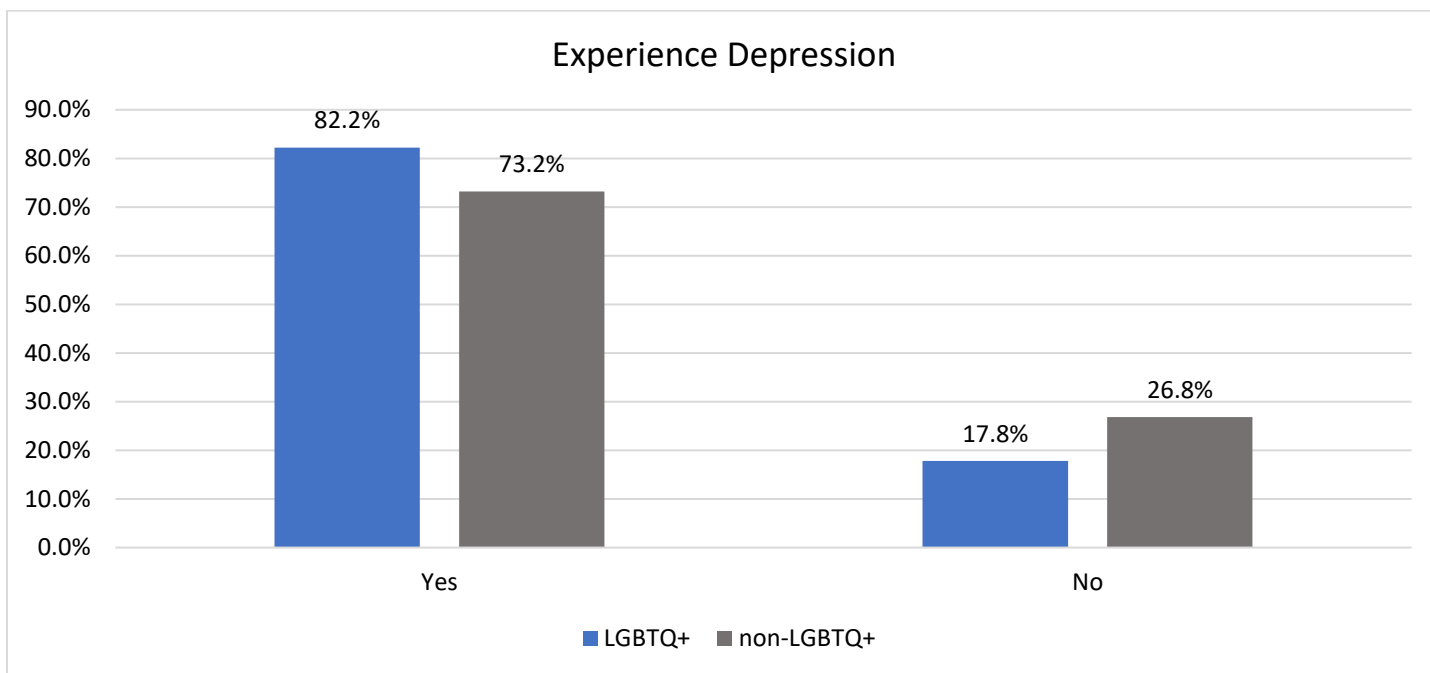


Figure 15 demonstrates self-reported depression at intake for B. Riley House clients who identify as LGBTQ+ compared to those who identify as non-LGBTQ+. A chi square analysis revealed that there were no significant differences in depression status for LGBTQ+ clients compared to non-LGBTQ+ clients. A majority of the clients served by B. Riley House reported experiencing depression at intake; however, clients in the LGBTQ+ community reported a slightly higher rate of depression compared to non-LGBTQ+ clients (82.2% vs. 73.2%).

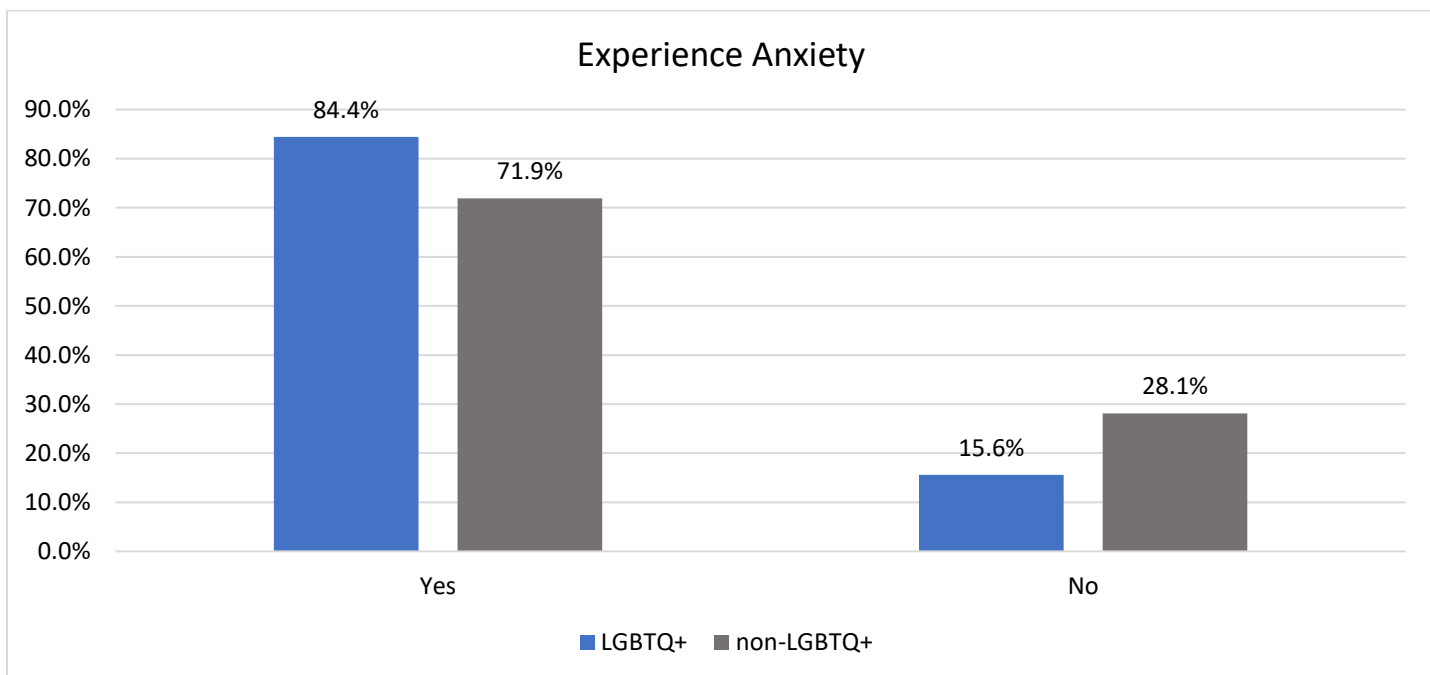


Figure 16 illustrates self-reported anxiety at intake for B. Riley House clients who identify as LGBTQ+ compared to those who identify as non-LGBTQ+. A chi square analysis revealed a statistically significant difference in anxiety ( $p < .05$ ) for LGBTQ+ clients compared to non-LGBTQ+ clients, with LGBTQ+ clients reporting significantly higher rates of anxiety compared to non-LGBTQ+ clients (84.4% vs. 71.9%).

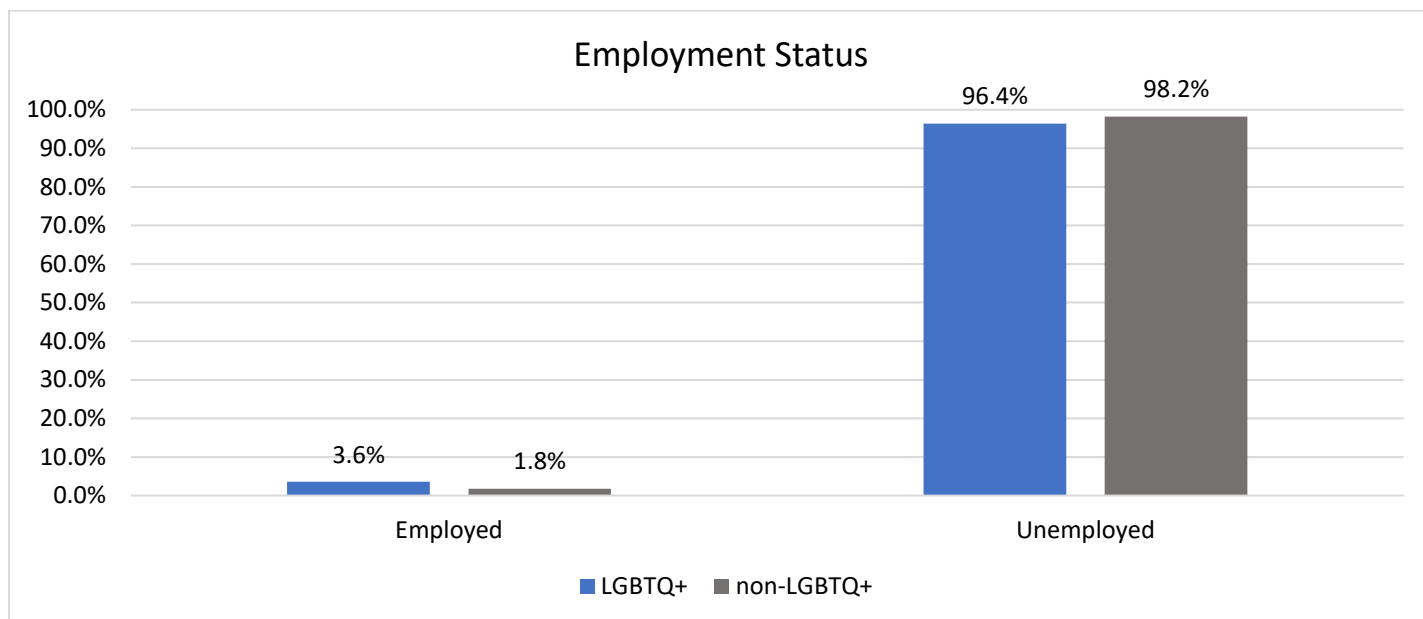
**Employment Comparison:**

Figure 17 demonstrates employment status at intake for B. Riley House clients who identify as LGBTQ+ compared to those who identify as non-LGBTQ+. A chi square analysis revealed that there were no significant differences in employment status for LGBTQ+ clients compared to non-LGBTQ+ clients. All clients served by B. Riley House reported high levels of unemployment; however, clients in the non-LGBTQ+ community had a slightly higher rate of unemployment compared to LGBTQ+ clients (98.2% vs. 96.4%).

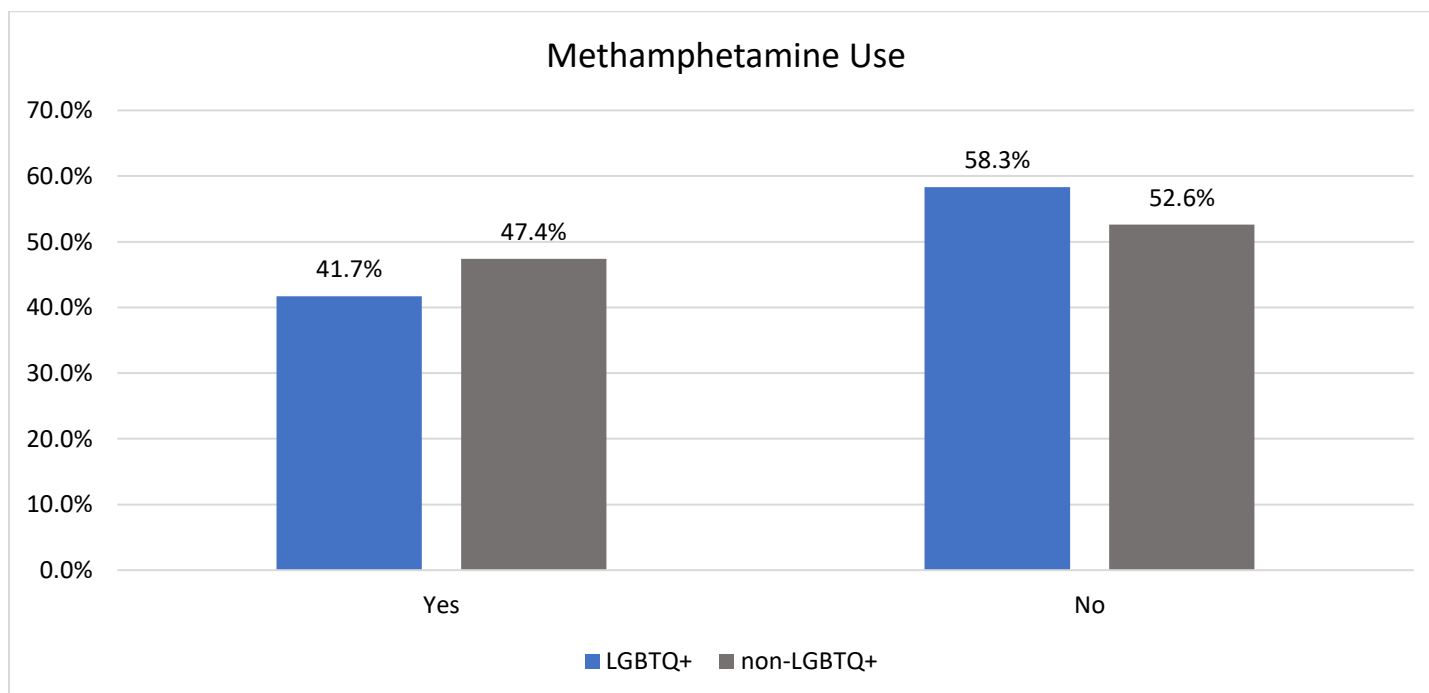
**Illegal Drug Use Comparison:**

Figure 18 demonstrates methamphetamine use for B. Riley House clients who identify as LGBTQ+ compared to clients who identify as non-LGBTQ+. Chi square analyses were conducted to look at differences for various illegal drugs. A chi square analysis revealed that there were no significant differences in methamphetamine use for LGBTQ+ clients compared to non-LGBTQ+ clients. While rates of use were comparable for most substances, members of the non-LGBTQ+ community reported slightly higher rates of methamphetamine use compared to LGBTQ+ clients (47.4% vs. 41.7%).

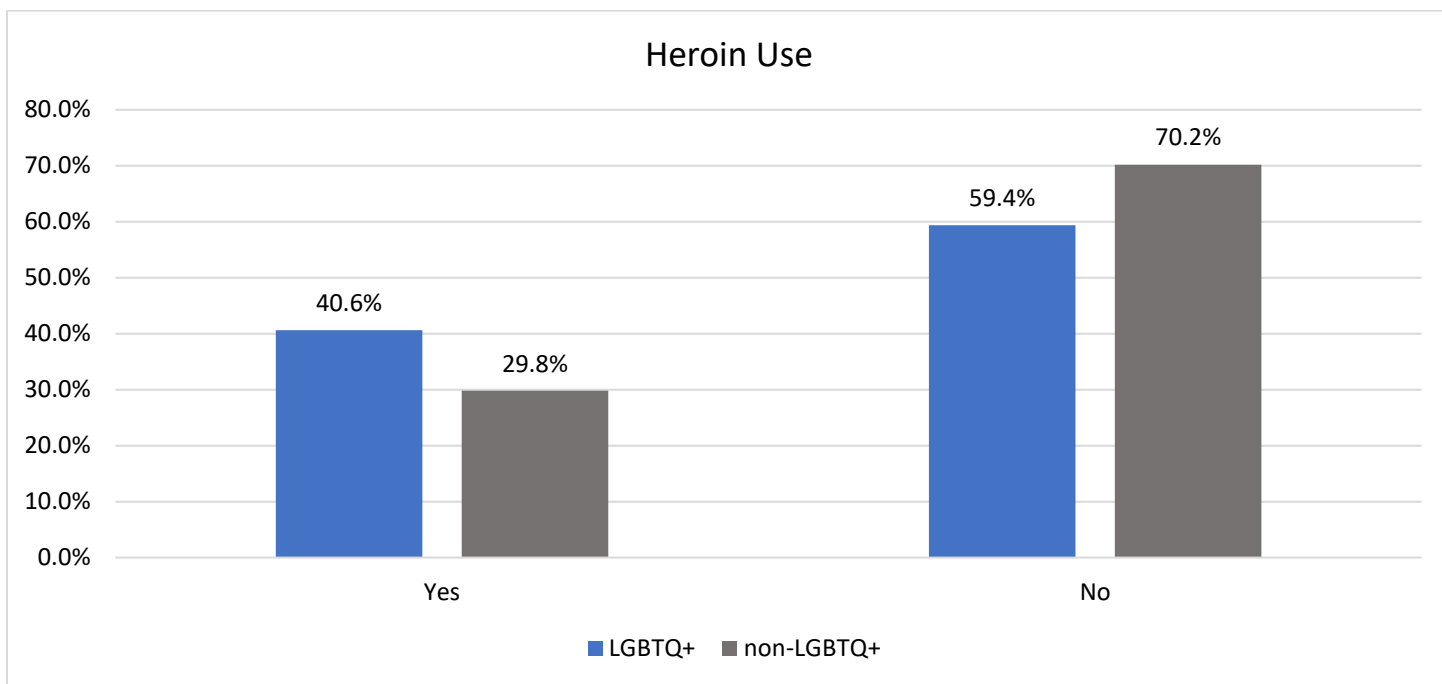


Figure 19 demonstrates heroin use for B. Riley House clients who identify as LGBTQ+ compared to clients who identify as non-LGBTQ+. A chi square analysis revealed that there were no significant differences in heroin use for LGBTQ+ clients compared to non-LGBTQ+ clients. Members of the LGBTQ+ community served by B. Riley House reported higher rates of heroin use compared to non-LGBTQ+ clients (40.6% vs. 29.8%).

#### Comparison Conclusion:

Both groups, LGBTQ+ and non-LGBTQ, had high levels of reporting for drug use, unemployment, lifetime trauma, mental health, and unstable housing. Overall, the LGBTQ+ clients did report higher rates of most of these challenges. These findings demonstrate that B. Riley House clients who identify with the LGBTQ+ community are more likely to experience depression, anxiety, and to be homeless. Statistics shows a strong need for treatment and recovery support services for LGBTQ+ people served by B. Riley House.