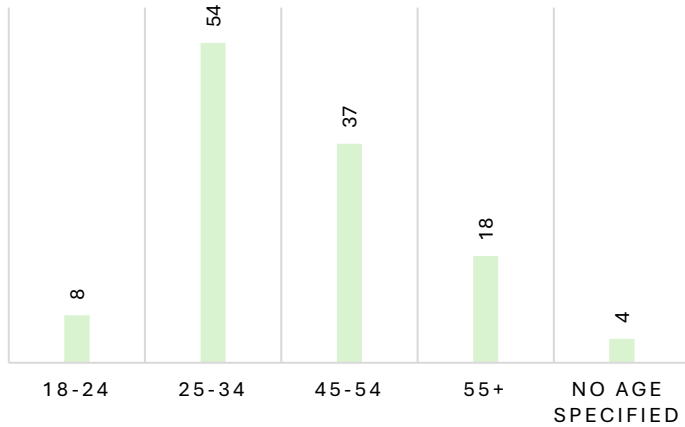


OAF PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

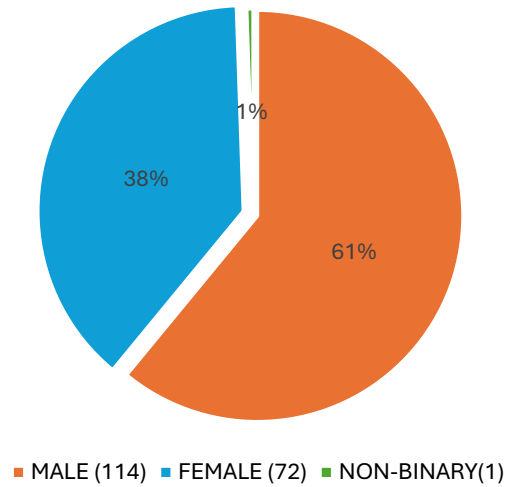
REPORTING PERIOD: JULY 1, 2023 – JUNE 30TH, 2024

TOTAL UNIQUE INDIVIDUALS IN REPORTING PERIOD: 187

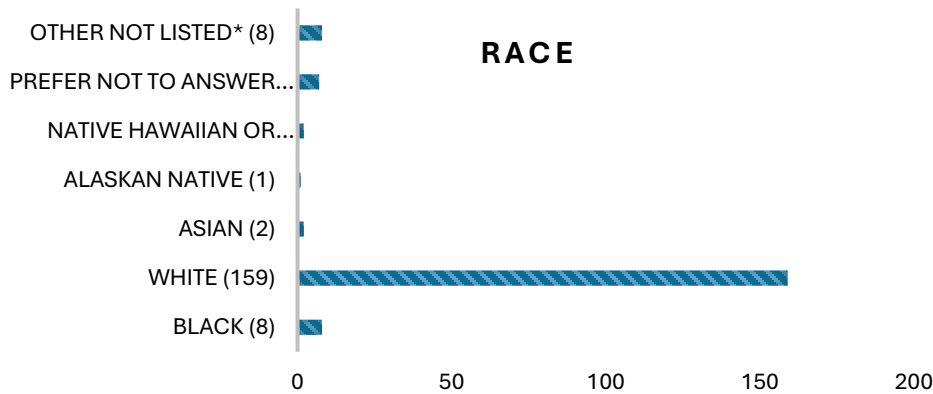
AGE



GENDER



RACE

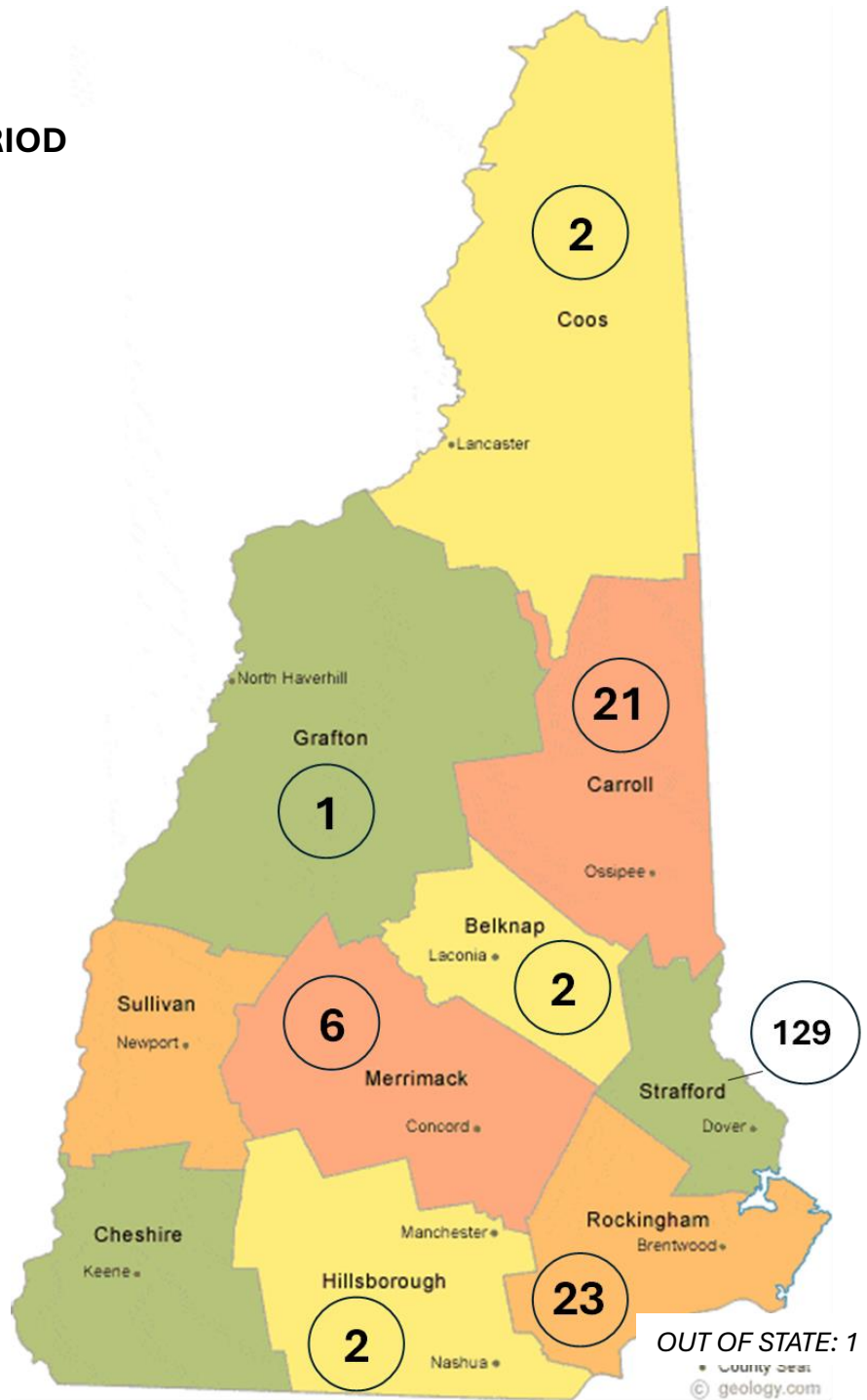


With a predominantly white male subset, SOS feels our demographic data is representative of New Hampshire’s demographical makeup. We do want to call attention to data surrounding age groups served, as our most common age demographic is 25-34 years old for individuals engaged with our Peer Strength programs. As we see the age of incarcerations of individuals over 55 years old rising throughout the United States, we feel that our ability to target younger individuals when they are involved in drug courts or probation systems is a critical key in reducing recidivism rates.

OAF UNIQUE INDIVIDUAL AND ENGAGEMENTS BY COUNTY

ENGAGEMENTS IN REPORTING PERIOD

- BELKNAP COUNTY - 12
- CARROLL COUNTY - 98
- COOS - 9
- GRAFTON - 2
- HILLSBOROUGH - 15
- MERRIMACK - 36
- ROCKINGHAM - 91
- STRAFFORD - 710
- OUT OF STATE - 5





PEER STRENGTH IMPACT ON RURAL COMMUNITIES
Reporting Period: July 1st, 2023 – June 30th, 2024

Total Number of Engagements:	124
Unique Individuals in Reporting Period:	28
Average Number of Engagements per Participant:	5
Average Recovery Capital Score:	51
Average Change from First Recorded Score to Final Recorded Score:	+3

Participant Reported Risk Events	
Recurrences Reported	6
Overdoses Reported (Narcan Administered)	0
Overdoses Reported (911 Called)	0
Overdose Risk Reported	0
Reports of Administering Narcan on Someone Else	0
Emergency Room Visits Reported	4
Emergency Room Visits Reported (SUD/Mental Health Related)	2
Arrests Reported	0

Aggregate Data of Participant Reported Events Attended While Receiving Services NH RURAL COUNTIES	
Recovery Meetings Attended	12
Pro-Social Events Attended	0
Educational Events Attended	4
Advocacy Events Attended	0

As part of our Participant Outcomes data collection, participants are asked the following questions and asked to rate themselves at the time of engagement on the following scale: Excellent (5), Very Good (4), Good (3), Fair (2), Poor (2).

We additionally ask them to rate their overall quality of life at the time of engagement on this scale: Very Good (5), Good (4), Neither Poor nor Good (3), Poor (2), Very Poor (1)

“How would you rate your physical health since the last time we saw each other?”

Average Participant Response: Good (3)

Average change from first recorded response and final reported response: +1

“How would you rate your mental health since the last time we saw each other?”

Average Participant Response: Good (3)

Average change from first recorded response and final recorded response: +1



“How would you rate your quality of life overall?”

Average Participant Response: Good (4)

Average change from first recorded response and final recorded response: +1

We also collect data regarding participant engagement by asking a series of 3 more questions and asking them to rate themselves on the following scale: Lots of Engagement (5), Moderate Engagement (4), Some engagement (3), Little Engagement (2), No Engagement (1).

“How would you rate your engagement with community since the last time we saw each other?”

Average Participant Response: Little Engagement (2)

Average change from first recorded response and final reported response: +1

“How would you rate your engagement with your friends since the last time we saw each other?”

Average Participant Response: Some Engagement (3)

Average change from first recorded response and final recorded response: +1

“How would you rate your engagement with your family since the last time we saw each other?”

Average Participant Response: Some Engagement (3)

Average change from first recorded response and final recorded response: +1

Analysis of Data in Rural NH Counties:

An effective t-Test to show statistical significance between engagements and improved Recovery Capital for participants would require a larger sample size, which was why we chose to break out the data further using Quality of Life and Engagement ratings. The data collected and analyzed over the reporting period showed that individuals who were engaged in peer services had a +1 increase across Quality of Life and Engagement scores, in addition to an average overall Recovery Capital increase of +3.

SOS feels confident that, based on our overall OAF Program data (see next section), there is a direct relationship between these measured outcomes and our peer engagements. Our Criminal Justice program continues to work to expand into rural communities, including a plan to expand into Belknap County Corrections via Recovery Capital programming for both their men and women’s programs.



OAF PARTICIPANT ENGAGEMENT DATA

Reporting Period: July 1, 2023 – June 30th, 2024

Total Number of Engagements:	978
Unique Individuals in Reporting Period:	187
Average Number of Engagements per Participant:	5
Average Recovery Capital Score:	51
Average Change from First Recorded Score to Final Recorded Score:	+3

PARTICIPANT REPORTED RISK EVENTS July 1st, 2023 – June 30th, 2024 187 Unique Individuals in Reporting Period	
Recurrence Incidents Reported <i>*Across 31 unique Individuals (16.6%)</i>	81
Overdose Incidents Reported (Narcan Administered) <i>*Across 5 unique individuals (2.7%)</i>	9*
Overdoses Reported (911 Called) <i>*Across 2 unique individuals</i>	2*
Overdose Risk Reported	Yes – 13 Uncertain – 14
Reports of Administering Narcan on Someone Else <i>*Across 13 unique individuals (7.0%)</i>	37*
Emergency Room Visits Reported <i>*Across 10 unique individuals (5.3%)</i>	18*
Emergency Room Visits Reported (SUD/Mental Health Related) <i>*Across 6 unique individuals (3.2%)</i>	9*
Arrest Incidents Reported <i>*Across 13 unique individuals</i>	43*
Recidivism Rate for Unique Individuals: 6.9%	

PARTICIPANT REPORTED RECOVERY EVENTS July 1st, 2023 – June 30th, 2024 187 Unique Individuals in Reporting Period	
Recovery Meetings Attended	1,221
Pro-Social Events Attended	241
Educational Events Attended	91
Advocacy Events Attended	26

ANALYZING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENGAGEMENTS AND IMPROVED RECOVERY CAPITAL

To provide aggregated data regarding the statistical relationship between engagements and improved recovery capital scores, we will utilize t-Tests of BARC-10 (Recovery Capital) reported scores across a 3-, 6-, 9-, and 12-month reporting period. Please see below for an example t-Test and an explanation of how to interpret the data provided in the following data sets.

t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means (EXAMPLE)

	<i>Recovery Capital Score</i>	<i>Recovery Capital Baseline</i>
Mean	48.97	45.20
Variance	48.32	67.29
Observations	311.00	311.00
Pearson Correlation	0.48	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0.00	
df	310.00	
t Stat	8.55	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.00	
t Critical one-tail	1.65	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.00	
t Critical two-tail	1.97	

Mean: In the example above, you can see that the average of “Recovery Capital Score” is 48.97 and the “Recovery Capital Baseline” is 45.20. Thus the average increase in Recovery Capital is 3.77 (mean-current-mean baseline).

Variance: Evaluates how “spread out” the data sets are. A smaller variance means that the data set has all very similar values, whereas a larger variance means the data varies more from each other. This allows us to calculate the standard deviation of the data set. Since this is not critical to our analysis, we will not be analyzed in our report.

Observations: Number of engagements with completed BARC-10s in the reporting period.

Pearson Correlation: Evaluates the relationship between two variables. Since this specific t-test is based on the same assessment tool (BARC-10) to collect baseline and current scores, this number is not relevant and will not be included in the our analysis.

DF: The number of engagements in the reporting period, -1. This helps account for random variability in the data set to ensure more reliability.

t Stat: Evaluates if the groups (Recovery Capital Score and Recovery Capital Baseline) are different. Ideally, in term of statistical significance, a t Stat over 2 is good. The t Stat in the example above is 88.55, which is good and shows that our two samples are very different.

P (one or two tail): Also called the p-value, this determines statistical significance. This number should be below 0.05 in order to be considered statistically significant. This allows us to determine our confidence level in the data. For example, a p-value of 0.02 can be interpreted as a 2% possibility that this outcome is happening by chance, or a 98% confidence level that it is not happening by chance. For the analysis of our OAF data, we will be using the two-tail p-value.

t-Test: OAF Engagements (0-3 Months)

Reporting Period: July 1st, 2023 – September 30th, 2023

	<i>Recovery Capital Score</i>	<i>Recovery Capital Baseline</i>
Mean	48.61	45.37
Variance	64.54	78.25
Observations	150	150
Pearson Correlation	0.43	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0.00	
df	149.00	
t Stat	4.39	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.00	
t Critical one-tail	1.66	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.00	
t Critical two-tail	1.98	

INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Mean: Average increase of Recovery Capital = 3.2

Observations: 150 engagements

P-Value: 100% confidence that the relationship between engagements and improved recovery capital is statistically significant.

t-Test: OAF Engagements (0-6 Months)

Reporting Period: July 1st, 2023 – December 31st, 2023

	<i>Recovery Capital Score</i>	<i>Recovery Capital Baseline</i>
Mean	48.83	47.04
Variance	73.42	81.07
Observations	295	295
Pearson Correlation	0.48	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0.00	
df	294.00	
t Stat	3.42	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.00	
t Critical one-tail	1.65	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.00	
t Critical two-tail	1.97	

INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Mean: Average increase of Recovery Capital = 1.8

Observations: 295 engagements

P-Value: 100% confidence that the relationship between engagements and improved recovery capital is statistically significant.



t-Test: OAF Engagements (0-9 Months)

Reporting Period: July 1st, 2023 – March 31st, 2024

	<i>Recovery Capital Score</i>	<i>Recovery Capital Baseline</i>
Mean	49.25	47.51
Variance	68.35	76.75
Observations	406	406
Pearson Correlation	0.47	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0.00	
df	405	
t Stat	3.97	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.00	
t Critical one-tail	1.65	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.00	
t Critical two-tail	1.97	

INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Mean: Average increase of Recovery Capital = 1.7

Observations: 406 engagements

P-Value: 100% confidence that the relationship between engagements and improved recovery capital is statistically significant.

t-Test: OAF Engagements (0-12 Months)

Reporting Period: July 1st, 2023 – June 30th, 2024

	<i>Recovery Capital Score</i>	<i>Recovery Capital Baseline</i>
Mean	49.63	47.93
Variance	66.96	72.45
Observations	477	477
Pearson Correlation	0.46	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0.00	
df	476	
t Stat	4.26	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.00	
t Critical one-tail	1.65	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.00	
t Critical two-tail	1.96	

INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Mean: Average increase of Recovery Capital = 1.7

Observations: 406 engagements

P-Value: 100% confidence that the relationship between engagements and improved recovery capital is statistically significant.



Project Narrative:

The success of this grant has been impactful and effective. SOS has successfully navigated services in 8 of 10 NH counties and we further assisted Cheshire County Treatment Court with support for hiring, training and supervising the addition of a CRSW in their program. Our goal of 85 individuals was doubled despite workforce shortages and barriers in engagement for our staff at many correctional facilities. We are also proud of the work we've been able to accomplish in rural areas commonly considered "service deserts."

It is important to note that SOS Recovery Community Organization is a funded member of the Facilitating Organization in NH which Opioid Abatement funds. That funding provides our foundation and infrastructure and makes it possible for this funding to be scaled to specialized additional funding. Without the foundation and infrastructure, the success of this grant would be compromised. It is also important to underline the impact of having local recovery community organizations (RCO) as we are consistently referring individuals to their local RCO so that they have additional support and community. Our outcome success relies on each of these variables.

We have experienced workforce turnover, which is the primary reason for unspent funds in this grant we hope will be carried over. We currently are fully staffed for the program again. We've successfully developed a second program supervisor since launch and our initial Director of Operations was hired by the Department of Corrections and our current Director of Operations was hired and trained and is focusing significant efforts on continued workforce development of our staff. SOS has opened a social enterprise restaurant that hires people in recovery and recently incarcerated which has helped connect this program for ongoing workforce development of participants.

We have identified that there remains significant explicit and implicit bias with stigma for people with lived experience in criminal justice systems and recovery. We have faced enormous barriers with our own staff navigating CRSW licensure with the Office of Professional Licensure and the NH Board of Licensing for Alcohol and other Drugs. Additionally, there have been significant barriers within correctional systems. All staff engaged in this project have previous felonies at this time. County correctional facilities are not universal in their views and there is bias and stigma preventing us from providing services in some spaces. We've had inconsistent guidance from program to program and facility to facility. The range has been some that won't allow a felony in the last two years to some that have refused to have conversations and had barriers of not allowing services due to a felony of over 10 years. We've been creative in some of those spaces in providing only tele recovery services. The barriers and implicit bias are unfortunate and requires an enormous advocacy effort to support those who don't receive our services as a result. We are optimistic the data speaks for itself, and County Correctional systems can identify the success. We encourage all programs in law enforcement and criminal justice to come together, ask questions, seek training and understand this data so we can create consistent and fair policies that enhance recovery-oriented systems of care. We find feedback and guidelines around providing services from some treatment courts, correctional facilities and in various probation and parole offices vary and can be arbitrary without being able to cite policies that pose barriers. We'd encourage all NH programs to work more closely with people with lived experience to fully embrace the benefits of these programs. We face continuing pressure as existing systems begin using resources to hire their own staff, which can be duplicative to existing services and create challenges with



engagement for our participants as they try to build trust in service providers. We hope programs and agencies consider supporting existing RCO infrastructure by subcontracting and partnering to share those resources and understand the differences between individuals hired within programs vs. authentic peer supports. We believe a 6.9% recidivism rate is unheralded in these systems.

Identifying the data around outcomes where individuals are reconnecting with families, improving their recovery capital, which is an evidence-based data point, reducing recidivism, reducing hospital and emergency visits as well as overdose incidents is critical. This program saves countless lives and reduces costs to the most expensive and strained systems in the state as it relates to substance use disorder. With only 6.9% of our participants self-reporting a re-arrest and 2.3% self-reporting an overdose event we believe this sets the bar for outcomes.

We are grateful for the support of the Opioid Abatement Trust Fund and Advisory Commission. We hope this report informs the commission and is one that every member who supported us can be proud of. We are eager to continue this work and we have areas we have identified for continued ongoing improvement. We welcome all feedback and are eager to collaborate in NH with additional partners and stakeholders.

For additional data support, we have included a t-test that evaluates the relationship between engagements and improved recovery capital across the length of the entire OAF Programming period.

t-Test: OAF Engagements
Reporting Period: May 1st, 2023 – June 30th, 2024

	<i>Recovery Capital Score</i>	<i>Recovery Capital Baseline</i>
Mean	49.42	47.48
Variance	67.08	77.56
Observations	531	531
Pearson Correlation	0.44	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0.00	
df	530.00	
t Stat	4.96	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.00	
t Critical one-tail	1.65	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.00	
t Critical two-tail	1.96	

INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Mean: Average increase of Recovery Capital = 1.94

Observations: 531 Engagements

P-Value: 100% confidence that the relationship between engagements and improved recovery capital is statistically significant.