

The 2009 New Hampshire Higher Education Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Survey were not available by region. Therefore, the survey summary is included as [Appendix A](#) as a reference for communities when considering college populations. The education sector at the elementary, middle school, high school and college level play a critical role in community prevention efforts for several reasons. Schools provide access to youth both for data collection and for key prevention and early intervention strategies. Schools are also impacted by substance use in that data suggest there may be a correlation between regular substance use and academic performance. To begin, enrollment information for the region is provided below to support planning and capacity development as well as for context when considering relationships between substance use and academic performance.

**Enrollment in ONE Voice for Southeastern NH Regional Network Public Schools
as of October 1, 2010**

District Name	Pre-School	Kindergarten	Elementary	Middle	High School	Total
Barrington	40	91	427	421	0	979
Cocheco Arts & Technology Charter	0	0	0	0	76	76
Coe-Brown Northwood Academy	0	0	0	0	728	728
Dover	58	320	1,152	1,084	1,487	4,101
Farmington	16	97	869	0	441	1,423
Greenland	0	28	326	0	0	354
Milton (Nute)	0	43	216	143	203	605
New Castle	0	3	49	0	0	52
Newington	0	5	27	0	0	32
Northwood	0	34	407	0	0	441
Nottingham	0	57	438	0	0	495
Oyster River Cooperative	0	128	608	628	673	2,037
Portsmouth	23	168	861	485	1,119	2,656
Rochester (Spaulding)	83	303	1,588	967	1,546	4,487
Rollinsford	0	25	149	0	0	174
Rye	0	50	495	0	0	545
Somersworth	17	115	510	540	566	1,748
Strafford	0	49	406	0	0	455
Wakefield	0	37	407	0	0	444
Total	237	1,553	8,935	4,268	6,839	21,832

(Source: NH Department of Education)

SCHOOL SAFETY DATA

School safety data are submitted to the New Hampshire Department of Education each year by school administrators who report safety issues including incidences of harassment and alcohol, tobacco or other drug violations on school property. Data are only available for those schools who responded to the school safety data request from the NH Department of Education.

Per capita incidences of harassment are higher in some schools than others in the ONE Voice for Southeastern NH region. Rates should be further investigated as they relate to school policies and procedures.

2009-2010 Harassment – ONE Voice for Southeastern NH Regional Network

District Name		Number of students who were disciplined for harassment	Number of students who were disciplined for harassment per 100	Region per 100	State per 100
Bud Carlson Academy		0	0.00	.43	.38
Cocheco Arts & Technology Charter Academy		0	0.00	.43	.38
Coe-Brown Northwood Academy		0	0.00	.43	.38
Dover		1	0.06	.43	.38
Farmington		0	0.00	.43	.38
Milton (Nute)		1	0.46	.43	.38
Oyster River Coop		0	0.00	.43	.38
Portsmouth		8	0.76	.43	.38
Somersworth		19	3.23	.43	.38
Rochester (Spaulding)		0	0.00	.43	.38
Region Total	30	State Total	247	(Source: NH Department of Education)	

Schools reporting violent incidents may differ in how they characterize and report incidents. Communities are advised to talk with school administrators to better understand reporting parameters to determine if rates of incidence such as violence are comparable between schools.

2009-2010 Violent Incidents - ONE Voice for Southeastern NH Regional Network

District Name	Number of violent incidents reported (with & without injury)	Number of violent incidents reported (with & without injury) per 100	Region per 100	State per 100	
Bud Carlson Academy	7	8.97	4.76	3.97	
Cocheco Arts & Technology Charter Academy	0	0.00	4.76	3.97	
Coe-Brown Northwood Academy	1	0.15	4.76	3.97	
Dover	101	6.25	4.76	3.97	
Farmington	14	3.14	4.76	3.97	
Milton (Nute)	44	20.30	4.76	3.97	
Oyster River Coop	7	1.01	4.76	3.97	
Portsmouth	17	1.59	4.76	3.97	
Somersworth	59	10.06	4.76	3.97	
Rochester (Spaulding)	86	5.46	4.76	3.97	
Region Total	341	State Total	2,592	(Source: NH Department of Education)	

Rates of illicit drug suspensions or expulsions in the ONE Voice for Southeastern NH region are about the same as the state average. As mentioned earlier, caution should be exercised in reviewing data from individual schools. Rates are low, and therefore comparisons between schools should be avoided as one or two incidences in a given year compromises rate comparisons.

2009-2010 Illicit Drug Incidents - ONE Voice for Southeastern NH Regional Network

District Name	# of incidents due to illicit drugs resulting in suspensions or expulsions	# of incidents due to illicit drugs resulting in suspensions or expulsions per 100	Region per 100	State per 100
Bud Carlson Academy	9	11.54	1.19	1.00
Cochecho Arts & Technology Charter Academy	3	5.26	1.19	1.00
Coe-Brown Northwood Academy	0	0.00	1.19	1.00
Dover	34	2.10	1.19	1.00
Farmington	0	0.00	1.19	1.00
Milton (Nute)	2	0.91	1.19	1.00
Oyster River Coop	4	0.58	1.19	1.00
Portsmouth	0	0.00	1.19	1.00
Somersworth	6	1.02	1.19	1.00
Rochester (Spaulding)	26	1.65	1.19	1.00
Region Total	84	State Total	652	(Source: NH Department of Education)

Per capita rates of alcohol incidents resulting in suspensions or expulsions vary between schools in the ONE Voice for Southeastern NH region.

2009-2010 Alcohol Incidents - ONE Voice for Southeastern NH Regional Network

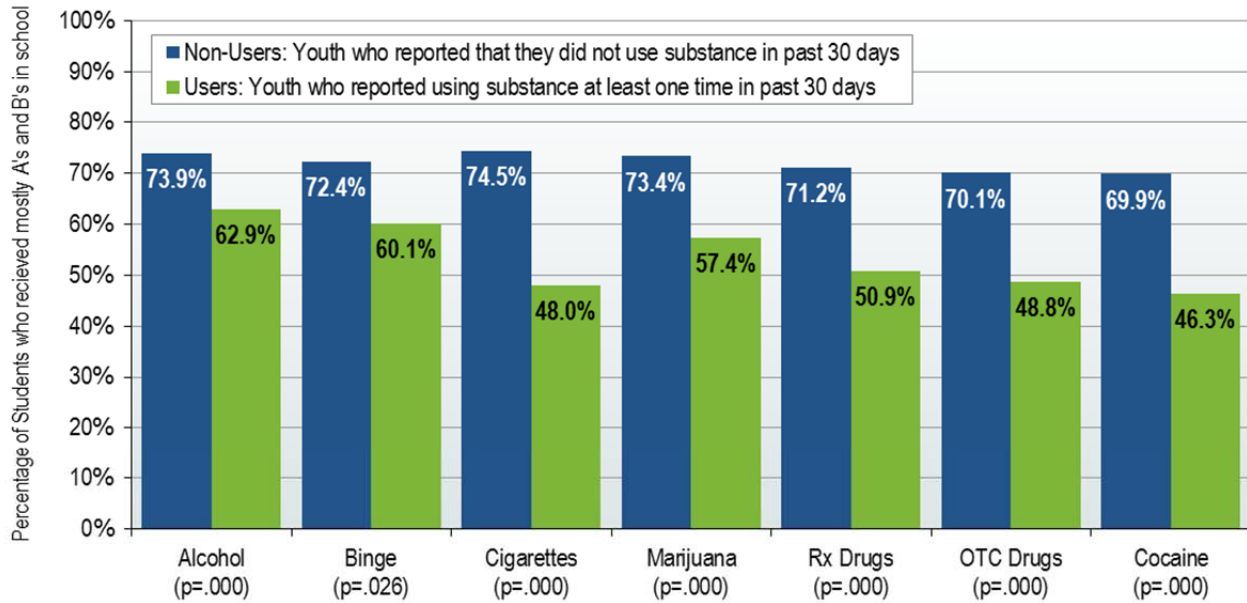
District Name	# of incidents due to alcohol resulting in suspensions or expulsions	# of incidents due to alcohol resulting in suspensions or expulsions per 100	Region per 100	State per 100
Bud Carlson Academy	1	1.28	.17	.23
Cochecho Arts & Technology Charter Academy	0	0.00	.17	.23
Coe-Brown Northwood Academy	0	0.00	.17	.23
Dover	2	0.12	.17	.23
Farmington	0	0.00	.17	.23
Milton (Nute)	0	0.00	.17	.23
Oyster River Coop	3	0.43	.17	.23
Portsmouth	0	0.00	.17	.23
Somersworth	3	0.51	.17	.23
Rochester (Spaulding)	3	0.19	.17	.23
Region Total	12			
State Total	153			

(Source: NH Department of Education)

The annual 2009-2010 School Climate Survey of NH high schools indicated there was **one** event of **suspension or expulsion due to possession of weapons** in the region's schools at Spaulding High School.

Members of the education sector in communities may consider the potential relationship between substance use and grades in school as a catalyst for planning and action. In the ONE Voice for Southeastern NH region schools, youth who reported past 30-day substance use were less likely than their non-using peers to report having received mostly A's and B's in school. This relationship exists across all substance categories.

ONE Voice for Southeastern NH Region
Students Who Received Mostly A's and B's by Past 30-Day Use
 (Source: 2009 YRBS)





Government & Community Sector

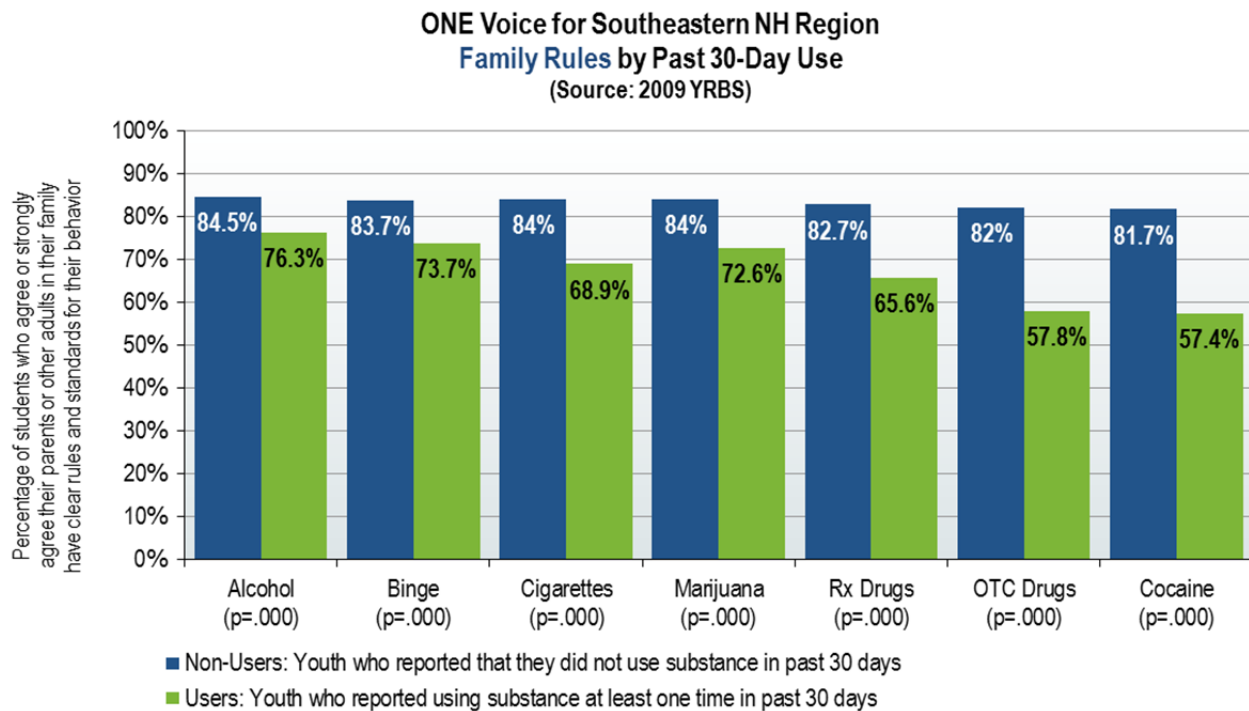


The governing of a group of people often involves formal or informal rules, policies, and shared responsibility for group wellbeing, be it a town, county or even family. Local and county government oversee the consideration and approval of laws and ordinances, enforcement of laws, and collective responsibility through taxation and shared services such as public schools, environmental services, road maintenance, fire and police services, and welfare support. Informal rules also exist within communities that may support activities such as neighborhood monitoring, family support systems, cultural development through arts and historical preservation, and other initiatives.

Data provided in this section relate to the governing of families and community context that may serve as risk or protective factors when considering substance abuse among youth.

It is recognized, though, that data from the government and community sector is limited. Communities are encouraged to identify and mine other local data sources to develop a better understanding of the impact of substance use within the government and community sector. One such data source not included in this profile is a 2010 survey of parents in the greater Dover area administered by the Dover Coalition for Youth (Please see Appendix D: Dover Coalition for Youth Parent Survey Summary, 2010).

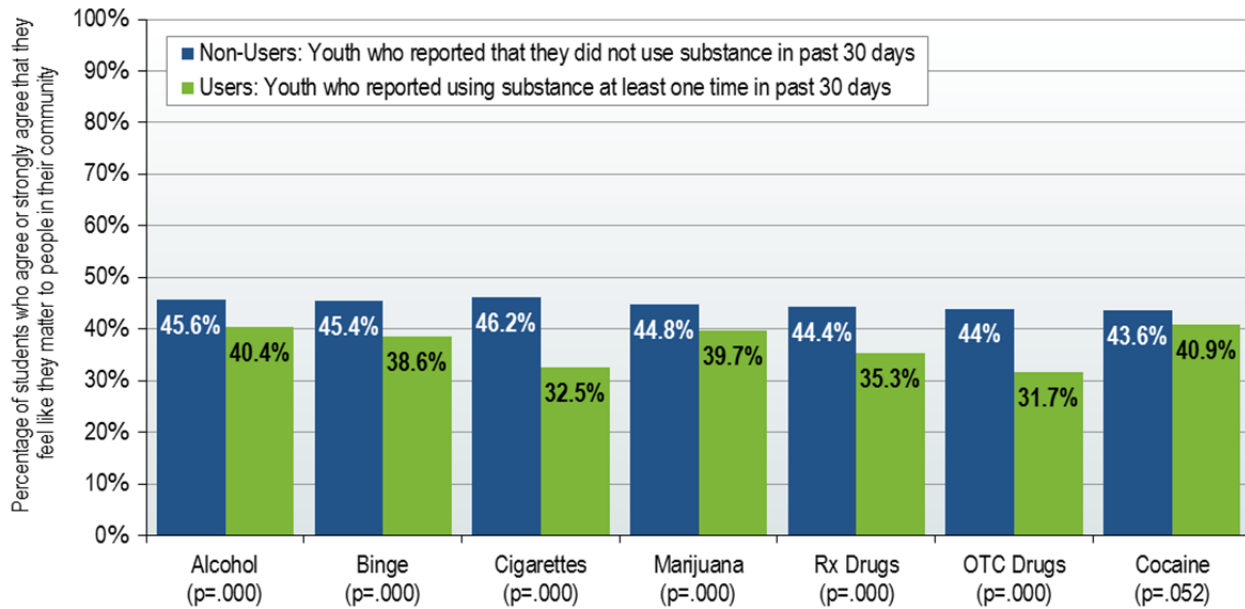
The family unit is the most basic structure of rules and values that support a collective wellbeing. Data from youth surveys show the potential interconnectivity of family rules and risk behavior. Below is a depiction of the prevalence of past 30-day substance use by those youth who agree or strongly agree that adults in their family have clear rules and standards for their behavior. Differences are statistically significant across all substances.



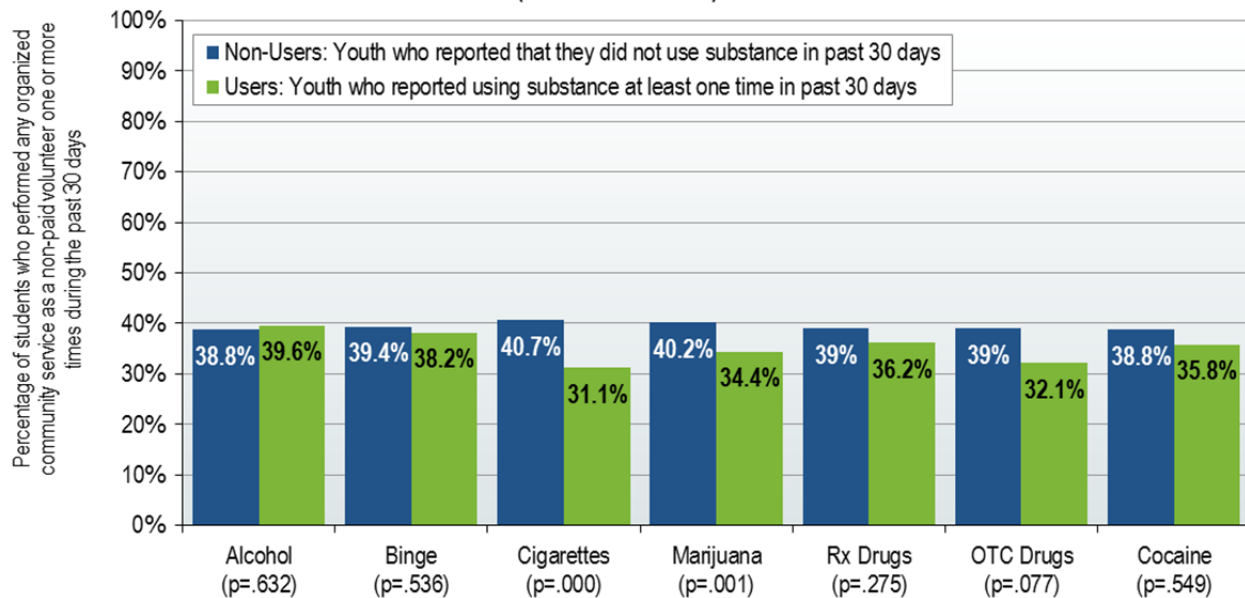
Protective factors within a community, such as if one has value in a community, may also influence risk behavior by reducing the likelihood that a youth will use substances. The following is an analysis of use

patterns for those youth who agree or strongly agree that they feel as if they matter to people in their community. Across all substance categories, those who feel they matter or are engaged in community service activities are less likely to be past 30-day users, with the statistical relationship strongest relative to cigarette and marijuana use and prescription drug and OTC abuse. A similar relationship exists between a youth's participation in community service and past 30-day use of some but not all substances.

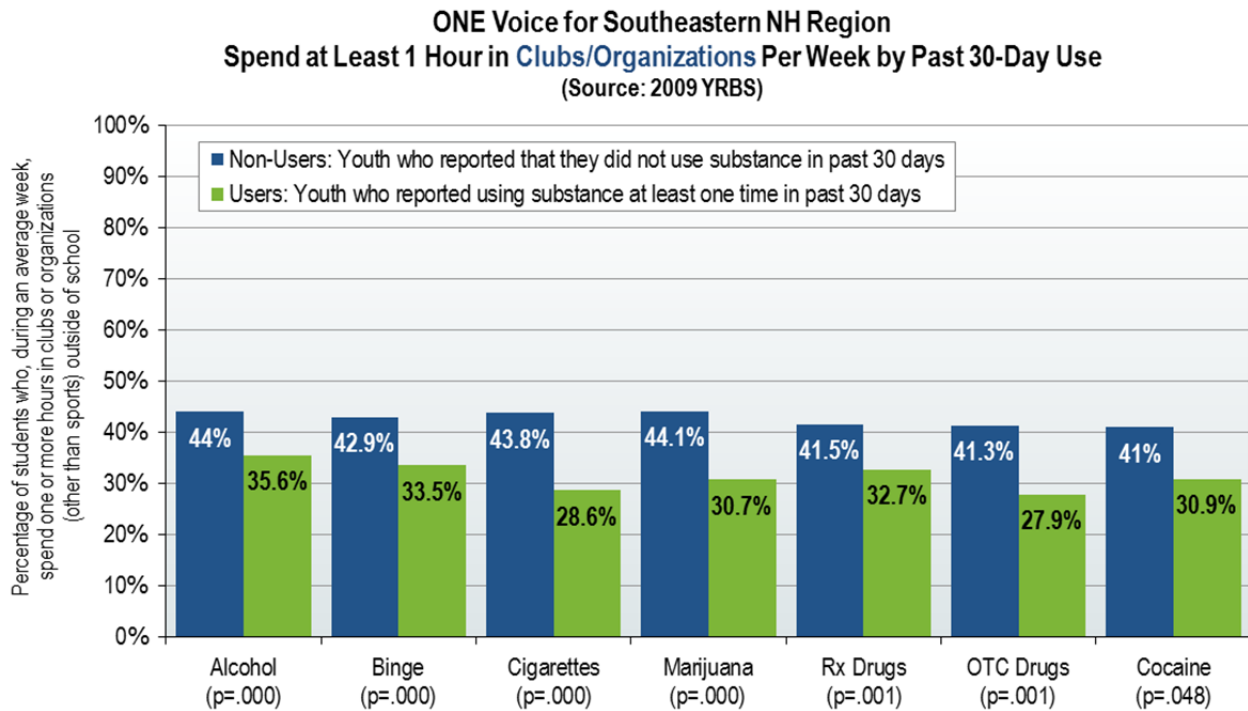
ONE Voice for Southeastern NH Region
Feeling Like You Matter in the Community by Past 30-Day Use
 (Source: 2009 YRBS)



ONE Voice for Southeastern NH Region
Community Service by Past 30-Day Use
 (Source: 2009 YRBS)



A comparison of data on past 30-day use youth who spend at least one hour per week in clubs or organizations versus those who do not show a potential influence on risk behavior. Among the region's youth, those who reported at least one hour of participation in clubs or organizations each week were less likely to use substances in the past 30 days.





Business Sector



Historically, businesses have been untapped by communities seeking to understand and address substance abuse among youth and adults. Yet many businesses and industries are significantly impacted by the substance use of their workforce through lost productivity and thus compromised profit margins. In the future, businesses may provide key opportunities to influence the issue of substance misuse through incentives, policies, and support services for employees who may be in need of early intervention or treatment.

Statistics reviewed by from the U.S. Department of Labor indicate that substance use within the workforce is lower than among the unemployed, yet its prevalence is substantial.² According to the 2008 NSDUH, 19.6 % of unemployed adults ages 18 and older were illicit drug users compared to 8% of employed adults. Yet illicit drug use is prevalent within the workforce, with 72.7% of illicit drug users employed either part- or full-time.³ Employers in certain industries may be more at risk for employee substance use and abuse.

A study commissioned by SAMHSA looked at current drug use among 21 major occupational groups from 2002 through 2004. The study found that an annual average of approximately 9.4 million current illicit drug users and 10.1 million heavy alcohol users were employed full-time during that period.

The study found that current drug users were more likely to work for employers that didn't conduct drug or alcohol testing programs. Nearly a third of current illicit drug users said they would be less likely to work for employers that conducted random drug testing.

Occupational groups with the highest prevalence of current drug use among full-time workers:

- 17.4% Food preparation and serving
- 15.1% Construction
- 12.4% Arts, design, entertainment, sports, & media
- 9.6% Sales
- 9.5% Installation, maintenance & repair

Occupational groups with the lowest prevalence of current drug use among full-time workers:

- 3.4% Protective service
- 4.0% Community and social services
- 4.1% Education, training, and library
- 4.8% Legal
- 4.9% Financial

The study found the highest rates of current heavy alcohol use among construction, mining, excavation & drilling workers (17.8 %); and installation, maintenance & repair workers (14.7 %).

² <http://www.dol.gov/asp/programs/drugs/workingpartners/stats/wi.asp>

³ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies (2008). Results from the 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings (NSDUH Series H-34, DHHS Publication No. SMA 08-4343). Rockville, MD

In a follow-up review of data from the 2004 and 2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), the highest rates of past month illicit drug use continued to be in the accommodations and food services industry (16.9%) and the construction industry (13.7%). The highest rates of past-month heavy alcohol use were found in the construction industry (15.9%), arts, entertainment, and recreation industry (13.6%), and the mining industry (13.7%).⁴

Regardless of whether illicit drug use or heavy alcohol use takes place on the job site, workers who use and abuse substances have higher rates of turnover and absenteeism, with those reporting heavy alcohol use or illicit drug use or alcohol or drug dependence more likely to have worked for more than three employers in the past year. In addition, those substance abusing or alcohol or drug dependent workers are more likely to have skipped work more than two days in the past month and more likely to have missed more than two days of work due to illness or injury.⁵

Employee substance use and abuse also affects job performance, attitudes, working conditions with employees under the influence likely impacting safety standards and co-worker stress.

There is some evidence that smaller businesses may be more impacted by substance use and abuse by employees. Smaller businesses may be less likely to have programs such as Employee Assistance Programs (EAPs) in place to address the problem, yet they are more likely to be the type of business an illicit drug user may choose to avoid strict workplace policies and drug testing.⁶

Please see [Appendix B](#) for more detailed statistics from SAMHSA's report on substance use in the workplace and for the URL to view the full report.

Without a centralized repository for data relative to substance use in New Hampshire businesses, communities are encouraged to work with local businesses to assess how local businesses are affected by substance and how they may adopt policies or practices to support business and community-wide prevention, safety, and early intervention.

Data being collected by the state of Maine has been included in [Appendix C: Maine Drug Testing Program Report](#) to review valuable data from a neighboring state that regulated employer drug testing in 1989. Maine's outcome data from its drug testing program provides valuable insights for other states and communities to consider when reviewing the impact of substance abuse on the work place as well as the influence of work place policies and practices.

⁴ Office of Applied Studies. (2005). *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National findings* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 05-4062, NSDUH Series H-28). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

⁵ Larson, S.L., Eyerman, J., Foster, M.S., and Gfroerer, J.C. (2007). *Worker Substance Use and Workplace Policies and Programs* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 07-4273, Analytic Series A-29). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies.

⁶ *Ibid.*

DATA LIMITATIONS AND GAPS

Overall, the data used in this profile was collected using sound methodological practices and any caveats have been noted in the Data Sources and Indicators Table. There are several data gaps in the profile due to a lack of available data. The most noticeable gap in data availability is mental health/behavioral health data. It was our aim to collect data from community mental health centers, however, it is currently inaccessible to us.

The NH profile has been organized to remain consistent with the core five-sector engagement model. Our goal was to present data that appeals to each sector as it relates to substance use/abuse. We found there to be a gap in data that relates to the business sector. We were not able to locate specific substance-abuse related work site statistics. Moving forward we will further investigate the data available to determine the impact of substance abuse on the work places in our local communities and/or develop systems to collect this data.

CONCLUSION

This profile will benefit communities in several ways. First, DIGs will use this profile to begin the process of developing a strategic plan for their regions. This process will begin as the DIGs review the data and conduct community-based root cause analyses to identify data gaps and to determine priorities. Using the outcomes of the Regional Data Profile review and Root Cause Analysis, the Networks will determine the region's priorities by the following:

- **population** (age range, gender, race/ethnicity)
- **geography**, if appropriate (e.g. subset of region or region-wide)
- **behavior(s)** to be targeted (e.g. substance, mental health condition, etc.)
- **sector(s)** of focus if appropriate

Secondly, the regional network members will use this data to develop fact sheets, newsletters, and other data products as they are relevant to each local community.

In addition to the data presented in this report, the networks will be administering the PARTNER Tool in early July to measure trust, connectivity, communication and collaboration within their network. The PARTNER Tool data will generate maps that demonstrate the relationships of these indicators as they exist between the member organizations within the regional network. This tool will be administered annually. The networks have also been collecting qualitative data through the Appreciative Inquiry (AI) interview process. AI interviews have focused on the five core sectors and are designed to capture community's assets and resources. The DIGs will be analyzing this qualitative data in a systematic way to produce situational maps that will be added to each community profile.

Overall, the gathering and dissemination of both qualitative and quantitative data will serve as a powerful catalyst for understanding the prevalence and impact of substance abuse and related mental health conditions in New Hampshire communities and support communities in creating conditions that will reduce harm and promote well-being among individuals and families.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The vision of the staff of the New Hampshire Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Services has been the driving force behind the important mission of sharing data *from* communities *with* communities. It has been their leadership and design that has led to the resources and action involved in the production of this data profile and to the support that is accessible to communities seeking to improve outcomes for their citizens. Notable investors and partners of the Bureau include the Governor's Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention, Intervention and Treatment and the New Hampshire Charitable Foundation and its substance use portfolio. The New Hampshire Center for Excellence in Alcohol and Drug Services, housed at the Community Health Institute/JSI Research and Training Institute, Inc., was tasked with leading the profile's development and engaged many data stewards and key experts. Gratitude is extended to the many contributors: the NH Department of Safety, the NH Department of Education, the NH Division of Public Health Services, the NH Department of Corrections, the NH Bureau of Behavioral Health, the Northeast Center for Applied Prevention Technology, the University of New Hampshire, the New Hampshire Center for Excellence Expert Panel, the Executive Officers and Task Forces of the Governor's Commission, SAMHSA, Synectix, and many others. Much of the time and expertise that has been contributed has been rooted in not only professional but personal commitment to the wellbeing of New Hampshire residents and communities.

For more information about the data included in this profile, contact information is provided below:

Dr. Jeffrey L. Metzger, Senior Analyst
New Hampshire Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Services
105 Pleasant Street, 3rd Floor
Concord, NH 03301
(603) 271-6740
Jeffrey.L.Metzger@dhhs.state.nh.us

Katy Shea, Program Manager
New Hampshire Center for Excellence
Community Health Institute/JSI Research and Training Institute, Inc.
501 South Street, 2nd Floor
Bow, NH 03304
(603) 573-3372
KShea@jsi.com

COMMENTS/NOTES

This page may be used by the region's Data Information Group to comment on data gaps, record questions communities may have of the data included, and make other notes.