



State of South Carolina
Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services
Partnerships for Success - ECHO Project
2018 Annual Evaluation Report

ECHO Webinar

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Contributors to the Report

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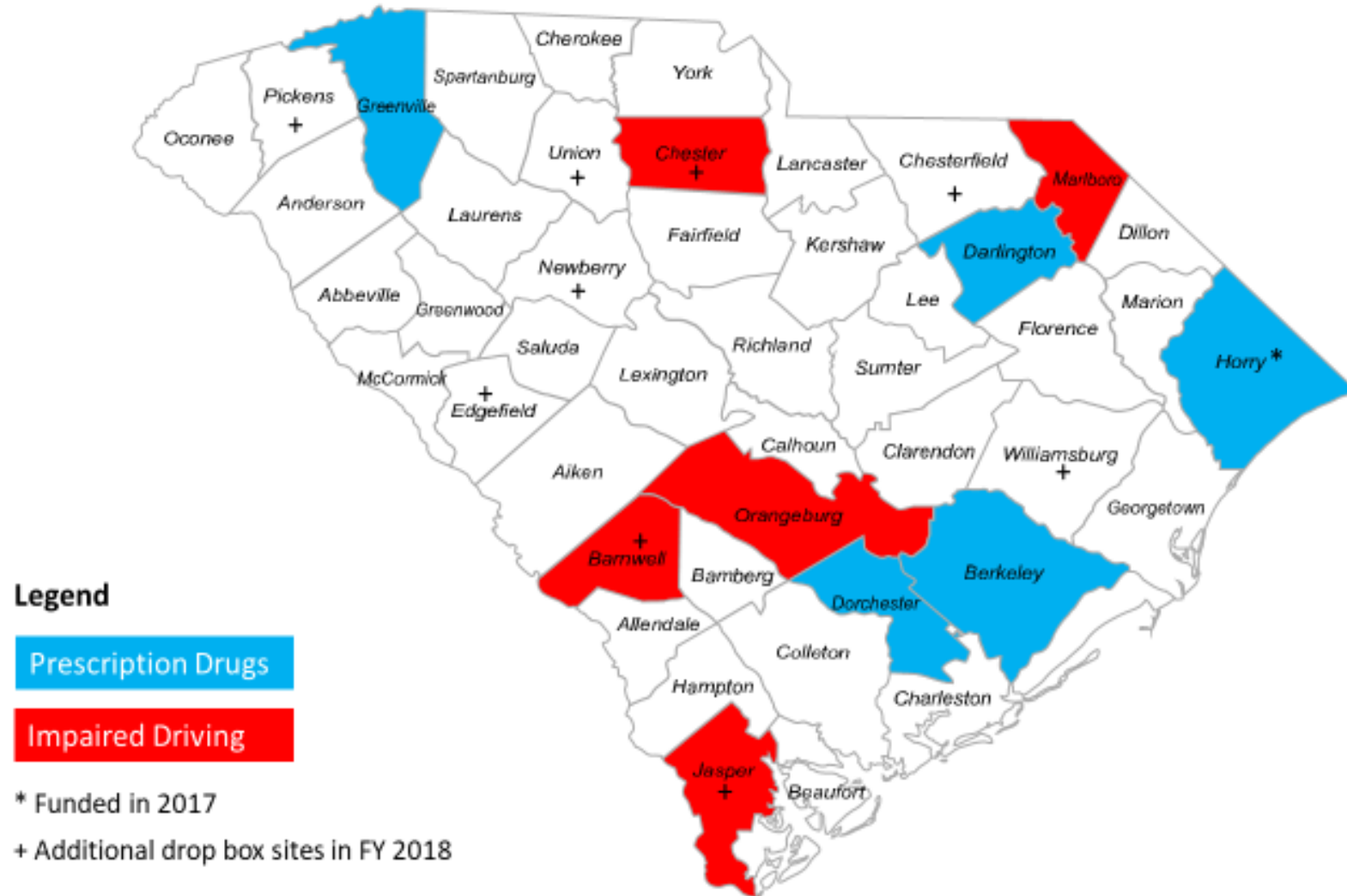
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<http://ncweb.pire.org/scdocuments/>

South Carolina PFS Grant (ECHO)

- Five-year grant from SAMHSA
- Administered by DAODAS
- Primary aim to prevent and reduce the nonmedical use of prescription drugs among persons 12 – 25 and impaired driving among the general population
- DAODAS funded five NMUPD counties and five ID counties, plus temporary grantees to install drop boxes.

SC ECHO Sites



ECHO Coalitions, Counties, and Populations

County	Coalition/Agency Name	County Population ^a
Prescription Drugs		
Berkeley	Kennedy Center	210,898
Darlington	Rubicon	67,234
Dorchester	Dorchester Alcohol and Drug Commission	153,773
Greenville	Phoenix Center	498,766
Horry	Shoreline Behavioral Health Services	322,342
TOTAL		1,253,013
Impaired Driving		
Barnwell	Axis 1 Center	21,483
Chester	Hazel Pittman	32,181
Jasper	New Life Center	28,465
Marlboro	Trinity Behavioral Care	26,945
Orangeburg	Tri-County Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse	87,903
TOTAL		196,977

← 86%

← 14%

^a US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, <https://factfinder.census.gov>, estimates for July 1, 2016.

Key Evaluation Questions

- How is the ECHO project being implemented throughout South Carolina?
- To what extent has prevention capacity increased as a result of ECHO?
- To what extent has impaired driving been reduced?
- To what extent has nonmedical use of prescription drugs among 12 – 25 year olds been reduced?
- To what extent have risk and protective factors changed?

Evaluation Methods and Data Sources

1. Key informant interviews and site visits
2. Coalition capacity survey
3. Collection of output data through the MIS Spreadsheets
4. Community young adult survey (PIRE)
5. CTC Survey (DAODAS)
6. Emergency Department (ED) visits, overdose deaths, and car crash data (South Carolina state agencies)

South Carolina ECHO Prescription Drug Logic Model

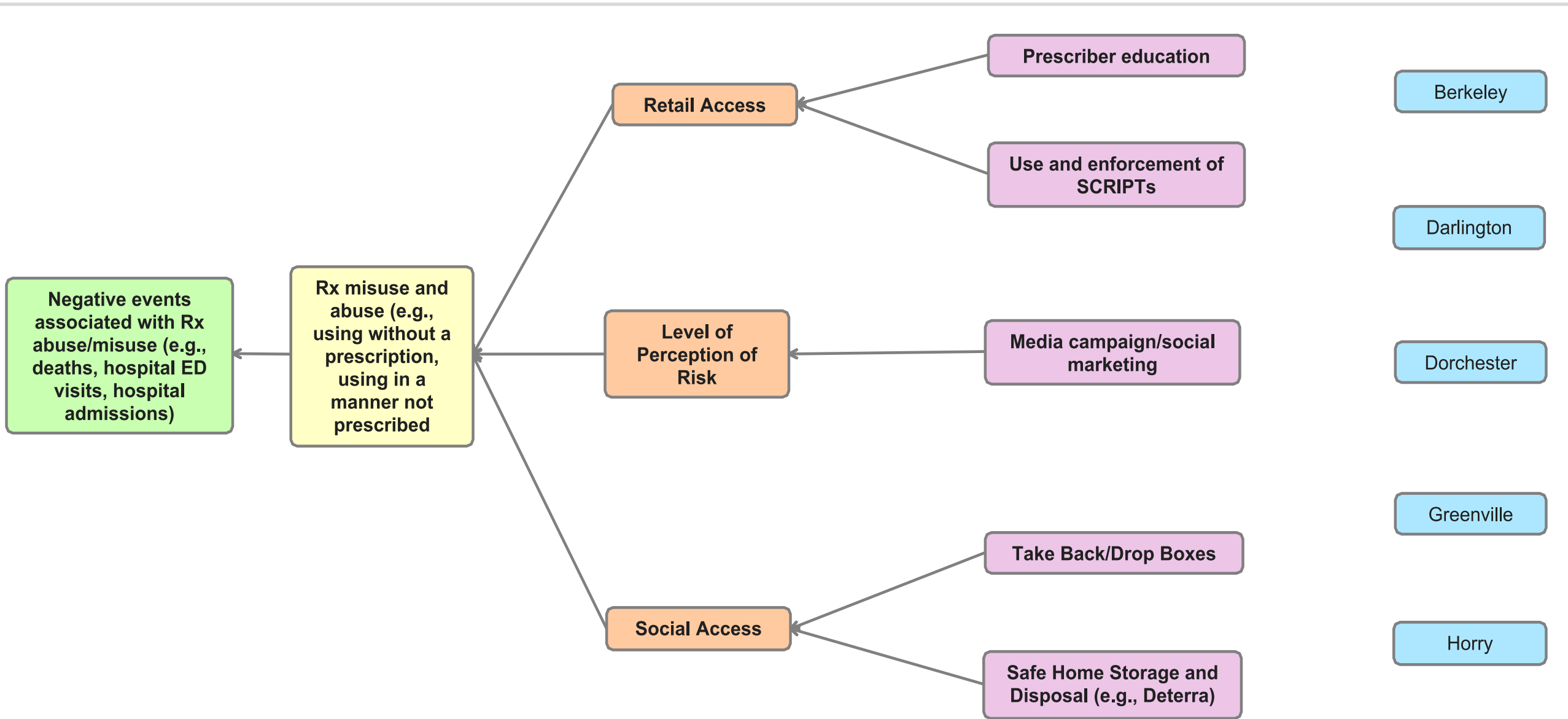
Consequences

Consumption

Intervening Variables

Strategies

Communities



South Carolina ECHO Impaired Driving Logic Model

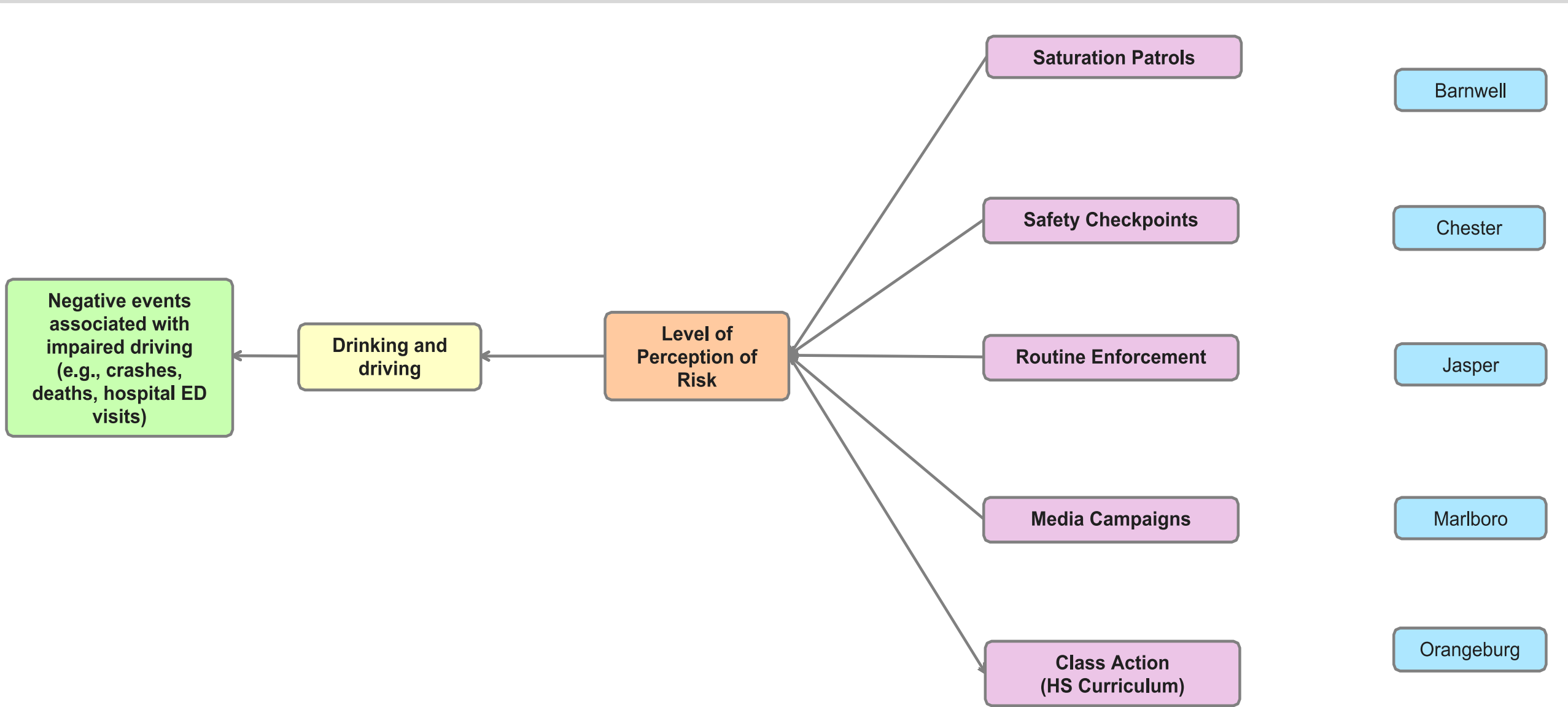
Consequences

Consumption

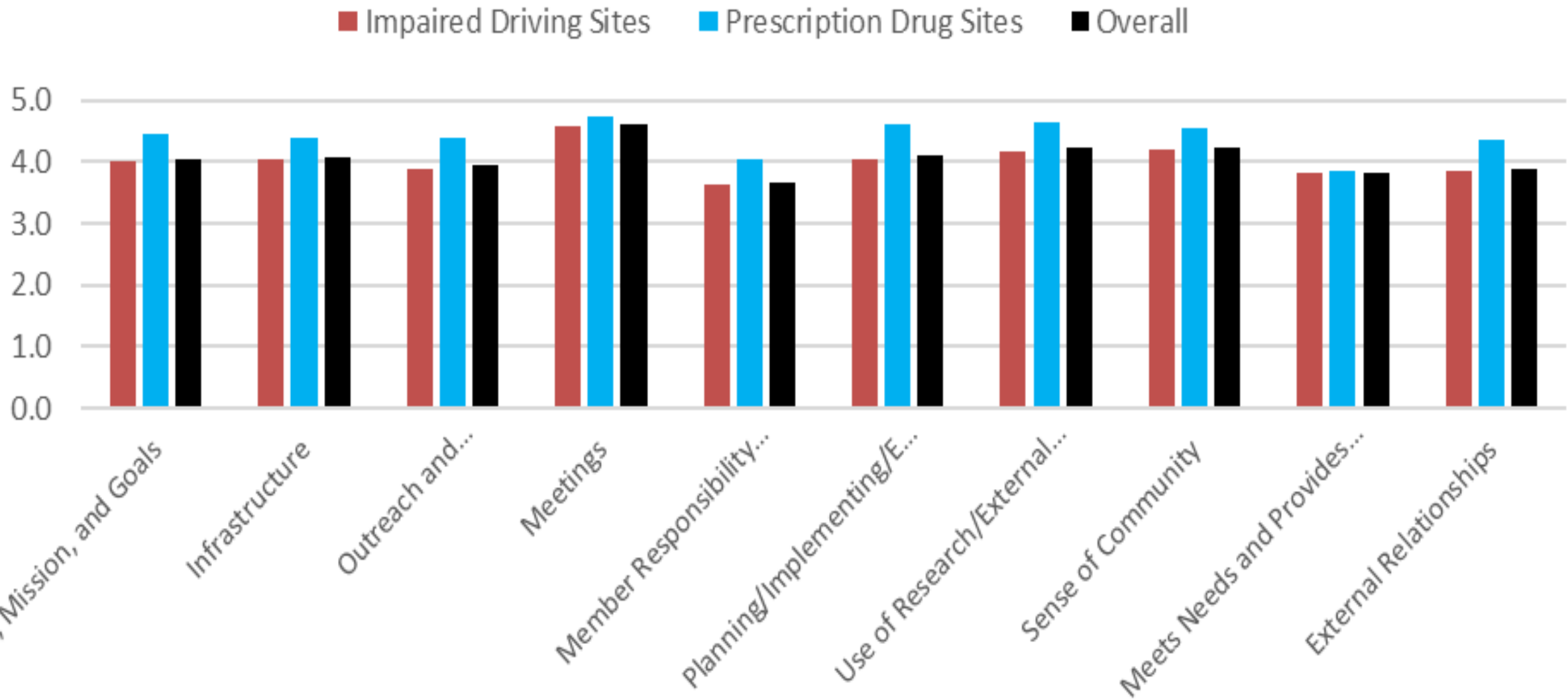
Intervening Variables

Strategies

Communities



Coalition Capacity at Baseline



Project Activities

Strategies	Berkeley	Darlington	Dorchester	Greenville	Horry	Barnwell	Chester	Jasper	Marlboro	Orangeburg	Total by Strategy
Prescription Drug Abuse/Misuse Prevention											
Number of new permanent safe drop-off locations that were established in your region.	2	1	1	9	10						23
Number of Take Back events that took place.	4	0	3	2	4						13
Number of pharmacies that began to give away Deterra.	0	0	1	0	0						1
Number of people that received Deterra.	1,633	314	200	11	14						2,172
Impaired Driving Prevention											
Sobriety Checkpoints/Saturation Patrols:											
# of checkpoints/patrols						181	335	85	28	215	844
# of cars passing through checkpoints/patrols						3,135	9,650	1,752	1,450	4,079	20,066

Project Activities

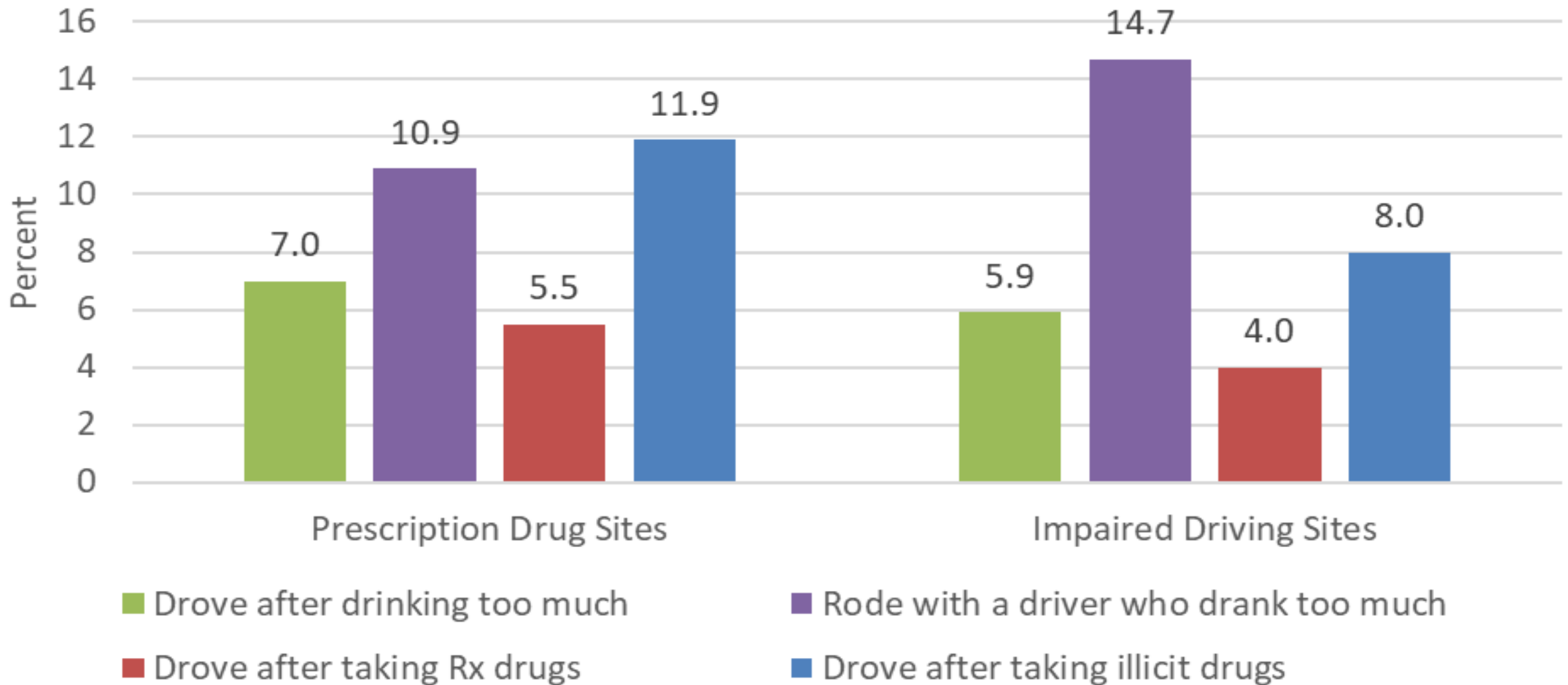
Strategies	Berkeley	Darlington	Dorchester	Greenville	Horry	Barnwell	Chester	Jasper	Marlboro	Orangeburg	Total by Strategy
Prescription Drug Abuse/Misuse Prevention											
Education/Training: Providers (doctors, dentists, PAs)	0	0	0	0	0						0
Community Safe Disposal (drop boxes, Take Back events)	X	X	X	X	X						5
Home Storage/Disposal (lock boxes, Deterra)	X	X	X	0	X						4
Social Marketing/Media Campaign	X	X	X	X	X						5
TOTAL	3	3	3	2	3						14
Impaired Driving Prevention											
Sobriety Checkpoints						X	X	X	X	X	5
Saturation Patrols						X	X	X	X	X	5
Social Marketing/Media Campaign						X	X	X	X	X	5
Class Action (High School Curriculum)								X			1
TOTAL						4	3	4	3	3	16

Risk Factors, Consumption, and Consequences

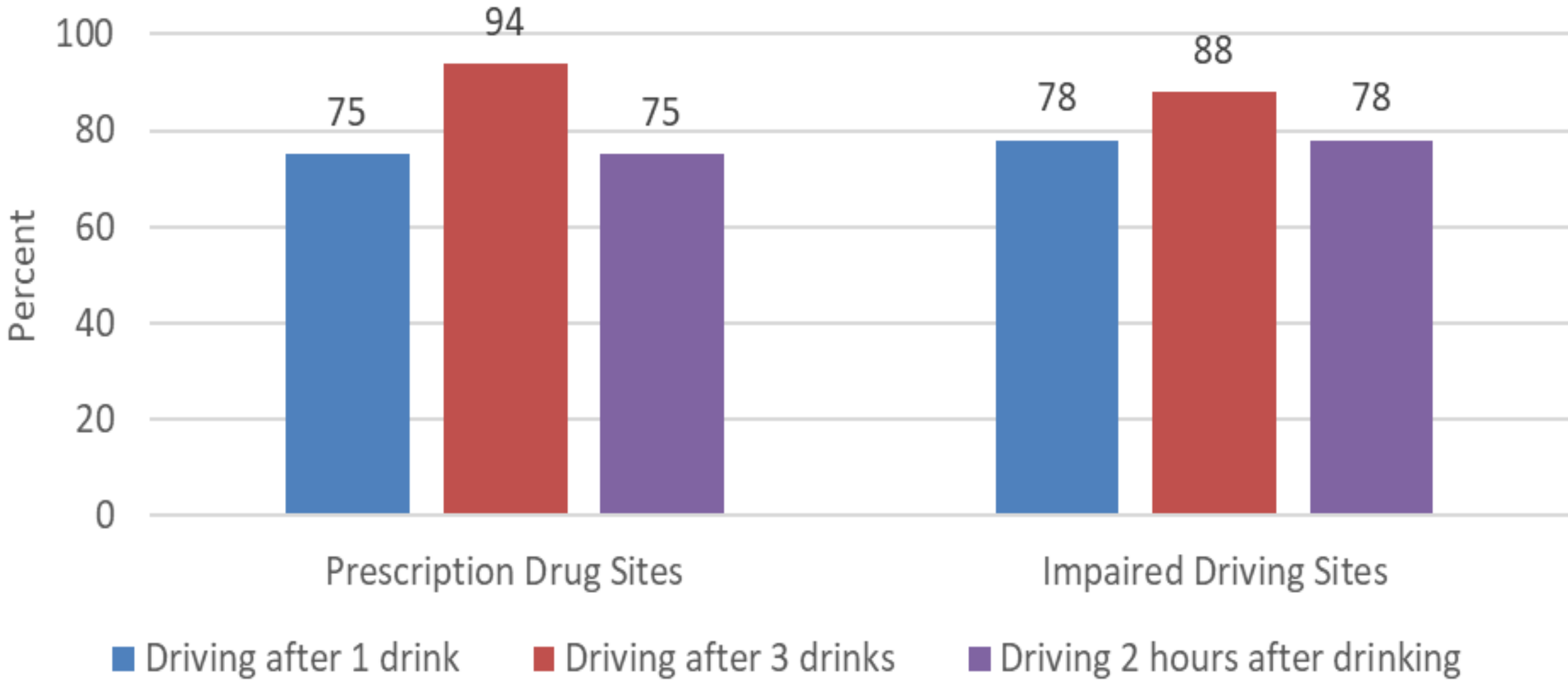
- Self-reported nonmedical use of prescription drugs and impaired driving attitudes and behaviors (YAS Baseline)
- Alcohol-related traffic crashes
- Rx drug-related ED visits
- Rx drug-related deaths

All data are grouped by site type (MNUPD vs. ID)

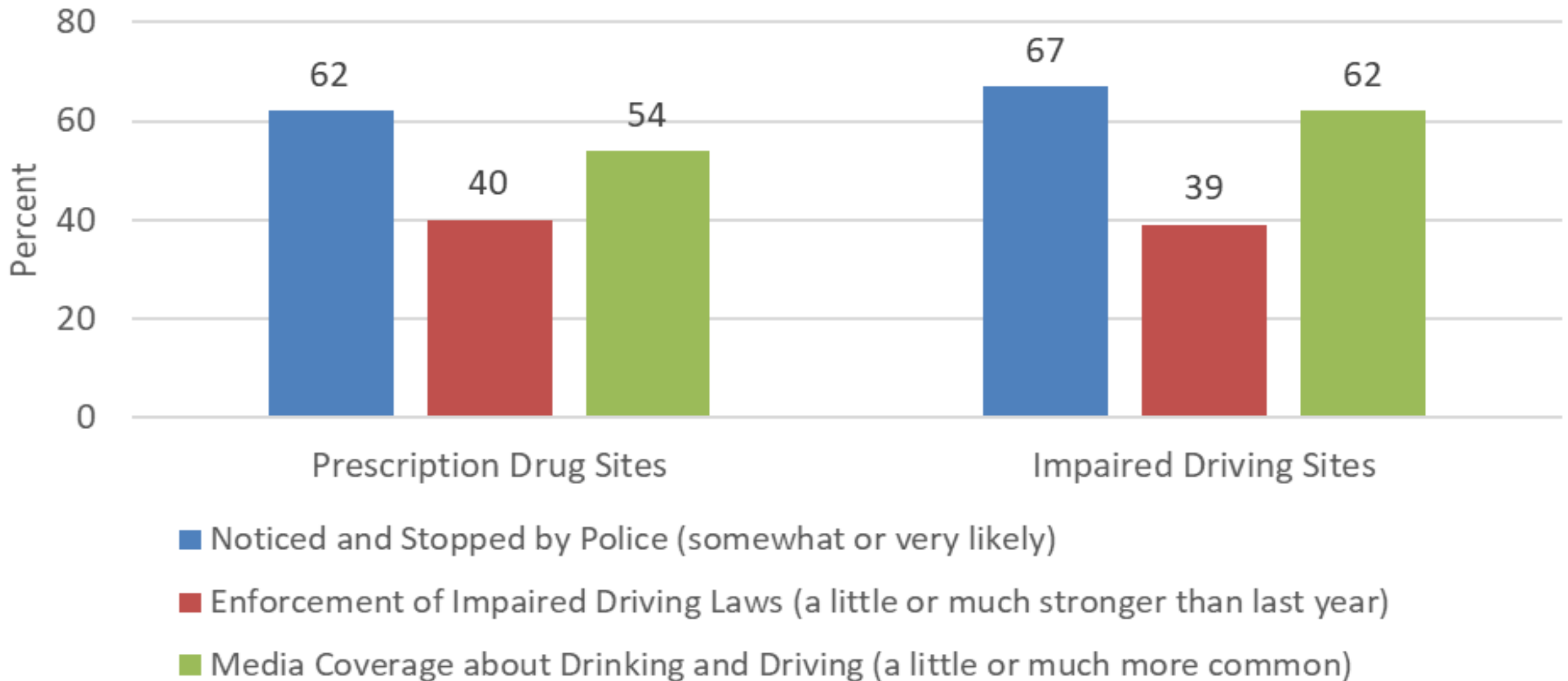
Impaired Driving



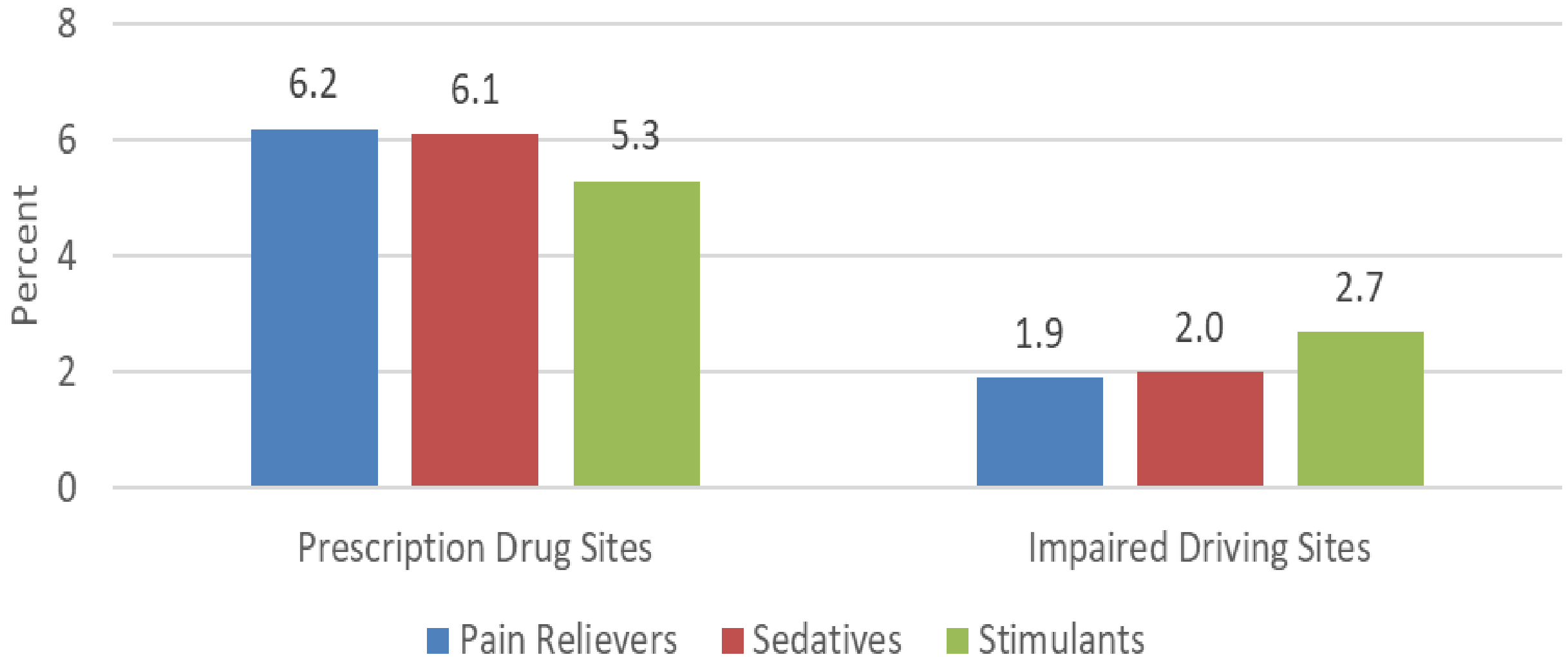
Impaired Driving Perceptions of Moderate/Great Risk



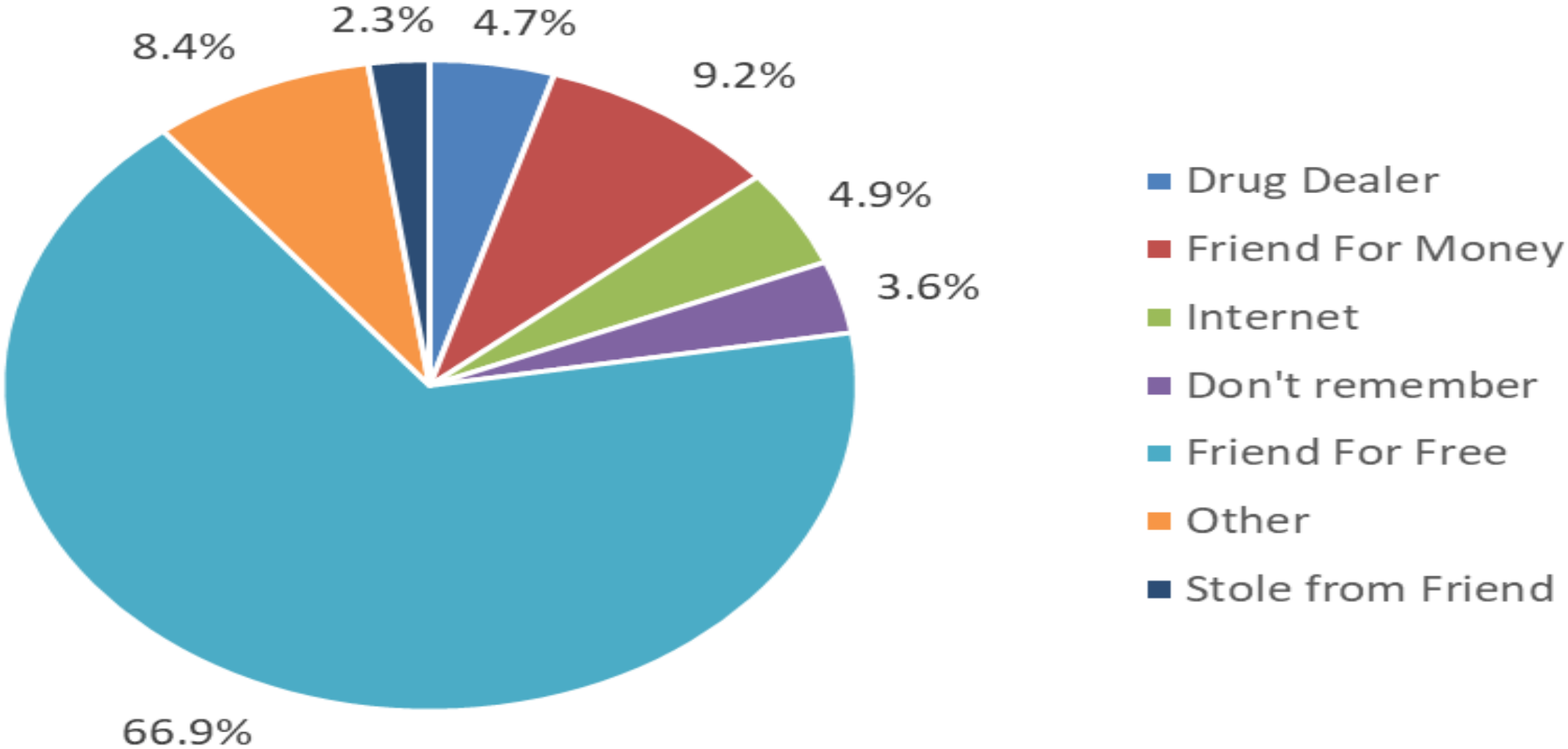
Perceptions about Enforcement and Media



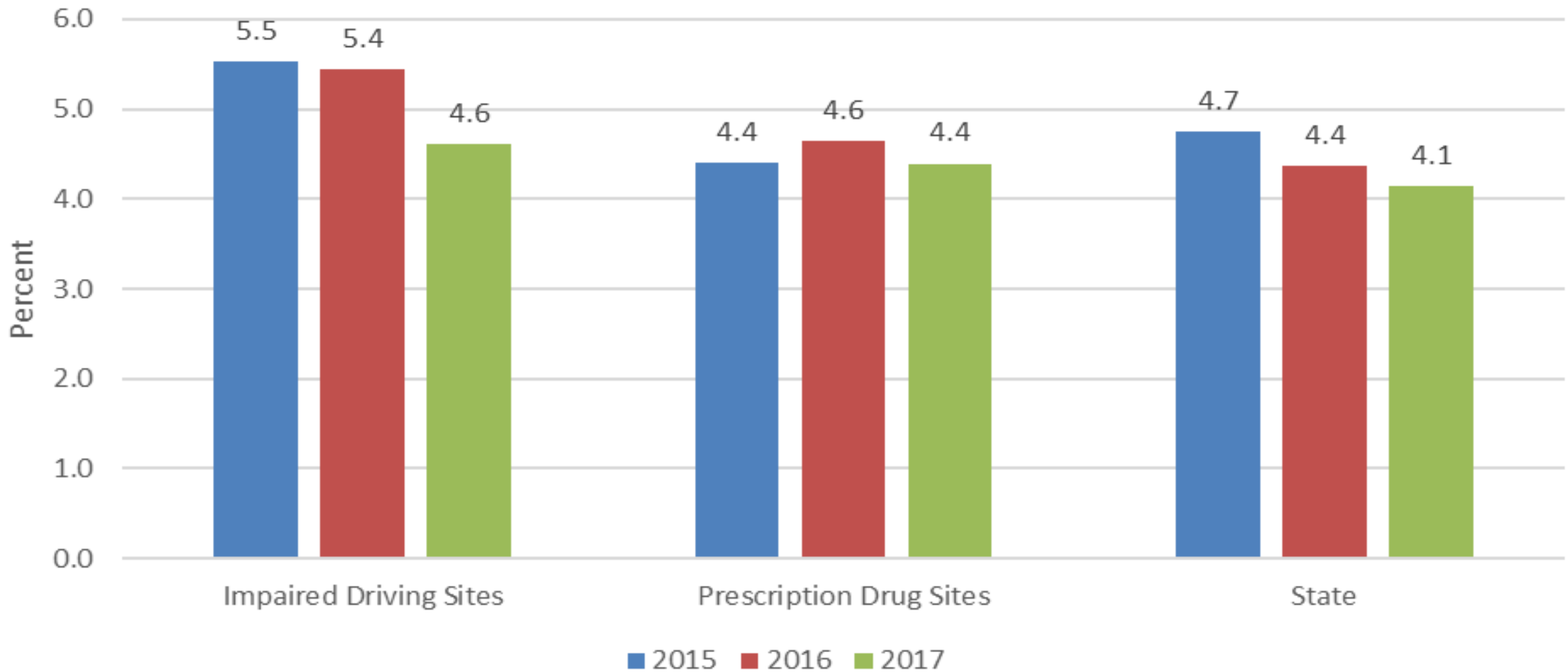
Use of Rx Drugs without Rx



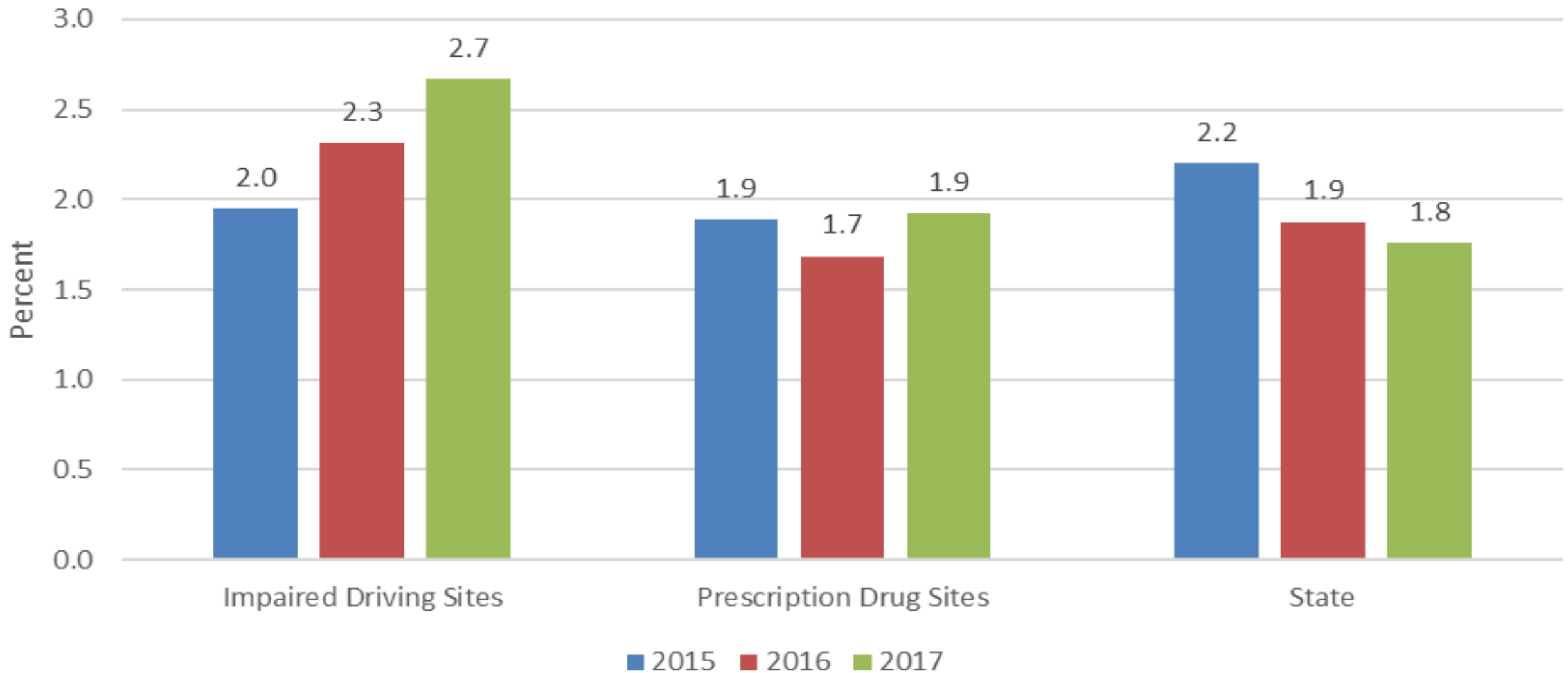
Sources of Non-Prescribed Pain Relievers



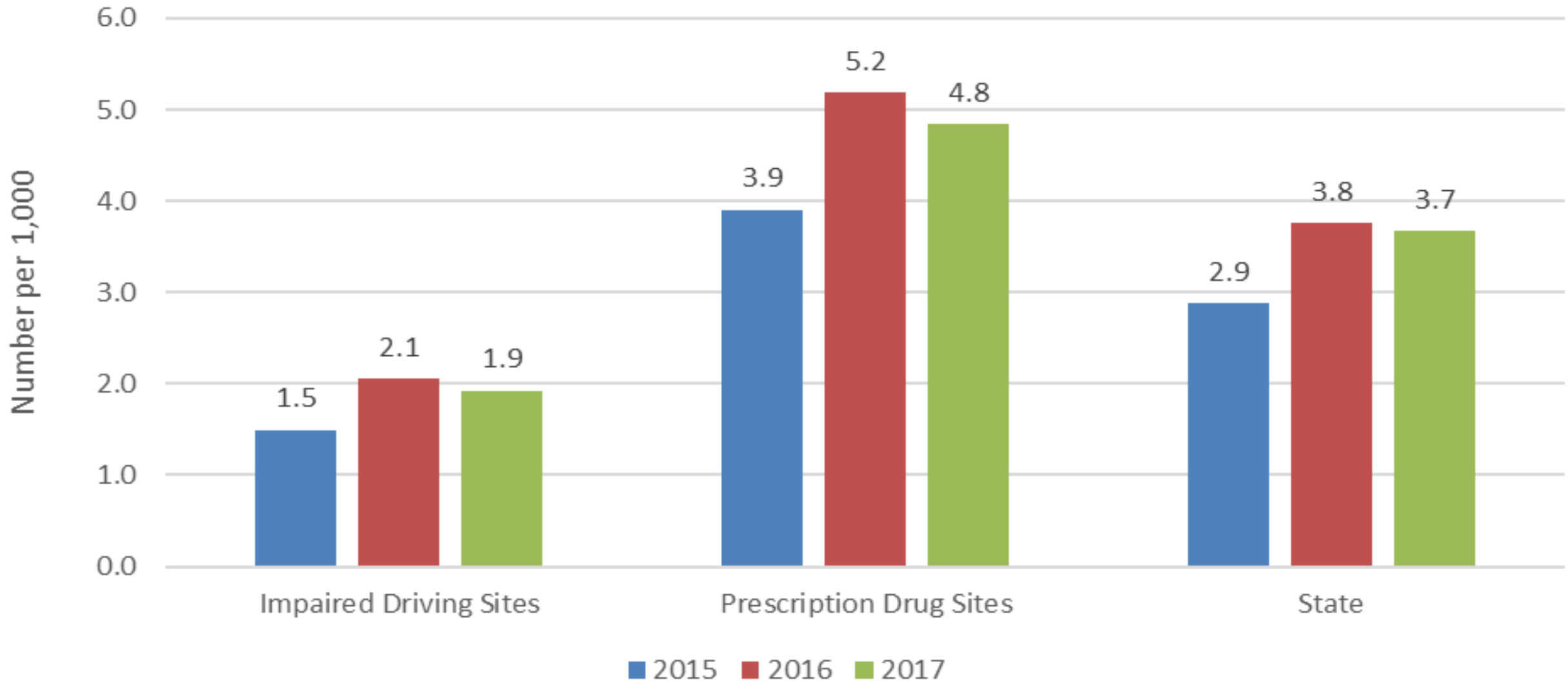
Percent of Traffic Crashes that Were Alcohol-Related



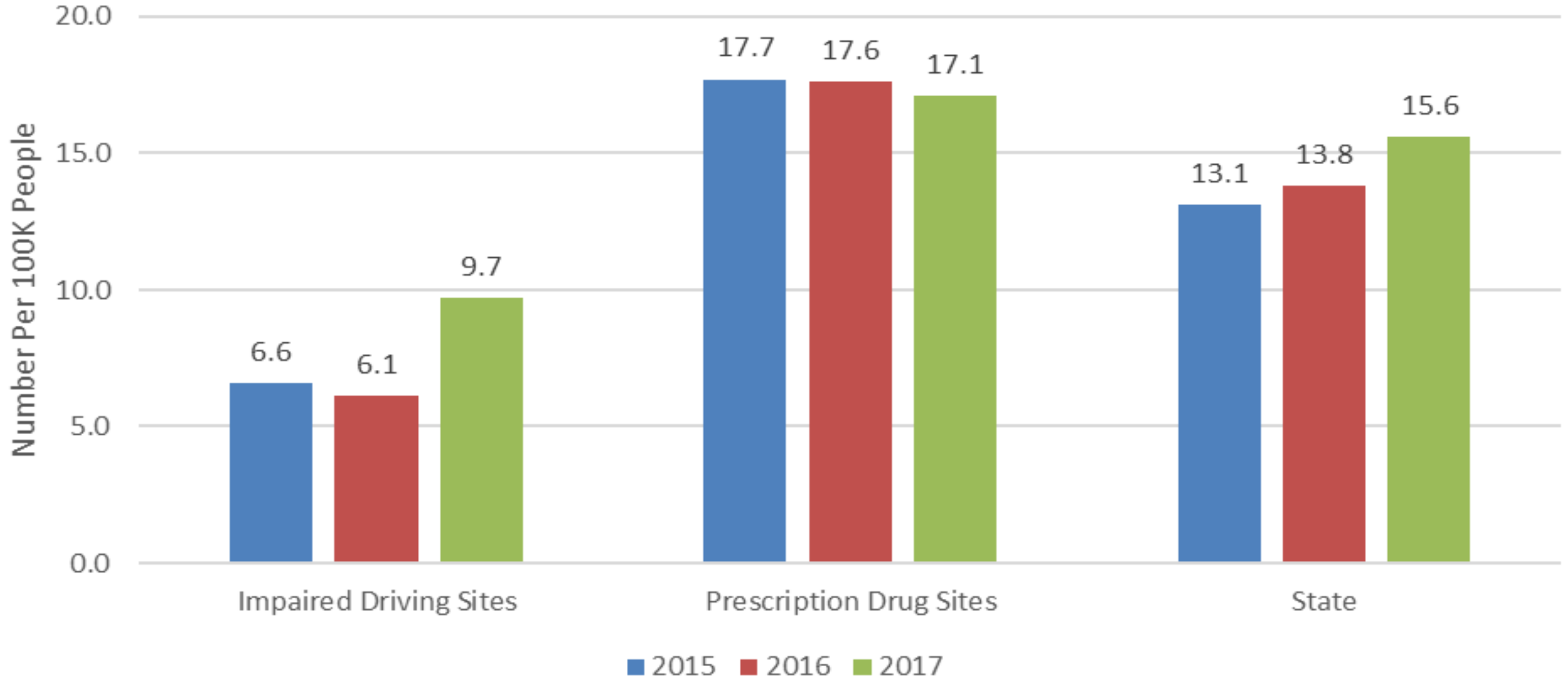
Percent of Traffic Crashes that Were Alcohol-Related, Drivers Under 21



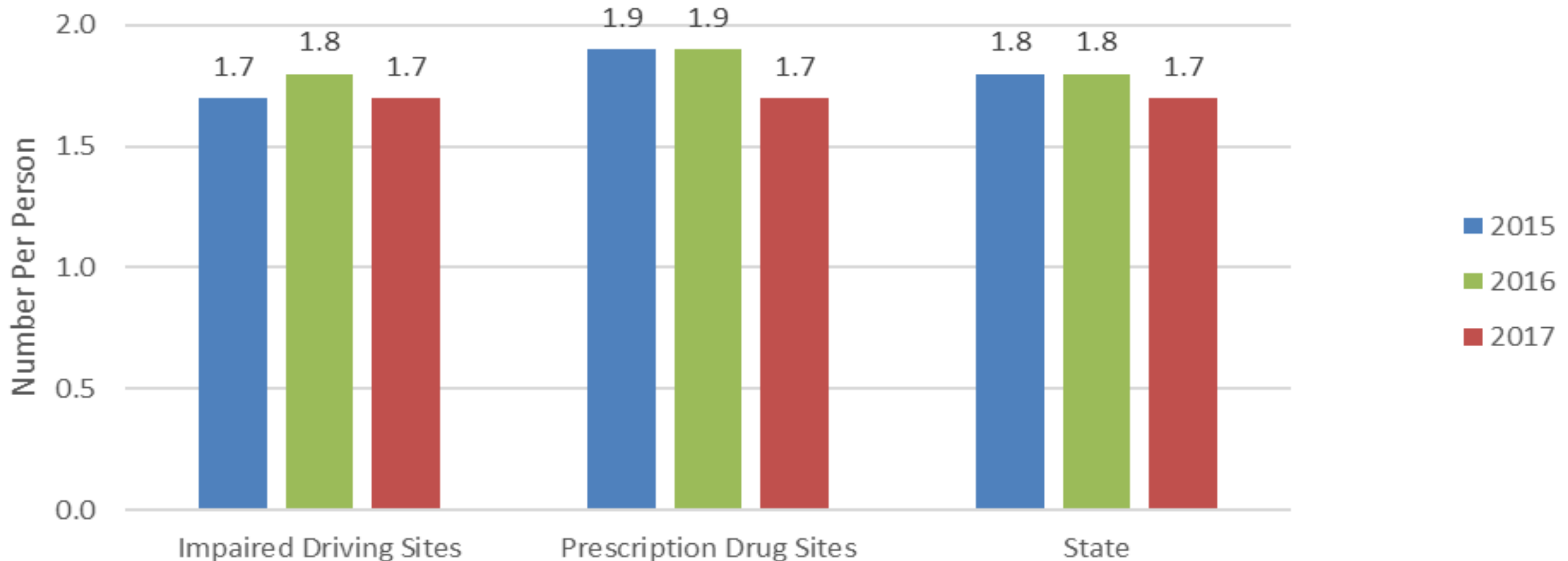
Opioid-Related ED Visits, per 1,000 visits



Rx Drug Opioid Deaths, per 100,000 People

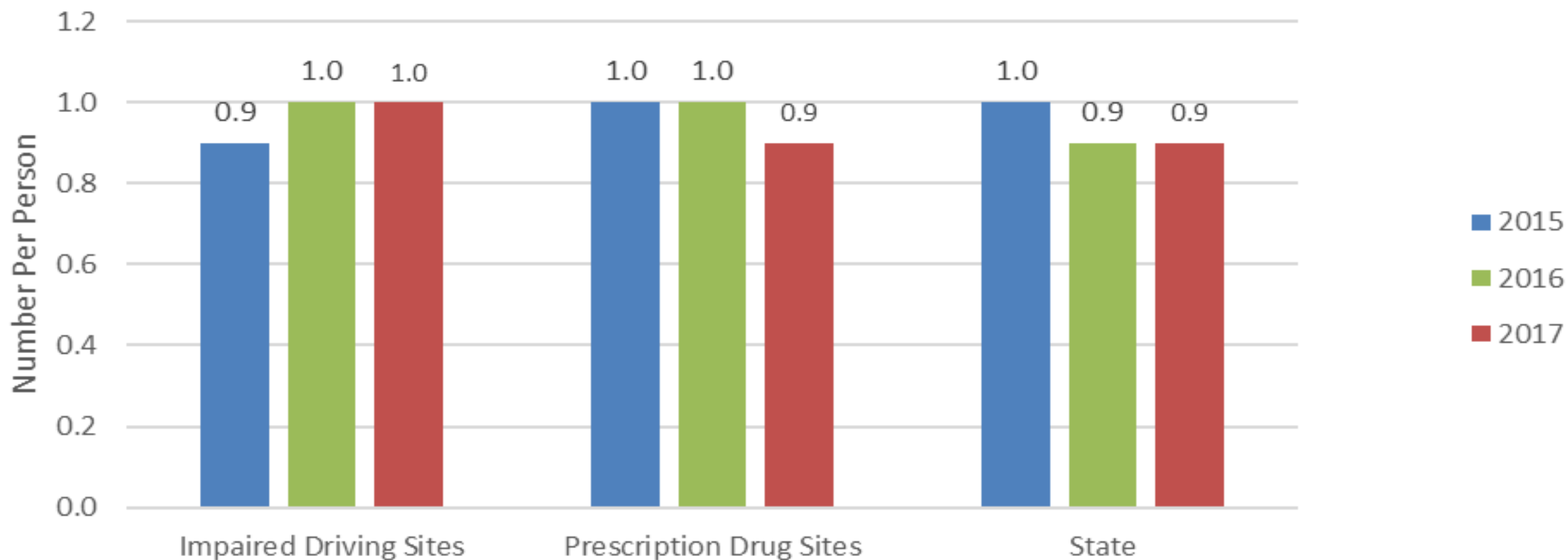


Number of Prescriptions Dispensed per Person



Overall Rx consists of benzos, opioids, stimulants, and muscle relaxers.

Number of Opioid Prescriptions Dispensed per Person



Number of Benzodiazepine Prescriptions Dispensed per Person

