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

ECHO Webinar
May 15, 2019

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Contributors to the Report

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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

Legend

- Prescription Drugs
- Impaired Driving

* Funded in 2017
+ Additional drop box sites in FY 2018
## ECHO Coalitions, Counties, and Populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Coalition/Agency Name</th>
<th>County Population&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley</td>
<td>Kennedy Center</td>
<td>210,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darlington</td>
<td>Rubicon</td>
<td>67,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorchester</td>
<td>Dorchester Alcohol and Drug Commission</td>
<td>153,773</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenville</td>
<td>Phoenix Center</td>
<td>498,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horry</td>
<td>Shoreline Behavioral Health Services</td>
<td>322,342</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
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<td>1,253,013</td>
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</table>

### Prescription Drugs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Coalition/Agency Name</th>
<th>County Population&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnwell</td>
<td>Axis 1 Center</td>
<td>21,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester</td>
<td>Hazel Pittman</td>
<td>32,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasper</td>
<td>New Life Center</td>
<td>28,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marlboro</td>
<td>Trinity Behavioral Care</td>
<td>26,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orangeburg</td>
<td>Tri-County Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse</td>
<td>87,903</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>196,977</td>
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</table>

<sup>a</sup> US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, [https://factfinder.census.gov](https://factfinder.census.gov), estimates for July 1, 2016.

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86% 14%
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: Negative events associated with Rx abuse/misuse (e.g., deaths, hospital ED visits, hospital admissions)

Consumption: Rx misuse and abuse (e.g., using without a prescription, using in a manner not prescribed)

Intervening Variables:
- Retail Access
  - Prescriber education
  - Use and enforcement of SCRIPTs
- Social Access
  - Media campaign/social marketing
  - Take Back/Drop Boxes
  - Safe Home Storage and Disposal (e.g., Deterra)

Communities:
- Berkeley
- Darlington
- Dorchester
- Greenville
- Horry
South Carolina ECHO Impaired Driving Logic Model

Consequences

Consumption

Intervening Variables

Strategies

Communities

Negative events associated with impaired driving (e.g., crashes, deaths, hospital ED visits)

Drinking and driving

Level of Perception of Risk

Saturation Patrols

Safety Checkpoints

Routine Enforcement

Media Campaigns

Class Action (HS Curriculum)

Barnwell

Chester

Jasper

Marlboro

Orangeburg
Coalition Capacity at Baseline

Number of strategies per active site ranges from 5 to 8.
## Project Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategies</th>
<th>Berkeley</th>
<th>Darlington</th>
<th>Dorchester</th>
<th>Greenville</th>
<th>Horry</th>
<th>Barnwell</th>
<th>Chester</th>
<th>Jasper</th>
<th>Marlboro</th>
<th>Orangeburg</th>
<th>Total by Strategy</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prescription Drug Abuse/Misuse Prevention</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of new permanent safe drop-off locations that were established in your region.</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Number of Take Back events that took place.</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of pharmacies that began to give away Deterra.</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Number of people that received Deterra.</td>
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<td>314</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sobriety Checkpoints/Saturation Patrols:</td>
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<td># of checkpoints/patrols</td>
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<td># of cars passing through checkpoints/patrols</td>
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### Project Activities

#### Strategies

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<td>Education/Training: Providers (doctors, dentists, PAs)</td>
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<td>Community Safe Disposal (drop boxes, Take Back events)</td>
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<td>Home Storage/Disposal (lock boxes, Deterra)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturation Patrols</td>
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<td>Class Action (High School Curriculum)</td>
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<td>16</td>
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</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Prescription Drug Sites</th>
<th>Impaired Driving Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drove after drinking too much</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drove after taking Rx drugs</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rode with a driver who drank too much</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drove after taking illicit drugs</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Impaired Driving Perceptions of Moderate/Great Risk

- Prescription Drug Sites:
  - Driving after 1 drink: 75%
  - Driving after 3 drinks: 94%
  - Driving 2 hours after drinking: 75%

- Impaired Driving Sites:
  - Driving after 1 drink: 78%
  - Driving after 3 drinks: 88%
  - Driving 2 hours after drinking: 78%
Perceptions about Enforcement and Media

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percent</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prescription Drug Sites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noticed and Stopped by Police</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement of Impaired Driving Laws</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media Coverage about Drinking and Driving</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impaired Driving Sites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noticed and Stopped by Police</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement of Impaired Driving Laws</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media Coverage about Drinking and Driving</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- Blue: Noticed and Stopped by Police (somewhat or very likely)
- Red: Enforcement of Impaired Driving Laws (a little or much stronger than last year)
- Green: Media Coverage about Drinking and Driving (a little or much more common)
Use of Rx Drugs without Rx

- Prescription Drug Sites:
  - Pain Relievers: 6.2%
  - Sedatives: 6.1%
  - Stimulants: 5.3%

- Impaired Driving Sites:
  - Pain Relievers: 1.9%
  - Sedatives: 2.0%
  - Stimulants: 2.7%
Sources of Non-Prescribed Pain Relievers

- Drug Dealer: 8.4%
- Friend For Money: 9.2%
- Internet: 4.7%
- Don't remember: 4.9%
- Friend For Free: 3.6%
- Other: 2.3%
- Stole from Friend: 66.9%
Percent of Traffic Crashes that Were Alcohol-Related

- Impaired Driving Sites: 5.5 (2015), 5.4 (2016), 4.6 (2017)
Percent of Traffic Crashes that Were Alcohol-Related, Drivers Under 21

- Prescription Drug Sites: 2015 - 1.9, 2016 - 1.7, 2017 - 1.9
- State: 2015 - 2.2, 2016 - 1.9, 2017 - 1.8
Opioid-Related ED Visits, per 1,000 visits

- Impaired Driving Sites: 1.5, 2.1, 1.9
- Prescription Drug Sites: 3.9, 5.2, 4.8
- State: 2.9, 3.8, 3.7

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

- Impaired Driving Sites: 0.9, 1.0, 1.0
- Prescription Drug Sites: 1.0, 1.0, 0.9
- State: 1.0, 0.9, 0.9

Legend:
- 2015
- 2016
- 2017
Number of Benzodiazepine Prescriptions Dispensed per Person

- Impaired Driving Sites: 0.4, 0.5, 0.5
- Prescription Drug Sites: 0.6, 0.5, 0.5
- State: 0.5, 0.5, 0.5

2015 | 2016 | 2017