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| **2018 Strategies** | **Outcome Indicators (ASFS 2018, NMCS 2018, other, optional)** | **Example Process Indicators** |
| **A1a** | **Promotion & coordination of stronger enforcement of all existing youth and adult alcohol & drug related laws (citations and arrests for: minors in possession, sales to minors, providing alcohol to a minor, Social Host Ordinance violations; DWIs, sales to intoxicated, server liability).** |
| **1)**Number of citations (MIP, retailer sales to intoxicated, sales to minors**2)** Number of DWI arrests **3)** Number of 4th degree felony charges**4)** Sentencing adherence | Number and frequency of meetings with law enforcement |
| Number of LE efforts/activities (party patrols, Sat patrols, checkpoints, SIU checks, etc.) |
| Communications with LE and key stakeholders (e.g. text messages, emails, phone calls exchanged, presentations) and frequency |
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| **A1b** | **Promotion & coordination in order to increase enforcement efforts/activities: sobriety checkpoints, saturation patrols, party and SHO patrols & SIU activity (compliance checks, shoulder taps, sales to intox checks).** |
| **1)** Sobriety checkpoints**2)** Coordinated sobriety checkpoints (jurisdictional)**3)** Saturation patrols**4)** Party & Social Host Ordinance patrols**5)** # of collaborative efforts (e.g. interjurisdictional checkpoint) | Number of meetings with law enforcement |
| Number of arrests/citations per enforcement activity and LE entity |
| Communications with LE and key stakeholders (e.g. text messages, emails, phone calls exchanged, presentations) and frequency |
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| **A1d** | **Develop and strengthen enforcement of ATOD policies at schools (includes the elimination of zero-tolerance policies that lead to suspension and expulsion from school)** |
| **1)** Number and kind of policies revised or enhanced (e.g., re: use on campus, consequences, use space restrictions, cameras real or fake, elimination of zero-tolerance policies, closed campus policy) **2)** Number and kind of highly visible enforcement/monitoring activities on campus (lunch monitors, ATOD use space monitors, monitoring of school sporting events)**3)** Number of youth caught and consequences, including referrals to alternative services (i.e., 8 youth caught, 2 given after school community service; 6 referred to SBHC), decreased repeat offenders. **4)**  decreased ATOD-related suspensions and expulsions**5)** kind and frequency of new monitoring activities | Communications with school leadership/stakeholders |
| On and off campus suspensions for ATOD and other violations, kind of violations; demographics of students; other consequences.  |
| Frequency of new monitoring activities: 1) Random campus walks targeting hotspots by staff 2) Lunchtime patrols by law enforcement 3) School lunch patrol by staff/volunteers |
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| **ASFS 2018 (if Perception of Risk)****1)** If you are drinking alcohol at school, how likely are you to get caught by teachers or staff **2)** If you get caught drinking at school, how likely are you to get into trouble with school **3)** If you are drinking alcohol anywhere in your community, how likely are you to get caught by the police **4)** If you are drinking alcohol anywhere in your community, how likely are you to get arrested or cited by the police | Trainings given to school personnel |
| Meetings with superintendents/principles/teachers |
| Presentations to school personnel on alternatives to out of school suspension |
| Number of enforcement activities |
| Graduation rates (long term outcome)  |
| Referrals to services |
| Trainings given to school personnel |
| ASFS - ATOD use on school grounds, perception of risk of getting caught |
| **A2a** | **Publicizing enforcement efforts and activities (party patrols, SHO patrols, sobriety checkpoints, saturation patrols, SID activities, etc.)** |
| **NMCS 20181)** How likely are police in your community to break up parties where teens are drinking **2)** How likely are police in your community to arrest an adult for giving alcohol to someone under 21 **3)** If you were driving after you had too much to drink, how likely is it you would be stopped by police | **Media:** Type (radio, social media, television, newspaper, posters, flyers), Number of messages, Numbers reached, Frequency, Dates in relation to enforcement activities, Demographics |
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| **ASFS 20181)** If you are drinking alcohol at school, how likely are you to get caught by teachers or staff **2)** If you get caught drinking at school, how likely are you to get into trouble with school **3)** If you are drinking alcohol anywhere in your community, how likely are you to get caught by the police **4)** If you are drinking alcohol anywhere in your community, how likely are you to get arrested or cited by the police (HS)  |
| Enforcement activities promoted (e.g. DWI checkpoints, party patrols, saturation patrols) |
| Dates of high drinking activity (calendar) |
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| **A3a** | **Responsible Beverage Service Model (a package including alcohol merchant education, store manager policies, age verification, server training)** |
| **NMCS 20181)** Bought it at a store, restaurant, bar or public place **2)** How easy do you think it is for teens in your community to get alcohol from stores and restaurants | Number of RBS trainingsLocation of RBS TrainingsNumber of Attendees |
| Policy review and change |
| Follow-up communications and observations with retailers |
| **ASFS 20181)** I bought it at a store, restaurant, bar or public place | Prevention information placed in participating retail locations |
| Percent of Sales to Minors violation (per compliance operations) |
| **1)** Percent of Sales to Minors violations per compliance operations | Number of sales to intoxicated violations (per compliance operations) |
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| **A3e** | **Restrictions on alcohol outlet density** |
| **1)** Number of alcohol establishments by road mile**2)** Number of alcohol establishments per target geographic location | Number of alcohol licenses |
| Number of transferred alcohol licensesNumber of new applications |
| **NMCS 2018**1) Bought it at a store, restaurant, bar or public place 2) How easy do you think it is for teens in your community to get alcohol from stores and restaurants? | Number of renewals |
| Number of applications for small brewers |
| Number of alcohol license hearings |
| Number of alcohol license approvals/rejections |
| **ASFS 2018**1) I bought it at a store, restaurant, bar or public place | Community presentations about the problem of alcohol outlet density |
| Campaign info on informing the public (on AOD cost to community) including: reach, scope, message |
| **A3f** | **Prevention of alcohol license transfers or new licenses** |
| Number of new licensesNumber of transferred licenses**NMCS 2018****1)** Bought it at a store, restaurant, bar or public place **2)** How easy do you think it is for teens in your community to get alcohol from stores and restaurants? | Number of alcohol licenses |
| Number of transferred alcohol licensesNumber of new applications |
| Number of renewals |
| Number of applications for small brewers |
| **ASFS 2018****1)** I bought it at a store, restaurant, bar or public place | Number of alcohol license hearings |
| Number of alcohol license approvals/rejections |
| Community presentations about the problem of alcohol outlet density |
| Campaign info on informing the public on AOD problems (reach, scope, message) |
| **A4b** | **Developing and Coordinating a Parent/Community Party Patrol** |
| **NMCS 20181)** I got it at a party | Number of recruitment events and locations Number of membersNumber of meetings/gatherings |
| Party patrols initiated and instated |
| Number of sites implemented |
| **ASFS 20181)** I got it at a party | Number of community members participating |
| Law enforcement members involved |
| Number of parties broken up and citations  |
| Dates of high drinking activity (calendar) |
| **A4c** | **Parents Who Host Lose the Most** |
| **NMCS 2018****1)** My parent or guardian gave it or bought it for me **2)** Access to alcohol-took it from my home or someone else's home**3)** (parents only) Recognize campaign - Parents Who Host Lose the Most **4)** (parents only) In the past year, have you purchased or otherwise provided alcohol (beer, wine, liquor) for someone under 21, even if it was for your own child | Number of school mailers |
| Number and type of direct messaging to parents (e.g. presentations and information distributed to parents) |
| Number of pledge cards distributed and received from parents |
|
| **ASFS 2018****1)** My parent or guardian gave it or bought it for me **2)** I took it from my home or someone else’s home | **Media:** Type (radio, social media, television, newspaper, posters, banners, billboards, bus wraps), Number and kind of messages, Numbers reached, Frequency, Dates, demographics |
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| **A4d** | **Media to increase awareness of 4th degree felony, social host laws** |
| **NMCS 20181)** I got it at a party **2)** In the past year, have you purchased or otherwise provided alcohol (beer, wine, liquor) for someone under 21, even if it was for your own child? | **Media:** Type (radio, social media, television, newspaper), Number and kind of messages, Numbers reached, Frequency, Dates, demographics |
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| **ASFS 20181)** My parent or guardian gave it or bought it for me Access to alcohol **2)** Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it or bought it for me, **3)** Another adult family member who is 21 or older gave it or bought it for me **4)** In the past year, have you purchased or otherwise provided alcohol (beer, wine, liquor) for someone under 21, even if it was for your own child | Number of community events and information distributed |
| Number of server cards |
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| Kind of Social Host laws and jurisdiction (and changes if relevant) |
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| **A6a** | **Education about the benefits of reducing the cost of alcohol-related problems to the community.** |
| **NMCS 20181)** Problems due to drinking hurts my community financially (such as costs associated with property damage, use of criminal justice system and public services**1)** Community-level policy changes to address the high cost of alcohol | Number of events |
| Number of meetings held with policy makersMeeting outcomes |
| Number of presentations and kind of venue(numbers attended, demographics if possible) |
| Community alcohol module results (e.g. support for prevention of heavy drinking, etc) |
| **Media:** Type (radio, social media, television, newspaper), Number and kind of messages, Numbers reached, Frequency, Dates, demographics |
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| **R2a** | **Increase timely use of the PDMP by medical providers to record prescriptions as in accordance with the CDC guidelines (i.e., identify potential red flags such as dangerous prescribing practices or co-prescriptions, diversion or doctor or pharmacy “shopping”)** |
| **1)** Ratio of total number of opioid prescriptions filled in county/ Number of pharmacy PMP checks/queries in county (NMDOH)**2)** Total number of patients with multiple provider Episodes for your county (quareterly report PMP, NMDOH)**3)** Percent of patient days with overlapping opoid prescriptions (quarterly report PMP, NMDOH)**4)** Percent of chronic opoid users with PMP request in past 3 months (quarterly report; PMP, NMDOH)**5)** Percept new opioid patients with a PMP request in the past 3 months by county (quarterly report; PMP NMDOH) | Number of trainingsNumber of presentationsNumber of emails/phone calls with providersSelf-reported increase in PMP checking and outcomes (e.g. survey, periodic communications with medical providers) |
| **R2b** | **Increase timely use of PDMP by *pharmacists* to identify Increase timely use of the PDMP by pharmacists to identify potential red flags such as dangerous prescribing practices or co-prescriptions, diversion or doctor or pharmacy “shopping”)** |
| **1)** Ratio of total number of opioid prescriptions filled in county/number of pharmacy PDMP checks/queries in county (NMDOH)**2)**Total number of Patients with Multiple Provider Episodes for your county (quarterly report: 4 Prescribers or 4 pharmacies) (quarterly report PMP, NMDOH)**3)**% Patient Days with Overlapping Opioid Prescriptions (quarterly report: PMP, NMDOH)**4)**% of Chronic opioid users with a PMP request in the past 3 months by county (quarterly report; PMP NMDOH)**5)**% of New Opioid Patients with a PMP request in the past 3 months (quarterly report; PMP NMDOH) | Number of trainingsNumber of presentationsNumber of emails/phone calls with pharmacistsSelf-reported increase in PMP checking and outcomes (e.g. survey, periodic communications with pharmacists) |
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| **R3a** | **Target parents to restrict youth social access to prescription pain-killers by working directly with PTAs or similar parent groups to encourage locking up meds, proper disposal, use of lock boxes, and to share information with parents on adolescent prescription drug misuse and abuse, as well as dangers of sharing.**  |
| **NMCS 2018****1)** (parents only) In the past year, have you given or otherwise shared any prescription drugs with someone that was not prescribed them (even if that person was a close friend or family member **2)**(parents only) Are all your prescription painkillers stored in a locked cabinet or box so that others cannot get to them (including youth and family) | Number of meetings with PTA/Os or other parent groups |
| Number of events hosted in collaboration with PTA/Os or other parent groups |
| Number of meetings, attendance, number of emails/phone calls |
| Number of parents receiving information |
| **ASFS 20181)** A family member shared them with me2**)** They were taken from someone (including friends or relatives) without asking  | New policies and practices implemented by programs to educate parents   |
| **R3b** | **Target *parents* to restrict youth social access to prescription pain-killers by developing and disseminating a culturally appropriate “parent handbook” that includes a medicine cabinet inventory, info handouts, federal guidelines on proper disposal of prescription drugs, & YRRS results related to prescription drug non-medical use)** |
| **NMCS 20181)** (parents only) In the past year, have you given or otherwise shared any prescription drugs with someone that was not prescribed them (even if that person was a close friend or family member **2)**  (parents only) Are all your prescription painkillers stored in a locked cabinet or box so that others cannot get to them (including youth and family) | Message development and improvement process (e.g. focus groups with parents) |
| Number of handbooks developed and printed  |
| Parent handbooks distributed to # of parents  |
| **ASFS 20181)** A family member shared them with me, 2**)** They were taken from someone (including friends or relatives) without asking  | # of new policies and practices implemented by providers to educate parents |
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| **R3c** | **Target *parents* to restrict youth social access to prescription pain-killers by creating tools and promoting and implementing policies that insure that SBHCs & prescribers share information with parents on adolescent prescription drug misuse and abuse, proper storage & disposal, and dangers of sharing.** |
| **NMCS 20181)** (parents only)In the past year, have you given or otherwise shared any prescription drugs with someone that was not prescribed them (even if that person was a close friend or family member**2)** (parents only) Are all your prescription painkillers stored in a locked cabinet or box so that others cannot get to them (including youth and family) | Message development and improvement process (e.g. focus groups with parents) |
| Tools developed for providers and SBHCs to talk to parents Communication with providers |
| Distribution of tool to # of providers  |
| Number of new policies and practices implemented by providers to educate parents |
| **ASFS 20181)** A family member shared them with me, They were bought from somebody (e.g., friend, dealer, family member)**2)** They were taken from someone (including friends or relatives) without asking  | Number of providers participating and corresponding patient populations |
| Total number of providers serving target population |
| Self-reported participation of providers in parental education (brief provider survey, provider communications) |
| **R3d** | **Restrict social access through the *elderly* *(or another sub-population of intentional or unintentional social access\*)* (locking up meds, provide lock boxes, not sharing meds, etc.) with strategies that educate on proper storage, disposing, and sharing of medications and respond to local social norms and conditions.** |
| **NMCS 20181)** (Applicable sub-population) In the past year, have you given or otherwise shared any prescription drugs with someone that was not prescribed them (even if that person was a close friend or family member **2)** (Applicable sub-population) Are all your prescription painkillers stored in a locked cabinet or box so that others cannot get to them (including youth and family) | Number of lock boxes provided to (sub-population)  |
| Number of drop boxes established for continuous drop-off and weight of drugs returned |
| **Community educational campaign:**Presentations/educational events conducted with sub-populationNumber of materials disseminated specifically to sub-populationNumber of people attendingDemographicsNumber of pledge cards retrieved from (sub- population) (to not share, to lock up and safely dispose of medications). |
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| **Optional:** own survey question regarding safe disposal and/or weight of drugs (preferably opioids) returned from areas frequented by older populations (eg. senior center dropbox). |
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| **Media:** Type (radio, social media, television, newspaper), Number and kind of messages, Numbers reached, Frequency, Dates, demographics |
|
| **R3e** | **Work with *pharmacies to* always share information with customers about the dangers of abuse, proper storage & disposal, and dangers of sharing of prescription opioids and other potentially abused drugs.** |
| **NMCS 20181)** When you were prescribed painkillers, did anyone talk to you about the risks involved in using them**2)** When you were prescribed painkillers, did anyone talk to you about storing them safely **3)** In the past year, have you given or otherwise shared any prescription drugs with someone that was not prescribed them (even if that person was a close friend or family member **4)** Are all your prescription painkillers stored in a locked cabinet or box so that others cannot get to them (including youth and family)  | Policies and practices implemented in pharmacies |
| Number of pharmacies reached, participating, and population servedTotal number of pharmacies in your county |
| Number of materials distributed to (number of) customers (e.g. Number of flyers attached to pharmacy bags/included in discharge packets) |
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| **R3f** | **Work with *pharmacies to* provide or sell lock boxes to customers (e.g., providing them to new customers or those who switch medications to them) and/or offer onsite drop-boxes or other opportunities for safe continuous medications return.** |
| **NMCS 2018** **1)** Are all your prescription painkillers stored in a locked cabinet or box so that others cannot get to them (including youth and family)**2)** Self-reported locking up of painkillers | Number of lock boxes provided to customers at pharmacies |
| Number of onsite drop-boxes provided |
| **Optional Indicators**: **1)** Weight of drugs returned (opioids especially) to participating pharmacies**2)** Survey of pharmacy customers about how they dispose of unused meds. | Number of pharmacies reached, participating (lockbox provision, lockbox sale, accept medication returns) and population servedTotal number of pharmacies in your county |
| Weight of drugs returned (opioids especially) to participating pharmaciesSurvey of pharmacy customers about how they dispose of unused meds |
| **R3g** | **Work directly with *medical providers* to create and implement institutional policies such that medical providers educate patients on proper storage of meds and encourage the use of lock boxes.**  |
| **NMCS 2018****1)** Healthcare provider: When you were prescribed painkillers, did anyone talk to you about the risks involved in using them **2)** Healthcare provider: When you were prescribed painkillers, did anyone talk to you about storing them safely **3)** In the past year, have you given or otherwise shared any prescription drugs with someone that was not prescribed them (even if that person was a close friend or family member) **4)** Are all your prescription painkillers stored in a locked cabinet or box so that others cannot get to them (including youth and family)  | Number of lock boxes provided to adults by practitioners |
| Policies and practices implemented by # of providers to educate patients. |
| Development and distribution of provider guide (with training) at # of providers. |
| Communications with providers (number and kind of communication) |
| Number of providers reached, participating (lockbox provision and patient communication) and population servedTotal number of providers serving your target population |
| PIRE SPF Rx provider survey results for your county if n is sufficient (policies and communications with patients |
| **R3h** | **Work directly with *medical providers* so they can directly educate or encourage patients to reduce social access: develop and disseminate among providers a “provider guide” that could include medicine cabinet inventory, model policies for offices, info handouts, federal guidelines on proper disposal of prescription drugs, & local data related to prescription drug non-medical use, ways to bring the topic up for discussion with patients & parents.**  |
| **NMCS 2018****1)** Healthcare provider: When you were prescribed painkillers, did anyone talk to you about the risks involved in using them **2)** Healthcare provider: When you were prescribed painkillers, did anyone talk to you about storing them safely **3)** In the past year, have you given or otherwise shared any prescription drugs with someone that was not prescribed them (even if that person was a close friend or family member)**4)** Are all your prescription painkillers stored in a locked cabinet or box so that others cannot get to them (including youth and family)  | Development of provider guide with training |
| Dissemination of provider guide with training in (number of) providers |
| **Communication to Providers:** Number of presentations to medical providers/medical facilitiesNumber of attendanceFollow-up encounters for quality improvement.  |
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| **Optional:** Weight of drugs (esp. opioids) returned to Take Back events and area Drop Boxes for continuous disposal.  | PIRE SPF Rx provider survey results for your county if n is sufficient (policies and communications with patients).  |
| **R4a** | **Use media resources to increase awareness of prescription painkiller harm & potential for addiction, and to increase awareness of dangers of sharing, how to store and dispose of prescription drugs safely.4 (e.g., collaborating with a “ Dose of Rxeality” campaign, creating media around prescription drug “Take Back” events regarding safe storage and disposal, or use of local drop/lock-boxes). Can be directed towards a specific subpopulation at risk, eg, Spanish speakers, college students, LGBTQ community, etc.** |
| **NMCS 20181)** How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) using prescription painkillers for a non-medical reason **2)** In the last 30 days, did you use prescription pain- killers for any reason **3)** In the past year, have you given or otherwise shared any prescription drugs with someone that was not prescribed them (even if that person was a close friend or family member **4)** Are all your prescription painkillers stored in a locked cabinet or box so that others cannot get to them (including youth and family) | **Media:** Type (radio, social media, television, newspaper, bus wraps, billboards, message boards, gas station toppers, Johnny Boards), Number and kind of messages, Numbers reached, Frequency, Dates, demographics |
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| Media plan including calendar |
| **Community educational campaign:**Presentations/educational events conducted with sub-populationNumber and kind of materials disseminated specifically to sub-populationNumber of people attendingDemographics |
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| **ASFS 20181)** How much do people risk harming themselves when they...use prescription painkillers for a non-medical reason |
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