**Date:** 12/07/06

Present: Caroline Cruz, Mike Ponder, Betty Merritt, Andrea Tyler, Geralyn Brennan, Roy Gabriel – Chair, Karen Wheeler, Bill Etter, Shane

Lopez-Johnston, Stephanie Soares Pump, Rey Agullana, Jeff Ruscoe, Matthew Tschabold, Tony Biglan, Martin Hankins, Gina Nikkel,

**By Phone:** Dennis Deck and Joyce Grant-Worley

Meeting Title: Monthly SEOW meeting

Topic	<b>Key Discussion Points</b>	Action/Task/ Decision Log	Responsible Persons	Due Date
Review of Minutes	Roy opened the meeting with introductions.			
Beer & Wine Tax	There's a lot of interest in passing a beer and wine tax bill this	Summarize and share	Stephanie,	
Discussion – Stephanie,	session. In other states increasing alcohol prices through taxes	the key points of the	Debra, Gina,	
Debra, Gina	has been shown to reduce alcohol use especially for the	SEOW discussion	Karen	
	underage population. However, taxes have to keep up with	regarding outcomes		
	inflation. To be effective, the tax has to keep prices high enough	and the beer and wine		
	to discourage excessive use. Oregon's present tax is quite low.	tax bill with the		
	The Governor's Council was asked to suggest outcomes that can	Governor's Council		
	be included in the beer and wine tax bill over the next 5 years.	and DHS management.		
	Stephanie brought the request to the SEOW to discuss. The			
	group was uncomfortable with identifying specific outcomes			
	because the proposed bill, as it is currently written, would			
	distribute funds equally to a number of agencies and departments. The funds would not be tied to performance and			
	not necessarily to alcohol-related issues.			
	The conversation was lengthy, covering many factors that come			
	into play in order to demonstrate successful outcomes. Although			
	the conversation wasn't linear, the following summary has been			
	organized into a few concepts that may help in crafting an			
	effective bill:			
	Data;			
	Implementing what works;			
	Oversight and assessment; and			
	Outcomes.			
	Data			
	The SEOW is focused on statewide data trends. Roy pointed out			
	that there are plenty of baseline data if the interest is in looking			
	at statewide change. However, there are many gaps that will			
	hamper the ability of AMH to assess the impact of prevention			

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	efforts			
	<ul> <li>efforts.</li> <li>Oregon Healthy Teen survey results are analyzed by gender, race/ethnicity and geography. Annual results allow us to see which counties are doing better and which are doing worse, so this could be used to track where improvements are happening for youth in grades 8 and 11. However, youth are drinking at younger and younger ages and data is needed for grade 6. Also, schools are not required to participate, limiting our ability to assess efforts in those geographic areas.</li> <li>At this time data for 18 to 21 year olds is inadequate and this is a critical age category needed to assess the impact of this bill on underage use. College students are not surveyed at all and they are a very high-risk population. A survey on college campuses would be very helpful.</li> <li>The state has very limited adult data. It collects information on just a few alcohol-related items. The current adult survey sample is too small to analyze by race/ethnicity or geography.</li> <li>Implementing what works</li> <li>Currently counties receive addiction prevention and treatment allocations based on "prevalence, population and formula" there are no financial incentives for implementing evidence-based programs. The proposed beer and wine tax bill, in its current state would continue to distribute funds in a similar manner. If outcome requirements were to be written into the bill, it would make sense for the funds to tie to performance, more to those who are achieving outcomes.</li> <li>Additional revenues resulting from this bill could serve as the engine that drives the implementation of SB267 by paying more for implementing proven programs and by dedicating funds to the development of a partnership between the State, Universities and Research Entities in Oregon, a Center for Prevention Excellence.</li> </ul>			
	After the passage of SB 267, it became apparent that there are a			

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	number of voids in the research about what works. This bill	J		
	could improve the effectiveness of prevention and treatment			
	efforts by funding a Center for Prevention Excellence that			
	would:			
	Effectively link addiction professionals throughout the state			
	with renowned experts in Oregon			
	Conduct research into effective programs for minorities and			
	targeted populations such as girls, pregnant women, college			
	students, etc.			
	Monitor and assess program outcomes.			
	Provide workforce development in prevention and treatment			
	and increase the number of certified prevention			
	professionals.			
	Oversight and assessment strategies			
	Over the last ten years, there has been considerable erosion of			
	staffing in AMH. If we are to move towards outcomes-based			
	prevention, there needs to be enough staff to do the planning,			
	implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of state strategies as			
	well as supporting local efforts. This means providing adequate			
	staffing so that:			
	Progress of state initiatives can be tracked and assessed.			
	County (and some community) data is up-to-date and readily			
	available.			
	Specialized technical assistance is available for minorities			
	and other targeted populations.			
	Outcomes			
	The initial request was to identify some reasonable outcomes to			
	include in the bill. The SEOW was reluctant to offer specific			
	outcomes not knowing what the final bill would say.			
	As a result, the SEOW conversation led to the realization that			
	the bill will have to support development of state-level			
	prevention and treatment infrastructure including new mandates			
	to ensure that fund allocations are linked to implementation of			
	evidence-based programs and participation in surveys rather than			
	just increasing the number of local programs. If this were to			

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happen, it may be possible to report statewide outcome data consistent with the National Outcome Measures:  • Current alcohol use by youth and adults, • Binge alcohol use by youth and adults, • Heavy use by adults, • Drinking and driving, and • Perceptions of risk of harm for youth only. (HANDOUTS: 10 Drug and Alcohol Policies that Will Save Lives; Fact Book on State Beer Taxes; Helping Adolescents at Risk)  The group did a quick review of the updated alcohol profile. Generally, the document is looking pretty good. There were a number of suggestions for improvements: • Add more cues on the graphs so casual readers know what they're looking at. • Include confidence intervals where available. • Include OHT data on youth riding with someone who was drinking (parent or other adult) and driving • Add footnotes to explain how the data was averaged over three years (graphs and map). • Include definitions with the graphs so the reader doesn't have to look back to the beginning for them. • Include information about surveys: how they are done, when, etc. • Change YPLL graph on p.11 so that it reports YPLL per 100,000 people 65 and under.  The draft of the Prevention Priorities section only describes who the priority populations are but not what can be done. Caroline will draft a general description of what is and can be done for the priority populations in terms of the six prevention strategies.	Identify PRAMS data to replace birth certificate data on prenatal alcohol use.  Add a vertical line to separate OHT and adult survey bars on charts. Put gender in title of graphs. Put definitions with graphs (current, binge, heavy). Add footnotes to explain where the data comes from. Footnote why those ages were chosen. Add OHT drinking and riding data. Add footnote to explain the 3-year average. Make sure all data is reported to tenths.	Geralyn and Lesa Geralyn	Date
	happen, it may be possible to report statewide outcome data consistent with the National Outcome Measures:  Current alcohol use by youth and adults, Binge alcohol use by youth and adults, Heavy use by adults, Drinking and driving, and Perceptions of risk of harm for youth only. (HANDOUTS: 10 Drug and Alcohol Policies that Will Save Lives; Fact Book on State Beer Taxes; Helping Adolescents at Risk)  The group did a quick review of the updated alcohol profile. Generally, the document is looking pretty good. There were a number of suggestions for improvements: Add more cues on the graphs so casual readers know what they're looking at. Include confidence intervals where available. Include OHT data on youth riding with someone who was drinking (parent or other adult) and driving Add footnotes to explain how the data was averaged over three years (graphs and map). Include definitions with the graphs so the reader doesn't have to look back to the beginning for them. Include information about surveys: how they are done, when, etc. Change YPLL graph on p.11 so that it reports YPLL per 100,000 people 65 and under.  The draft of the Prevention Priorities section only describes who the priority populations are but not what can be done. Caroline will draft a general description of what is and can be done for the	happen, it may be possible to report statewide outcome data consistent with the National Outcome Measures:  Current alcohol use by youth and adults, Binge alcohol use by youth and adults, Perceptions of risk of harm for youth only. (HANDOUTS: 10 Drug and Alcohol Policies that Will Save Lives; Fact Book on State Beer Taxes; Helping Adolescents at Risk)  The group did a quick review of the updated alcohol profile. Generally, the document is looking pretty good. There were a number of suggestions for improvements: Add more cues on the graphs so casual readers know what they're looking at. Include confidence intervals where available. Include OHT data on youth riding with someone who was drinking (parent or other adult) and driving Add footnotes to explain how the data was averaged over three years (graphs and map). Include definitions with the graphs so the reader doesn't have to look back to the beginning for them. Include information about surveys: how they are done, when, etc. Change YPLL graph on p.11 so that it reports YPLL per 100,000 people 65 and under.  The draft of the Prevention Priorities section only describes who the priority populations are but not what can be done. Caroline will draft a general description of what is and can be done for the priority populations in terms of the six prevention strategies.  Make sure all data is	happen, it may be possible to report statewide outcome data consistent with the National Outcome Measures:  • Current alcohol use by youth and adults, • Binge alcohol use by youth and adults, • Drinking and driving, and • Perceptions of risk of harm for youth only. (HANDOUTS: 10 Drug and Alcohol Policies that Will Save Lives; Fact Book on State Beer Taxes; Helping Adolescents at Risk)  The group did a quick review of the updated alcohol profile. Generally, the document is looking pretty good. There were a number of suggestions for improvements: • Add more cues on the graphs so casual readers know what they're looking at. • Include confidence intervals where available. • Include OHT data on youth riding with someone who was drinking (parent or other adult) and driving • Add footnotes to explain how the data was averaged over three years (graphs and map). • Include definitions with the graphs so the reader doesn't have to look back to the beginning for them. • Include information about surveys: how they are done, when, etc. • Change YPLL graph on p.11 so that it reports YPLL per 100,000 people 65 and under.  The draft of the Prevention Priorities section only describes who the priority populations are but not what can be done. Caroline will draft a general description of what is and can be done for the priority populations in terms of the six prevention strategies.  Decision Log  Persons    Geralyn and to replace birth certificate data on prenatal alcohol use.    Add a vertical line to separate OHT and adults survey bars on charts. Put gender in title of graphs.  Put definitions with graphs (current, binge, heavy).  Add footnotes to explain where the data comes from.  Footnote why those ages were chosen.  Add OHT drinking and riding data.  Add footnote to explain the 3-year average.  Make sure all data is

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		of the surveys.	I CI SUIIS	Date
		of the surveys.		
		Six prevention	Caroline and	
		strategies.	Geralyn	
Fact Sheets - Roy,	The group discussed many, many possible fact sheets that would	Send fact sheet samples	Geralyn	
Geralyn	be useful during legislative session and as educational materials	to Karen Tony and	Geraryn	
Coraryii	in general. They are intended to be simple and focused, a "few	Mike		
	tight points: on one two-sided page including information on:			
	Prevalence data	Contract with someone	Karen, Tony,	
	Financial impact	to develop a template	Mike	
	What is being done/can be done	to serve as a model for		
	Fact sheets need to be copy tested before release to ensure the	fact sheets.		
	right message is being conveyed. The fact sheets will have a			
	consistent format (branding) including:	Send relevant data to	Geralyn	
	Design and layout	fact sheet developers		
	• Tag line	Draft underage drinking fact sheet (#1)  Draft girls' underage drinking fact sheet (#2)  Draft meth fact (#3)		
	State logo and the scientists/organizations who helped		Jeff, Tony	
	Following are potential topics for fact sheet development. One			
	through five have been assigned. Underage drinking will be the			
	test fact sheet using the template.		Jeff, Lesa	
	Underage drinking		Dixon-Gray,	
	2. Girls' underage drinking		Pam Patton	
	3. Methamphetamine prevention and treatment			
	4. Tobacco		Claudia,	
	5. Adolescent depression and suicidality		Lawrence,	
	6. Kids with multi-problem use and what family		Kaleen	
	interventions		Deatherage	
	7. Underage drinking and sexual behavior	D 6 1		
	8. Evidence based practices	Draft depression and suicidality fact sheet	Tony, Joyce,	
	9. Parental Involvement		Lisa Millet	
	10. Effect of price on underage use	(#5)		
	11. Adolescent Marijuana Use	Draft tobacco fact sheet	Tomes	
	12. Enforcement-underage sales, DUII rates		Tony	
	13. Treatment-the unmet need	(#4)		
	14. The cost of use and abuse-what the state spent on			

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	prevention years ago vs. now	Test copy on fact	Jim Sellers	
	Renee sent the following link to Washington Fact Sheets. These	sheets before release.		
	are good examples of a branded, uniformly formatted fact sheet			
	that we've been talking about.			
	http://www3.doh.wa.gov/here/materials/CRA_Detail.aspx?ID=3			
	<u>40</u>			
Other information	Bill Etter shared an article about effective policy, <i>The Case for</i>			
	Lowering Legal BAC Levels Even More. This article can be			
	found at			
	http://www.jointogether.org/news/features/2006/the-case-for-			
	lowering-legal.html			
	Geralyn did a PowerPoint presentation about the SEOW at the			
	December Prevention Summit and distributed the slide handouts.			
	Geralyn handed out preliminary data tables and summary of			
	illicit drugs.			