



# Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup:

**Quarterly Meeting  
08/30/2021**

Supported by SAMHSA PFS Grant  
#6H79SP080990-01M001



# Today's Agenda

- Welcome/Introductions/SEOW Mission (A. Oliveto)
- Opioid Response Dashboard Updates (Kent Thompson)
- Overall Drug Overdose Deaths Updates (A. Oliveto)
- Risk/Protective Factors for Methamphetamine Use (A. Oliveto)
- Evidence-Based Prevention Strategies for Methamphetamine Use (A. Oliveto)
- APNA Survey: COVID Questions and Substance Use (A. Oliveto & J. Thostenson)
- AR Treatment Admissions Trends 2000-2020 (J. Thostenson)
- Changes to National Surveys (M. Bollinger)
- Drug Overdoses ED Data (M. Bollinger)
- Update on Alcohol/Cannabis Sales Tax Distribution (A. Oliveto)
- SEOW QM Year-End Review (A. Oliveto)
- General Discussion/Action Plan/Wrap-Up/Next Meeting

# SEOW Mission

SEOW's mission is to guide successful prevention efforts in the state of Arkansas by:

- Analyzing, monitoring and sharing data trends in substance use and other environmental, behavioral, and health-related factors.
- Informing data-driven policy and practice decision-making regarding prevention priorities at local and state levels.
- Disseminating evidence-based education and prevention materials to the larger public.

# AFMC Opioid Dashboard Updates

## Kent Thompson



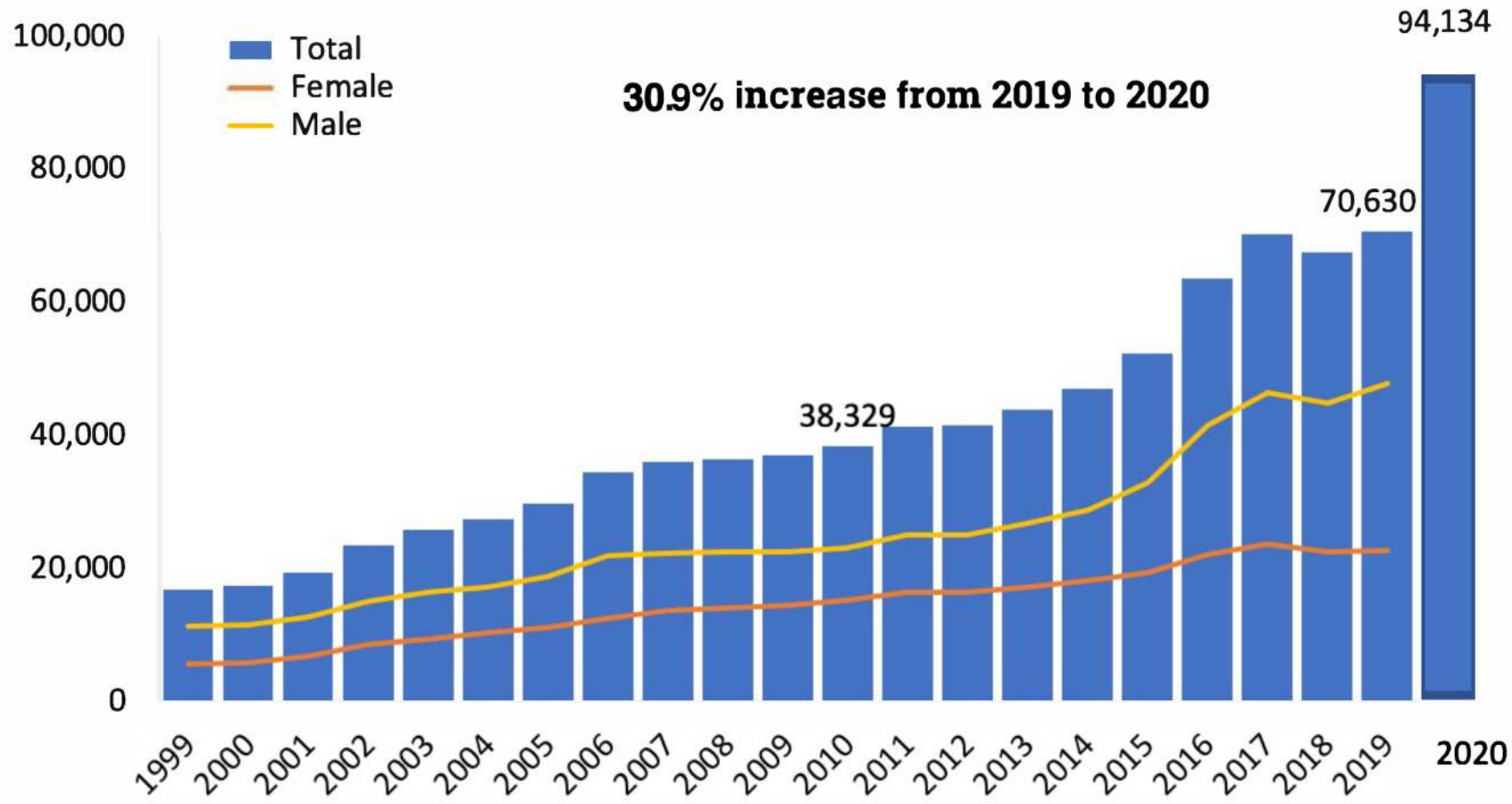
# Overall Drug Overdose Updates

Alison Oliveto, PhD



# U.S. Drug Overdose Deaths

**Figure 1. National Drug-Involved Overdose Deaths\*  
Number Among All Ages, by Gender, 1999-2020**

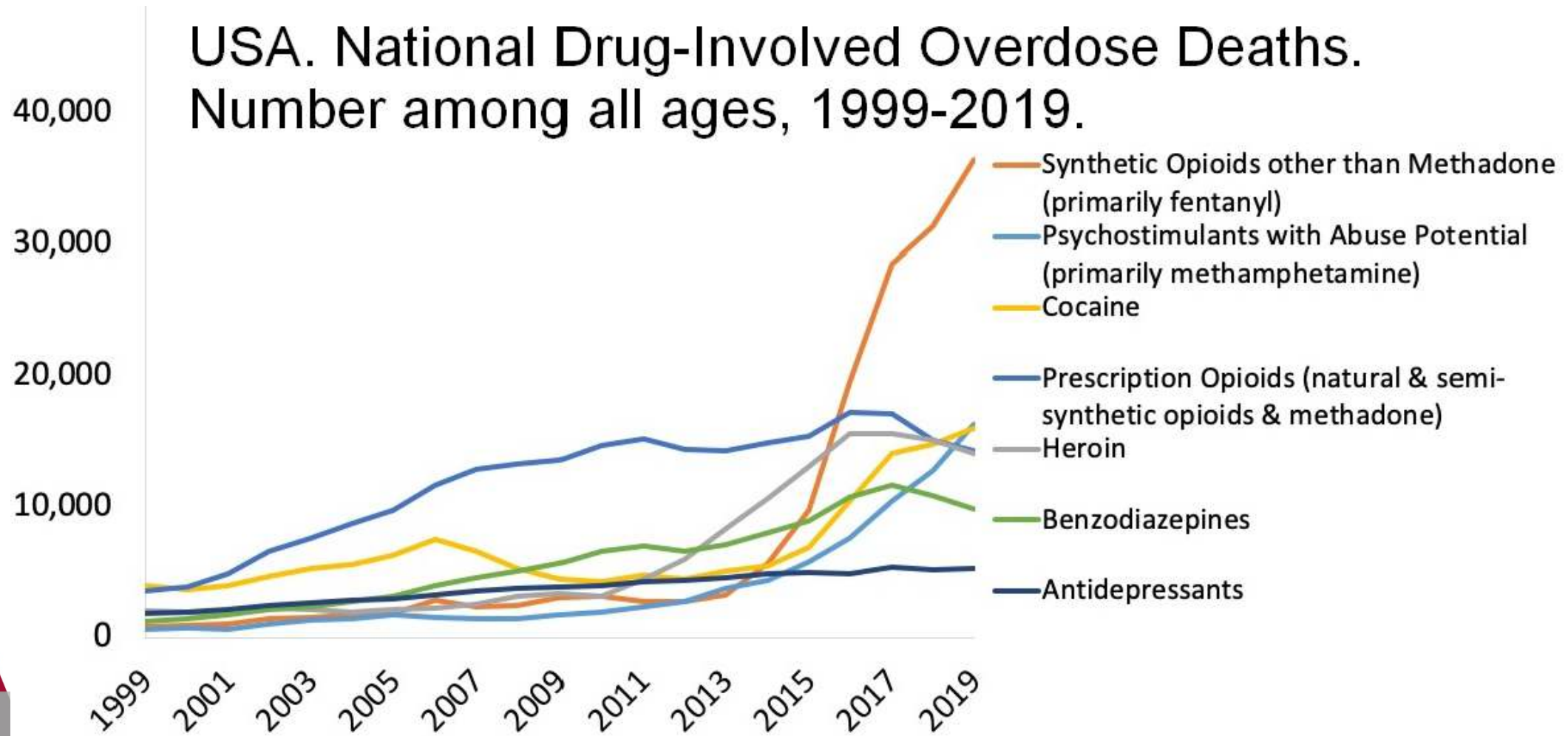


\*Includes deaths with underlying causes of unintentional drug poisoning (X40–X44), suicide drug poisoning (X60–X64), homicide drug poisoning (X85), or drug poisoning of undetermined intent (Y10–Y14), as coded in the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2019 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 12/2020.

# Evolution of Drivers of Drug Overdose Deaths

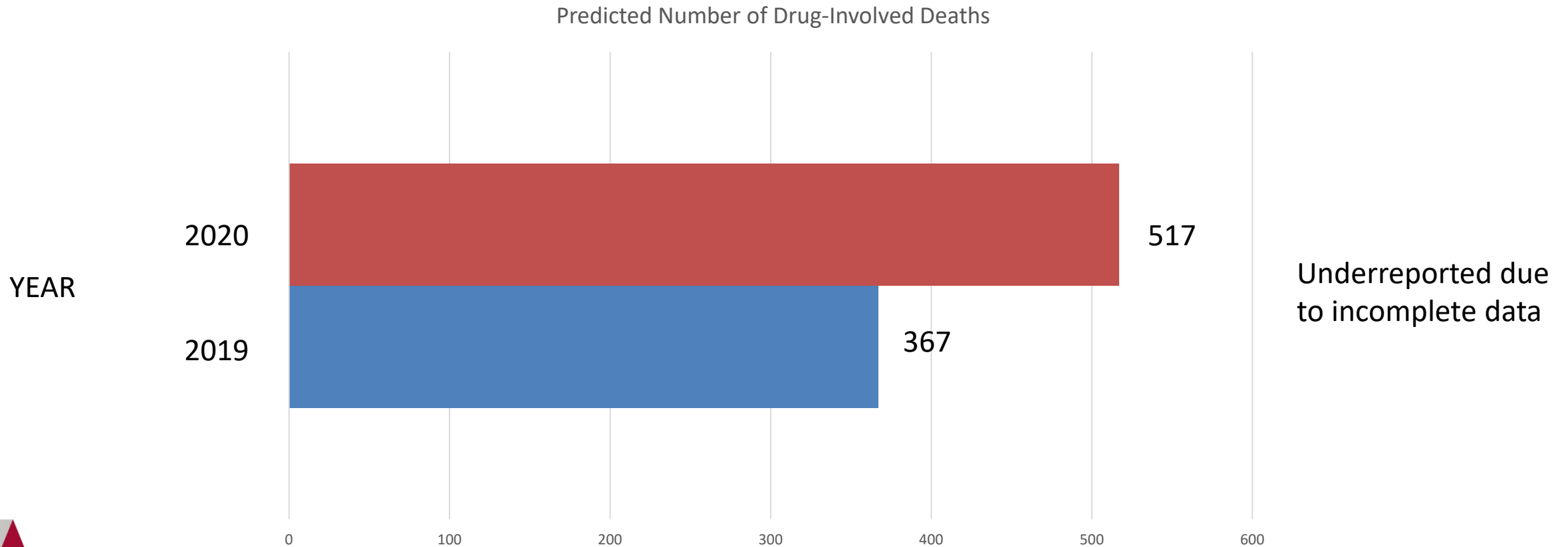
Analgesics → Heroin → Fentanyl → Stimulants

USA. National Drug-Involved Overdose Deaths.  
Number among all ages, 1999-2019.



Drug overdose deaths, . CDC WONDER

# 40.1% Rise in Arkansas Drug-Involved Deaths 2019 to 2020



Ahmad FB, Rossen LM, Sutton P. Provisional drug overdose death counts. National Center for Health Statistics. 2021.  
<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm>

# Methamphetamine (MA)

- Powerful, highly addictive stimulant that affects the CNS
- White, odorless, bitter-tasting crystalline powder that easily dissolves in water or alcohol
- Causes increased activity and talkativeness, decreased appetite, and a pleasurable sense of well-being or euphoria
- More potent than its parent drug, amphetamine
- >70% of local law enforcement agencies from the pacific/west central US regions report MA as the greatest drug threat in their area
- Most MA in the United States is produced by transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) in Mexico - highly pure, potent, cheap



# Methamphetamine (MA)

Short-term effects may include:

- increased attention and decreased fatigue
- increased activity and wakefulness
- decreased appetite
- euphoria and rush
- increased respiration
- rapid/irregular heartbeat
- hyperthermia

Long-term effects may include:

- Compulsive use (addiction)
- Difficulty feeling pleasure
- Withdrawal SxS: depression, anxiety, fatigue, and/or intense craving for MA
- significant anxiety, confusion, insomnia, mood disturbances, and violent behavior
- psychotic features: paranoia, visual and auditory hallucinations, and delusions
- Cognitive impairment; poor concentration
- MA-associated neurotoxicity
- weight loss, severe tooth decay and tooth loss
- ↑ risk of stroke or PD

# Methamphetamine Use

<b>2018-2019 NSDUH Estimate</b>	<b>Arkansas State</b>	<b>Total U.S.</b>
<b>12+ years</b>	0.91%	0.70%
<b>12-17 years</b>	0.24%	0.17%
<b>18-25 years</b>	1.10%	0.81%
<b>26+ years</b>	0.96%	0.75%
<b>18+ years</b>	0.98%	0.76%

# Risk Factors for MA Use in Youth

## Among low-risk youth (no prior illicit drug abuse):

- Ethnicity: Native American/Hispanic>Caucasian>Black American/Asian
- Fewer years of education
- History of engaging in sexual intercourse and/or risky sexual behaviors
- History of opioid use
- Family history of drug use
- Any psychiatric disorder (specific: ADHD, conduct or adjustment disorder)
- History of alcohol use or smoking
- Being homosexual or bisexual
- Experiencing disruptive parenting
- Peers using or providing MA
- Favorable attitude toward using MA

Russell K, Dryden DM, Liang Y, Friesen C, O'Gorman K, Durec T, Wild TC, Klassen TP. Risk factors for methamphetamine use in youth: a systematic review. BMC Pediatr. 2008 Oct 28;8:48. doi: 10.1186/1471-2431-8-48

# Risk/Protective Factors for MA Use in Youth

**Among high-risk youth** (prior substance abuse or recruited from juvenile detention center):

## Risk Factors

- Female sex
- Ethnicity: Caucasian > Black American/Asian
- Family history of crime
- Family history of drug use or alcohol abuse
- Having received psychiatric treatment
- >2 juvenile home admissions
- *Possibly* history of child abuse

## Protective Factor

- Strict family monitoring

# Current Status of MA Use Prevention Strategies

Method
Regulation and Law Enforcement
Mass Media Campaigns
School-Based Programming
Family-Based Programs

From: Table 1

Strickland, Stoops (2018) The Prevention and Treatment of Adolescent Stimulant and Methamphetamine Use: Evidence-Based Approaches to Prevention and Treatment. 10.1007/978-3-319-90611-9\_9.

# Current Status of MA Use Prevention Strategies

Method	Description	Example(s)
Regulation and Law Enforcement	Actions designed to reduce supply of and/or demand for drugs through laws and policies	UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs; COPS Anti-MA Program

- **UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs** – several countries, including US, have prohibited nonmedical use of stimulants
  - “Although strict enforcement of drug laws and sanctions is frequently noted as a primary prevention mechanism, the evidence is mixed for the utility of these policies for reducing substance use and may have the untoward effect of increasing public health harms.”

# Current Status of MA Use Prevention Strategies

Method	Description	Example(s)
Regulation and Law Enforcement	Actions designed to reduce supply of and/or demand for drugs through laws and policies	UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs; COPS Anti-MA Program

- **COPS Anti-MA Program (CAMP)** - designed to advance public safety by providing funds to investigate illicit activities related to the manufacture and distribution of MA.
  - Competitive grant solicitation
  - Provides funding to state law enforcement agencies for equipment, overtime, and other approved personnel costs for law enforcement officers assigned to the investigation of MA production and trafficking.
  - Funding may be used to support law enforcement personnel costs for allied agencies' officers participating in a state anti-MA task force.

Found one evaluation published in 2003: The impact of the initiative on law enforcement, the community, and meth users could not be evaluated.

# Current Status of MA Use Prevention Strategies



Successful Practices & Strategies

Vol. 5 | No. 3

## Fairfield Bay Police Department

Fairfield Bay, Arkansas

Areas of the community struggling to make ends meet and had a large drug and alcohol problem. Trust of police was nonexistent. Community members felt that the police were there solely to arrest and charge people, not to help them.

Spring 2018, started first community outreach program, “Bicycles for kids,” to re-establish with the kids and community that the police are good people—not always there to arrest someone but also here to help.

- Enlightened community members about the needs and struggles of others in the community, resulting in outpouring of support and donations

<https://cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/CPOS/ss/Vol5No3FairfieldBay.pdf>



# Current Status of MA Use Prevention Strategies



Successful Practices & Strategies

Vol. 5 | No. 3

## Fairfield Bay Police Department

Fairfield Bay, Arkansas

Community as a whole was brought together to face the problems and needs – initiated apparently sustained community mobilization

- Those who had trouble trusting the police saw a different side of law enforcement, and much needed dialogue was opened between these residents and the police
- Police have spent additional time stopping just to talk to residents in these areas, all of whom mention the bicycle program. This has opened doors for all of us become a part of the community as a whole, not just separate pieces.
- Police service to the community has improved drastically. The attitudes of the officers have improved and now they feel that they can do the job they want to do, which is to make a difference.

<https://cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/CPOS/ss/Vol5No3FairfieldBay.pdf>



# Current Status of MA Use Prevention Strategies

Method	Description	Example(s)
Mass Media Campaigns	Typically focused on preventing illicit SU through printed, televised, or online PSAs	The Meth Project



Ads highlighted the risks of MA through shocking images and slogans of use and users

# Current Status of MA Use Prevention Strategies

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Mass Media Campaigns	Typically focused on preventing illicit SU through printed, televised, or online PSAs	The Meth Project



After apparent initial success in Montana, expanded to 8 other states

# Current Status of MA Use Prevention Strategies

Method	Description	Example(s)
Mass Media Campaigns	Typically focused on preventing illicit SU through printed, televised, or online PSAs	The Meth Project



Ultimately showed minimal effectiveness for MA prevention.

# Current Status of MA Use Prevention Strategies

Method	Description	Example(s)
Mass Media Campaigns	Typically focused on preventing illicit SU through printed, televised, or online PSAs	The Meth Project

*Reviews concluded that mass media campaigns have minimal effect on adolescent illicit substance use*

Can produce harms in terms of:

- Increased awareness of & interest in illicit drug use
- Lack of realistic portrayal of MA user experience, reducing credibility
- Stigmatization

Strickland, Stoops (2018) The Prevention and Treatment of Adolescent Stimulant and Methamphetamine Use: Evidence-Based Approaches to Prevention and Treatment. 10.1007/978-3-319-90611-9\_9.

# Current Status of MA Use Prevention Strategies

Method	Description	Example(s)
School-Based Programming	Delivered in school setting. May include didactic teaching & education and/or interactive methods (skill building, role-playing)	Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.); Project Towards No Drug Abuse (Project TND)

*Negative outcomes have generally been reported for reducing substance use among adolescents*

**DARE:** school-based program providing information about the dangers of recreational drug use by local police officers.

- Numerous studies/meta-analytic reviews have shown limited effects on long-term adolescent drug use

Strickland, Stoops (2018) The Prevention and Treatment of Adolescent Stimulant and Methamphetamine Use: Evidence-Based Approaches to Prevention and Treatment. 10.1007/978-3-319-90611-9\_9.

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*Effective school-based programs must include varied, interactive teaching methods to ↑ important life skills (e.g., communication, coping, and assertiveness)*

- **D.A.R.E. Plus:** incorporated parental participation, skill building, and extracurricular activities and resulted in better prevention of adolescent substance use
- Meta-analysis of 207 studies: inclusion of interactive components significantly predicted positive outcomes for school-based preventive efforts

Strickland, Stoops (2018) The Prevention and Treatment of Adolescent Stimulant and Methamphetamine Use: Evidence-Based Approaches to Prevention and Treatment. 10.1007/978-3-319-90611-9\_9.

# Current Status of MA Use Prevention Strategies

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School-Based Programming	Delivered in school setting. May include didactic teaching & education and/or interactive methods (skill building, role-playing)	Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.); Project Towards No Drug Abuse (Project TND)

*Although dearth of studies evaluating impact on stimulant use, some studies have shown positive effects on “hard drug” use*

**Project TND:** classroom-based; combines social competence & norm approaches to improve motivation/listening skills; provide info about negative consequences of substance use and correct misperceptions, and teach coping, decision-making, and refusal skills to encourage health-promoting behavior

- Small, but positive effects for reducing and preventing “hard drug” initiation, although results questioned due to inconsistent measurement and data analytic problems

Strickland, Stoops (2018) The Prevention and Treatment of Adolescent Stimulant and Methamphetamine Use: Evidence-Based Approaches to Prevention and Treatment. 10.1007/978-3-319-90611-9\_9.



# Current Status of MA Use Prevention Strategies

Method	Description	Example(s)
Family-Based Programs	Family involvement to reduce pathways to initiation and improve psychosocial development of the child	Preparing for the Drug Free Years; Strengthening Families Program; Family Empowerment Intervention

*Family participation is a critical part of many successful prevention efforts*

Successful programs typically:

- ↑ familial protective factors associated with adolescent substance use
- provide parental skills training
- target improvements in familial risk factors, such as poor communication or substance use among family members

NIDA endorses family-based programs, given importance of family relationships as risk/protective factors and mediators of adolescent substance use

Strickland, Stoops (2018) The Prevention and Treatment of Adolescent Stimulant and Methamphetamine Use: Evidence-Based Approaches to Prevention and Treatment. 10.1007/978-3-319-90611-9 9.



# Current Status of MA Use Prevention Strategies

Method	Description	Example(s)
Family-Based Programs	Family involvement to reduce pathways to initiation and improve psychosocial development of the child	Preparing for the Drug Free Years; Strengthening Families Program; Family Empowerment Intervention

*Good evidence that family-based interventions ↑ parenting skills, ↓ family conflict, & ↑ communication across varied demographic groups*

Good support for alcohol & cannabis use prevention, but less support for other illicit use (limited literature indicating generally small or no effect on adolescent stimulant use)

- Although SFP/PDFY have apparently shown longer-term impact on MA use, results have been questioned
- The majority of effective interventions required ≤12 contact hours; implemented through in-person sessions with parents and youth.
- Strong evidence for computer-based delivery only for alcohol use prevention. Few interventions were delivered outside of school or home settings.



# Current Status of MA Use Prevention Strategies

*Multiple strategies likely necessary to effectively prevent adolescent drug use, including MA use*

**Midwestern Prevention Project:** comprehensive multi-component program targeting adolescent drug use prevention through mass media campaigns, school-based skills training, parent programming, school policy changes, and community organization to address changing local policy.

- Reduced rates of alcohol, cigarette, and cannabis initiation and use relative to control students
- Appears to have some efficacy to prevent amphetamine and methamphetamine use with reductions in use initiation sustained into adulthood

Strickland, Stoops (2018) The Prevention and Treatment of Adolescent Stimulant and Methamphetamine Use: Evidence-Based Approaches to Prevention and Treatment. 10.1007/978-3-319-90611-9\_9.



# Discussion

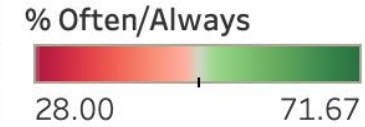
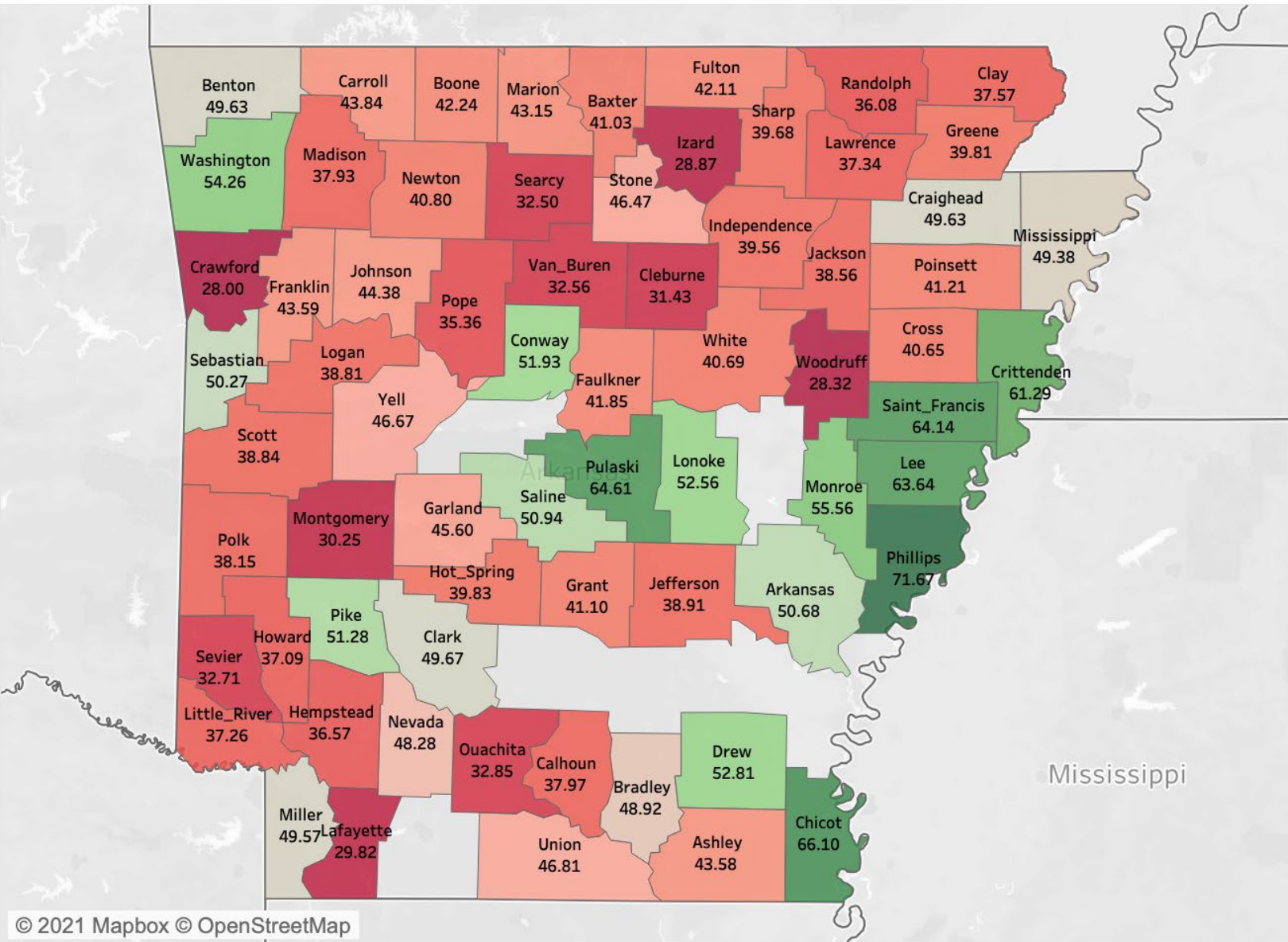


# APNA 2020 Survey

## COVID-19-Related and Mental Health Questions



# Follow Social Distancing Guidelines



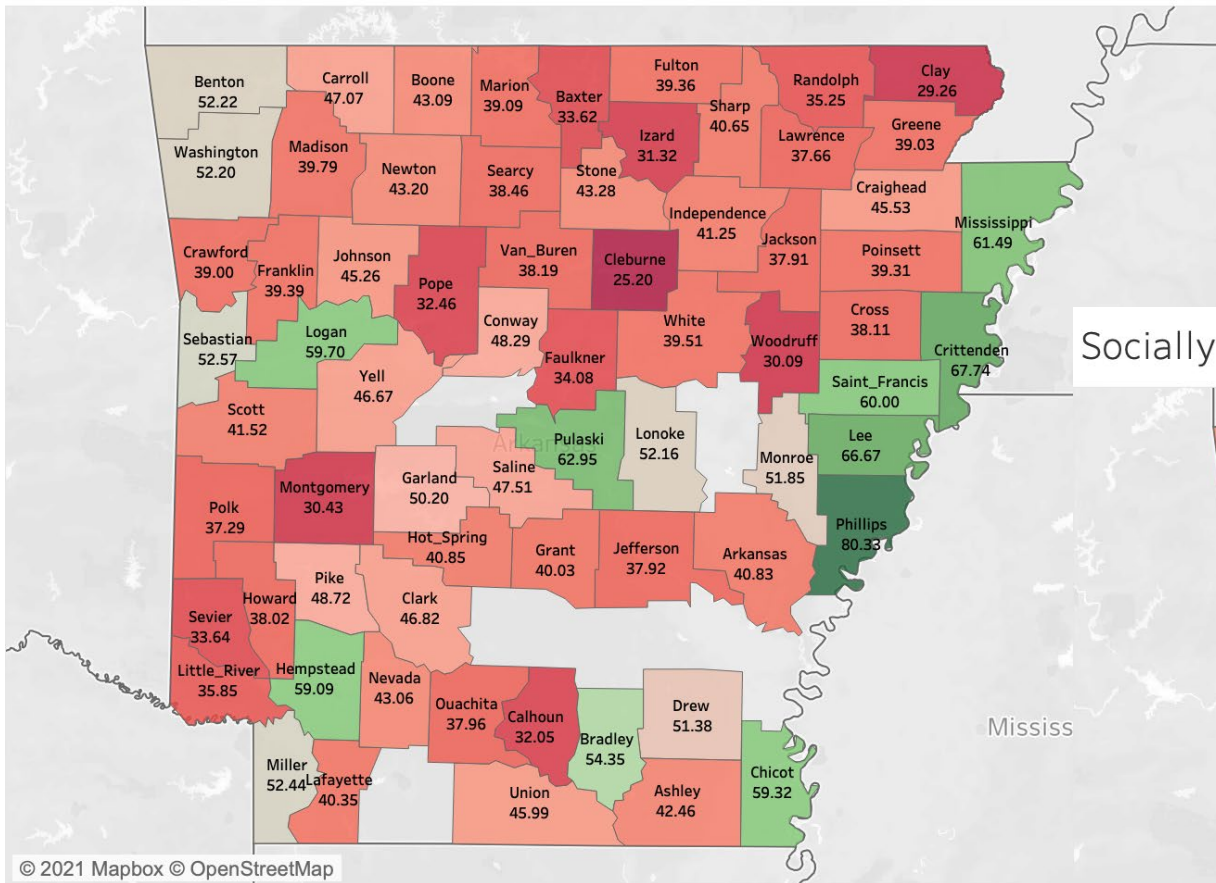
State Average = 47.5%

© 2021 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows sum of Often/Always Follow Soc. Distance guidelines. The marks are labeled by County and sum of Often/Always Follow Soc. Distance guidelines. Details are shown for State.

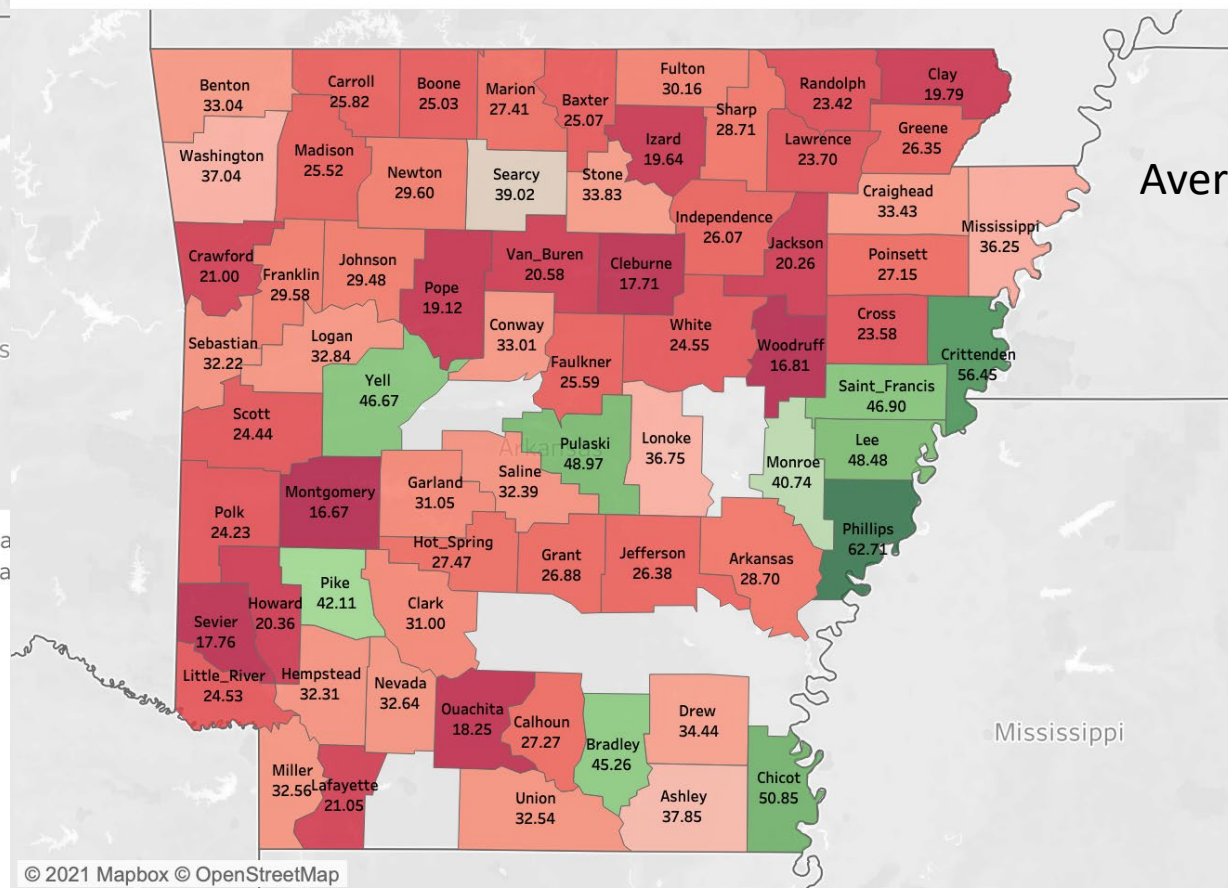


# Wear Masks with Friends



Average = 46.7%

# Socially Distance with Friends

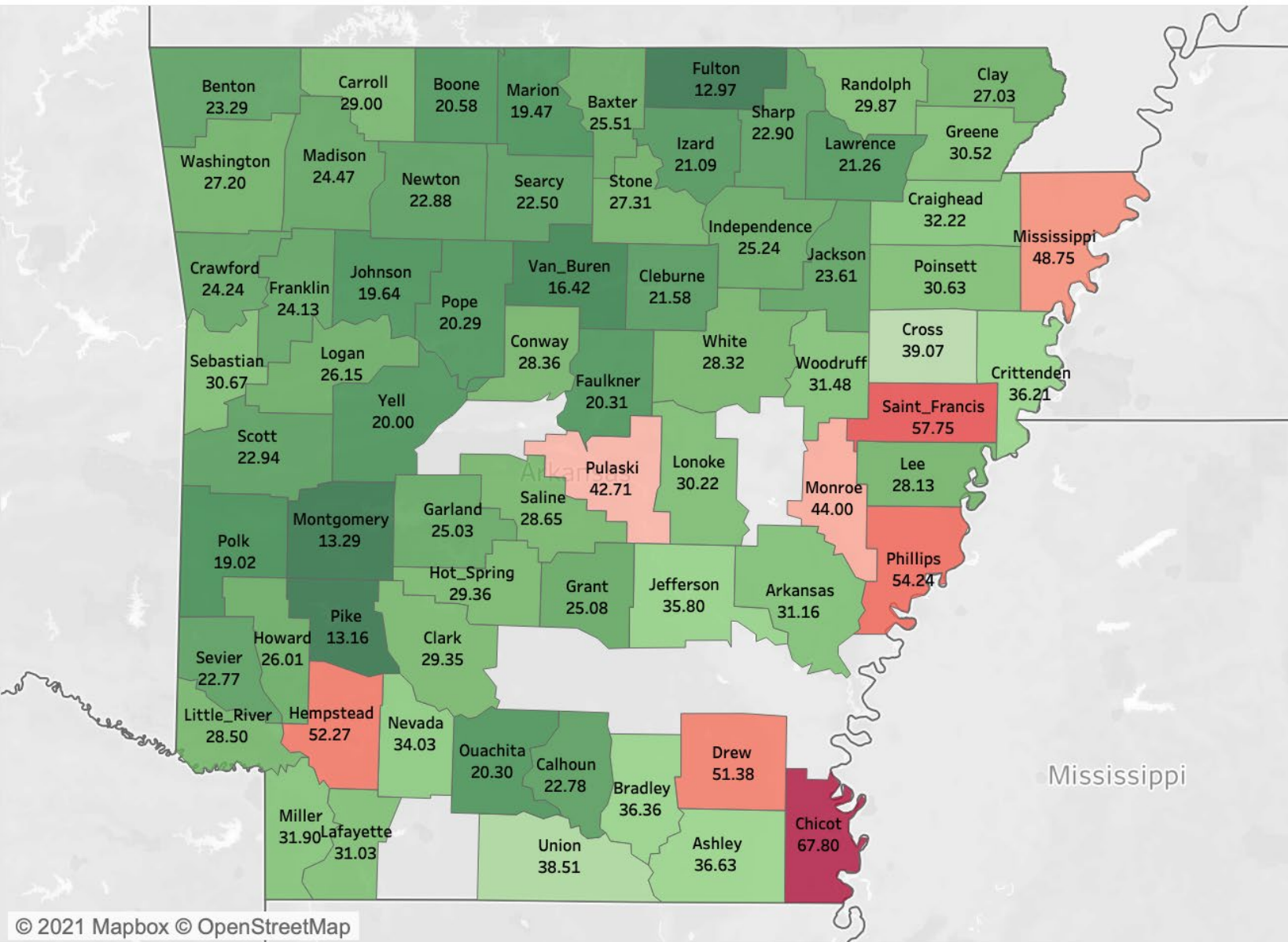


Average = 31.9%

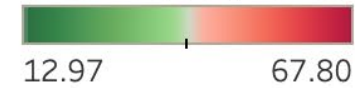
Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows sum of Often/Always Wear masks with friends. The marks are labeled by County and sum of Often/Always Wear masks with friends. Details are shown for State.

Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows sum of Often/Always Soc. Distance with Friends?. The marks are labeled by County and sum of Often/Always Soc. Distance with Friends?. Details are shown for State.

# Feeling Safe at School



% Feel Not/Very Not Sa..



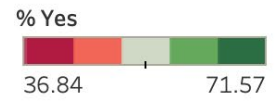
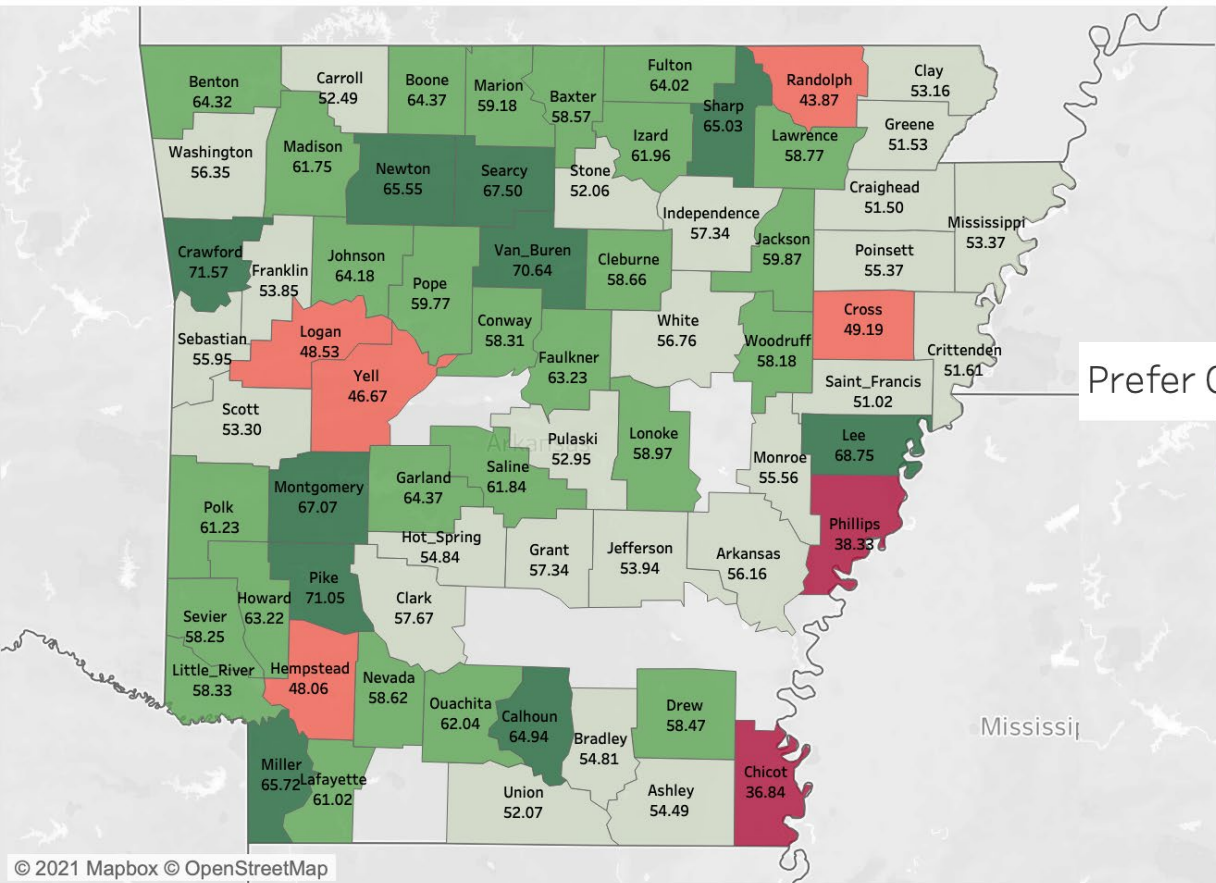
Average = 28.9%

© 2021 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows sum of Feel Not Safe/Very Not Safe at school?. The marks are labeled by County and sum of Feel Not Safe/Very Not Safe at school?. Details are shown for State.

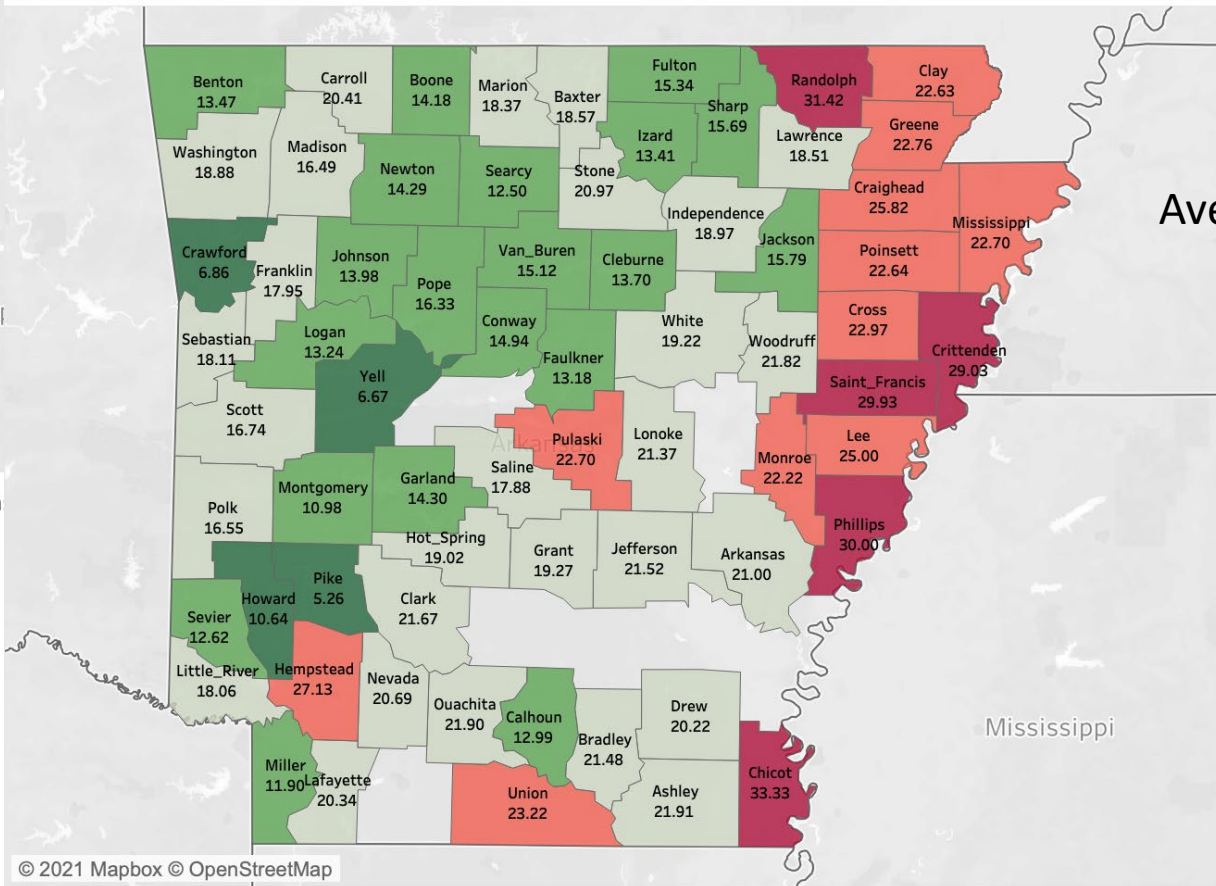


# Prefer In-School Classes



Average = 57.5%

# Prefer On-Line Classes



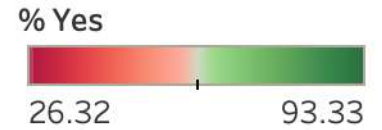
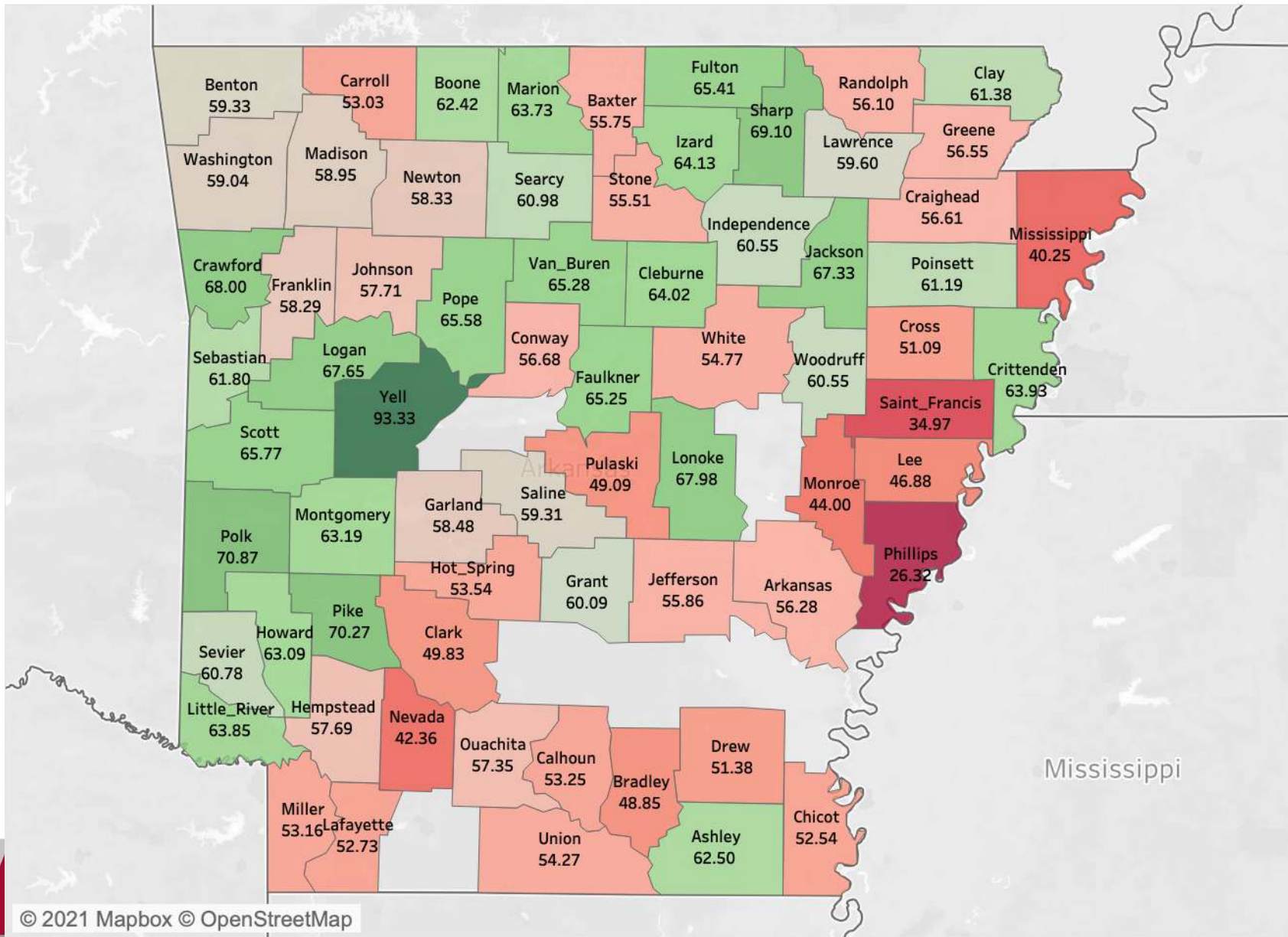
Average = 18.9%

Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows sum of Prefer In-School Classes. The marks are labeled by County and sum of Prefer In-School Classes. Details are shown for State.

Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows sum of Prefer Online Classes. The marks are labeled by County and sum of Prefer Online Classes. Details are shown for State.



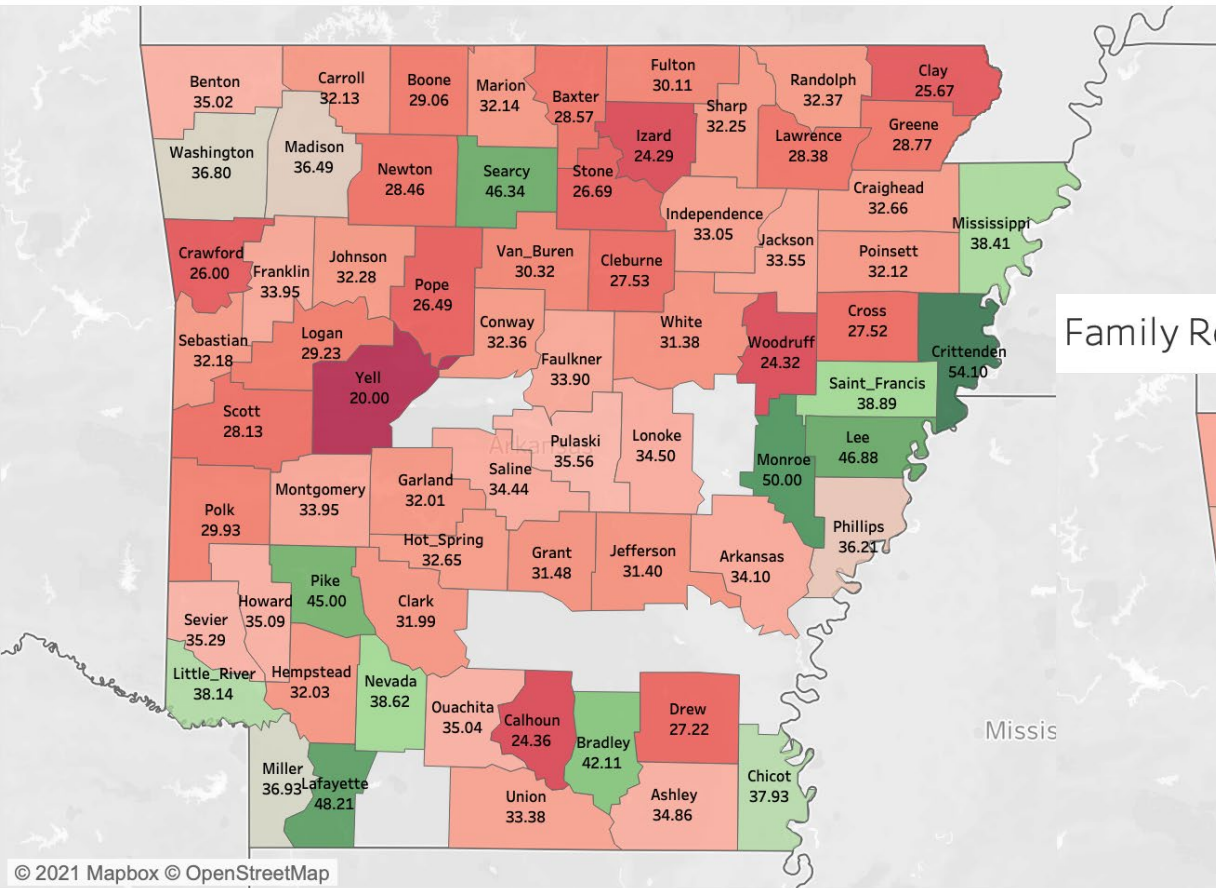
# Access to School Counseling



Average = 57.9%

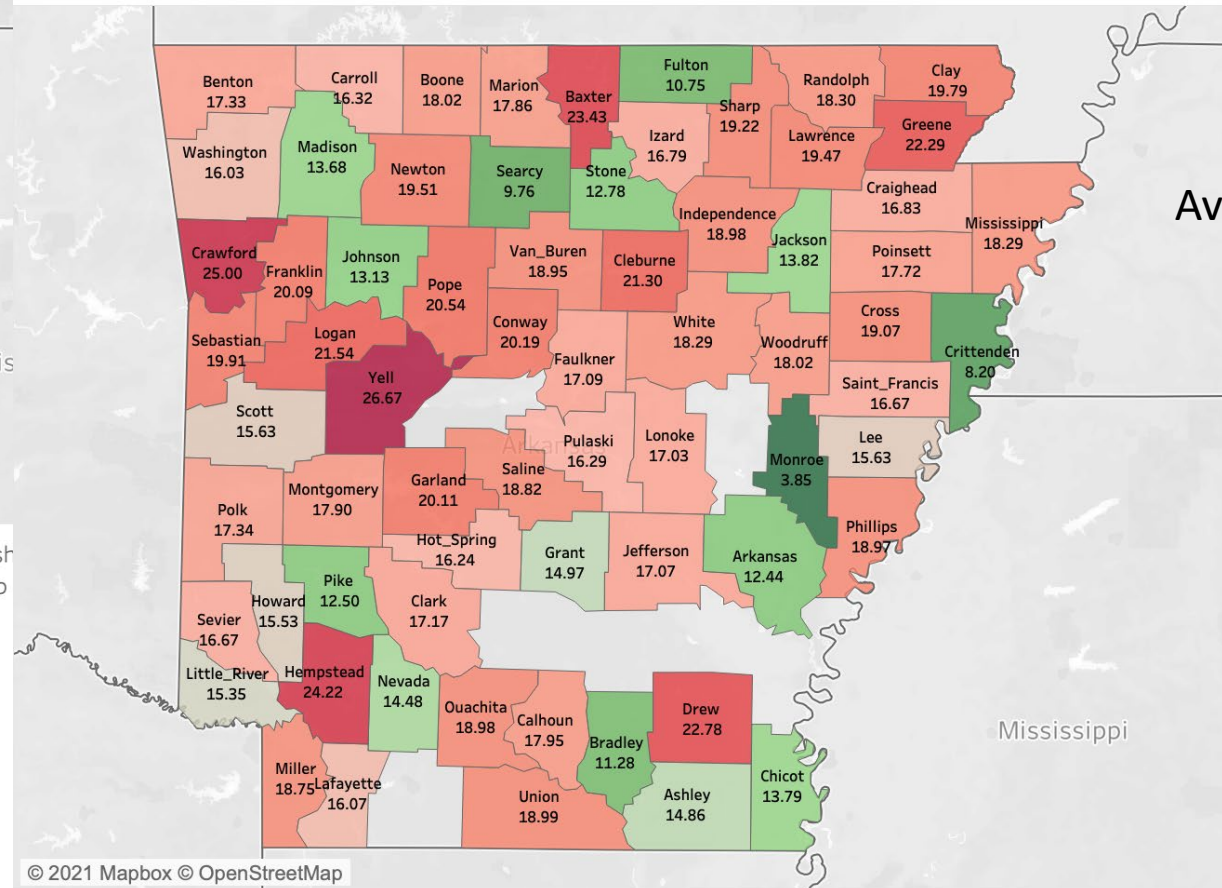
Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows sum of Access to school counseling. The marks are labeled by County and sum of Access to school counseling. Details are shown for State.

# Family Relationship Affected by the Pandemic



Average = 33.3%

# Family Relationship Affected by the Pandemic

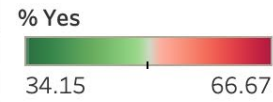
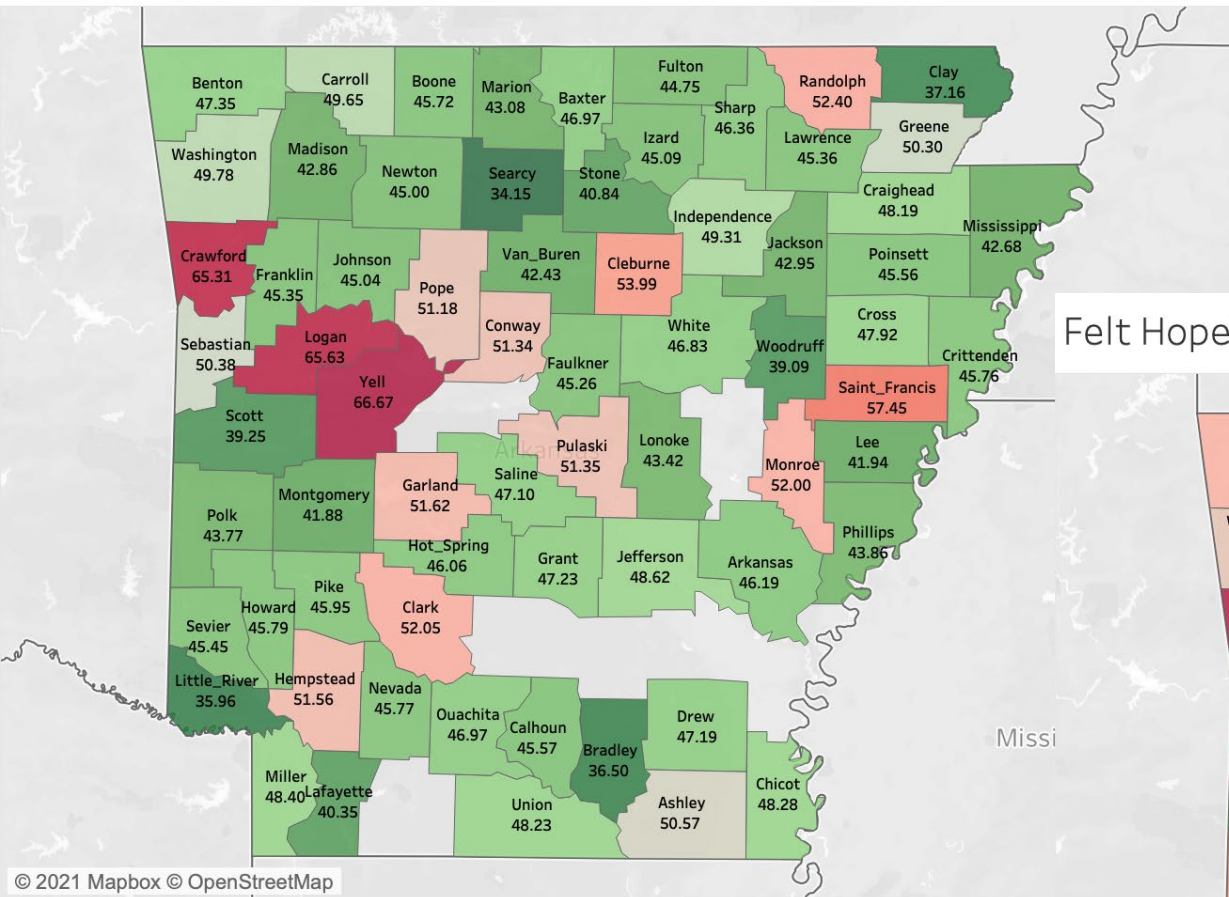


Average = 17.6%

Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows sum of Family relationships pandemic - Somewhat/Much Better. The marks are labeled by County and sum of Family relationship pandemic - Somewhat/Much Better. Details are shown for State.

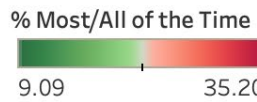
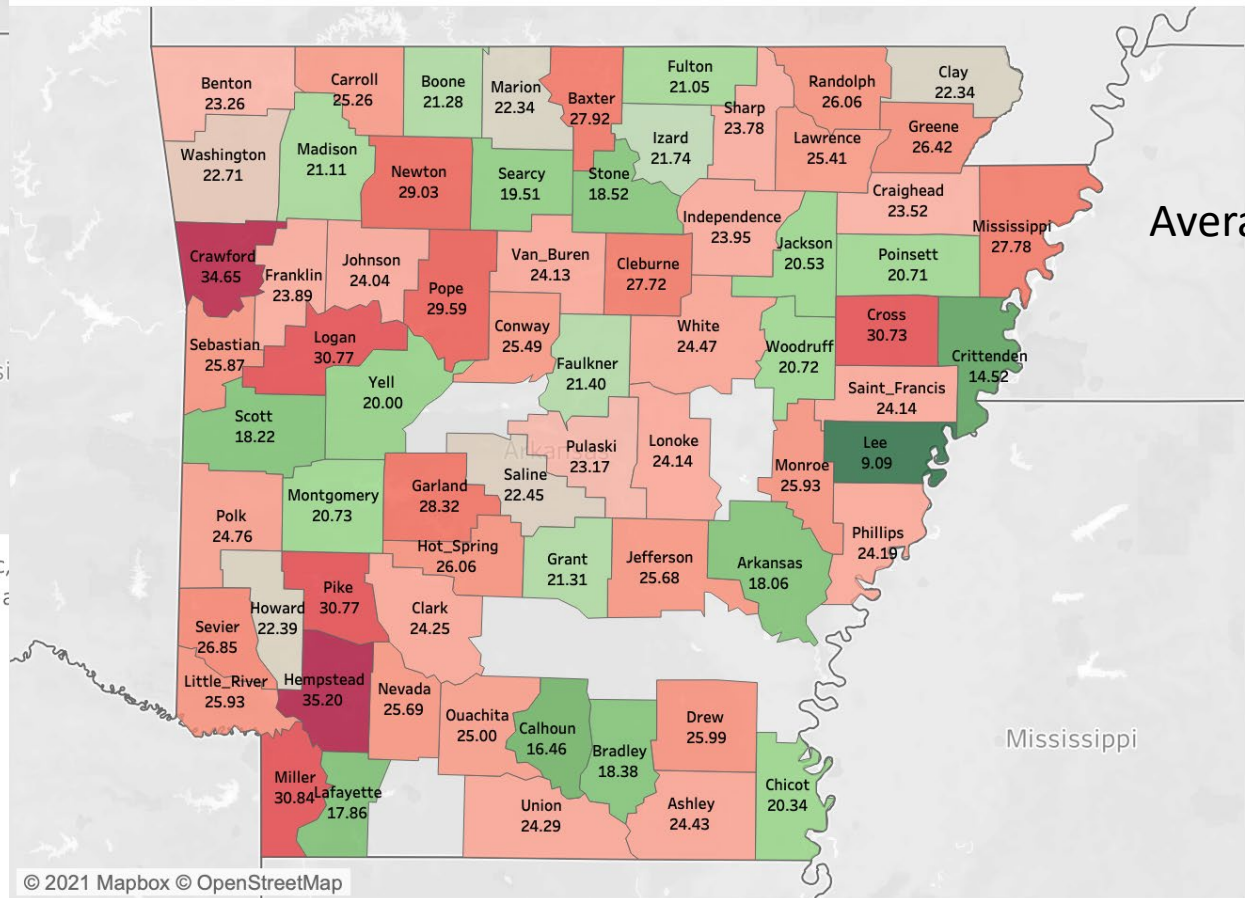
Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows sum of Family relationship affected by pandemic - Somewhat/Much Worse. The marks are labeled by County and sum of Family relationship affected by pandemic - Somewhat/Much Worse. Details are shown for State.

# Felt More Hopeless Since Pandemic



Average = 48%

# Felt Hopeless in Past 30 Days

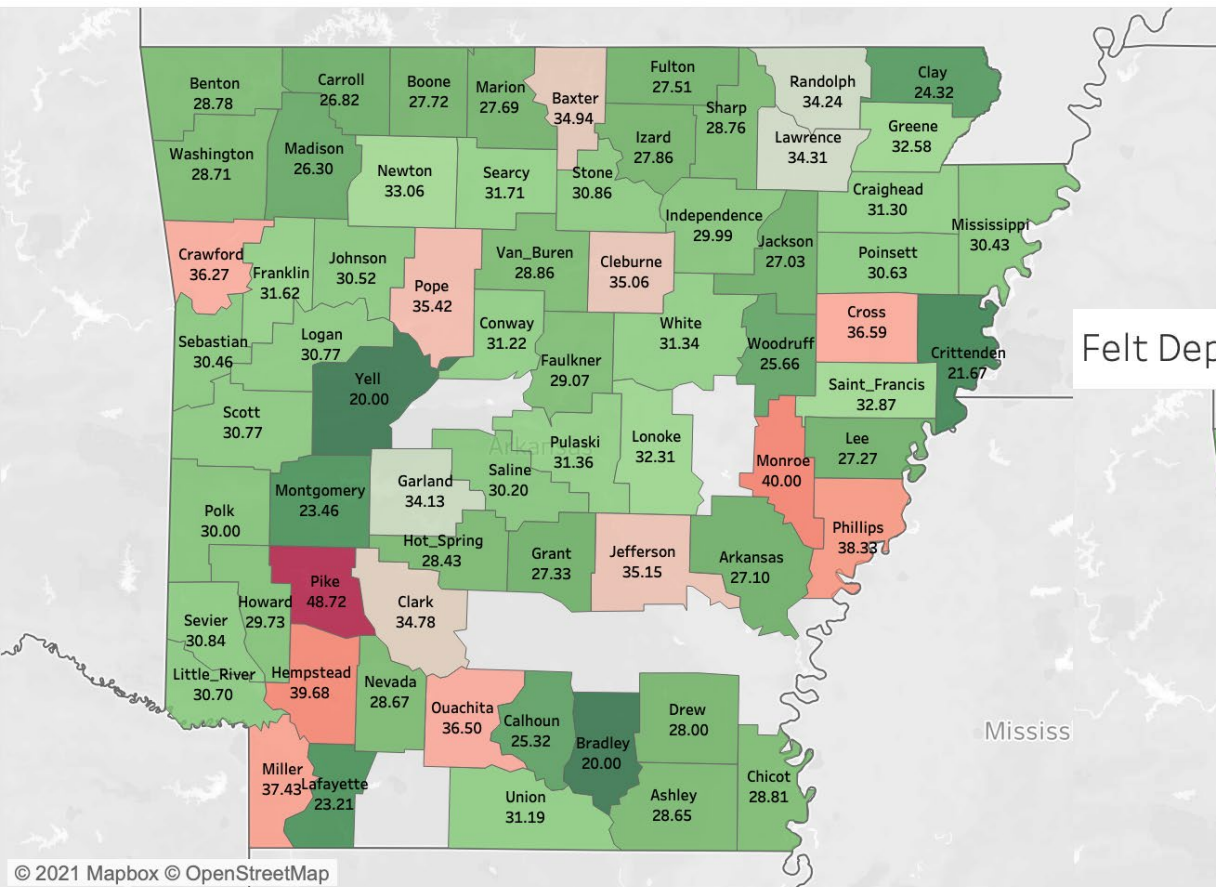


Average = 23.9%

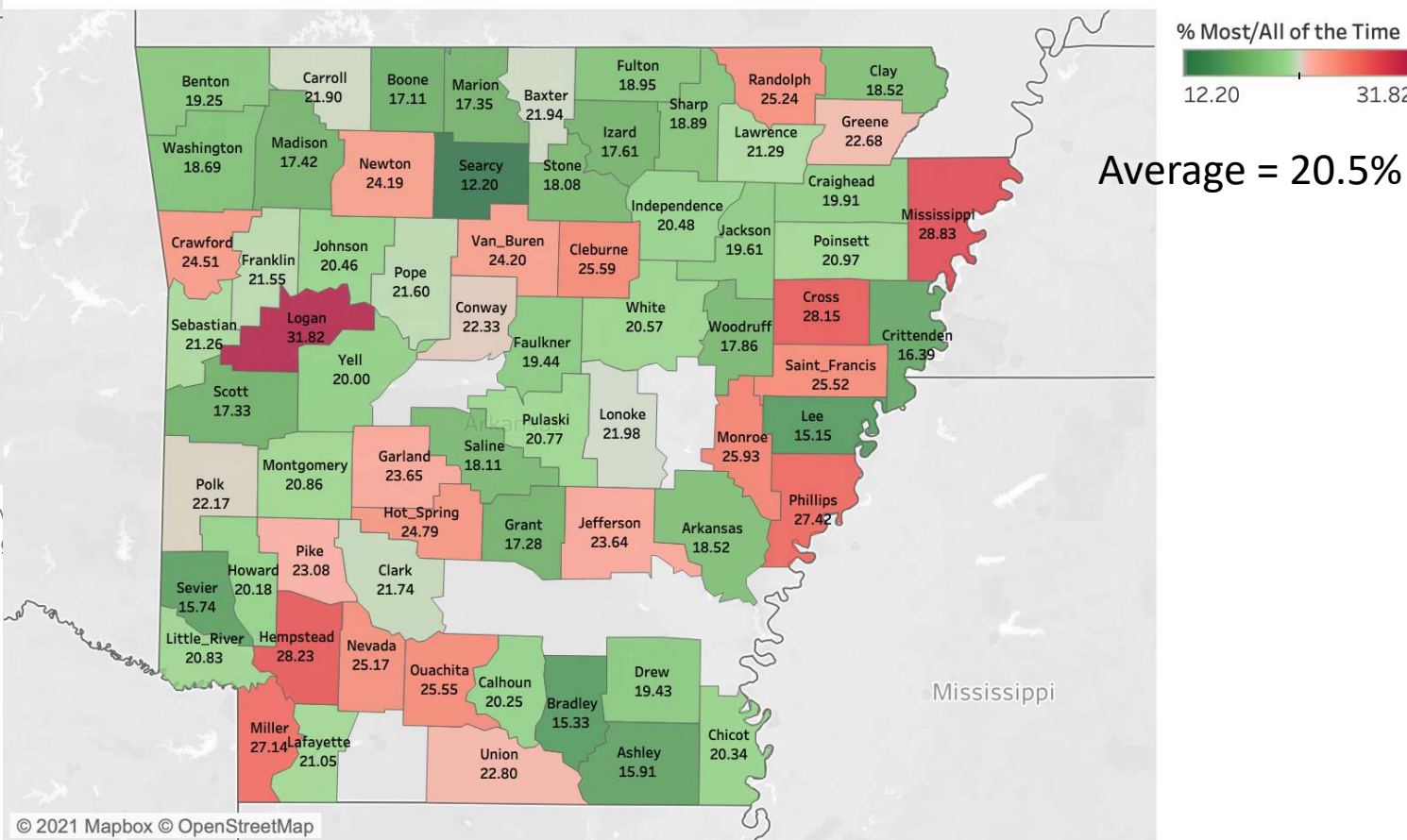
Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows sum of Since pandemic, hopeless. The marks are labeled by County and sum of Since pandemic, felt more hopeless. Details are shown for State.

Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows sum of Past 30 days felt hopeless Most/All of the Time. The marks are labeled by County and sum of Past 30 days felt hopeless Most/All of the Time. Details are shown for State.

# Felt Everything was an Effort during Past 30 Days



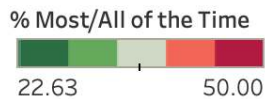
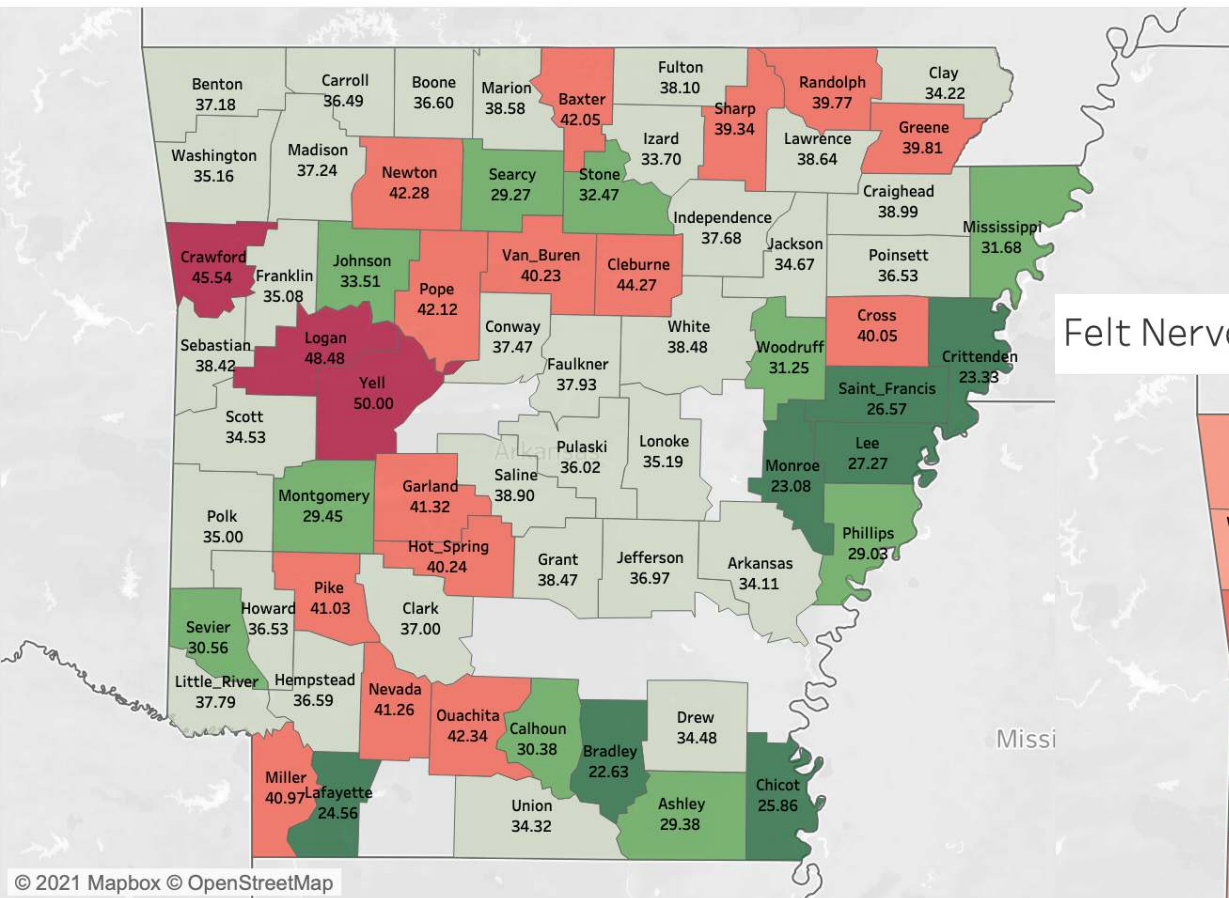
# Felt Depressed during Past 30 Days



Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows sum of Past 30 days felt everything was an effort Most/All of the Time. The marks are labeled by County and sum of Past 30 days felt everything was an effort Most/All of the Time. Details are shown for State.

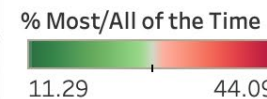
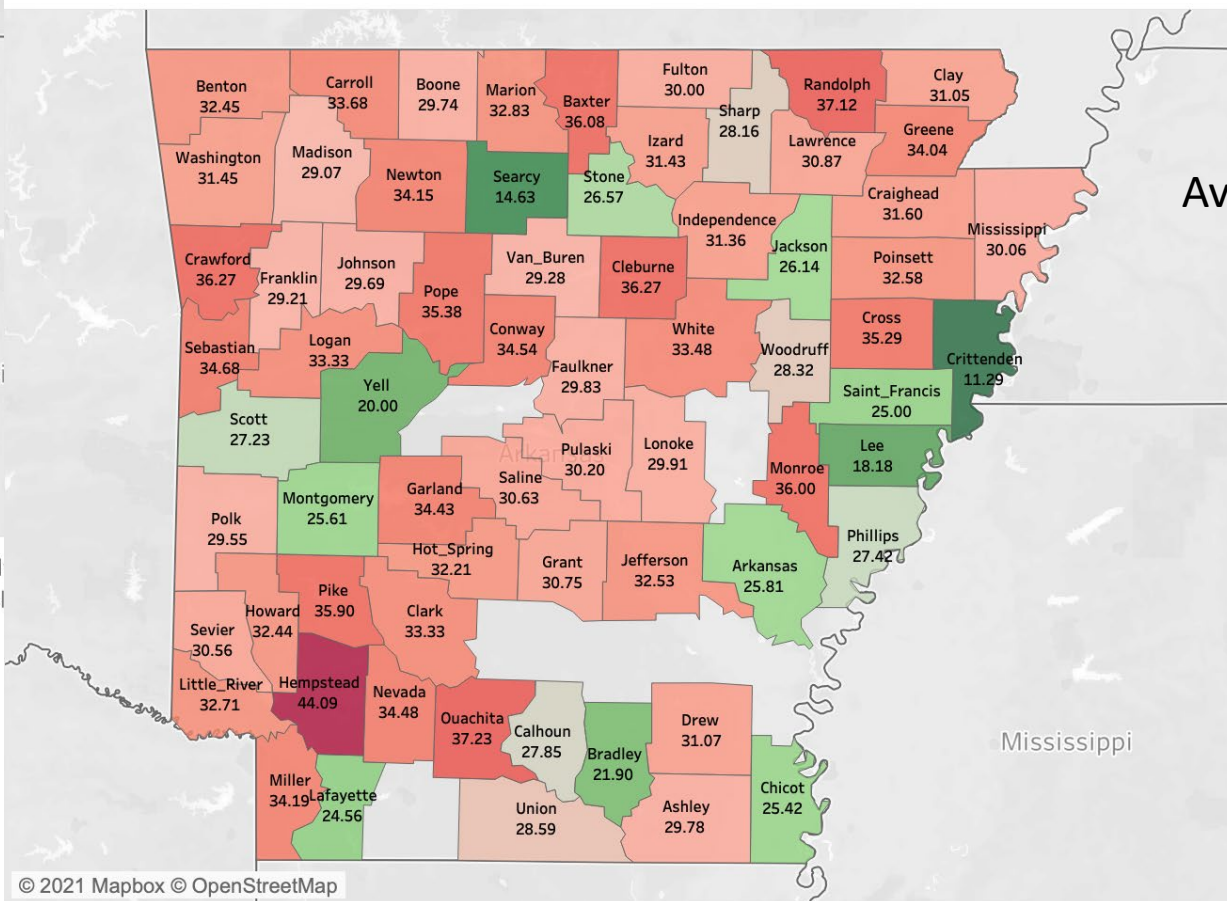
Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows sum of Past 30 days felt depressed Most/All of the Time. The marks are labeled by County and sum of Past 30 days felt depressed Most/All of the Time. Details are shown for State.

# Felt Restless during Past 30 Days



Average = 37.2%

# Felt Nervous during Past 30 Days

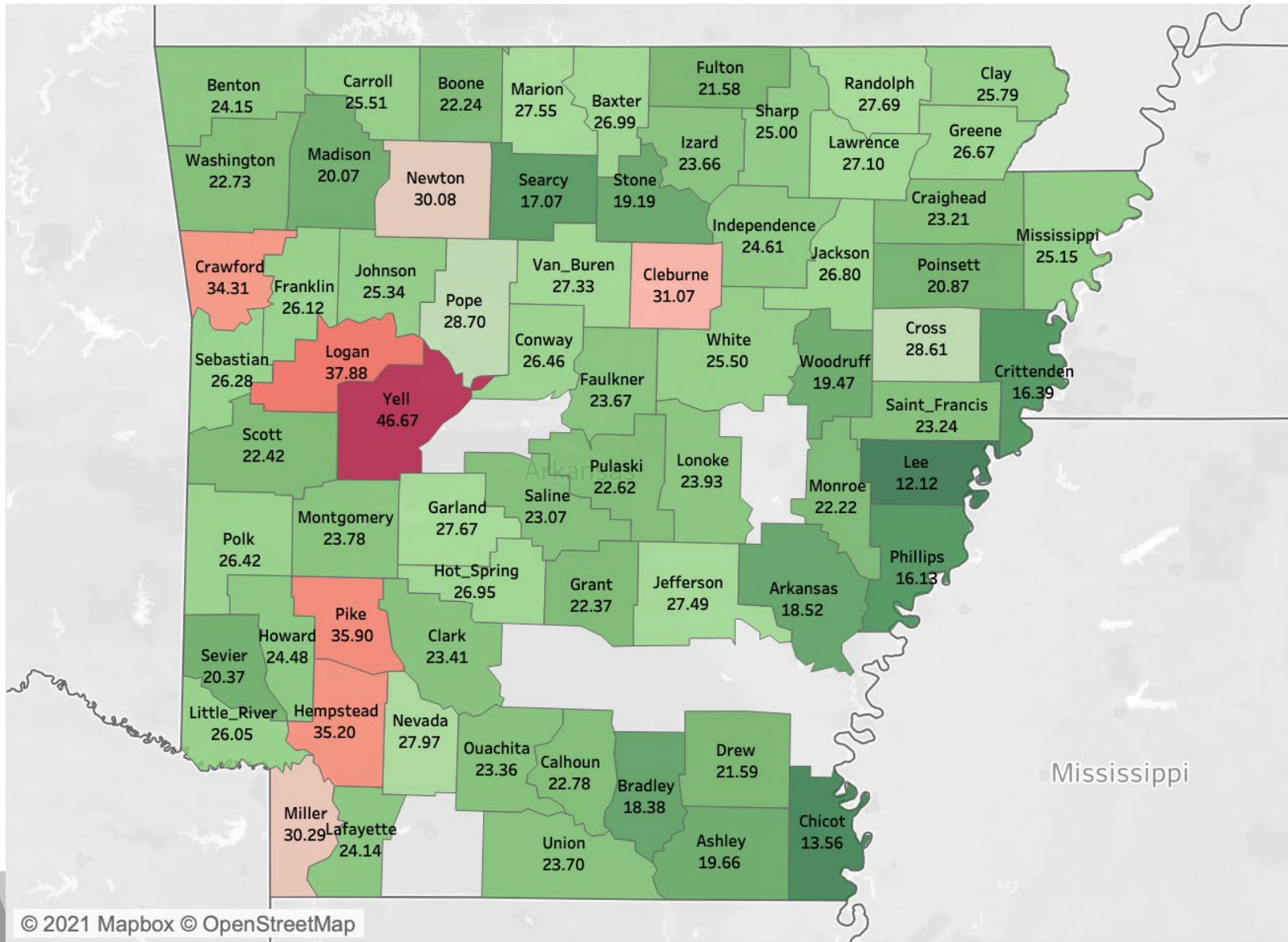


Average = 31.6%

Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows sum of Past 30 days felt Restless Most/All of the Time. The marks are labeled by County and sum of Past 30 days felt restless Most/All of the Time. Details are shown for State.

Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows sum of Past 30 days felt Nervous Most/All of the Time. The marks are labeled by County and sum of Past 30 days felt Nervous Most/All of the Time. Details are shown for State.

# Felt Worthless during Past 30 Days



Average = 24.3%

© 2021 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows sum of Past 30 days felt worthless Most/All of the Time. The marks are labeled by County and sum of Past 30 days felt worthless Most/All of the Time. Details are shown for State.



# Summary of APNA COVID-19 Results

- Although about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of students reported following social distancing guidelines and wearing masks with friends, wide variation across counties (from  $\frac{1}{5}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{4}{5}$  of students, respectively). Less than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of students statewide socially distanced with friends.
- About 29% felt unsafe at school (primarily in counties along the eastern border). These counties were also where highest % of students preferred on-line classes.
- About 60% reported access to school counseling, although this varied widely across counties (eastern border reporting lowest access). Conversely higher % of students in eastern counties reported improved family relationships. Western counties showed highest % of worsened family relationships (Yell).
- About  $\frac{1}{2}$  of students reported feeling more hopeless during pandemic; about  $\frac{1}{4}$  felt hopeless most/all of the time in the past mo.  $\frac{1}{5}$  reported feeling depressed most/all of the time in the past mo.
- About  $\frac{1}{3}$  felt restless/fidgety or nervous during the past 30 days.
- About  $\frac{1}{4}$  of students felt worthless most/all of the time in the past 30 days (Yell)

# Youth Mental Health during COVID-19

## Suicide Ideation and Attempts in a Pediatric Emergency Department Before and During COVID-19

Ryan M. Hill, PhD,<sup>a</sup> Katrina Rufino, PhD,<sup>b,c</sup> Sherin Kurian, MD,<sup>d</sup> Johanna Saxena, BS, BA,<sup>d</sup> Kirti Saxena, MD,<sup>d</sup> Laurel Williams, DO<sup>e</sup>  
Pediatrics. 2021;147(3)

Routine suicide-risk screening with youth aged 11 to 21 in a pediatric emergency department. HER data for suicide-risk screens January and July 2019 and January and July 2020 were evaluated. N=9092 (mean age 14.72 years, 47.7% Hispanic and/or Latinx, 26.7% non-Hispanic white, 18.7% non-Hispanic Black).

Rates of suicidal ideation and suicide attempts were higher during certain months of 2020 relative to 2019

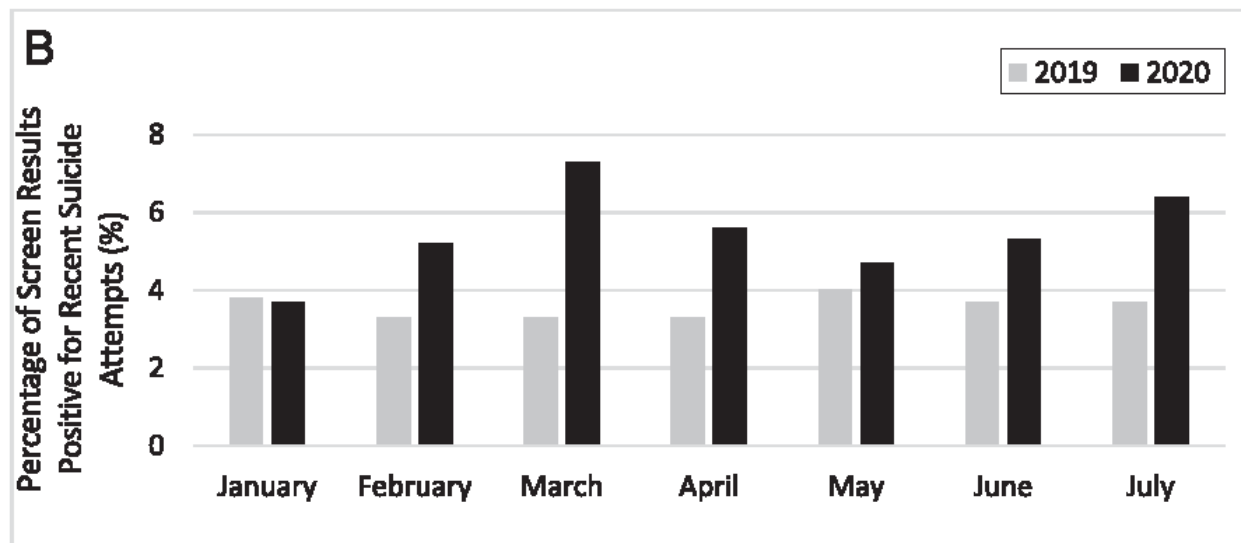
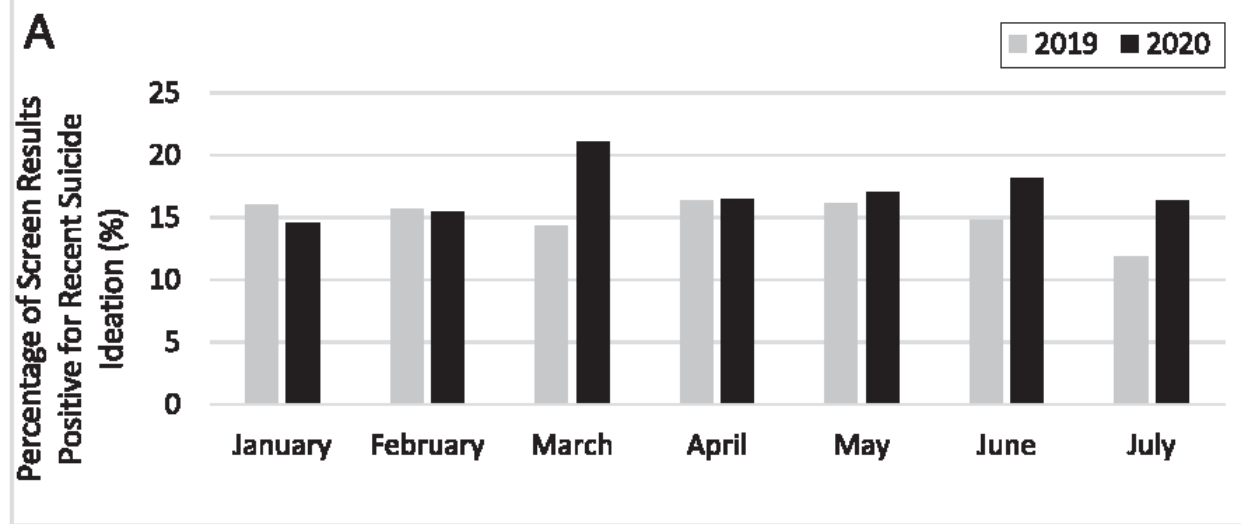


FIGURE 2

A and B, Rates of screen results positive for suicide ideation (A) and attempt (B), January to July

# Discussion



# APNA 2020 Survey

## CVID-19 Questions and Substance Use

Jeff Thostenson, MS

# Alcohol/Cannabis Sales Tax Distribution



# Apportioning of Alcohol Sales Taxes: AR

- Most of the revenues derived from taxes on alcoholic beverages are general revenues.
- Revenues derived from the additional four-percent Mixed Drink Tax are special revenues that are credited to the University of Arkansas Medical Center Fund.

<https://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/Calendars/Attachment?committee=109&agenda=519&file=Excise+Tax+Proposal+06+--+Convert+Alcohol+Taxes+to+Percentage+of+Purchase+Price+-+Hendren.pdf>

# Apportioning of Alcohol Sales Taxes: CO

- The liquor tax is an excise tax levied on the sale of beer, wine, or spirits, according to the quantity sold. The tax is collected only once within the state. Liability for payment of the tax is assigned to the beverage manufacturer or the licensee that first receives alcoholic beverages when they arrive in the state.
  - Malt liquors, fermented malt beverages, hard cider: \$0.08 tax per gallon
  - Wines: 13.33¢ per liter (includes 5¢ and 1¢ surcharges); 8.33¢ per liter (includes 1¢ surcharge)
  - Spiritous liquors: 60.26¢ per liter
- Liquor tax revenue is allocated to the General Fund for spending on general operations at the discretion of the General Assembly.
- Excise tax surcharges collected on wine and fortified wine are credited to the Colorado Wine Industry Development Fund

# Apportioning of Medical MJ Sales Taxes: AR

- In addition to the 6.5% state sales tax, the state legislature established a 4% privilege tax that also applies to each purchase. So patients pay 10.5% in state taxes on every purchase.
- The 6.5% state sales tax is directed back into General Revenue. It is distributed across state government, including the agencies that oversee the state's medical marijuana sector.
- The revenue generated via the 4% privilege tax is directed to UAMS, specifically for the establishment of a National Cancer Institute (only \$10M/yr to UAMS)

<https://www.nwahomepage.com/news/a-closer-look/a-closer-look-medical-marijuana-tax-collected-how-its-distributed/>

# Apportioning of MJ Sales Taxes: CO

- Medical MJ is subject to the 2.9 percent state sales tax; retail MJ is subject to a 15 percent sales tax, levied on retail sales, and a 15 percent excise tax, levied on the first transfer of MJ from a wholesaler to a processor or retailer.
- 10% of the revenue from the 15% tax on MJ retail sales is allocated to local governments and apportioned according to the percentage of MJ retail sales occurring within city and county boundaries.
- 71.85% to the MJ Tax Cash Fund
- 15.56% to the General Fund
- 12.59% to the State Public School Fund
- Revenue in the MJ Tax Cash Fund is required to be spent the year after it is collected and used for health care, health education, substance abuse prevention and treatment programs, and law enforcement.
- The marijuana excise tax revenue is credited to the Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) Fund. The BEST Fund is used to renew or replace deteriorating public schools. BEST grants are awarded on a competitive basis annually and funding is prioritized based on issues such as asbestos removal, building code violations, overcrowding, and poor indoor air quality.

# Discussion



# SEOW Year-End Review



# Accomplishments

## Infrastructure Development

- Updated/Affirmed SEOW Membership/Mission/Vision/Logistical Model
- Established/Coordinated regular SEOW meetings with good attendance (>30 attendees)
- Revamped website: ARPrevention.org
- Improved/streamlined programming of data management and methods of generation of data tables and infographics for SEOW annual report, SABG report, and other possible future reports
- Identified data sources, data gaps and ways to bridge gaps, if possible

# Accomplishments

## Products/Dissemination

- Published 2020 Profiles Report
- Published 2020 Companion Guide to Profiles Report
- Prepared MA info sheet (English/Spanish)
- UAMS Grand Rounds presentation on adolescent nonmedical opioid use prevention
- Press release on Profiles Report publication

# Accomplishments

## Data Reporting

- Keep SEOW apprised of emerging trends/potential problem areas (e.g., opioid crisis, MJ use, vaping, MA, alcohol home delivery, NIDA priorities, etc.)
- Trends in youth and young adult substance use through 2019
- Identified factors that were/were not associated with youth substance use
- Dissemination of prevention studies, risk/protective factors, evidence-based practices
- Adding new data points to 2021 Profiles based in SEOW input
- Informed policy

# Outstanding Activities/Areas Needing Improvement

## Infrastructure/Process Issues

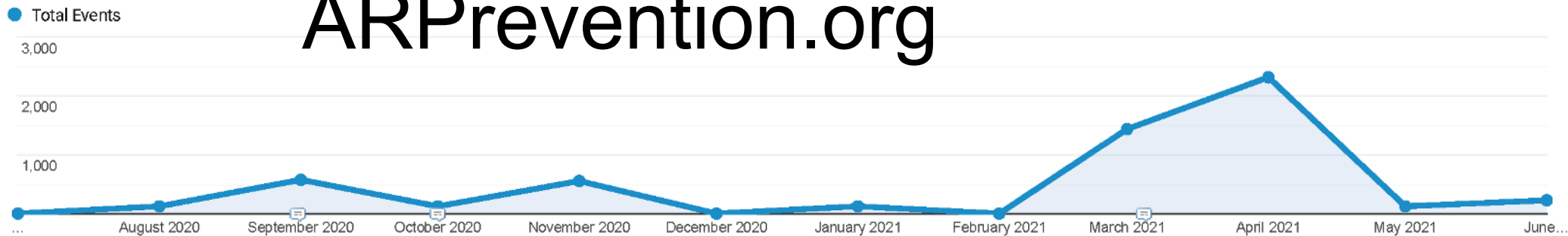
- Still figuring out:
  - Who the different players are in terms of data sources and how to access
  - How to leverage relationships with other agencies to work on projects
  - What would be of most value to our broad array of SEOW members
- *No task forces!*
- Awaiting word on research to policy initiative
- Negative impact of COVID on SEOW activities

# Outstanding Activities/Areas Needing Improvement

## Dissemination Activities

- Works in progress:
  - Medical Marijuana brochures in progress
  - Marijuana info sheet for teens/young adults in progress
  - Manuscript report AR treatment trends planned – writers identified
  - 2021 Young Adult State of Wellbeing in design/formatting phase
  - 2021 Profiles Report in process
- How to improve ARPrevention.org utilization?

# ARPrevention.org



This data was filtered with the following filter expression: `arprevention.org`

Page	Total Events	Unique Events	Event Value	Avg. Value
	<b>5,603</b> % of Total: 0.01% (89,076,416)	<b>4,680</b> % of Total: 0.01% (71,222,891)	<b>0</b> % of Total: 0.00% (182,115)	<b>0.00</b> Avg for View: <0.01 (-100.00%)
1. <a href="http://arprevention.org/">arprevention.org/</a>	<b>2,032</b> (36.26%)	<b>1,724</b> (36.84%)	<b>0</b> (0.00%)	<b>0.00</b>
2. <a href="http://arprevention.org/reports/">arprevention.org/reports/</a>	<b>1,457</b> (26.00%)	<b>1,088</b> (23.25%)	<b>0</b> (0.00%)	<b>0.00</b>
3. <a href="http://arprevention.org/home/linkage-with-prevention-system/">arprevention.org/home/linkage-with-prevention-system/</a>	<b>883</b> (15.76%)	<b>780</b> (16.67%)	<b>0</b> (0.00%)	<b>0.00</b>
4. <a href="http://arprevention.org/tools/">arprevention.org/tools/</a>	<b>534</b> (9.53%)	<b>493</b> (10.53%)	<b>0</b> (0.00%)	<b>0.00</b>
5. <a href="http://arprevention.org/meeting-archives/">arprevention.org/meeting-archives/</a>	<b>287</b> (5.12%)	<b>246</b> (5.26%)	<b>0</b> (0.00%)	<b>0.00</b>
6. <a href="http://arprevention.org/media/">arprevention.org/media/</a>	<b>205</b> (3.66%)	<b>164</b> (3.50%)	<b>0</b> (0.00%)	<b>0.00</b>
7. <a href="http://arprevention.org/about-us/contact-us/">arprevention.org/about-us/contact-us/</a>	<b>144</b> (2.57%)	<b>123</b> (2.63%)	<b>0</b> (0.00%)	<b>0.00</b>
8. <a href="http://arprevention.org/about-us/workgroup-members/">arprevention.org/about-us/workgroup-members/</a>	<b>62</b> (1.11%)	<b>62</b> (1.32%)	<b>0</b> (0.00%)	<b>0.00</b>

Create listserve to notify when new uploads?

**AR PREVENTION.org**

Utilize the website more: Submission of upload-ready upcoming events, info sheets, links to resources, reports or tools at other websites, from all SEOW members

# Discussion



# Action Plan/Wrap-Up/Next Meeting





**We CAN make a difference!**

**Thank you!**

