Policy Evaluation of Michigan’s Statewide Naloxone Standing Order
Indicators of Success Scorecard

**Pharmacy Involvement**
Pharmacies enrolled in the standing order, pharmacists with naloxone training, and pharmacists who recommend naloxone

67.2 out of 100 points

**Pharmacist Awareness & Stigma**
Pharmacists aware of the standing order, opioid overdose signs, and naloxone administration & not exhibiting stigma

76.1 out of 100 points

**Public Awareness & Stigma**
Residents aware of naloxone, the standing order, opioid overdose signs, and naloxone administration & not reporting stigma

74.6 out of 100 points

**Naloxone Prescriptions**
Naloxone prescriptions filled through the standing order (2020 calendar year)

64.4 per 100,000 residents

**Naloxone Kept on Hand**
Residents who keep naloxone on hand in their everyday life

11.3 per 100 residents

**Overdose Reversals**
Opioid overdoses successfully reversed by administering naloxone and preventing death

? per 100 overdoses

**Overdose Deaths**
Deaths caused by opioid overdose (2019 calendar year)

17.7 per 100,000 residents
## Policy Evaluation of Michigan’s Statewide Naloxone Standing Order

### Indicators of Success, Metrics, Data Sources, and Scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator of Success</th>
<th>Sub-Indicator</th>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacy involvement</td>
<td>Pharmacies enrolled</td>
<td>Pharmacies enrolled in Michigan's statewide naloxone standing order as of 12/31/2020</td>
<td>Naloxone Standing Order Report (MDHHS)</td>
<td>All licensed Michigan pharmacies</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pharmacists trained</td>
<td>Pharmacists reporting participation in naloxone training in the past 5 years</td>
<td>Pharmacist Survey</td>
<td>Sample of licensed Michigan pharmacists</td>
<td>93.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recommending naloxone</td>
<td>Pharmacists reporting recommending naloxone to patients who are filling an opioid prescription or may be using illegal opioids (2 items)</td>
<td>Pharmacist Survey</td>
<td>Sample of licensed Michigan pharmacists</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharmacist awareness and stigma</td>
<td>Pharmacist awareness</td>
<td>Pharmacists reporting awareness of the standing order, its requirements, opioid overdose risk factors, physical signs of opioid overdose, and naloxone administration (8 items)</td>
<td>Pharmacist Survey</td>
<td>Sample of licensed Michigan pharmacists</td>
<td>73.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pharmacist stigma</td>
<td>Pharmacists not indicating negative beliefs or stigma about making naloxone accessible and people who use illicit opioids or have opioid use disorder (4 items)</td>
<td>Pharmacist Survey</td>
<td>Sample of licensed Michigan pharmacists</td>
<td>85.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public awareness and stigma</td>
<td>Public awareness</td>
<td>Residents reporting awareness of naloxone, the standing order physical signs of opioid overdose, and naloxone administration (5 items)</td>
<td>Community Survey</td>
<td>Sample of community members focusing on Kent County</td>
<td>60.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public stigma</td>
<td>Residents not reporting negative beliefs or stigma about making naloxone easily accessible and people who use illicit opioids (3 items)</td>
<td>Community Survey</td>
<td>Sample of community members focusing on Kent County</td>
<td>88.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naloxone dispensed through standing order</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Naloxone Standing Order Report (MDHHS)</td>
<td>All licensed Michigan pharmacies</td>
<td>64.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naloxone kept on hand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Community Survey</td>
<td>Sample of community members focusing on Kent County</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioid overdose reversal rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioid overdose death rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Michigan Resident Death Files (MDHHS)</td>
<td>All deaths of Michigan residents</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Background

In 2017, Michigan implemented a statewide naloxone standing order. This standing order allows people to get naloxone, a drug that can prevent death in the case of an opioid overdose, at participating pharmacies without an individual prescription from their doctor.

Policy Evaluation

The Calvin University Center for Social Research conducted a policy evaluation of the standing order. The evaluation focused on Kent County, Michigan, and involved six steps:

1. Identifying indicators of success for the standing order through key informant interviews and stakeholder focus groups,
2. Creating a flowchart to illustrate how the standing order works and where the eight indicators of success fit into the implementation of the standing order,
3. Conducting a survey of stakeholders to validate and refine the flowchart and indicators of success,
4. Where possible, identifying and acquiring existing data sources for each indicator of success,
5. Developing and implementing new evaluation tools to measure the remaining indicators of success, including a community survey, pharmacist survey, and pharmacy secret caller study, and
6. Compiling data measuring the indicators of success into this scorecard.

Online Evaluation Toolkit

Materials and instructions for each component of the policy evaluation are available in an online evaluation toolkit at calvin.edu/go/naloxone.

Questions, Feedback, and Requests for Support

More information is available at calvin.edu/go/naloxone. Please reach out if you have questions or would like to use these evaluation tools in another jurisdiction. We are ready to offer support through summer 2022. Please email csr@calvin.edu.

Acknowledgements

This evaluation was funded by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDDHS) Michigan Overdose Data to Action (MODA) program with funds from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Overdose Data to Action (OD2A) grant.

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