

Supplemental Digital Content 2. PSR Policy & Practice Indicator Definitions by Topic

Alcohol-Related Harms

1. State beer excise tax – The excise tax rate, in dollars per gallon, imposed by the state on beer containing 5% alcohol by volume. State beer excise tax does not include any additional taxes, such as those based on price rather than volume (e.g., ad valorem or sales taxes) that states have implemented at the wholesale or retail level.
2. State distilled spirits excise tax – The excise tax rate, in dollars per gallon, imposed by the state on distilled spirits containing 40% alcohol by volume. State distilled spirits excise tax does not include any additional taxes, such as those based on price rather than volume (e.g., ad valorem or sales taxes) that states have implemented at the wholesale or retail level.
3. State wine excise tax – The excise tax rate, in dollars per gallon, imposed by the state on wine containing 12% alcohol by volume. State wine excise tax does not include any additional taxes, such as those based on price rather than volume (e.g., ad valorem or sales taxes) that states have implemented at the wholesale or retail level.
4. Commercial host (dram shop) liability law – Laws that permit alcohol retail establishments to be held liable for injuries or harms caused by illegal service to intoxicated or underage customers.

Food Safety

1. Speed of pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) testing of reported *E. coli* O157 cases – The annual proportion of *E. coli* O157 PFGE patterns reported to CDC (i.e., uploaded into PulseNet, the CDC-coordinated national molecular subtyping network for foodborne disease surveillance) within four working days of receiving the isolate in the state or local public health PFGE lab. PFGE is a technique used to distinguish between strains or organisms at the DNA level.
2. Completeness of pulsed-field gel electrophoresis testing of reported *Salmonella* cases – The annual proportion of *Salmonella* cases reported to CDC's National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System with PFGE patterns uploaded into PulseNet.
3. State adoption of selected foodborne disease-related provisions – Inclusion in the state's food safety regulations of selected provisions contained in the 2013 FDA Food Code related to norovirus and other foodborne illnesses.

Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

1. State activities to build capacity for HAI prevention – State health department implementation of activities to improve the state's ability to prevent and control HAIs across four prevention areas: 1) building and maintaining partnerships (e.g., collaborating with quality improvement organizations or hospital associations), 2) supporting HAI-related outbreak response by building infrastructure to identify and respond to reports of outbreaks in healthcare settings, 3) conducting or supporting HAI training, and 4) validating HAI data (i.e., analyzing data for quality and completeness and/or reviewing medical records to check data accuracy).
2. Stewardship programs to improve antibiotic use in acute care hospitals – Programs in acute care hospitals that incorporate seven core elements CDC deems critical to successful hospital antibiotic stewardship: 1) leadership commitment, 2) accountability, 3) drug expertise, 4) actions to improve antibiotic use, 5) tracking antibiotic use and outcomes, 6) reporting antibiotic use and outcomes to staff, and 7) education.

Heart Disease and Stroke

1. Meaningful use of electronic health records – The percentage of office-based physicians demonstrating meaningful use of certified electronic health records (EHR) technology, as defined by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services EHR Incentive Programs meaningful use criteria.
 2. State pharmacist collaborative drug therapy management policy – A state legislative, regulatory, or other written administrative policy that authorizes qualified pharmacists working within the context of a collaborative practice agreement or defined protocol to perform patient assessments; order drug therapy-related laboratory tests; administer drugs; and/or select, initiate, monitor, continue, and adjust drug regimens.
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HIV

1. State Medicaid reimbursement for routine HIV screening – Medicaid (traditional state Medicaid programs and Medicaid expansion programs) reimbursement of healthcare providers for costs associated with routine HIV screening, regardless of the patient’s HIV infection risk. (In states with Medicaid expansion, persons insured under the expansion are covered for routine HIV screening as required by law, while enrollees in traditional state Medicaid programs might or might not be covered for routine HIV screening.)
2. Consistency of state HIV testing law with CDC’s 2006 HIV testing recommendations – Consistency of the state’s HIV testing law with key parameters of consent and counseling outlined in CDC’s 2006 HIV testing recommendations.
3. State reporting of all CD4 and all viral load data – Existence of a state statute, regulation, or policy that requires reporting of all CD4 and HIV viral load test results (detectable and undetectable); reporting of $\geq 95\%$ of CD4 and viral load results to the state or local health department; and reporting by the health department of $\geq 95\%$ of laboratory results to CDC by the end of each year.
4. HIV viral suppression – Statewide percentage of viral suppression among persons with diagnosed HIV infection. A person’s viral load is considered suppressed when the results of a viral load test show either that HIV is undetectable or there are fewer than 200 copies/mL of virus in the blood.

Motor Vehicle Injuries

1. Seat belt law – A primary enforcement seat belt law allows police to stop a vehicle solely because a driver or passenger is not wearing a seat belt. A secondary enforcement seat belt law requires police to have another reason for stopping a vehicle before citing a driver or passenger for not buckling up. The most comprehensive policies are primary seat belt laws that cover all occupants, regardless of where they are sitting.
 2. Child passenger restraint law – A law that requires child passengers to travel in appropriate child passenger restraints, such as car seats or booster seats, until adult seat belts fit them properly.
 3. Graduated driver licensing: learner’s permit age – Age at which a young driver can first acquire a learner’s permit, which requires a novice driver to practice driving under the supervision of an adult.
 4. Graduated driver licensing: learner’s permit holding period – The length of time a driver must maintain a learner’s permit before being allowed to apply for an intermediate or provisional license.
 5. Graduated driver licensing: nighttime driving restriction – A restriction against intermediate or provisional license holders driving without adult supervision during certain nighttime hours.
 6. Graduated driver licensing: young passenger restriction – A restriction against intermediate or provisional license holders transporting more than a certain number of young passengers without adult supervision.
 7. Graduated driver licensing: unrestricted licensure age – The minimum age at which drivers, who have met all requirements of intermediate or provisional license, may first drive unsupervised without nighttime or young passenger restrictions.
 8. Ignition interlock law - A law that mandates the use of ignition interlocks for drivers convicted of alcohol-impaired driving. An ignition interlock is a device that analyzes a driver’s breath and prevents the vehicle from starting if alcohol is detected.
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Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity

1. Secondary schools not selling less nutritious foods and beverages – Percentage of secondary schools (middle schools and high schools) in the state that did not allow students to purchase less nutritious foods and beverages from vending machines, school stores, canteens, and snack bars.
2. Nutrition standards policy for foods and beverages sold on state executive branch property – A state nutrition standards policy for sale of foods and beverages that meets the following criteria: 1) provides or references quantifiable nutrition standards (e.g., sets a maximum for the amount of sodium a food item can include) addressing four or more of the following nine foods or nutrients: fruits, vegetables, whole grains, water, added sugars, sodium, trans fat, saturated fat, and calories/portion sizes, 2) applies to all property and facilities owned, leased, or operated by the state executive branch, and 3) applies to two or more food service venues (e.g., vending machines, cafeterias, snack bars).
3. Inclusion of obesity prevention standards in state licensing regulations of childcare facilities – Inclusion of some or all of the 47 components of national standards considered to have a high impact for obesity prevention into state licensing regulations of childcare facilities.
4. State average birth facility score for breastfeeding support – The average score for breastfeeding support in the state’s participating birth facilities.

Prescription Drug Overdose

1. Requirement for timely data submission to prescription drug monitoring program – State-required interval between dispensing a controlled substance and submitting the dispensing data to the state PDMP.
2. Requirement for universal use of state prescription drug monitoring program – State requirement that prescribers must consult the patient’s PDMP history before initially prescribing opioid pain relievers and benzodiazepines, and at least every three months thereafter.

Teen Pregnancy

1. Expansion of state Medicaid family planning eligibility – State expansion of eligibility for Medicaid coverage of family planning services to include teens under age 18 years and to be set to at least the income eligibility level for coverage of pregnancy care (this level varies by state).

Tobacco Use

1. State cigarette excise tax – The amount of state excise tax, in dollars, on a pack of 20 cigarettes.
 2. Comprehensive state smoke-free policy – A state law that prohibits smoking in all indoor areas of private workplaces, restaurants, and bars, with no exceptions.
 3. State funding for tobacco control – The amount of state funding allocated for state comprehensive tobacco control activities.
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