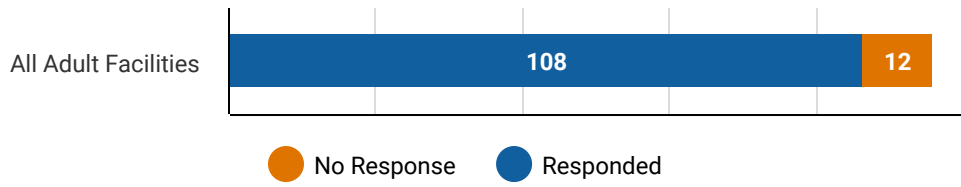
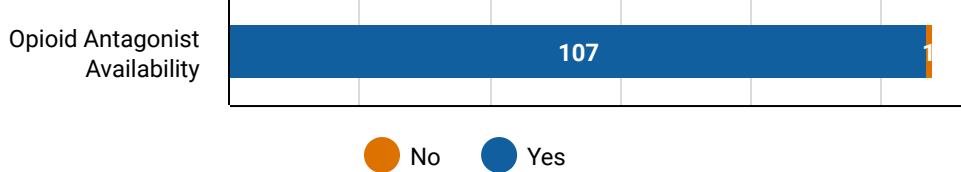


Opioid Antagonists Survey Local Adult Detention Facilities

90 percent of the local adult detention facilities ($n = 108$) provided a survey response.

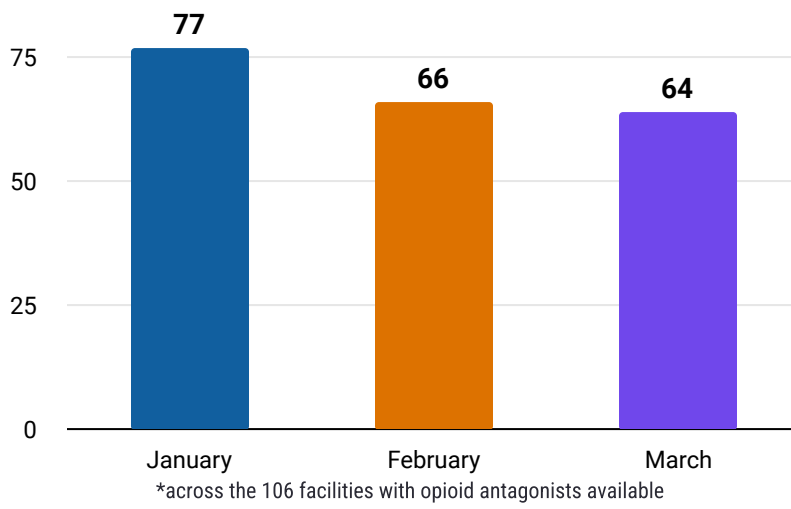


99 percent of the reporting facilities ($n = 107$) have opioid antagonists available.



INCIDENTS OF OPIOID ANTAGONIST USE

Between January 1 and March 31, 2024, there were **207** unique incidents of opioid antagonist use.



OPIOID ANTAGONIST ACCESSIBILITY & TRAINING



99%

of facilities ($n = 107$) have opioid antagonists accessible to custodial staff. **All facilities** provide staff with training or education for the administration of opioid antagonists.



66%

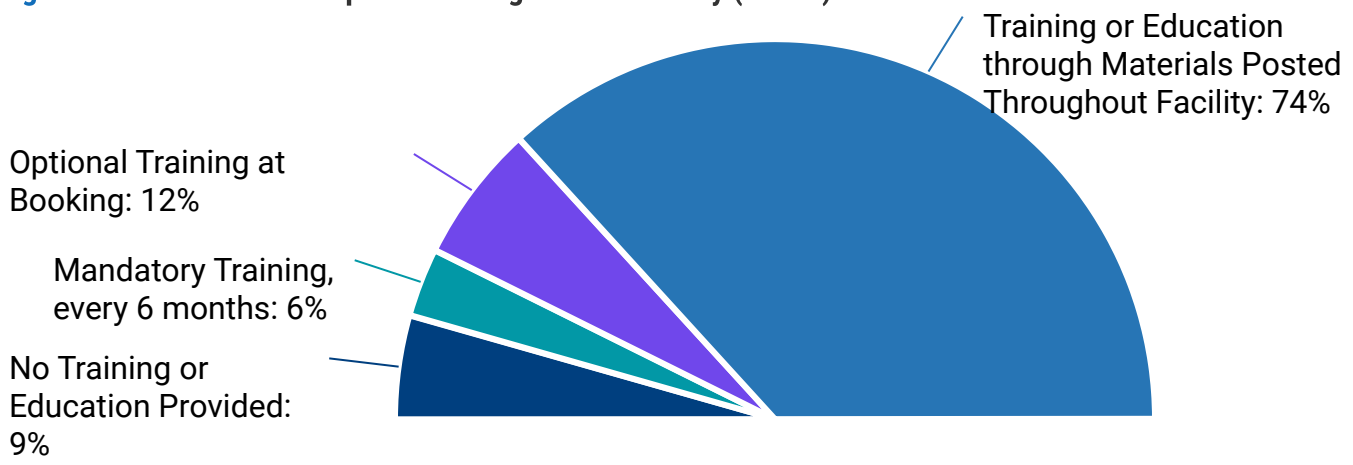
of facilities ($n = 71$) report opioid antagonists are on custodial staff (e.g., duty belt) at all times.



27%

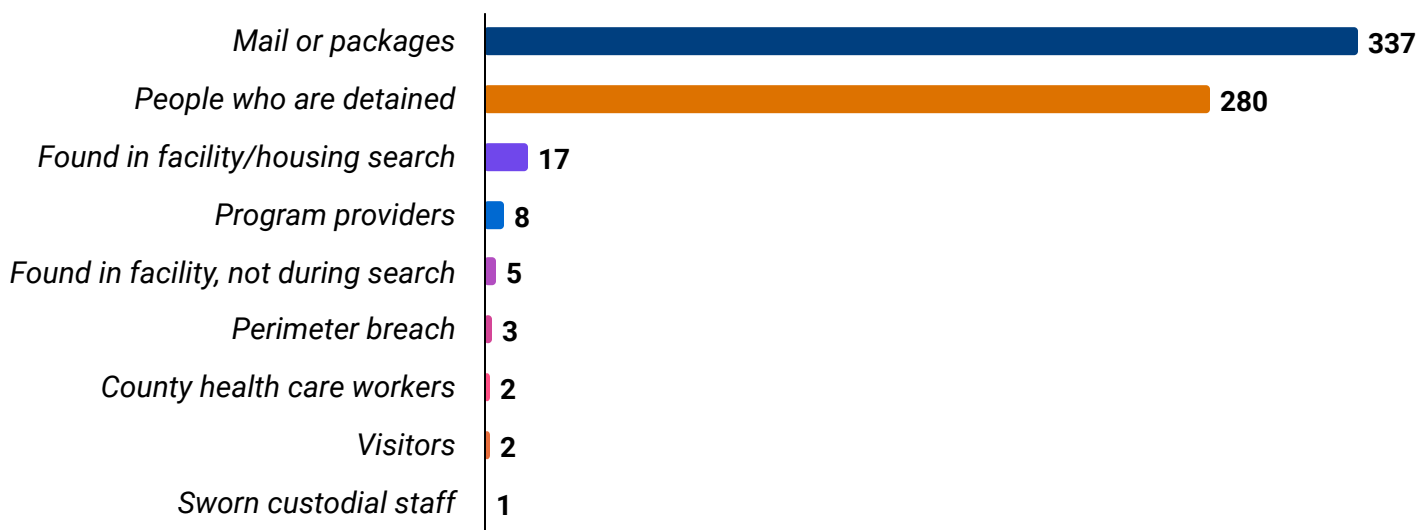
of facilities ($n = 29$) have opioid antagonists accessible to people who are detained (e.g., inside housing units, common areas).

For facilities with opioid antagonists available to people who are detained, **74** percent provide training through educational materials posted throughout the facility ($n = 26$).



METHODS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF OPIOIDS INTO FACILITIES

Between January 1 and March 31, 2024, there were **655** known instances of opioid introduction.



51%

of the known instances of opioid introduction were through mail or package deliveries.



43%

of the known instances of opioid introduction were through people who are detained.



<1%

of the known instances of opioid introduction were through sworn custodial staff.



SUBSTANCE USE-RELATED PRACTICES

94%

of the reporting facilities ($n = 101$) assess whether people have an ongoing substance use disorder at the time of booking. Most facilities report using the Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale (COWS), the Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment (CIWA), and non-specified medical and mental health screenings performed by medical staff and questions asked during booking and/or intake by custody staff.

48% of the reporting facilities ($n = 52$) house people in a designated area when they are being monitored for withdrawal. For most facilities the housing location varies based on the severity of withdrawal symptoms. The locations most frequently identified included observation cells, holding cells, intake cells, medical cells, and sobering cells.

48%

85%

of reporting facilities ($n = 92$) have a medication-assisted treatment (MAT) program for people. Most facilities report people are eligible for MAT programs if they are currently in a MAT program, identify having moderate or severe opioid use disorder or Substance Use Disorder in their recent past or request services.

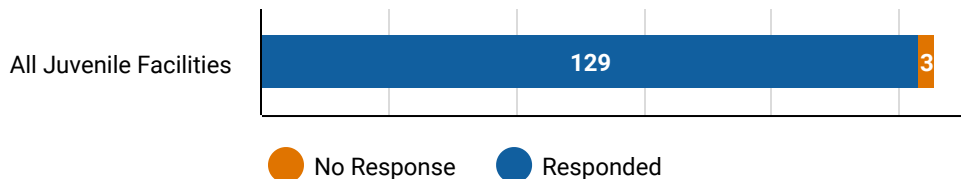
ABOUT THE OPIOID ANTAGONIST SURVEY



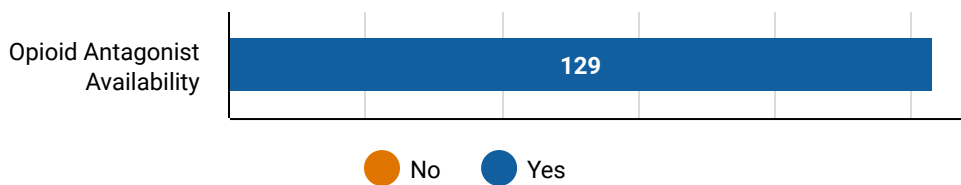
The Opioid Antagonists in Local Detention Facilities Survey is a limited-term data collection instrument to gather information related to drugs and drug overdoses in each local detention facility (adult and juvenile). For detailed information please refer the survey's webpage at <https://www.bscc.ca.gov/opioid-survey/>.

Opioid Antagonists Survey Local Juvenile Detention Facilities

98 percent of the local juvenile detention facilities ($n = 129$) provided a survey response.

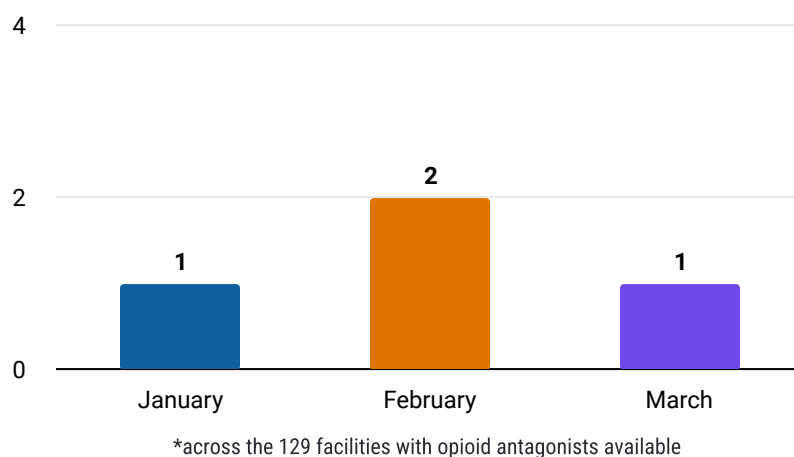


100 percent of the reporting facilities ($n = 129$) have opioid antagonists available.



INCIDENTS OF OPIOID ANTAGONIST USE

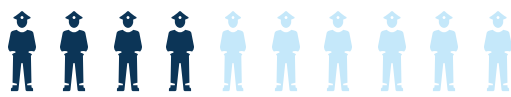
Between January 1 and March 31, 2024, there were **4 unique incidents** of opioid antagonist use.



OPIOID ANTAGONIST ACCESSIBILITY & TRAINING



76% of facilities ($n = 98$) have opioid antagonists accessible to youth supervision staff.



40% of facilities ($n = 52$) report opioid antagonists are physically on youth supervision staff (e.g., duty belt) at all times.



94% of facilities ($n = 121$) report opioid antagonists are accessible to facility medical staff.



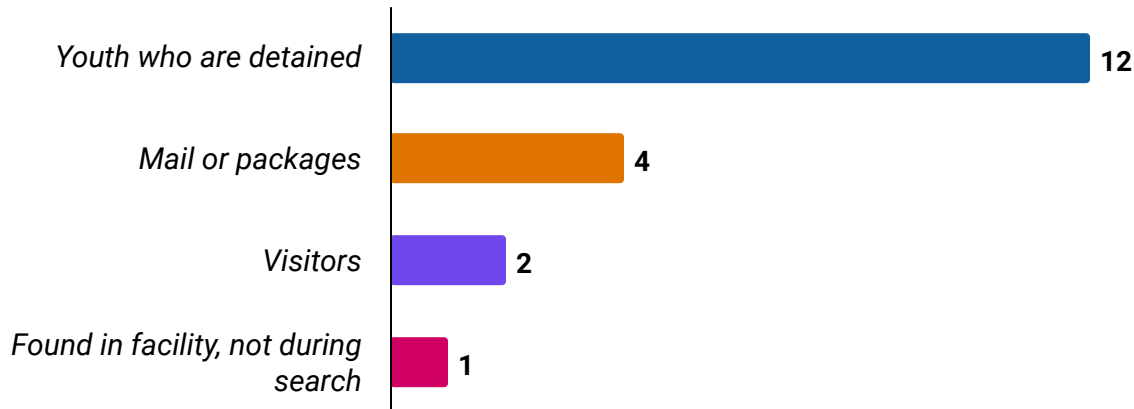
100% of facilities ($n = 129$) report training or education is provided for opioid antagonist administration.



80% of facilities ($n = 103$) report training occurs at the time the opioid antagonist is initially provided to staff.

METHODS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF OPIOIDS INTO FACILITIES

Between January 1 and March 31, 2024, there were **19 known instances** of opioid introduction.



63%

of the known instances of opioid introduction were through youth who are detained.



21%

of the known instances of opioid introduction were through mail or package deliveries.



11%

of the known instances of opioid introduction were through visitors of youth who are detained.



SUBSTANCE USE-RELATED PRACTICES

89%

of the reporting facilities ($n = 115$) assess whether youth have an ongoing substance use disorder at the time of intake. Most facilities report using the Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale (COWS), the Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment (CIWA), the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI), the Juvenile Justice Center Receiving Screening, the DSM Opioid Screening Interview, and the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) screening.

41% of the reporting facilities ($n = 54$) house youth in a designated area when they are being monitored for withdrawal. Most facilities in these cases emphasized the importance of continuous monitoring and direct observation of the youth in these areas through means such as glass housing units, CCTV cameras, and holding units close to staff stations.

42%

60%

of reporting facilities ($n = 77$) have a medication-assisted treatment (MAT) program for youth. Most facilities report youth who are identified to have Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) or Substance Use Disorder (SUD) shall be evaluated and initiated to be enrolled into their MAT programs as indicated by the facility's Medical Unit Providers. Facilities report MAT programs encompass a collaborative approach from medical health and behavioral health to ensure youth are afforded services while in custody, as well as linkage to the community.

ABOUT THE OPIOID ANTAGONIST SURVEY



The Opioid Antagonists in Local Detention Facilities Survey is a limited-term data collection instrument to gather information related to drugs and drug overdoses in each local detention facility (adult and juvenile). For detailed information please refer the survey's webpage at <https://www.bscc.ca.gov/opioid-survey/>.