

# Opioid Antagonists Survey

## Local Adult Detention Facilities

Of the 120 local adult detention facilities in California, **113 were occupied** as of June 30, 2024.

For the 113 occupied facilities, **100 percent provided survey responses**.

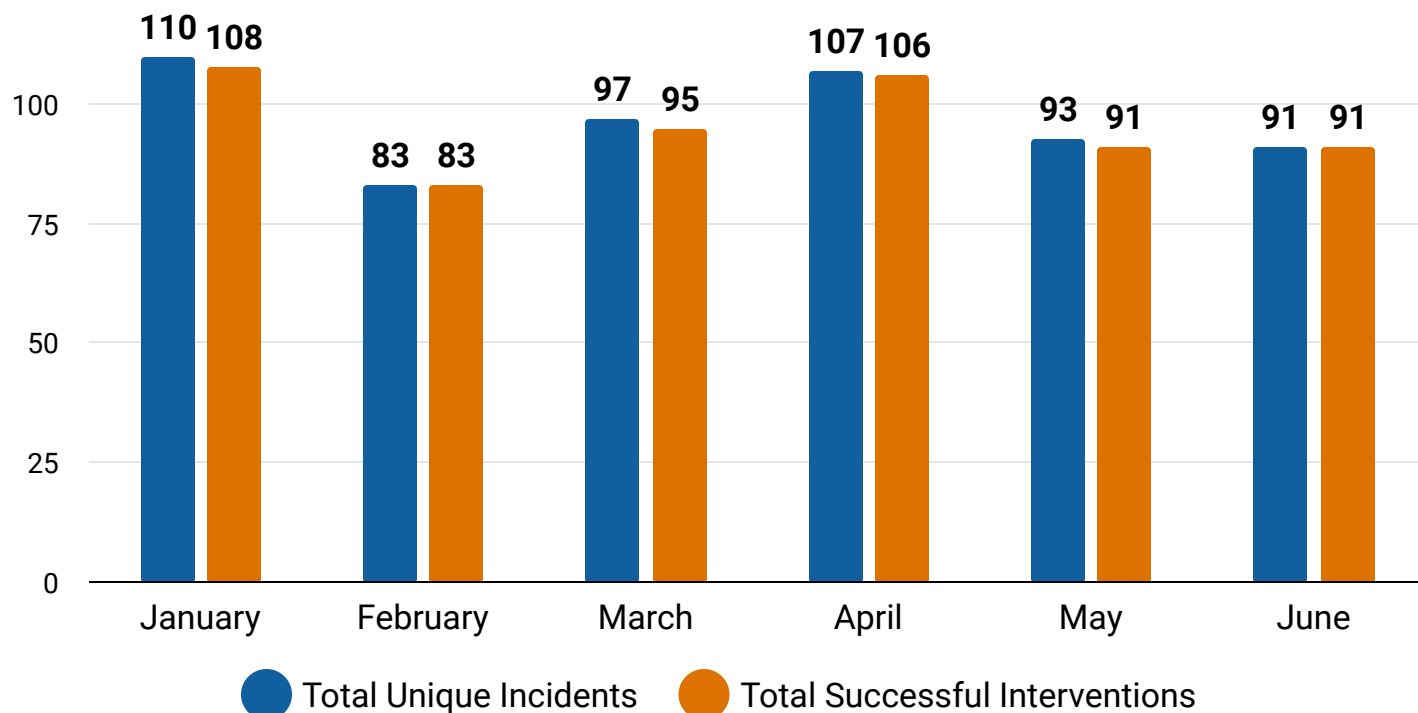
For the 113 reporting facilities, **100 percent have opioid antagonists available**.

# 100%

survey response rate

### INCIDENTS OF OPIOID ANTAGONIST USE

Between January 1 and June 30, 2024, there were **581 unique incidents of opioid antagonist use**.<sup>1</sup>



# 99%

successful intervention rate  
(574 of 581 unique incidents)<sup>2</sup>

### OPIOID ANTAGONIST ACCESSIBILITY & TRAINING



# 100%

of facilities ( $n = 113$ ) had opioid antagonists accessible to custodial staff. **All facilities** who responded indicated they provided staff with training or education for the administration of opioid antagonists.



# 67%

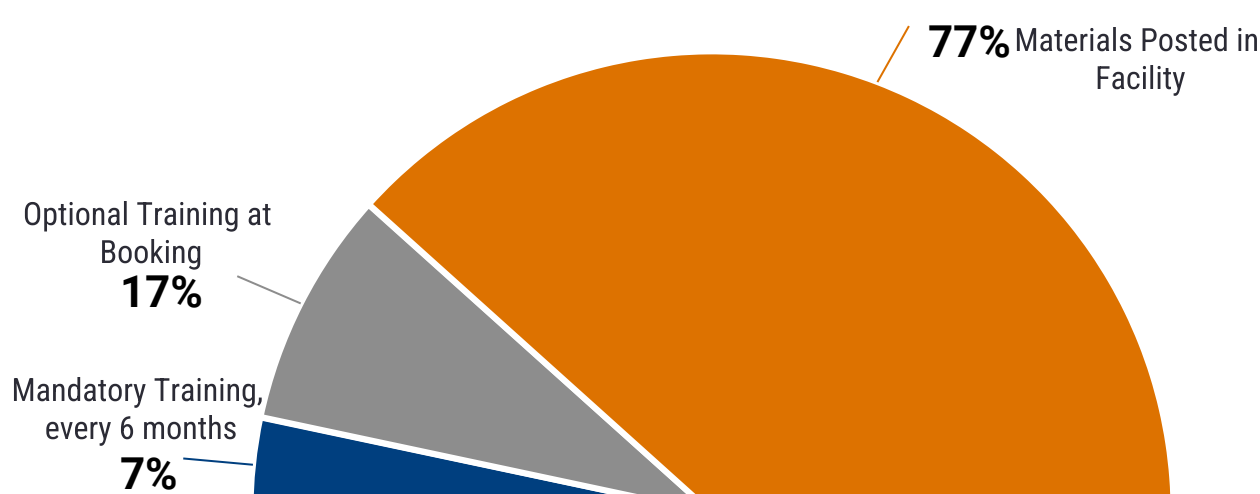
of facilities ( $n = 76$ ) that responded reported opioid antagonists were on custodial staff (e.g., duty belt) at all times.



# 27%

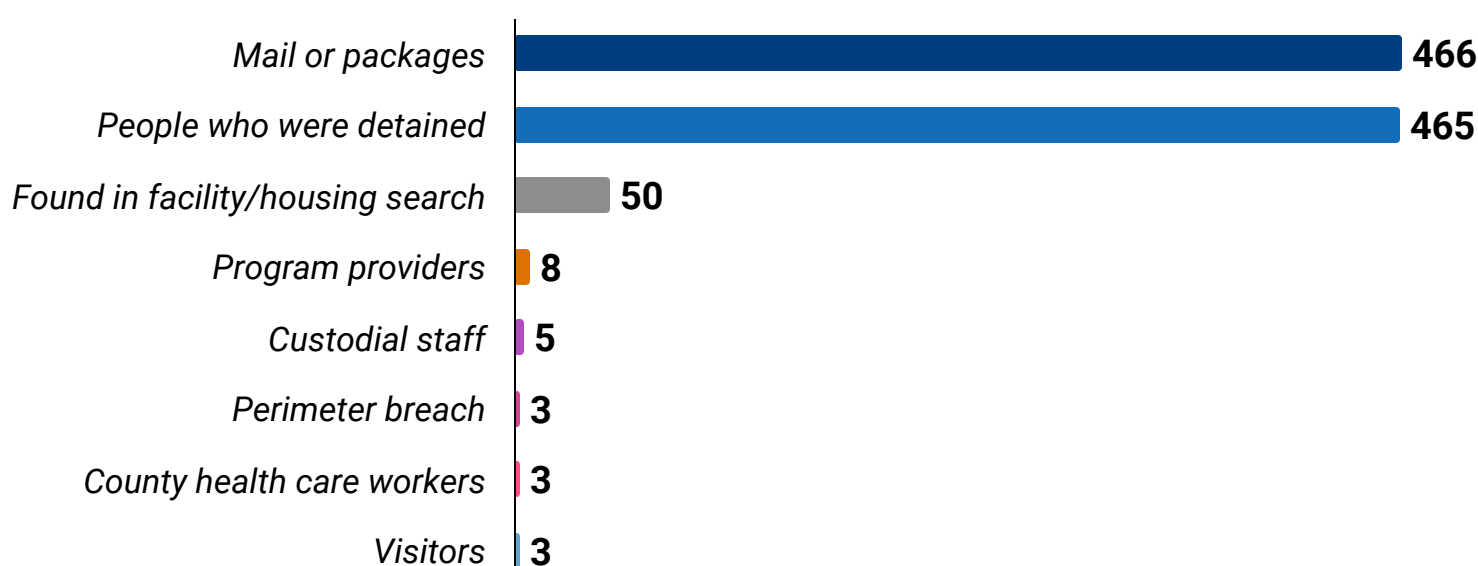
of facilities ( $n = 30$ ) that responded indicated opioid antagonists were accessible to people who were detained (e.g., inside housing units, common areas).

Out of the 30 facilities with opioid antagonists available to people who were detained, **77 percent provided training through educational materials** posted throughout the facility ( $n = 23$ ).



### METHODS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF OPIOIDS INTO FACILITIES

Between January 1 and June 30, 2024, there were **1,003 known instances of opioid introduction**.<sup>3</sup>



# 47%

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



# 46%

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



# <1%

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



### SUBSTANCE USE-RELATED PRACTICES

# 94%

of the reporting facilities ( $n = 106$ ) assessed whether people had an ongoing substance use disorder at the time of booking. Most facilities reported using the Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale (COWS), the Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment (CIWA), 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 ( $n = 53$ ) housed people in a designated area when they were being monitored for withdrawal. For most facilities the housing location varied 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%

# 84%

of reporting facilities ( $n = 95$ ) had a medication-assisted treatment (MAT) program for people. Most facilities reported people were eligible for MAT programs if they were currently in a MAT program, identified having moderate or severe opioid use disorder or Substance Use Disorder in their recent past or requested 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 and to obtain the data file please refer the survey's webpage at <https://www.bscc.ca.gov/opioid-survey/>.

- Contra Costa County Sheriff's Department Martinez Detention Facility and Lassen County Sheriff's Department Adult Detention Facility both indicated unique incident and successful intervention data were not available for Quarter 1. San Francisco County Sheriff's Department County Jail #2, County Jail #3, and Jail #3 Annex indicated unique incident and successful intervention data were not available for Quarter 2. All other data that were provided by these six facilities are included in this report.
- The seven unique incidents that did not result in successful interventions were confirmed to be opioid-related deaths. Additional details can be found in the data file located on the BSCC Opioid Antagonists in Local Detention Facilities Survey webpage, link above.
- Eleven facilities indicated data were not available for the Methods for the Introduction of Opioids into Facilities data for Quarter 1. The eleven facilities are as follows: Imperial Sheriff's Department's two facilities, Herbert Hughes Correctional Center and Imperial County Oren Fox Detention Facility; Lassen Sheriff's Department's Lassen Adult Detention Facility; Los Angeles Sheriff's Department's nine facilities, LA Men's Central Jail, LA Twin Towers Correctional Facility, LA Inmate Reception Center, LA North County Correctional Facility, LA Pitchess East Facility, LA Pitchess South (No. Annex), LA Pitchess North Facility, and LA Century Regional Detention Facility. Twelve facilities indicated data were not available for the Methods for the Introduction of Opioids into Facilities data for Quarter 2. The twelve facilities are as follows: Los Angeles Sheriff's Department's nine facilities LA Men's Central Jail, LA Twin Towers Correctional Facility, LA Inmate Reception Center, LA North County Correctional Facility, LA Pitchess East Facility, LA Pitchess South (No. Annex), LA Pitchess North Facility, and LA Century Regional Detention Facility; Stanislaus Sheriff's Department's three facilities, Sheriff's Detention Center East & West, REACT Center, and Minimum Housing Units 1 & 2.

# Opioid Antagonists Survey

## Local Juvenile Detention Facilities

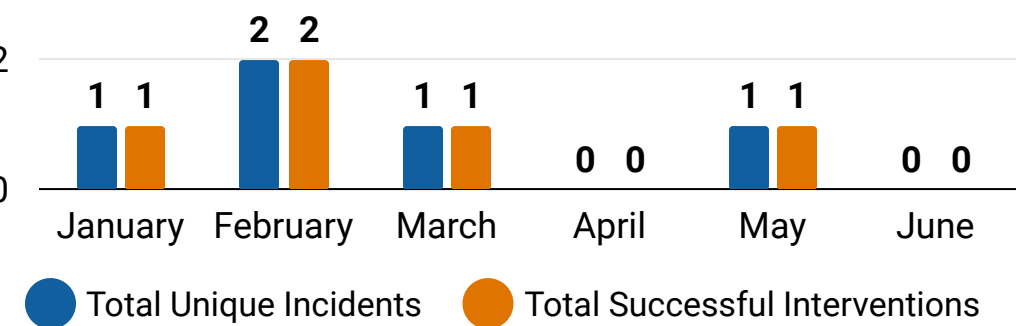
Of the 132 local juvenile detention facilities in California, **128 were occupied** as of June 30, 2024.

For the 128 occupied facilities, **100 percent provided survey responses** and **100 percent have opioid antagonists available**.

**100%**  
survey response rate

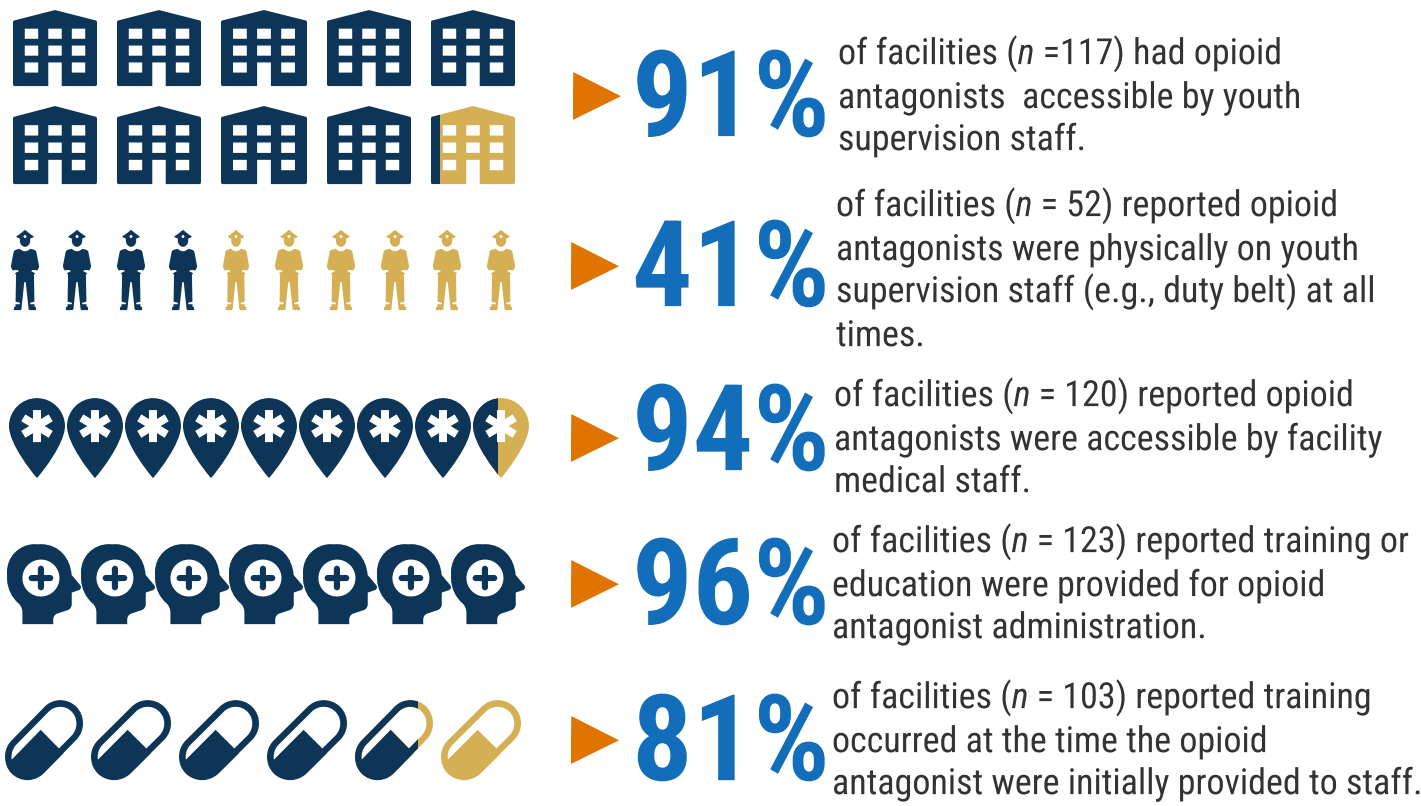
### INCIDENTS OF OPIOID ANTAGONIST USE

Between January 1 and June 30, 2024, there were **5 unique incidents of opioid antagonist use**.



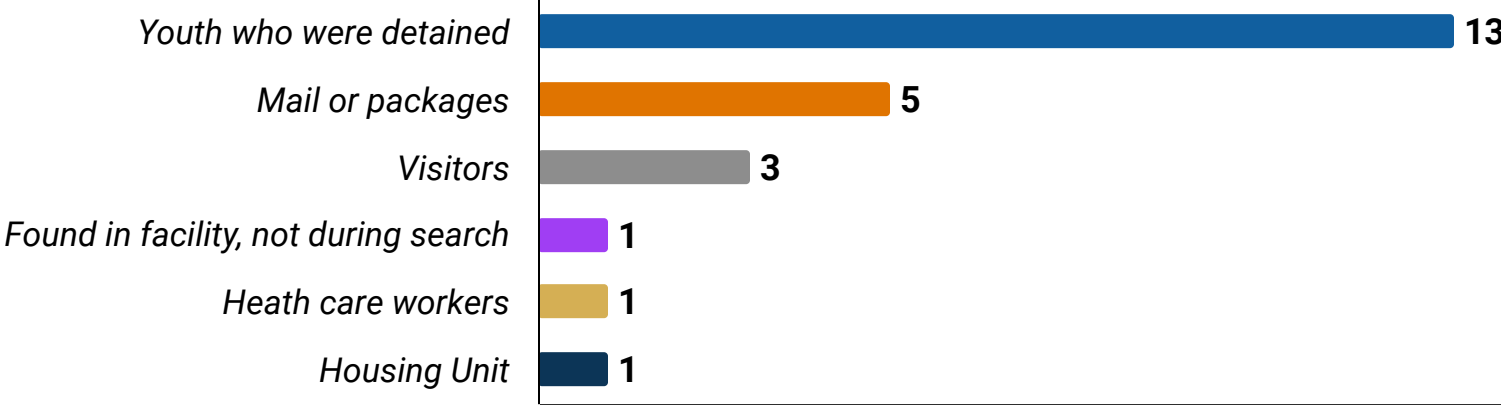
**100%**  
successful intervention rate  
(5 of 5 unique incidents)

### OPIOID ANTAGONIST ACCESSIBILITY & TRAINING



### METHODS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF OPIOIDS INTO FACILITIES

Between January 1 and June 30, 2024, there were **24 known instances of opioid introduction**.<sup>1</sup>



**54%**

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



**21%**

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



**13%**

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



### SUBSTANCE USE-RELATED PRACTICES

**91%**

of the reporting facilities (n = 116) assessed whether youth had 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.

**61%**

of reporting facilities (n = 78) had a medication-assisted treatment (MAT) program for youth. Most facilities report youth who were identified to have Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) or Substance Use Disorder (SUD) were evaluated and initiated to be enrolled into their MAT programs as indicated by the facility's Medical Unit Providers. Facilities reported MAT programs encompass a collaborative approach from medical health and behavioral health to ensure youth were afforded services while in custody, as well as linkage to the community.

42% of the reporting facilities (n = 54) housed youth in a designated area when they were 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%**

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1. Los Angeles Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall indicated methods for introduction of opioids into facilities data were not available for Quarter 1 and Quarter 2.