The New York State Opioid Overdose and Intranasal Naloxone Program for Law Enforcement

Data Brief #5 August 2021

In 2014, several agencies in New York State¹ collaborated to train police and other law enforcement officers statewide on how to administer naloxone. Below are some highlights of the program through April 2021.

¹AIDS Institute, Division of Criminal Justice, Albany Medical Center, Harm Reduction Coalition, Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services

Naloxone Saves Lives
Naloxone, also called Narcan®, is a prescription medication used to reverse overdoses caused by heroin, prescription pain medications (such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, and morphine), and other opioids.

Naloxone Numbers at a Glance (April 2014-April 2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naloxone Trainings*</th>
<th>Naloxone Administrations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>62 NYS counties reported naloxone administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>631</td>
<td>647 Law enforcement agencies submitted usage reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,794</td>
<td>6,645 Officers administered naloxone</td>
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<tr>
<td>4,022</td>
<td>11,546 Usage reports have been submitted</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Training is no longer mandatory to administer naloxone and no longer provides a certificate.

“Aided was evaluated at scene by EMS... Aided refused to be transported due to possible exposure to COVID-19 virus, and EMS deemed aided was okay to go home without further evaluation from the hospital.”

Law enforcement officers throughout New York State are saving lives with the naloxone they carry.

Naloxone administrations during the COVID-19 pandemic

Officer, New York City Police Department

The number of naloxone administrations by law enforcement officers have remained largely steady throughout the COVID-19 pandemic.

Since the program began, law enforcement personnel administered one or more doses of naloxone in nearly 12,000 encounters.

Over half of those aided were less than 35 years old (n=10,921)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 25</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and Above</td>
<td>8%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Nearly three-fourths of officers administer one or two doses of Naloxone (n=11,546)

- 30% 1 Dose
- 43% 2 Doses
- 16% ≥3 Doses

Most of those aided were men\(^2\) (n=11,546)

- 30% were women
- 69% were men

\(^2\)1% were unknown/missing

Substances reported for overdoses

- 63% Opioid
- 24% Non-Opioid
- 7% Both Opioid and Non-Opioid
- 6% Unknown

Law enforcement officers arrived prior to EMS in the majority (86%) of cases\(^3\)

- 46% 1-5 minutes prior
- 27% 6-10 minutes prior
- 14% 11-30 minutes prior
- 11% Same time as EMS

Number of naloxone reports\(^4\) submitted by law enforcement agencies, by county, from April 2014 to April 2021 (n=11,535)

\(^4\)This map does not comprehensively represent naloxone reports from law enforcement personnel in New York City.

Contact: 1-800-541-AIDS
Website: www.health.ny.gov/overdose
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