

## Interviews with youth (N=15)

- Foundry is a network of health & social service centers for young people and supported province-wide recruitment. A youth working group was involved at various stages.
- Youth between the ages of 16-24 were invited to participate in a phone interview.
- A thematic analysis are underway.

## Interviews with people at-risk of experiencing or witnessing an overdose (N=28)

- People over the age of 24 years old with living/lived experience of overdose and/or witnessing overdoses were invited to participate in a one-on-one phone interview to share their experiences of overdose and calling 9-1-1 as well as their knowledge and attitudes around the GSODA.
- A thematic analysis is underway.

## Surveys with people at-risk of experiencing or witnessing an overdose (N=380) and youth (N=113)

- People receiving a Take Home Naloxone kit at THN sites are at risk of experiencing or witnessing an overdose.
- Clients over the age of 18 years old were invited to complete a survey about their experiences of overdose and their knowledge and attitudes towards the GSODA. The survey was also available online for people over the age of 16 years old.
- Youth (16-24 years old) were categorized as youth regardless of where they were recruited from.
- A descriptive analysis is underway.



## Unlocking the Gates (UTG) Services Society survey (N=137)

- The UTG program aims to support people after release from prison. As part of this program, a survey is administered on release.
- Questions were added to assess knowledge of the GSODA and access to naloxone among clients.
- Descriptive and bivariate logistic regression analyses were conducted.

## Police notification and attendance at overdoses (N=133,347 dispatch, N=1,135 THN forms)

- In 2016 the BC Emergency Health Services (BCEHS) introduced a policy to not routinely inform police in the event of an overdose.
- The Take Home Naloxone (THN) program collects administration forms after naloxone has been used.
- Using BCEHS dispatch we conducted a descriptive analysis; using THN form data we conducted a descriptive and segmented regression model to assess changes in police notification and attendance at overdoses before and after the BCEHS policy.

## Reasons for not calling 911 (N= 792)

- A descriptive analysis of THN administration forms collected between 2016-2018 was conducted to explore if 911 was called and, if not, why.
- Changes in trends regarding reported 'concerns of police attendance' were examined before & after the implementation of BCEHS and GSODA policies.

## Harm reduction client survey (HRCS) (N=581)

- The HRCS is an annual survey assessing substance use trends, and the use of harm reduction services among clients accessing harm reduction supply distribution sites in B.C. Questions were added to the 2019 survey to assess clients' knowledge of the GSODA and descriptive and multivariable regression analyses were conducted.

## Interviews with police officers (N=22)

- Interviews were conducted with municipal police officers in: West Vancouver, Vancouver, Victoria, Abbotsford and RCMP officers in: Prince George, Kelowna, Vernon, and Campbell River, to assess their knowledge, attitudes and implementation around the GSODA.
- A collaborative thematic analysis was conducted to identify key themes.