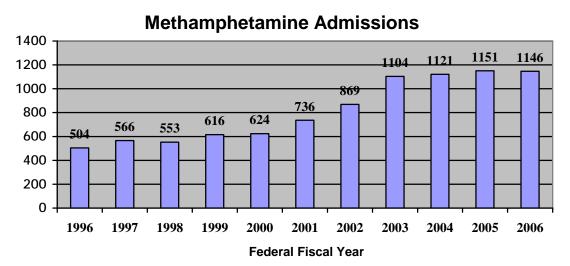
## **New York** 2007 NASADAD State Snapshot on Methamphetamine



Although the number of admissions with methamphetamine identified as the primary, secondary, or tertiary problem substance is less than 1 percent of all admissions in New York State, there has been an increase of over 100 percent in the period from 1996 through 2006.

## 2006 Demographics on Methamphetamine Admissions

> 76% White

> 33% Between the ages 25-34

> 9% Hispanic

> 25% Female

## Location

The number of New York methamphetamine lab "busts" increased dramatically in 2003, with a corresponding increase in the number of admissions in the affected counties. Labs were found almost entirely in the State's rural areas, especially the southern tier (adjacent to Pennsylvania) and in central New York.

Methamphetamine also became popular as a party and sexual experience-enhancing drug among the gay community in Manhattan (New York City). This use, associated with "unsafe sex," has raised the specter of a new spread of HIV infection and, potentially, broader impact in New York City, with health and social problems similar to those experienced during the crack cocaine epidemic of the late 1980s.

## **Other State Activities to Note**

New York enacted legislation (Chapter 394, Laws of 2005) that contained sweeping changes to combat the production and use of methamphetamine.

- ✓ Criminal penalties for possessing manufacturing and precursor materials such as cold tablets, camping fuel, and lithium batteries were enacted.
- ✓ The production of methamphetamines in a residence where children live is now classified as a felony.

Should you have any questions, or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Robert Morrison, Director of Public Policy, at (202) 293-0090 ext 106 or email: <a href="mailto:rmorrison@nasadad.org">rmorrison@nasadad.org</a> or Barbara Durkin, Public Policy Associate, at (202) 293-0090 ext 111or email: <a href="mailto:bdurkin@nasadad.org">bdurkin@nasadad.org</a>.

✓ OASAS is designated as the principal source of information for the statewide dissemination of information on methamphetamine.

OASAS is authorized to provide education and training to: the employers of mandated reporters (who must report suspected laboratory activity if children live on the premises), emergency services personnel, child protective services, social services, chemical dependence prevention and treatment providers, school personnel, health care providers, and other interested entities and individuals.

To address its responsibilities, OASAS has undertaken the following:

- Created an Electronic Methamphetamine Clearinghouse This is a one stop, user friendly website, that catalogues and provides a direct link to all the best currently available information and training sources on the dangers of methamphetamine and its production. The Clearinghouse includes an excellent reproducible color pamphlet, entitled "How to Recognize a Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratory" that is geared to mandated reporters and first responders, detailing the signs of a lab and the steps to take to report it. (http://www.oasas.state.ny.us/meth/index.htm.)
- 2. Established an Interagency Methamphetamine Steering Committee, comprised of 12 separate State agencies, to bring about a coordinated response to the threat of methamphetamine through revised protocols and training.
- 3. Conducted a Community Epidemiology Survey to identify the extent to which substance are available in counties and communities throughout the State. A total of 636 treatment programs and 165 prevention providers responded to the survey. Preliminary findings are that Statewide:
  - 19 percent of treatment programs and prevention providers that responded to the survey indicated that methamphetamine was "highly available" and
  - 30 percent of treatment programs and 26 percent of prevention providers reported a substantial increase in the use of methamphetamine in the past year.

If **additional resources** were made available to improve services, the areas in most need of assistance would be:

- Prevention and intervention resources (including media campaigns that incorporate cultural awareness)
- Sharing of best practices
- Staff training
- Wrap Around Services

For more information, please contact the New York Single State Authority for Substance Abuse (SSA):

Karen M. Carpenter-Palumbo, Commissioner

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