

# 2025 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

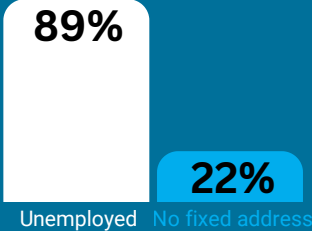


In June 2025, 105 participants, recruited from Adelaide, SA, were interviewed.

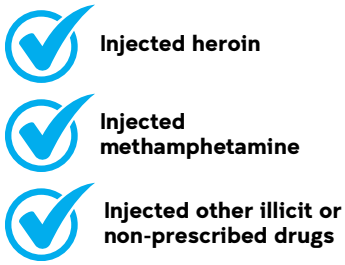


**48 years** **Male**

Median age and per cent who identified as male.

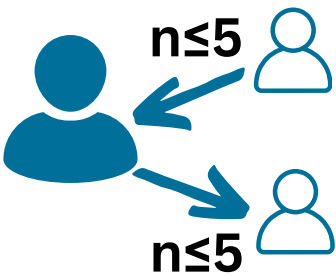


In the 2025 sample, 89% were unemployed and 22% had no fixed address.

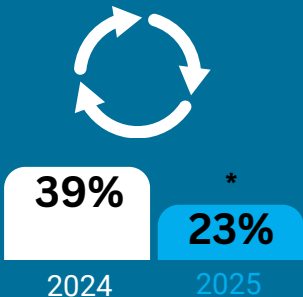


Participants were recruited on the basis that they had injected drugs on at least 6 days in the previous 6 months.

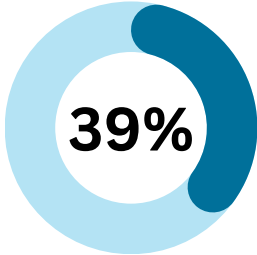
## INJECTING-RELATED RISKS AND HARMS



Few participants reported receptive or distributive sharing in the past month (n≤5, respectively).



Percentage who reported re-using their own needles in the past month.



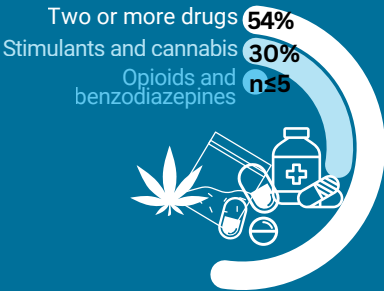
Percentage who reported injecting someone else in the past month.



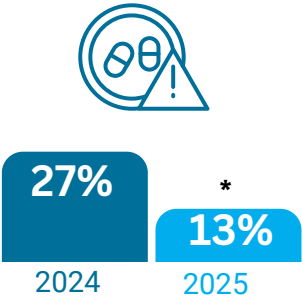
24% of participants reported having an injection-related health issue in the past month, a significant decrease from 40% in 2024.

*\*p<0.050; \*\*p<0.010; \*\*\*p<0.001*

## OTHER HARMS



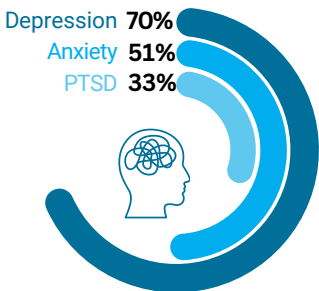
54% reported using two or more drugs on the day preceding interview: the most commonly used combination of drug classes was stimulants and cannabis (30%).



Past year non-fatal overdose significantly decreased in 2025, relative to 2024.



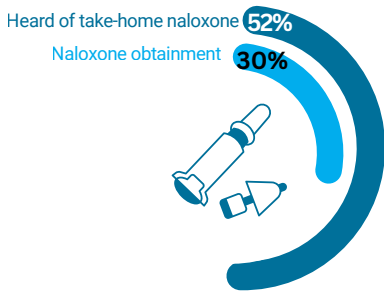
56% of participants self-reported a mental health problem in the 6 months preceding interview.



Among those who reported a mental health problem, the 3 most common mental health issues were depression, anxiety and PTSD.

*\*p<0.050; \*\*p<0.010; \*\*\*p<0.001*

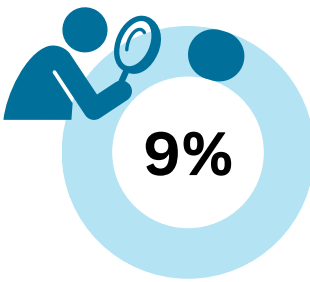
## NALOXONE AND OTHER HARM REDUCTION STRATEGIES



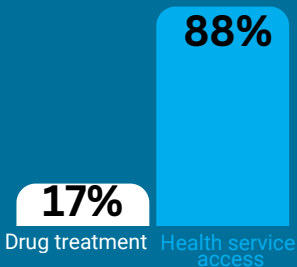
Knowledge of take-home naloxone and past year naloxone obtainment remained stable in 2025.



15% reported ever using naloxone to resuscitate someone who had overdosed, with 11% having done so in the past year.

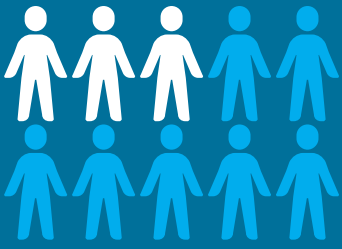


Percentage who reported that they or someone else had tested the content and/or purity of their illicit drugs in Australia in the past year.

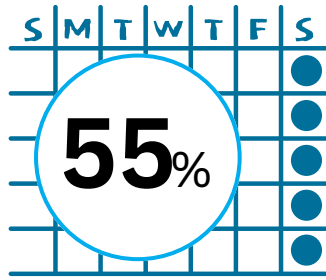


Percentage who reported current drug treatment and health service access for AOD support in the past 6 months.

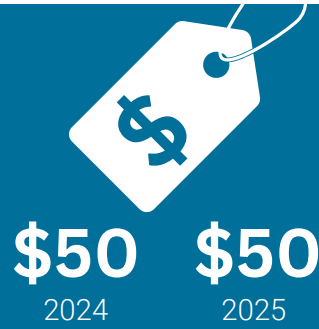
# HEROIN



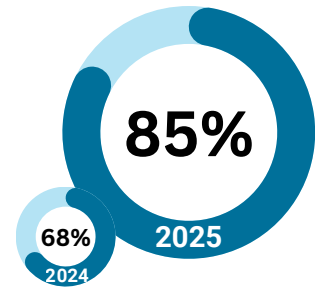
Past 6 month use of heroin remained stable in 2025 (28%) relative to 2024 (21%).



Of those who had recently consumed heroin, 55% reported weekly or more frequent use, stable from 2024 (41%).



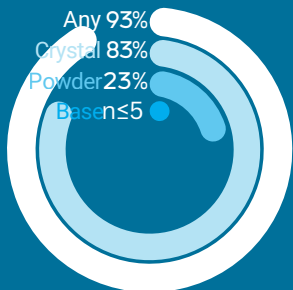
The median reported price for 1 point of heroin.



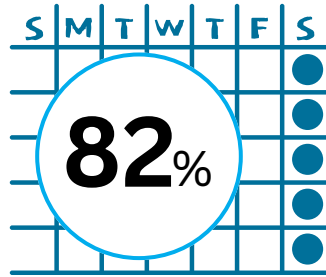
Percentage who perceived heroin as being 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain.

# METHAMPHETAMINE

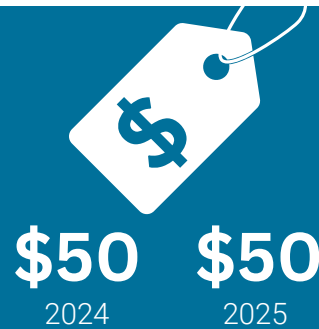
## FORM of methamphetamine



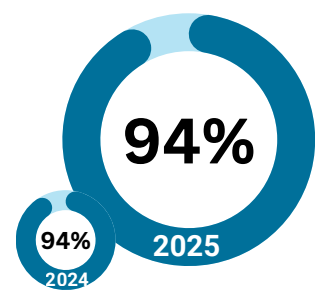
Past 6 month use of methamphetamine crystal & powder remained stable in 2025 relative to 2024.



Of those who had recently used any form of methamphetamine, 82% reported weekly or more frequent use, stable from 2024 (88%).



The median reported price for 1 point of methamphetamine crystal.

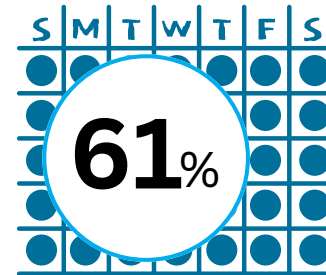


Percentage who perceived methamphetamine crystal as being 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain.

# CANNABIS AND/OR CANNABINOID-RELATED PRODUCTS



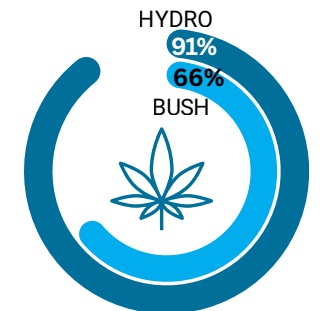
Past 6 month use significantly decreased in 2025 (63%) relative to 2024 (76%).



Of those who had recently used non-prescribed cannabis/cannabinoid-related products, 61% reported daily use, stable from 2024 (56%).



The median reported price for 1 bag (2-3 grams) of hydroponic and bush cannabis.

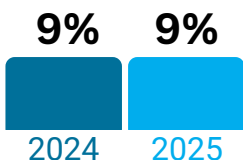


Percentage who perceived cannabis/cannabinoid-related products as being 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain.

\*p<0.050; \*\*p<0.010; \*\*\*p<0.001

# PAST 6 MONTH USE OF OTHER DRUGS

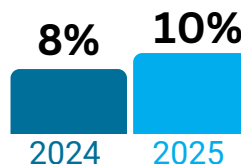
## Non-prescribed morphine



## Non-prescribed fentanyl



## Non-prescribed oxycodone



## GHB/GBL/1,4-BD

