

2025 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

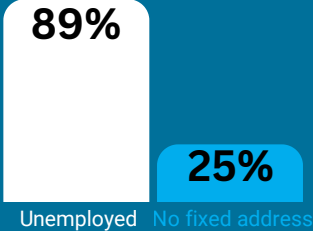


Between June-July, 151 participants, recruited from Melbourne, VIC, were interviewed.

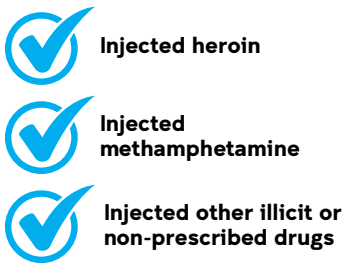


47 years **Male**

Median age and per cent who identified as male.

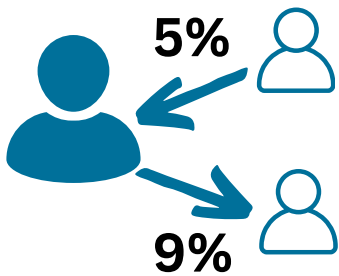


89% were unemployed and 25% had no fixed address.

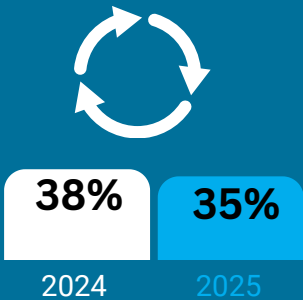


Participants were recruited on the basis that they had injected drugs on at least 6 days in the previous 6 months.

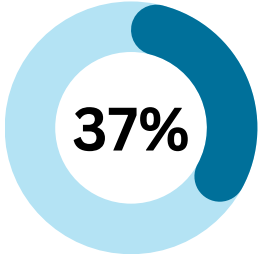
INJECTING-RELATED RISKS AND HARMS



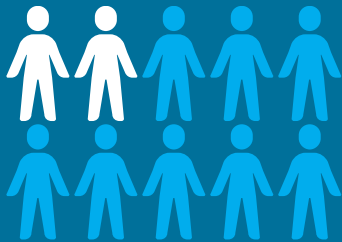
5% of participants reported receptive sharing in the past month, and 9% reported distributive sharing.



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

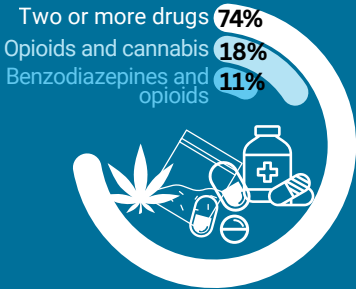


Percentage who reported injecting someone else in the past month.

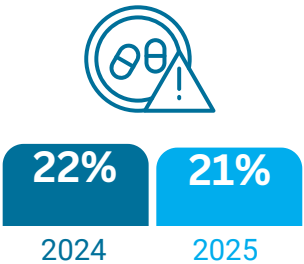


22% of participants reported having an injection-related health issue in the past month, stable from 2024 (20%).

OTHER HARMS



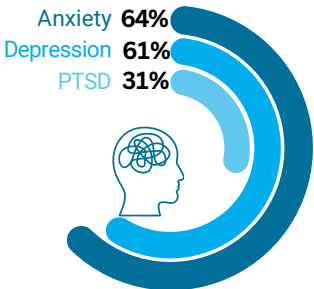
74% reported using two or more drugs on the day preceding interview: the most commonly used combination of drug classes was opioids and cannabis (18%).



Past year non-fatal overdose remained stable in 2025 relative to 2024.

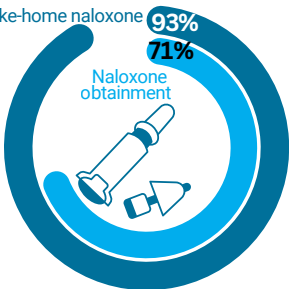


53% of participants self-reported a mental health problem in the 6 months preceding interview.

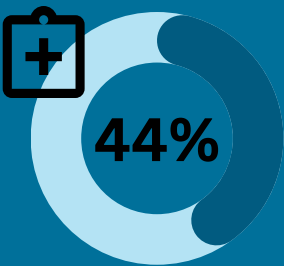


Among those who reported a mental health problem, the 3 most common mental health issues were anxiety, depression and PTSD.

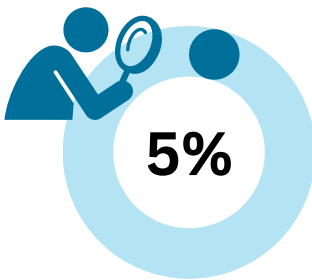
NALOXONE AND OTHER HARM REDUCTION STRATEGIES



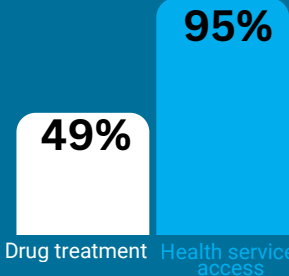
Knowledge of take-home naloxone and past year naloxone obtainment remained stable in 2025.



Among those who were aware of naloxone, 44% reported ever using naloxone to resuscitate someone who had overdosed, with 28% 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.

