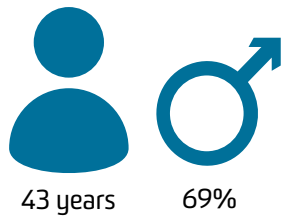


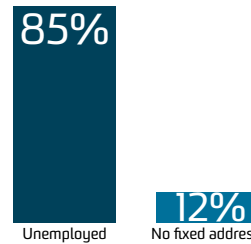
## 2022 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



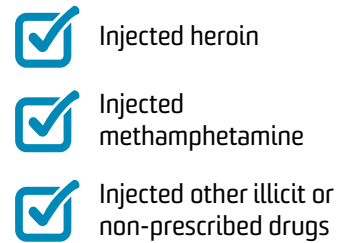
In 2022, 102 participants, recruited from Hobart, TAS, were interviewed.



The mean age in 2022 was 43, and 69% identified as male.

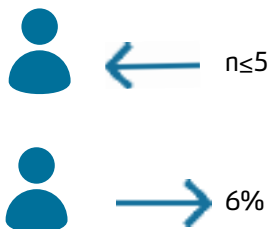


In the 2022 sample, 85% were unemployed and 12% had no fixed address.

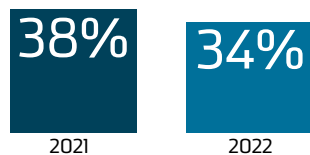


Participants were recruited on the basis that they had injected drugs at least monthly in the previous 6 months.

## INJECTING RELATED RISKS AND HARMS



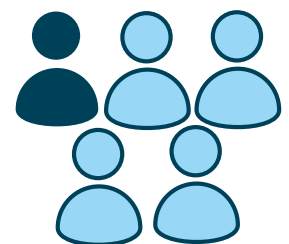
In 2022, few ( $n \leq 5$ ) participants reported receptive sharing in the past month and 6% reported distributive sharing.



34% of participants reported re-using their own needles in the past month, stable from 2021 (38%).

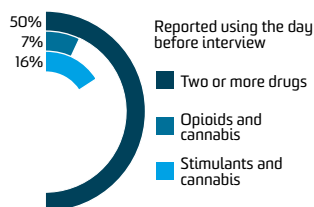


19% of participants reported injecting someone else after injecting themselves in the past month, a decrease from 2021 (39%).



22% of participants reported having an injection-related health issue in the past month, stable from 2021 (23%).

## OTHER HARMS AND HELP-SEEKING



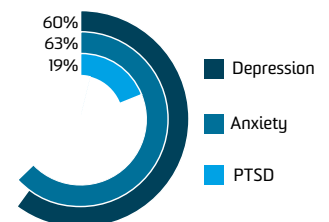
The most common patterns of poly substance use on the day preceding interview were cannabis and opioids, and cannabis and stimulants.



Past year non-fatal overdose (12%) and past 6-month drug treatment (25%) remained stable in 2022 relative to 2021.

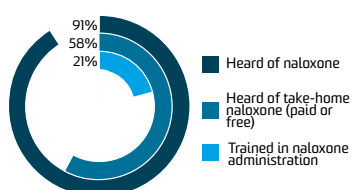


In 2022, 51% of participants reported a mental health problem in the 6 months preceding interview, and 29% had seen a mental health professional.

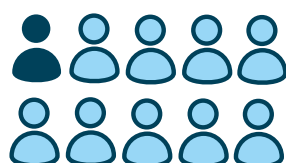


Among those who reported a mental health problem, the three most common mental health issues were depression, anxiety and PTSD.

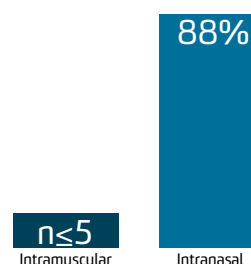
## NALOXONE AND HARM REDUCTION



Knowledge of naloxone remained high and stable, and more participants reported to be trained in naloxone administration in 2022 (21%) relative to 2021 (9%).



One-tenth (12%) of the sample reported using naloxone to resuscitate someone who had overdosed at least once in their lifetime.

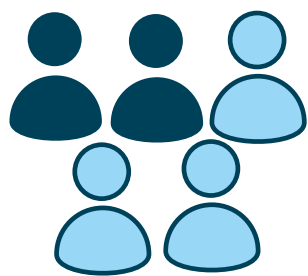


Of those who reported ever accessing naloxone, 88% reported receiving intranasal naloxone on the last occasion of access.

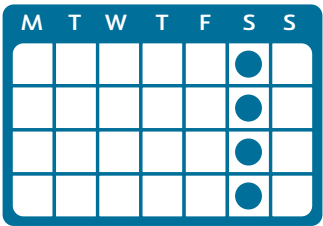


In 2022, small per cent ( $n \leq 5$ ) of the sample reported that they or someone else had tested the content and/or purity of their illicit drugs in Australia in the past year.

# HEROIN



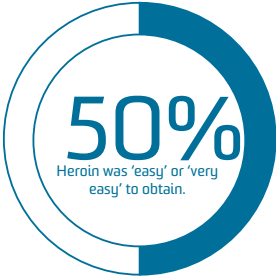
Past 6 month use of heroin increased from 11% in 2021 to 22% in 2022.



Of those who had recently consumed heroin, 36% reported weekly or more frequent use, stable from 2021 (n≤5).

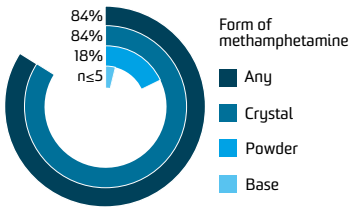


The median reported price for a point of heroin was \$100 in 2022 (n≤5 respondents in 2021).

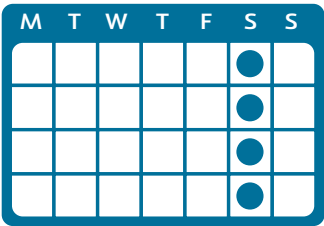


Of those who could comment, 50% perceived heroin to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain (n≤5 respondents in 2021).

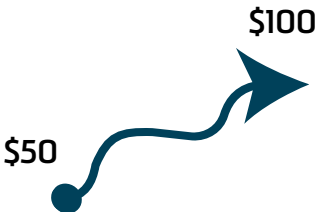
# METHAMPHETAMINE



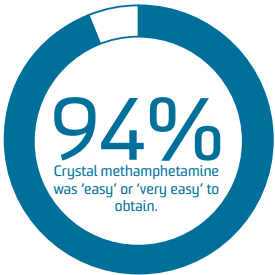
Past 6 month use of all forms of methamphetamine remained stable in 2022 relative to 2021. decreased relative to 2021.



Of those who had recently used any form of methamphetamine, 79% reported weekly or more frequent use, stable from 2021 (68%).



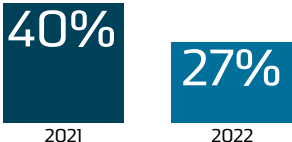
In 2022, the median reported price for a point of crystal methamphetamine increased from \$50 in 2021 to \$100 in 2022.



Of those who could comment, 94% perceived crystal methamphetamine to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain in 2022, stable relative to 2021 (96%).

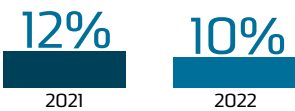
# OTHER DRUGS

## Non-prescribed morphine



Past 6 month use of non-prescribed morphine remained stable between 2021 and 2022.

## Non-prescribed fentanyl



Past 6 month use of non-prescribed fentanyl remained stable between 2021 and 2022.

## Non-prescribed pregabalin



Past 6 month use of non-prescribed pregabalin remained stable between 2021 and 2022.

## GHB/GBL/1,4-BD

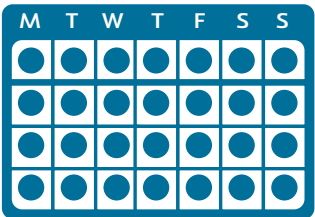


Past 6 month use of GHB/GBL/1,4-BD remained stable between 2021 and 2022.

# CANNABIS AND/OR CANNABINOID RELATED PRODUCTS



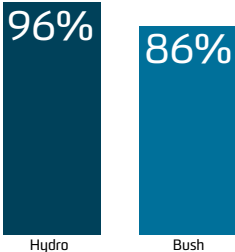
Past 6 month use of non-prescribed cannabis and/or cannabinoid related products remained stable in 2022 (70%) relative to 2021 (67%).



Of those who had recently used non-prescribed cannabis and/or cannabinoid related products, half reported daily use (51%), stable from 2021 (58%).



Of participants who had consumed non-prescribed cannabis and/or cannabinoid related products in the last 6 months, 97% had smoked it.



Of those who could comment, the majority perceived both hydro and bush to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain.