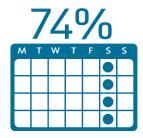
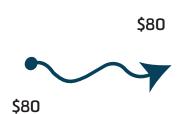
HEROIN



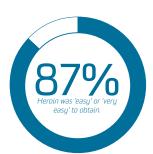
Past 6 month use of heroin remained stable at 78% in the 2021 sample and 85% 2020.



Of those who had recently consumed heroin, 74% used it weekly or more often, stable from 86% in 2020.

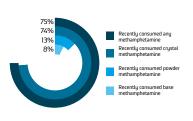


The median reported price for a point of heroin was \$80 in 2021 and \$80 in

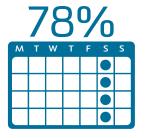


Of those who could comment 87% perceived heroin to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain, stable from 91% in 2020.

METHAMPHETAMINE



Past 6 month use of any (75%), crystal (74%), powder (13%) and base (8%) methamphetamine remained stable in 2021.



Of those who had recently used any form of methamphetamine, 78% used of crystal methamphetamine was it at least weekly, stable from 62% in 2020.



The median reported price for a point Of those who could comment, 90% \$50 in 2021, a decrease from \$100 in 2020.



perceived crystal methamphetamine to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain in 2021, an increase from 61% in 2020.

OTHER DRUGS

Non-prescribed morphine

Past 6 month use of non-prescribed

morphine was stable at 8% in the

2020 sample and 9% in 2021.

Non-prescribed fentanyl

Non-prescribed pregabalin

GHB/GBL/1,4-BD

8% 2020

9%

2021

Past 6 month use of non-prescribed fentanyl was stable at 9% in the 2020 sample to 10% in 2021.

Past 6 month use of non-prescribed pregabalin was stable at 14% in the 2020 sample and 18% in 2021.

2020

2021

Past 6 month use of GHB/GBL/1,4-BD was stable from 8% in the 2020 sample to 11% in 2021.

CANNABIS



Past 6 month use of any cannabis was Of those who had consumed stable at 77% in the 2020 sample and cannabis recently, over three-fifths 75% in 2021.



reported daily use (63%).



Of people who had consumed cannabis in the last 6 months, all participants (100%) had smoked it.



81%

Of those who could comment 88% perceived hydro and 81% perceived bush to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain.



2021 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



In 2021, 100 people from Canberra, ACT participated in IDRS interviews.



The mean age in 2021 was 44, and 70% identified as male.



In the 2021 sample, 88% were

unemployed and 14% had no fixed address.



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

Injected other drug

INJECTING RELATED RISKS AND HARMS





In 2021, n≤5 of the IDRS sample reported receptive needle sharing and 11% reported distributive needle





The number of people who re-used their own needles remained stable from 44% in 2020 to 46% 2021.

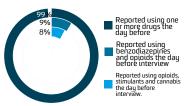


In the ACT sample, 27% of participants reported injecting someone else after injecting themselves.



In 2021, 18% of the ACT sample reported having an injection-related health issue in the month preceding interview.

OTHER HARMS AND HELP-SEEKING



IDRS participants' use of drugs the day before interview participation, 2021.



past year drug treatment

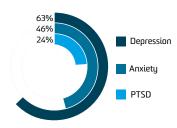
In the 2021 sample, 13% had experienced a non-fatal overdose in the previous 12 months and 52% were currently in drug treatment.





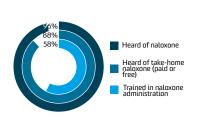
mental health problem health professional

In the sample, 42% self reported a mental health problem in the six months prior to interview, and 26% had seen a mental health professional.

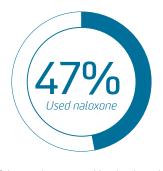


Of those who commented, the three most common mental health issues reported were depression (63%), anxiety (46%) and PTSD

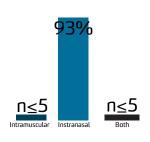
NALOXONE AND HARM REDUCTION



IDRS participants' knowledge of, and participation in, the take-home naloxone program remained stable in 2021.



Of those who reported having heard of naloxone, 47% had used naloxone to resuscitate someone who had overdosed.



Of those who reported ever accessing naloxone, n≤5 received intramuscular naloxone, 93% intranasal naloxone and n≤5 both.



In 2021, 14% 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.