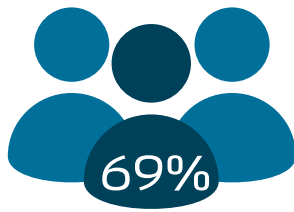
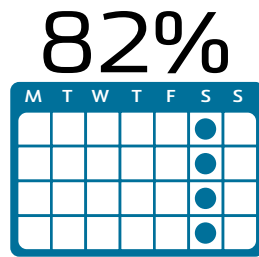


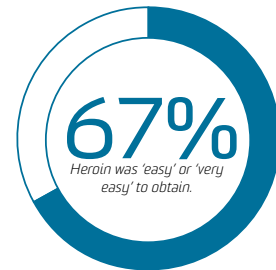
HEROIN



Past 6 month use of heroin was 69% in the 2020 sample (62% in 2019).

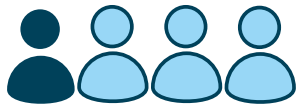


Of those who had recently consumed heroin, almost 4 in 5 used it weekly or more often.

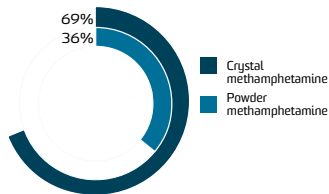


Of those who could comment 67% perceived heroin to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain, down from 93% in 2019.

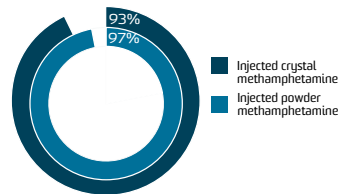
METHAMPHETAMINE



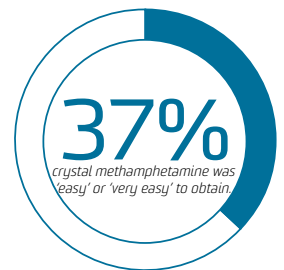
Past 6 month use of any methamphetamine was 73% in 2020 (79% in 2019).



Of the entire sample, 36% had recently consumed powder, and 69% crystal methamphetamine.

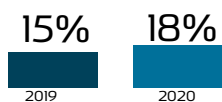


Injection was the main route of administration for powder (97%) and crystal (93%) among those who had consumed each form.

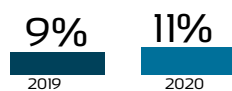


Of those who could comment 37% perceived crystal methamphetamine to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain in 2020.

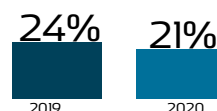
PHARMACEUTICAL MEDICINES



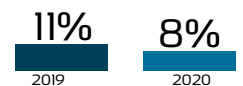
Past 6 month use of non-prescribed morphine was stable at 15% in the 2019 IDRS sample and 18% in 2020.



Past 6 month use of non-prescribed fentanyl was stable at 9% in the 2019 IDRS sample to 11% in 2020.

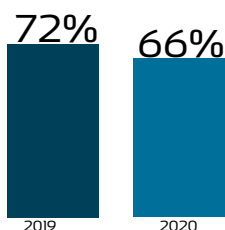


Past 6 month use of non-prescribed pregabalin was stable at 24% in the 2019 IDRS sample to 21% in 2020.

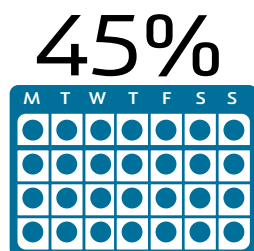


Past 6 month use of non-prescribed oxycodone reduced from 11% in the 2019 IDRS sample to 8% in 2020.

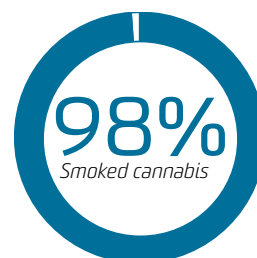
CANNABIS



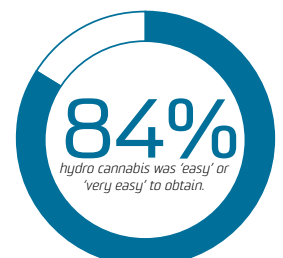
Past 6 month use of any cannabis was stable at 72% in the 2019 IDRS sample to 66% in 2020.



Of those who had consumed cannabis recently, just under half reported daily or more frequent use.



Of people who had consumed cannabis in the last 6 months, 98% had smoked it.

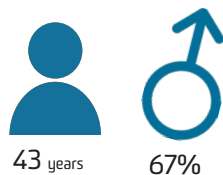


Of those who could comment 84% perceived hydro to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain.

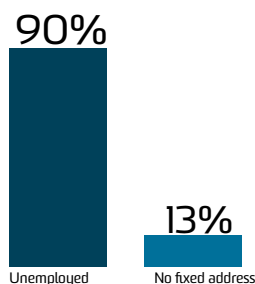
2020 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



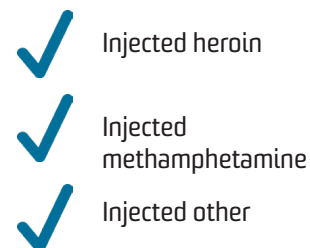
In 2020, 100 people from Perth, WA participated in IDRS interviews.



The mean age in 2020 was 43, and 67% identified as male.

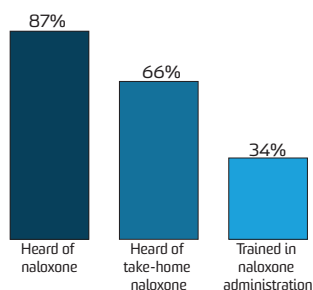


In the 2020 sample, 90% were unemployed and 13% had no fixed address.

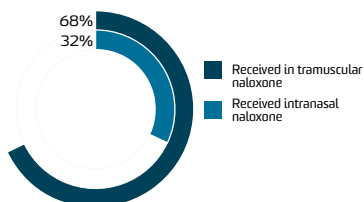


Participants were recruited on the basis that they had injected drugs at least monthly in the previous 6 months.

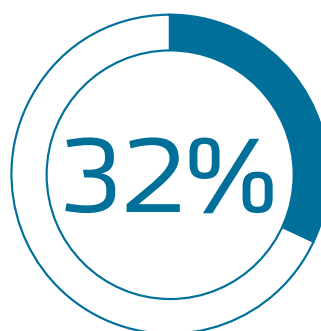
NALOXONE



IDRS participants' knowledge of the take home naloxone program, nationally.



Of those who reported ever accessing naloxone, 68% received intramuscular naloxone and 32% intranasal naloxone.

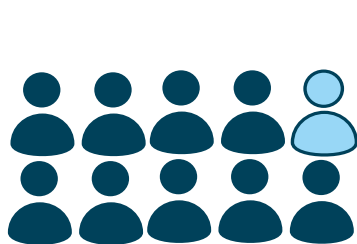


Of those who reported having heard of naloxone, 32% had used naloxone to resuscitate someone who had overdosed.



In the sample, 7% said they had been resuscitated with naloxone by a peer.

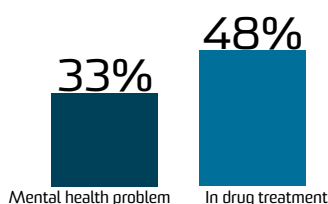
OTHER HARMS AND HELP-SEEKING



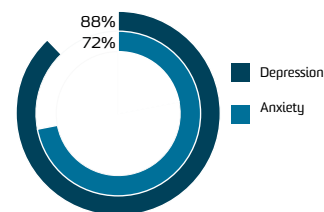
In the 2020 sample, 12% had a non-fatal opioid overdose in the last year. Heroin was the most commonly cited opioid related to non-fatal overdose.



In the 2020 sample, <5% had experienced a non-fatal stimulant overdose in the previous 12 months.

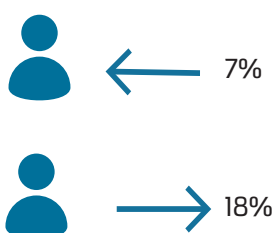


In the sample, 33% self reported a mental health problem in the six months prior to interview, and 48% were in drug treatment at the time of interview.

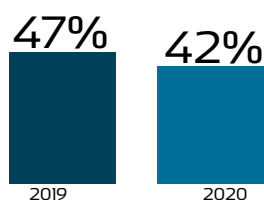


Of those who reported a mental health issue, 88% reported being diagnosed with depression and 72% with anxiety.

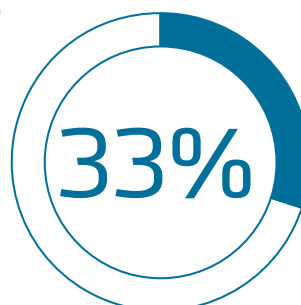
INJECTING RELATED RISKS AND HARMS



In 2020, 7% of the sample reported receptive needle sharing, and 18% reported distributive needle sharing.



The number of people who re-used their own needles was stable from 2019 (47%) to 2020 (42%).



In 2020, one-third (33%) of the sample reported having an injection-related health issue in the month preceding interview.