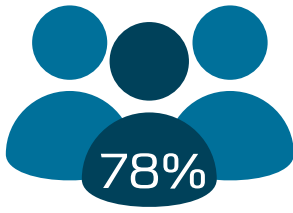
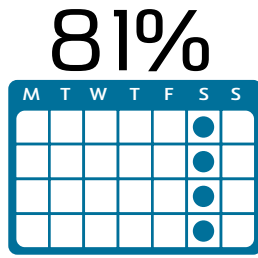


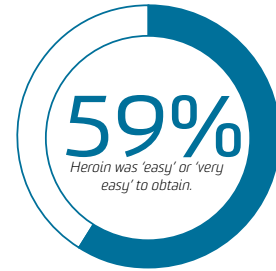
# HEROIN



Past 6 month use of heroin was 78% in the 2020 sample (82% in 2019).



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

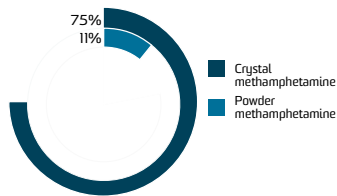


Of those who could comment 59% perceived heroin to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain, down from 89% in 2019.

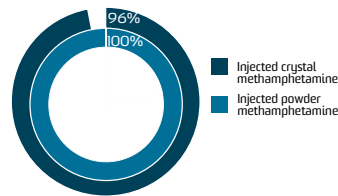
# METHAMPHETAMINE



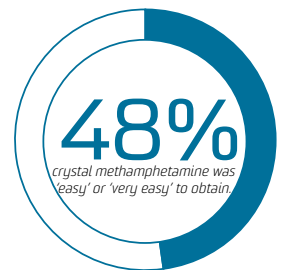
In the sample, 77% reported past 6 month use of any methamphetamine (75% in 2019).



Of the entire sample, 11% had recently consumed powder, and 75% crystal methamphetamine.

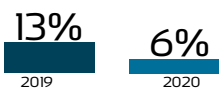


Injection was the main route of administration for crystal (96%) and powder (100%) among those who had consumed each form.

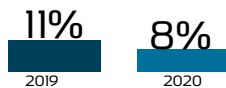


Of those who could comment 48% perceived crystal methamphetamine to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain in 2020.

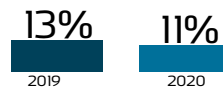
# PHARMACEUTICAL MEDICINES



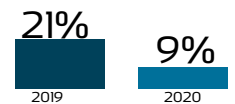
Past 6 month use of non-prescribed morphine was stable at 13% in the 2019 IDRS sample and 6% in 2020.



Past 6 month use of non-prescribed fentanyl was stable at 11% in the 2019 IDRS sample to 8% in 2020.

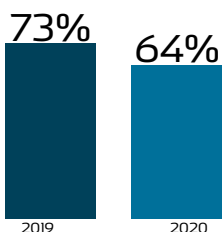


Past 6 month use of non-prescribed pregabalin was stable at 13% in the 2019 IDRS sample and 11% in 2020.

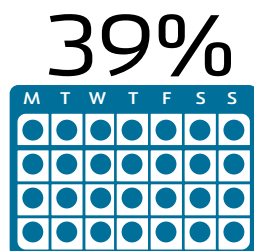


Past 6 month use of non-prescribed oxycodone decreased from 21% in the 2019 IDRS sample to 9% in 2020.

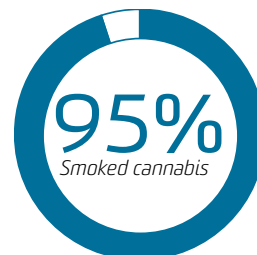
# CANNABIS



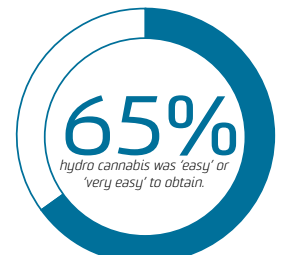
Past 6 month use of any cannabis was stable at 73% in the 2019 IDRS sample and 64% in 2020.



Of those who had consumed cannabis recently, 2 in 5 reported daily or more frequent use.



Of people who had consumed cannabis in the last 6 months, 95% had smoked it.

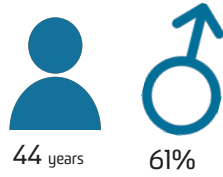


Of those who could comment 65% perceived hydro to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain.

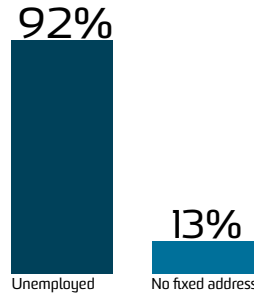
## 2020 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



In 2020, 155 people from Sydney, NSW participated in IDRS interviews.



The mean age in 2020 was 44, and 61% identified as male.

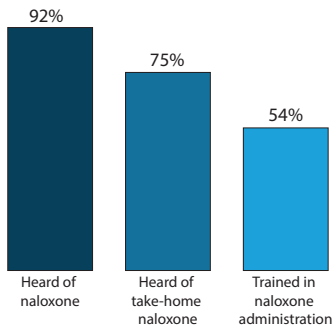


In the 2020 sample, 92% were unemployed and 13% had no fixed address.

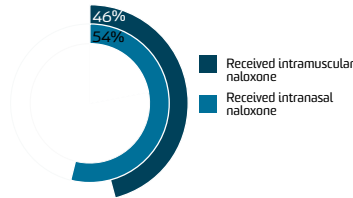
- ✓ Injected heroin
- ✓ Injected methamphetamine
- ✓ Injected other

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

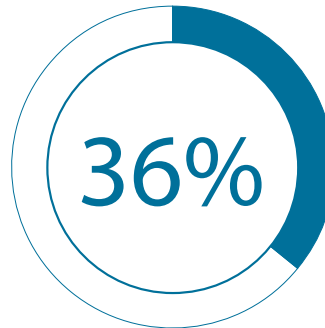
## NALOXONE



IDRS participants' knowledge of the take home naloxone program.



Of those who reported ever accessing naloxone, 46% received intramuscular naloxone and 54% intranasal naloxone.



Of those who reported having heard of naloxone, 36% had used naloxone to resuscitate someone who had overdosed.



In the sample, 4% said they had been resuscitated with naloxone by a peer.

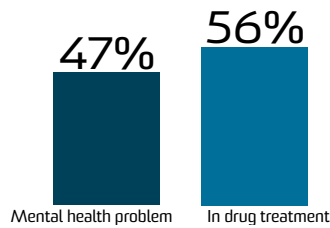
## OTHER HARMS AND HELP-SEEKING



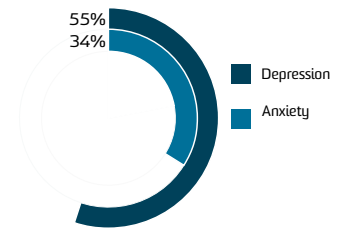
In the 2020 sample, 12% had a non-fatal opioid overdose in the last year. Heroin was the most commonly cited opioid related to non-fatal overdose.



In the 2020 sample, 11% had experienced a non-fatal stimulant overdose in the previous 12 months.

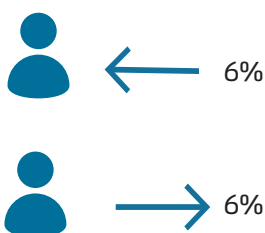


In the sample, 47% self-reported a mental health problem in the six months prior to interview, and 56% were in drug treatment at the time of interview.

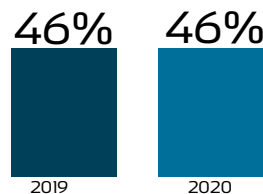


Of those who self-reported a mental health problem, 55% reported being diagnosed with depression and 34% with anxiety.

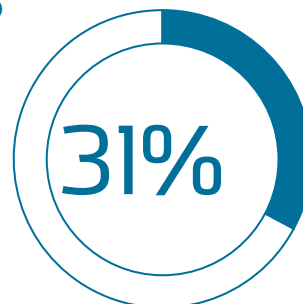
## INJECTING RELATED RISKS AND HARMS



In 2020, 6% of the sample reported receptive needle sharing, and 6% reported distributive needle sharing.



The number of people who re-used their own needles was stable from 2019 (46%) to 2020 (46%).



In 2020, one-third (31%) of the sample reported having an injection-related health issue in the month preceding interview.