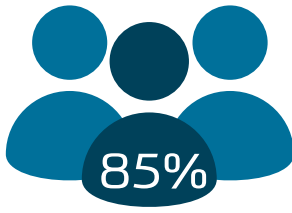
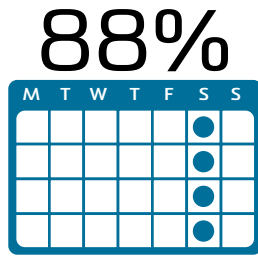


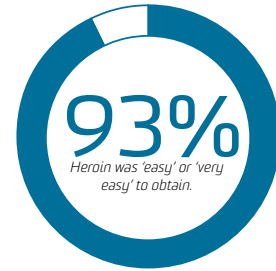
HEROIN



Past 6 month use of heroin was 85% in the 2020 sample (84% in 2019).



Of those who had recently consumed heroin, almost 9 in 10 used it weekly or more often.

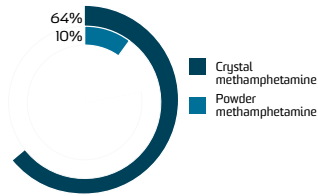


Of those who could comment 93% perceived heroin to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain, down from 97% in 2019.

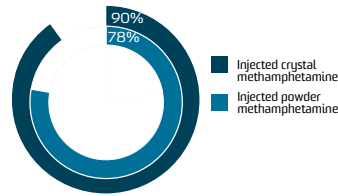
METHAMPHETAMINE



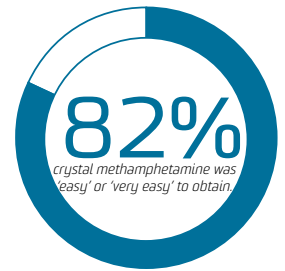
In the sample, 66% reported past 6 month use of any methamphetamine (70% in 2019).



Of the entire sample, 10% had recently consumed powder, and 64% crystal methamphetamine.

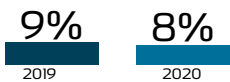


Injection was the main route of administration for crystal (90%) and powder (78%) among those who had consumed each form.



Of those who could comment 82% perceived crystal methamphetamine to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain in 2020.

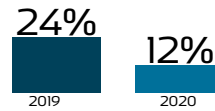
PHARMACEUTICAL MEDICINES



Past 6 month use of non-prescribed morphine was stable at 9% in the 2019 IDRS sample and 8% in 2020.



Past 6 month use of non-prescribed fentanyl was stable at 7% in the 2019 IDRS sample and <5% in 2020.

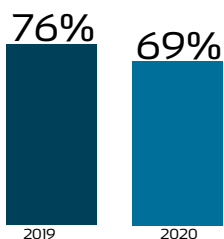


Past 6 month use of non-prescribed pregabalin decreased from 24% in the 2019 IDRS sample to 12% in 2020.

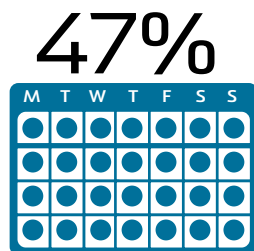


Past 6 month use of non-prescribed oxycodone was stable at 5% in the 2019 IDRS sample and 7% in 2020.

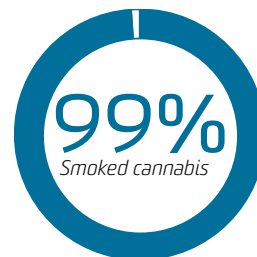
CANNABIS



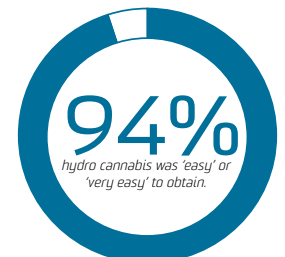
Past 6 month use of any cannabis was stable at 76% in the 2019 IDRS sample to 69% in 2020.



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, 99% had smoked it.

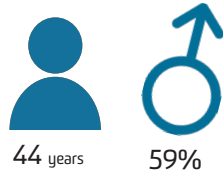


Of those who could comment 94% perceived hydro to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain.

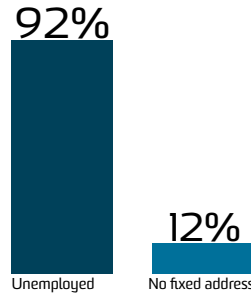
2020 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



In 2020, 179 people from Melbourne, VIC participated in IDRS interviews.



The mean age in 2020 was 44, and 59% identified as male.

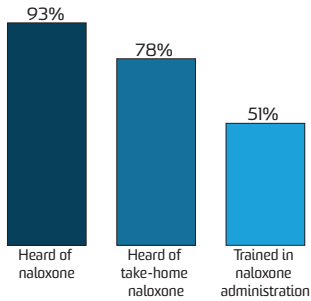


In the 2020 sample, 92% were unemployed and 12% had no fixed address.

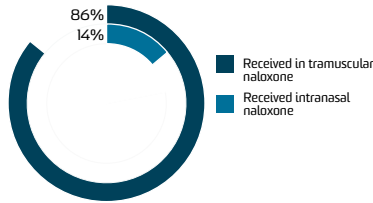
- ✓ Injected heroin
- ✓ Injected methamphetamine
- ✓ Injected other

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

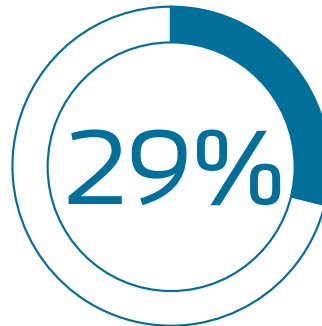
NALOXONE



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



Of those who reported ever accessing naloxone, 86% received intramuscular naloxone and 14% intranasal naloxone.

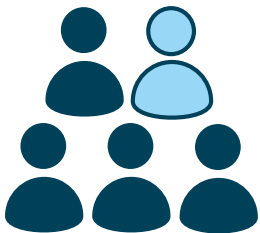


Of those who reported having heard of naloxone, 29% had used naloxone to resuscitate someone who had overdosed.



Of those who reported an opioid overdose, 33% said they had been resuscitated with naloxone by a peer.

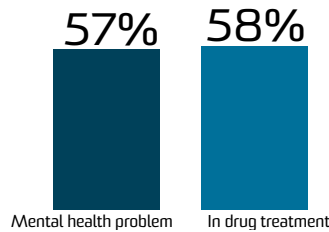
OTHER HARMS AND HELP-SEEKING



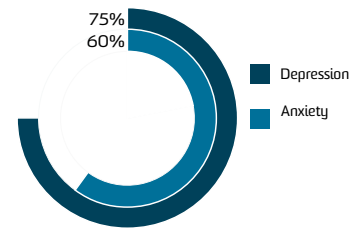
In the 2020 sample, 19% had a non-fatal opioid overdose in the last year. Heroin was the most commonly cited opioid related to non-fatal overdose.



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

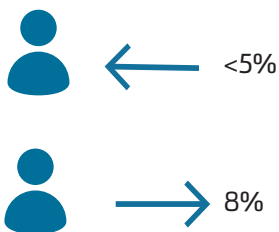


In the sample, 57% self reported a mental health problem in the six months prior to interview, and 58% were in drug treatment at the time of interview.

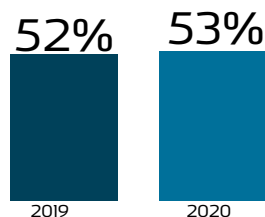


In the sample, 75% reported being diagnosed with depression and 60% with anxiety in the past six months.

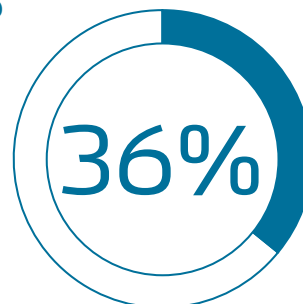
INJECTING RELATED RISKS AND HARMS



In 2020, <5% of the sample reported receptive needle sharing, and 8% reported distributive needle sharing.



The number of people who re-used their own needles was stable between 2019 (52%) and 2020 (53%).



In 2020, just over one-third (36%) of the sample reported having an injection-related health issue in the month preceding interview.