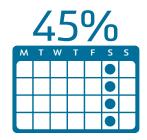
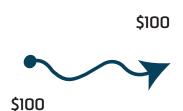
HEROIN



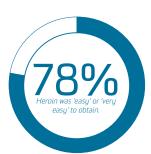
Past 6 month use of heroin decreased to 23% in the 2021 sample (47% in 2020).



Of those who had recently consumed heroin, 45% used it weekly or more often, stable from 72% in 2020.

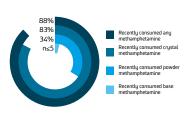


The median reported price for a point of heroin was \$100 in 2021 and \$100 in 2020.

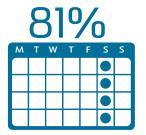


Of those who could comment 78% perceived heroin to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain, stable from 60% in 2020.

METHAMPHETAMINE



Past 6 month use of any (88%), crystal (83%), and powder (34%) methamphetamine remained stable in it at least weekly, stable from 83% in in 2021, a decrease from \$75 in 2020. to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain in 2021, whereas base decreased (n≤5). 2020.



Of those who had recently used any form of methamphetamine, 81% used of crystal methamphetamine was \$50



The median reported price for a point Of those who could comment, 93%



perceived crystal methamphetamine 2021, an increase from 80% in 2020.

OTHER DRUGS

Non-prescribed morphine

Non-prescribed fentanyl

Non-prescribed pregabalin

GHB/GBL/1,4-BD



6% 2020

2020

Past 6 month use of non-prescribed morphine was stable at 10% in the 2020 sample and 8% in 2021.

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

Past 6 month use of non-prescribed 2020 sample and 7% in 2021.

Past 6 month use of GHB/GBL/1,4-BD decreased from 23% in the 2020 sample to 9% in 2021.

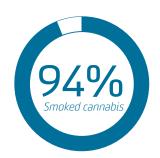
CANNABIS



Past 6 month use of any cannabis was Of those who had consumed stable at 67% in both the 2020 and 2021 samples.



cannabis recently, three-fifths reported daily use (60%).



Of people who had consumed cannabis in the last 6 months, 94% had smoked it.





Of those who could comment 94% perceived hydro and 82% perceived bush to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain.



2021 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



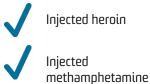
In 2021, 101 people from Adelaide, SA participated in IDRS interviews.



The mean age in 2021 was 45, and 57% identified as male.



In the 2021 sample, 88% were unemployed and 15% had no fixed address.



Injected other drug

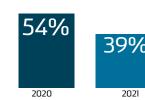
Participants were recruited on the basis that they had injected drugs at least monthly in the previous 6 months.

INJECTING RELATED RISKS AND HARMS

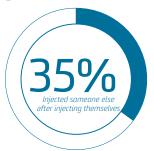




In 2021, n≤5 of the IDRS sample reported receptive needle sharing and 7% reported distributive needle



The number of people who re-used their own needles decreased from 54% in 2020 to 39% 2021.

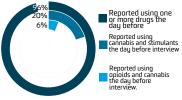


In the SA sample, 35% of participants reported injecting someone else after injecting themselves.



In 2021, 29% of the SA 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



In the 2021 sample, 14% had

experienced a non-fatal overdose

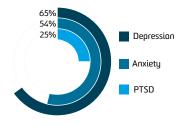
in the previous 12 months and 24% were currently in drug treatment.

Currently in drug treatment



mental health problem health professional

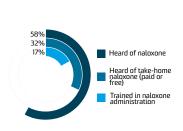
31%



In the sample, 49% self reported a mental health problem in the six months prior to interview, and 31% had seen a mental health professional.

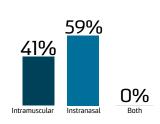
Of those who commented, the three most common mental health issues reported were depression (65%), anxiety (54%) and PTSD

NALOXONE AND HARM REDUCTION



Used naloxone

Of those who reported having heard of naloxone, 17% had used naloxone to resuscitate someone who had overdosed.



Of those who reported ever accessing naloxone, 41% received intramuscular naloxone,59% intranasal naloxone and 0% both.



In 2021, n≤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.

IDRS participants' knowledge of the take-home naloxone program remained stable in 2021 whereas participation in training increased.