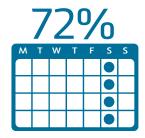
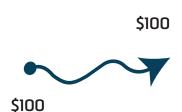
HEROIN



Past 6 month use of heroin was at 43% in the 2021 IDRS sample, a decrease from 64% 2020.



Of those who had recently consumed heroin, 72% used it weekly or more often, stable from 79% in 2020.



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

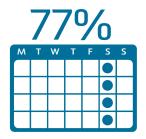


Of those who could comment 90% perceived heroin to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain, stable from 84% in 2020.

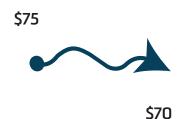
METHAMPHETAMINE



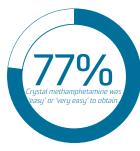
Past 6 month use of any (79%) and crystal methamphetamine (78%) increased from 2020 whereas recent use of powder (19%) and base (8%) remained stable.



it at least weekly, stable from 69% in in 2021, stable from \$75 in 2020. 2020.



Of those who had recently used any
The median reported price for a point form of methamphetamine, 77% used of crystal methamphetamine was \$70



Of those who could comment, 77% perceived crystal methamphetamine to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain in 2021, an increase from 41% in 2020.

OTHER DRUGS

Non-prescribed morphine

Past 6 month use of non-prescribed

morphine was stable at 21% in the

2020 sample and 18 % in 2021.

Non-prescribed fentanyl

Non-prescribed pregabalin

GHB/GBL/1,4-BD



2021

sample to n≤5 in 2021.

Past 6 month use of non-prescribed

2021

Past 6 month use of non-prescribed fentanyl was stable at n≤5 in the 2020 pregabalin was stable at 17% in the 2020 sample and 22% in 2021.

Past 6 month use of GHB/GBL/1,4-BD was stable at 10% in the 2020 sample and 10% in 2021.

CANNABIS



Past 6 month use of any cannabis was Of those who had consumed stable at 64% in the 2020 sample and cannabis recently, less than one-third 68% in 2021.



reported daily use (31%).



Of people who had consumed cannabis in the last 6 months, 90% had smoked it.





Of those who could comment 87% perceived hydro and 76% perceived bush to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain.



2021 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



In 2021, 101 people from Greater Bris- The mean age in 2021 was 44, bance Area, QLD participated in IDRS and 53% identified as male. interviews



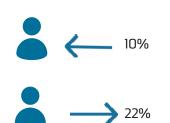
14% No fixed address

In the 2021 sample, 83% were unemployed and 14% had no fixed address.

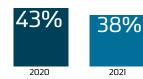


Participants were recruited on the basis that they had injected drugs at least monthly in the previous 6 months.

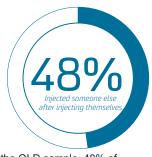
INJECTING RELATED RISKS AND HARMS



In 2021, 10% of the IDRS sample reported receptive needle sharing, and 22% reported distributive needle sharing.



The number of people who re-used their own needles remained stable from 43% in 2020 to 38% in 2021.

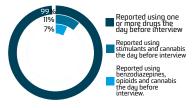


In the QLD sample, 48% of participants reported injecting someone else after injecting themselves.



In 2021, 42% of the QLD 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, 19% had

experienced a non-fatal overdose

were currently in drug treatment.

in the previous 12 months and 45%



Currently in drug treatment

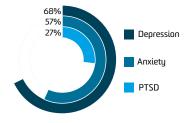


61%



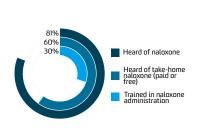
professional

In the sample, 61% self reported a mental health problem in the six months prior to interview, and 37% had seen a mental health professional.

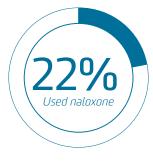


Of those who commented, the three most common mental health issues reported were depression (68%), anxiety (57%) and PTSD (27%).

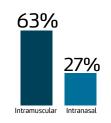
NALOXONE AND HARM REDUCTION



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



Of those who reported having heard of naloxone, 22% had used naloxone to resuscitate someone who had overdosed.



Of those who reported ever accessing naloxone, 63% received intramuscular naloxone, 27% intranasal naloxone and 10% both.

10%



In 2021, 8% 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.