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Please note that as with all statistical reports there is the potential for minor revisions to data in this report over its life. Please refer to the online version at www.ndarc.med.unsw.edu.au.

AUSTRALIAN DRUG TRENDS 2015

FINDINGS FROM THE ILLICIT DRUGS REPORTING SYSTEM (IDRS)



Key findings- Drug Trend Conference Handout

The Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) is a national illicit drug monitoring system intended to serve as a strategic early warning system, identifying emerging trends of local and national concern in illicit drug markets. The IDRS consists of three components: interviews with people who inject drugs regularly (PWID); interviews with key experts (KEs), who are professionals who have knowledge of drug trends and/or regular contact with users through their work; and analysis and examination of indicator data sources related to illicit drugs.

The IDRS monitors the price, purity, availability and patterns of use of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine and cannabis. The IDRS is designed to be sensitive to trends, providing data in a timely manner, rather than describing issues in detail. It is important to note that the information from the people who inject drugs (PWID) survey is not representative of illicit drug use in the general population and nor is the information representative of all illicit drug users, but is indicative of emerging trends that warrant further investigation. Drug trends in this publication are cited by jurisdiction, although they primarily represent trends in the capital city of each jurisdiction, in which new drug trends are likely to emerge.

This handout (provided as part of the 2015 National Drug Trends Conference) presents key findings for the 2015 IDRS (PWID survey component) and may be subject to minor change. Final figures will appear in the 2015 national and jurisdictional reports, to be released next year (April 2016). Previous years' data are available in reports published elsewhere, and are accessible on the NDARC website www.ndarc.med.unsw.edu.au

Definitions:

Use - includes smoking, snorting, swallowing and injecting as routes of administration

Recent use - used in the last 6 months

Recent injection – injected in the last 6 months

Injecting drug users (PWID) - those who have injected any drug 6 or more times in the last 6 months

↑ **Significant increase** from previous year (2014) compared with current year (2015)

↓ **Significant decrease** from previous year (2014) compared with current year (2015)

Guide to median days of use

Throughout this document, median days of drug use are reported. As an indication:

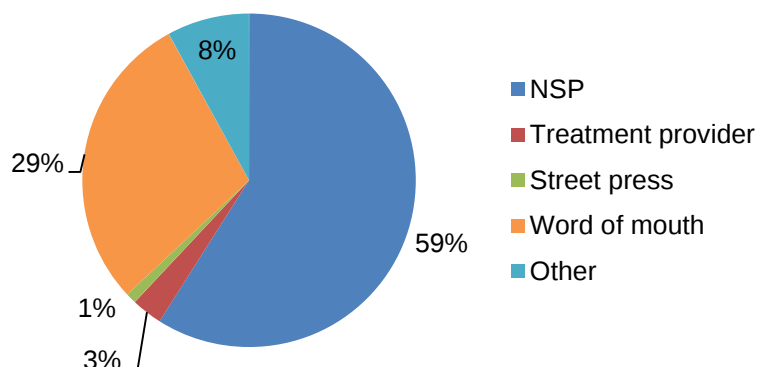
180 days = daily use	90 days = use every 2 nd day	24 days = weekly use
48 days = twice weekly use	12 days = fortnightly use	6 days = monthly use

Note: due to rounding of percentages, some columns may not add up to 100%.

KEY FINDINGS FROM THE 2015 IDRS

PARTICIPANT RECRUITMENT

- 40% of participants nationally reported to have completed the IDRS survey in a previous year.
- Participants were primarily recruited through Needle and Syringe programs and word of mouth (snowballing).



DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the sample, 2015

	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	N=898	N=888	n=150	n=100	n=150	n=100	n=102	n=89	n=99	n=98
	2014	2015								
Mean age (years)	41	42	43	42	42	41	45	44	43	41
% Male	69	67	66	72	71	63	66	63	64	67
% English speaking background	96	98	99	97	96	100	96	99	99	96
% Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	17	20	39	21	16	15	14	2	33	7
% Single	56	58	61	62	59	54	49	49	62	61
% Heterosexual	90	92	86	93	91	96	91	97	91	93
Mean grade at school completed	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
% Completed trade/tech qualification	46	48	47	49	48	52	46	62	32	51
% Unemployed	83	83	93	81	85	84	81	75	84	78
Mean income per week (\$)	(N=882) \$416	(N=867) \$426	(n=147) \$364	(n=100) \$480	(n=147) \$430	(n=97) \$400	(n=100) \$458	(n=85) \$460	(n=95) \$446	(n=96) \$403
% Prison history	55	55	80	51	49	48	46	44	54	54
% Currently in drug treatment [#]	47	47	64	53	60	55	31	36	23	39

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

[#] Includes all types of pharmacotherapy treatment, drug counselling, detoxification, therapeutic community and narcotics anonymous

Please note: Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander proportion of sample is not indicative of numbers of Indigenous persons who regularly inject drugs.

DRUG USE PATTERNS

Table 2. Drug use patterns, 2015

	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	N=898	N=888	n=150	n=100	n=150	n=100	n=102	n=89	n=99	n=98
	2014	2015								
Mean age first injected	20	20	19	19	19	21	21	20	22	21
% Drug of choice										
Heroin	50	52	72	58	70	16	38	61	33	52
Methamphetamine [^]	24	25	17	33	21	32	42	27	15	25
<i>Speed</i>	8	9	4	6	3	23	13	11	9	11
<i>Base</i>	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2
<i>Ice</i>	14	15	13	27	18	9	23	16	6	12
Morphine	10	10	1	0	1	26	5	5	41	7
Oxycodone	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	0
Methadone	4	3	1	1	0	19	1	0	1	0
Buprenorphine [#]	1	2	0	0	3	2	1	1	4	2
Cocaine	1	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Cannabis	5	4	4	4	4	0	8	2	2	8
Other drugs	4	2	1	4	0	3	3	3	2	5
% Drug injected most often last month										
Heroin	41	41	66	55	60	0	36	54	4	32
Methamphetamine [^]	30	34	23	40	29	39	54	27	25	33
<i>Speed</i>	6	5	1	3	0	16	12	3	7	4
<i>Base</i>	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
<i>Ice</i>	22	28	22	37	29	23	40	24	18	28
Morphine	16	13	1	0	1	29	7	8	58	16
Oxycodone	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Methadone	4	4	1	1	0	21	1	1	1	5
Buprenorphine [#]	4	5	0	3	8	7	1	5	8	11
Cocaine	<1	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Other drugs	3	1	2	1	1	3	1	5	2	2
% Injection frequency last month										
Not in last month	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	3
Weekly or less	18	21	21	16	19	24	29	12	20	27
More than weekly (but less than daily)	37	32	19	34	40	51	40	21	14	33
Once daily	19	17	15	14	11	15	18	29	21	15
2-3 times daily	20	23	29	25	20	9	13	33	37	17
> 3 times a day	6	7	15	8	9	0	0	5	6	5

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

[^] Includes speed powder, base, ice/crystal and liquid methamphetamine.

[#] Includes buprenorphine-naloxone (Suboxone)

HEROIN

Patterns of Heroin Use

Table 3. Proportion of PWID who reported use of heroin in the preceding six months, 2003-2015

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	65	97	88	90	26	55	63	16	64
2004	69	95	91	86	19	60	69	34	79
2005	66	88	86	89	19	61	69	24	64
2006	56	81	71	76	9	60	53	12	63
2007	59	88	72	85	5	67	57	7	65
2008	60	83	86	85	5	51	59	14	74
2009	64	94	78	79	12	72	71	13	75
2010	64	92	78	85	8	64	69	5	81
2011	62	87	79	81	19	57	79	9	65
2012	60	89	74	84	9	52	80	11	65
2013	60	83	75	83	10	41	75	17	72
2014	60	85	75	83	13	43	79	7	66
2015	58	91	79	74	5	49	75	14	50

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Table 4. Median days of heroin use in the preceding six months by those who had used heroin, 2003-2015[#]

	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	72	170	93	76	4.5	72	20	5	49
2004	72	120	72	90	4	48	48	5	26
2005	70	96	60	81	6	28	60	4	52
2006	40	72	24	56	6 [^]	19	20	13	52
2007	72	96	48	90	4 [^]	48	72	30 [^]	28
2008	49	72	60	81	2 [^]	48	48	6	48
2009	72	96	48	51	6	30	96	17	72
2010	72	96	60	74	3 [^]	24	55	4 [^]	90
2011	72	90	66	63	4	72	68	21 [^]	66
2012	72	96	72	72	6 [^]	48	90	4.5	72
2013	60	90	50	72	3	72	54	3	30
2014	72	120	60	48	3	108	72	11 [^]	48
2015	90[↑]	120	70	96	3[^]	72	95	22	48

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

[#] Among those who had used. Maximum number of days, i.e. daily use = 180. See page 1 for guide.

[^] Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

Availability, Purity and Price

Table 5. Reports of current heroin availability and purity by PWID who commented, 2015

	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	2014	2015								
% Current availability (n)	(N=515)	(N=471)	(n=132)	(n=75)	(n=97)	(n=2^)	(n=51)	(n=60)	(n=8^)	(n=46)
Very easy	50	49	52	52	55	0	49	50	25	26
Easy	39	39	37	40	39	50	37	38	38	48
Difficult	10	10	8	8	6	50	14	10	25	22
Very difficult	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	13	4
% Current purity (n)	(N=499)	(N=460)	(n=129)	(n=73)	(n=97)	(n=2^)	(n=49)	(n=57)	(n=8^)	(n=45)
High	10	11	8	8	11	100	12	25	0	0
Medium	30	34	38	34	28	0	39	39	75	18
Low	46	42	39	51	45	0	43	18	25	60
Fluctuates	13	14	16	7	16	0	6	19	0	22

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

^ Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

Note: The response option 'don't know' was excluded from analysis

Table 6. Median price of last heroin purchase, 2014-2015

	Median price \$ per cap		Median price \$ per gram	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
National	50	50	320	300
NSW	50	50	400	400
ACT	50	50	300	300
VIC	50	50	250	250
TAS	-	40^	450^	-
SA	50	50	400	400
WA	75^	100	600	600
NT	-	80^	-	200^
QLD	50^	50	400	350^

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

^ Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

METHAMPHETAMINE

Patterns of Methamphetamine Use

Table 7. Proportion of PWID who reported use of any form of methamphetamine[^], last six months, 2003-2015

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	76	53	71	79	88	73	90	69	89
2004	75	56	81	71	91	71	85	70	81
2005	75	58	73	79	95	78	75	72	78
2006	79	72	92	81	83	78	86	64	82
2007	74	62	83	74	88	74	69	68	78
2008	69	74	74	69	74	69	74	57	59
2009	67	57	75	70	80	61	61	55	70
2010	60	57	59	60	70	74	65	36	59
2011	66	60	73	65	77	66	64	55	71
2012	68	72	77	67	77	79	72	48	53
2013	66	75	66	61	74	75	72	43	58
2014	70	75	76	77	70	75	66	37	72
2015	72	66	81	74	72	76	71	67	67

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

[^] includes speed powder, base, ice/crystal and liquid methamphetamine

Table 8. Proportion of PWID who reported use of speed powder, last six months, 2003-2015

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	55	31	48	70	51	53	71	60	58
2004	53	35	41	65	60	44	61	60	61
2005	60	38	59	75	76	39	61	69	65
2006	56	49	58	71	54	39	66	57	54
2007	55	35	55	65	63	42	61	58	62
2008	48	38	37	64	61	34	61	50	35
2009	48	33	46	65	56	33	54	50	46
2010	41	29	48	53	56	29	51	25	41
2011	44	30	46	49	67	36	43	43	40
2012	40	17	42	39	70	34	45	46	30
2013	34	14	29	23	61	40	48	31	37
2014	30	17	36	25	50	34	39	16	31
2015	25↓	13	15	18	49	32	34	25	27

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Table 9. Proportion of PWID who reported use of base methamphetamine, last six months, 2003-2015

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	35	32	13	18	46	51	40	30	50
2004	38	31	25	11	72	46	45	26	60
2005	39	38	28	13	79	61	54	16	40
2006	38	43	32	15	55	52	37	25	53
2007	32	41	32	8	48	42	22	20	48
2008	22	33	18	5	25	37	13	10	34
2009	28	36	21	13	55	31	12	16	41
2010	21	29	18	3	40	43	8	6	30
2011	21	17	17	11	39	35	6	12	37
2012	18	15	15	11	43	32	6	7	21
2013	13	12	6	3	17	31	11	7	22
2014	12	12	4	3	19	30	8	4	22
2015	10	6	10	4	9	26	2	4	20

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Table 10. Proportion of PWID who reported use of ice/crystal methamphetamine, last six months, 2003-2015

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	54	38	65	50	69	48	80	34	60
2004	52	45	73	41	52	48	83	32	51
2005	43	38	62	29	50	46	68	21	36
2006	57	57	88	53	56	49	76	29	55
2007	46	50	80	43	38	41	56	29	39
2008	49	69	68	39	32	49	61	28	40
2009	37	46	57	32	26	30	43	15	46
2010	39	48	48	36	20	60	40	18	37
2011	45	53	57	53	26	44	46	28	50
2012	54	68	66	59	43	56	64	26	44
2013	55	74	61	55	45	57	59	30	50
2014	61	74	72	75	54	60	53	26	58
2015	67[↑]	65	79	71	59	70	64	60	62

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Table 11. Median days of methamphetamine use in the last six months among those who had used methamphetamine, 2015[#]

National			NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	2014	2015								
Speed	6	11	9	18	2	12	12	13	4	20
Base	6	7	4^	9	6^	6^	12	25^	6^	4
Ice/crystal	20	20	24	40	10	18	45	14	10	18
Any form [@]	24	24	23	32	15	23	48	24	12	24

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

[#] Among those who had used. Maximum number of days, i.e. daily use = 180. See page 1 for guide.[^] Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)[@] Includes speed powder, base, ice/crystal and liquid forms.

Table 12. Reports of current methamphetamine availability by PWID who commented, 2015

	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	2014	2015								
% Speed (n)	(N=192)	(N=178)	(n=23)	(n=17)	(n=9 [^])	(n=40)	(n=32)	(n=18)	(n=18)	(n=21)
Very easy	34	40	61	65	44	13	47	39	50	33
Easy	51	37	13	29	33	58	31	44	22	43
Difficult	14	19	17	6	22	25	19	11	22	24
Very difficult	2	4	9	0	0	5	3	6	6	0
% Base (n)	(N=79)	(N=54)	(n=10)	(n=2 [^])	(n=1 [^])	(n=4 [^])	(n=23)	(n=0)	(n=1 [^])	(n=13)
Very easy	34	30	50	0	0	0	44	0	0	8
Easy	49	32	10	50	0	50	30	0	0	46
Difficult	11	30	20	50	100	0	22	0	100	46
Very difficult	5	9	20	0	0	50	4	0	0	0
% Ice/crystal (n)	(N=451)	(N=501)	(n=95)	(n=68)	(n=70)	(n=49)	(n=70)	(n=48)	(n=47)	(n=54)
Very easy	49	56	58	52	63	45	63	56	49	56
Easy	42	39	33	47	34	49	36	42	45	37
Difficult	9	4	7	2	3	4	1	0	6	7
Very difficult	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

[^] Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

Note: The response option 'don't know' was excluded from analysis

Table 13. Reports of current methamphetamine purity by PWID who commented, 2015

	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	2014	2015								
% Speed (n)	(N=192)	(N=171)	(n=21)	(n=17)	(n=9 [^])	(n=39)	(n=30)	(n=17)	(n=17)	(n=21)
High	29	28	29	35	22	21	23	35	47	24
Medium	37	34	29	24	44	33	53	24	18	38
Low	20	24	33	18	22	31	23	18	29	10
Fluctuates	15	14	10	24	11	15	0	24	6	29
% Base (n)	(N=76)	(N=52)	(n=10)	(n=2 [^])	(n=1 [^])	(n=5 [^])	(n=20)	(n=0)	(n=1 [^])	(n=13)
High	31	40	30	50	0	80	45	0	100	23
Medium	32	25	20	50	0	0	20	0	0	46
Low	20	15	30	0	0	20	10	0	0	15
Fluctuates	17	15	20	0	100	0	25	0	0	15
% Ice/crystal (n)	(N=441)	(N=473)	(n=88)	(n=64)	(n=68)	(n=46)	(n=67)	(n=47)	(n=44)	(n=49)
High	40	40	31	34	35	37	57	51	43	35
Medium	31	27	30	30	29	26	25	28	18	27
Low	12	15	18	20	15	13	8	9	23	12
Fluctuates	17	18	22	16	21	24	10	13	16	27

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

[^] Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

Note: The response option 'don't know' was excluded from analysis

Table 14. Median price of last methamphetamine purchase, 2014-2015[#]

	Median price \$ per point						Median price \$ per gram					
	Speed powder		Base		Ice/crystal		Speed powder		Base		Ice/crystal	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
National	50	50	100	80	100	80	300	-	375	400[^]	500	450
NSW	50	50	50	50[^]	50	50	350 [^]	350[^]	150 [^]	100[^]	475	330
ACT	50	50	-	80[^]	100	100	275	250[^]	-	250[^]	500	500
VIC	50	55[^]	100 [^]	80[^]	100	50	175	100[^]	-	-	500	350
TAS	50	50	50 [^]	80[^]	100	100	300 [^]	300[^]	300 [^]	-	325 [^]	725[^]
SA	100	50	100	100	100	100	600 [^]	450[^]	550 [^]	450[^]	600	450
WA	100	100[^]	75 [^]	-	100	100	700 [^]	475[^]	-	-	675 [^]	700[^]
NT	100 [^]	100	90 [^]	-	150	150	420 [^]	400[^]	700 [^]	-	1050 [^]	925[^]
QLD	65 [^]	100	100 [^]	70[^]	100	100	450 [^]	500[^]	350 [^]	425[^]	550 [^]	500[^]

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

[#] Among those who had used in the last 6 months

[^] Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

COCAINE

Patterns of Cocaine Use

Table 15. Proportion of PWID who reported using cocaine in the preceding six months, 2003-2015

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	18	53	13	13	9	13	10	5	16
2004	16	47	10	10	4	6	15	10	10
2005	22	60	20	15	8	16	19	10	11
2006	20	67	8	19	12	8	10	8	9
2007	22	63	18	22	5	7	16	9	15
2008	20	58	18	24	4	4	15	3	13
2009	21	61	22	15	2	10	12	12	15
2010	18	57	6	14	5	12	15	4	13
2011	17	47	8	17	7	12	10	1	13
2012	15	44	16	9	11	7	15	4	4
2013	16	41	16	11	5	9	15	7	11
2014	12	32	15	10	8	7	7	2	9
2015	13	34	12	9	2	13	11	4	8

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Table 16. Median days of cocaine use in the preceding six months of those who had used cocaine, 2003-2015[#]

	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	4	5	4	2	4 [^]	2	5.5	2 [^]	2.5
2004	4	6	5	2	1.5 [^]	1.5 [^]	2	6	2
2005	5	12	2	3	4.5 [^]	3.5	3	1	6.5
2006	5.5	20	3 [^]	2	3	1.5 [^]	3	3 [^]	3 [^]
2007	5	20	3	3	2 [^]	2 [^]	4	2 [^]	1.5
2008	6	12	2.5	4.5	4.5 [^]	1.5 [^]	2	8 [^]	3
2009	5	20	2	3	2.5 [^]	3	1.5	4.5	2
2010	5	12	2 [^]	5	3 [^]	1	3	5.5 [^]	5
2011	5	10	8 [^]	3	2 [^]	2	2	1 [^]	2
2012	3	7	2	3.5	1	3 [^]	2	2 [^]	4 [^]
2013	3	6	3.5	3.5	2 [^]	3 [^]	1	6.5 [^]	2
2014	2	3	2	2	2 [^]	2 [^]	4 [^]	3 [^]	1 [^]
2015	4	10	3.5	5	8[^]	1	2	17[^]	2[^]

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

[#] Among those who had used in the last 6 months. Maximum number of days, i.e. daily use = 180. See page 1 for guide.

[^] Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

Availability, Purity and Price

Table 17. Reports of current cocaine availability and purity by PWID who commented, 2015

	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	2014	2015							
% Current availability (n)	(N=53)	(N=62)	(n=37)	(n=5 [^])	(n=5 [^])	(n=2 [^])	(n=10)	(n=1 [^])	(n=1 [^])
Very easy	34	42	49	60	40	0	30	0	0
Easy	38	32	30	20	40	100	30	0	100
Difficult	25	21	19	0	20	0	30	100	0
Very difficult	4	5	3	20	0	0	10	0	0
% Current purity (n)	(N=51)	(N=62)	(n=37)	(n=5 [^])	(n=5 [^])	(n=2 [^])	(n=10)	(n=1 [^])	(n=1 [^])
High	29	27	19	40	20	50	40	100	100
Medium	33	39	38	20	60	50	40	0	0
Low	26	26	32	20	20	0	20	0	0
Fluctuates	12	8	11	20	0	0	0	0	0

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

[^] Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

Note: The response option 'don't know' was excluded from analysis

Table 18. Median price of last cocaine purchase, 2014-2015

	Median price \$ per cap		Median price \$ per gram	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
National	50	50	350	375
NSW	50	50	400	400
ACT	50^	-	417^	300^
VIC	75^	100^	300^	350^
TAS	-	-	-	190^
SA	-	-	-	350^
WA	-	-	-	-
NT	-	-	-	-
QLD	-	-	350^	450^

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

^ Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

CANNABIS

Patterns of Cannabis Use

Table 19. Proportion of PWID who reported cannabis use in the preceding six months, 2003-2015

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	83	79	86	88	88	80	81	83	76
2004	82	80	85	81	87	83	84	75	75
2005	82	80	89	86	87	80	76	79	76
2006	83	80	90	83	88	77	80	84	85
2007	81	79	83	83	87	81	69	83	84
2008	77	80	80	74	86	75	64	78	82
2009	76	79	81	79	89	61	72	79	69
2010	75	72	81	81	79	66	70	72	77
2011	79	81	87	85	78	69	71	71	79
2012	76	72	81	85	81	61	79	71	70
2013	72	80	75	80	71	61	61	67	67
2014	73	77	74	75	82	75	69	62	70
2015	73	79	81	76	73	74	60	72	60

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Table 20. Median days of cannabis use in the preceding six months of those who had used cannabis, 2003-2015[#]

	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	180	180	180	170	180	180	100	120	125
2004	180	180	180	180	180	180	120	180	120
2005	178	180	180	130	180	120	139	180	104
2006	170	180	180	180	180	180	105	103	105
2007	175	180	175	120	180	180	90	150	98
2008	180	180	180	175	180	180	72	135	72
2009	180	180	180	100	180	90	96	90	150
2010	180	180	180	180	180	76	113	93	96
2011	180	180	180	180	180	110	98	90	150
2012	160	180	180	178	180	90	120	90	90
2013	170	100	180	163	180	180	170	180	72
2014	96	96	180	120	180	120	72	72	40
2015	120	120	160	125	170	90	48	180	90

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

[#] Among those who had used in the last 6 months Maximum number of days = 180. See page 1 for guide

Availability, Potency and Price

Table 21. Reports of current cannabis availability and potency by PWID who commented, 2015

	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD	
	2014	2015								
% Current availability (n)										
Hydro	(N=485)	(N=442)	(n=93)	(n=52)	(n=60)	(n=50)	(n=65)	(n=33)	(n=58)	(n=31)
Very easy	51	55	65	64	53	48	54	49	52	45
Easy	40	37	29	27	40	50	40	39	41	39
Difficult	9	7	5	10	7	2	6	12	7	16
Very difficult	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bush	(N=211)	(N=188)	(n=36)	(n=17)	(n=10)	(n=21)	(n=48)	(n=17)	(n=23)	(n=16)
Very easy	29	34	33	35	40	52	27	53	26	19
Easy	43	42	31	41	50	48	46	35	48	38
Difficult	26	21	31	18	10	0	21	12	22	44
Very difficult	2	4	6	6	0	0	6	0	4	0
% Current potency (n)										
Hydro	(N=479)	(N=435)	(n=92)	(n=50)	(n=59)	(n=50)	(n=66)	(n=32)	(n=57)	(n=29)
High	55	52	55	58	48	34	62	69	49	38
Medium	32	32	27	26	42	44	27	16	32	38
Low	3	5	5	4	3	2	8	3	9	3
Fluctuates	10	11	12	12	7	20	3	13	11	21
Bush	(N=205)	(N=186)	(n=34)	(n=18)	(n=10)	(n=23)	(n=47)	(n=17)	(n=22)	(n=15)
High	22	32	35	28	20	13	40	29	36	33
Medium	54	47	47	56	60	44	49	47	32	47
Low	11	15	15	11	10	30	9	12	23	13
Fluctuates	14	6	3	6	10	13	2	12	9	7

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Note: The response option 'don't know' was excluded from analysis

Table 22. Median price of last cannabis purchase, 2014-2015

	Median price \$ per gram				Median price \$ per ounce			
	Hydro		Bush		Hydro		Bush	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
National	20	20	20	20	300	300	220	230
NSW	20	20	20	20	300	300	220^	250^
ACT	20	20	12.50^	20^	280	300	210^	250^
VIC	20	20	20	20^	250	250	230^	210^
TAS	25	25	20	25^	260^	280	200^	225^
SA	25 [#]	25[#]	25 [#]	25[#]	210	200	190	220
WA	25	25^	25^	-	350	350	250^	250^
NT	30	30	30^	30	450	450	350^	300^
QLD	25	23^	20^	25^	280^	280	250^	180^

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

^ Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

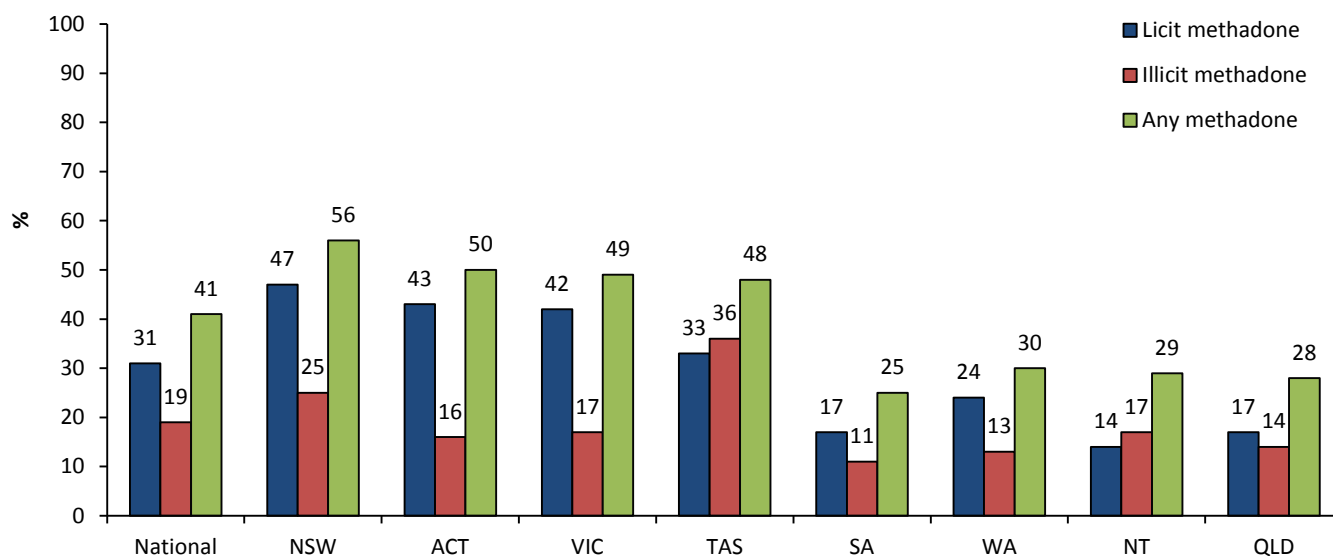
SA purchase is per bag instead of per gram

USE OF OTHER DRUGS

The following figures reflect use by current injecting drug users; therefore figures should not be viewed as representative of people in opioid substitution therapy or drug dependence treatment programs more generally. 'Licit' refers to drugs that were prescribed directly to the participant, while 'illicit' refers to drugs that were directly prescribed to another person.

Recent use of methadone

Figure 1: Proportion of PWID who reported the use of licit (prescribed) and illicit methadone (any form) in the preceding six months, 2015



Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Note: Recent use includes methadone syrup and Physeptone tablets. In 2014, any methadone use nationally was 48%.

Methadone injection

Table 23. Proportion of PWID who reported injecting methadone (any form) in the preceding six months, 2003-2015[#]

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	28	16	34	2	81	25	19	43	26
2004	29	28	32	5	81	21	14	32	29
2005	26	14	31	3	69	24	26	35	26
2006	30	25	40	7	72	26	30	32	22
2007	30	20	45	11	69	27	33	32	21
2008	30	23	38	15	81	11	14	41	26
2009	26	27	37	13	77	10	10	26	13
2010	26	25	34	11	65	16	14	30	18
2011	26	31	28	9	62	14	20	25	20
2012	22	19	22	8	55	14	29	22	12
2013	24	31	28	5	57	15	25	14	17
2014	21	27	24	11	52	8	18	17	17
2015	18	21	21	10	43	12	9	15	13

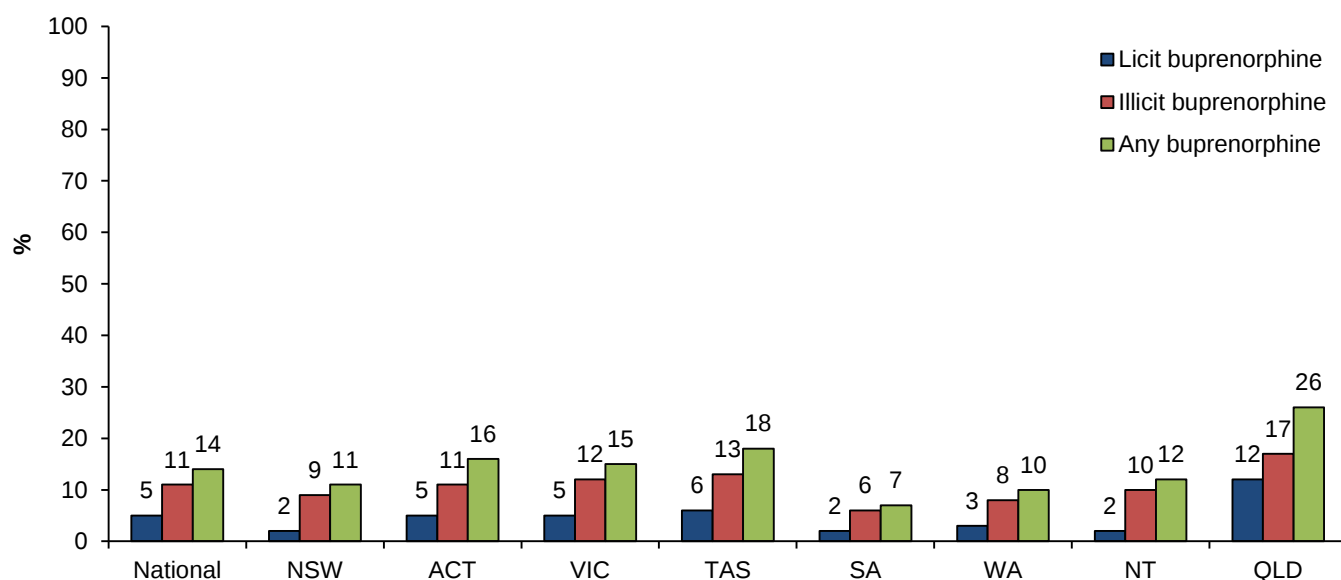
Source: IDRS PWID interviews

[#] From 2003 these figures include licit and illicit methadone and Physeptone

Note: Recent injection includes methadone syrup and Physeptone tablets

Recent use of buprenorphine

Figure 2: Proportion of PWID who reported use of licit (prescribed) and illicit buprenorphine in the preceding six months, 2015

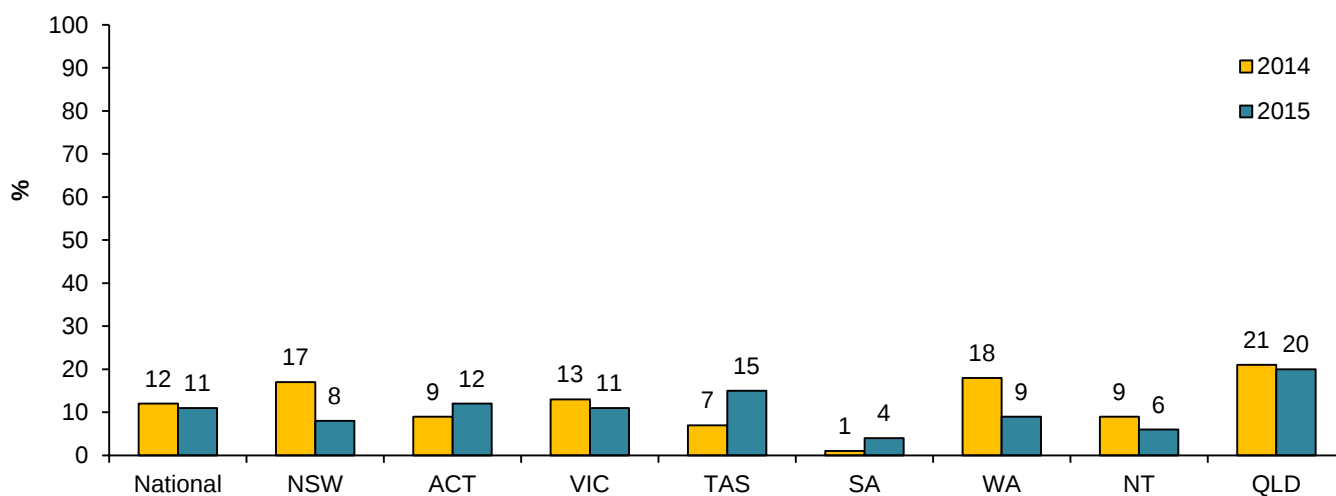


Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Note: In 2014, any buprenorphine use nationally was 16%.

Buprenorphine injection

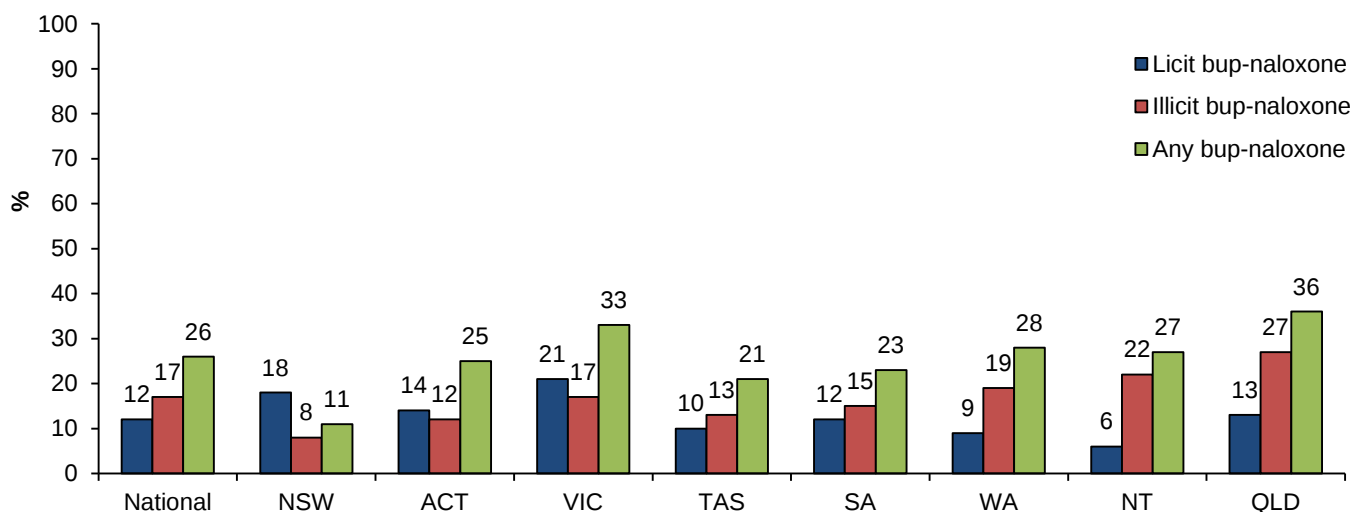
Figure 3: Recent injection of buprenorphine (any form) among the national sample, by jurisdiction, 2014-2015



Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Recent use of buprenorphine-naloxone

Figure 4: Proportion of PWID who reported use of licit (prescribed) and illicit buprenorphine-naloxone (any form) in the preceding six months, 2015

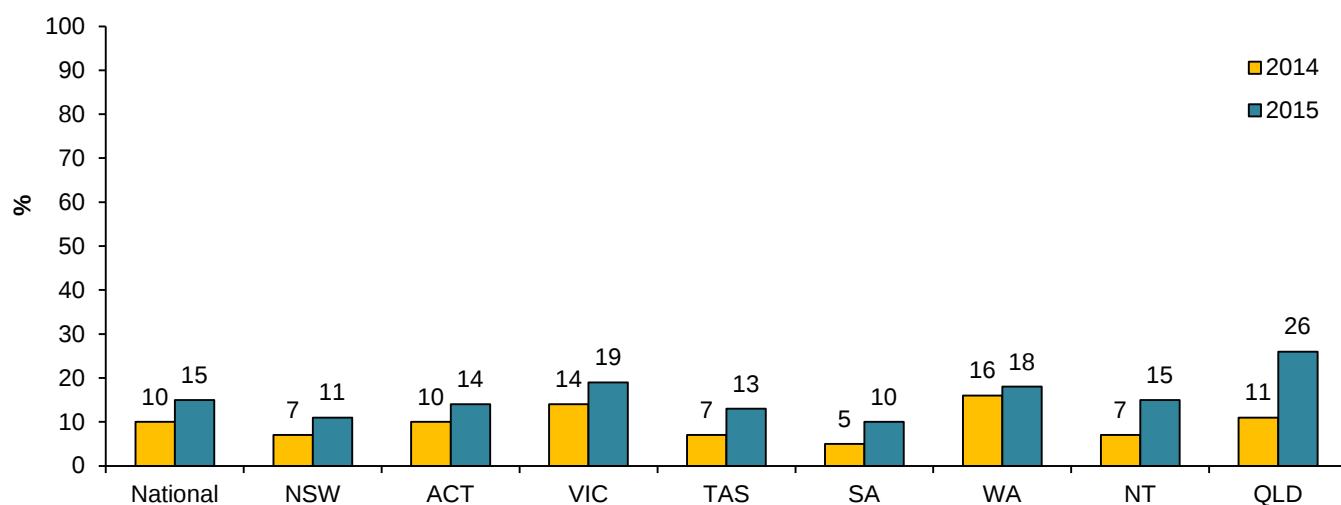


Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Note: Recent use includes buprenorphine-naloxone TABLET and FILM. In 2014, any buprenorphine-naloxone use nationally was 24%.

Buprenorphine-naloxone injection

Figure 5: Recent injection of buprenorphine-naloxone (any form) among the national sample, by jurisdiction, 2014-2015



Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Note: Recent injection includes buprenorphine-naloxone TABLET and FILM

Recent use of morphine

Table 24. Proportion of PWID who reported recent use of morphine (any form), 2003-2015

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	47	23	50	42	72	43	41	82	42
2004	49	29	40	43	62	42	46	87	50
2005	44	27	37	42	59	37	52	80	32
2006	52	36	57	35	62	51	55	81	53
2007	53	38	56	41	68	44	49	82	56
2008	50	37	40	41	81	35	34	89	54
2009	44	31	43	33	82	24	37	70	42
2010	46	35	43	35	74	25	30	91	42
2011	43	28	34	34	75	23	36	81	41
2012	43	23	36	29	66	28	49	77	39
2013	38	21	29	21	66	27	39	80	40
2014	37	29	17	25	71	22	29	85	34
2015	31↓	21	24	13	48	26	25	73	33

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Note: In 2015 nationally, recent use of morphine licit =8% and illicit =28%

Morphine injection

Table 25. Recent injection of morphine (any form) among the national sample, by jurisdiction, 2007-2015

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2007	50	34	50	39	66	41	49	76	58
2008	47	29	37	37	81	35	32	87	53
2009	42	30	41	31	81	22	34	68	41
2010	43	31	39	29	74	24	29	91	38
2011	41	23	26	33	72	20	36	78	46
2012	40	21	29	25	66	27	47	74	33
2013	35	19	24	19	65	23	38	78	36
2014	35	27	13	22	71	20	28	84	31
2015	28	19	21	13	48	13	23	72	32

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Note: In 2015 nationally, recent injection of morphine licit =6% and illicit =27%

Recent use of oxycodone

Table 26. Proportion of PWID who reported recent use of oxycodone (any form), 2005-2015

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2005	21	16	17	19	31	17	41	11	19
2006	26	20	26	27	30	22	44	11	27
2007	30	28	26	29	42	20	46	12	39
2008	30	31	31	27	54	15	27	31	29
2009	32	28	30	27	56	11	33	41	35
2010	32	36	14	32	61	21	26	33	29
2011	36	38	25	41	47	26	33	32	39
2012	39	50	35	29	59	30	53	22	35
2013	36	43	20	25	62	27	39	28	44
2014	33	44	21	25	49	26	30	24	40
2015	25↓	25	17	24	28	28	25	26	26

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Note: Data collection commenced in 2005. In 2015 nationally, recent use of oxycodone licit = 6% and illicit =21%

Oxycodone injection

Table 27. Recent injection of oxycodone (any form) among the national sample, by jurisdiction, 2007-2015

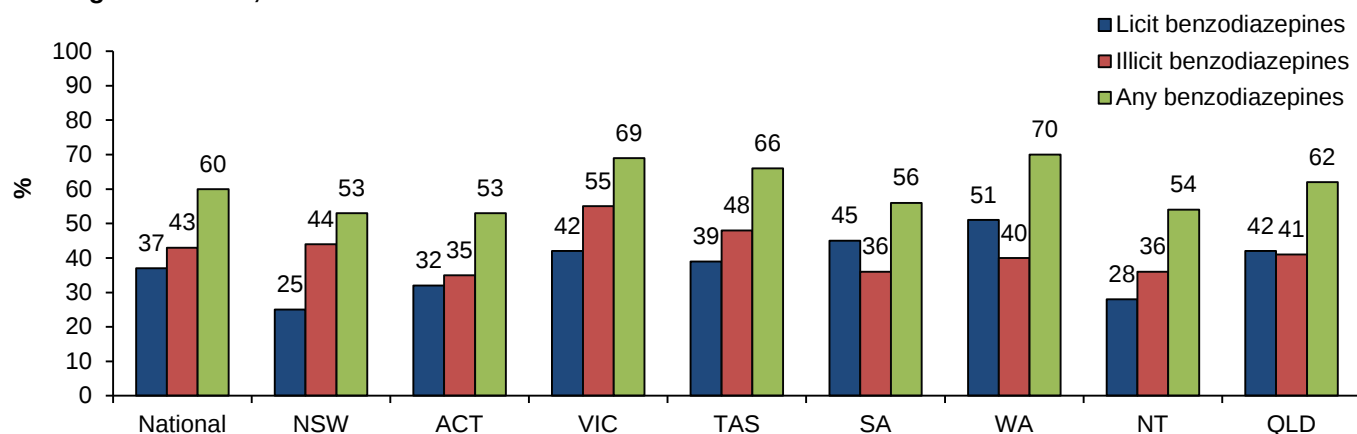
%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2007	27	25	23	28	30	20	43	9	38
2008	26	24	25	24	47	11	24	29	27
2009	29	26	27	24	56	11	29	30	34
2010	28	31	11	29	57	18	24	28	27
2011	31	32	17	36	44	20	31	27	41
2012	33	42	31	24	59	23	48	20	24
2013	31	37	18	22	60	15	35	23	36
2014	28	39	11	20	47	17	29	23	34
2015	19↓	20	14	16	27	16	18	23	20

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Note: In 2015 nationally, recent injection of oxycodone licit = 3% and illicit =18%

Recent use of benzodiazepines

Figure 6: Proportion of PWID who reported use of licit (prescribed) and illicit benzodiazepines in the preceding six months, 2015



Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Note: Recent use includes Alprazolam and other benzodiazepines. In 2014, any benzodiazepine use nationally was 63%.

Benzodiazepine injection

Table 28. Recent injection of benzodiazepines (any form) among the national sample, by jurisdiction, 2003-2015

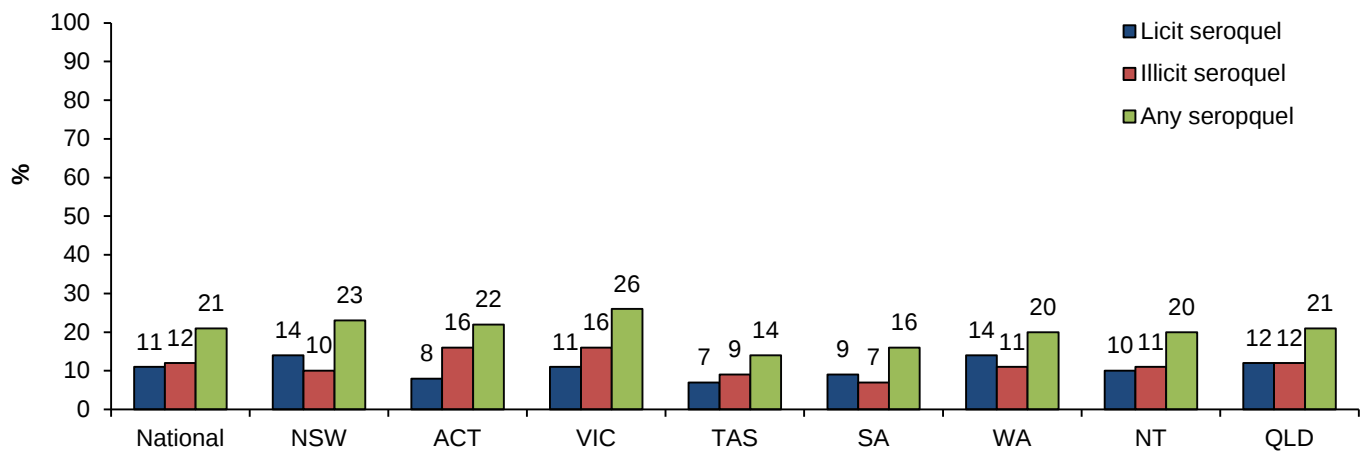
%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	17	20	9	15	31	8	12	30	11
2004	14	13	7	16	30	9	12	20	8
2005	8	2	2	6	23	2	7	21	7
2006	12	4	1	9	34	10	11	19	10
2007	11	<1	11	11	29	7	9	20	3
2008	11	3	7	7	36	2	3	26	5
2009	8	3	3	6	25	4	3	22	4
2010	8	6	1	4	16	3	3	23	5
2011	10	3	6	8	23	4	6	22	14
2012	7	2	6	4	26	3	6	11	2
2013	6	1	2	2	23	4	0	7	7
2014	4	3	3	3	9	2	1	8	3
2015	6	4	1	<1	14	3	0	17	4

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Note: Recent injection includes Alprazolam and other benzodiazepines. In 2015 nationally, recent injection of any benzodiazepine licit = <1% and illicit = 5%

Recent use of Seroquel®

Figure 7: Proportion of PWID who reported use of licit (prescribed) and illicit Seroquel® in the preceding six months, 2015



Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Note: In 2014, any Seroquel use nationally was 20%.

Alcohol and tobacco

Table 29. Patterns of alcohol and tobacco use by PWID in the preceding six months, 2015

	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	N=898	N=888	n=150	n=100	n=150	n=100	n=102	n=89	n=99	n=98
	2014	2015								
% Recent use										
Alcohol	57	61	51	60	71	46	67	58	63	67
Tobacco	92	92	91	96	94	97	89	93	94	84
% Median days used by those who had used[#]										
Alcohol	24	24	10	30	24	10	24	24	48	12
Tobacco	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

[#] Maximum number of days, i.e. daily use = 180. See page 1 for guide.

HEALTH RELATED DRUG PROBLEMS

Injection-related issues

Table 30. Proportion of injection-related issues in last month, 2015

	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	N=898	N=888	n=150	n=100	n=150	n=100	n=102	n=89	n=99	n=98
	2014	2015								
% Scarring/bruising	38	44	49	47	49	47	39	47	37	41
% Difficult injecting	37	37	42	43	37	33	35	30	29	48
% Dirty hit	9	10	16	6	12	9	10	6	11	7
% Infection/abscess	4	6	9	9	7	6	5	1	3	5
% Thrombosis	5	5	7	7	5	1	3	6	5	5
% Overdose	3	2	3	4	6	0	2	1	0	1

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Table 31. Injecting risk behaviour in last month, 2015

	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	N=898	N=888	n=150	n=100	n=150	n=100	n=102	n=89	n=99	n=98
	2014	2015								
% Borrowed a needle	6	6	7	9	11	2	2	7	3	7
% Lent a needle	12	11	13	13	16	5	7	11	4	10
% Shared injecting equipment [^]	25	24	29	22	27	9	30	27	22	22
% Reused own needle	41	41	39	48	57	42	26	33	31	42
% Reused own injecting equipment	56	53	55	49	64	32	58	46	71	49
% Injecting equipment reused [#] (n)	(N=507)	(N=473)	(n=83)	(n=49)	(n=95)	(n=29)	(n=59)	(n=41)	(n=70)	(n=47)
Spoons	81	81	82	82	96	66	66	83	86	70
Filters	9	10	17	8	10	0	9	17	4	11
Tourniquets	40	42	35	25	31	59	58	46	54	43
Water	15	13	25	22	12	3	7	17	4	11
Swabs	3	4	8	8	3	0	3	2	0	2
Wheel filters	4	4	1	6	1	3	7	7	1	9
Other	2	2	1	0	0	10	2	0	0	4
% Last site of injection (n)	(N=868)	(N=852)	(n=147)	(n=98)	(n=149)	(n=92)	(n=99)	(n=74)	(n=97)	(n=96)
Arm	76	73	72	77	78	70	78	69	58	71
Leg	4	6	7	7	5	8	2	8	10	4
Hand/wrist	13	13	9	12	8	16	8	14	23	20
Foot	2	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	0
Groin	2	2	3	0	2	2	2	3	3	2
Neck	3	4	5	2	4	3	3	4	4	3
Other	1	1	1	0	2	0	5	1	1	0

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

[^] includes spoons, water, tourniquets and filters and excludes needles

[#] Among those who re-used injected equipment

Note: 'Borrowed' – used a needle after somebody else and 'Lent' – used a needle before somebody else

Mental health problems

Table 32. Self reported mental health problems experienced in the preceding six months, 2014

	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	N=882	N=843	n=149	n=99	n=141	n=86	n=82	n=89	n=99	n=98
	2014	2015								
% Self-reported mental health problem in the last six months	39	44	39	32	60	49	51	36	37	45
% Problem in the last six months[#]	(N=347)	(N=371)	(n=58)	(n=32)	(n=84)	(n=42)	(n=42)	(n=32)	(n=37)	(n=44)
Depression	68	70	52	69	80	69	69	72	68	73
Anxiety	48	51	33	44	58	71	52	47	41	59
Manic-depression/Bipolar	13	13	24	19	12	7	7	9	16	7
Schizophrenia	15	13	26	13	8	10	10	13	19	9
Panic	11	12	0	16	17	21	17	6	8	7
Paranoia	7	7	5	9	8	5	12	0	5	6
Drug induced psychosis	7	7	7	9	11	5	10	3	3	5
Phobias	3	1	0	3	1	0	2	6	0	0
% Attended health professional for mental health problem in the last six months[#]	72	74	76	91	74	76	69	72	70	66
% Health professional attended	(N=248)	(N=274)	(n=44)	(n=29)	(n=62)	(n=32)	(n=29)	(n=23)	(n=26)	(n=29)
General Practitioner	63	66	34	62	69	81	72	74	70	76
Psychiatrist	29	28	48	31	23	25	35	22	12	24
Psychologist	24	27	27	14	24	41	28	30	15	35
Counsellor	16	19	30	21	21	19	3	13	15	17
Community health nurse	2	2	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	3
Mental health nurse	6	6	9	17	3	0	7	13	4	0
Hospital emergency department	2	3	2	3	5	0	3	4	4	3
Psychiatric ward	3	3	5	3	3	0	3	0	0	7
Social worker	7	7	0	17	8	13	3	0	8	3
Other	4	6	5	7	5	9	10	0	8	3

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

[#] Among those who self-reported a mental health problem

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

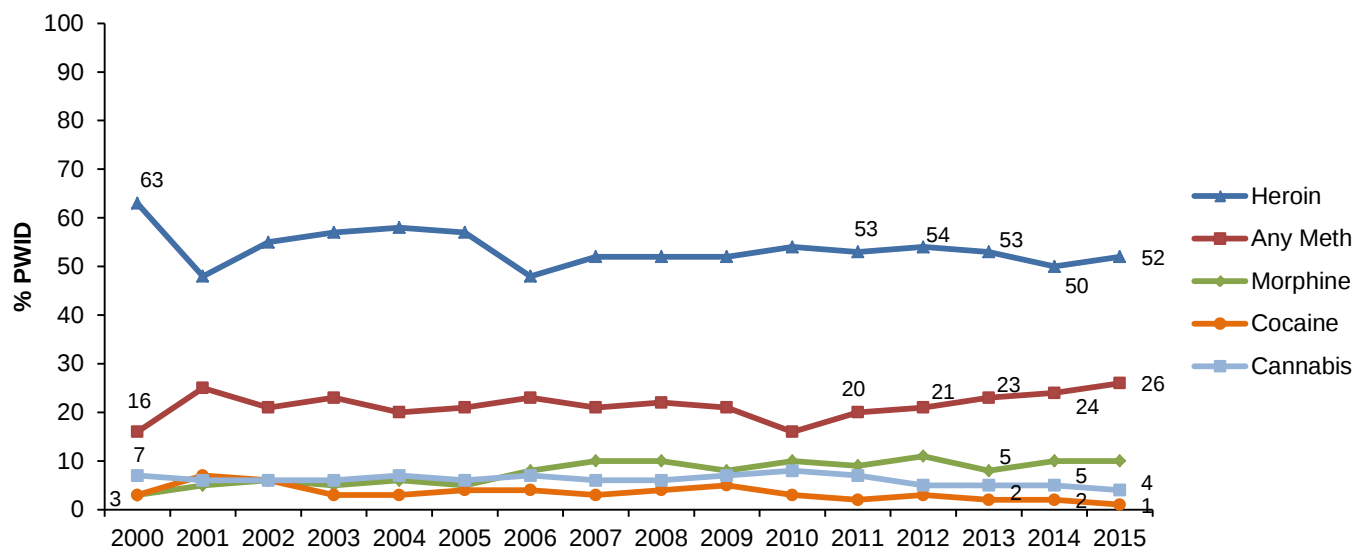
Table 33. Proportion of PWID that reported criminal activity, 2015

	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	N=898	N=888	n=150	n=100	n=150	n=100	n=102	n=89	n=99	n=98
	2014	2015								
% Crime in the last month										
Drug dealing	25	26	29	26	27	19	22	35	25	21
Property	18	16	19	13	23	19	11	14	10	13
Fraud	4	4	2	0	5	4	4	5	2	6
Violence	5	4	7	5	5	3	2	1	3	5
Any crime	38	37	44	33	44	34	27	43	34	33
% Arrested last 12 months	33	30	37	22	38	34	24	22	24	38

Source: IDRS PWID interviews

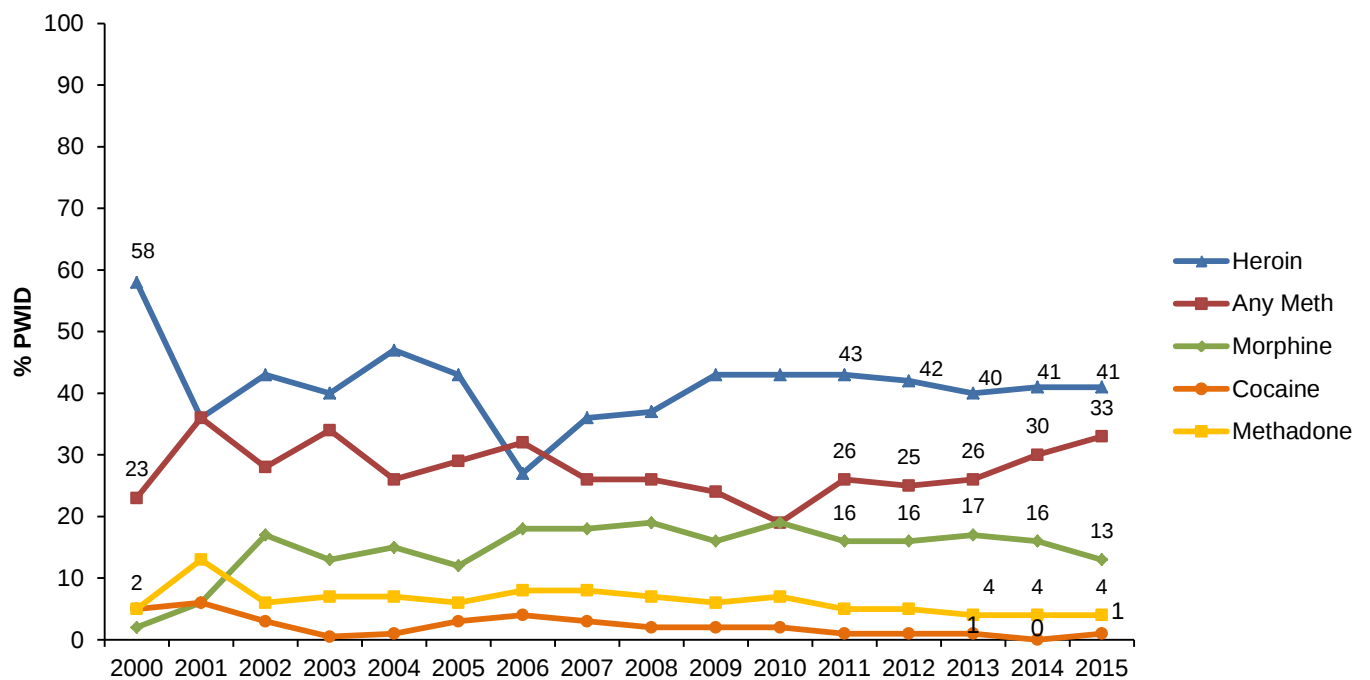
NATIONAL IDRS DRUG TRENDS

Figure 8: Drug of choice, nationally, 2000-2015



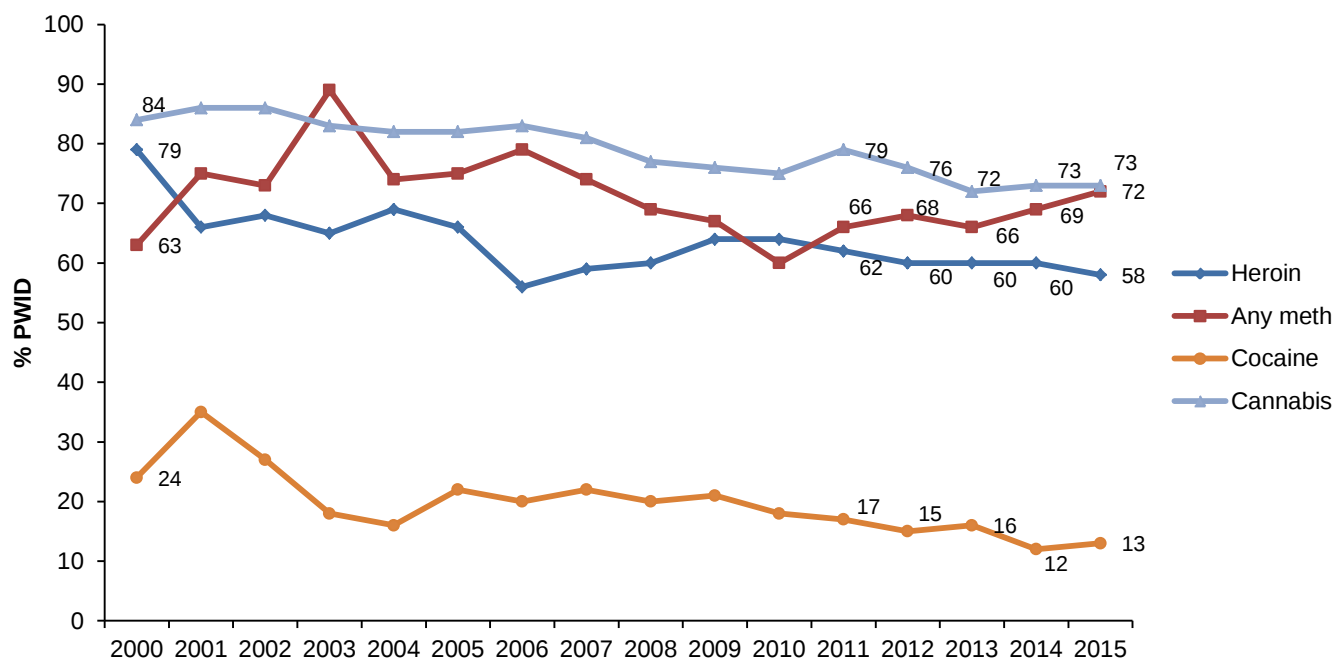
Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Figure 9: Drug injected most often in the last month, nationally, 2000-2015



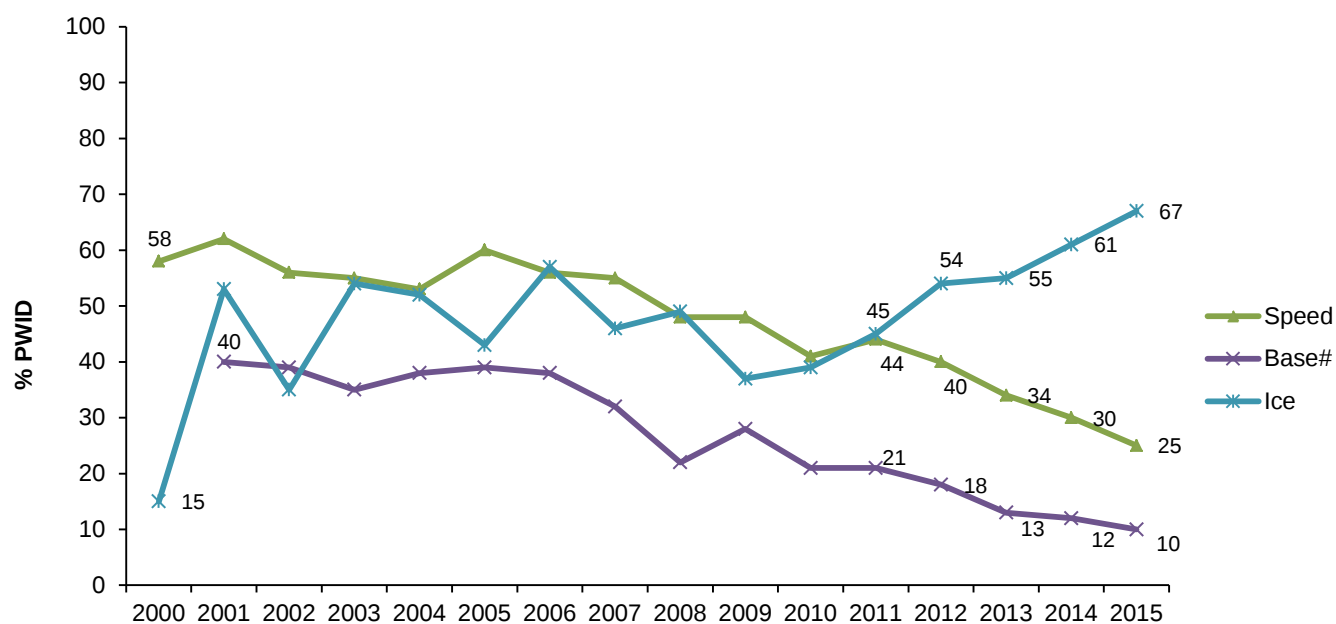
Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Figure 10: Recent use of heroin, any methamphetamine, cocaine and cannabis, nationally, 2000-2015



Source: IDRS PWID interviews

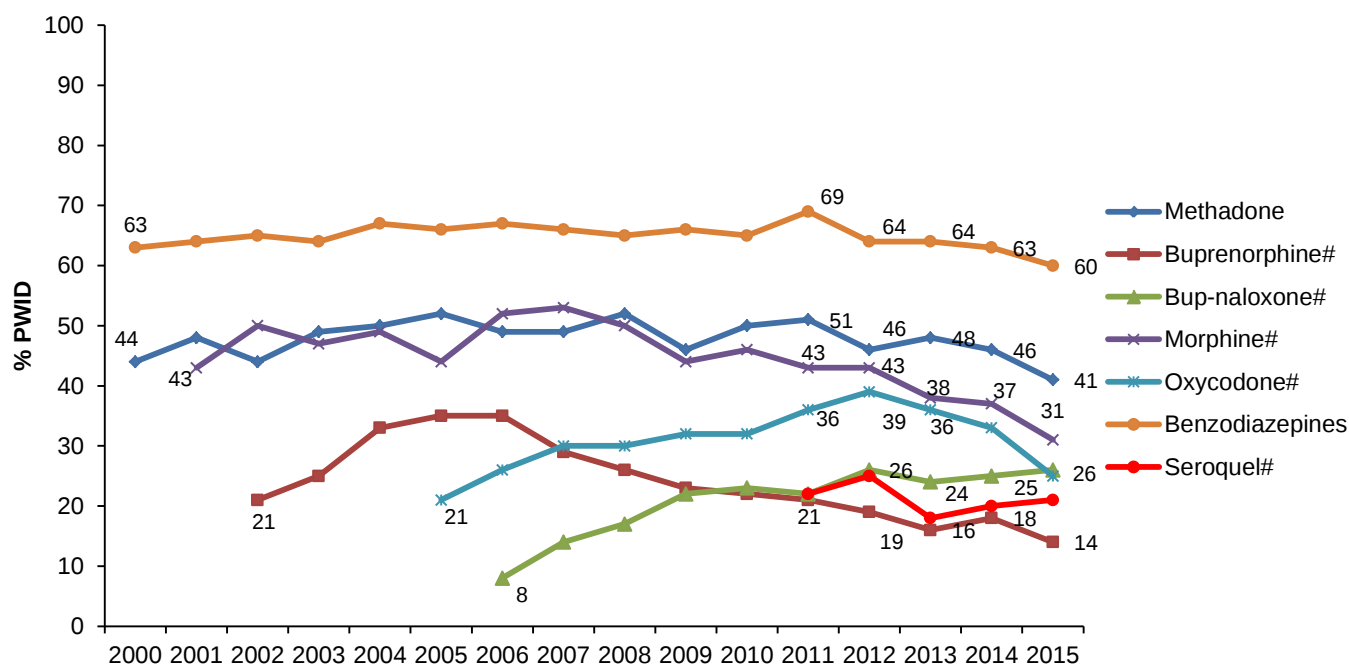
Figure 11: Recent use of speed, base and crystal/ice, nationally, 2000-2015



Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Base asked separately from 2001 onwards.

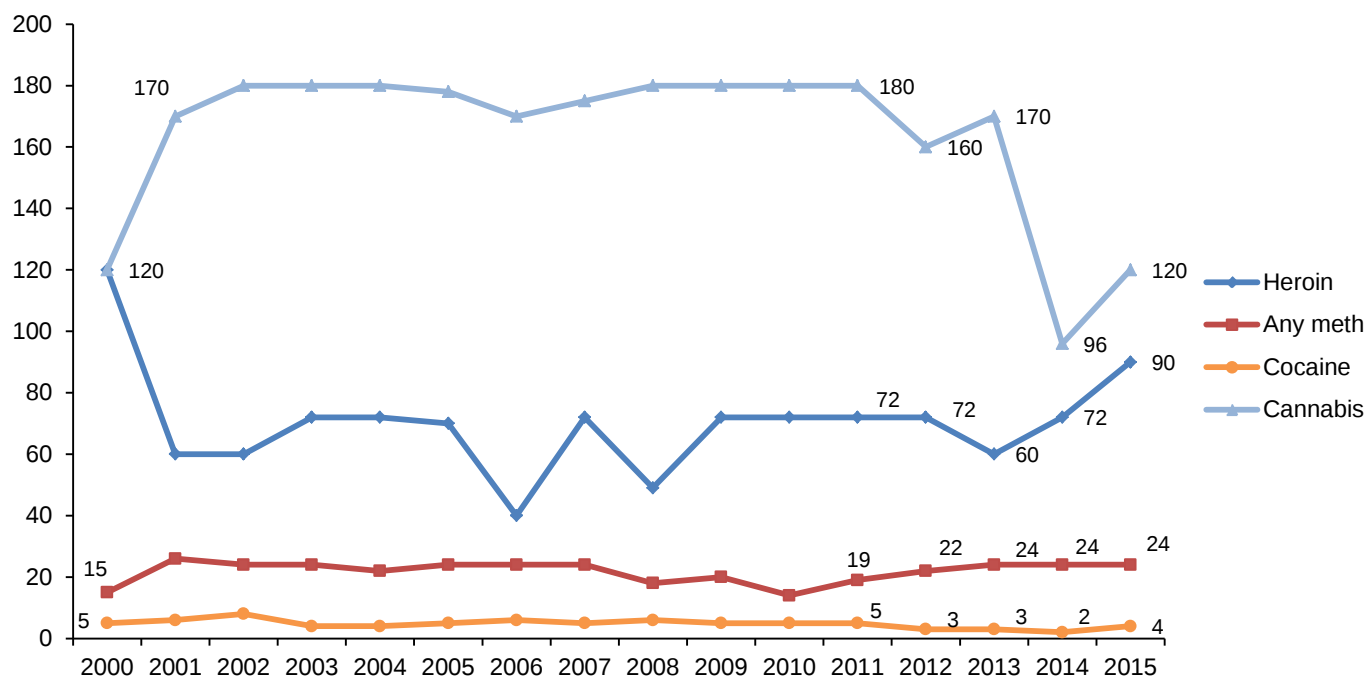
Figure 12: Recent use of other drugs, nationally, 2000-2015



Source: IDRS PWID interviews

Data collection started in 2001 for morphine, 2002 for buprenorphine, 2005 for oxycodone, 2006 for buprenorphine-naloxone and 2011 for Seroquel

Figure 13: Median days of heroin, methamphetamine (any form), cocaine and cannabis use among participants who had recently used, nationally, 2000-2015



Source: IDRS PWID interviews

AUSTRALIAN DRUG TRENDS 2015
FINDINGS FROM THE
ECSTASY AND RELATED DRUGS REPORTING SYSTEM (EDRS)



Key findings- Drug Trends Conference Handouts

The Ecstasy and Related Drugs Reporting System (EDRS) is a national monitoring system for ecstasy and related drugs that is intended to serve as a strategic early warning system, identifying emerging trends of local and national interest in the markets for these drugs. The EDRS was conducted across Australia for the first time in 2003.

The EDRS is based on the Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) methodology and consists of three components: interviews with regular psychostimulant users (RPU); interviews with key experts (KEs), professionals who have regular contact with regular psychostimulant users through their work; and analysis and examination of indicator data sources related to ecstasy and other related drugs. The EDRS monitors the price, purity, availability and patterns of use of ecstasy, methamphetamine, cocaine, ketamine, GHB, MDA and LSD. The EDRS is designed to be sensitive to trends, providing data in a timely manner, rather than describing issues in extensive detail.

It is important to note that the results from the user surveys are not representative of ecstasy and other related drug use in the general population, but this is *not* the aim of these data. These data are intended to provide evidence that is indicative of emerging issues that warrant further investigation. Participants are a *sentinel* group of regular ecstasy/psychostimulant users that provide information on patterns of drug use and market trends.

This handout (provided as part of the 2015 National Drug Trends Conference) presents key findings for the 2015 EDRS (survey component) and may be subject to minor change. Final figures will appear in the 2015 national and jurisdictional reports, to be released next year (April 2016). Previous years' data are available in reports published elsewhere, and are accessible on the NDARC website www.ndarc.med.unsw.edu.au.

Definitions:

Recent use - used in the last 6 months (includes smoking, snorting, swallowing, shafting and injecting as routes of administration)

Regular psychostimulant users (RPU) - those who have used illicit psychostimulants 6 or more times in the last 6 months

↑ **Significant increase** from previous year (2014) compared with current year (2015)

↓ **Significant decrease** from previous year (2014) compared with current year (2015)

Guide to median days of use

Throughout this document, median days of drug use are reported. Median days are calculated on the six monthly period prior to interview. As an indication:

180 days = daily use	90 days = use every 2nd day	24 days = weekly use
48 days = twice weekly use	12 days = fortnightly use	6 days = monthly use

Note: due to rounding of percentages or multiple responses, some columns may not add to 100%

* Unlike other jurisdictions, no restrictions were placed on the length of time participants had resided in the NT due to the transient nature of Darwin residents. NT participants also had to have purchased in Darwin to be included in the national dataset.

KEY FINDINGS FROM THE 2015 EDRS

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of EDRS participants, 2015

	National (N=800)	National (N=763)	NSW (n=100)	ACT (n=99)	VIC (n=100)	TAS (n=78)	SA (n=100)	WA (n=100)	NT (n=101)	QLD (n=85)
	2014	2015								
Mean age (years)	23	23	23	20	24	24	22	22	24	24
% Male	66	62	71	67	59	63	58	64	59	58
% English speaking background	97	96	96	98	89	97	96	99	96	94
% Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	2	2	2	3	0	4	2	0	7	1
% Heterosexual	89	87	78	94	84	85	89	95	92	79
Mean years of school education	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	12
% Tertiary qualifications	46	46	50	32	49	45	44	38	67	45
% Employed full-time	25	24	24	24	14	23	17	22	55	7
% Students [#]	14	12	20	15	13	19	7	8	1	18
% Unemployed	15	12	8	7	16	9	17	12	14	14
Mean income per week	(N=764) \$601	(N=728) \$565	(n=93) \$725	(n=95) \$468	(n=92) \$446	(n=77) \$507	(n=97) \$505	(n=94) \$503	(n=97) \$906	(n=83) \$420
% Currently in drug treatment	2	2	0	1	3	1	4	1	2	5

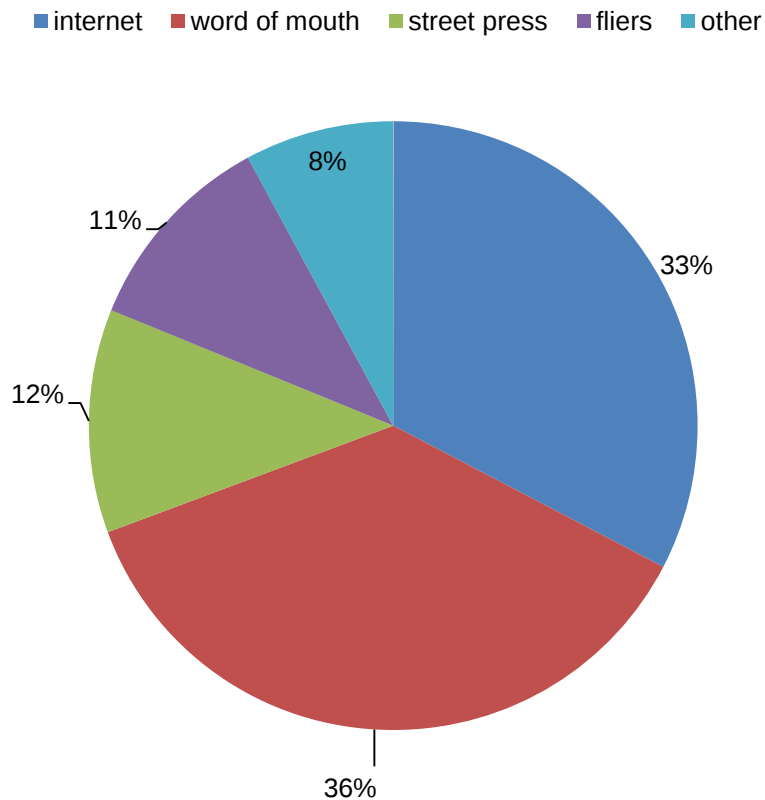
Source: EDRS participant interviews

[#] full-time students only

PARTICIPANT RECRUITMENT 2015

- 11% of participants nationally reported to have completed the EDRS survey in a previous year.
- Five participants (<1%) nationally reported having completed the IDRS survey in a previous year and four participants were unsure of whether they had completed the IDRS survey previously.
- Participants were primarily recruited through word of mouth (snowballing) and internet advertisements.

Figure 1: Recruitment methods for EDRS participants, 2015



Internet websites where participants were recruited: facebook (28%), followed by pill reports (2%)

DRUG USE HISTORY

Table 2. Drug use history of EDRS participants, 2015

	National (N=800)	National (N=761)	NSW (n=100)	ACT (n=99)	VIC (n=100)	TAS (n=78)	SA (n=100)	WA (n=99)	NT (n=101)	QLD (n=85)
Drug of choice %	2014	2015								
Ecstasy	36	30	34	30	26	22	32	39	19	38
Cannabis	25	29	33	31	27	13	35	33	28	31
Alcohol	12	15	10	21	19	15	16	12	15	11
Cocaine	8	8	9	7	4	18	7	4	12	8
LSD	6	7	9	5	6	14	4	5	7	5
Ice/crystal	3	3	1	1	5	1	3	1	5	5
Speed	3	2	0	1	0	8	1	0	8	0
Heroin	1	<1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Base	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mushrooms	1	2	2	1	6	3	2	1	0	2
Ketamine	1	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	4	0
GHB*	<1	<1	0	0	1	0				0
Pharm Stimulant #	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Pharm Opioids#	<1	<1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Nitrous Oxide	<1	<1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
MDA	<1	<1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benzodiazepines#	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steroids	0	<1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Other drugs	1	<1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
Binged** on any stimulant	36	32	31	29	26	19	32	28	56	36

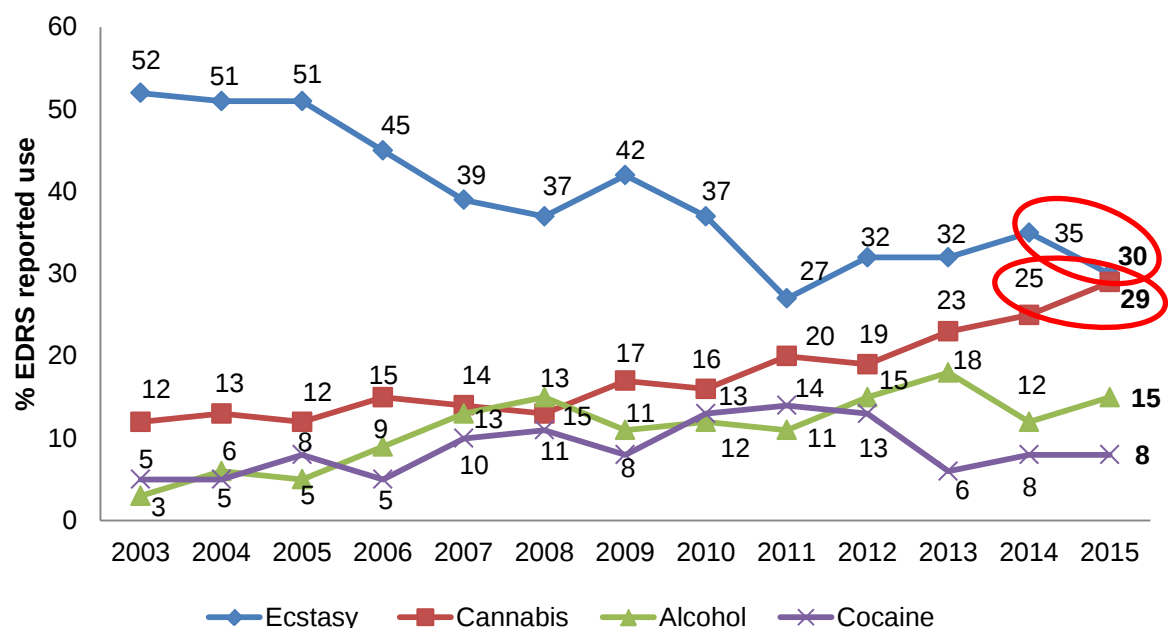
Source: EDRS participant interviews

Includes licitly and illicitly obtained pharmaceutical stimulants, pharmaceutical opioids and benzodiazepines.

* includes GHB, GBL and 1,4B

** Binged defined as the use of any stimulant for more than 48 hours continuously without sleep

Figure 2: Drug of choice for EDRS participants, nationally, 2003-2015



Source: EDRS participant interviews

ECSTASY

Ecstasy use among EDRS participants

Table 3. Forms of ecstasy used among EDRS participants, 2015

	National (N=800)	National (N=763)	NSW (n=100)	ACT (n=99)	VIC (n=100)	TAS (n=78)	SA (n=100)	WA (n=100)	NT (n=101)	QLD (n=85)
	2014	2015								
Ecstasy pills (tablets)	92	85 ↓	69	56	84	99	94	99	98	86
Ecstasy/MDMA crystals	49	52 ↑	68	57	54	36	41	51	65	42
Ecstasy capsules (caps)	53	60	64	69	76	50	49	65	44	62
Ecstasy/MDMA powder	24	22	19	22	46	15	14	18	15	22

Source: EDRS participant interviews

Table 4. Patterns of ecstasy use among EDRS participants, 2015

	National (N=800)	National (N=763)	NSW (n=100)	ACT (n=99)	VIC (n=98)	TAS (n=78)	SA (n=100)	WA (n=100)	NT (n=101)	QLD (n=83)
	2014	2015								
Median days used ecstasy in 6 months [#]	13	12	12	10	14.5	11.5	13	13	15	12
% Use ecstasy weekly or more [#]	26	24	22	16	30	12	30	23	30	25
Median tablets in 'average' session	2 (0.5-12.5)	2	2	2	2	1	2.75	2	2	2
% Typically use >2 tablet	28	27	32	13	24	4	48	34	28	28
Median caps in 'average' session	2 (0.15-10)	2 (0.5-9)	2 (1-5)	2 (0.5-6)	2 (0.5-9)	1 (1-4)	2 (1-6)	2 (0.5-5)	2 (1-6)	1.75 (1-3)
Median powder (grams) in 'average' session	0.5 (0.1-10)	0.5 (0.1-3)	0.35 [^] (0.1-3)	0.80 [^] (0.1-1)	0.7 [^] (0.4-1)	1 [^] (-)	1.25 [^] (0.2-1.5)	1.25 [^] (0.1-3)	0.5 0 [^] (0.1-1)	0.50 [^] (0.3-1)
Median MDMA crystals (caps) in 'average' session	2 (0.1-7)	2 (0.25-40)	2.5 (1-9)	2 (0.5-5)	4 [^] (-)	1 [^] (0.6-3)	2 (1-5)	2 (0.33-4)	2 0.25-40	1 [^] (01-2)
% Recently binged* on ecstasy	24	19	31	28	26	19	32	28	56	35
% Use other drugs with ecstasy	84	89 ↑	90	75	95	94	95	85	91	85
% Use other drugs to come down from ecstasy	54	58	69	42	56	65	64	52	55	68

Source: EDRS participant interviews

[#] Includes pills, powder, capsules and MDMA crystals. Maximum number of days, i.e. daily use = 180.

*Bingeing defined as the use of ecstasy for more than 48 hours continuously without sleep.

Table 5. Median days of ecstasy* use in the preceding six months, 2003-2015

	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	12	12	12	15	14	12	12	12	24
2004	15	20	14	15	12	12	12	16	24
2005	15	15	12.5	13	13	15	12	24	17
2006	12	15	16	12	12	12	12	12	14
2007	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	15	12
2008	12	12	18	15	12	12	12	15	12
2009	12	14	13	12	12	15	12	12	12
2010	12	12	12	12	6	12	10	12	12
2011	12	12	12	12	6	12	12	10	12
2012	12	12	12.5	12	10	12	6.5	9^	18
2013	11	12	10	9.5	8	12	12	8	12
2014	10	9	12	12	8	12	12	8	6
2015	10	9	6	12	10	12	12	10	8.5

Source: EDRS participant interviews

* Among those who had used in the last 6 months. Refers only to ecstasy pills. Maximum number of days, i.e. daily use = 180.

Table 6. Last location of ecstasy use while intoxicated, 2015

%	National (N=747)	National (N=705)	NSW (n=84)	ACT (n=78)	VIC (n=91)	TAS (n=78)	SA (n=98)	WA (n=100)	NT (n=97)	QLD (n=79)
	2014	2015								
Nightclubs	40	46	49	42	39	37	60	49	42	49
Live music event	15	9	7	14	7	3	7	18	6	9
Raves*	5	6	5	0	24	10	1	2	4	0
Private parties	12	12	8	19	11	18	6	10	6	18
Friend's home	10	9	12	5	6	5	10	11	11	10
At own home	7	9	10	6	9	1	7	6	20	9
Pubs	7	6	6	9	4	21	4	1	4	4
Outdoors	2	2	2	1	0	4	2	2	2	0
Dealer's home	<1	0		0	0					0
Public place	1	<1	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Other	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	1

Source: EDRS participant interviews * includes 'doofs' and dance parties. Refers to pills, powder and caps excludes MDMA crystal/rock

Route of administration

Table 7. Main route of administration of ecstasy in the last six months, 2015

	National N=790	National N=755	NSW n=99	ACT n=97	VIC n=100	TAS n=78	SA n=99	WA n=98	NT n=101	QLD n=83
	2014	2015								
Swallow (%)	87	86	96	81	91	81	88	86	78	89
Snort (%)	13	13	4	19	9	18	11	13	21	11
Inject (%)	<1	<1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other (%)	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0

Source: EDRS participant interviews

Refers only to ecstasy pills.

Note: 'Other' includes methods of smoking and shelve/shaft

Availability, purity and price

Table 8. Current availability and purity of ecstasy pills, powder, capsules 2015

%	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	2014	2015								
Current availability %	(N=740)	(N=702)	(n=83)	(n=79)	(n=90)	(n=78)	(n=98)	(n=99)	(n=97)	(n=78)
Very easy	42	50 ↑	34	57	62	28	56	63	44	49
Easy	47	43 ↑	49	38	36	68	38	30	43	42
Difficult	10	8	17	5	2	4	5	7	11	9
Very difficult	1	<1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Current purity %	(N=735)	(N=686)	(n=77)	(n=76)	(n=89)	(n=78)	(n=97)	(n=100)	(n=96)	(n=73)
Low	21	16	22	11	8	9	25	17	17	22
Medium	36	35	40	36	34	31	43	31	43	21
High	19	20	14	33	32	8	12	19	15	26
Fluctuates	23	29	23	21	27	53	20	33	26	32

Source: EDRS participant interviews

Note: The response 'don't know' was excluded from analysis

Table 9. Current availability and purity of MDMA Crystal/rock, 2015

%	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	2014	2015								
Current availability %	(N=315)	(N=311)	(n=65)	(n=41)	(n=32)	(n=24)	(n=36)	(n=45)	(n=37)	(n=31)
Very easy	27	30	43	29	44	8	17	29	35	19
Easy	41	36	37	49	31	29	42	27	32	42
Difficult	28	30	18	22	25	42	39	40	32	36
Very difficult	4	3	2	0	0	21	3	4	0	3
Current purity %	(N=313)	(N=304)	(n=61)	(n=40)	(n=32)	(n=23)	(n=33)	(n=47)	(n=37)	(n=31)
Low	9	6	2	3	0	4	9	9	19	0
Medium	26	27	38	25	34	26	33	21	19	16
High	58	56	46	58	63	52	55	62	46	74
Fluctuates	8	11	15	15	3	17	3	9	16	10

Source: EDRS participant interviews

Note: The response 'don't know' was excluded from analysis

Note: Data was initially collected for this question in 2014

Table 10. Median price of last ecstasy purchase per tablet, 2006-2015

\$	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2007	30	30	30	30	40	30	40	50	30
2008	30	30	30	28	35	25	40	50	25
2009	25	20	25	25	35	20	35	50	20
2010	25	25	25	25	35	23	35	35	25
2011	30	25	30	25	30	20	30	35	25
2012	25	25	25	30	30	20	35	40^	25
2013	25	25	25	25	30	20	35	35	25
2014	25	25	25	25	30	20	35	40	25
2015	25	25	25	25	35	20	30	40	25

Source: EDRS participant interviews ^ Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

Ecstasy markets/patterns of purchasing ecstasy

Table 11. Patterns of purchasing ecstasy by jurisdiction in the last 6 months, 2015

	National N=749	National N=730	NSW n=100	ACT n=99	VIC n=100	TAS n=78	SA n=100	WA n=100	NT n=101	QLD n=
	2014	2015								
Median no. of people purchased from (range)	3 (0-25)	3 (0-40)	3 (1-15)	2 (0-8)	4 (0-20)	3 (0-7)	3 (0-40)	4 (0-30)	3 (1-16)	3 (0-25)
Purchased for										
%Self only	35	40	30	42	37	1	37	41	38	44
%Self and others	62	57 ↓	67	54	56	55	58	57	62	54
%Others only	1	1	2	0	1	42	2	1	0	0
%Did not purchase	2	3	2	4	6	1	3	1	0	3
No. of times purchased (%)	N=735	N=704	n=88	n=86	n=93	n=78	n=97	n=90	n=100	n=73
% 1-6 (Monthly or less)	51	52	46	73	45	53	47	44	53	53
% 7-12 (Fortnightly or less)	33	31	31	17	27	38	36	33	29	34
% 13-24 (Weekly or less)	15	16	19	9	24	9	14	21	15	11
% 25 + (3 x per week or more)	2	2	5	0	4	0	2	1	3	1
Median no. of pills/tablets purchased	4	4	4	4	4	2	6	4	4	3
Median no. of caps (crystal) purchased	n.a	4	8	2.5^	5	0	3	0	0	0
Median no. of grams (crystal) purchased	n.a	1	1	1^	1.75	1	1.5^	1^	1.25^	1^

Source: EDRS participant interviews

n.a means data not available for that year

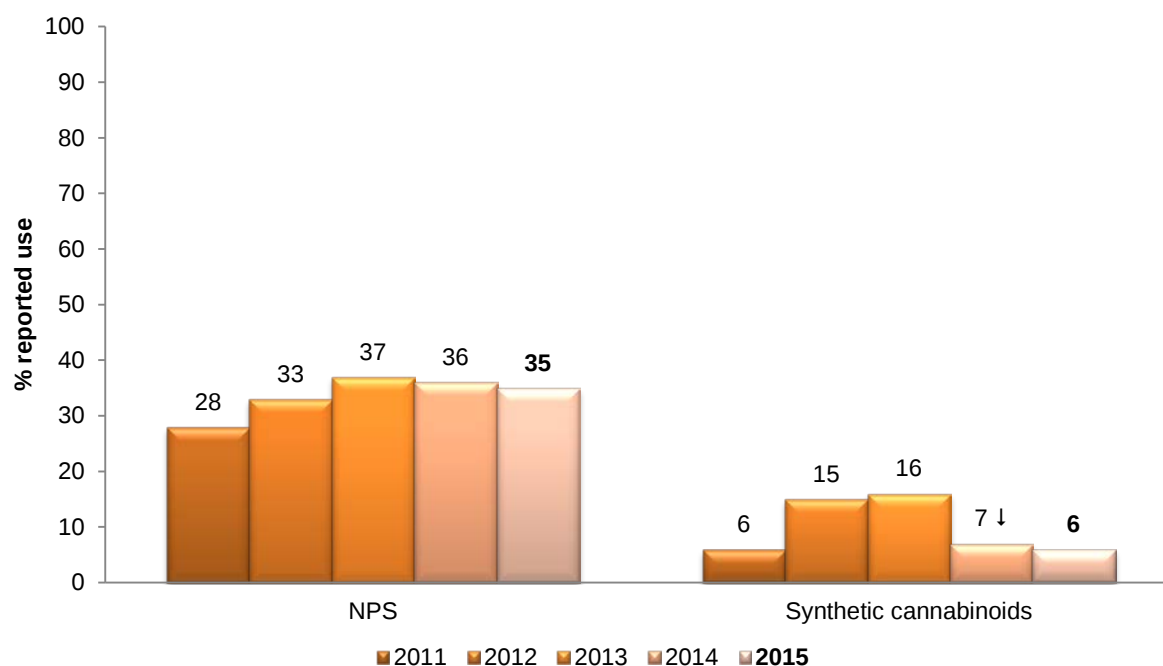
Note: ^n<10

Table 12. Use of NPS in the six months prior to interview, 2015

%	National 2014 (N=800)	National 2015 (N=763)	NSW (n=100)	ACT (n=99)	VIC (n=100)	TAS (n=78)	SA (n=100)	WA (n=100)	NT (n=101)	QLD (n=85)
Used an NPS	36	35	39	34	44	21	46	33	30	32
Used an NPS (including synthetic cannabis)	40	39	43	34	47	22	48	36	37	39
Synthetic Cannabinoid	7	6	5	1	8	1	5	6	11	14

Source: EDRS participant interviews

Figure 3: Recent use of NPS and synthetic cannabinoids, nationally, 2011-2015



Source: EDRS participant interviews

Table 13. Phenethylamine class of NPS in the six months prior to interview, 2015

%	National		Median days of use	NSW (n=100)	ACT (n=99)	VIC (n=100)	TAS (n=78)	SA (n=100)	WA (n=100)	NT (n=101)	QLD (n=85)
	2014 (N=800)	2015 (N=763)									
Phenethylamine	%	%	Median (range)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2CB	12	11	1 (1-7)	13	18	5	1	22	3	11	11
2CI	6	4	1 (1-30)	4	3	3	3	8	4	1	4
2CE	<1	1	1 (1-2)	4	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
2C- Other	<1	<1	1 (1-10)	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1
NBOMe	9	7	2 (1-100)	6	5	7	5	18	4	2	8
MDAI	<1	<1	1 (-)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Benzo Fury (6-APB)	<1	<1	5 (-)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mescaline	2	2	1 (1-18)	1	3	5	5	3	0	0	2

Source: EDRS participant interviews

Table 14. Other classes of NPS in the six months prior to interview, 2015

%	National 2014 (N=800) 2015 (N=763)		Median days of use (range)	NSW (n=100)	ACT (n=99)	VIC (n=100)	TAS (n=78)	SA (n=100)	WA (n=100)	NT (n=101)	QLD (n=)
Tryptamines	%	%	Median (range)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
5MEO-DMT	<1	<1	1 (-)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DMT	14	11	1 (1-24)	10	6	25	4	11	13	6	9
Synthetic Cathinones											
Mephedrone	5	3	1 (1-20)	2	2	7	9	0	3	3	2
Methylone/bk MDMA	3	4	2 (1-24)	1	6	2	5	4	5	5	2
Other stimulants											
Ivory Wave/MDPV	<1	<1	1 (1-3)	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	1
PMA	2	1	1.5 (1-4)	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	2
Dissociative											
DXM (Cough syrup)	3	5	2 (1-24)	8	7	4	1	1	7	6	8
Methoxetamine (MXE)	2	2	3 (1-12)	2	2	10	4	0	0	0	0
Plant-based substances											
Ayahuasca	n.a	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salvia divinorum	2	1	1 (1-19)	2	1	1	1	3	0	2	1
LSA (Hawaiian Baby Woodrose)	1	1	2 (1-2)	3	0	1	0	2	0	2	1

Source: EDRS participant interviews

Other drugs include: Datura/Angel's trumpet: (<1%), DOI (no use in 2015), BZP (no use in 2015).

Table 15. Synthetic cannabis brands in the six months prior to interview, 2015

%	National 2014 (N=800)	National 2015 (N=763)	Median days of use	NSW (n=100)	ACT (n=99)	VIC (n=100)	TAS (n=78)	SA (n=100)	WA (n=100)	NT (n=101)	QLD (n=85)
	%	%	Median (range)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Kronic	3	3	2 (1-60)	2	1	2	1	5	4	5	6
K2/Spice	2	<1	1 (-)	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1
Other Synthetic Canna- binoids	3	3	4 (1-72)	2	0	4	0	0	3	5	7

Source: EDRS participant interviews

Table 16. Other NPS in the six months prior to interview, 2015

%	National 2014 (N=800)	National 2015 (N=763)	Median days of use	NSW (n=100)	ACT (n=99)	VIC (n=100)	TAS (n=78)	SA (n=100)	WA (n=100)	NT (n=101)	QLD (n=85)
	%	%	Median (range)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Other Herbal Highs [⌘]	4	5	2.5 (1-96)	8	0	3	4	7	5	8	6
Capsule (contents unknown) [⌘]	8	7	2 (1-6)	4	2	11	19	9	5	3	5

Source: EDRS participant interviews

[⌘] The terms 'herbal highs' and 'legal highs' appear to be used interchangeably to mean drugs that have similar effects to illicit drugs like cocaine or cannabis, but are not covered by current drug law scheduling or legislation.

[⌘] Capsule (contents unknown): a change in trend towards a growing illicit capsule market in Australia whereby consumers are not necessarily aware of what they are consuming. This finding has been supported by KE comments suggesting that the tablet market has had a change in recent years from an actively pill-seeking driven market where users would 'gear up for a big weekend', buying and possibly researching their drugs ahead of time, to a more 'opportunistic' practice of taking drugs that are available/given to them on the night.

Table 17. Online purchasing patterns, 2015

%	National 2014 (N=800)	National 2015 (N=763)	NSW (n=100)	ACT (n=99)	VIC (n=100)	TAS (n=78)	SA (n=100)	WA (n=100)	NT (n=101)	QLD (n=85)
Ever purchased a drug online	14	14	15	8	19	15	12	14	16	15
Past year purchased a drug online	11	10	8	5	10	10	12	11	11	12

Source: EDRS participant interviews

METHAMPHETAMINE

Methamphetamine use among EDRS participants

Table 18. Any form of methamphetamine* in the preceding six months, 2003-2015

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	84	87	79	98	82	92	91	82	67
2004	83	89	77	94	76	90	95	82	70
2005	84	83	75	86	78	94	92	76	84
2006	82	76	78	91	78	92	88	67	78
2007	71	66	60	91	70	90	62	67	58
2008	59	66	55	77	63	58	50	24	57
2009	54	49	54	72	52	53	44	64	47
2010	56	50	70	72	48	57	45	63	51
2011	60	49	51	75	52	67	64	91	60
2012	61	42	73	84	64	48	47	75	76
2013	50	36	65	71	57	46	31	46	48
2014	47	32	51	68	64	32	31	47	47
2015	38 ↓	33	35	55	45	33	20	49	31

Source: EDRS participant interviews

* includes speed, base and ice/crystal

Table 19. Reported use of speed powder in the preceding six months, 2003-2015

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	73	79	64	89	67	65	83	81	57
2004	68	81	64	92	68	62	78	72	42
2005	74	76	70	85	77	66	85	73	57
2006	64	55	66	91	62	51	65	59	58
2007	57	45	53	90	65	53	46	55	46
2008	46	48	42	75	59	30	38	24	34
2009	45	37	44	72	46	30	37	61	41
2010	47	29	66	70	40	38	38	59	47
2011	49	32	50	69	47	45	44	91	49
2012	48	31	63	77	61	24	27	58	58
2013	37	25	57	58	53	21	17	34	41
2014	36	21	48	56	58	13	19	39	34
2015	25 ↓	27	31	45	39	11	6	31	11

Source: EDRS participant interviews

Table 20. Reported use of base methamphetamine in the preceding six months, 2003-2015

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	36	42	24	28	24	70	32	32	34
2004	39	39	31	34	20	72	31	45	39
2005	38	43	27	21	23	82	38	29	45
2006	34	24	34	12	40	63	32	18	38
2007	26	23	18	16	30	64	10	27	18
2008	18	17	23	7	16	34	5	9	26
2009	15	23	13	7	14	21	3	28	17
2010	13	18	14	3	9	28	4	30	14
2011	16	16	10	12	8	24	11	18	26
2012	15	9	28	13	16	24	1	8	19
2013	6	4	5	8	7	11	0	2	9
2014	8	6	5	10	17	10	0	5	8
2015	3 ↓	4	2	5	5	6	0	3	2

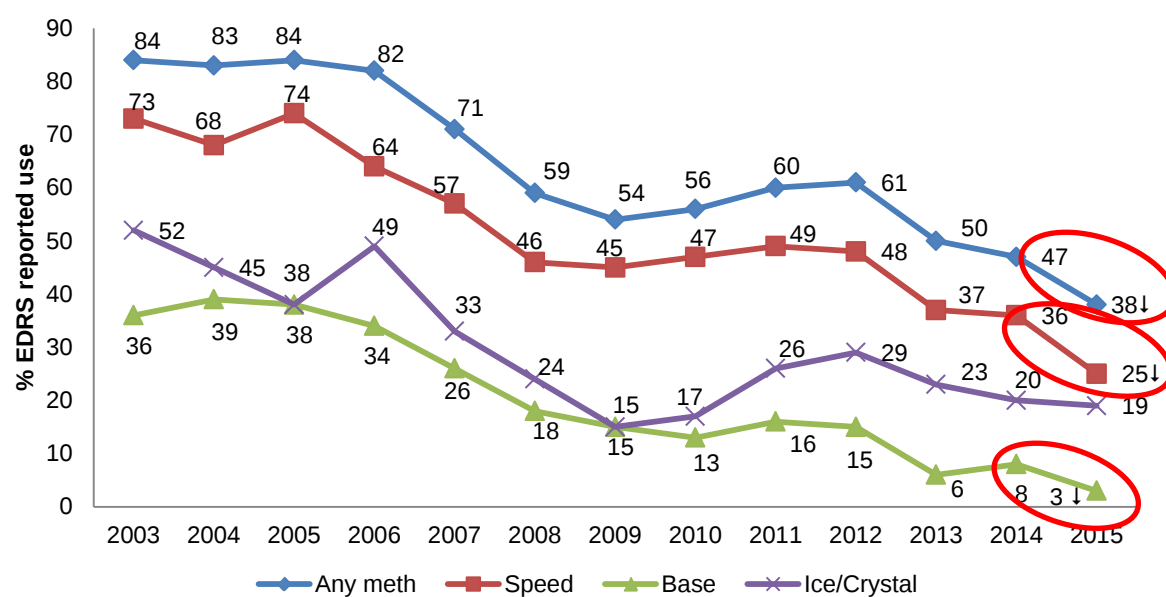
Source: EDRS participant interviews

Table 21. Reported use of ice/crystal methamphetamine in the preceding six months, 2003-2015

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	52	48	56	64	52	48	77	40	38
2004	45	46	39	52	16	47	80	35	42
2005	38	40	26	42	10	41	69	32	50
2006	49	56	37	49	27	62	77	26	50
2007	33	42	20	39	7	49	52	24	23
2008	24	33	24	22	15	34	36	0	26
2009	15	9	8	13	7	32	20	15	17
2010	17	21	16	18	4	26	22	22	8
2011	26	19	9	38	5	43	46	27	32
2012	29	18	26	48	10	32	33	25	40
2013	23	11	14	45	17	28	22	21	21
2014	20	13	8	34	14	20	17	27	26
2015	19	12	7	19	13	26	16	36	20

Source: EDRS participant interviews

Figure 4: Recent use of methamphetamine (all forms), nationally, 2003-2015



Source: EDRS participant interviews

Table 22. Median days of methamphetamine use in the preceding six months, 2015*

Median days	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	2014	2015								
Speed	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	1^	2	2^
Base	5	2	3.5^	5.5^	1^	3.5^	5^	-	2^	1.5^
Ice/crystal	6	6	3.5	4^	10	8	12	2	6	6
Any form**	4	3	3	2	3	2	7	2	6	3.5

Source: EDRS participant interviews

* Among those who had used. Maximum number of days, i.e. daily use = 180. See page 2 for guide.

^ Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

** Includes speed powder, base and ice/crystal forms.

Table 23. Current availability of methamphetamine, 2015

%	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	2014	2015								
Speed %	(N=149)	(N=103)	(n=15)	(n=16)	(n=14)	(n=24)	(n=8 [^])	(n=3 [^])	(n=16)	(n=7 [^])
Very easy	31	25↓	13	19	36	21	50	0	31	29
Easy	42	34↓	40	38	36	29	50	33	19	43
Difficult	23	34	40	44	29	38	0	0	44	29
Very difficult	4	7	7	0	0	13	0	67	6	0
Base %	(N=36)	(N=17)	(n=4 [^])	(n=0)	(n=0)	(n=4 [^])	(n=6 [^])	(n=0)	(n=2 [^])	(n=1 [^])
Very easy	19	24	0	-	-	25	50	-	0	0
Easy	53	29	0	-	-	25	50	-	50	0
Difficult	22	41	100	-	-	50	0	-	0	100
Very difficult	6	6	0	-	-	0	0	-	50	0
Ice/crystal %	(N=112)	(N=111)	(n=8 [^])	(n=4 [^])	(n=16)	(n=9 [^])	(n=23)	(n=13)	(n=25)	(n=13)
Very easy	52	67↑	88	0	50	67	65	77	84	54
Easy	34	30↑	13	75	44	33	30	23	16	39
Difficult	12	2	0	25	0	0	4	0	0	0
Very difficult	3	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	8

Source: EDRS participant interviews

[^] Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

Note: The response 'don't know' was excluded from analysis

Table 24. Current purity of methamphetamine, 2015

%	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	2014	2015								
Speed %	(N=146)	(N=98)	(n=15)	(n=16)	(n=13)	(n=22)	(n=5 [^])	(n=3 [^])	(n=17)	(n=7 [^])
Low	17	21	40	6	15	41	0	0	18	0
Medium	40	48	40	56	46	46	60	67	53	29
High	30	25	20	38	23	0	40	33	24	71
Fluctuates	12	6	0	0	15	14	0	0	6	0
Base %	(N=37)	(N=17)	(n=4 [^])	(n=0)	(n=0)	(n=4 [^])	(n=6 [^])	(n=0)	(n=2 [^])	(n=1 [^])
Low	16	6	25	-	-	0	0	-	0	0
Medium	27	59	25	-	-	75	67	-	100	0
High	43	29	50	-	-	0	33	-	0	100
Fluctuates	14	6	0	-	-	25	0	-	0	0
Ice/crystal %	(N=110)	(N=103)	(n=8 [^])	(n=3 [^])	(n=14)	(n=9 [^])	(n=23)	(n=12)	(n=24)	(n=10)
Low	7	6	0	0	0	0	9	0	13	10
Medium	29	34	38	0	21	44	39	33	46	10
High	49	46	50	100	43	33	39	58	42	50
Fluctuates	15	15	13	0	36	22	13	8	0	30

Source: EDRS participant interviews

[^] Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

Note: The response 'don't know' was excluded from analysis

Table 25. Median price last methamphetamine purchase, 2014-2015

\$	Median price \$ per point						Median price \$ per gram					
	Speed powder		Base		Ice/crystal		Speed powder		Base		Ice/crystal	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
National	50 [^]	50	60	75[^]	100	100	250	260	200 [^]	350[^]	500	500
NSW	50	27.50[^]	-	25[^]	50 [^]	50[^]	150 [^]	175[^]	100 [^]	200	450 [^]	-
ACT	35 [^]	22.50[^]	30 [^]	-	100 [^]	80[^]	225	220[^]	120 [^]	-	375 [^]	500[^]
VIC	20	20[^]	20 [^]	-	70	50	200	200[^]	200 [^]	-	550	400[^]
TAS	42.50 [^]	50	30 [^]	90[^]	100 [^]	100[^]	300	300[^]	300 [^]	-	500 [^]	600[^]
SA	50 [^]	50[^]	100 [^]	90[^]	90	65	-	185[^]	-	425[^]	450 [^]	450[^]
WA	100 [^]	-	-	-	100	100[^]	200 [^]	300[^]	-	-	800 [^]	700[^]
NT	100 [^]	100[^]	150 [^]	115[^]	150	150	350	400[^]	200 [^]	-	850	800[^]
QLD	55 [^]	35[^]	60 [^]	-	100	80[^]	650 [^]	400[^]	-	-	650 [^]	500[^]

Source: EDRS participant interviews

[^] Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

COCAINE

Cocaine use among EDRS participants

Table 26. Reported cocaine use in preceding six months, 2003-2015

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	23	46	26	35	7	37	17	5	18
2004	27	46	34	48	10	26	16	16	21
2005	41	55	44	63	20	49	35	11	41
2006	37	45	44	55	33	31	29	10	36
2007	40	62	46	54	35	36	27	9	41
2008	36	51	45	51	35	20	40	2	30
2009	39	64	44	48	31	20	24	23	55
2010	48	59	58	54	49	42	26	52	51
2011	46	59	43	43	39	45	32	27	52
2012	40	57	37	54	26	37	31	17	34
2013	36	42	38	46	17	35	34	34	40
2014	44	67	51	58	22	45	30	39	42
2015	42	61	41	46	17	45	29	52	39

Source: EDRS participant interviews

Table 27. Median days used cocaine in the last six months, 2003-2015*

Median	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	2	2	1	3	2 [^]	2	2	6	4.5
2004	2	3	2	1.5	2	2	1	1	2
2005	2	2.5	3	2	1	2	2	3	3
2006	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
2007	3	4	2.5	2	2	3	2	2	2
2008	3	5	4	3	2	2	3	-	2.5
2009	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2010	3	5	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
2011	2	4	3.5	2.5	1	2	1.5	2	2
2012	3	3	4	3	2	2	2	2.5	4
2013	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	4	2
2014	2	3	6	3	2	2	2	2	2
2015	3	4	3	2.5	1	3	1	2	3

Source: EDRS participant interviews

* Among those who had used in the last 6 months. Maximum number of days, i.e. daily use = 180. See page 2 for guide

Table 28. Current availability and purity of cocaine, 2015

%	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	2014	2015								
Current availability %	(N=208)	(N=170)	(n=37)	(n=25)	(n=15)	(n=6 [^])	(n=36)	(n=19)	(n=15)	(n=17)
Very easy	17	19	30	20	47	0	19	5	7	0
Easy	40	42	43	52	27	17	44	37	33	59
Difficult	37	32	27	24	27	33	31	47	40	35
Very difficult	6	7	0	4	0	50	6	11	20	6
Current purity %	(N=202)	(N=165)	(n=36)	(n=24)	(n=15)	(n=6 [^])	(n=34)	(n=19)	(n=14)	(n=17)
Low	26	33	31	33	47	17	18	37	50	47
Medium	37	34	19	46	0	50	53	42	36	24
High	23	23	33	21	47	33	15	21	7	12
Fluctuates	14	10	17	0	7	0	15	0	7	18

Source: EDRS participant interviews

[^] Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

Table 29. Median price of last cocaine purchase per gram, 2006-2015

\$	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2006	300	300	300	300	310	300 [^]	350	275 [^]	300
2007	300	300	300	300	320	337.50	400	350 [^]	300
2008	300	300	300	300	350	375	325 [^]	450 [^]	300
2009	300	300	300	300	300 [^]	350 [^]	375 [^]	325 [^]	300
2010	300	300	300	300	350	350	365 [^]	400 [^]	300
2011	300	300	300	300	300	375	350 [^]	350 [^]	350
2012	300	300	300 [^]	350	300 [^]	350	325	-	300
2013	300	300	300	300	300 [^]	325	400	350 [^]	300 [^]
2014	300	300	300	300	350 [^]	300	400	350	300
2015	300	300	300	300	287.50[^]	350	375[^]	300	300

Source: EDRS participant interviews

[^] Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

KETAMINE

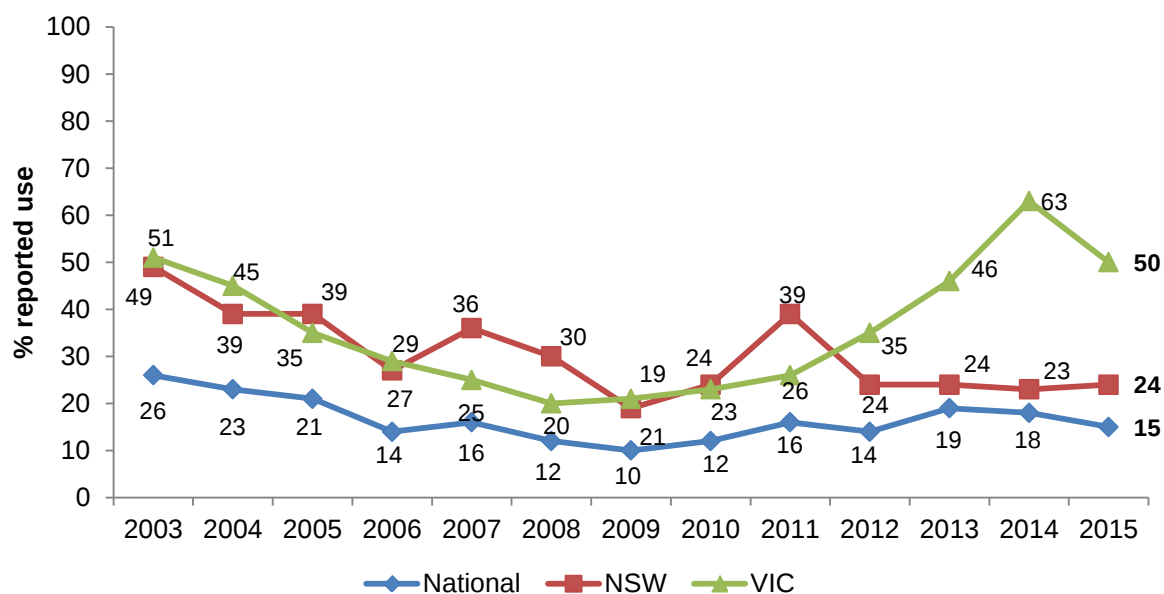
Ketamine use among EDRS participants

Table 30. Reported use of ketamine in the preceding six months, 2003-2015

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	26	49	21	51	24	36	12	7	14
2004	23	39	15	45	5	39	10	18	16
2005	21	39	17	35	11	24	11	7	20
2006	14	27	15	29	6	11	4	6	12
2007	16	36	10	25	14	26	2	8	1
2008	12	30	6	20	6	20	3	0	4
2009	10	19	2	21	5	19	6	0	6
2010	12	24	6	23	6	13	4	7	8
2011	16	39	14	26	8	8	0	0	4
2012	14	24	14	35	4	10	3	8	7
2013	19	24	33	46	9	6	7	9	13
2014	18	23	6	63	14	4	11	15	5
2015	15	24	9	50	5	4	4	18	4

Source: EDRS participant interviews

Figure 5: Recent ketamine use, 2003-2015



Source: EDRS participant interviews

Table 31. Median days used ketamine in the preceding six months, 2003-2015*

Median	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	2	3	2	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1	2
2004	3	4	2	3	2	3	1	2	2
2005	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	2.5
2006	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	6	1
2007	2	2	2	1	1	3	2.5	1	4
2008	2	3	1	3	1	3	2.5	-	1.5
2009	2	2	5	2	2	2	1	-	1
2010	2	3	1.5	2	1	3	2	3	1
2011	2	2	1	4	2.5^	2^	-	-	1^
2012	2	3	1	2	2	2	5	1	1
2013	2	2	2	4	2^	1^	2^	1^	1^
2014	2	2	1.5^	3	2	1^	1	3	2^
2015	2	1.5	1^	4	1.5^	1^	3.5^	3	2^

Source: EDRS participant interviews

* Among those who had used in the last 6 months. Maximum number of days, i.e. daily use = 180. See page 2 for guide

^ Small numbers reported (n<10) interpret with caution

Table 32. Current availability and purity of ketamine, 2015

%	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	2014	2015								
Current availability %	(N=58)	(N=47)	(n=8^)	(n=5^)	(n=23)	(n=3^)	(n=1^)	(n=2^)	(n=4^)	(n=1^)
Very easy	12	21	0	20	22	0	0	100	50	0
Easy	36	26	25	20	35	0	100	0	0	0
Difficult	35	40	63	40	26	100	0	0	50	100
Very difficult	17	13	13	20	17	0	0	0	0	0
Current purity %	(N=55)	(N=46)	(n=6^)	(n=5^)	(n=24)	(n=3^)	(n=1^)	(n=2^)	(n=4^)	(n=1^)
Low	7	11	0	20	8	33	0	0	25	0
Medium	29	13	50	0	8	33	0	0	0	0
High	58	65	50	80	63	33	100	100	75	100
Fluctuates	6	11	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0

Source: EDRS participant interviews

^ Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

Table 33. Median price of last ketamine purchase per gram, 2006-2015

\$	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2006	135^	175^	40^	100^	180^	300^	160^	50^	180^
2007	180	150	172.5^	200^	300^	200	-	-	-
2008	155	150	-	200	300^	225^	-	-	-
2009	200	150^	-	200^	300^	200^	-	400^	200^
2010	160	150^	170^	220^	-	125^	250^	350^	150^
2011	170	150	170^	200	-	250^	-	-	150^
2012	180	150^	-	200^	200^	57.50^	-	-	-
2013	180	200^	80^	200	180^	100^	47.5^	350^	165^
2014	200	180^	600^	200	240^	-	200^	250^	250^
2015	200	220^	200^	200	-	-	175^	250^	-

Source: EDRS participant interviews

^ Small numbers reported (n<10) interpret with caution

GHB

GHB use among EDRS participants

Table 34. Reported use GHB in preceding six months, 2003-2015

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	11	21	12	18	6	12	8	4	6
2004	10	18	6	27	3	12	5	6	6
2005	9	13	6	16	2	18	3	4	13
2006	8	21	7	14	3	7	2	0	9
2007	7	23	5	10	1	11	0	0	3
2008	7	24	2	11	1	4	2	0	5
2009	4	6	1	10	3	2	2	0	3
2010	6	17	3	12	2	8	0	0	2
2011	7	16	9	6	3	5	0	0	7
2012	7	11	6	7	2	12	1	0	10
2013	6	11	0	14	0	5	3	2	6
2014	5	12	3	13	0	3	3	2	3
2015	5	11	4	9	0	4	2	3	2

Source: EDRS participant interviews

Table 35. Median days used GHB in the last six months, 2003-2015*

Median	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	2	2	3	4	1	2	2	8	1
2004	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	3
2005	2	2	2	10	2	2	1	2	2
2006	2	3	1	2.5	2	2	3	-	1
2007	4	6	3.5	2	6	3	-	-	4
2008	2	2.5	2.5	3	1	1	1	-	1
2009	2	4	1	2.5	1	2	2	-	2
2010	2	3	1	2	1	1	-	-	49.50
2011	2	2	1^	6.5^	1.5^	9^	-	-	1^
2012	2	2	2	6	1	1	1	-	1.5
2013	2	3	-	2	-	1^	2^	5^	1^
2014	2	1.5	1^	10	-	12^	2^	11^	1^
2015	2	3	1.5^	3^	-	1^	1.5^	3^	1^

Source: EDRS participant interviews

* Among those who had used in the last 6 months. Maximum number of days, i.e. daily use = 180. See page 2 for guide

^ Small numbers reported (n<10) interpret with caution

Table 36. Current availability and purity of GHB, 2015

%	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	2014	2015								
Current availability %	(N=20)	(N=10)	(n=6 [^])	(n=1 [^])	(n=3 [^])	(n=0)	(n=0)	(n=0)	(n=0)	(n=0)
Very easy	5	50	67	0	33	-	-	-	-	-
Easy	40	10	0	0	33	-	-	-	-	-
Difficult	45	20	17	0	33	-	-	-	-	-
Very difficult	10	20	17	100	0	-	-	-	-	-
Current purity %	(N=18)	(N=11)	(n=5 [^])	(n=1 [^])	(n=4)	(n=0)	(n=1 [^])	(n=0)	(n=0)	(n=0)
Low	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	-
Medium	11	46	40	0	75	-	0	-	-	-
High	72	36	40	0	25	-	0	-	-	-
Fluctuates	17	18	20	100	0	-	100	-	-	-

Source: EDRS participant interviews

[^] Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

GHB price data not presented given the small numbers commenting across all jurisdictions.

LSD

LSD use among EDRS participants

Table 37. Reported use of LSD in preceding six months, 2003-2015

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	28	27	44	48	24	30	22	25	18
2004	26	20	23	40	32	36	11	31	18
2005	32	33	30	38	31	48	35	15	23
2006	29	17	18	37	29	34	25	41	38
2007	28	22	24	39	20	33	23	33	28
2008	30	18	37	29	41	35	21	16	32
2009	34	37	35	46	34	37	31	11	30
2010	38	44	41	49	27	35	35	26	38
2011	46	46	39	57	43	30	36	60	52
2012	34	43	38	38	30	19	33	42	34
2013	43	51	53	52	38	25	41	40	41
2014	41	43	19	49	35	35	45	43	57
2015	40	60	37	46	41	37	24	32	41

Source: EDRS participant interviews

Table 38. Median days used LSD in the last six months, 2003-2015*

Median	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2003	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	2
2004	2	1	1	2	2.5	2	1	1	2
2005	2	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	1.5
2006	2	2	1.5	3	2	3	2	2	1.5
2007	2	2.5	2	2	2	3	2	3	3
2008	2	2	4	2	2	3	5	1.5	1
2009	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3^	2
2010	3	3	3	3	2.5	3.5	2	1	3
2011	3	2	3.5	4	3.5	2	3.5	7.5^	2
2012	3	3	5	3	3	2	2	3	2
2013	3	2	4	3	2	2	4	2	2
2014	2	2	4	3	2	2	2	3	2
2015	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3

Source: EDRS participant interviews

* Among those who had used. Maximum number of days, i.e. daily use = 180. See page 2 for guide.

^ Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

Table 39. Current availability and purity of LSD, 2015

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD	
	2014	2015								
Current availability %	(N=254)	(N=231)	(n=34)	(n=27)	(n=33)	(n=31)	(n=33)	(n=19)	(n=20)	(n=34)
Very easy	26	20↓	18	22	15	29	21	32	15	9
Easy	40	37↓	24	26	39	55	27	47	20	53
Difficult	29	38	56	44	39	13	42	21	60	29
Very difficult	5	6	3	7	6	3	9	0	5	9
Current purity %	(N=244)	(N=226)	(n=33)	(n=26)	(n=33)	(n=31)	(n=33)	(n=18)	(n=20)	(n=32)
Low	4	7	12	8	0	0	3	0	20	13
Medium	30	29	27	19	42	36	30	28	25	19
High	55 ↑	54	49	65	39	52	58	61	55	56
Fluctuates	12	11	12	8	18	13	9	11	0	13

Source: EDRS participant interviews

Table 40. Median price of last LSD purchase per tab, 2006-2015

\$	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2006	17.50	20	20	12	20	10	20	20	20
2007	20	15	15	20	15	20	25	25	20
2008	20	15	20	15	20	12.5	25^	20^	20
2009	15	20	25	19	20	15	25	25^	20
2010	20	20	20	10	25	10	25	25	20
2011	20	20	20	15	20	15	25	27.5	20
2012	20	20	22.5	15	20	15	20	20	20
2013	20	20	20	15	20	15	25	32.50^	22.50
2014	20	25	20	15	20	15	25	25	20
2015	15	25	25	15	20	20	25	25	20

Source: EDRS participant interviews

^ Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

CANNABIS

Cannabis use amongst EDRS participants

Table 41. Recent cannabis use in the preceding six months, 2006-2015

%	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2006	83	73	83	79	82	83	85	84	92
2007	81	74	85	82	68	80	80	96	87
2008	76	71	86	84	74	74	85	40	81
2009	82	83	89	85	76	86	85	60	84
2010	80	78	89	89	72	84	81	70	72
2011	85	83	89	86	67	92	86	73	93
2012	82	86	92	85	69	88	77	83	81
2013	86	90	87	87	78	85	92	73	84
2014	83	85	74	81	76	87	86	84	87
2015	87 ↑	91	82	90	80	92	86	82	93

Source: EDRS participant interviews

Table 42. Median days used cannabis, 2006-2015*

Median	National	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
2006	48	24	50	48	25	70	48	90	52
2007	40	48	48	24	11	98	48	15	24
2008	24	24	60	33	15	48	15	6	24
2009	29	26	35	24	15	96	48	37	38
2010	24	49	24	30	12	60	20	24	24
2011	48	48	48	48	24	50	155	60^	50
2012	60	48	120	72	120	48	48	27	48
2013	48	40	90	50	48	48	26.5	24	48
2014	32	30	60	24	50	48	27.5	30	48
2015	50	48	40	65	80	48	48	90	48

Source: EDRS participant interviews

* Among those who had used in the last 6 months. Maximum number of days, i.e. daily use = 180. See page 2 for guide.

Table 43. Current availability and purity of cannabis, 2015

%	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	2014	2015								
Current availability %										
Hydro	(N=359)	(N=390)	(n=45)	(n=39)	(n=37)	(n=49)	(n=48)	(n=56)	(n=56)	(n=60)
Very easy	57	66	62	51	60	80	60	75	70	62
Easy	35	25	27	44	24	18	23	20	18	32
Difficult	7	9	11	5	16	2	17	4	13	6
Very difficult	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Bush	(N=310)	(N=289)	(n=34)	(n=24)	(n=19)	(n=43)	(n=49)	(n=42)	(n=35)	(n=43)
Very easy	41	46	35	50	32	72	39	55	54	26
Easy	38	33	38	29	42	19	41	24	31	40
Difficult	17	20	24	21	26	9	18	21	14	33
Very difficult	4	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Current potency %										
Hydro	(N=352)	(N=381)	(n=42)	(n=36)	(n=37)	(n=48)	(n=46)	(n=57)	(n=55)	(n=60)
High	51	39 ↓	55	53	62	0	54	2	60	39
Medium	31	36	33	39	30	42	22	51	27	40
Low	5	13	5	0	3	31	7	44	2	2
Fluctuates	13	13	7	8	5	27	17	4	11	20
Bush	(N=310)	(N=291)	(n=36)	(n=25)	(n=21)	(n=43)	(n=49)	(n=42)	(n=34)	(n=41)
High	21	21	19	32	24	16	33	17	6	24
Medium	49	52	53	56	52	63	41	43	56	54
Low	18	20	22	8	24	7	14	33	38	15
Fluctuates	11	7	6	4	0	14	12	7	0	7

Source: EDRS participant interviews

^ Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

Note: The response 'don't know' was excluded from analysis

Table 44. Median price of last cannabis purchase, 2014-2015

	Median price \$ per gram				Median price \$ per ounce			
	Hydro		Bush		Hydro		Bush	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
National	20	20	20	20	300	290	250	250
NSW	20	20	20	20	300	300	280	280
ACT	20	20	17.5	15^	280	275	280	270^
VIC	15	15	15	10	230	245	220	210^
TAS	20	99	15^	99	300	270	225	99
SA	10^	10^	10^	5^	220	220	220	240
WA	25	25	25	25	350	350	350	350
NT	30	28	30	25^	450	450	400	400^
QLD	11^	10	15^	12.50^	280	280	275^	250

Source: EDRS participant interviews

^ Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

OTHER DRUG USE

Table 45. Use of other drugs in the six months prior to interview, 2015

% National	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	2014 (N=800)	2015 (N=763)	(n=100)	(n=99)	(n=100)	(n=78)	(n=100)	(n=100)	(n=101)	(n=85)
Alcohol	97	97	96	98	96	100	100	97	97	95
Tobacco	77	82 ↑	85	79	87	85	86	82	79	77
Pharmaceutical stimulants [#]	33	33	39	20	33	13	26	78	16	34
Nitrous oxide	25	26	37	26	53	6	16	37	13	15
Amyl nitrate	17	21 ↑	50	9	28	12	29	11	8	19
Heroin	4	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	2	2
Methadone [#]	2	<1	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	0
Buprenorphine [#]	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Other opiates [#]	14	14	14	8	24	10	21	16	5	15
Antidepressants [#]	11	9	10	8	8	4	20	9	3	8
Benzodiazepines [#]	32	32	35	20	34	23	37	45	21	37
Mushrooms	27	24	37	24	40	15	19	21	12	24
MDA	12	13	15	10	20	4	8	11	10	22
Steroids	<1	1	3	0	0	4	2	0	2	0
E-cigarette	n.a.	34	41	20	20	23	50	34	27	26

Source: EDRS participant interviews

[#] Including licit and illicit use

n.a. data not available (collected) in 2014

INJECTING RISK BEHAVIOUR

Table 46. Injecting risk behaviour, 2015

	National 2014 2015 (N=800) (N=761)		NSW (n=100)	ACT (n=98)	VIC (n=100)	TAS (n=78)	SA (n=100)	WA (n=100)	NT (n=101)	QLD (n=85)
% Ever injected a drug	10	8	8	5	8	10	5	4	16	11
Median age first injected (range)	20 (14-41)	19 (13-31)	21	19	21	19.5	16	17.5	20	19
% Injected last 6 months		5	5	2	7	10	2	1	9	2
Last drug injected (of those that have injected in the last 6 months)	(N=43)	(N=36)	(n=5 [^])	(n=2 [^])	(n=7 [^])	(n=8 [^])	(n=2 [^])	(n=1 [^])	(n=9 [^])	(n=2 [^])
% Ice/crystal	28	28	20	0	29	25	0	100	22	100
% Speed	16	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0
% Other opiates	5	3	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
% Steroids	16	31	60	0	0	38	50	0	44	0
% Heroin	7	22	20	100	43	0	50	0	11	0
% Cocaine	2	3	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
% Other	9	9	0	0	14	26	0	0	0	0
% Used a needle after somebody else in the last month	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Injected under influence and/or while coming down	28	21	0	25	14	50	0	0	22	0
Location of last injection										
% Home	51	69	80	0	57	63	100	0	89	100
% Friends home	26	22	20	50	29	38	0	100	0	0
% Dealers home	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Public area (including toilet/stairwell)	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Other	7	9	0	50	14	0	0	0	11	0

Source: EDRS participant interviews

[^] Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

DRUG RELATED HARM

Overdose

Table 47. Reported lifetime and/or recent overdose, 2015

	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	2014	2015	(n=100)	(n=98)	(n=100)	(n=78)	(n=100)	(n=99)	(n=101)	(n=85)
	(N=800)	(N=761)								
% Lifetime Stimulant Overdose	28	29	41	21	18	21	43	27	31	28
Recent* stimulant overdose, main drug attributed to	(N=146)	(N=147)	(n=24)	(n=14)	(n=14)	(n=9^)	(n=30)	(n=21)	(n=19)	(n=16)
% Ecstasy	57	65	83	57	67	44	75	48	63	63
% Ice/crystal	9	6	0	0	0	0	7	10	16	13
% Speed	4	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	11	0
% Pharmaceutical stimulants	3	4	0	14	0	0	0	10	0	6
% LSD	7	8	4	7	8	44	4	10	0	6
% Cocaine	4	4	8	0	8	0	4	5	0	0
% MDA	1	<1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
% PMA	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
% Other stimulant drug	15	7	4	7	8	11	11	18	5	13
Median hours partying before stimulant OD (range)	6 (0-336)	6 (0-192)	6	5	6	12	5.5	6	6	5.5
% Lifetime Depressant Overdose	25	26	32	43	30	14	25	28	14	20
Recent* depressant overdose, main drug attributed to	(N=93)	(N=104)	(n=14)	(n=28)	(n=15)	(n=5^)	(n=13)	(n=17)	(n=9^)	(n=9^)
Alcohol	74	83	93	86	64	60	92	94	89	56
GHB	3	2	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	3	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	11	0
Benzodiazepines	4	4	0	0	7	20	8	0	0	11
Other depressant drug	15	10	0	11	21	20	0	6	0	33
Median hours partying before depress OD (range)	5 (1-120)	5 (0-72)	5	4	6	6	4	6	7	4

Source: EDRS participant interviews

^ Small numbers reported; interpret with caution (n<10)

* Most recent overdose in the last 12 months

Sexual risk behaviour

Table 48. Sexual risk behaviour in the last six months, 2015

%	National 2014 (N=800) 2015 (N=763)		NSW (n=100)	ACT (n=99)	VIC (n=100)	TAS (n=78)	SA (n=100)	WA (n=100)	NT (n=101)	QLD (n=85)
	2014	2015								
No. casual sexual partners %	(N=760)	(N=754)	(n=100)	(n=96)	(n=100)	(n=78)	(n=100)	(n=96)	(n=100)	(n=84)
No casual partner	36	35	39	35	46	37	33	39	20	29
1 person	16	16	14	26	9	10	16	18	10	29
2 people	16	15	13	15	15	18	13	13	21	13
3-5 people	20	23	21	17	21	24	29	26	27	19
6-10 people	8	8	11	6	5	10	5	5	13	8
10 or more	4	3	2	1	4	0	4	0	9	2
Penetrative sex with casual partner while on drugs* %	(N=484) 88	(N=492) 89	(n=61) 90	(n=60) 73	(n=54) 94	(n=49) 90	(n=67) 88	(n=59) 88	(n=81) 96	(n=61) 93
Drug used last time %	(N=422)	(N=440)	(n=55)	(n=44)	(n=51)	(n=44)	(n=59)	(n=52)	(n=78)	(n=57)
Alcohol	83	80	71	73	73	96	76	83	86	83
Ecstasy	50	52	40	50	51	59	58	56	53	53
Cannabis	32	43	40	43	33	16	39	46	51	67
Ice/Crystal	9	10	4	2	8	5	14	12	19	9
Speed	9	4	0	5	10	2	2	0	9	4
Cocaine	10	9	7	18	10	0	5	8	13	12
LSD	5	5	0	5	8	9	3	10	4	5
Benzodiazepine	2	3	4	0	0	2	2	12	0	5
Other drugs	3	14	0	7	0	2	2	0	1	5
Reason for not using protection last time had sex with casual partner <u>under</u> influence %:	(N=196)	(N=227)	(n=21)	(n=17)	(n=28)	(n=30)	(n=30)	(n=28)	(n=44)	(n=29)
Using the contraceptive pill	28	23	24	24	21	17	13	39	30	14
It wasn't mentioned	21	15	0	12	11	14	27	7	16	24
We agreed not to	20	18	0	24	50	3	27	14	9	17
I didn't wish to use	10	18	38	24	7	17	3	7	25	24
We were too intoxicated	9	9	5	6	7	23	7	4	9	7
Lack of availability	5	8	14	0	4	17	7	11	11	0
My partner did not wish to use	2	2	0	0	0	7	3	4	0	3
Other	6	8	19	12	0	0	13	14	0	10
Sexual health check-up in past year %	(N=754) 49	(N=748) 46	(n=100) 42	(n=97) 47	(n=51) 49	(n=78) 27	(n=100) 50	(n=95) 42	(n=97) 66	(n=56) 55
STI diagnosis in the past year %[†]	(N=41)	(N=26)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chlamydia	63	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhoea	17	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HPV (genital warts)	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: EDRS participant interviews * of those who had a casual partner (N=) [†]note: numbers are too small to report across jurisdictions to protect anonymity and confidentiality of participants

CRIMINAL AND POLICE ACTIVITY

Table 49. Reported criminal activity, 2015

%	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	2014	2015	(n=100)	(n=99)	(n=100)	(n=78)	(n=100)	(n=100)	(n=101)	(n=57)
	(N=800) (N=763)									
Crime in the last month %										
Drug dealing	26	26	23	20	27	21	32	38	26	21
Property	14	15	14	14	27	17	10	11	11	17
Fraud	3	3	1	2	5	3	2	4	1	6
Violence	4	3	4	1	1	3	5	3	6	1
Any crime	37	38	36	33	45	33	38	45	32	39
Arrested last 12 months %	12	10	8	11	7	13	12	6	14	11
Charges for past year arrest^a: %	(N=97)	(N=75)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public order (Drunk & disorderly)	23	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violent crime	17	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driving under the influence alcohol	17	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property crime	17	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use/possession drugs	25	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dealing/trafficking	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other charges	38	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Been victim of violent crime in past month	n.a	7	3	3	5	12	11	7	11	4
Lifetime prison history %	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: EDRS participant interviews

^a note: numbers are too small to report across jurisdictions to protect anonymity and confidentiality of participants

MENTAL HEALTH

Table 50. Self-reported mental health issues, 2015

%	National		NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	QLD
	2014	2015	(n=100)	(n=98)	(n=100)	(n=78)	(n=100)	(n=100)	(n=101)	(n=85)
	(N=800)	(N=763)								
Had a mental health problem # %	28	36	35	34	37	45	41	33	20	44
Depression*	65	68	66	61	60	74	71	73	80	62
Anxiety*	70	62	49	58	78	66	71	67	70	43
Mania*	<1	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
Panic*	7	8	6	6	11	3	7	3	20	11
Paranoia*	9	10	0	0	16	26	7	3	25	5
Obsessive Compulsive Disorder*	6	7	3	6	8	0	12	3	10	11
Bipolar*	5	6	6	9	5	9	7	6	0	5
Drug-induced psychosis*	2	3	3	0	5	5	0	0	0	5
Posttraumatic stress disorder*	4	6	9	0	5	6	10	3	5	5
Phobias*	4	<1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Other*	12	21	20	21	16	17	32	18	0	30
Attended a mental health professional %	15	20	27	19	18	21	25	23	10	20

Source: EDRS participant interviews

In the last six months

* Among those who reported a mental health issue

[illegible]

[illegible]

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