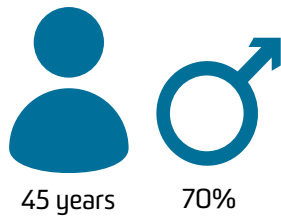


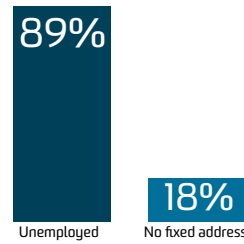
2022 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



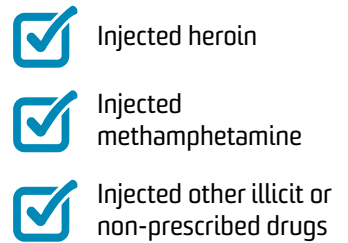
In 2022, 101 participants, recruited from Canberra, ACT, were interviewed.



The mean age in 2022 was 45, and 70% identified as male.

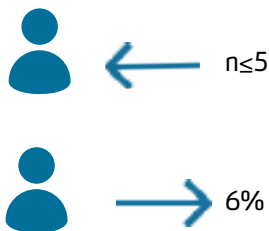


In the 2022 sample, 89% were unemployed and 18% had no fixed address.

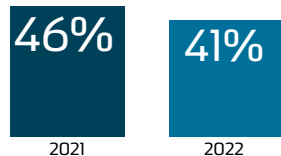


Participants were recruited on the basis that they had injected drugs at least monthly in the previous 6 months.

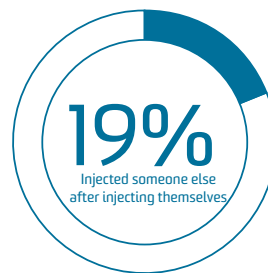
INJECTING RELATED RISKS AND HARMS



In 2022, few ($n \leq 5$) participants reported receptive sharing in the past month and 6% reported distributive sharing.



41% of participants reported re-using their own needles in the past month, stable from 2021 (46%).

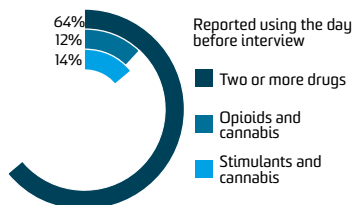


19% of participants reported injecting someone else after injecting themselves in the past month, stable from 2021 (27%).

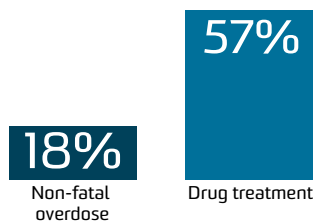


30% of participants reported having an injection-related health issue in the past month, stable from 2021 (18%).

OTHER HARMS AND HELP-SEEKING



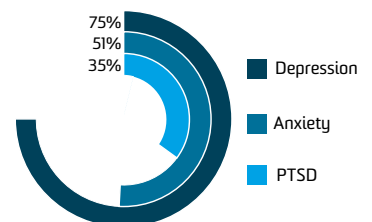
The most common patterns of poly substance use on the day preceding interview were cannabis and opioids, and cannabis and stimulants.



Past year non-fatal overdose (18%) and past 6-month drug treatment (57%) remained stable in 2022 relative to 2021.

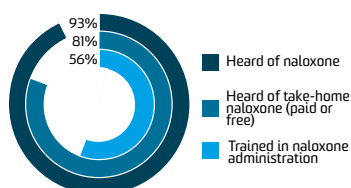


In 2022, 68% of participants reported a mental health problem in the 6 months preceding interview, and 43% had seen a mental health professional.

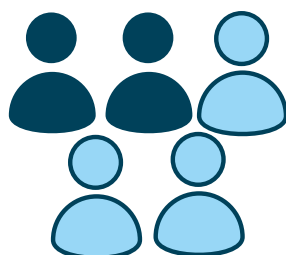


Among those who reported a mental health problem, the three most common mental health issues were depression, anxiety and PTSD.

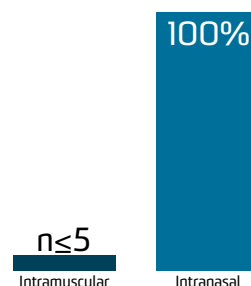
NALOXONE AND HARM REDUCTION



Knowledge of naloxone, and take-home naloxone programs, remained high and stable in 2022, however fewer participants reported ever being trained in naloxone administration.



Two-fifths (39%) of the sample reported using naloxone to resuscitate someone who had overdosed at least once in their lifetime.

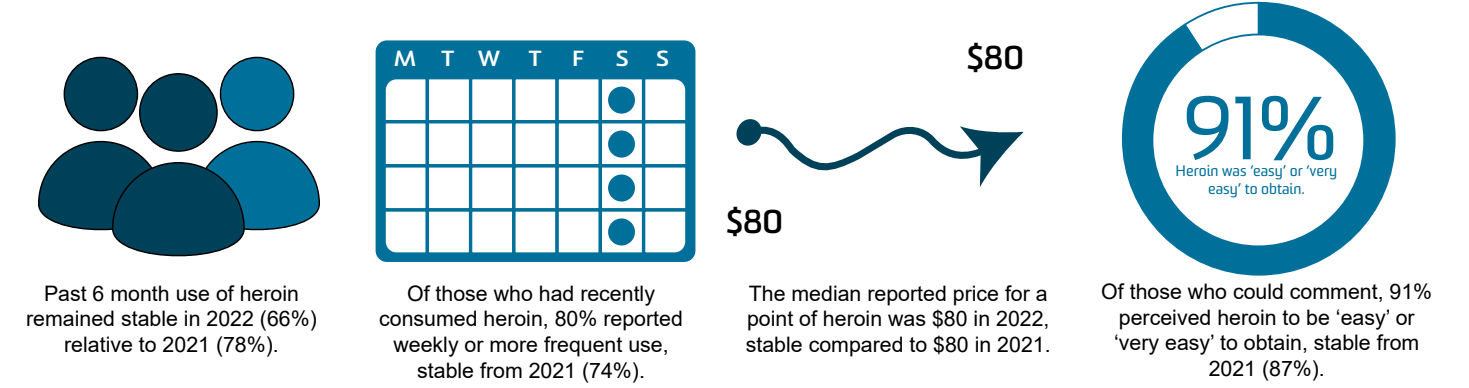


Of those who reported ever accessing naloxone, all participants reported receiving intranasal naloxone on the last occasion of access.

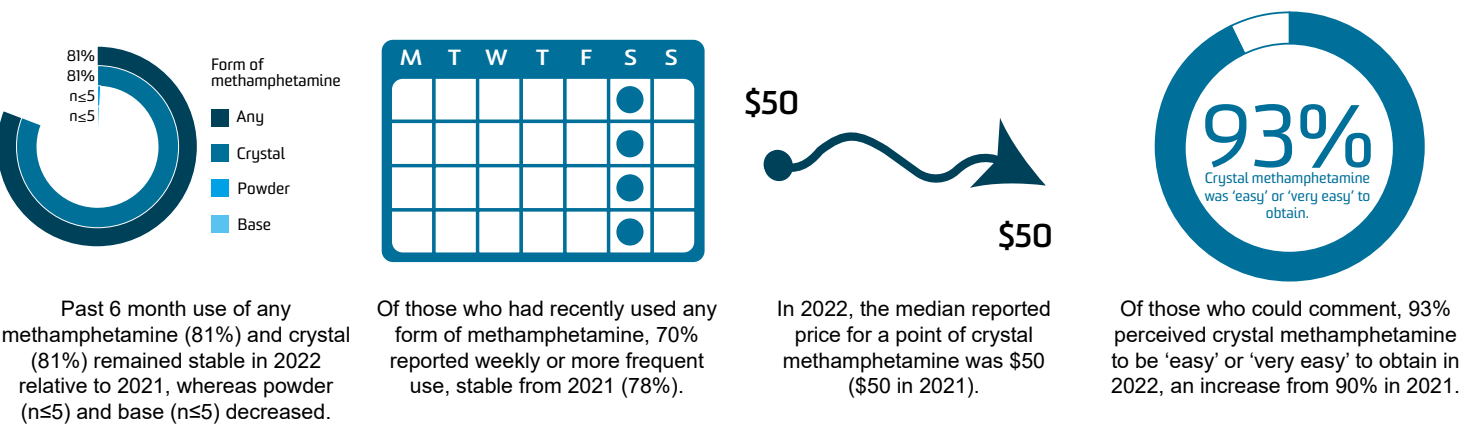


In 2022, 19% of the sample reported that they or someone else had tested the content and/or purity of their illicit drugs in Australia in the past year.

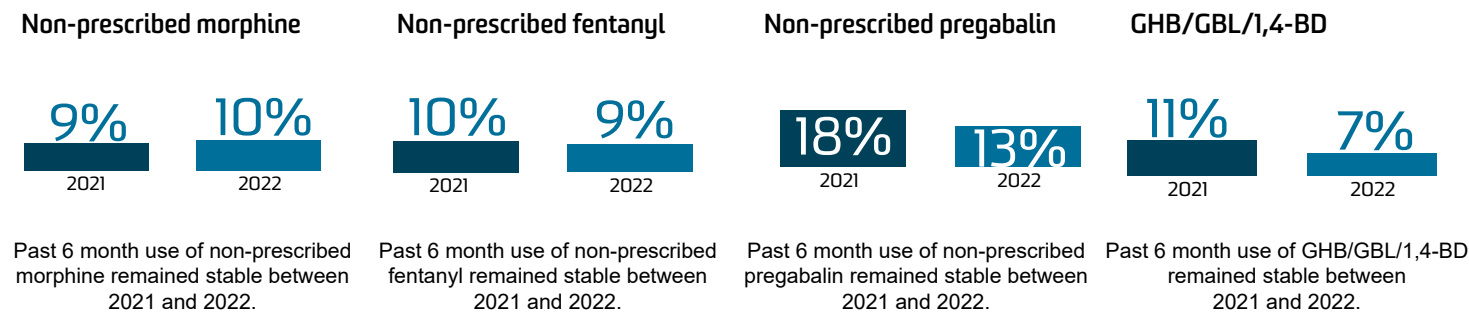
HEROIN



METHAMPHETAMINE



OTHER DRUGS



CANNABIS AND/OR CANNABINOID RELATED PRODUCTS

