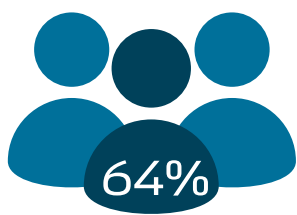
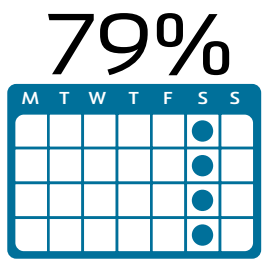


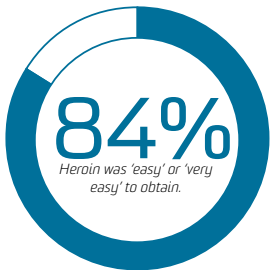
HEROIN



Past 6 month use of heroin was 64% in the 2020 sample (63% in 2019).



Of those who had recently consumed heroin, 4 in 5 reported using it weekly or more often.

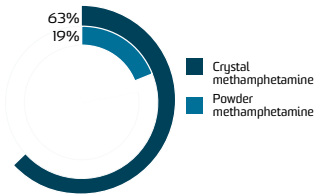


Of those who could comment 84% perceived heroin to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain, stable from 86% in 2019.

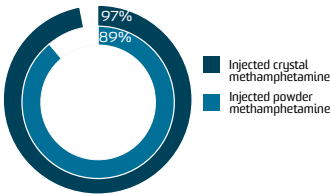
METHAMPHETAMINE



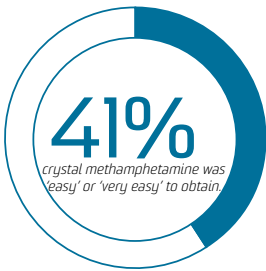
In the sample, 63% reported past 6 month use of any methamphetamine (68% in 2019).



Of the entire sample, 19% had recently consumed powder, and 63% crystal methamphetamine.

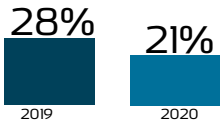


Injection was the main route of administration for crystal (97%) and powder (89%) among those who had consumed each form.



Of those who could comment 41% perceived crystal methamphetamine to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain in 2020.

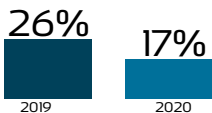
PHARMACEUTICAL MEDICINES



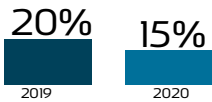
Past 6 month use of non-prescribed morphine was stable at 28% in the 2019 IDRS sample and 21% in 2020.



Past 6 month use of non-prescribed fentanyl decreased from 13% in the 2019 IDRS sample to <5% in 2020.

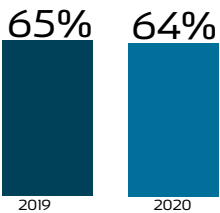


Past 6 month use of non-prescribed pregabalin was stable at 17% in the 2019 IDRS sample and 26% in 2020.

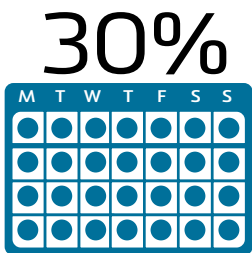


Past 6 month use of non-prescribed oxycodone was stable at 20% in the 2019 IDRS sample and 15% in 2020.

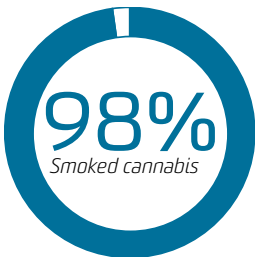
CANNABIS



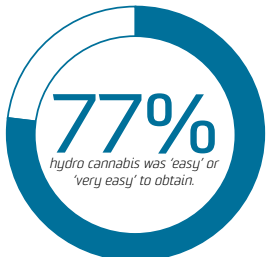
Past 6 month use of any cannabis was stable at 65% in the 2019 IDRS sample to 64% in 2020.



Of those who had consumed cannabis recently, one-in-three reported daily or more frequent use.



Of people who had consumed cannabis in the last 6 months, 98% had smoked it.

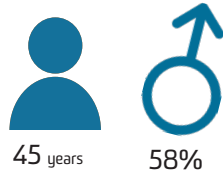


Of those who could comment 77% perceived hydro to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain.

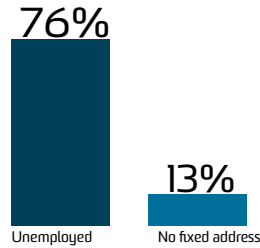
2020 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



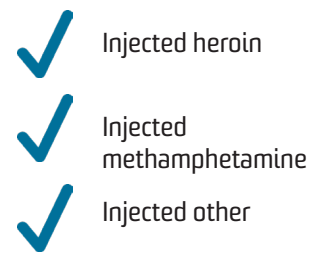
In 2020, 98 people from Brisbane and the Gold Coast, QLD participated in IDRS interviews.



The mean age in 2020 was 45, and 58% identified as male.

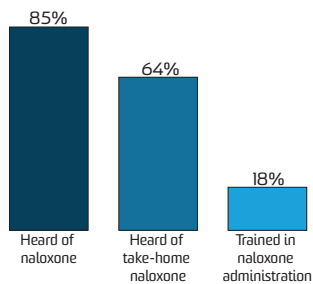


In the 2020 sample, 76% were unemployed and 13% had no fixed address.

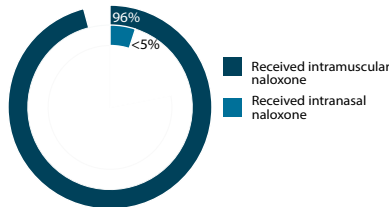


Participants were recruited on the basis that they had injected drugs at least monthly in the previous 6 months.

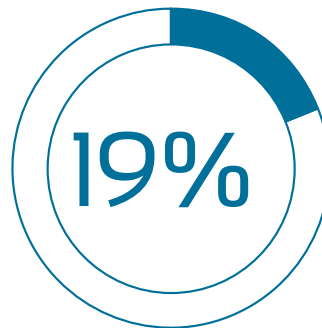
NALOXONE



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



Of those who reported ever accessing naloxone, 96% received intramuscular naloxone and <5% intranasal naloxone.



Of those who reported having heard of naloxone, 19% had used naloxone to resuscitate someone who had overdosed.



In the sample, <5% said they had been resuscitated with naloxone by a peer.

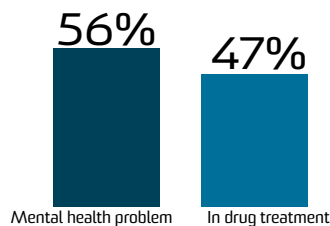
OTHER HARMS AND HELP-SEEKING



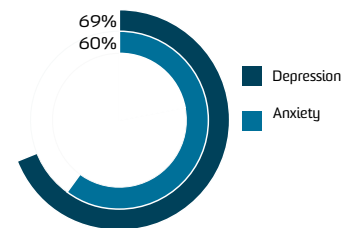
In the 2020 sample, 18% had a non-fatal opioid overdose in the last year. Heroin was the most commonly cited opioid related to non-fatal overdose.



In the 2020 sample, 8% had experienced a non-fatal stimulant overdose in the previous 12 months.

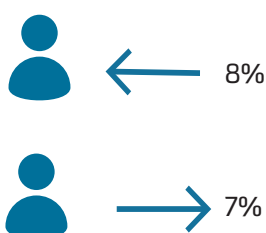


In the sample, 56% self reported a mental health problem in the six months prior to interview, and 47% were in drug treatment at the time of interview.

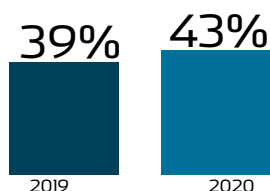


Of those who self-reported a mental health problem, 69% reported being diagnosed with depression and 60% with anxiety.

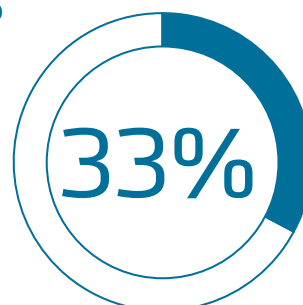
INJECTING RELATED RISKS AND HARMS



In 2020, 8% of the sample reported receptive needle sharing, and 7% reported distributive needle sharing.



The number of people who re-used their own needles was stable from 2019 (39%) to 2020 (43%).



In 2020, one-third (33%) of the sample reported having an injection-related health issue in the month preceding interview.