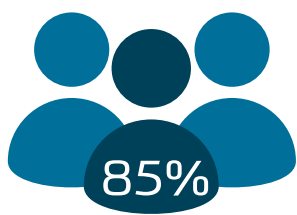
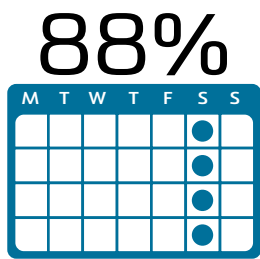


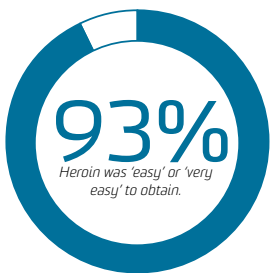
# HEROIN



Past 6 month use of heroin was 85% in the 2020 sample (84% in 2019).



Of those who had recently consumed heroin, almost 9 in 10 used it weekly or more often.

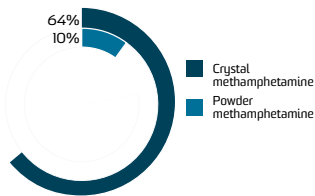


Of those who could comment 93% perceived heroin to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain, down from 97% in 2019.

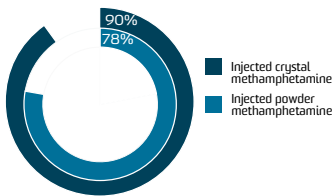
# METHAMPHETAMINE



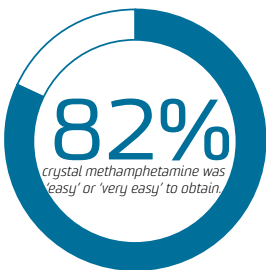
In the sample, 66% reported past 6 month use of any methamphetamine (70% in 2019).



Of the entire sample, 10% had recently consumed powder, and 64% crystal methamphetamine.

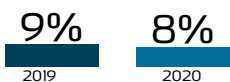


Injection was the main route of administration for crystal (90%) and powder (78%) among those who had consumed each form.



Of those who could comment 82% perceived crystal methamphetamine to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain in 2020.

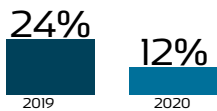
# PHARMACEUTICAL MEDICINES



Past 6 month use of non-prescribed morphine was stable at 9% in the 2019 IDRS sample and 8% in 2020.



Past 6 month use of non-prescribed fentanyl was stable at 7% in the 2019 IDRS sample and <5% in 2020.

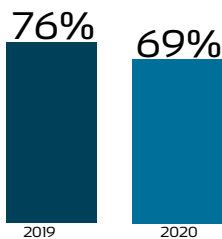


Past 6 month use of non-prescribed pregabalin decreased from 24% in the 2019 IDRS sample to 12% in 2020.

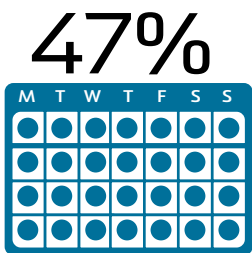


Past 6 month use of non-prescribed oxycodone was stable at 5% in the 2019 IDRS sample and 7% in 2020.

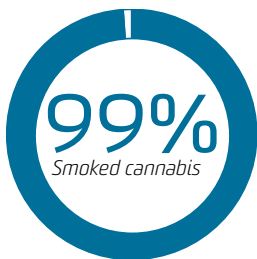
# CANNABIS



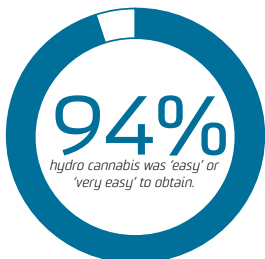
Past 6 month use of any cannabis was stable at 76% in the 2019 IDRS sample to 69% in 2020.



Of those who had consumed cannabis recently, just under half reported daily or more frequent use.



Of people who had consumed cannabis in the last 6 months, 99% had smoked it.

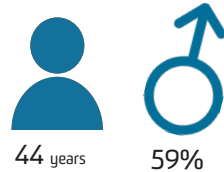


Of those who could comment 94% perceived hydro to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain.

## 2020 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



In 2020, 179 people from Melbourne, VIC participated in IDRS interviews.



The mean age in 2020 was 44, and 59% identified as male.

92%



12%

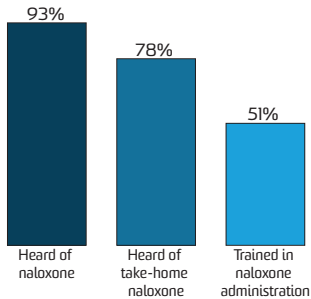
No fixed address

In the 2020 sample, 92% were unemployed and 12% had no fixed address.

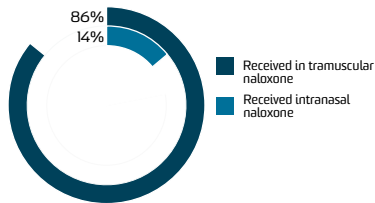
- ✓ Injected heroin
- ✓ Injected methamphetamine
- ✓ Injected other

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

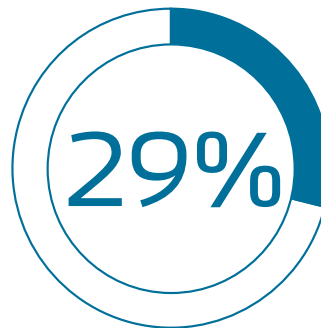
## NALOXONE



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



Of those who reported ever accessing naloxone, 86% received intramuscular naloxone and 14% intranasal naloxone.



Of those who reported having heard of naloxone, 29% had used naloxone to resuscitate someone who had overdosed.



Of those who reported an opioid overdose, 33% said they had been resuscitated with naloxone by a peer.

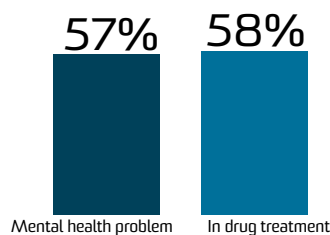
## OTHER HARMS AND HELP-SEEKING



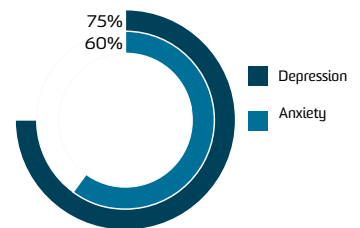
In the 2020 sample, 19% had a non-fatal opioid overdose in the last year. Heroin was the most commonly cited opioid related to non-fatal overdose.



In the 2020 sample, <5% had experienced a non-fatal stimulant overdose in the previous 12 months.



In the sample, 57% self reported a mental health problem in the six months prior to interview, and 58% were in drug treatment at the time of interview.

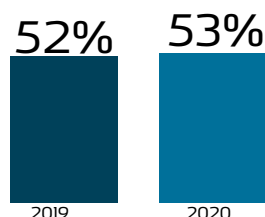


In the sample, 75% reported being diagnosed with depression and 60% with anxiety in the past six months.

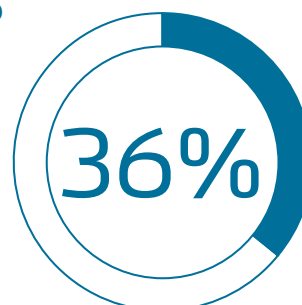
## INJECTING RELATED RISKS AND HARMS



In 2020, <5% of the sample reported receptive needle sharing, and 8% reported distributive needle sharing.



The number of people who re-used their own needles was stable between 2019 (52%) and 2020 (53%).



In 2020, just over one-third (36%) of the sample reported having an injection-related health issue in the month preceding interview.