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Key points

- Heroin remained the most commonly reported drug of choice for injecting drug user (IDU) participants, and reports of use have remained relatively stable since 2006. There remain large jurisdictional differences in markets (price, purity and availability) and use patterns of heroin.
- Use of any form of methamphetamine (speed, base and ice/crystal) has declined across the majority of jurisdictions between 2006 and 2008. Nationally, frequency of use among users of any form of methamphetamine (speed, base and/or ice/crystal), including the proportion of daily users, remained stable. Again, as with the majority of drugs investigated by the IDRS, jurisdictional variations were seen in both prevalence and frequency of use. Methamphetamine remained readily available to this group and reports on price and perceived purity varied by jurisdiction.
- NSW remained the only jurisdiction where sizeable numbers of participants reported recent cocaine use and were able to provide information on price, purity and availability. Use of cocaine in Sydney, NSW decreased slightly, as did the frequency of use. In other jurisdictions it remained low and sporadic.
- The cannabis market (price, perceived potency and availability) remained stable. The use of cannabis by participants remained common and frequency of use among users remained high, usually daily or near-daily.
- Extra-medical use and injection of pharmaceutical preparations continued to occur, with jurisdictional differences in patterns of use observed.

An overview of the 2008 IDRS: the Injecting Drug User survey preliminary findings

Introduction

The preliminary key findings of the 2008 Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) injecting drug user (IDU) surveys are presented in this bulletin. The IDRS monitors emerging trends in the use, price, purity and availability of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine and cannabis. In addition to a survey of regular injecting drug users (IDU), the annual data collection also includes a survey of key experts (KE) who are professionals in the field of illicit drugs and the analysis of existing indicator data on drug-related issues. This is the ninth year that all three components of the IDRS were conducted in every state and territory in Australia.

This bulletin contains a summary of the main preliminary findings from the IDU survey component of the 2008 national IDRS, in which 909 participants were recruited (NSW n=151; VIC n=150; QLD n=104; NT n=103; ACT n=101; TAS, WA and SA, n=100 each).

Regular injecting drug users (aka people who inject drugs, or PWID) were recruited as they are considered a sentinel group able to provide information on a range of illicit drug trends and related issues. The information from the IDU survey is therefore not representative of illicit drug use in the general population, and is not representative of other illicit drug users (e.g. in other geographical areas, occasional users, etc), but it is indicative of emerging trends that may warrant further monitoring and/or investigation.

Drug trends in this publication are cited by state/territory, although they represent trends in the capital city of each jurisdiction. Further details, including key expert and indicator data, will be published in the national and jurisdictional IDRS *Drug Trends* annual reports, which will be available through NDARC in early 2009. Previous years' findings are available in national and jurisdictional reports on the NDARC website, www.ndarc.med.unsw.edu.au (click on 'Drug Trends').

Notes on interpretation: 'Prevalence' data in this bulletin refer to the proportion of participants who had used the drug on at least one occasion in the last six months. 'Frequency' data refer to the number of days on which those participants had recently used the drug. 'Recent' refers to the six months preceding interview. Furthermore, due to rounding of percentages, some columns may not add to 100%.

National Overview

Heroin

Heroin remained the most commonly reported drug of choice for IDU participants (52%). In 2008, over half (60%) of the national sample reported use in the preceding six months on a median of 49 days (i.e. approximately twice a week). Daily use increased to 18% of the national sample from 14% in 2007. Compared to 2007, an increase in proportions reporting recent heroin use was observed across several jurisdictions, most noticeably in the ACT, NT and QLD. SA had a noticeable decrease in heroin use from 67% in 2007 to 51% in 2008. By contrast, use in TAS remained low and stable. Recent use (i.e. on one occasion or more in the preceding six months) was most commonly reported in NSW, VIC and the ACT. The frequency of heroin use among these users either decreased or remained relatively stable in most jurisdictions since 2007. The price of a gram or cap of heroin remained relatively stable across jurisdictions except in the NT where the price increased. Heroin was cheapest in NSW, VIC and the ACT, and availability appeared to be relatively stable in most jurisdictions except TAS where it was difficult to obtain. Purity varied with the majority of jurisdictions reporting purity as either 'low' or 'medium'.

Methamphetamine

The IDRS distinguishes between the three main forms of methamphetamine – methamphetamine powder ('speed'); methamphetamine base ('base'); and crystalline methamphetamine ('crystal' or 'ice'). It also collects use data on liquid methamphetamine; however as use remains low, further details are not reported here. In 2008, 22% of participants nominated methamphetamine as their drug of choice, a figure which has remained stable over the past several years. A decrease was seen nationally in recent use of speed powder and base methamphetamine, while use of ice/crystal tended to remain fairly stable. However, the recent use of each form varied among jurisdictions. Nationally, frequency of use of any form of methamphetamine (by users) decreased from a median of 24 days in 2007 to 18 days in 2008, while the use of each form was reported on a median of 12 days or less each. The proportion of all participants who reported daily methamphetamine use was stable at 5% nationally (5% in 2007). Prices for speed powder, base and ice/crystal varied across jurisdictions. Overall, the three main forms of methamphetamine (speed powder, base and ice/crystal) were generally considered 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain. Of the three forms, ice/crystal was the most often reported to be of 'high' purity, base was 'medium' or 'high' and speed powder was commonly reported to be 'low' or 'medium'.

Cocaine

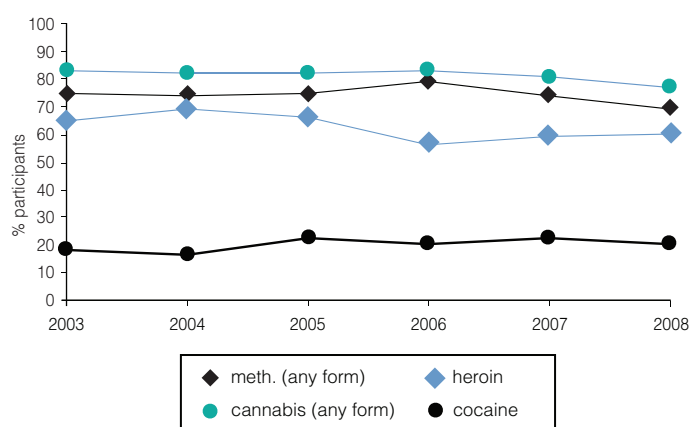
Similar to previous years (2003-2007), the prevalence of cocaine use in the six months preceding interview remained at 20% or less in all jurisdictions except NSW where it was substantially higher (58%). The frequency of cocaine use among those who had recently used decreased in NSW (median days of use in 2008 = 12, from 20 days in 2007), while remaining low and sporadic in all other jurisdictions. The price of a cap of cocaine remained stable at \$50 in NSW, which remained the only jurisdiction where sufficient numbers (i.e. >10 people) were able to comment. Patterns of use of this drug are markedly different to those observed in the Ecstasy and Related Drugs Reporting System (EDRS; see NDARC website for further details: www.ndarc.med.unsw.edu.au and click on 'drug trends').

Cannabis

As in previous years of the IDRS, cannabis use among this group was common in all jurisdictions. Frequency of cannabis use tended to be daily or near-daily. Cannabis remained readily available in all jurisdictions. The price per gram varied by type (hydroponic or bush cannabis) and by jurisdiction. Hydroponically grown cannabis continued to dominate the market. The use of bush (outdoor grown) cannabis was also noted in all jurisdictions. The potency of hydroponic cannabis continued to be rated as 'high' and bush cannabis as 'medium'.

For more detailed information on the price, purity/potency, availability and prevalence of use by this group in each jurisdiction please see 'Jurisdictional Overviews' section.

Figure 1: Prevalence of use of heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine and cannabis by participants in the six months preceding interview, Australia, 2003-2008



Pharmaceuticals

Morphine remained the most commonly injected pharmaceutical opioid, and reports of this behaviour remained highest in the NT and TAS, the jurisdictions where heroin has traditionally been the least available. Morphine and oxycodone injection remained stable over the last two years, from 50% in 2007 to 49% in 2008 (morphine) and 27% in 2007 and 2008 (oxycodone). These figures varied by jurisdiction, and may be influenced by the availability, price and purity of these drugs relative to heroin. Frequency of use, as with all extra-medical use of opioid medication, remained sporadic.

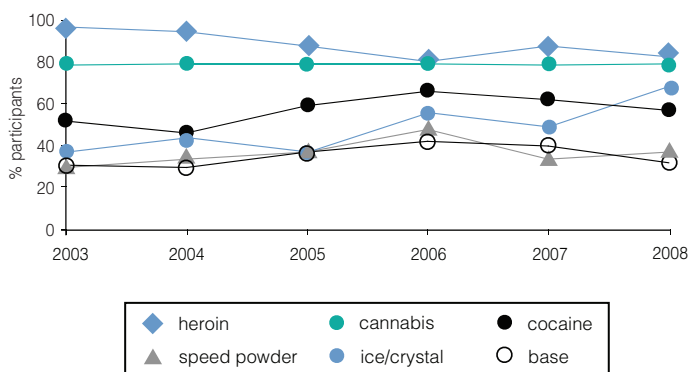
Use of benzodiazepines (typically by swallowing) remained common among this sample at 65% (figure includes benzodiazepines used as prescribed). By contrast, benzodiazepine injection was relatively uncommon, a behaviour reported by 11% of the national sample (11% in 2007). This was most often reported in TAS (36%, 29% in 2007) and the NT (26%, 20% in 2007) where it increased. Frequency of injection among those who had injected increased nationally from six days in 2007 to 11.5 days in 2008.

Jurisdictional Overviews

New South Wales (Sydney)

Use

Figure 2: Prevalence of use of heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine and cannabis by participants in the six months preceding interview, NSW, 2003-2008



Price

Table 1: Median prices, NSW, 2007-2008

	2007	2008
Heroin		
Heroin (cap)	\$50	\$50
Heroin (gram)	\$300	\$300
Methamphetamine		
Speed powder (point)	\$50	\$50
Base (point)	\$50	\$50
Ice/crystal (point)	\$50	\$50
Speed powder (gram)	\$65*	\$200
Base (gram)	\$200*	\$200*
Ice/crystal (gram)	\$350*	\$350
Cocaine		
Cocaine (cap)	\$50	\$50
Cocaine (gram)	\$300	\$300
Cannabis		
Hydro (gram)	\$20	\$20
Bush (gram)	\$20	\$20
Hydro (ounce)	\$290	\$300
Bush (ounce)	\$200	\$200*

* Interpret with caution (small numbers commenting; $n < 10$)

Availability and Purity/Potency

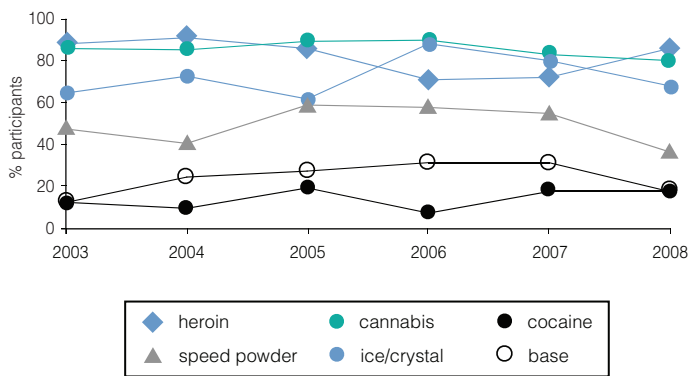
Table 2: Perceptions of current availability and purity/potency of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine and cannabis by participants who commented, NSW, 2008

	Heroin (%)	Methamphetamine (%)		Cocaine (%)	Cannabis (%)	
		Speed powder	Base		Hydro	Bush
	n=124	n=60	n=40	n=66	n=115	n=431
Availability						
Very easy	40	28	23	48	23	49
Easy	47	42	50	39	61	45
Difficult	13	23	22	12	15	5
Very difficult	<1	7	5	1	2	1
Purity/potency	n=116	n=54	n=39	n=84	n=64	n=113
Low	45	33	36	14	38	4
Medium	36	33	23	35	25	28
High	10	19	36	38	31	58
Fluctuates	9	15	5	13	6	11

Australian Capital Territory (Canberra)

Use

Figure 3: Prevalence of use of heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine and cannabis by participants in the six months preceding interview, ACT, 2003-2008



Price

Table 3: Median prices, ACT, 2007-2008

	2007	2008
Heroin		
Heroin (cap)	\$50	\$50*
Heroin (gram)	\$300	\$300
Methamphetamine		
Speed powder (point)	\$50	\$50
Base (point)	\$50	\$40*
Ice/crystal (point)	\$50	\$50
Speed powder (gram)	\$235	\$200*
Base (gram)	\$100*	[no purchases reported]
Ice/crystal (gram)	\$380	\$450*
Cocaine		
Cocaine (cap)	\$55*	\$70
Cocaine (gram)	\$325*	\$310*
Cannabis		
Hydro (gram)	\$20	\$20
Bush (gram)	\$20	\$20
Hydro (ounce)	\$300	\$295
Bush (ounce)	\$240	\$200*

* Interpret with caution (small numbers commenting; n<10)

Availability and Purity/Potency

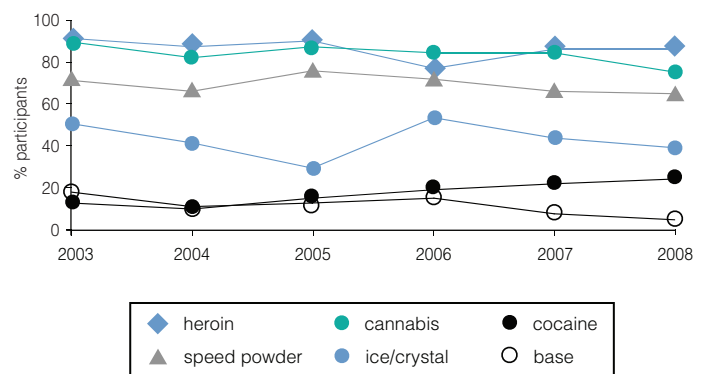
Table 4: Perceptions of current availability and purity/potency of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine and cannabis by participants who commented, ACT, 2008

	Heroin (%)	Methamphetamine (%)		Cocaine (%)	Cannabis (%)		
		Speed powder	Base		Ice/crystal	Hydro	Bush
Availability	n=82	n=45	n=11	n=68	n=14	n=69	n=43
Very easy	38	20	36	47	14	52	21
Easy	42	56	46	43	29	42	45
Difficult	21	20	18	10	57	6	31
Very difficult	0	4	0	0	0	0	2
Purity/potency	n=80	n=39	n=9	n=66	n=13	n=69	n=43
Low	39	28	22	15	15	3	26
Medium	41	39	22	27	62	28	40
High	9	13	22	39	23	64	23
Fluctuates	11	21	33	18	0	6	12

Victoria (Melbourne)

Use

Figure 4: Prevalence of use of heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine and cannabis by participants in the six months preceding interview, VIC, 2003-2008



Price

Table 5: Median prices, VIC, 2007-2008

	2007	2008
Heroin		
Heroin (cap)	\$50	\$47.50
Heroin (gram)	\$350	\$300
Methamphetamine		
Speed powder (point)	\$50	\$40
Base (point)	[no purchases reported]	[no purchases reported]
Ice/crystal (point)	\$50	\$50
Speed powder (gram)	\$200	\$200
Base (gram)	\$150*	\$200*
Ice/crystal (gram)	\$350*	\$370*
Cocaine		
Cocaine (cap)	[no purchases reported]	\$100
Cocaine (gram)	\$375*	[no purchases reported]
Cannabis		
Hydro (gram)	\$20	\$20
Bush (gram)	\$20	\$20
Hydro (ounce)	\$240	\$250
Bush (ounce)	\$240*	\$200*

* Interpret with caution (small numbers commenting; n<10)

Availability and Purity/Potency

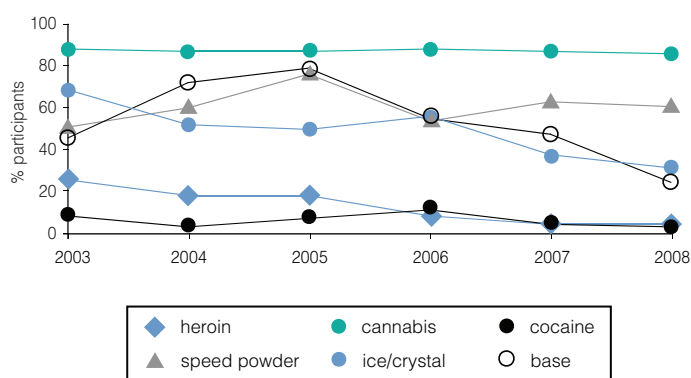
Table 6: Perceptions of current availability and purity/potency of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine and cannabis by participants who commented, VIC, 2008

	Heroin (%) n=121	Methamphetamine (%) n=64		Cocaine (%) n=12	Cannabis (%) n=79		
		Speed powder n=2	Base n=25		Hydro n=77	Bush n=22	
Availability							
Very easy	51	47	0	20	0	67	50
Easy	39	33	100	52	67	28	32
Difficult	9	19	0	20	8	5	14
Very difficult	1	2	0	8	25	0	5
Purity/potency	n=120	n=64	n=1	n=26	n=11	n=77	n=22
Low	45	36	0	12	27	0	9
Medium	43	38	0	39	55	38	64
High	6	14	100	46	9	56	18
Fluctuates	7	13	0	4	9	7	9

Tasmania (Hobart)

Use

Figure 5: Prevalence of use of heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine and cannabis by participants in the six months preceding interview, TAS, 2003-2008



Price

Table 7: Median prices, TAS, 2007-2008

	2007	2008
Heroin		
Heroin (cap)	\$50*	\$50*
Heroin (gram)	[no purchases reported]	[no purchases reported]
Methamphetamine		
Speed powder (point)	\$50	\$50
Base (point)	\$50	\$50
Ice/crystal (point)	\$50	\$50
Speed powder (gram)	\$300*	\$300*
Base (gram)	\$300*	\$300*
Ice/crystal (gram)	\$340*	\$300*
Cocaine		
Cocaine (cap)	[no purchases reported]	[no purchases reported]
Cocaine (gram)	[no purchases reported]	\$350*
Cannabis		
Hydro (gram)	\$25	\$25
Bush (gram)	\$25	\$25*
Hydro (ounce)	\$250	\$300
Bush (ounce)	\$200*	\$200

* Interpret with caution (small numbers commenting; n<10)

Availability and Purity/Potency

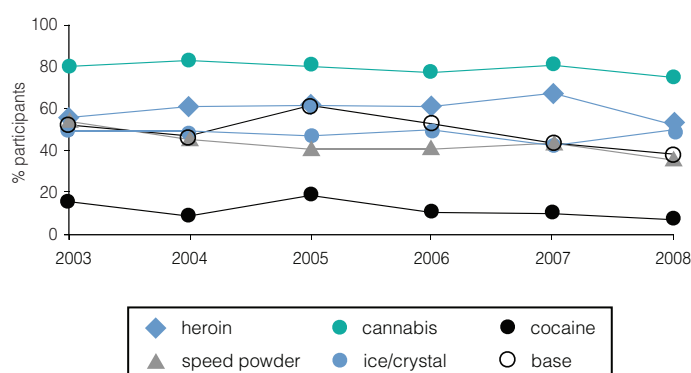
Table 8: Perceptions of current availability and purity/potency of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine and cannabis by participants who commented, TAS, 2008

	Heroin (%)	Methamphetamine (%)		Cocaine (%)	Cannabis (%)		
	n=4	Speed powder n=61	Base n=27	Ice/crystal n=27	n=2	Hydro n=78	Bush n=68
Availability							
Very easy	0	26	0	11	0	36	40
Easy	0	66	59	59	50	56	54
Difficult	75	8	33	26	0	8	6
Very difficult	25	0	7	4	50	0	0
Purity/potency	n=2	n=61	n=26	n=27	n=2	n=77	n=67
Low	0	82	39	15	0	5	19
Medium	50	10	46	41	0	23	64
High	50	3	15	41	100	70	13
Fluctuates	0	5	0	4	0	1	3

South Australia (Adelaide)

Use

Figure 6: Prevalence of use of heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine and cannabis by participants in the six months preceding interview, SA, 2003-2008



Price

Table 9: Median prices, SA, 2007-2008

	2007	2008
Heroin		
Heroin (cap)	\$100	\$100
Heroin (gram)	\$390*	\$250*
Methamphetamine		
Speed powder (point)	\$50	\$50*
Base (point)	\$50	\$50
Ice/crystal (point)	\$50	\$50
Speed powder (gram)	\$175*	\$50*
Base (gram)	\$200*	[no purchases reported]
Ice/crystal (gram)	\$220*	\$350*
Cocaine		
Cocaine (cap)	[no purchases reported]	[no purchases reported]
Cocaine (gram)	\$340*	\$225*
Cannabis		
Hydro (approx. 2.5g)	\$25	\$17.50*
Bush (approx. 2.5g)	\$25	[no purchases reported]
Hydro (ounce)	\$200*	\$210
Bush (ounce)	\$180*	\$190*

* Interpret with caution (small numbers commenting; n<10)

Availability and Purity/Potency

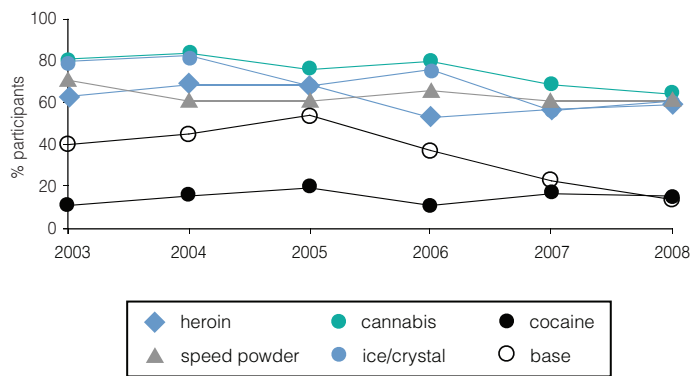
Table 10: Perceptions of current availability and purity/potency of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine and cannabis by participants who commented, SA, 2008

	Heroin (%)	Methamphetamine (%)		Cocaine (%)	Cannabis (%)		
	n=43	Speed powder n=20	Base n=13	Ice/crystal n=23	n=2	Hydro n=40	Bush n=21
Availability							
Very easy	47	25	31	39	0	40	33
Easy	47	60	69	48	50	33	38
Difficult	7	15	0	9	50	28	24
Very difficult	0	0	0	4	0	0	5
Purity/potency	n=42	n=21	n=13	n=23	n=2	n=39	n=21
Low	33	48	31	17	0	5	14
Medium	41	19	15	22	100	28	62
High	14	14	39	52	0	62	19
Fluctuates	12	19	15	9	0	5	5

Western Australia (Perth)

Use

Figure 7: Prevalence of use of heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine and cannabis by participants in the six months preceding interview, WA, 2003-2008



Price

Table 11: Median prices, WA, 2007-2008

	2007	2008
Heroin		
Heroin (cap)	\$50*	\$100*
Heroin (gram)	\$650*	\$600*
Methamphetamine		
Speed powder (point)	\$50	\$50
Base (point)	\$50*	\$50*
Ice/crystal (point)	\$50	\$50
Speed powder (gram)	\$400*	\$350*
Base (gram)	\$175*	\$425*
Ice/crystal (gram)	\$400*	\$400*
Cocaine		
Cocaine (cap)	[no purchases reported]	[no purchases reported]
Cocaine (gram)	\$400*	[no purchases reported]
Cannabis		
Hydro (gram)	\$22.50*	\$25*
Bush (gram)	\$10*	\$27.50*
Hydro (ounce)	\$300*	\$350*
Bush (ounce)	\$225*	\$200*

* Interpret with caution (small numbers commenting; n<10)

Availability and Purity/Potency

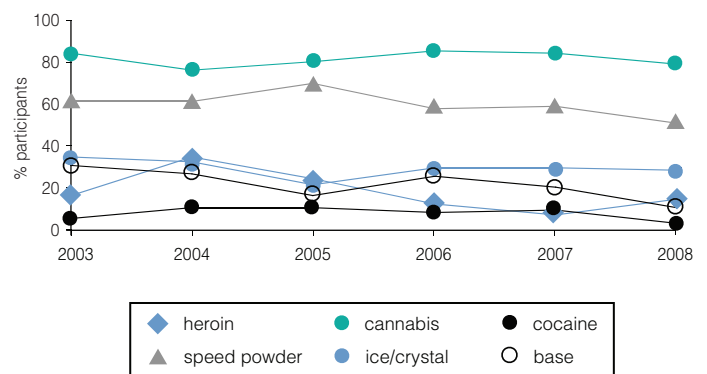
Table 12: Perceptions of current availability of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine and cannabis by participants who commented, WA, 2008

	Heroin (%)	Methamphetamine (%)		Cocaine (%)	Cannabis (%)		
		Speed powder	Base		Ice/crystal	Hydro	Bush
Availability	n=56	n=32	n=5	n=51	n=1	n=39	n=24
Very easy	29	25	20	25	0	26	25
Easy	66	62	60	55	100	54	46
Difficult	5	13	20	20	0	15	25
Very difficult	0	0	0	0	0	5	4
Purity/potency	n=57	n=33	n=5	n=51	n=1	n=39	n=24
Low	21	33	20	18	0	5	21
Medium	56	42	40	33	100	28	58
High	18	6	20	35	0	62	21
Fluctuates	5	18	20	14	0	5	0

Northern Territory (Darwin)

Use

Figure 8: Prevalence of use of heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine and cannabis by participants in the six months preceding interview, NT, 2003-2008



Price

Table 13: Median prices, NT, 2007-2008

	2007	2008
Heroin		
Heroin (cap)	\$50*	\$100*
Heroin (gram)	\$150*	\$400*
Methamphetamine		
Speed powder (point)	\$50	\$60
Base (point)	\$50*	\$100*
Ice/crystal (point)	\$100	\$125*
Speed powder (gram)	\$300	\$300
Base (gram)	\$300*	\$400*
Ice/crystal (gram)	\$400*	\$1200*
Cocaine		
Cocaine (cap)	[no purchases reported]	[no purchases reported]
Cocaine (gram)	\$200*	[no purchases reported]
Cannabis		
Hydro (gram)	\$30	\$30
Bush (gram)	\$30	\$30*
Hydro (ounce)	\$350	\$350
Bush (ounce)	\$200*	\$250

* Interpret with caution (small numbers commenting; n<10)

Availability and Purity/Potency

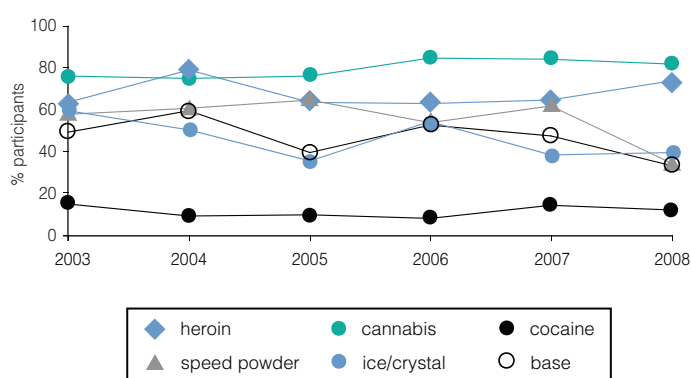
Table 14: Perceptions of current availability and purity/potency of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine and cannabis by participants who commented, NT, 2008

	Heroin (%)	Methamphetamine (%)			Cocaine (%)	Cannabis (%)	
		Speed powder	Base	Ice/crystal		Hydro	Bush
Availability	n=6	n=36	n=6	n=6	n=0	n=66	n=22
Very easy	0	14	0	33	0	26	0
Easy	17	53	33	50	0	54	59
Difficult	67	31	67	17	0	20	41
Very difficult	17	3	0	0	0	0	0
Purity/potency	n=6	n=36	n=6	n=5	n=0	n=66	n=22
Low	67	58	33	0	0	9	23
Medium	17	22	33	20	0	27	41
High	17	11	33	80	0	53	23
Fluctuates	0	8	0	0	0	11	14

Queensland (Brisbane)

Use

Figure 9: Prevalence of use of heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine and cannabis by participants in the six months preceding interview, QLD, 2003-2008



Price

Table 15: Median prices, QLD, 2007-2008

	2007	2008
Heroin		
Heroin (cap)	\$50	\$50
Heroin (gram)	\$400	\$400
Methamphetamine		
Speed powder (point)	\$50	\$50
Base (point)	\$50	\$50*
Ice/crystal (point)	\$50	\$50
Speed powder (gram)	\$200	\$200
Base (gram)	\$200*	\$200
Ice/crystal (gram)	\$275	\$275
Cocaine		
Cocaine (cap)	\$75*	[no purchases reported]
Cocaine (gram)	\$350*	\$450*
Cannabis		
Hydro (gram)	\$25	\$25
Bush (gram)	\$20	\$20
Hydro (ounce)	\$300	\$300
Bush (ounce)	\$200	\$220

* Interpret with caution (small numbers commenting; n<10)

Availability and Purity/Potency

Table 16: Perceptions of current availability of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine and cannabis by participants who commented, QLD, 2008

	Heroin (%)	Methamphetamine (%)		Cocaine (%)	Cannabis (%)		
		Speed powder	Base	Ice/crystal	Hydro	Bush	
Availability	n=70	n=35	n=22	n=30	n=6	n=72	n=41
Very easy	30	37	32	37	17	46	24
Easy	51	40	55	43	17	43	46
Difficult	17	17	14	13	50	10	22
Very difficult	1	6	0	7	17	1	7
Purity/potency	n=68	n=34	n=21	n=30	n=4	n=71	n=41
Low	52	27	14	20	25	3	24
Medium	27	18	19	33	25	28	42
High	4	21	48	47	50	62	27
Fluctuates	18	35	19	0	0	7	7

CONCLUSIONS

Heroin remained the drug of choice among users in 2008. Reports of recent heroin use has remained relatively stable, however the frequency of use decreased from a median of 72 days in 2007 to 49 days in 2008. Recent use remained most common in NSW, VIC and the ACT. Price, purity and availability varied among the jurisdictions.

IDU participants continued to use all three forms of methamphetamine, with the prevalence of use of each form varying by jurisdiction. Decreases were observed in the prevalence of use in all three forms of methamphetamine in the majority of jurisdictions. A slight decrease in the overall frequency of use was reported across the majority of jurisdictions, although the proportion of daily users remained stable at around 5% of all participants nationally.

NSW continued to be the only jurisdiction where a large proportion of participants reported recent cocaine use. Patterns of cocaine use differ markedly to those reported in the EDRS.

The cannabis market (price, potency and availability) remained stable. The use of cannabis remained common among the majority of participants, with daily or near-daily use often reported.

The injection of pharmaceutical opioids is more commonly reported in jurisdictions where heroin has traditionally been difficult to obtain. Nationally, morphine remained the most commonly reported opioid injected by this group. Morphine and oxycodone injection remained stable over the past two years. This may be related, at least in part, to varying quality of heroin. This behaviour occurred on a typically infrequent basis. Benzodiazepine use (but not typically injection) was common.

Participating researchers and research centres

Dr Lucy Burns, Natasha Sindicich, Jennifer Stafford, Emma Black, Gabrielle Campbell and Benjamin Phillips, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (National, NSW & ACT)

Brendan Quinn and A/Prof. Paul Dietze, Macfarlane Burnet Institute for Medical Research and Public Health. (VIC)

Barbara de Graaff and Dr Raimondo Bruno, University of Tasmania (TAS)

Robyn Vial, Dr Nancy White, and A/Prof. Robert Ali, Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia (SA)

Laura Santana and A/Prof. Simon Lenton, National Drug Research Institute (WA)

Chris Moon and Tania Davidson, Department of Health and Community Services (NT)

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The regular injecting drug users and key experts who took part

The agencies that assisted with interviewing and indicator data

The funders, the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing

These reports are available in full on the NDARC website, www.ndarc.med.unsw.edu.au (click on 'Drug Trends').