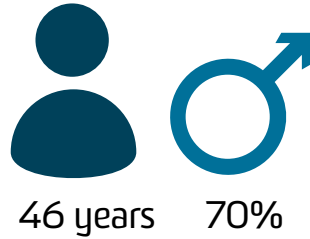


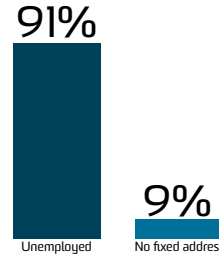
## 2019 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



In 2019, 151 people from New South Wales participated in IDRS interviews.



The mean age in 2019 was 46, and 70% identified as male.

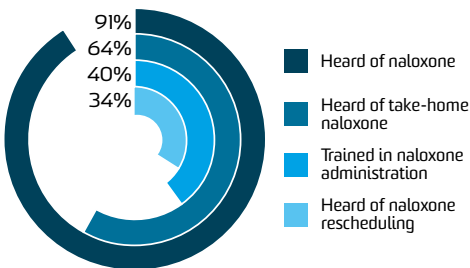


In the 2019 sample, 91% were unemployed and 9% had no fixed address.

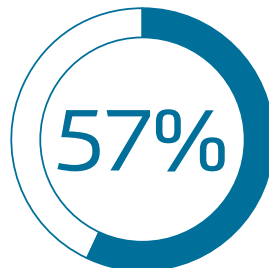
- 1 Heroin
- 2 Crystal Methamphetamine
- 3 Cocaine

Participants were recruited on the basis that they had recently injected drugs.

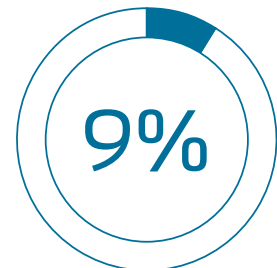
## NALOXONE



New South Wales IDRS participant's knowledge of the take-home naloxone programme.

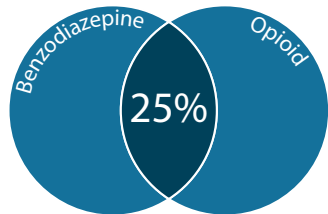


Of those who had completed naloxone training, 57% had used naloxone to resuscitate someone who had overdosed.

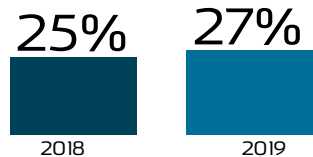


In the NSW IDRS sample, 9% said they had been resuscitated with naloxone by someone who had been trained through the take home program.

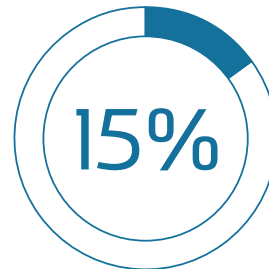
## OTHER HARMS AND HELP SEEKING



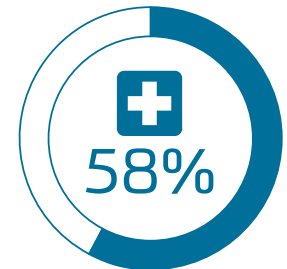
Of those who had consumed drugs the day before interview, 25% reported using an opioid alongside benzodiazepine and/or stimulant



In NSW, 27% of the sample reported a non-fatal overdose in 2019, stable from 2018.

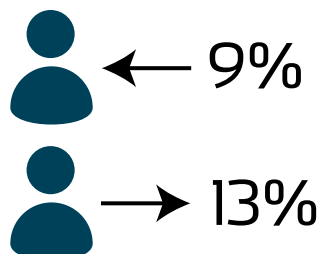


Of those who had experienced overdose, 15% reported that heroin was the main drug involved.

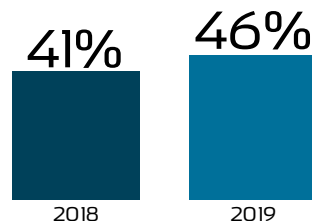


58% of IDRS participants reported that they were currently in drug treatment.

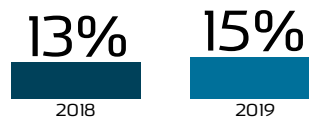
## INJECTING RELATED RISKS AND HARMS



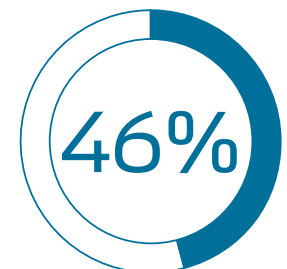
In 2019, 9% of the IDRS sample reported receptive needle sharing, and 13% reported distributive needle sharing.



In NSW, 46% of the sample reported reusing their own needle (41% in 2018).

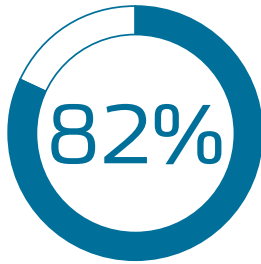


In 2019, 15% of the NSW sample reported a public space as the site of their last injection (13% in 2018)

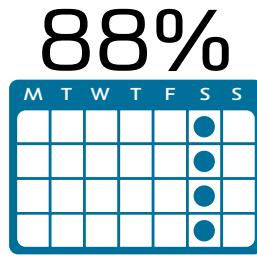


In 2019, half (46%) of the national sample reported having an injection-related health issue in the month preceding interview.

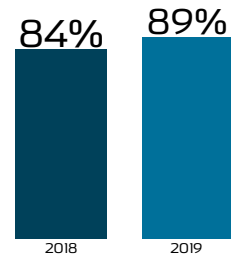
## HEROIN



82% of NSW IDRS participants reported using heroin in the past 6 months.



Of those who had recently consumed heroin, 88% used it weekly.

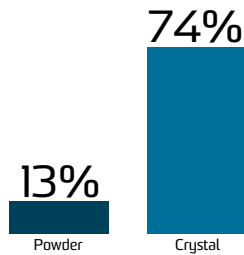


Of those who could comment, 89% perceived heroin to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain in 2019 (84% in 2018)

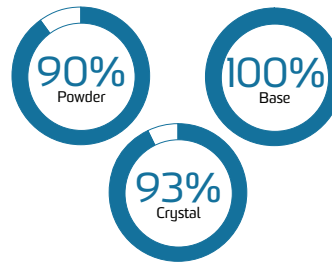
## METHAMPHETAMINE



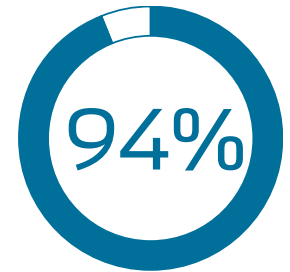
76% of NSW 2019 IDRS participants reported past 6 month use of any methamphetamine.



Of the entire sample, 13% had recently consumed powder, and 74% crystal methamphetamine.

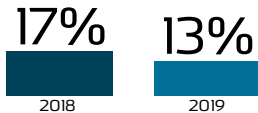


Injection was the main route of administration for powder (90%), crystal (93%) and base (100%) among those who had consumed each form.

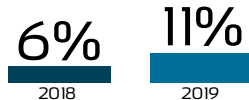


Of those who could comment 94% perceived crystal methamphetamine to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain in 2019.

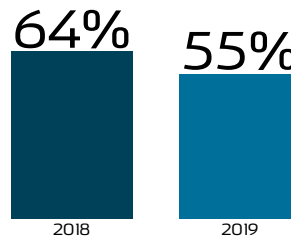
## PHARMACEUTICAL OPIOIDS



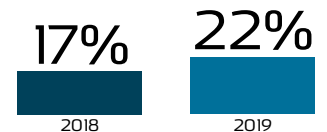
Past 6 month use of non-prescribed morphine decreased from 17% in 2018 to 13% in 2019.



Past 6 month use of non-prescribed fentanyl significantly increased from 6% in 2018 to 11% in 2019.



Past 6 month use of non-prescribed methadone decreased non-significantly to 55% in the 2019 IDRS sample (64% in 2018).

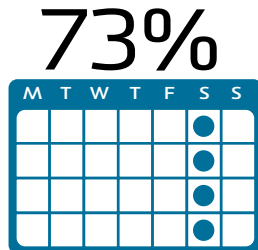


Past 6 month use of non-prescribed oxycodone was stable at 22% in the 2019 IDRS sample (17% in 2018)

## CANNABIS



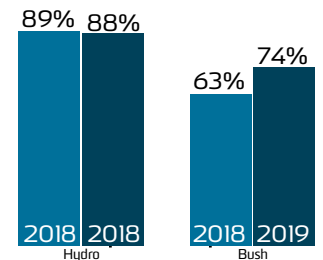
Almost 3 in 4 (73%) NSW participants in the 2019 IDRS sample reported past 6 month use of cannabis.



Of those who had consumed cannabis recently, almost 3 in 4 (73%) reported weekly or more frequent use.



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



Of those who could comment, high percentages perceived bush and hydroponic to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain.