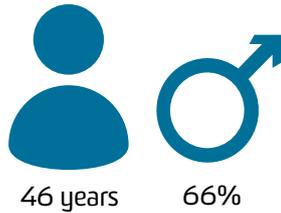


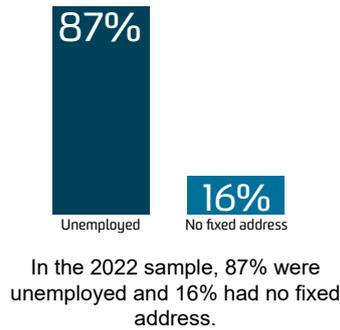
2022 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



In 2022, 879 participants, recruited from all capital cities across Australia, were interviewed.



The mean age in 2022 was 46, and 66% identified as male.

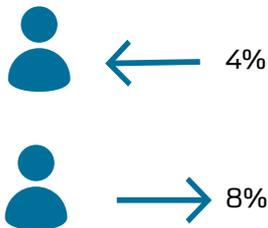


In the 2022 sample, 87% were unemployed and 16% had no fixed address.

- Injected heroin
- Injected methamphetamine
- Injected other illicit or non-prescribed drugs

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

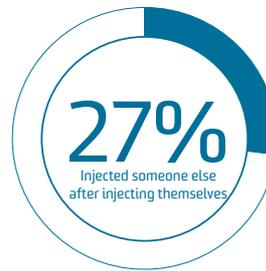
INJECTING RELATED RISKS AND HARMS



In 2022, 4% of participants reported receptive sharing in the past month, and 8% reported distributive sharing.



One-third (35%) of participants reported re-using their own needles in the past month, stable from 2021 (38%).

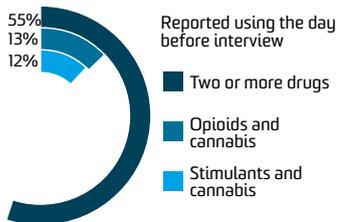


27% of participants reported injecting someone else after injecting themselves in the past month, a significant decline from 2021 (34%).

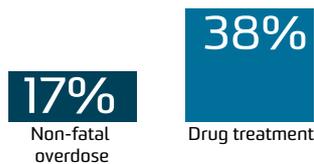


One-quarter (26%) of participants reported having an injection-related health issue in the past month, stable from 2021 (26%).

OTHER HARMS AND HELP-SEEKING



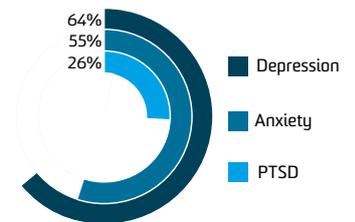
The most common patterns of poly substance use on the day preceding interview were cannabis and opioids, and cannabis and stimulants.



Past year non-fatal overdose (17%) and past 6-month drug treatment (38%) remained stable in 2022 relative to 2021.

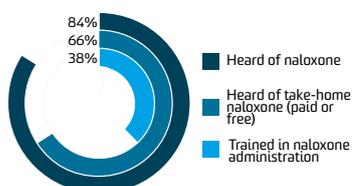


In 2022, 47% of participants reported a mental health problem in the 6 months preceding interview, and 26% had seen a mental health professional.



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

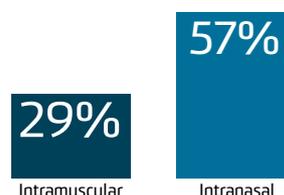
NALOXONE AND HARM REDUCTION



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



Among those who had heard of naloxone, one-quarter (24%) reported using naloxone to resuscitate someone who had overdosed at least once in their lifetime.



Of those who reported ever accessing naloxone, most (57%) reported receiving intranasal naloxone on the last occasion of access.

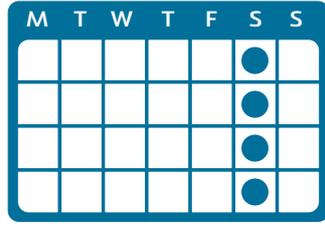


In 2022, 8% of the sample reported that they or someone else had tested the content and/or purity of their illicit drugs in Australia in the past year.

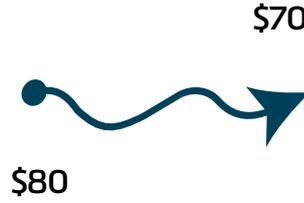
HEROIN



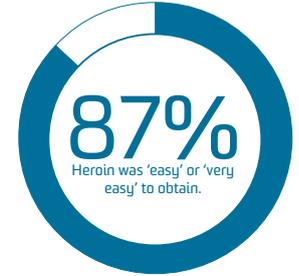
Past 6 month use of heroin remained stable in 2022 (53%) relative to 2021 (50%).



Of those who had recently consumed heroin, 77% reported weekly or more frequent use, stable from 2021 (75%).

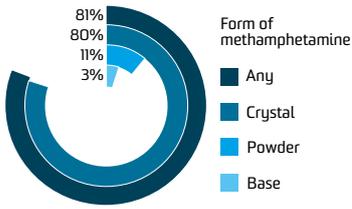


The median reported price for a point of heroin was \$70 in 2022, stable compared to \$80 in 2021.

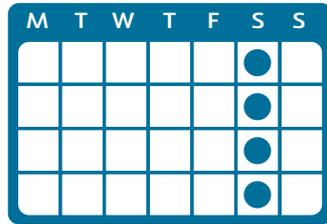


Of those who could comment, 87% perceived heroin to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain, stable from 2021 (84%).

METHAMPHETAMINE



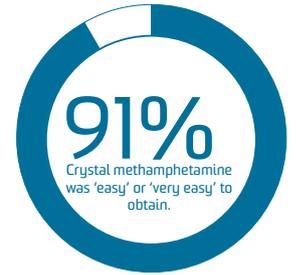
Past 6 month use of any methamphetamine (81%), crystal (80%), powder (11%) and base (3%) remained stable from 2021.



Of those who had recently used any form of methamphetamine, 74% reported weekly or more frequent use, stable from 2021 (74%).



In 2022, the median reported price for a point of crystal methamphetamine was \$50, stable from 2021 (\$50).



Of those who could comment, 91% perceived crystal methamphetamine to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain in 2022, an increase from 86% in 2021.

OTHER DRUGS

Non-prescribed morphine



Past 6 month use of non-prescribed morphine remained stable between 2021 and 2022.

Non-prescribed fentanyl



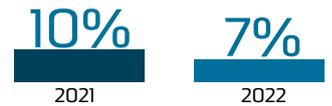
Past 6 month use of non-prescribed fentanyl remained stable between 2021 and 2022.

Non-prescribed pregabalin



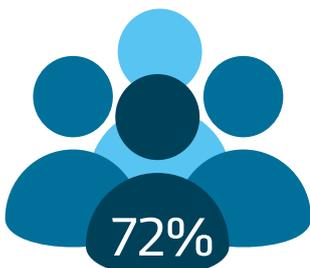
Past 6 month use of non-prescribed pregabalin remained stable between 2021 and 2022.

GHB/GBL/1,4-BD

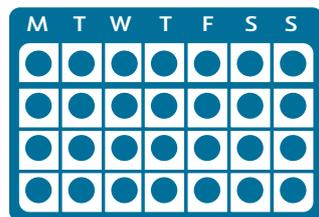


Past 6 month use of GHB/GBL/1,4-BD significantly decreased to 7% in 2022 from 10% in 2021.

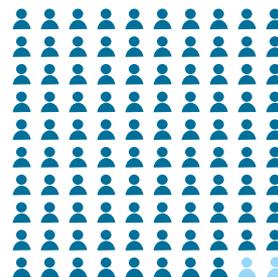
CANNABIS AND/OR CANNABINOID RELATED PRODUCTS



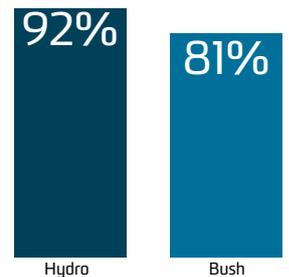
Past 6 month use of non-prescribed cannabis and/or cannabinoid related products significantly increased from 67% in the 2021 IDRS sample to 72% in 2022.



Of those who had recently used non-prescribed cannabis and/or cannabinoid related products, half reported daily use (51%), stable from 2021 (51%).



Of participants who had consumed non-prescribed cannabis and/or cannabinoid related products in the last 6 months, 98% had smoked it.



Of those who could comment, the majority perceived both hydro and bush to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain, stable from 2021.