Key findings from the SA Ecstasy and Related Drugs Reporting System interviews, 2018

Annual cross-sectional interviews from 2003 to 2018 with people who use ecstasy and other stimulants, recruited from Adelaide, South Australia

Past 6 month use of ecstasy in South Australia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pills</th>
<th>Capsules</th>
<th>Powder</th>
<th>Crystal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Perceived purity as high

- Pills: 22%
- Powder: 21%
- Capsules: 44%
- Crystal: 48%

Risks and Harms

- 44% of the South Australia sample self-reported experiencing a mental health problem in the past six months.
- 31% of the South Australia sample self-reported seeking treatment for a mental health problem.

Recent use of cocaine and methamphetamine, SA

- Cocaine: 92%
- Methamphetamine: 37%

Use of new psychoactive substances (NPS)

- 39% of the SA sample reported using any NPS in the last six months.

Most commonly used NPS (%)

- DMT: 23%
- 2C Substance: 12%
- Synthetic Cannabinoid: 3%

For more information about the IDRS and EDRS, please contact drugtrends@unsw.edu.au

To access the IDRS and EDRS reports, visit our website https://ndarc.med.unsw.edu.au/program/drug-trends and don’t forget to subscribe to the Drug Trends email newsletter for latest news.

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