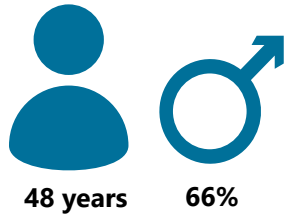


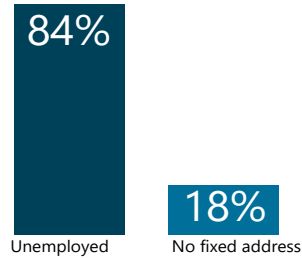
## 2023 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



In 2023, 102 participants, recruited from Adelaide, SA were interviewed.



The median age in 2023 was 48, and 66% identified as male.

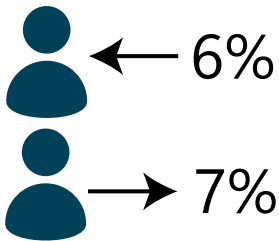


In the 2023 sample, 84% were unemployed and 18% had no fixed address.

- 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



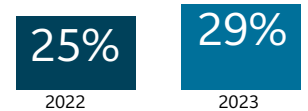
In 2023, 6% reported receptive sharing in the past month and 7% reported distributive sharing.



27% of participants reported re-using their own needles in the past month, stable from 2022 (24%).

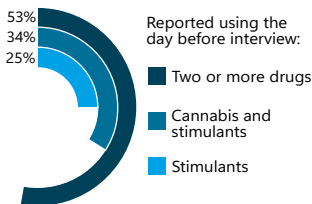


Almost one third (30%) of participants reported injecting someone else after injecting themselves in the past month, stable relative to 2022 (21%).

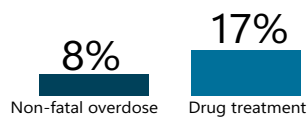


29% of participants reported having an injection-related health issue in the past month, stable from 2022 (25%).

## OTHER HARMS AND HELP-SEEKING



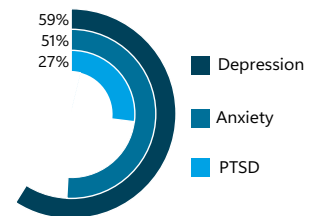
The most common patterns of poly substance use on the day preceding interview were cannabis and stimulants.



Past year non-fatal overdose significantly decreased to 8% in 2023, whereas current drug treatment (17%) remained stable in 2023 relative to 2022.

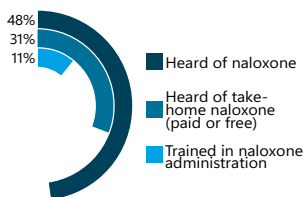


In 2023, 38% of participants reported a mental health problem in the 6 months preceding interview, and 13% had seen a mental health professional.

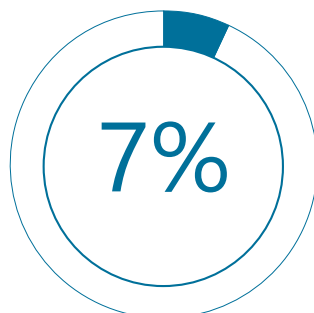


Among those who reported a mental health problem, the three most common mental health issues were depression, anxiety and PTSD.

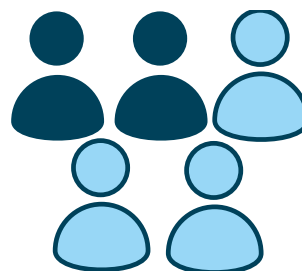
## NALOXONE, HARM REDUCTION AND STIGMA



Knowledge of naloxone significantly decreased, whereas knowledge of take-home naloxone and participants reporting having ever been trained in naloxone administration remained stable in 2023 relative to 2022.



In 2023, 7% of the sample reported ever using naloxone to resuscitate someone who had overdosed, with few participants (n≤5) having done so in the past year.

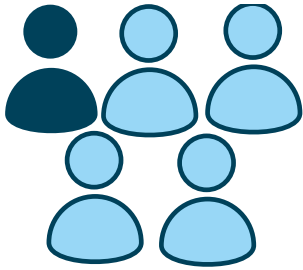


37% of the sample reported experiencing stigma because of their injecting drug use in the six months preceding interview, most commonly from police.

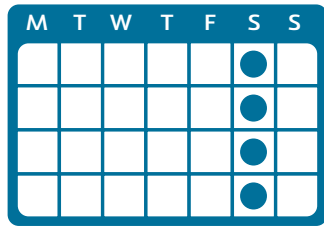


In 2023, few participants (n≤5) reported that they or someone else had tested the content and/or purity of their illicit drugs in Australia in the past year.

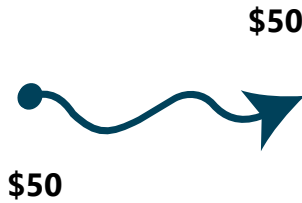
# HEROIN



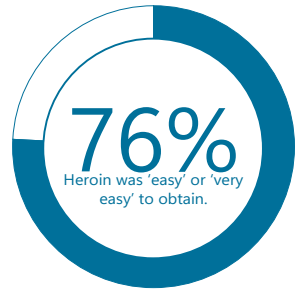
Past 6 month use of heroin significantly decreased in 2023 (22%) relative to 2022 (35%).



Of those who had recently consumed heroin, the majority (91%) reported weekly or more frequent use, stable from 2022 (75%).

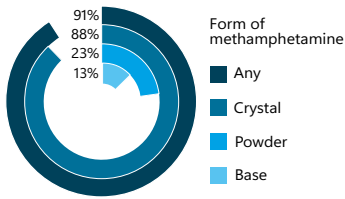


The median reported price for a point of heroin was \$50 in 2023, stable compared to \$50 in 2022.

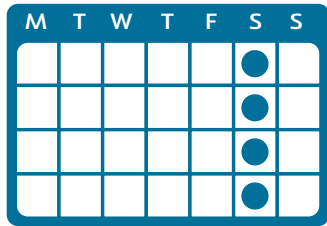


Of those who could comment, 76% perceived heroin to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain, stable relative to 2022 (84%).

# METHAMPHETAMINE



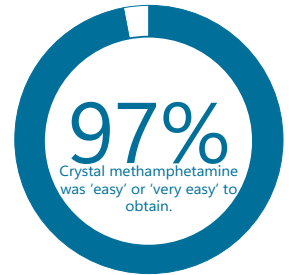
Past 6 month use of any methamphetamine, crystal, powder and base remained stable between 2022 and 2023.



Of those who had recently used any form of methamphetamine, 92% reported weekly or more frequent use, stable from 2022 (84%).



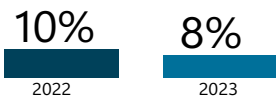
In 2023, the median reported price for a point of crystal methamphetamine was \$50 (\$50 in 2022).



Of those who could comment, 97% perceived crystal methamphetamine to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain in 2023 (93% in 2022).

# OTHER DRUGS

## Non-prescribed morphine



Past 6 month use of non-prescribed morphine remained stable in 2023, relative to 2022.

## Non-prescribed fentanyl



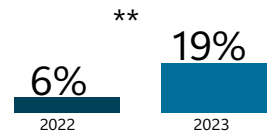
Few participants (n ≤ 5) reported past 6 month use of non-prescribed fentanyl in 2023.

## Non-prescribed pregabalin



11% reported past 6 month use of non-prescribed pregabalin in 2023.

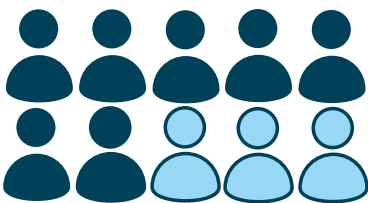
## GHB/GBL/1,4-BD



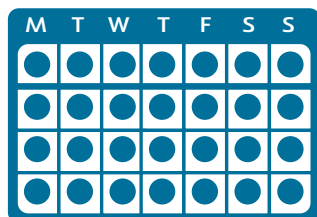
Past 6 month use of GHB/GBL/1,4-BD significantly increased in 2023 relative to 2022.

\*p < 0.050; \*\*p < 0.010; \*\*\*p < 0.001

# CANNABIS AND/OR CANNABINOID-RELATED PRODUCTS



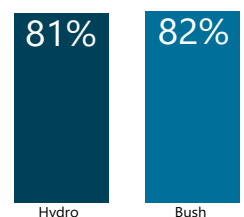
Past 6 month use of non-prescribed cannabis and/or cannabinoid-related products remained stable in 2023 (71%) relative to 2022 (72%).



Of those who had recently used non-prescribed cannabis and/or cannabinoid-related products, 48% reported daily use, stable from 2022 (54%).



Of participants who had consumed non-prescribed cannabis and/or cannabinoid-related products in the last 6 months, the majority (96%) 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 2022.