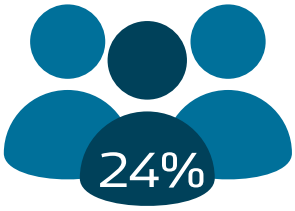
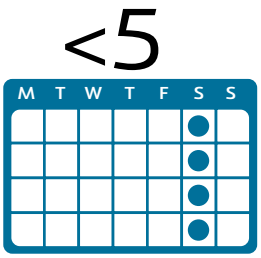
HEROIN



Past 6 month use of heroin was 24% in the 2020 sample (15% in 2019).



Of those who had recently consumed heroin, small numbers used it weekly or more often.

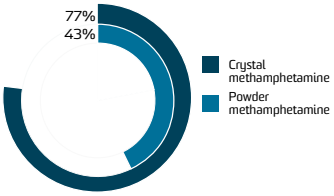


Of those who could comment <5% perceived heroin to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain in 2020.

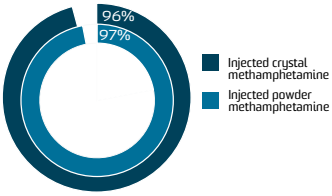
METHAMPHETAMINE



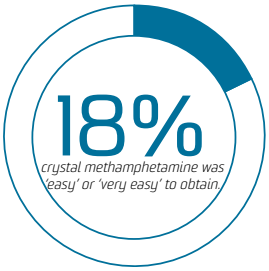
In the sample, 77% reported past 6 month use of any methamphetamine (81% in 2019).



Of the entire sample, 43% had recently consumed powder, and 77% crystal methamphetamine.

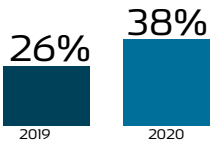


Injection was the main route of administration for crystal (96%) and powder (97%) among those who had consumed each form.



Of those who could comment 18% perceived crystal methamphetamine to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain in 2020.

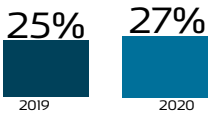
PHARMACEUTICAL MEDICINES



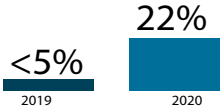
Past 6 month use of non-prescribed morphine increased from 26% in the 2019 IDRS sample to 38% in 2020.



Past 6 month use of non-prescribed fentanyl was stable at <5% in the 2019 IDRS sample and <5% in 2020.

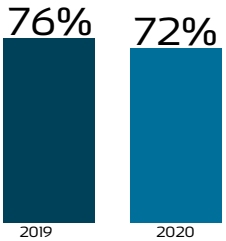


Past 6 month use of non-prescribed pregabalin was stable at 25% in the 2019 IDRS sample to 27% in 2020.

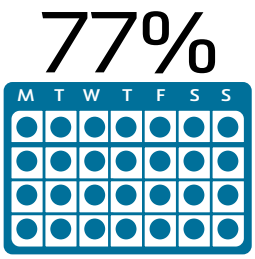


Past 6 month use of non-prescribed oxycodone increased from <5% in the 2019 IDRS sample and 22% in 2020.

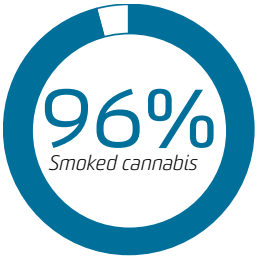
CANNABIS



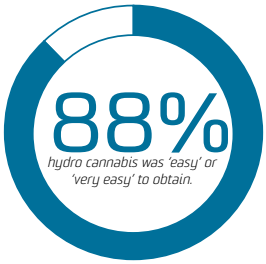
Past 6 month use of any cannabis was stable at 76% in the 2019 IDRS sample and 72% in 2020.



Of those who had consumed cannabis recently, over three quarters reported daily or more frequent use.



Of people who had consumed cannabis in the last 6 months, 96% had smoked it.



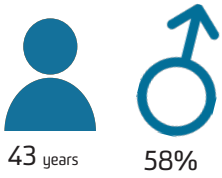
Of those who could comment 88% perceived hydro to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain.

IDRS Illicit Drug Reporting System

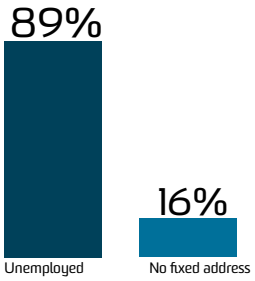
2020 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



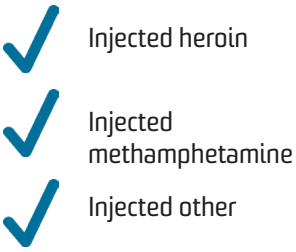
In 2020, 74 people from Hobart, TAS participated in IDRS interviews.



The mean age in 2020 was 43, and 58% identified as male.

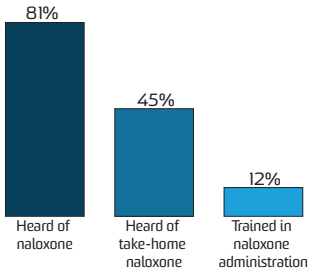


In the 2020 sample, 89% were unemployed and 16% had no fixed address.

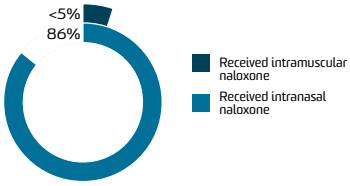


Participants were recruited on the basis that they had injected drugs at least monthly in the previous 6 months.

NALOXONE



IDRS participants' knowledge of the take home naloxone program.



Of those who reported ever accessing naloxone, <5% received intramuscular naloxone and 86% intranasal naloxone.



Of those who reported having heard of naloxone, <5% had used naloxone to resuscitate someone who had overdosed.



In the sample, <5% said they had been resuscitated with naloxone by a peer.

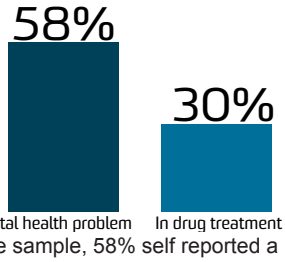
OTHER HARMS AND HELP-SEEKING



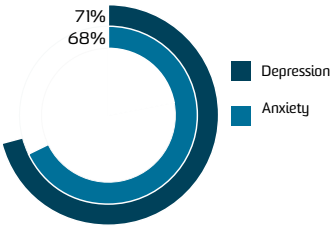
In the 2020 sample, 9% had a non-fatal opioid overdose in the last year. Methadone was the most commonly cited opioid related to non-fatal overdose.



In the 2020 sample, <5% had experienced a non-fatal stimulant overdose in the previous 12 months.

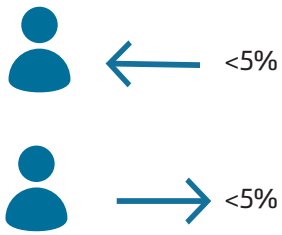


In the sample, 58% self reported a mental health problem in the six months prior to interview, and 30% were in drug treatment at the time of interview.

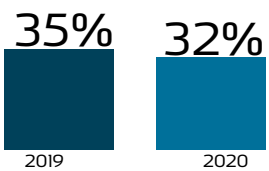


In the sample, 71% reported being diagnosed with depression and 68% with anxiety in the past six months.

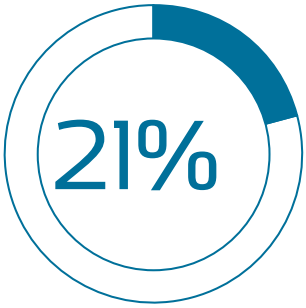
INJECTING RELATED RISKS AND HARMS



In 2020, <5% of the sample reported receptive needle sharing, and <5% reported distributive needle sharing.



The number of people who re-used their own needles was stable between 2019 (35%) and 2020 (32%).



In 2020, just over one-fifth (21%) of the sample reported having an injection-related health issue in the month preceding interview.