HEROIN



Past 6 month use of heroin was stable at 11% in the 2021 IDRS sample (22% in 2020).

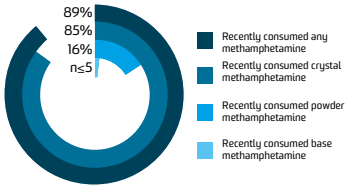


Of those who had recently consumed heroin, n≤5 used it weekly or more often, stable from n≤5 in 2020.

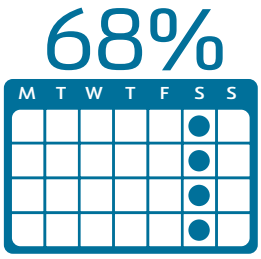


The median reported price for a point of heroin was $85 in 2021 (n≤5 in 2020).

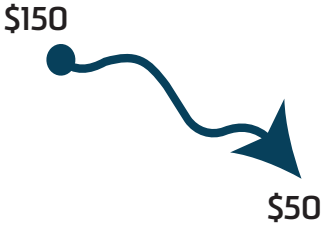
METHAMPHETAMINE



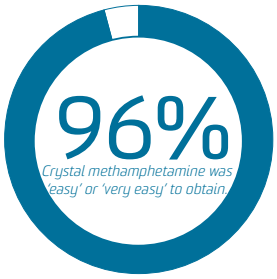
Past 6 month use of any (89%) methamphetamine increased since 2020 whereas recent use of powder decreased (16%). Crystal methamphetamine (85%) was stable.



Of those who had recently used any form of methamphetamine, 68% used it at least weekly, a decrease from 85% in 2020.



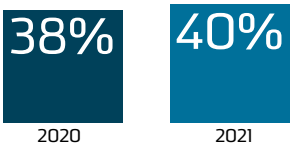
The median reported price for a point of crystal methamphetamine was $50 in 2021, a decrease from $150 in 2020.



Of those who could comment, 96% perceived crystal methamphetamine to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain in 2021, an increase from 18% in 2020.

OTHER DRUGS

Non-prescribed morphine



Past 6 month use of non-prescribed morphine was stable at 38% in the 2020 sample and 40% in 2021.

Non-prescribed fentanyl



Past 6 month use of non-prescribed fentanyl increased from n≤5 in the 2020 sample to 12% in 2021.

Non-prescribed pregabalin



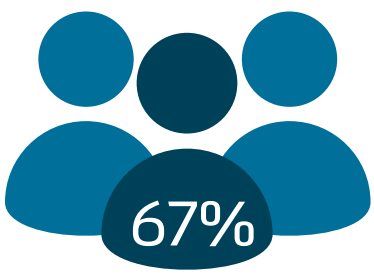
Past 6 month use of non-prescribed pregabalin was stable at 27% in the 2020 sample and 23% in 2021.

GHB/GBL/1,4-BD

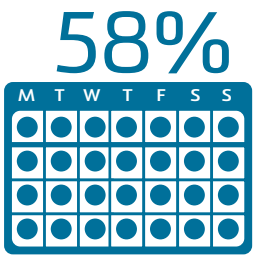


Past 6 month use of GHB/GBL/1,4-BD was stable at n≤5 in the 2020 sample and n≤5 in 2021.

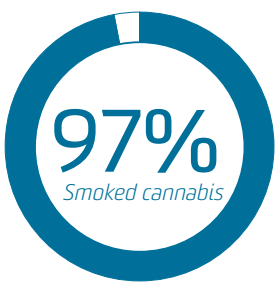
CANNABIS



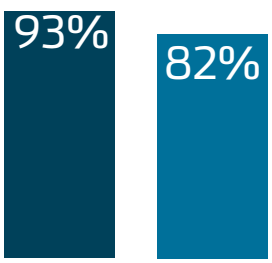
Past 6 month use of any cannabis was stable at 72% in the 2020 sample and 67% in 2021.



Of those who had consumed cannabis recently, over half reported daily use (58%).



Of people who had consumed cannabis in the last 6 months, 97% had smoked it.



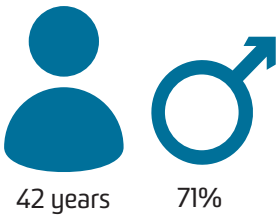
Of those who could comment 93% perceived hydro and 82% perceived bush to be 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain.

IDRS Illicit Drug Reporting System

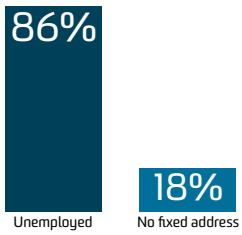
2021 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



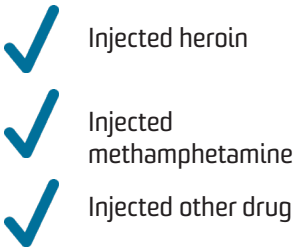
In 2021, 95 people from Hobart, TAS participated in IDRS interviews.



The mean age in 2021 was 42, and 71% identified as male.

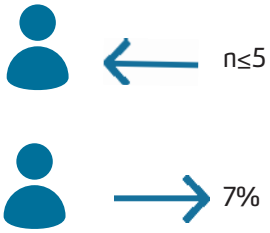


In the 2021 sample, 86% were unemployed and 18% had no fixed address.

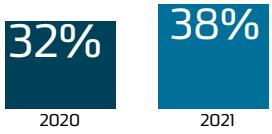


Participants were recruited on the basis that they had injected drugs at least monthly in the previous 6 months.

INJECTING RELATED RISKS AND HARMS



In 2021, n≤5 of the IDRS sample reported receptive needle sharing, and 7% reported distributive needle sharing.



The number of people who re-used their own needles remained stable from 32% in 2020 to 38% in 2021.

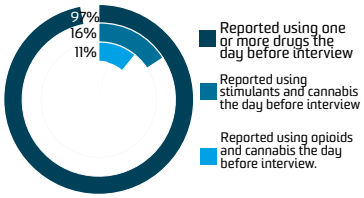


In the TAS sample, 39% of participants reported injecting someone else after injecting themselves.

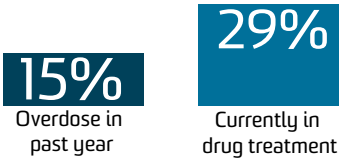


In 2021, 23% of theTAS sample reported having an injection-related health issue in the month preceding interview.

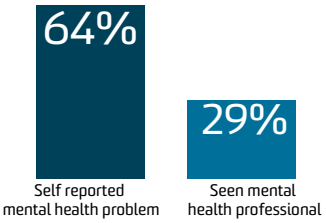
OTHER HARMS AND HELP-SEEKING



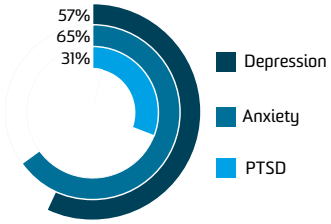
IDRS participants' use of drugs the day before interview participation, 2021.



In the 2021 sample, 15% had experienced a non-fatal overdose in the previous 12 months and 29% were currently in drug treatment.

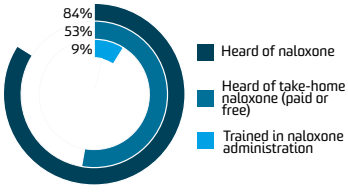


In the sample, 64% self reported a mental health problem in the six months prior to interview, and 29% had seen a mental health professional.

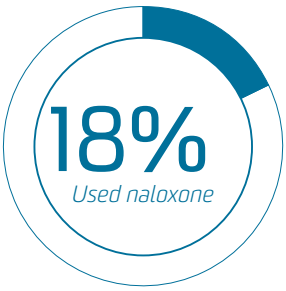


Of those who commented, the three most common mental health issues reported were anxiety (65%), depression (57%) and PTSD (31%).

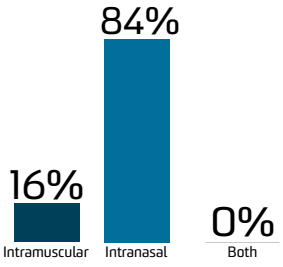
NALOXONE AND HARM REDUCTION



IDRS participants' knowledge of, and participation in, the take-home naloxone program remained stable in 2021.



Of those who reported having heard of naloxone, 18% had used naloxone to resuscitate someone who had overdosed.



Of those who reported ever accessing naloxone, 16% received intramuscular naloxone, 84% intranasal naloxone and 0% both.



In 2021, 12% 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.