People who inject drugs (PWID) experience considerably poorer health outcomes than others who use drugs. \([2]\)  

The proportion of needle and syringe program (NSP) survey respondents who reported receptive sharing of needles and syringes in the last month remained stable at 16% in both 2015 and 2019. \([3]\)  

Of the population aged 14+ 1.5% reported injecting a drug in their lifetime and 0.3% reported injecting a drug in the past year in 2019. \([4]\)  

In 2019, methamphetamine (49%) and heroin (27%) were the most common 'last drug injected' among NSP survey respondents. \([3]\)  

In 2019, 45% of people who inject drugs were HCV antibody positive (indicating exposure to hepatitis C). This represents a decline from 57% in 2015. \([3]\)  

In 2019, methamphetamine (49%) and heroin (27%) were the most common 'last drug injected' among NSP survey respondents. \([3]\)  

The proportion of respondents reporting reuse of needles and syringes (including the reuse of one’s own syringes) remained relatively stable from 2015 (25%) to 2019 (24%). \([3]\)  

Unsafe injecting practices were responsible for 0.5% of the total burden of disease and injuries in 2015. \([1]\)  

In 2019, 45% of respondents to the IDRS had experienced an injection-related health problem in the last month. \([3]\)  

The prevalence of HIV among people who inject drugs remained low and stable from 2015 (1.7%) to 2019 (2.3%). \([3]\)