

Australian Government

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in Australia

People who inject drugs (PWID)



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



In 2020^a, **29%** of PWID surveyed in the Illicit Drug Reporting System experienced an **injection-related health problem** in the last month.^[5] People who inject drugs experience **considerably poorer health outcomes** than others who use drugs.^[2]

In 2019, 1 in 6 (16%) needle and syringe program (NSP) survey respondents reported sharing someone else's needles and syringes in the last month.^[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]

- 1. AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2019. Australian Burden of Disease Study: impact and causes of illness and death in Australia 2015. Australian Burden of Disease Study series no.19. Cat. no. BOD 22. Canberra: AIHW. Viewed 13 June 2019.
- 2. United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) 2020. World Drug Report 2020. Vienna: UNODC. Viewed 28 July 2020.
- 3. Heard S, Iversen J, Geddes L & Maher L 2020. Australian NSP Survey 25 Year National Data Report 1995– 2019: Prevalence of HIV, HCV and injecting and sexual behaviour among NSP attendees. Sydney: Kirby Institute, UNSW.

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For more detail, see the full report, *Alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in Australia*, which is available from the AIHW website.

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

In 2019, 1 in 4 (24%) NSP survey respondents reporting **reusing their own needles and syringes** (25%).^[3]

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



4. AIHW 2020. National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2019. Drug Statistics series no. 32. Cat. no. PHE 270. Canberra: AIHW. Viewed 21 July 2020.

 Peacock A, Uporova J, Karlsson A, Gibbs D, Swanton R, Kelly G, Price O, Bruno R, Dietze P, Lenton S, Degenhardt L & Farrell M 2019. Australian Drug Trends 2019: Key findings from the National Illicit Drug Reporting System Interviews. Sydney, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, UNSW Australia.



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