Northern Health

2019 BC Harm Reduction Client Survey

The B.C. Harm Reduction Program administered a survey to harm reduction supply distribution site clients across BC from October to December 2019 to assess regional differences in drug use and inform harm reduction planning and service quality improvement. Key findings from the survey are presented here. The total number of respondents for each question may differ.

Who took part in Northern?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4 communities</th>
<th>4 sites</th>
<th>117 participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prince George</td>
<td>Quesnel</td>
<td>Smithers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terrace</td>
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Drug use

About two thirds of respondents (71%) identified SMOKING or INHALATION as the preferred method of drug use, while 22% preferred injection, and 4% preferred snorting.

Past 3-days self-reported drug use

- Crystal Meth: 79%
- Fentanyl: 27%
- Heroin: 44%
- Crack: 29%
- Cocaine: 22%

Self-identified gender

- Man: 57%
- Woman: 43%

Overdose

- 11% experienced an OPIOID OVERDOSE in the past six months
- 15% experienced a STIMULANT OVERDOSE in the past six months
- 52% witnessed an OPIOID OVERDOSE in the past six months

Potential harms

Of 101 people that used glass pipes to smoke drugs in the past 6 months:
- 29% used a second-hand pipe
- 14% injected instead when they couldn’t find unused smoking equipment

Of 46 people that injected drugs in the past 6 months:
- 13% had trouble getting unused needles
- 14% had fixed with a needle used by someone else

More than one third of participants (36%) reported using drugs alone often or always. Reasons for using drugs alone included:
- convenience and comfort;
- not having anyone else around;
- not wanting to share drugs; and,
- not wanting others to know.

Keeping safe and harm reduction

- 59% of participants owned a Take Home Naloxone kit, but only 30% owned a cell phone.
- Of those that injected drugs, 18% had used drugs at an Overdose Prevention Services site in the past 6 months.
- Of 48 people that had tried to access opioid agonist therapy (OAT) in the past six months, 75% did not report difficulties while 25% reported difficulties, including:
  - unable to find a prescribing physician
  - worry about being stigmatised at clinic
  - had no pharmacies nearby
  - were not offered preferred OAT

Updated: September 11, 2020