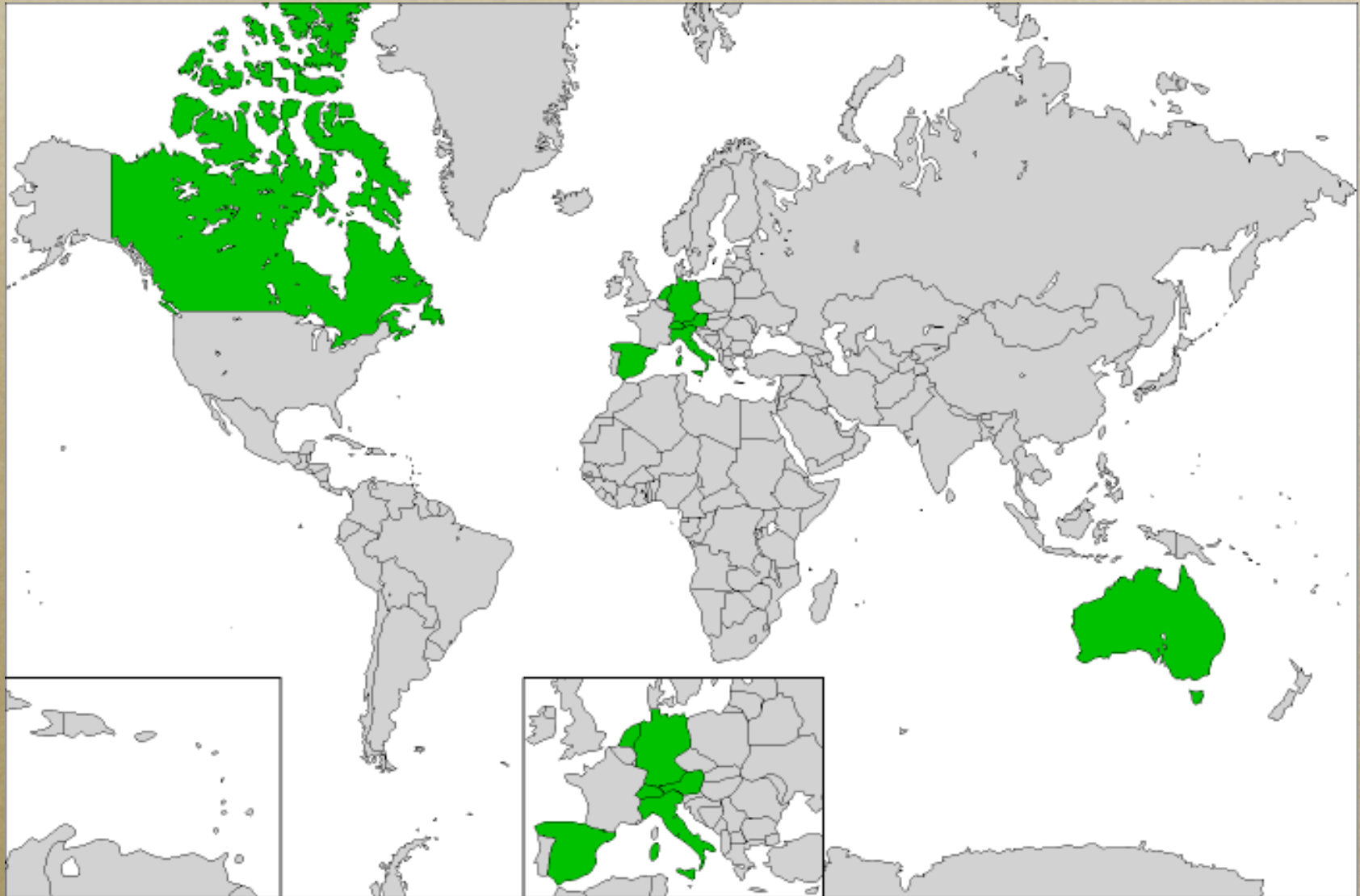


SIFs as public policy: lessons from around the world

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Other countries



Other countries

- *Australia - 1 (1 city)*
- *Austria - 1 (1 city)*
- *Canada - 1 (1 city)*
- *Germany - 25 (14 cities)*
- *Italy - 1 (1 city)*
- *Netherlands - 22 (12 cities)*
- *Spain - 3 (3 cities)*
- *Switzerland - 12 (7 cities)*

Switzerland

- *Funded by government and non-government organizations*
- *Services usually restricted to canton residents*
- *Multi-service*

Netherlands

- *Dates back to 1970s*
- *Most services restricted to local area residents*
- *Have evolved over time to be more broadly focussed*

Australia

- *One facility in Sydney, others in planning*
- *State government funded*
- *Heavily regulated structure*
- *No residence restrictions*

Germany

- *Funded by local municipalities and operated by non-government organizations*
- *Variety of residence rules*
- *Legal minimum requirements*
- *Initial focus often public nuisance*

Spain

- *No residency restrictions*
- *More integral to health system*

Public policy objectives

- *Reaching the population*
- *Reducing immediate harms of drug use*
- *Reducing morbidity & mortality*
- *Promote long term health outcomes*
- *Improve public order*

Part of the larger picture

- *SIFs are universally part of a larger public health infrastructure addressing the impacts of injection drug use.*

Limitations

- *Practical maximums of 10-20 spaces, 30 minutes per client*
- *Can serve up to 6,000 clients a month*
- *San Francisco has 15,000 - 17,000 injectors*

References

- Broadhead et al 2002 'Safer injection facilities in North America: Their place in public policy and health initiatives' *Journal of Drug Issues* 32(1) pp.329-355
- Elliott et al 2002 *Establishing safe injection facilities in Canada: Legal and ethical issues* (Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network)
- Hedrich, D. 2004 *European report on drug consumption rooms* (European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction)