The August 2018 collection covers around 56 per cent of Australia’s population—about 13 million Australians.

Capital city cocaine and heroin average consumption exceeded regional consumption.

Regional nicotine, alcohol, methylamphetamine, MDMA, MDA, oxycodone, fentanyl and cannabis average consumption exceeded capital city consumption.

Alcohol and nicotine are the most consumed substances of those measured with available dose data.
As the program concludes its second year, it is able to provide longer term insights into drug consumption.

When comparing data from August 2016 to August 2018, the population-weighted average consumption of methylamphetamine, cocaine, fentanyl, nicotine and alcohol in both capital city and regional sites increased, while consumption of MDMA and oxycodone in both capital city and regional sites decreased.

The estimated weight of methylamphetamine and cocaine consumed annually increased from Year 1 to Year 2, while the estimated weight of MDMA and heroin consumed decreased.