The August 2019 collection covers around 57 per cent of Australia’s population—about 13.3 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.

Of the drugs measured with available dose data, alcohol and nicotine remain the most consumed, with methylamphetamine the most consumed illicit drug.
Between April 2019 and August 2019, the population-weighted average capital city consumption of:

- methylamphetamine, cocaine, MDMA, cannabis, fentanyl, nicotine and alcohol **decreased**
- heroin and oxycodone **increased**

Between April 2019 and August 2019, the population-weighted average regional consumption of:

- methylamphetamine, cocaine, MDMA, cannabis, fentanyl, nicotine and alcohol **decreased**
- heroin, cannabis and oxycodone **increased**
The estimated weight of methylamphetamine, cocaine, MDMA and heroin consumed annually increased from Year 1 to Year 3 of the program.
Estimated state and territory annual consumption of methylamphetamine, cocaine, MDMA and heroin for Year 3 of the program.