



The August 2020 collection covers around **56 per cent** of Australia's population—about **13.2 million Australians**.



Capital city cocaine and heroin average consumption exceeded regional consumption.



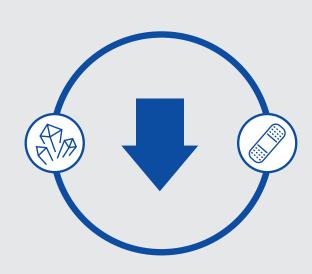
Regional nicotine, alcohol, methylamphetamine, MDMA, MDA, oxycodone, fentanyl and cannabis average consumption exceeded capital city consumption.

Of the drugs measured with available dose data, **alcohol** and **nicotine** remain the most consumed, with **methylamphetamine** the most consumed illicit drug.





Between April and August 2020, the population-weighted average capital city consumption of:

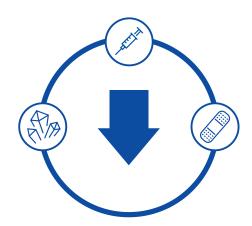


methylamphetamine and fentanyl decreased



alcohol, nicotine, cocaine, MDMA, heroin, oxycodone and cannabis **increased**

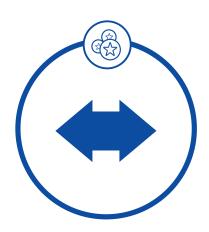
Between April and August 2020, the population-weighted average regional consumption of:



methylamphetamine, heroin and fentanyl decreased

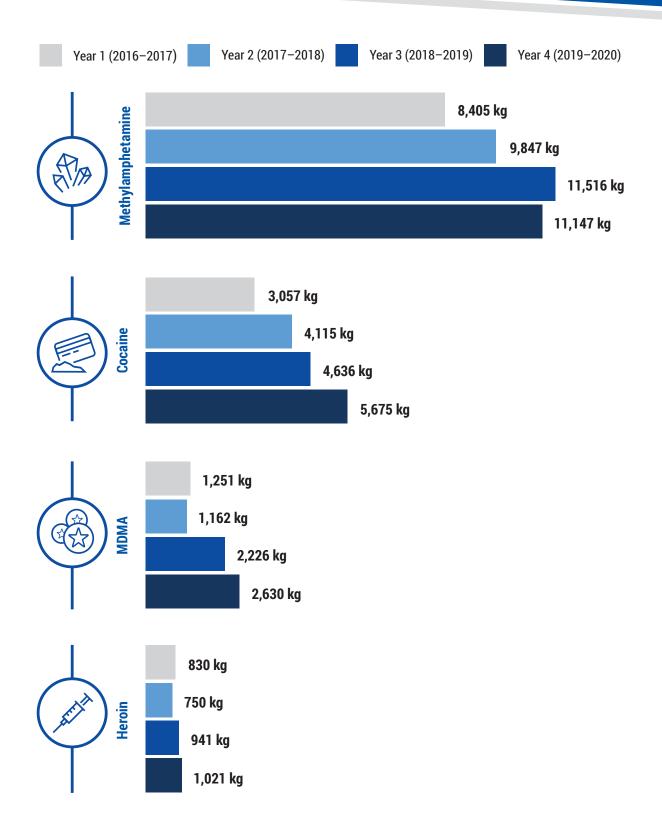


alcohol, nicotine, cocaine, oxycodone and cannabis increased



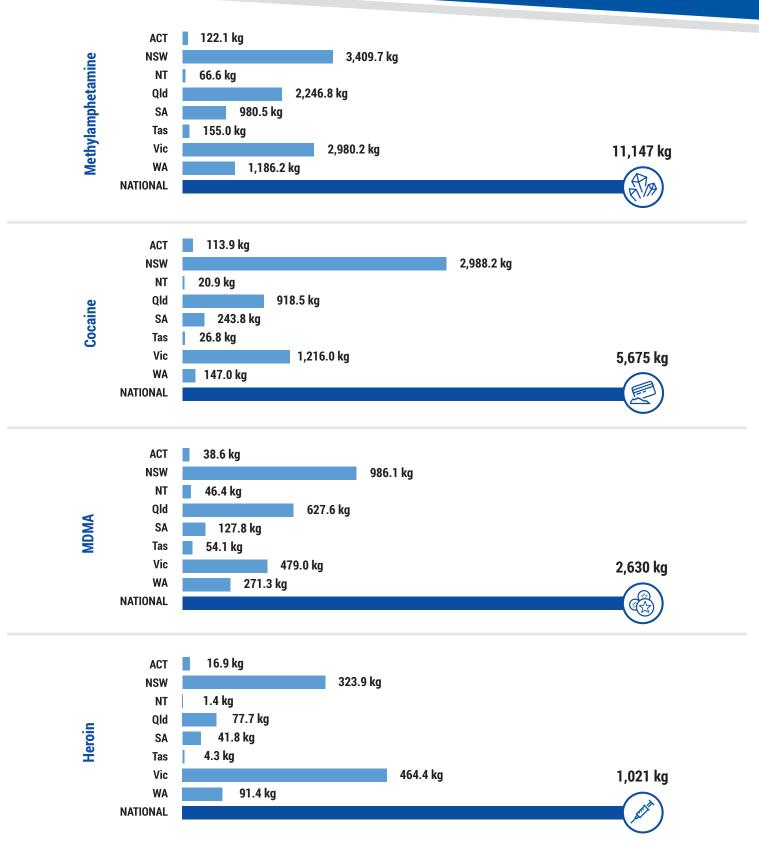
MDMA remained relatively stable





The estimated weight of methylamphetamine, cocaine, MDMA and heroin consumed annually increased from Year 1 to Year 4 of the Program.



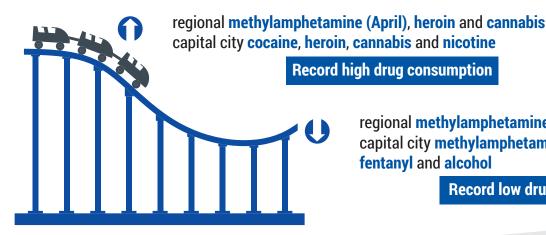


Estimated state and territory annual consumption of methylamphetamine, cocaine, MDMA and heroin for Year 4 of the Program.



IMPACT OF COVID-19

During the period of COVID-19 restrictions:



regional methylamphetamine (August) and fentanyl capital city methylamphetamine, oxycodone, fentanyl and alcohol

Record low drug consumption

In one jurisdiction in August 2020, average oxycodone capital city consumption exceeded methylamphetamine consumption for the first time anywhere in Australia since the Program commenced.





Consumption in some regional drug markets, such as those for cannabis, cocaine, oxycodone, nicotine and alcohol, increased from April to August 2020. Also, capital city consumption of methylamphetamine, cocaine and oxycodone increased from August to October 2020.