

Alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in Australia

Meth/amphetamines and other stimulants



The death rate involving meth/ amphetamine and other stimulants was **4 times higher** in 2019 than 2000.^[1]

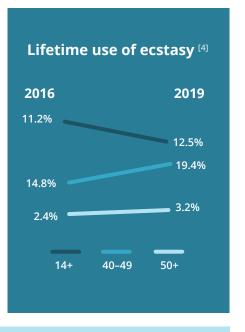
In 2019–20, **amphetamines** were the principal drug of concern in 28% of closed treatment episodes for clients own alcohol and other drug use.^[2]

Recent use of meth/ amphetamine among people aged 14+ was stable between 2016 (1.4%) and 2019 (1.3%), but has declined since 2013 (2.1%).^[4]

50% of people who used meth/ amphetamine in 2019 reported **crystal/ice as** the main form used. [4]

In 2020, 56% of police detainees tested positive to methamphetamine.^[5]

In 2018–19, around a third of national illicit drug seizures (34.0%) and arrests (30.3%) were for amphetamine-type substances (including MDMA).^[6]



In 2019, 49% of Australians associated the use of meth/ amphetamine with a drug problem.^[4]

The estimated **social costs** of methamphetamine use in 2013–14 was **over \$5 billion**.^[8]



2020 national wastewater data analysis indicates that **methamphetamine remains the highest consumed illicit drug** monitored by the program.^[3]



Reported **cocaine use is increasing** in Australia and is particularly prevalent among people living in **Major cities** and areas with the **highest socioeconomic advantage**.^[4]



In 2019, **over the last 12 months**, people aged 14+ used:

Ecstasy 3.0% Cocaine 4.2% Meth/amphetamine 1.3%^[4] Recent use of crystal/ice among the general population was stable between 2016 (0.8%) and 2019 (0.7%) but has increased since 2010 (0.4%).^[4]

In 2020, among people who use ecstasy, the main approaches for arranging to purchase illicit or non-prescribed stimulants were:





Social media (75%) **face-to-face** (67%).^[7]

Wastewater data analysis indicates that regional consumption of methamphetamine and MDMA exceeded capital city consumption in August 2020. Conversely, cocaine consumption was higher in capital cities than regional areas.^[3]



National Drug Strategy Household Survey findings relate to people aged 14 or older unless specified. An adult is a person aged 18 or older. [4]

- 1. AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2021. AIHW analysis of the National Mortality Database.
- 2. AIHW 2021. Alcohol and other drug treatment services in Australia 2019–20. Cat. no. HSE 250. Canberra: AIHW. Viewed 16 July 2021.
- 3. ACIC (Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission) 2021. National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program Report 12. Canberra: ACIC. Viewed 1 March 2021.
- 4. AIHW 2020. National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2019. Drug statistics series no. 32. Cat. no. PHE 270. Canberra: AIHW. Viewed 4 August 2020.
- 5. Voce A & Sullivan T 2021. Drug use monitoring in Australia: Drug use among police detainees, 2020. Statistical Report 35. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. Viewed 23 June 2021.
- 6. ACIC 2019. Illicit Drug Data Report 2018–19. Canberra: ACIC. Viewed 12 November 2020.
- 7. Peacock A, Karlsson A, Uporova J, Price O, Chan R, Swanton R et al. 2020. Australian Drug Trends 2020: Key Findings from the National Ecstasy and Related Drugs Reporting System (EDRS) Interviews. Sydney: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, UNSW.
- 8. Whetton S, Shanahan M, Cartwright K, Duraisingam V, Ferrante A, Gray D et al. 2016. The social costs of methamphetamine in Australia 2013/14. National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University, Perth, Western Australia.

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For more detail, see the full report, Alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in Australia, which is available from the AIHW website.



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