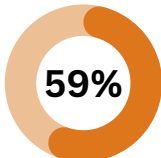




Between March-July, 698 participants, recruited from all capital cities across Australia (excluding Darwin, NT), were interviewed.



25 years



Male

Median age and per cent who identified as male.

Part time / casual work 37%

Current Student 35%

Full time work 31%



Current student and employment status.



Ecstasy

Cocaine

Other stimulants

Participants were recruited on the basis that they had consumed ecstasy and/or other illicit stimulants on at least 6 days in the past 6 months.

DRUG-RELATED HARMS AND RISKS

Drug driving 35%**

Drink driving 24%***



Among recent drivers, 35% reported driving a vehicle within 3 hours of consuming illicit drugs (a significant decrease from 44% in 2025) and 24% while over the legal limit of alcohol (a significant increase from 20% in 2025).

17%*

15%

Depressant

Stimulant

Percentage who reported past year non-fatal depressant (a significant decrease from 22% in 2025) and stimulant overdose.

73%

75%



2025

2026

Percentage who obtained an AUDIT score of 8 or more, indicative of past year hazardous alcohol use.

Two or more drugs 88%

Depressants & stimulants 40%

Depressants, stimulants & cannabis 14%



The per cent who reported using ≥2 drugs on their last occasion of ecstasy or related drug use, and the 2 most common polysubstance use profiles.

OTHER BEHAVIOURS

55%

33%

Self-reported MH issue

Seen a MH professional

Percentage who self-reported mental health (MH) problems and treatment seeking in the 6 months preceding interview.

Depression 60%

Anxiety 59%

ADHD 26%



Among those who reported a mental health problem, the 3 most common mental health issues were depression, anxiety and ADHD.

33%*



Percentage who reported that they or someone else had tested the content and/or purity of their illicit drugs in Australia in the past year, a significant decrease from 2025 (39%).

77%

21%

Heard of naloxone

Obtained naloxone

Per cent of participants who had heard of naloxone and who had obtained naloxone in the 12 months preceding interview.

PAST 6 MONTH USE OF SELECT DRUGS

Any methamphetamine

71%

29% ***

20%

2007 2025 2026

LSD

28%

35%

34%

2007 2025 2026

Hallucinogenic mushrooms/psilocybin

18%

41%

42%

2007 2025 2026

GHB/GBL/1,4-BD

7%

9%

6%

2007 2025 2026

Amyl Nitrite

18%

33%

35%

2007 2025 2026

Nitrous oxide (nangs)

22%

31%

32%

2007 2025 2026

E-cigarettes

34%

65%

68%

2014 2025 2026

*p<0.050; **p<0.010; ***p<0.001. The first data point shown is the earliest available observation within the reporting period (2007-2026) and differs across drugs.

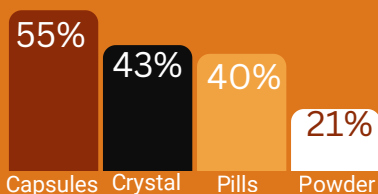
ECSTASY



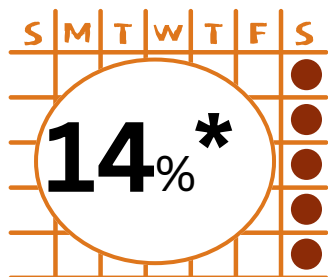
EDRS

Ecstasy and Related Drugs Reporting System

FORM of ecstasy



Past 6 month use of ecstasy capsules, crystal, pills, and powder in 2026.



Of those who had recently used any ecstasy, 14% reported weekly or more frequent use, a significant decrease from 2025 (19%).



2 Capsules



2 Pills

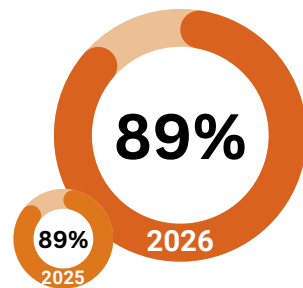


0.30 grams of crystal



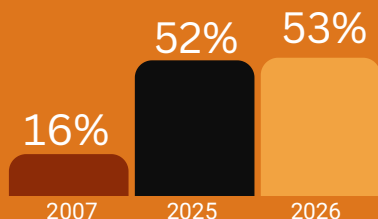
0.30 grams of powder

Median amounts of ecstasy consumed in a 'typical' session.

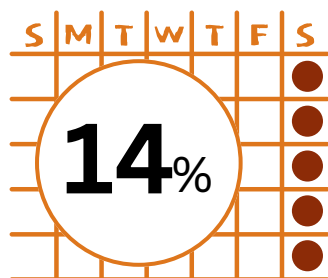


Percentage who perceived ecstasy capsules as being 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain.

KETAMINE



Past 6 month use of ketamine remained stable between 2025 and 2026.



Of those who had recently used ketamine, 14% reported weekly or more frequent use, stable from 2025 (11%).

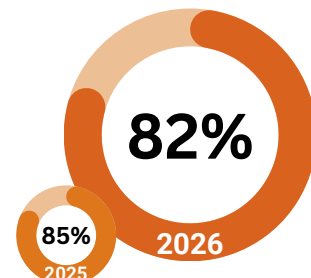


\$200 \$200

2025

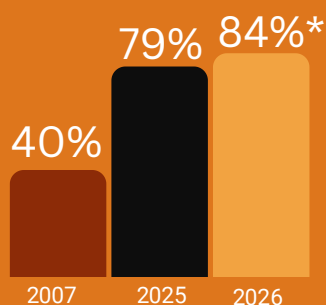
2026

The median reported price for a gram of ketamine.

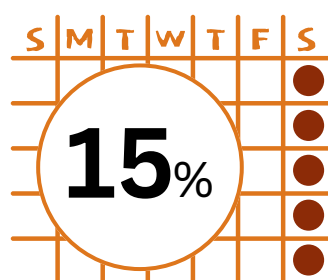


Percentage who perceived ketamine as being 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain.

COCAINE



Past 6 month use of any cocaine significantly increased in 2026, relative to 2025.



Of those who had recently consumed cocaine, 15% reported weekly or more frequent use, stable from 2025 (12%).

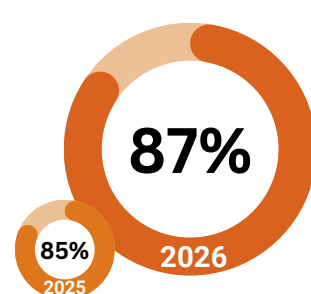


\$350 \$350*

2025

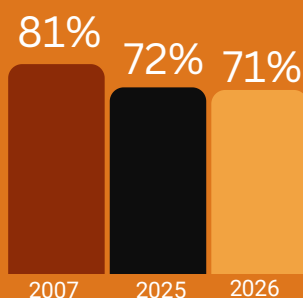
2026

The median reported price for a gram of cocaine.

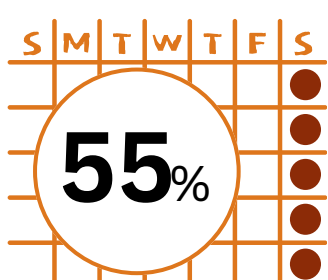


Percentage who perceived cocaine as being 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain.

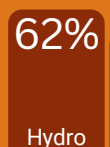
CANNABIS AND/OR CANNABINOID-RELATED PRODUCTS



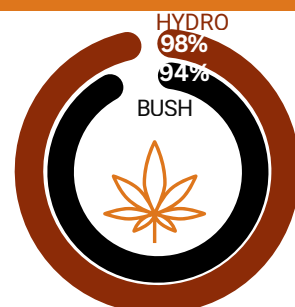
Past 6 month use of non-prescribed cannabis and/or cannabinoid-related products remained stable between 2025 and 2026.



Of those who had recently used non-prescribed cannabis, 55% reported weekly or more frequent use, stable from 2025 (61%).



Most commonly used forms of non-prescribed cannabis, among those who reported recent use.



Percentage who perceived cannabis/cannabinoid-related products as being 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain.

*p<0.050; **p<0.010; ***p<0.001.