STATISTICS

INTRODUCTION

The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC) uses the National Illicit Drug Reporting Format (NIDRF) system to process seizure, arrest and purity data for the Illicit Drug Data Report (IDDR). This allows for more accurate analysis of law enforcement data and assists in moving towards nationally standardised data holdings. The ACIC acknowledges the assistance of police statisticians and information managers in this process. The ACIC has recently undertaken an enhancement of the NIDRF system to further develop its capability, with the enhanced NIDRF system used to process data for the 2015–16 report.

COUNTING METHODOLOGY

The following methodology was used to develop a count of arrests by drug type:

- where a person has been charged with multiple consumer or provider offences for a particular type of drug, that person is counted once only as a consumer or provider of that drug
- where consumer and provider charges for a particular drug type have been laid, the provider charge takes precedence and the person is counted only as a provider of that drug
- a person who has been charged in relation to multiple drug types is counted as a consumer or provider for each drug type
- a person is counted on each separate occasion that they are charged.

DATA SOURCES

ARREST AND SEIZURE DATA

The following agencies provided arrest and seizure data:

- Australian Federal Police (AFP)
- Australian Federal Police, ACT Policing
- New South Wales Police Force
- Northern Territory Police
- Queensland Police Service
- South Australia Police
- Tasmania Police
- Victoria Police
- Western Australia Police.

DRUG PURITY DATA

The following agencies and organisations provided drug purity data:

- Australian Federal Police
- Australian Federal Police, ACT Policing
- ChemCentre Western Australia
- Forensic Science South Australia
- Forensic Science Service Tasmania
- Health System Information and Performance Reporting, New South Wales Ministry of Health. Sample analysis conducted by NSW Forensic & Analytical Science Service
- Queensland Health Forensic and Scientific Services
- Victoria Police.

The purity tables only represent purity figures for seizures of that drug type that have been analysed at a forensic laboratory. The number of 'cases' in the purity tables reflects the number of individual samples analysed (items), as distinct from the number of seizures/cases (which may have multiple items).

The time between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at laboratories can vary from a few days to several months and, in isolated cases, years. The purity table represents those seizures analysed during 2015–16, not necessarily all seizures made during that period.

The NSW Forensic & Analytical Science Service tests for purity levels on cases larger than the traffickable level: being 3 grams for amphetamine, methylamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, 0.75 grams for phenethylamine and 15 discrete dosage units (ddu) for lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). For each case, purity testing is carried out on each drug type over the traffickable quantity. Additionally, the laboratory will only test a limited number of samples per case. The laboratory also tests purity levels on controlled operations for the New South Wales Police Force, including undercover units, which are greater than 100 milligrams.

The criteria for determining which samples are sent for quantitation changed during this reporting period in South Australia. For the period July 2015 to the end of December 2015 when the total weight of drug–containing material within a case was >2 grams, all samples with total weight >1 gram were sent for quantitation (if none were >1 gram then the largest sample was sent for quantitation). When the total weight of drug–containing material within a case was >100 grams, all samples regardless of their total weight were sent for quantitation. From January 2016, when the total weight of drug–containing material within a case is >5 grams, all samples with total weight >2 gram will be sent for quantitation (if none are >2 gram then the largest sample will be sent for quantitation). When the total weight of drug–containing material within a case is >100 grams, all samples regardless of their total weight will be sent for quantitation.

Tasmania Police do not conduct purity determinations on exhibits unless it is specifically requested by the investigator and he/she has a good reason for doing so. Tasmania Police also do not conduct purity determinations on less than 0.5 grams. Legislation in Tasmania does not take into account the purity of the exhibit, so there are very few instances where purity determinations are of great value and hence not worth the significant effort required to determine the purity.

Drug seizures are not routinely tested for purity in the Northern Territory, unless specifically requested. The Misuse of Drugs Act (NT) provides for all of the preparation or mixture to be deemed as if all of the substance (preparation or mixture) is comprised of the dangerous drug found, irrespective of purity.

ACT Policing only tests for purity on seizures that are larger than the traffickable amount. All samples lodged by ACT Policing with the ACT Government Analytical Laboratory are tested, but not all are tested for purity. A legislative change in the ACT in 2014 to introduce 'mixed weight' provisions has limited the number of seizures which have purity data attached.

DRUG PRICE DATA

Data on prices for illicit drugs were collected from each of the police jurisdictions and are based on information supplied by covert police units and police informants. Unless otherwise stated, police price information has been used.

LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

OVERVIEW

Despite limitations in the current data set, the ACIC's IDDR provides the best collection of arrest and seizure statistics available in Australia. The NIDRF data processing system has enabled the ACIC to improve statistical quality and reliability.

DATASETS

Since the development and implementation of the NIDRF processing system, limitations with the administrative datasets used to compile the statistics have decreased. However, the following factors should be considered when using the data to develop assessments or conclusions:

- a lack of uniformity across all states and territories in the recording and storing of data on illicit drug arrests and seizures
- ongoing problems with quality control, resulting in the absence of essential information from some records
- differences in applying a uniform counting and data extraction methodology across all jurisdictions
- differences in definitions of consumer and provider offences across and within jurisdictions over time
- differences in the way drugs and offences may be coded
- insufficient drug identification
- an inability to identify seizures resulting from joint operations, for example, those involving the AFP and a state or territory agency.

DRUG IDENTIFICATION AND CODING

Not all illicit drugs seized by law enforcement are scientifically analysed to establish the precise nature of the drug. In some cases, only seizures of a predetermined weight or those that are the subject of a 'not guilty' plea are analysed. In some instances, an initial field test may be carried out to provide an indication as to the seized drug, but all other seizures are recorded at the discretion of the investigating officer and without further qualification.

Historically, a number of jurisdictional data systems did not differentiate between amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) and 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA). This has restricted the ACIC's ability to monitor and report on national trends in regards to seizures and arrests of specific ATS drug types. Similar problems continue to exist with the range of drugs recorded as 'other drugs'. Monitoring and reporting on national trends of these drugs is therefore limited.

RECORDING AND STORAGE METHODS

The lack of consistency between law enforcement agencies in recording illicit drug arrests and seizures presents difficulties when data are aggregated and compared. Disparities exist in the level of detail recorded for each offence, the methods used to quantify the seizures, the way offence and seizure data are extracted, and the way counting rules and extraction programs are applied.

QUALITY CONTROL

Missing, incomplete and non-specific information relating to drug seizures makes it impossible to precisely calculate the total quantity of each drug type seized. As a result it is difficult to analyse trends on a comparative basis across a number of years. This has been a particularly pertinent issue since the 2001–02 report, as the NIDRF system allows for increased scrutiny of large seizures that may not have been queried in the past.

CONSUMERS AND PROVIDERS

Offenders are classified as consumers or providers in order to differentiate between people who have been apprehended for trading in, as opposed to using, illicit drugs. Those charged with supply-type offences (importation, trafficking, selling, cultivation and manufacture) are classified as providers. Those charged with user-type offences (possessing or administering drugs for their own use) are classified as consumers.

In some cases, the jurisdictions allocate consumer and provider codes, and in others, the ACIC applies the codes based on the information on the type of offence committed. Further, there are some differences in the methodologies jurisdictions use for applying consumer and provider codes. In some states and territories, the quantity of the drug involved determines whether an offence is regarded as a consumer or a provider offence. Additionally, the threshold quantity that determines whether a person is to be charged as a provider varies over time, both within and between states and territories. Offender data supplied may exclude law enforcement actions that are the subject of ongoing investigations.

DETECTION DATA

Border detection data supplied may exclude detections that are the subject of ongoing investigations.

SEIZURE DATA

The seizure data presented in Table 51 includes only those seizures for which a valid drug weight was recorded. Consequently, it undercounts both the number of seizures and the amount of drug seized for all drug types. Seizure data for ATS, cannabis and other drugs are most likely to be affected by the variety of measurement methods and these figures should be treated with caution when making comparisons between jurisdictions or over time. This table includes seizures by the Australian Federal Police and state and territory police jurisdictions. Seizure data supplied may exclude seizures that are the subject of ongoing investigations.

DRUG MONITORING IN AUSTRALIA (DUMA) PROGRAM

The DUMA program is an ongoing illicit drug use monitoring program that captures information on approximately 2 500 police detainees per year, across five locations throughout Australia. There are two core components: a self-report survey and voluntary provision of a urine sample which is subjected to urinalysis at an independent laboratory to detect the presence of licit and illicit drugs. The self-report survey captures a range of criminal justice, demographic, drug use, drug market participation and offending information. Urinalysis serves as an important objective method for corroborating self-reported drug use. Not all detainees who respond to the self-report survey agree to provide a urine sample when requested, although the urine compliance rate is high.

During 2015–16, data on approximately 2 200 police detainees were collected. Figures reported for 2015–16 reflect data collected in the third and fourth quarters of 2015 and the first and second quarters of 2016. Commencing in 2014, urine samples have been collected in alternate quarters. For the 2015–16 data collection period, urine samples were collected in the third quarter of 2015 and the first and second quarters of 2016. In the fourth quarter of 2015, the DUMA program piloted the survey electronically at the Bankstown and Perth sites. An electronic survey was then implemented at all sites in the first quarter of 2016.

NATIONAL WASTEWATER DRUG MONITORING PROGRAM (NWDMP)

Wastewater analysis is a technique for delivering population-scale consumption of substances. Following on from recommendations from the National Ice Taskforce and National Ice Action Strategy, the Commonwealth Minister for Justice approved $3.6 million over three years from the Commonwealth Confiscated Assets Account for the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC) to develop a national program to monitor drug consumption through wastewater analysis. This program of sampling and analysis is known as the National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program (NWDMP).

The University of Queensland and University of South Australia have been commissioned to provide drug consumption data to the ACIC for a period of three years. A total of approximately fifty wastewater treatment sites nationally will be assessed, bimonthly in the case of capital city sites and every four months for regional sites. The aim is to acquire data on the population-scale use of thirteen substances causing potential harm, either through addiction, health risks, or criminal and anti-social behaviour. Compounds of concern include nicotine from tobacco, ethanol from alcohol intake, pharmaceutical opioids with abuse potential, illicit substances such as methylamphetamine, MDMA and cocaine, as well as a number of new psychoactive substances (NPS) including synthetic cannabinoids.

The ACIC will provide data from the NWDMP in the form of public reports three times per year. The reports will present patterns of substance use across Australia, showing differences in levels between capital cities and regional centres within states and territories and nationally. The collective national data are placed in an international context by comparing findings with European and other studies which conducted similar wastewater analyses. The public reports are accessible on the ACIC website <https://www.acic.gov.au/sites/g/files/net1491/f/national_wastewater_drug_monitoring_program_report_1_0.pdf?v=1490333695>.

JURISDICTIONAL ISSUES

The comparability of law enforcement data across states and territories is problematic. Figures reported in the IDDR may differ from those reported in other publications. Reasons for this include the date of extraction and the counting rules applied. For the information of agencies and individuals wishing to interpret the data, specific issues regarding jurisdictional data have been identified by the ACIC and the relevant jurisdiction. These issues have been summarised and are represented below.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

ACT Policing provided the ACIC with seizure and offender data. ACT Policing provided the purity data for inclusion in this report from analysis results provided by the ACT Government Analytical Laboratory.

Data is comparable with figures in the IDDR from 2002–03 onwards.

Legislative changes in the ACT in 2014 have changed the trafficable quantities of heroin, methylamphetamine, cocaine and MDMA (ecstasy) and their associated substances to better target providers rather than consumers. These changes have also impacted purity analysis, with the introduction of 'mixed weight' provisions. This has limited the number of seizures which have purity data attached.

As reported by ACT Policing, Simple Cannabis Offence Notices (SCONs) data may not be a true representation of the number of SCONs issued for the period as offenders may be subsequently summonsed for non-payment and will therefore be included in consumer and provider arrests data.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

The AFP provided national offender, seizure and purity data. This data was compiled in conjunction with the AFP's Forensic Drug Intelligence team. Seizures resulting from joint operations with DIBP are represented within AFP figures in Table 51. Totals may differ from those published earlier in the AFP Annual Report 2015–16 due to the data extraction being based on more recent data and on the AFP using different drug-grouping categories to the ACIC.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND BORDER PROTECTION (DIBP)

Detections of illicit drugs by DIBP (which now undertakes the functions of the former Australian Customs and Border Protection Service) are handed to the AFP for investigation purposes, safe storage and destruction. Border detections are recorded on 'Druglan', which is updated with confirmed seizure weight data from the AFP. At present, there is no provision for an automatic update of accurate weights to Druglan. Data relating to the same border detections held by the AFP and Druglan will differ slightly. This is because only unconfirmed seizure weights are initially recorded. DIBP detection figures are subject to change and reflect available data at time of extraction. As such, figures published in the IDDR may differ from those published in other reports, including DIBP Annual Reports.

For operational reasons, the format of data presented in the IDDR may vary from year to year. From 2010–11, DIBP was unable to provide importation data to populate country of embarkation charts for inclusion in the report. From 2011–12, dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) and steroid border detection data are reported as a combined figure.

DIBP advised that statistics relating to cannabis in 2014–15 have been impacted by a number of food products containing hemp and cannabis seeds, such as 'Hemp Force Powder' and tea.

DIBP advised for the current reporting period, 2014–15, 2013–14 and 2012–13, the total number of pharmaceuticals seized at the border included benzodiazepine and opiate statistics which only represent a component of the larger pharmaceuticals category.

NEW SOUTH WALES

The New South Wales Police Force provided the ACIC with offender and seizure data. The New South Wales Ministry of Health, Health System Information and Performance Reporting section provided the drug purity data, with the sample analysis conducted by NSW Forensic & Analytical Science Service.

Prior to 2005–06, New South Wales Police Force data was extracted directly from the mainframe recording system (COPS). Since 2005–06, data has been extracted from COPS using a data warehousing application 'Enterprise Data Warehouse'. Tests to verify the process of data extraction have been undertaken and the New South Wales Police Force is confident that the retrieval process is comparable with previous extracts from COPS.

To improve data quality, in 2015–16 the New South Wales Police Force changed the way in which pharmaceutical drugs are coded. This reporting period only seizures identified as opioids appear in other opioid seizure data, with seizures of pharmaceutical drugs (not further described) reflected in other and unknown not elsewhere classified drug seizure data. This has had a significant impact on the number of other opioid seizures reported in New South Wales and resulted in a considerable decrease in the number of other opioid seizures this reporting period. This change has also had a significant impact on the number of other and unknown not elsewhere classified drug seizures reported in New South Wales and resulted in a considerable increase in the number of other and unknown not elsewhere classified drug seizures this reporting period. As a result, caution should be exercised in comparing data across the reporting periods.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Northern Territory Police provided the ACIC with seizure and offender data. Northern Territory Forensic Laboratory was unable to provide purity data for this report.

Data collection methods in the Northern Territory have been audited since the 2010–11 report. The change in data collection methodology has resulted in the provision of more detailed and accurate data for 2015–16.

Seizure data for the Northern Territory relate to suspected drug type only. The number of Drug Infringement Notices (DINs) may differ to those extracted from the Integrated Justice Information System.

Kava seizures in the Northern Territory may constitute a significant proportion of the number and weight of other and unknown NEC seizures within a given reporting period.

In the Northern Territory, it is often difficult to obtain accurate date of birth and address details from offenders; however, this lack of detail does not invalidate the data.

QUEENSLAND

The Queensland Police Service provided the ACIC with offender and seizure data. Queensland Health Forensic and Scientific Services provided purity data.

During the 2006–07 reporting period, the Queensland Police Service changed administrative systems. As a result, caution should be exercised in comparing data.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

South Australia Police provided the ACIC with offender and seizure data. Forensic Science South Australia provided the purity data.

For the first time, offender data provided by South Australia Police in 2015–16 included data for offenders participating in its Drug Diversion Program (excluding diversion records not related to a drug seizure). As a result, caution should be exercised in comparing data.

TASMANIA

Tasmania Police provided the ACIC with offender and seizure data. Forensic Science Service Tasmania provided the purity data.

It is important to note that the reported figures may differ from those reported in the Tasmania Police Annual Report and other publications due to the differing counting rules applied.

VICTORIA

Victoria Police provided the ACIC with offender, seizure and drug quantities data from Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP).

Drug purity data was provided by Victoria Police Forensics Department. Drug quantities and weights reported are estimates only and are not validated by forensic analysis.

In 2004–05, Victoria Police rewrote its data extraction program and improved the data quality checks. Further data quality processes have been implemented to improve the data.

The Victorian clandestine laboratory detections figure was taken from the record of attendances by forensic analysts at suspected laboratories and validated by the Clandestine Laboratory Squad.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Western Australia Police provided the ACIC with seizure and offender data. ChemCentre provided the purity data.

Western Australia Police introduced a new incident recording system in 2002–03, which changed the method for recording drug seizures. For this reason, care should be exercised when comparing data across years.

Data is subject to change and reflects the available data at time of extraction. Totals reported in the IDDR may differ from those published in other reports, including the Western Australia Police Annual Report and other publications.

Legislation changes for cannabis offences in Western Australia took effect from 1 August 2011 following amendments to the Misuse of Drugs Act. The Cannabis Infringement Notice (CIN) was replaced by a Cannabis Intervention Requirement (CIR) which changes the way police should respond when dealing with a person in possession of cannabis. From 1 August 2011, any person who does not have a criminal history and is found to have 10 grams or less of cannabis will be offered 28 days to complete a Cannabis Intervention Session after which no charges will follow. People with previous cannabis-related convictions are ineligible for this option. Participation in a Cannabis Intervention Session is offered once to adult offenders, but twice to juveniles aged between 14 and 17 years, so that subsequent offending would result in charges being brought directly.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The following explanatory notes relate to terms used in this report.

AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS (ATS)

Unless otherwise specified, 'amphetamine-type stimulants' (ATS) include amphetamine, methylamphetamine and phenethylamines.

ARREST

'Arrest' incorporates recorded law enforcement action against a person for suspected unlawful involvement in illicit drugs. It incorporates enforcement action by way of arrest, summons, diversion program, cannabis expiation notice (South Australia), simple cannabis offence notice (Australian Capital Territory), drug infringement notice (Northern Territory), notice to appear (Queensland) and cannabis intervention requirement (Western Australia). Some charges may have been subsequently dropped or the defendant may have been found not guilty.

CANNABIS

'Cannabis' includes cannabis plant, leaf, resin, oil, seed and all other forms.

CATEGORIES FOR CLANDESTINE LABORATORIES

Since 2011–12, jurisdictions have been asked to distinguish detected clandestine laboratories into the following four categories, taken from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Annual Report Questionnaire that is used to inform the World Drug Report.

Addict-based labs (kitchen labs). Only basic equipment and simple procedures are used. Typically, those operating in such laboratories have a limited or non-existent knowledge of chemistry and simply follow instructions. Usually, there are no significant stores of precursors and the amount of drugs or other substances manufactured is for personal use. A typical manufacture cycle for ATS would yield less than 50 grams of the substance.

Other small scale labs. People operating in these laboratories have advanced chemical knowledge. More complex amphetamine-type stimulants may be manufactured. Laboratories may be of similar size to 'addict-based labs' but frequently employ non-improvised equipment. They may also include experimental laboratories. The amount manufactured is typically for personal use or for a limited number of close associates. Typical manufacture cycle for ATS would yield less than 500 grams of the substance.

Medium sized labs. Use commercially available standard equipment and glassware (in some cases, custom-made equipment). They are not very mobile, making it possible to recover precursor chemicals and equipment in many cases (production estimates are the most viable and reliable). The amount manufactured at such sites is primarily for illicit economic gain. A typical manufacture cycle for ATS would yield between 0.5 to 50 kilograms.

Industrial scale labs. Laboratories use oversized equipment and glassware that is either custom-made or purchased from industrial processing sources. Such industrial operations produce significant amounts of ATS in very short periods of time, only limited by access to precursors, reagents and consumables in adequate quantities and the logistics and manpower to handle large amounts of drugs or chemicals and process them into the next step. A typical manufacture cycle for ATS would yield 50 kilograms or more.

COCAINE

'Cocaine' includes cocaine, coca leaf and coca paste.

DETECTION

In the context of the border environment, the term 'detection' refers to the identification of illicit drugs by DIBP.

EMBARKATION POINT

'Embarkation point' describes the origin of the transport stage of importations. Embarkation is affected by air and sea transport connection patterns and the location of transport hubs, and may not necessarily reflect the true origin of drugs.

Australia may appear as an embarkation country due to an export-detection. In some instances, it may relate to detections on air passengers travelling domestically on an international flight.

HALLUCINOGENS

'Hallucinogens' includes tryptamines such as lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) and psilocybin-containing mushrooms.

HEROIN AND OTHER OPIOIDS

'Heroin and other opioids' include opioid analgesics such as heroin, methadone and pethidine and opiate analgesics including codeine, morphine and opium.

OTHER DRUGS

'Other drugs' include anabolic agents and selected hormones, tryptamines, anaesthetics, pharmaceuticals and drugs not elsewhere classified. Current reporting processes do not enable detailed identification of these drugs.

PHENETHYLAMINES

Phenethylamines include 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, commonly known as 'ecstasy'), 3,4-methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA), 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA), dimethoxyamphetamine (DMA) and paramethoxyamphetamine (PMA).

SEIZURE

'Seizure' is the confiscation by a law enforcement agency of a quantity of an illicit drug or a regulated drug being used or possessed unlawfully, whether or not an arrest is made in conjunction with that confiscation.

The amount of drug seized may be recorded by weight, volume or as a unit count—for example, number of tablets, plants or bags. The method of estimating the amount of drug seized varies between and within jurisdictions. For example, seizures of ATS in tablet form may be weighed or counted. Similarly, seizures of cannabis plants may be weighed, counted or measured.

STEROIDS

'Steroids' include anabolic and androgenic steroids such as testosterone, nandrolone and stanazolol.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in the tables:

gms	grams
na	not available
nec	not elsewhere classified
no.	number
r	revised figure
%	per cent

ARREST TABLES

TABLE 41: All drugs: consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2015–16

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	21 743	5 093	11	26 847	3 761	850	0	4 611	26 100	6 112	11	32 223
Vic	20 165	5 496	22	25 683	1 393	295	0	1 688	21 558	5 791	22	27 371
Qld	29 900	10 890	0	40 790	3 808	1 151	0	4 959	33 708	12 041	0	45 749
SA[b]	5 133	1 608	0	6 741	1 505	399	0	1 904	6 638	2 007	0	8 645
SA CENs[c]	7 682	1 920	6	9 608	—	—	—	—	7 682	1 920	6	9 608
WA	14 108	5 024	64	19 196	3 117	962	12	4 091	17 225	5 986	76	23 287
WA CIRs[d]	1 582	508	9	2 099	—	—	—	—	1 582	508	9	2 099
Tas	1 660	415	0	2 075	322	64	0	386	1 982	479	0	2 461
NT	485	183	0	668	509	154	0	663	1 259	426	0	1 685
NT DINs[e]	555	213	0	768	—	—	—	—	555	213	0	768
ACT	397	70	0	467	73	7	0	80	470	77	0	547
ACT SCONs[f]	76	19	0	95	—	—	—	—	76	19	0	95
Total	**103 486**	**31 439**	**112**	**135 037**	**14 488**	**3 882**	**12**	**18 382**	**118 835**	**35 579**	**124**	**154 538**

Note: The arrest data for each state and territory include Australian Federal Police data.

a. Includes those offenders for whom consumer/provider status and gender was not stated. Total may exceed the sum of the table components.

b. For the first time, offender data provided by South Australia Police in 2015–16 included data for offenders participating in its Drug Diversion Program (excluding diversion records not related to a drug seizure).

c. Cannabis Expiation Notices.

d. Cannabis Intervention Requirements.

e. Drug Infringement Notices.

f. Simple Cannabis Offence Notices.

TABLE 42: Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS): consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2015–16

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	5 819	1 690	0	7 509	1 676	391	0	2 067	7 513	2 092	0	9 605
Vic	7 999	2 307	5	10 311	483	101	0	584	8 482	2 408	5	10 895
Qld	8 070	3 190	0	11 260	963	284	0	1 247	9 033	3 474	0	12 507
SA[b]	3 800	1 264	0	5 064	695	220	0	915	4 495	1 484	0	5 979
WA	4 125	1 638	20	5 783	1 308	420	5	1 733	5 433	2 058	25	7 516
Tas	302	74	0	376	128	26	0	154	430	100	0	530
NT	77	31	0	108	117	36	0	153	333	112	0	445
ACT	101	15	0	116	28	4	0	32	129	19	0	148
Total	**30 293**	**10 209**	**25**	**40 527**	**5 398**	**1 482**	**5**	**6 885**	**35 848**	**11 747**	**30**	**47 625**

Note: The arrest data for each state and territory include Australian Federal Police data.
a. Includes those offenders for whom consumer/provider status or gender was not stated. Total may exceed the sum of the table components.
b. For the first time, offender data provided by South Australia Police in 2015–16 included data for offenders participating in its Drug Diversion Program (excluding diversion records not related to a drug seizure).

TABLE 43: Cannabis: consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2015–16

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	13 413	2 812	11	16 236	1 299	251	0	1 550	14 729	3 069	11	17 809
Vic	7 480	1 841	12	9 333	323	61	0	384	7 803	1 902	12	9 717
Qld	16 874	5 736	0	22 610	2 074	623	0	2 697	18 948	6 359	0	25 307
SA[b]	919	230	0	1 149	682	142	0	824	1 601	372	0	1 973
SA CENs[c]	7 682	1 920	6	9 608	—	—	—	—	7 682	1 920	6	9 608
WA	6 185	2 013	24	8 222	918	292	2	1 212	7 103	2 305	26	9 434
WA CIRs[d]	1 582	508	9	2 099	—	—	—	—	1 582	508	9	2 099
Tas	1 035	256	0	1 291	135	26	0	161	1 170	282	0	1 452
NT	346	147	0	493	338	112	0	450	755	293	0	1 048
NT DINs[e]	555	213	0	768	—	—	—	—	555	213	0	768
ACT	243	51	0	294	36	3	0	39	279	54	0	333
ACT SCONs[f]	76	19	0	95	—	—	—	—	76	19	0	95
Total	**56 390**	**15 746**	**62**	**72 198**	**5 805**	**1 510**	**2**	**7 317**	**62 283**	**17 296**	**64**	**79 643**

Note: The arrest data for each state and territory include Australian Federal Police data.
a. Includes those offenders for whom consumer/provider status or gender was not stated. Total may exceed the sum of the table components.
b. For the first time, offender data provided by South Australia Police in 2015–16 included data for offenders participating in its Drug Diversion Program (excluding diversion records not related to a drug seizure).
c. Cannabis Expiation Notices.
d. Cannabis Intervention Requirements.
e. Drug Infringement Notices.
f. Simple Cannabis Offence Notices.

TABLE 44: Heroin and other opioids: consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2015–16

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	435	153	0	588	157	64	0	221	595	222	0	817
Vic	970	238	1	1 209	69	19	0	88	1 039	257	1	1 297
Qld	244	101	0	345	44	10	0	54	288	111	0	399
SA[b]	70	36	0	106	32	8	0	40	102	44	0	146
WA	142	57	2	201	44	13	0	57	186	70	2	258
Tas	24	4	0	28	13	3	0	16	37	7	0	44
NT	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2
ACT	9	1	0	10	2	0	0	2	11	1	0	12
Total	**1 894**	**590**	**3**	**2 487**	**362**	**118**	**0**	**480**	**2 259**	**713**	**3**	**2 975**

Note: The arrest data for each state and territory include Australian Federal Police data.
a. Includes those offenders for whom consumer/provider status or gender was not stated. Total may exceed the sum of the table components.
b. For the first time, offender data provided by South Australia Police in 2015–16 included data for offenders participating in its Drug Diversion Program (excluding diversion records not related to a drug seizure).

TABLE 45: Cocaine: consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2015–16

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	803	103	0	906	343	50	0	393	1 147	154	0	1 301
Vic	343	61	0	404	45	6	0	51	388	67	0	455
Qld	283	76	0	359	81	18	0	99	364	94	0	458
SA[b]	82	9	0	91	19	4	0	23	101	13	0	114
WA	77	13	1	91	93	13	0	106	170	26	1	197
Tas	6	0	0	6	3	0	0	3	9	0	0	9
NT	8	1	0	9	4	0	0	4	13	1	0	14
ACT	38	2	0	40	4	0	0	4	42	2	0	44
Total	**1 640**	**265**	**1**	**1 906**	**592**	**91**	**0**	**683**	**2 234**	**357**	**1**	**2 592**

Note: The arrest data for each state and territory include Australian Federal Police data.
a. Includes those offenders for whom consumer/provider status or gender was not stated. Total may exceed the sum of the table components.
b. For the first time, offender data provided by South Australia Police in 2015–16 included data for offenders participating in its Drug Diversion Program (excluding diversion records not related to a drug seizure).

TABLE 46: Steroids: consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2015–16

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	123	5	0	128	27	3	0	30	150	8	0	158
Vic	79	14	0	93	3	0	0	3	82	14	0	96
Qld	492	104	0	596	86	23	0	109	578	127	0	705
SA[b]	7	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	8
WA	153	25	0	178	69	7	1	77	222	32	1	255
Tas	19	0	0	19	2	1	0	3	21	1	0	22
NT	27	0	0	27	14	1	0	15	49	1	0	50
ACT	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	3
Total	**902**	**149**	**0**	**1 051**	**202**	**35**	**1**	**238**	**1 112**	**184**	**1**	**1 297**

Note: The arrest data for each state and territory include Australian Federal Police data.
a. Includes those offenders for whom consumer/provider status or gender was not stated. Total may exceed the sum of the table components.
b. For the first time, offender data provided by South Australia Police in 2015–16 included data for offenders participating in its Drug Diversion Program (excluding diversion records not related to a drug seizure).

TABLE 47: Hallucinogens: consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2015–16

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	96	25	0	121	26	1	0	27	122	26	0	148
Vic	103	21	0	124	4	0	0	4	107	21	0	128
Qld	235	75	0	310	63	12	0	75	298	87	0	385
SA[b]	25	3	0	28	11	5	0	16	36	8	0	44
WA	97	34	0	131	45	14	2	61	142	48	2	192
Tas	6	2	0	8	1	0	0	1	7	2	0	9
NT	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	6	2	0	8
ACT	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	**565**	**160**	**0**	**725**	**152**	**32**	**2**	**186**	**719**	**194**	**2**	**915**

Note: The arrest data for each state and territory include Australian Federal Police data.
a. Includes those offenders for whom consumer/provider status or gender was not stated. Total may exceed the sum of the table components.
b. For the first time, offender data provided by South Australia Police in 2015–16 included data for offenders participating in its Drug Diversion Program (excluding diversion records not related to a drug seizure).

TABLE 48: Other and unknown—not elsewhere classified (nec): consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2015–16

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	1 054	305	0	1 359	233	90	0	323	1 844	541	0	2 385
Vic	3 191	1 014	4	4 209	466	108	0	574	3 657	1 122	4	4 783
Qld	3 702	1 608	0	5 310	497	181	0	678	4 199	1 789	0	5 988
SA[b]	230	65	0	295	66	20	0	86	296	85	0	381
WA	3 329	1 244	17	4 590	640	203	2	845	3 969	1 447	19	5 435
Tas	268	79	0	347	40	8	0	48	308	87	0	395
NT	25	4	0	29	33	4	0	37	102	16	0	118
ACT	3	1	0	4	2	0	0	2	5	1	0	6
Total	**11 802**	**4 320**	**21**	**16 143**	**1 977**	**614**	**2**	**2 593**	**14 380**	**5 088**	**23**	**19 491**

Note: The arrest data for each state and territory include Australian Federal Police data.
a. Includes those offenders for whom consumer/provider status or gender was not stated. Total may exceed the sum of the table components.
b. For the first time, offender data provided by South Australia Police in 2015–16 included data for offenders participating in its Drug Diversion Program (excluding diversion records not related to a drug seizure).

TABLE 49: All arrests: consumer and provider arrests, by drug type, 2011–12 to 2015–16

Drug type	Consumer					Provider				
	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14[a]	2014–15	2015–16[b]	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16
Amphetamine-type stimulants	12 590	16 595	19 945	27 502	40 527	4 216	5 462	6 265	7 862	6 885
Cannabis	52 413	53 829	59 994r	66 309	72 198	8 548	8 013	8 460	8 716	7 317
Heroin and other opioids	1 800	1 678	2 067	2 427	2 487	907	776	699	774	480
Cocaine	714	899	1 005	1 542	1 906	280	380	461	544	683
Steroids	389	509	756	967	1 051	118	148	179	242	238
Hallucinogens	366	442	543	566	725	117	120	161	164	186
Other and unknown nec	7 893	9 090	10 359	13 027	16 143	2 153	2 209	2 288	2 453	2 593
Total	**76 165**	**83 042**	**94 669r**	**112 340**	**135 037**	**16 339**	**17 108**	**18 513**	**20 755**	**18 382**

Note: Excludes arrests where consumer/provider information was not recorded.
a. Cannabis Intervention Requirement data was not available in 2013–14. The related data was provided in 2014–15, with the cannabis figures for 2013–14 revised accordingly.
b. For the first time, offender data provided by South Australia Police in 2015–16 included data for offenders participating in its Drug Diversion Program (excluding diversion records not related to a drug seizure).

TABLE 50: All arrests: number and proportion, by drug type, 2011–12 to 2015–16

Drug Type	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14[a]		2014–15		2015–16[b]	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Amphetamine-type stimulants	16 828	18.1	22 189	21.8	26 269	23.4	35 468	26.5	47 625	30.8
Cannabis	61 011	65.5	62 120	61.1	68 477r	59.5	75 105	56.1	79 643	51.6
Heroin and other opioids	2 714	2.9	2 463	2.4	2 771	2.5	3 227	2.4	2 975	1.9
Cocaine	995	1.1	1 282	1.3	1 466	1.3	2 092	1.6	2 592	1.7
Steroids	511	0.5	661	0.6	936	0.8	1 210	0.9	1 297	0.8
Hallucinogens	484	0.5	565	0.6	704	0.6	734	0.5	915	0.6
Other and unknown nec	10 605	11.4	12 469	12.3	13 219	11.8	16 090	12.0	19 491	12.6
Total	**93 148**	**100**	**101 749**	**100**	**113 842r**	**100**	**133 926**	**100**	**154 538**	**100**

Note: Includes arrests where consumer/provider information was not recorded.

a. Cannabis Intervention Requirement data was not available in 2013–14. The related data was provided in 2014–15, with the cannabis figures for 2013–14 revised accordingly.

b. For the first time, offender data provided by South Australia Police in 2015–16 included data for offenders participating in its Drug Diversion Program (excluding diversion records not related to a drug seizure).

SEIZURE TABLES

TABLE 51: Seizures: drug type, by state and territory, 2015–16

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total
Amphetamine-type stimulants									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	11 441	2 296	8 195	1 148	10 493	673	496	536	35 278
Weight (gms)	499 082	3 851 695[a]	51 216	18 489	209 179	4 797	5 467	2 568	4 642 493
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	2 308	1 142	99	18	147	6	11	5	3 736
Weight (gms)	2 988 412	1 044 341	96 385	63 727	357 547	12	25 364	12	4 575 800
Cannabis									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	18 671	3 923	18 358	456	14 517	1 899	2 049	730	60 603
Weight (gms)	1 455 148	1 552 553	798 903	1 114 412	281 919	193 430	236 924	288 965	5 922 254
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	321	200	77	9	78	9	28	9	731
Weight (gms)	87 370	43 682	18 827	1 697	2 104	2 052	3 565	28	159 325
Heroin									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	881	319	218	48	377	4	1	49	1 897
Weight (gms)	12 911	3 000	2 636	345	4 179	13	<1	432	23 516
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	111	62	1	2	8	0	0	0	184
Weight (gms)	82 835	112 196	<1	51	2 147	0	0	0	197 229
Other opioids									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	66	0	13	0	4	53	0	79	215
Weight (gms)	1 064	0	350	0	9	1 275	0	6 391	9 089
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	82	18	8	0	5	0	0	0	113
Weight (gms)	24 901	17 780	1 650	0	5 199	0	0	0	49 530

Note: Includes only those seizures for which a drug weight was recorded. No adjustment has been made to account for double counting data from joint operations between the Australian Federal Police and state/territory police. Totals may differ from those reported in jurisdictional annual reports due to the different counting rules applied.
a. The majority of the weight of ATS seized in Victoria in 2015–16 relates to a small number of significant MDMA seizures.

TABLE 51 (continued): Seizures: drug type, by state and territory, 2015–16

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total
Cocaine									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	1 699	141	292	21	197	12	15	68	2 445
Weight (gms)	30 038	2 137	3 575	1 341	4 362	30	71	321	41 875
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	1 017	408	44	1	33	0	3	0	1 506
Weight (gms)	483 651	56 918	129 024	<1	9 843	0	387	0	679 823
Steroids									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	168	0	53	0	26	4	13	73	337
Weight (gms)	6 672	0	752	0	985	1	449	1 495	10 354
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	118	20	4	0	23	0	7	0	172
Weight (gms)	56 820	624	320	0	591	0	126	0	58 481
Hallucinogens									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	115	24	29	0	57	3	10	4	242
Weight (gms)	234	281	378	0	1 262	56	25	<1	2 236
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	129	59	15	0	17	0	0	1	221
Weight (gms)	16 052	19 635	33 482	0	2 387	0	0	<1	71 556
Other and unknown drugs nec									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	2 577	462	846	24	1 752	171	141	64	6 037
Weight (gms)	321 014	81 774	30 309	125 450	38 257	3 578	159 055	800	760 237
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	787	744	95	16	58	0	3	1	1 704
Weight (gms)	1 270 359	1 948 200	59 376	34 718	501 169	0	2 515	<1	3 816 337

Note: Includes only those seizures for which a drug weight was recorded. No adjustment has been made to account for double counting data from joint operations between the Australian Federal Police and state/territory police. Totals may differ from those reported in jurisdictional annual reports due to the different counting rules applied.

PURITY TABLES

TABLE 52: Amphetamine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2015–16

State/territory	July–September 2015				October–December 2015				January–March 2016				April–June 2016				Total July 2015–June 2016			
		Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity		
	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)
NSW																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	2	5.7	5.5	6.0	1	5.0	5.0	5.0	3	8.5	1.5	26.5	–	–	–	–	6	5.7	1.5	26.5
Total	2	5.7	5.5	6.0	1	5.0	5.0	5.0	3	8.5	1.5	26.5	–	–	–	–	6	5.7	1.5	26.5
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	1	1.8	1.8	1.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1.8	1.8	1.8
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	1	23.5	23.5	23.5	–	–	–	–	2	7.6	1.7	13.6	3	13.6	1.7	23.5
Total	–	–	–	–	2	12.6	12.6	12.6	–	–	–	–	2	7.6	1.7	13.6	4	7.7	1.7	23.5
Vic																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	4	16.6	15.3	34.0	8	5.2	0.5	28.2	5	12.8	7.8	68.0	2	18.4	13.6	23.3	19	13.3	0.5	68.0
>2 gms	5	16.8	5.3	76.0	2	43.8	6.4	81.3	2	44.4	27.4	61.4	1	3.9	3.9	3.9	10	22.1	3.9	81.3
Total	9	16.8	5.3	76.0	10	6.2	0.5	81.3	7	18.9	7.8	68.0	3	13.6	3.9	23.3	29	15.3	0.5	81.3
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	16.1	16.1	16.1	–	–	–	–	2	16.1	16.1	16.1
>2 gms	1	24.6	24.6	24.6	1	16.9	16.9	16.9	2	31.8	1.7	62.0	–	–	–	–	4	20.7	1.7	62.0
Total	1	24.6	24.6	24.6	1	16.9	16.9	16.9	4	16.1	1.7	62.0	–	–	–	–	6	16.5	1.7	62.0
Qld																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	5	1.2	0.3	1.5	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	2	0.7	0.7	0.8	–	–	–	–	8	1.1	0.3	1.5
>2 gms	11	1.8	1.5	34.6	1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8	22.8	0.7	66.1	–	–	–	–	20	5.1	0.7	66.1
Total	16	1.7	0.3	34.6	2	4.6	1.0	8.3	10	22.1	0.7	66.1	–	–	–	–	28	1.8	0.3	66.1
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	80.6	80.6	80.6	1	80.6	80.6	80.6
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	80.6	80.6	80.6	1	80.6	80.6	80.6
SA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note: Figures do not represent the purity levels of all amphetamine seizures—only those that have been analysed at a forensic laboratory. Figures for South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania represent the purity levels of amphetamine received at the laboratory in the relevant quarter. Figures for all other jurisdictions represent the purity levels of amphetamine seized by police in the relevant quarter. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory can vary greatly. No adjustment has been made to account for double counting data from joint operations between the Australian Federal Police and state/territory police.

TABLE 52 (continued): Amphetamine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2015–16

	July–September 2015				October–December 2015				January–March 2016				April–June 2016				Total July 2015–June 2016			
		Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity		
State/territory	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)
WA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	10	72.0	68.0	73.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	72.0	68.0	73.0
>2 gms	1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6	71.0	71.0	74.0	–	–	–	–	1	5.0	5.0	5.0	8	71.0	5.0	74.0
Total	1	7.0	7.0	7.0	16	71.5	68.0	74.0	–	–	–	–	1	5.0	5.0	5.0	18	71.0	5.0	74.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	3	8.1	7.2	12.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	8.1	7.2	12.8
>2 gms	1	47.2	47.2	47.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	47.2	47.2	47.2
Total	1	47.2	47.2	47.2	3	8.1	7.2	12.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	10.4	7.2	47.2
Tas																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NT																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
>2 gms	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
AFP																				
<=2 gms	1	12.4	12.4	12.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12.4	12.4	12.4
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1.7	1.7	1.7	–	–	–	–	1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Total	1	12.4	12.4	12.4	–	–	–	–	1	1.7	1.7	1.7	–	–	–	–	2	7.0	1.7	12.4
ACT																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	1	76.8	76.8	76.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	76.8	76.8	76.8
Total	1	76.8	76.8	76.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	76.8	76.8	76.8
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note: Figures do not represent the purity levels of all amphetamine seizures—only those that have been analysed at a forensic laboratory. Figures for South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania represent the purity levels of amphetamine received at the laboratory in the relevant quarter. Figures for all other jurisdictions represent the purity levels of amphetamine seized by police in the relevant quarter. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory can vary greatly. No adjustment has been made to account for double counting data from joint operations between the Australian Federal Police and state/territory police.

TABLE 53: Methylamphetamine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2015–16

	July–September 2015				October–December 2015				January–March 2016				April–June 2016				Total July 2015–June 2016			
		Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity		
State/territory	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Case (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)
NSW																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	71	78.0	3.5	81.0	88	78.5	1.5	82.5	85	78.0	11.5	83.0	26	77.2	10.5	80.5	270	78.0	1.5	83.0
>2 gms	264	78.5	1.0	81.5	225	78.0	1.0	82.5	199	77.5	1.0	81.5	186	78.0	1.0	82.0	874	78.0	1.0	82.5
Total	335	78.5	1.0	81.5	313	78.0	1.0	82.5	284	77.5	1.0	83.0	212	78.0	1.0	82.0	1 144	78.0	1.0	83.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	2	80.2	79.8	80.6	3	81.0	79.2	81.0	6	80.2	79.8	81.0	3	79.5	76.7	79.7	14	80.1	76.7	81.0
>2 gms	21	79.4	22.7	81.6	24	79.8	11.9	81.0	26	79.6	15.1	80.5	35	79.8	56.6	80.7	106	79.6	11.9	81.6
Total	23	79.6	22.7	81.6	27	80.0	11.9	81.0	32	79.7	15.1	81.0	38	79.6	56.6	80.7	120	79.7	11.9	81.6
Vic																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	970	83.5	0.5	94.3	696	83.5	0.2	93.4	401	83.6	0.3	99.6	230	82.9	0.7	92.7	2 297	83.5	0.2	99.6
>2 gms	188	82.5	0.3	90.1	196	83.0	0.0	90.7	150	83.7	0.2	91.2	120	82.3	0.2	90.2	654	83.0	0.0	91.2
Total	1 158	83.4	0.3	94.3	892	83.4	0.0	93.4	551	83.6	0.2	99.6	350	82.6	0.2	92.7	2 951	83.4	0.0	99.6
AFP																				
<=2 gms	3	78.5	26.2	80.4	1	79.1	79.1	79.1	1	80.3	80.3	80.3	1	79.9	79.9	79.9	6	79.5	26.2	80.4
>2 gms	31	79.6	10.6	80.5	17	79.8	0.2	80.4	11	79.2	15.7	80.3	12	79.9	11.0	80.3	71	79.6	0.2	80.5
Total	34	79.6	10.6	80.5	18	79.5	0.2	80.4	12	79.3	15.7	80.3	13	79.9	11.0	80.3	77	79.6	0.2	80.5
Qld																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	497	73.8	0.4	80.3	452	72.7	0.3	77.6	495	73.9	0.4	79.6	259	73.8	1.2	78.1	1 703	73.7	0.3	80.3
>2 gms	394	73.1	0.1	78.2	698	73.6	0.1	77.4	426	73.6	0.1	77.9	208	73.4	0.3	77.5	1 426	73.4	0.1	78.2
Total	891	73.5	0.1	80.3	850	73.3	0.1	77.6	921	73.8	0.1	79.6	467	73.6	0.3	78.1	3 129	73.5	0.1	80.3
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	79.9	79.9	79.9	1	79.9	79.9	79.9
>2 gms	1	79.2	79.2	79.2	3	79.8	79.2	80.3	5	78.8	70.7	80.3	9	79.5	39.1	80.3	18	79.3	39.1	80.3
Total	1	79.2	79.2	79.2	3	79.8	79.2	80.3	5	78.8	70.7	80.3	10	79.7	39.1	80.3	19	79.5	39.1	80.3
SA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	26	78.6	0.4	80.2	9	79.4	55.2	80.2	4	74.5	70.9	79.6	4	37.0	21.1	44.6	43	78.1	0.4	80.2
>2 gms	134	78.5	0.2	80.4	93	78.9	0.3	81.2	117	78.3	0.1	81.1	24	75.3	0.5	79.5	368	78.5	0.1	81.2
Total	160	78.5	0.2	80.4	102	78.9	0.3	81.2	121	78.2	0.1	81.1	28	73.7	0.5	79.5	411	78.5	0.1	81.2
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	3	80.3	80.3	80.3	–	–	–	–	1	79.9	79.9	79.9	4	80.3	79.9	80.3
Total	–	–	–	–	3	80.3	80.3	80.3	–	–	–	–	1	79.9	79.9	79.9	4	80.3	79.9	80.3

Note: Figures do not represent the purity levels of all methylamphetamine seizures—only those that have been analysed at a forensic laboratory. Figures for South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania represent the purity levels of methylamphetamine received at the laboratory in the relevant quarter. Figures for all other jurisdictions represent the purity levels of methylamphetamine seized by police in the relevant quarter. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory can vary greatly. No adjustment has been made to account for double counting data from joint operations between the Australian Federal Police and state/territory police.

TABLE 53 (continued): Methylamphetamine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2015–16

	July–September 2015				October–December 2015				January–March 2016				April–June 2016				Total July 2015–June 2016			
		Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity		
State/territory	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)
WA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	64	77.5	0.2	88.0	41	75.0	46.0	82.0	42	79.0	1.0	86.0	23	81.0	64.0	85.0	170	78.0	0.2	88.0
>2 gms	626	79.0	0.1	93.0	307	78.0	0.4	87.0	311	81.0	0.1	91.0	235	81.0	0.1	91.0	1 479	79.0	0.1	93.0
Total	690	79.0	0.1	93.0	348	78.0	0.4	87.0	353	81.0	0.1	91.0	258	81.0	0.1	91.0	1 649	79.0	0.1	93.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	1	80.3	80.3	80.3	1	35.5	35.5	35.5	1	78.0	78.0	78.0	3	78.0	35.5	80.3
>2 gms	9	78.1	25.8	80.5	2	79.9	79.9	80.0	6	72.3	41.3	80.3	5	79.2	14.5	80.1	22	79.2	14.5	80.5
Total	9	78.1	25.8	80.5	3	80.0	79.9	80.3	7	65.0	35.5	80.3	6	78.6	14.5	80.1	25	79.2	14.5	80.5
Tas																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	1	74.8	74.8	74.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	74.8	74.8	74.8
Total	1	74.8	74.8	74.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	74.8	74.8	74.8
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NT																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
>2 gms	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
AFP																				
<=2 gms	1	80.1	80.1	80.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	80.1	80.1	80.1
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	1	78.5	78.5	78.5	1	80.3	80.3	80.3	–	–	–	–	2	79.4	78.5	80.3
Total	1	80.1	80.1	80.1	1	78.5	78.5	78.5	1	80.3	80.3	80.3	–	–	–	–	3	80.1	78.5	80.3
ACT																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	7	78.6	71.2	81.9	10	77.4	11.9	83.4	6	73.8	<0.1	79.7	4	75.9	11.0	79.5	27	78.1	<0.1	83.4
Total	7	78.6	71.2	81.9	10	77.4	11.9	83.4	6	73.8	<0.1	79.7	4	75.9	11.0	79.5	27	78.1	<0.1	83.4
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	1	74.2	74.2	74.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	74.2	74.2	74.2
Total	1	74.2	74.2	74.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	74.2	74.2	74.2

Note: Figures do not represent the purity levels of all methylamphetamine seizures—only those that have been analysed at a forensic laboratory. Figures for South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania represent the purity levels of methylamphetamine received at the laboratory in the relevant quarter. Figures for all other jurisdictions represent the purity levels of methylamphetamine seized by police in the relevant quarter. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory can vary greatly. No adjustment has been made to account for double counting data from joint operations between the Australian Federal Police and state/territory police.

TABLE 54: Phenethylamine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2015–16

	July–September 2015				October–December 2015				January–March 2016				April–June 2016				Total July 2015–June 2016			
		Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity		
State/territory	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)
NSW																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	65	54.5	1.0	79.0	104	72.2	2.0	78.5	105	74.5	3.5	78.0	62	70.0	1.0	79.5	336	71.5	1.0	79.5
>2 gms	117	24.0	1.0	78.5	96	26.5	1.0	77.5	115	49.0	4.5	80.5	78	28.7	1.0	79.5	406	27.0	1.0	80.5
Total	182	27.0	1.0	79.0	200	57.2	1.0	78.5	220	71.7	3.5	80.5	140	66.7	1.0	79.5	742	62.0	1.0	80.5
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	1	77.4	77.4	77.4	–	–	–	–	3	35.3	31.2	77.3	4	56.3	31.2	77.4
>2 gms	2	62.2	45.3	79.1	4	77.3	63.7	77.9	8	34.8	0.2	49.3	13	51.6	16.9	78.3	27	45.3	0.2	79.1
Total	2	62.2	45.3	79.1	5	77.4	63.7	77.9	8	34.8	0.2	49.3	16	44.3	16.9	78.3	31	45.3	0.2	79.1
Vic																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	245	22.3	0.9	88.0	269	25.3	1.4	86.3	209	23.5	0.6	91.1	104	24.5	2.5	87.6	827	24.0	0.6	91.1
>2 gms	61	19.0	3.9	72.9	131	20.8	10.2	82.2	135	18.6	0.9	82.6	773	16.8	0.4	79.4	400	19.6	0.4	82.6
Total	306	21.0	0.9	88.0	400	24.1	1.4	86.3	344	20.9	0.6	91.1	177	20.8	0.4	87.6	1 227	22.4	0.4	91.1
AFP																				
<=2 gms	2	25.5	1.3	49.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	25.5	1.3	49.8
>2 gms	6	49.8	23.2	76.8	9	76.1	41.4	78.7	3	19.7	19.7	78.2	1	54.4	54.4	54.4	19	70.4	19.7	78.7
Total	8	49.8	1.3	76.8	9	76.1	41.4	78.7	3	19.7	19.7	78.2	1	54.4	54.4	54.4	21	59.5	1.3	78.7
Qld																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	50	14.0	0.3	70.4	106	15.9	5.5	73.0	150	21.0	0.5	72.7	66	69.5	1.2	71.5	372	19.0	0.3	73.0
>2 gms	90	14.2	0.1	71.3	150	14.2	1.5	71.4	155	17.7	1.7	70.9	55	19.3	1.1	71.2	450	16.1	0.1	71.4
Total	140	14.2	0.1	71.3	256	14.3	1.5	73.0	305	17.8	0.5	72.7	121	54.2	1.1	71.5	822	17.3	0.1	73.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	2	16.7	10.9	22.6	–	–	–	–	1	67.0	67.0	67.0	3	22.6	10.9	67.0
>2 gms	5	75.1	10.8	78.1	1	74.6	74.6	74.6	–	–	–	–	3	75.8	45.1	77.3	9	75.1	10.8	78.1
Total	5	75.1	10.8	78.1	3	22.6	10.9	74.6	–	–	–	–	4	71.4	45.1	77.3	12	70.8	10.8	78.1
SA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	32	18.5	3.2	77.5	36	20.1	3.2	76.7	21	20.0	0.7	77.3	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	90	19.8	0.2	77.5
Total	32	18.5	3.2	77.5	36	20.1	3.2	76.7	21	20.0	0.7	77.3	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	90	19.8	0.2	77.5
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	1	17.4	17.4	17.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	17.4	17.4	17.4
Total	1	17.4	17.4	17.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	17.4	17.4	17.4

Note: Phenethylamines include MDA, MDEA, MDMA, Mescaline, PMA, DMA and phenethylamines not elsewhere classified (n.e.c). Figures do not represent the purity levels of all phenethylamine seizures—only those that have been analysed at a forensic laboratory. Figures for South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania represent the purity levels of phenethylamine received at the laboratory in the relevant quarter. Figures for all other jurisdictions represent the purity levels of phenethylamine seized by police in the relevant quarter. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory can vary greatly. No adjustment has been made to account for double counting data from joint operations between the Australian Federal Police and state/territory police.

TABLE 54 (continued): Phenethylamine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2015–16

	July–September 2015				October–December 2015				January–March 2016				April–June 2016				Total July 2015–June 2016			
		Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity		
State/territory	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)
WA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	9	22.0	12.0	25.0	9	20.0	15.0	32.0	7	29.0	13.0	87.0	12	20.0	13.0	29.0	37	21.0	12.0	87.0
>2 gms	55	16.0	6.0	87.0	66	21.0	10.0	88.0	59	23.0	0.4	93.0	157	19.0	10.0	92.0	337	20.0	0.4	93.0
Total	64	16.5	6.0	87.0	75	21.0	10.0	88.0	66	23.0	0.4	93.0	169	19.0	10.0	92.0	374	20.0	0.4	93.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	73.8	73.8	73.8	–	–	–	–	1	73.8	73.8	73.8
>2 gms	2	77.4	76.6	78.2	9	76.5	17.4	79.1	1	78.3	78.3	78.3	–	–	–	–	12	77.0	17.4	79.1
Total	2	77.4	76.6	78.2	9	76.5	17.4	79.1	2	76.0	73.8	78.3	–	–	–	–	13	76.6	17.4	79.1
Tas																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	2	49.4	24.3	74.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	49.4	24.3	74.6
Total	–	–	–	–	2	49.4	24.3	74.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	49.4	24.3	74.6
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NT																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
>2 gms	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
AFP																				
<=2 gms	1	78.2	78.2	78.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	78.2	78.2	78.2
>2 gms	2	30.2	29.4	31.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	30.2	29.4	31.1
Total	3	31.1	29.4	78.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	31.1	29.4	78.2
ACT																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	2	75.1	68.1	82.2	4	77.6	76.8	78.6	2	66.7	61.4	72.0	–	–	–	–	8	76.9	61.4	82.2
Total	2	75.1	68.1	82.2	4	77.6	76.8	78.6	2	66.7	61.4	72.0	–	–	–	–	8	76.9	61.4	82.2
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	1	76.2	76.2	76.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	76.2	76.2	76.2
Total	1	76.2	76.2	76.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	76.2	76.2	76.2

Note: Phenethylamine include MDA, MDEA, MDMA, Mescaline, PMA, DMA and phenethylamines not elsewhere classified (n.e.c). Figures do not represent the purity levels of all phenethylamine seizures—only those that have been analysed at a forensic laboratory. Figures for South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania represent the purity levels of phenethylamine received at the laboratory in the relevant quarter. Figures for all other jurisdictions represent the purity levels of phenethylamine seized by police in the relevant quarter. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory can vary greatly. No adjustment has been made to account for double counting data from joint operations between the Australian Federal Police and state/territory police.

TABLE 55: Heroin purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2015–16

State/territory	July–September 2015				October–December 2015				January–March 2016				April–June 2016				Total July 2015–June 2016			
		Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity		
	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)
NSW																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	34	49.2	15.5	80.5	10	27.2	25.5	64.5	26	62.0	34.5	74.5	19	50.0	33.0	75.5	89	50.0	15.5	80.5
>2 gms	35	45.0	1.5	78.5	22	54.2	20.0	82.5	17	63.5	16.5	73.5	13	66.0	22.0	76.5	87	62.5	1.5	82.5
Total	69	47.5	1.5	80.5	32	45.5	20.0	82.5	43	63.5	16.5	74.5	32	63.7	22.0	76.5	176	52.0	1.5	82.5
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	48.4	48.4	48.4	2	45.4	17.6	73.2	3	48.4	17.6	73.2
>2 gms	1	68.9	68.9	68.9	3	71.0	70.8	72.1	15	73.5	53.0	76.4	2	73.0	71.3	74.8	21	73.0	53.0	76.4
Total	1	68.9	68.9	68.9	3	71.0	70.8	72.1	16	73.4	48.4	76.4	4	72.25	17.6	74.8	24	72.5	17.6	76.4
Vic																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	127	15.4	5.9	81.3	90	15.3	3.0	81.3	56	15.4	2.4	81.6	36	16.6	0.4	83.4	309	15.4	0.4	83.4
>2 gms	49	15.4	5.2	80.7	30	15.2	8.4	80.2	33	37.4	7.6	82.8	22	16.3	0.7	77.9	134	16.0	0.7	82.8
Total	176	15.4	5.2	81.3	120	15.3	3.0	81.3	89	17.0	2.4	82.8	58	16.5	0.4	83.4	443	15.6	0.4	83.4
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	7	66.6	12.7	77.0	5	71.2	13.4	73.8	1	69.3	69.3	69.3	3	69.2	67.0	73.3	16	69.2	12.7	77.0
Total	7	66.6	12.7	77.0	5	71.2	13.4	73.8	1	69.3	69.3	69.3	3	69.2	67.0	73.3	16	69.2	12.7	77.0
Qld																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	8	18.8	6.8	61.3	28	14.7	1.3	58.9	17	21.4	0.6	63.0	20	62.6	0.2	65.2	73	19.5	0.2	65.2
>2 gms	23	58.2	6.0	66.2	23	31.1	8.4	60.0	20	21.7	0.5	67.8	23	21.1	3.3	63.5	89	32.6	0.5	67.8
Total	31	52.1	6.0	66.2	51	17.4	1.3	60.0	37	21.4	0.5	67.8	43	58.3	0.2	65.2	162	21.7	0.2	67.8
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	23.2	23.2	23.2	1	23.2	23.2	23.2
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	23.2	23.2	23.2	1	23.2	23.2	23.2
SA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	19	23.0	14.4	72.5	7	25.3	22.5	26.3	11	29.6	16.0	30.1	–	–	–	–	37	25.3	14.4	72.5
>2 gms	4	25.1	22.2	64.1	1	34.4	34.4	34.4	6	26.4	15.4	30.8	–	–	–	–	11	27.9	15.4	64.1
Total	23	23.0	14.4	72.5	8	25.3	22.5	34.4	17	29.6	15.4	30.8	–	–	–	–	48	25.3	14.4	72.5
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Figures do not represent the purity levels of all heroin seizures—only those that have been analysed at a forensic laboratory. Figures for South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania represent the purity levels of heroin received at the laboratory in the relevant quarter. Figures for all other jurisdictions represent the purity levels of heroin seized by police in the relevant quarter. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory can vary greatly. No adjustment has been made to account for double counting data from joint operations between the Australian Federal Police and state/territory police.

TABLE 55 (continued): Heroin purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2015–16

	July–September 2015				October–December 2015				January–March 2016				April–June 2016				Total July 2015–June 2016			
		Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity		
State/territory	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)
WA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	15	50.0	14.0	68.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	50.0	14.0	68.0
>2 gms	2	26.0	20.0	32.0	5	74.0	36.0	74.0	5	59.0	19.0	76.0	15	76.0	23.0	86.0	27	74.0	19.0	86.0
Total	17	48.0	14.0	68.0	5	74.0	36.0	74.0	5	59.0	19.0	76.0	15	76.0	23.0	86.0	42	58.5	14.0	86.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	41.5	40.7	42.3	–	–	–	–	2	41.5	40.7	42.3
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	1	70.6	70.6	70.6	1	32.7	32.7	32.7	–	–	–	–	2	51.6	32.7	70.6
Total	–	–	–	–	1	70.6	70.6	70.6	3	40.7	32.7	42.3	–	–	–	–	4	41.5	32.7	70.6
Tas																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NT																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
>2 gms	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ACT																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Figures do not represent the purity levels of all heroin seizures—only those that have been analysed at a forensic laboratory. Figures for South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania represent the purity levels of heroin received at the laboratory in the relevant quarter. Figures for all other jurisdictions represent the purity levels of heroin seized by police in the relevant quarter. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory can vary greatly. No adjustment has been made to account for double counting data from joint operations between the Australian Federal Police and state/territory police.

TABLE 56: Cocaine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2015–16

	July–September 2015				October–December 2015				January–March 2016				April–June 2016				Total July 2015–June 2016			
		Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity		
State/territory	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)
NSW																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	41	55.5	20.0	77.5	20	52.5	25.0	72.0	10	33.0	12.5	71.0	3	45.0	22.0	63.0	74	53.2	12.5	77.5
>2 gms	68	58.7	23.5	86.5	74	62.2	3.5	91.5	55	39.5	4.5	89.0	39	42.0	10.0	85.0	236	56.2	3.5	91.5
Total	109	57.5	20.0	86.5	94	61.0	3.5	91.5	65	39.0	4.5	89.0	42	43.0	10.0	85.0	310	55.2	3.5	91.5
AFP																				
<=2 gms	4	59.2	20.1	70.6	1	58.9	58.9	58.9	1	68.4	68.4	68.4	8	68.9	42.6	73.1	14	64.8	20.1	73.1
>2 gms	11	68.1	25.8	83.9	13	74.4	64.0	84.3	20	65.2	34.4	84.7	13	67.9	32.9	83.2	57	69.4	25.8	84.7
Total	15	66.9	20.1	83.9	14	74.0	58.9	84.3	21	66.2	34.4	84.7	21	68.2	32.9	83.2	71	68.4	20.1	84.7
Vic																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	53	46.3	6.3	97.2	76	49.8	18.6	100.0	26	39.1	8.0	92.0	14	34.4	2.6	80.2	169	44.9	2.6	100.0
>2 gms	21	58.6	20.0	93.6	45	53.4	12.4	92.9	12	23.0	7.4	63.1	10	42.7	32.7	96.1	88	51.6	7.4	96.1
Total	74	55.7	6.3	97.2	121	50.1	12.4	100.0	38	30.6	7.4	92.0	24	38.0	2.6	96.1	257	47.6	2.6	100.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	1	35.0	35.0	35.0	2	66.3	63.1	69.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	63.1	35.0	69.6
>2 gms	8	63.2	0.2	75.8	4	69.9	54.4	70.8	1	60.2	60.2	60.2	1	58.7	58.7	58.7	14	63.2	0.2	75.8
Total	9	60.9	0.2	75.8	6	69.5	54.4	70.8	1	60.2	60.2	60.2	1	58.7	58.7	58.7	17	63.1	0.2	75.8
Qld																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	35	37.4	4.2	67.3	41	23.3	0.7	80.6	110	33.1	3.3	76.7	5	49.6	24.9	80.6	191	33.2	0.7	80.6
>2 gms	19	26.7	4.4	78.6	39	30.9	4.6	79.0	42	32.8	8.2	74.4	11	39.2	0.6	79.0	111	33.4	0.6	79.0
Total	54	36.3	4.2	78.6	80	29.5	0.7	80.6	152	33.1	3.3	76.7	16	43.8	0.6	80.6	302	33.2	0.6	80.6
AFP																				
<=2 gms	1	70.6	70.6	70.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	70.6	70.6	70.6
>2 gms	3	71.0	68.7	72.3	3	70.3	64.7	72.4	2	76.8	76.5	77.1	8	48.9	38.7	78.7	16	66.7	38.7	78.7
Total	4	70.8	68.7	72.3	3	70.3	64.7	72.4	2	76.8	76.5	77.1	8	48.9	38.7	78.7	17	68.7	38.7	78.7
SA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	1	50.4	50.4	50.4	1	74.2	74.2	74.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	62.3	50.4	74.2
>2 gms	2	62.2	61.9	62.5	4	59.1	53.3	86.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	62.2	53.3	86.5
Total	3	61.9	50.4	62.5	5	62.5	53.3	86.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	62.2	50.4	86.5
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Figures do not represent the purity levels of all cocaine seizures—only those that have been analysed at a forensic laboratory. Figures for South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania represent the purity levels of cocaine received at the laboratory in the relevant quarter. Figures for all other jurisdictions represent the purity levels of cocaine seized by police in the relevant quarter. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory can vary greatly. No adjustment has been made to account for double counting data from joint operations between the Australian Federal Police and state/territory police.

TABLE 56 (continued): Cocaine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2015–16

	July–September 2015				October–December 2015				January–March 2016				April–June 2016				Total July 2015–June 2016			
		Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity		
	Cases	Median	Min	Max	Cases	Median	Min	Max	Cases	Median	Min	Max	Cases	Median	Min	Max	Cases	Median	Min	Max
State/territory	(no.)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(no.)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(no.)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(no.)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(no.)	(%)	(%)	(%)
WA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	11	35.0	33.0	69.0	9	35.0	30.0	58.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	35.0	30.0	69.0
>2 gms	13	85.0	23.0	94.0	8	38.0	24.0	87.0	6	64.5	55.0	69.0	8	43.5	24.0	67.0	35	62.0	23.0	94.0
Total	24	62.5	23.0	94.0	17	36.0	24.0	87.0	6	64.5	55.0	69.0	8	43.5	24.0	67.0	55	54.0	23.0	94.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	2	73.6	68.6	78.6	4	66.2	53.7	75.5	–	–	–	–	6	67.7	53.7	78.6
>2 gms	3	65.1	63.2	66.1	–	–	–	–	2	81.7	79.3	84.1	–	–	–	–	5	66.1	63.2	84.1
Total	3	65.1	63.2	66.1	2	73.6	68.6	78.6	6	71.2	53.7	84.1	–	–	–	–	11	66.9	53.7	84.1
Tas																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NT																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
>2 gms	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	76.9	76.9	76.9	–	–	–	–	1	76.9	76.9	76.9
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	49.0	49.0	49.0	–	–	–	–	1	49.0	49.0	49.0
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	62.9	49.0	76.9	–	–	–	–	2	62.9	49.0	76.9
ACT																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	2	31.0	31.0	31.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	31.0	31.0	31.0
>2 gms	2	23.5	15.0	32.0	1	43.7	43.7	43.7	–	–	–	–	3	47.7	23.2	52.4	6	37.8	15.0	52.4
Total	4	31.0	15.0	32.0	1	43.7	43.7	43.7	–	–	–	–	3	47.7	23.2	52.4	8	31.5	15.0	52.4
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Figures do not represent the purity levels of all cocaine seizures—only those that have been analysed at a forensic laboratory. Figures for South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania represent the purity levels of cocaine received at the laboratory in the relevant quarter. Figures for all other jurisdictions represent the purity levels of cocaine seized by police in the relevant quarter. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory can vary greatly. No adjustment has been made to account for double counting data from joint operations between the Australian Federal Police and state/territory police.

PRICE TABLES

TABLE 57: Amphetamine prices by state and territory, 2015–16 ($)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA[a]	WA	Tas	NT[b]	ACT
1 street deal (0.1 gram)	na	40–70	na	na	na	na	na	na
0.7 gram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 weight gram	na	150–400	na	na	na	na	600–800	200
2 grams	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3 grams	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
8 ball (3.5 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	na	600–800	na	na	na	na	na	na
1/4 ounce	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 vial (1/2 ounce)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 ounce (street deal)	na	3 500–5 000	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 ounce	na	3 500–5 000	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 pound	na	80 000	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	na	100 000–120 000	na	na	na	na	na	na

a. South Australia Police has not provided prices for amphetamine as this is believed to no longer have a market in South Australia.
b. Prices reported for the Northern Territory reflect urban pricing. It is not uncommon for prices in Indigenous communities to be considerably higher than those reported in urban locations.

TABLE 58: MDMA prices by state and territory, 2015–16 ($)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT[a]	ACT
1 tablet/capsule	20–50	30–40	20–50	20	25	40–50	25–40	25–35
2–24 tablets/capsules (per tab)	15–30	30–40	20–35	20	na	30–40	20–30	na
25–99 tablets/capsules (per tab)	17	25–35	18–20	na	na	na	na	na
100–999 tablets/capsules (per tab)	13–19	18–25	13–20	5–15	na	25–28	na	na
1 000+ tablets/capsules (per tab)	na	12–18	8–18	na	na	15–20	na	na
1 gram	100–400	na	150–300	250	na	na	na	na
8 ball (3.5 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	na	na	600–900	na	na	na	na	na
1/2 ounce	na	na	3 300	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	27 000–50 000	37 000	60 000	na	na	na	na	na

a. Prices reported for the Northern Territory reflect urban pricing. It is not uncommon for prices in Indigenous communities to be considerably higher than those reported in urban locations.

TABLE 59: Methylamphetamine prices by state and territory, 2015–16 ($)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA[a]	WA	Tas	NT[b]	ACT
Crystal form ('ice')								na
1 street deal (0.1 gram)	20–150	50–100	50–200	50–100	75–100	100	100–150	50–80
0.7 gram	na	na	na	120–300	na	na	na	na
1 weight gram	150–600	470	300–1 000	250–500	500–600	500	900–1 200	na
Half 8 ball (1.75 grams)	na	450–700	na	500–700	na	na	na	na
2 grams	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3 grams	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
8 ball (3.5 gram; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	600–1 500	800–1 300	750–2 500	800–1 600	1 000–1 700	1 000–1 400	1 500–2 500	900–1 500
1/4 ounce	na	750–1 000	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 vial (1/2 ounce)	na	na	na	3 000–4 200	na	na	na	na
1 ounce (street deal)	3 000–9 000	3 000–4 000	na	na	3 000–4 000	na	na	na
1 ounce	3 000–9 000	3 000–4 000	3 300–15 000	3 500–10 000	5 500–6 000	8 000–10 000	10 000–15 000	3 500–7 000
1 pound	80 000	na	70 000–120 000	15 000–16 000		na	na	
1 kilogram	90 000–150 000	80 000–100 000	90 000–280 000	75 000–120 000	100 000–150 000	na	na	85 000–120 000
Non-crystal form								
Powder/paste/base								
1 street deal (0.1 gram)	na	30–70	50–150	na	na	50	na	na
0.7 gram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 weight gram	na	170	180–500	na	na	300	na	na
2 grams	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3 grams	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
8 ball (3.5 gram; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	na	500–800	300–1 000	na	na	600–900	na	na
1/4 ounce	na	750–1 500	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 vial (1/2 ounce)	na	1 500–2 500	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 ounce (street deal)	na	3 000–5 000	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 ounce	na	3 000–5 000	4 000–18 000	na	na	4 000–6 000	na	na
1 pound	na	na	45 000–90 000	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	na	80 000–120 000	na	na	na	na	na	na
Meth oil								
1 litre	na	na	140 000	90 000–150 000	na	na	na	na

a. South Australia Police has not provided prices for non-crystal methylamphetamine as this is believed to no longer have a market in South Australia.
b. Prices reported for the Northern Territory reflect urban pricing. It is not uncommon for prices in Indigenous communities to be considerably higher than those reported in urban locations.

TABLE 60: Cannabis prices by state and territory, 2015–16 ($)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA[a]	WA	Tas	NT[b]	ACT
Bush								
Leaf								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	na	15	na	na	25–30	na	30	na
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ounce bag (28 grams)	na	200	na	na	350–450	na	400–550	na
1 pound	na	na	na	na	na	na	4 500–6 000	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Head								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	10–25	20	15–25	na	na	25	30	na
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	140	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ounce bag (28 grams)	200–400	324	130–350	na	na	250	400–550	na
1 pound	2 800–3 500	2 700–3 200	2 200–4 000	na	na	2 500–3 000	4 500–6 000	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 mature plant	1 000–2 000	na	2 200–4 000	na	na	na	na	na
Hydroponic								
Leaf								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ounce bag (28 grams)	na	240–300	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 pound	na	1 700	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Head								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	10–25	20	25–50	25	na	25	na	20
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	100	na	120	na	150	na	150–170
Ounce bag (28 grams)	200–400	269	300–450	160–300	na	300	na	300
1 pound	2 800–3 500	1 700–2 600	1 800–5 000	2 200–3 500	na	3 000–4 000	na	3 500
1 kilogram	na	5 000–8 000	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 mature plant	2 000–5 000	na	3 200–5 000	na	na	na	na	na
Resin								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	na	na	50	na	na	na	na	na
Oil								
Cap/vial	na	395[c]	25–50	na	na	na	na	na

a. South Australia Police has not provided prices for cannabis 'leaf' as this is believed to no longer have a market in South Australia—only 'head' is sold. A 'deal of hydroponic head' quantity is 2–3 grams in South Australia.
b. Prices reported for the Northern Territory reflect urban pricing. It is not uncommon for prices in Indigenous communities to be considerably higher than those reported in urban locations.
c. The price reported for Victoria reflects the price for 10 millilitres.

TABLE 61: Heroin prices by state and territory, 2015–16 ($)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT
Half point (0.05 gram)	50–100	na	na	na	na	na	na	50
1 taste/cap (0.1–0.3 gram)	50–250	50	50	50	na	100–300	na	na
1/4 gram	na	na	100	na	150	na	na	80
1/2 weight (0.4–0.6 gram)	100–300	150	200	na	na	na	na	150
1 street weight (0.6–0.8 gram)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 gram	200–550	400	300–700	500	550–600	500	na	na
8 ball (3.5 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	800–1 200	1 700	800–1 300	na	na	na	na	na
10 gram bag	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1/2 ounce	na	5 000–8 000	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 ounce	6 500–12 000	8 500–16 000	5 000–9 000	5 500	na	na	na	6 500–6 800
1/2 Asian catti (350 grams)	na	150 000	70 000–120 000	125 000	na	na	na	na
12.5 ounce block	na	130 000	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 pound	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Asian catti (700 grams)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	na	300 000–400 000	na	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 62: Cocaine prices by state and territory, 2015–16 ($)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT[a]	ACT
1 cap	50–80	na	na	na	50–100	na	na	na
1 gram	200–600	300–450	50	400	350	300–500	800–1 000	300–350
8 ball (3.5 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	1 200–1 400	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1/4 ounce	na	2 000	200–500	na	na	2 000	na	1 500–2 000
1 ounce	5 000–8 500	10 000–14 000	900–1 400	8 000	na	na	na	6 500–8 000
1 pound	na	na	6 000–7 500	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	185 000–240 000	200 000–240 000	200 000–300 000	180 000–260 000	na	na	na	na

a. Prices reported for the Northern Territory reflect urban pricing. It is not uncommon for prices in Indigenous communities to be considerably higher than those reported in urban locations.

TABLE 63: Other drugs prices by state and territory, 2015–16 ($)

Other drugs	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT
LSD								
1–9 tabs (ddu[a])	8–50	5–10	10–25	10–15	25	10–20	25–35	na
10–100 tabs (ddu)	20–30	150–2 500[b]	8–15	na	na	na	na	na
101–999 tabs (ddu)	na	1 500–5 000[b]	na	na	4–4.5	na	na	na
1000+ tabs (ddu)	na	2 400[b]	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 x 20 millilitre vial	na	na	800	na	na	na	na	na
Ketamine								
Tablet	na	na	50	na	na	na	na	na
Powder (1 gram)	200–360	50–180	150–180	na	na	na	na	na
Vial (5–10 millilitres)	na	100–200	na	na	na	na	na	na
GHB/GBL/1,4-butanediol								
1–1.5 millilitres	3–7	5–10	4–8	2–12	na	na	na	na
4–5 millilitres (fish)	20–30	20–30	20	na	na	na	na	na
10–15 millilitres	50–80	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
50 millilitres	na	na	250	na	na	na	na	na
100 millilitres	na	na	100–200	na	na	na	na	na
Bulk								
1 litre	2 000–5 000	1 000–1 500	1 000–3 000	2 000–3 500	na	na	na	na
25 litres	na	20 000	na	na	na	na	na	na
GHB								
Serve/4 milligrams	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Vial	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
8 serves/32 milligrams	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Opioid pharmaceuticals								
Per milligram	na	na	1	na	na	na	na	1
Per tablet	na	na	25	na	na	na	na	na
OxyContin (per tablet)	10–80	na	10–20	na	na	na	na	na
OxyContin (60 milligram tablet)	na	na	20–40	na	na	60	na	na
OxyContin (80 milligram tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
OxyContin (100 milligram tablet)	na	na	30–150	na	na	100	na	na
OxyContin (200 milligram tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
OxyContin (1 box)	na	na	2 800	na	na	na	na	na
MS Contin								
1 milligram	na	na	1	na	na	1	na	na
Per tablet	na	na	30	na	55	na	na	na
60 milligram tablet	na	na	20–60	na	na	60	50	na
100 milligram tablet	na	na	30–100	na	na	100	100–150	na
Kapanol (per tablet)	na	na	15–70	na	na	na	na	na
Buprenorphine (2 milligram tablet)	na	na	10–30	na	na	na	na	na
Buprenorphine (8 milligram tablet)	na	na	20–50	na	na	na	na	na
Fentanyl (1 microgram tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Fentanyl (1 x 100 microgram patch)	50–400	na	100	na	na	na	na	na
Morphine (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Psilocybin								
1 gram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

a. Discrete dosage units (ddu).

b. This price reflects the total price paid for the nominated quantity, not the individual tab price.

TABLE 63 (continued): Other drugs prices by state and territory, 2015–16 ($)

Other drugs	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT
Benzodiazepine pharmaceuticals								
Per milligram	na	na	1	na	na	1	na	na
Per tablet	na	na	25	na	na	na	na	na
Bromazepam (per tablet)	na	na	25	na	na	na	na	na
Clonazepam (per tablet)	na	na	25	na	na	na	na	na
Flunitrazepam (per tablet)	na	na	25	na	na	na	na	na
Nitrazepan (per tablet)	na	na	25	na	na	na	na	na
Diazepam (per tablet)	na	na	25	na	na	na	na	na
Oxazepam (per tablet)	na	na	25	na	na	na	na	na
Temazepam (per tablet)	na	na	25	na	na	na	na	20
Xanax (1 tablet)	5–50	na	25	na	na	na	na	na
Xanax (10 tablets)	na	na	250	na	na	na	na	na
Xanax (50 tablets)	na	na	1 250	na	na	na	na	na
Precursors								
Ephedrine								
1 kilogram	na	30 000–40 000	25 000–60 000	na	na	na	na	na
Pseudoephedrine								
Box	na	50–250	50–250	na	50–100	50	150	na
Per milligram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
100 x boxes	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ounce	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram (pure)	na	30 000–80 000	25 000–60 000	na	na	na	na	na
Hypophosphorous acid								
50 millilitres	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 litre	na	1 200–3 000	1 200–3 000	na	na	na	na	na
Iodine								
1 gram	na	na	0.4–1	na	na	na	na	na
100 grams	na	na	40–100	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	na	300–700	300–1 000	na	na	na	na	na
Analogues								
4MMC per tablet/capsule	na	na	na	na	na	30	na	na
4MMC (1 milligram)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MDPV								
1 tablet/capsule	na	na	na	na	na	30–40	na	na
2–24 tablets/capsules (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
25–99 tablets/capsules (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
100–999 tablets/capsules (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1000+ tablets/capsules (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Point	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Milligram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ounce	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
N-Benzylpiperazine (BZP)								
1 tablet	na	na	20–50	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 63 (continued): Other drugs prices by state and territory, 2015–16 ($)

Other drugs	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT
Synthetic cannabinoids								
1.5 grams	na	20	20–35	na	na	na	na	na
3 grams	na	30–50	50–95	na	na	65	na	na
7 grams	na	na	100–140	na	na	na	na	na
14 grams	na	200–250	150–240	na	na	na	na	na
Ounce	na	na	400	na	na	na	na	na
Other								
Methadone 30 millilitres	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Sildenafil (per tablet)	na	na	15	na	na	na	na	na
Dimethyltryptamine (DMT) per milligram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Performance and Image Enhancing Drugs								
Testosterone enanthate 200 milligrams								
1 x 10 millilitre vial	na	250	130–230	na	na	150–250	na	na
10 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	1 900	na	na	na	na	na
20 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	3 600	na	na	na	na	na
50 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	8 000	na	na	na	na	na
Deca-durabolin 200 milligrams								
1 x 10 millilitre vial	na	230	230	na	na	150–250	na	na
Stanozolol 25 milligram/millilitre								
40 millilitre vial	na	na	180	na	na	na	na	na
Sustanon 250 (blend of 4 testosterone) compounds)								
1 x 10 millilitre vial	na	90	200	na	na	150–250	100–150	na
10 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	1 800	na	na	na	na	na
Testosterone propionate 100mg								
1 x 10 millilitre vial	na	90	200	na	na	150–250	100–150	na
10 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	1 400	na	na	na	na	na
20 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	2 600	na	na	na	na	na
50 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	5 500	na	na	na	na	na
Primoteston 300 milligrams/millilitres								
1 x 10 millilitres	na	na	na	na	na	150–250	na	na
Trenbolone Acetate 100mg								
1 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	240	na	na	150–250	na	na
10 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	1 400	na	na	na	na	na
20 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	3 600	na	na	na	na	na
50 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	8 000	na	na	na	na	na
Clenbuterol								
0.04 milligram tablet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
30 millilitres	na	160	160	na	na	na	na	na