



AUSTRALIAN
**CRIMINAL
INTELLIGENCE
COMMISSION**

**ILLICIT DRUG
DATA REPORT
2016-17**



Correspondence should be addressed to:

Chief Executive Officer
Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission
PO Box 1936
Canberra City
ACT 2601

Telephone:

02 6268 7000 (from within Australia)
61 2 6268 7000 (international)

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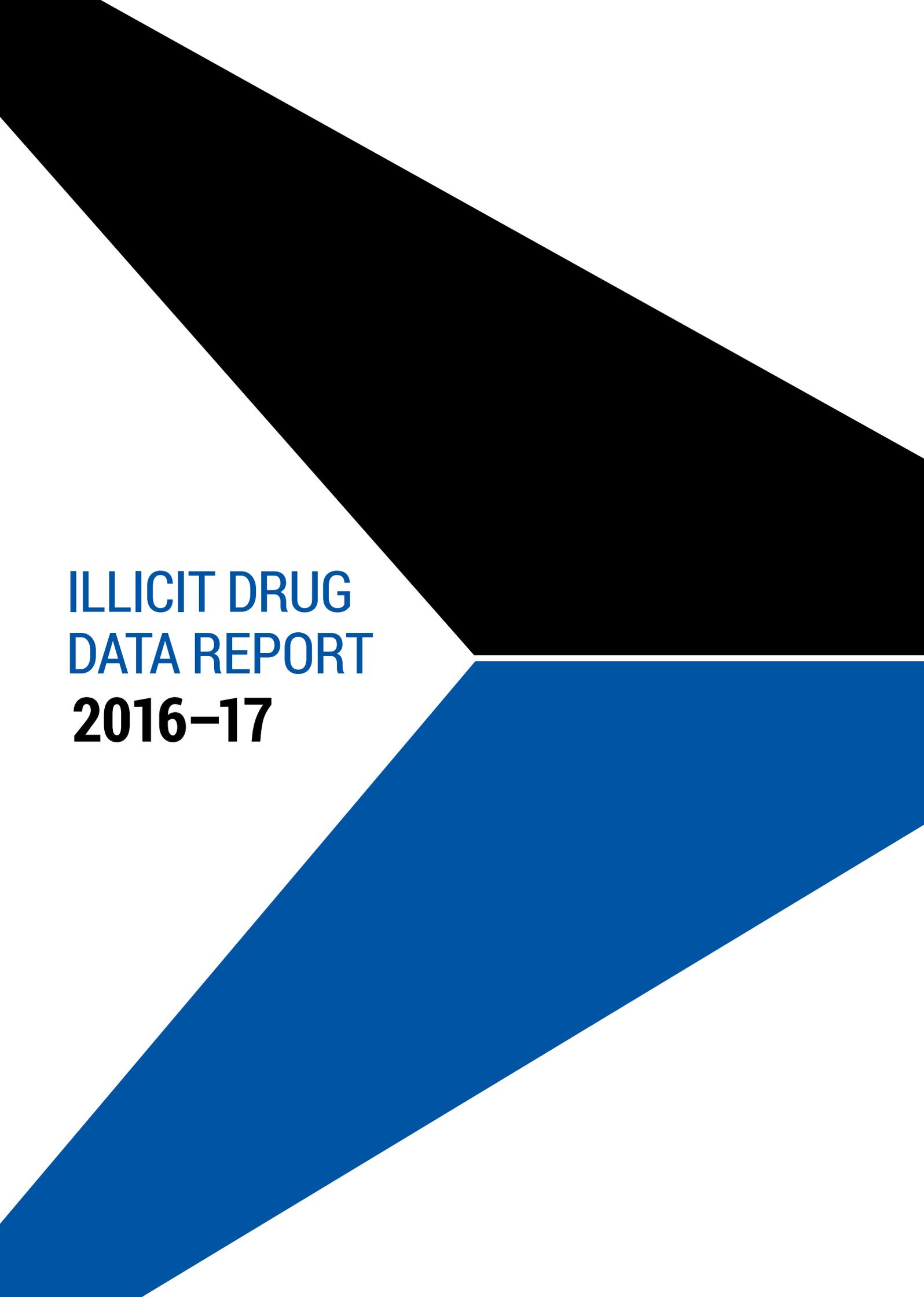
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The cover features a white background with two large, overlapping geometric shapes. A black triangle points downwards from the top left, and a blue triangle points upwards from the bottom left. They meet at a central point, creating a white diamond-shaped area where the text is located.

ILLICIT DRUG
DATA REPORT
2016-17



CEO FOREWORD

MICHAEL PHELAN APM

The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission’s annual Illicit Drug Data Report provides an authoritative picture of the illicit drug environment in Australia. Now in its 15th edition, the report draws together data from a wide range of sources to inform our collective understanding and responses to the threat posed by illicit drugs in our country.

This report shows that drug markets in Australia remain resilient, with enduring demand for illicit drugs, particularly illicit stimulants. While cannabis is the predominant illicit drug market, the methylamphetamine market remains large and intractable and the cocaine market is increasing rapidly. The heroin market remains relatively small and stable. Of particular note in this reporting period are changes in the cocaine market. These changes reflect trends in Europe and North America; and are consistent with the findings of the National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program and multiple user surveys that show a significant increase in cocaine consumption in Australia.

Substantial increases in cocaine border detections and national cocaine seizures and arrests were reported in 2016–17, and are all at record levels. Australia pays some of the highest prices in the world for cocaine. The 4 623 kilograms of cocaine seized nationally in 2016–17 equates to around 23 million hits, with an estimated street value of \$1.7 billion. When considering the impact of such seizures, it is important to recognise that there are broader social and health implications for communities. Cocaine use in Australia causes misery to people in source countries—Colombia, Bolivia and Peru—and in other regions affected by the cocaine trade, including Mexico and countries in Central America. No-one profits from the proceeds of the cocaine market except greedy members of transnational organised crime groups. This highlights the global nature and impact of illicit drug markets.

In looking at demand indicators, findings from the National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program show that average cocaine consumption in both capital city and regional sites has almost doubled since the program commenced in August 2016. The level of consumption of methylamphetamine has also increased slightly over the same period and remains the most consumed illicit drug monitored by the program.

While growth in the cocaine market is concerning, we must continue to implement and assess the effectiveness of strategies aimed at reducing the harm caused by *all* illicit drugs. This again reinforces the need for collaboration, both nationally and internationally, to curb the supply of, and demand for, these destructive commodities. Working with a range of international partners, in 2016–17 Australian law enforcement collectively removed from the market well over 10 tonnes of drugs destined for use in Australia.





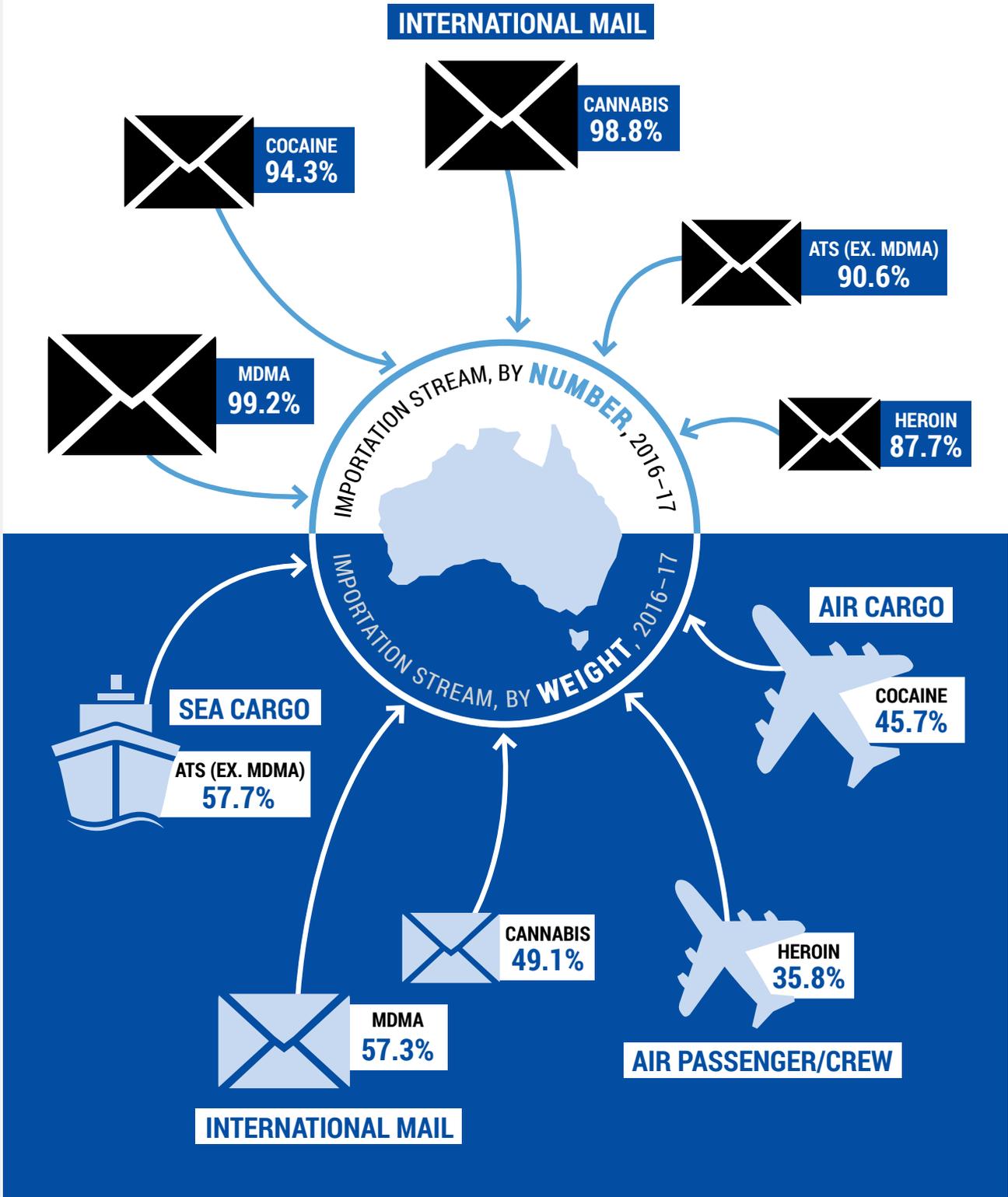
Data from the Illicit Drug Data Report are used to inform policy and operational decisions across government, industry and the not-for-profit sector and focus efforts to reduce the impact of illicit drugs on our communities. In this edition, a new format and structure has been used to create a more concise report, while retaining key drug market information and insights. For the first time, some of the information and data from the report are also being made available on the Australian Institute of Criminology's Crime Statistics Australia website. This will provide greater accessibility to the unique and valuable data contained in the report.

Illicit drugs are not just a law enforcement issue. We need to employ a holistic approach that focuses on supply, demand and harm reduction. By enhancing our shared understanding of illicit drug markets and changes within these markets, we can better target our collective efforts to address drug use in our country and the harm it causes.

No single data set provides a national picture of Australian illicit drug markets. It is only through the layering of multiple available data that we enhance our understanding of illicit drug markets and generate new insights. I commend the efforts of all who contributed to this report from law enforcement, forensic services, academia and the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission. If not for your vital contributions and continued support, it would not be possible to understand the complex and evolving Australian drug market.

Michael Phelan APM
Chief Executive Officer
Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission

IMPORTATION METHODS



NATIONAL SEIZURES AND ARRESTS

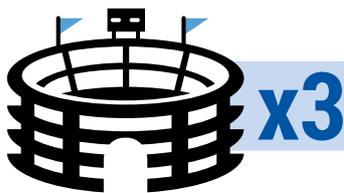


The **113 533** national illicit **drug seizures** in 2016–17 was almost **double** the number of **flights** between **Sydney and Melbourne**, the busiest national route.

113 533
DRUG SEIZURES

27.4 TONNES
DRUGS SEIZED

The record **27.4 tonnes** of illicit **drugs seized** nationally in 2016–17 is more than **double** the weight of a **QE2 anchor**.



The record **154 650** national **drug arrests** is enough to fill AAMI stadium **three times**.

154 650
DRUG ARRESTS



1 SEIZURE EVERY
5 MINS



1KG SEIZED EVERY
19 MINS



1 ARREST EVERY
3.5 MINS

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This report contains data and analysis provided by federal, state and territory police, as well as forensic laboratories and the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (now Department of Home Affairs).¹ These agencies provide significant contributions to each report and their expertise and experience, along with their continued support, have been invaluable to the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission.

Key contributors are listed below:

- Australian Border Force
- Australian Federal Police
- Australian Federal Police, ACT Policing
- Australian Federal Police, Forensic Drug Intelligence
- Australian Institute of Criminology, Drug Use Monitoring in Australia Program
- ChemCentre
- Department of Home Affairs
- Forensic Science Service Tasmania
- Forensic Science South Australia
- National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program
- New South Wales Ministry of Health, Health System Information and Performance Reporting
- New South Wales Police Force
- Northern Territory Police
- NSW Forensic & Analytical Science Service
- Queensland Health and Forensic Scientific Services
- Queensland Police Service
- South Australia Police
- Tasmania Police
- Victoria Police
- Western Australia Police Force.

¹ Further information about the data, jurisdictional issues and explanatory notes is contained in the *Statistics* chapter.



INTRODUCTION

The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission *Illicit Drug Data Report* (IDDR) is the only report of its type in Australia, providing governments, law enforcement agencies and interested stakeholders with a national picture of the illicit drug market. The IDDR presents data from a variety of sources and provides an important evidence base to assess current and future illicit drug trends, offers a brief analysis of those trends and assists decision-makers in the development of strategies to combat the threat posed by illicit drugs.

The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission collects data annually from all state and territory police services, the Australian Federal Police, the Department of Home Affairs, state and territory forensic laboratories and research centres. The illicit drug data collected and presented in this report for the 2016–17 financial year include:

- arrest
- detection
- seizure
- purity
- profiling
- price.

The purpose of this report is to provide statistics and analysis to assist decision-makers in developing illicit drug supply, demand and harm reduction strategies. The data also assists the Australian Government to meet national and international reporting obligations.

The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission applies the National Illicit Drug Reporting Format (NIDRF) to standardise the arrest, seizure and purity data received from police services and contributing forensic organisations. The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission 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 2016–17 report.

The format and structure of the IDDR has changed this reporting period. This evolution provides a more concise report, while still retaining key illicit drug market information and insights. Similar to previous reports, each chapter in the 2016–17 report provides an overview of changes since the previous reporting period and also includes some longer-term trends in key market indicators—including border detections, national seizures and arrests, price, purity, forensic analysis, wastewater analysis and drug user survey data—which inform and enhance our understanding of Australia’s illicit drug markets and the ability to identify changes within them. To provide greater accessibility to the valuable and unique data contained in the report, some of the information and data from the 2016–17 report will be made available on the Crime Statistics Australia website hosted by the Australian Institute of Criminology.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY²

Variation exists in drug markets, both internationally and domestically, within and between states and territories and over time. No single data set provides a national picture of Australian illicit drug markets. It is only through the layering of multiple available data—both current and historical—that we are able to enhance our understanding of illicit drug markets in Australia.

In examining 2016–17 border detection and national seizure and arrest data for amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), cannabis, heroin and cocaine a number of consistent themes emerge across the data sets. Overall, cannabis is the predominant drug across the data. By number, cannabis is more commonly detected at the border than any other drug, with more domestic seizures and arrests related to cannabis than any other drug. The exception is the weight of border detections. Herbal cannabis is difficult to conceal, with its strong odour making importations vulnerable to detection. Widespread domestic cultivation of cannabis generally makes the trafficking of herbal cannabis into Australia unnecessary or unprofitable, with the majority of cannabis border detections relating to seeds. ATS is the next most prevalent drug across the data, followed by cocaine, with heroin the least reported drug. Of these drugs, cocaine was the only drug type in 2016–17 where increases in border detection and national seizure and arrest data were reported.

Overall, based on supply and demand indicators for the main drug markets in Australia in 2016–17:

- ATS remained a large, relatively stable market despite supply and demand indicators providing a mixed picture.
- Cannabis supply and demand indicators are also mixed, but overall point to a large market that is relatively unchanged.
- Heroin indicators point to a small, stable market, as has been the case for some years.
- Cocaine indicators point to an expansion of the market during 2016–17.
- Indicators of supply and demand for other drugs provide a mixed picture. Many of the drugs and substances categorised as other drugs have both licit and illicit uses and may be lawfully or illegally produced and obtained. They reflect diverse and complex markets, both domestically and internationally. Of particular interest, the figures for 2016-17 show an increase in the number and weight of ATS (excluding MDMA) precursor detections at the Australian border.

PROFILE OF ILLICIT DRUG DETECTIONS AT THE AUSTRALIAN BORDER

Number of illicit drug detections—comparison between 2015–16 and 2016–17

Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS)		Cannabis	Heroin	Cocaine
ATS (excluding MDMA)	MDMA			
-3.7%	66.3%	46.4%	36.5%	33.8%
3 017 → 2 905	2 864 → 4 763	7 504 → 10 987	178 → 243	2 777 → 3 715

2 Key for tables in the Executive Summary: = Decrease = Relatively stable = Increase = Highest on record



- Cannabis accounted for the greatest number of border detections in 2016–17, followed by MDMA, cocaine, ATS (excluding MDMA) and heroin.
- The number of ATS (excluding MDMA) detections at the Australian border decreased in 2016–17.
- The number of MDMA, cannabis, heroin and cocaine detections increased this reporting period, with the number of MDMA, cannabis and cocaine border detections in 2016–17 the highest on record.

Weight of illicit drugs detected—comparison between 2015–16 and 2016–17

Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS)		Cannabis	Heroin	Cocaine
ATS (excluding MDMA)	MDMA			
-30.0 %	529.1%	0.6%	34.7%	68.8%
2 620kg → 1 833kg	141kg → 890kg	101kg → 102kg	149kg → 201kg	657kg → 1 109kg

- ATS (excluding MDMA) accounted for the greatest proportion of the weight of border detections in 2016–17, followed by cocaine, MDMA, heroin and cannabis.
- The weight of ATS (excluding MDMA) detected at Australian border decreased in 2016–17, with the weight of cannabis detected remaining relatively stable.
- The weight of MDMA, heroin and cocaine detected increased this reporting period, with the weight of cocaine detected in 2016–17 the highest on record.

Proportion of illicit drug detections, by importation stream in 2016–17

Drug type	Importation stream, by number, 2016–17		Importation stream, by weight, 2016–17	
	Stream	Percentage	Stream	Percentage
ATS (excluding MDMA)	International mail	90.6%	Sea cargo	57.7%
	Air cargo	8.1%	Air cargo	23.4%
	Air passenger/crew	0.9%	International mail	18.7%
	Sea cargo	0.3%	Air passenger/crew	0.2%
MDMA	International mail	99.2%	International mail	57.3%
	Air cargo	0.6%	Air cargo	42.4%
	Air passenger/crew	0.2%	Air passenger/crew	0.3%
Cannabis	International mail	98.8%	International mail	49.1%
	Air passenger/crew	0.6%	Air cargo	44.4%
	Air cargo	0.5%	Sea Cargo	4.8%
	Sea cargo	<0.1%	Air passenger/crew	1.7%
Heroin	International mail	87.7%	Air passenger/crew	35.8%
	Air cargo	9.5%	Sea cargo	32.1%
	Air passenger/crew	2.1%	International mail	23.5%
	Sea cargo	0.8%	Air cargo	8.6%
Cocaine	International mail	94.3%	Air cargo	45.7%
	Air cargo	4.9%	International mail	25.0%
	Air passenger/crew	0.8%	Sea cargo	22.9%
	Sea cargo	<0.1%	Air passenger/crew	6.4%



- International mail accounts for the greatest proportion of border detections by number, however the importation stream accounting for the greatest proportion of detections by weight varies by drug type.

PROFILE OF NATIONAL DRUG SEIZURES

Number of national illicit drug seizures—comparison between 2015–16 and 2016–17

National	ATS	Cannabis	Heroin	Cocaine	Other & unknown drugs
-1.6%	-4.3%	-2.2%	-6.2%	15.6%	6.8%
115 421 → 113 533	39 014 → 37 351	61 334 → 60 006	2 081 → 1 951	3 951 → 4 567	9 041 → 9 658

- The number of national illicit drug seizures has increased 85.2 per cent over the last decade, increasing from 61 290 in 2007–08 to 113 533 in 2016–17.³
- The number of national illicit drug seizures decreased 1.6 per cent this reporting period, from a record 115 421 seizures in 2015–16.
- In 2016–17, cannabis seizures accounted for the greatest proportion of the number of national illicit drug seizures (52.9 per cent), followed by ATS (32.9 per cent), other and unknown (8.2 per cent), cocaine (4.0 per cent) and heroin and other opioids (2.0 per cent).⁴
- National ATS, cannabis and heroin seizures decreased this reporting period, however the number of ATS and cannabis seizures reported in 2016–17 are the second highest on record.
- The number of cocaine and other and unknown drug seizures increased in 2016–17 and are the highest on record.

Weight of illicit drugs seized nationally—comparison between 2015–16 and 2016–17

National	ATS	Cannabis	Heroin	Cocaine	Other & unknown drugs
30.8%	-17.9%	24.1%	1.9%	540.6%	57.5%
21.0t → 27.4t	9 218kg → 7 571kg	6 081kg → 7 547kg	220kg → 224kg	721kg → 4 623kg	4 777kg → 7 524kg

- The weight of illicit drugs seized nationally has increased 129.6 per cent over the last decade, from 11.9 tonnes in 2007–08 to a record 27.4 tonnes in 2016–17.⁵
- The weight of illicit drug seizures nationally increased 30.8 per cent this reporting period, from 21.0 tonnes in 2015–16.
- In 2016–17, cannabis and ATS accounted for the greatest proportion of the weight of illicit drugs seized nationally (both 27.5 per cent), followed by other and unknown (27.2 per cent), cocaine (16.8 per cent) and heroin and other opioids (1.0 per cent).⁶

3 A figure displaying the number of national illicit drug seizures over the last decade will be available on the Crime Statistics Australia website. See <<http://crimestats.aic.gov.au/>>.

4 A figure for the number of national illicit drug seizures in 2016–17 will be available on the Crime Statistics Australia website. A proportional figure displaying the number of illicit drug seizures, by state and territory and drug type in 2016–17 will also be available. See <<http://crimestats.aic.gov.au/>>.

5 A figure displaying the weight of illicit drugs seized nationally over the last decade will be available on the Crime Statistics Australia website. See <<http://crimestats.aic.gov.au/>>.

6 A figure for the weight of illicit drugs seized nationally in 2016–17 will be available on the Crime Statistics Australia website. A proportional figure displaying the weight of illicit drugs seized, by state and territory and drug type in 2016–17, will also be available. See <<http://crimestats.aic.gov.au/>>.



- The weight of ATS seized nationally decreased this reporting period, with the weight of heroin seized remaining relatively stable.
- The weight of cannabis, cocaine and other and unknown drugs increased this reporting period, with the weight of cocaine seized in 2016–17 the highest on record.

COMPARISON OF THE WEIGHT OF METHYLAMPHETAMINE, MDMA, HEROIN AND COCAINE SEIZED NATIONALLY IN 2016–17 AND ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION

Drug	Estimated consumption (kilograms per annum)	2016–17 national seizures (kilograms)	Percentage of total estimated consumption seized (%)
Methylamphetamine	8 387	3 821 ^a	45.6
MDMA	1 280	1 426	111.4
Heroin	765	224	29.3
Cocaine	3 075	4 623	150.3

a. At this time it is not possible at a national level to provide a further breakdown of drugs within the amphetamines category. As such national seizure figures reflect the weight of amphetamines seized. Amphetamines include amphetamine, methylamphetamine, dexamphetamine and amphetamine not elsewhere classified. Based on available data, methylamphetamine accounts for the majority of amphetamines seized.

Wastewater provides a measure of drug consumption within a given population. The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission has used wastewater data collected between August 2016 and August 2017 as part of the National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program (NWDMP) to estimate the annual weight of methylamphetamine, MDMA, heroin and cocaine consumed nationally. While these estimates are conservative, they provide valuable insight into key illicit drug markets in Australia.⁷ On comparing the weight of these drugs seized nationally in 2016–17 and annual national drug consumption estimates derived from wastewater analysis, it is evident demand for harmful drugs remains robust. Based on the reported weights seized nationally by Australian law enforcement and consumption estimates from the NWDMP:

- the weight of amphetamines seized equated to 45.6 per cent of the total estimated weight of methylamphetamine needed to meet national demand
- the weight of MDMA seized exceeded the total estimated weight of MDMA needed to meet national demand (111.4 per cent)
- the weight of heroin seized equated to 29.3 per cent of the total estimated weight of heroin required to meet national demand
- the weight of cocaine seized exceeded the total estimated weight of cocaine needed to meet national demand (150.3 per cent).

⁷ The public NWDMP reports are available on the ACIC website. See <<https://www.acic.gov.au/publications/intelligence-products/national-wastewater-drug-monitoring-program-report>>.

PROFILE OF NATIONAL ILLICIT DRUG ARRESTS

National illicit drug arrests—comparison between 2015–16 and 2016–17

National	ATS	Cannabis	Heroin & other opioids	Cocaine	Other & unknown drugs
0.1%	-0.2%	-2.6%	-0.2%	29.9%	7.0%
154 538 → 154 650	47 625 → 47 531	79 643 → 77 549	2 975 → 2 970	2 592 → 3 366	21 703 → 23 234

- The number of national illicit drug arrests has increased 96.6 per cent over the last decade, from 78 675 in 2007–08 to a record 154 650 in 2016–17.⁸
- The number of national illicit drug arrests remained relatively stable this reporting period, increasing from 154 538 arrests in 2015–16.
- In 2016–17, cannabis arrests accounted for the greatest proportion of national illicit drug arrests (50.1 per cent), followed by ATS (30.7 per cent), other and unknown (15.0 per cent), cocaine (2.2 per cent) and heroin and other opioids (1.9 per cent).⁹
- National ATS and heroin and other opioid arrests remained relatively stable this reporting period, with a decrease in the number of national cannabis arrests.
- The number of national cocaine and other unknown drug arrests increased in 2016–17 and are the highest on record.

Arrest data in the IDDR incorporate recorded law enforcement action against a person for suspected unlawful involvement in illicit drugs. It incorporates action by way of arrest and charge, summons, diversion, infringement and caution. The action taken by law enforcement is influenced by a number of factors, including but not limited to which state or territory the incident occurs in, the drug type and quantity and related legislation/regulation. In 2016–17, summons accounted for the greatest proportion of national drug arrests (43.6 per cent), followed by charge (32.1 per cent) and caution/diversion/infringement (24.2 per cent). These proportions vary between drug type, with charge accounting for the greatest proportion of national heroin and other opioid arrests (60.7 per cent), summons accounting for the greatest proportion of national steroid arrests (55.9 per cent) and caution/diversion/infringements accounting for the greatest proportion of national cannabis arrests (38.8 per cent).¹⁰

8 A figure displaying the number of national illicit drug arrests over the last decade will be available on the Crime Statistics Australia website. See <<http://crimestats.aic.gov.au/>>.

9 A figure for the number of national illicit drug arrests in 2016–17 will be available on the Crime Statistics Australia website. A proportional figure displaying the number of illicit drug arrests, by state and territory and drug type in 2016–17, will also be available. See <<http://crimestats.aic.gov.au/>>.

10 Figures for 2016–17 national arrests, by drug type, will be available on the Crime Statistics Australia website. See <<http://crimestats.aic.gov.au/>>.



In 2016–17, males accounted for the majority of national arrests (76.1 per cent), with females accounting for less than one quarter of arrests. While there was some variation in the proportion of arrests related to males across drug types, males consistently accounted for the greatest proportion of arrests across all drug types this reporting period, ranging from 73.0 per cent of national other and unknown arrests to 85.8 per cent of national cocaine arrests.¹¹ In 2016–17, consumer arrests accounted for the greatest proportion of national arrests (88.6 per cent). While consumer arrests account for the greatest proportion of arrests across all drug types, the proportion attributed to them does vary, from 75.9 per cent of national cocaine arrests to 91.4 per cent of national cannabis arrests.¹²

PROFILE OF NATIONAL CLANDESTINE LABORATORIES AND PRECURSORS

National clandestine laboratory detections—comparison between 2015–16 and 2016–17

No. of detections	Size and production capacity	Location
-19.5% 575 → 463	Addict-based 66.5% → 49.5%	Residential 68.5% → 63.9%
	Other small 16.1% → 27.7%	Vehicle 9.6% → 12.5%
	Medium 9.7% → 20.0%	Other 7.5% → 8.4%
	Industrial 7.7% → 2.7%	Commercial/industrial 4.0% → 6.0%
		Public place 5.2% → 5.0%
		Rural 5.2% → 4.1%

- The number of clandestine laboratories detected nationally decreased for the fifth consecutive reporting period in 2016–17.
- The majority of laboratories detected in Australia this reporting period were producing methylamphetamine, with the hypophosphorous method of production the predominant process identified.
- Drug profiling data of both border and domestic seizures indicates ephedrine and pseudoephedrine remain the dominant methylamphetamine precursors.
- The majority of laboratories are detected in residential locations, with an increased proportion of detections attributed to other small-scale and medium sized laboratories in 2016–17.

11 Figures for 2016–17 national arrests, by drug type and gender, will be available on the Crime Statistics Australia website. See <<http://crimestats.aic.gov.au/>>.

12 Figures for 2016–17 national arrests, by drug type and consumer/provider status, will be available on the Crime Statistics Australia website. See <<http://crimestats.aic.gov.au/>>.

Number of ATS precursor border detections—comparison between 2015–16 and 2016–17



The number of ATS (excluding MDMA) precursor detections at the Australian border increased in 2016–17, while the number of MDMA precursor detections decreased for the second consecutive reporting period.

Weight of ATS precursor border detections—comparison between 2015–16 and 2016–17



The weight of ATS (excluding MDMA) precursors detected at the Australian border increased for the second consecutive reporting period in 2016–17, while the weight of MDMA precursors detected decreased for the second consecutive reporting period.

2016–17 FEATURE DRUG—COCAINE

Substantial increases in cocaine border detections and national cocaine seizures and arrests were reported in 2016–17, all of which are at record levels. While there were also changes and increases in other market indicators—including price, purity, consumption and demand—these were more variable and not as pronounced as those in detection, seizure and arrest data in the same period. Taken as a whole, the cocaine data indicate a market likely in growth across 2016–17.

In summary:

- Based on forensic profiling of both border and national seizures, Colombia remains the dominant source country for cocaine in Australia.
- The number of cocaine detections at the Australian border has increased 492.5 per cent over the last decade, from 627 in 2007–08 to a record 3 715 in 2016–17. With the exception of 2013–14, the number of cocaine detections has increased every reporting period for the last five years, increasing 85.5 per cent from 2 003 in 2012–13.
- The weight of cocaine detected at the Australian border has increased 70.9 per cent over the last decade, from 649 kilograms in 2007–08 to a record 1 109 kilograms in 2016–17. The weight of cocaine detected has fluctuated over the last five reporting periods, increasing 177.9 per cent from 399 kilograms in 2012–13.



- The number of national cocaine seizures has increased 259.3 per cent over the last decade, from 1 271 in 2007–08 to a record 4 567 in 2016–17. The number of national cocaine seizures has increased every reporting period for the last five years, increasing 110.8 per cent from 2 167 in 2012–13.
- The weight of cocaine seized nationally has increased 595.6 per cent over the last decade, from 664 kilograms in 2007–08 to a record 4 623 kilograms in 2016–17. The weight of cocaine seized nationally has fluctuated over the last five reporting periods, increasing 337.6 per cent from 1 056 kilograms in 2012–13.
- The number of national cocaine arrests has increased 403.1 per cent over the last decade, from 669 in 2007–08 to a record 3 366 in 2016–17. The number of national cocaine arrests has increased every reporting period for the last five years, increasing 162.6 per cent from 1 282 in 2012–13.
- Nationally, the price of a cap of cocaine ranged between \$50 and \$350 in 2016–17, an increase from the \$50 to \$100 price range reported since 2012–13. Nationally, the price for a gram of cocaine ranged between \$200 and \$600 price in 2016–17, notably less than the \$50 to \$1 000 price range reported in 2012–13. Nationally, the price for a kilogram of cocaine in 2016–17 was consistent with the \$180 000 to \$300 000 price range reported in 2015–16 and less than the \$180 000 to \$360 000 range reported in 2012–13.
- Since 2012–13, the annual median purity of cocaine has ranged between 27.8 per cent and 64.5 per cent. In 2016–17, the annual median purity of cocaine ranged from 33.2 per cent in Queensland to 60.5 per cent in Western Australia.
- According to the NWDMP, average cocaine consumption in capital city sites in Australia is almost double that of regional sites. The population-weighted average consumption of cocaine in regional sites almost doubled between August 2016 and August 2017, with population-weighted average consumption in capital sites increasing by around 30 per cent in the same period.
- According to the 2016 National Drug Strategy Household Survey, the proportion of the Australian population aged 14 years or older who reported using cocaine at least once in their lifetime increased, from 8.1 per cent in 2013 to 9.0 per cent in 2016. In the same survey, the proportion reporting recent cocaine use also increased, from 2.1 per cent in 2013 to 2.5 per cent in 2016.



- In a 2017 national study of regular injecting drug users, the proportion of respondents reporting the recent use of cocaine increased, from 11.0 per cent in 2016 to 13.0 per cent in 2017. In 2013, the proportion of respondents reporting the recent use of cocaine was 16.0 per cent.
- In a 2017 national study of regular ecstasy users, the proportion of respondents reporting the recent use of cocaine increased, from 47.0 per cent in 2016 to 48.0 per cent in 2017. In 2013, the proportion of respondents reporting the recent use of cocaine was 36.0 per cent.
- According to the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program, which examines drug use among police detainees, the proportion of detainees self-reporting cocaine use increased from 16.0 per cent in 2015–16 to 16.7 per cent in 2016–17, with the proportion of detainees testing positive to cocaine increasing from 0.9 per cent in 2015–16 to 1.8 per cent in 2016–17. In 2012–13, the proportion of detainees self-reporting cocaine use was 11.2 per cent, with 1.1 per cent of detainees testing positive to cocaine.



ABBREVIATIONS

1,4-BD	1,4-butanediol
4-MMC	4-methylmethcathinone
AAS	Anabolic-androgenic steroids
ACIC	Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANSPS	Australian Needle and Syringe Program Survey
ATS	Amphetamine-type stimulants
CEN	Cannabis Expiation Notice
CIR	Cannabis Intervention Requirement
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DIN	Drug Infringement Notice
DUMA	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia
EDRS	Ecstasy and Related Drugs Reporting System
ENIPID	Enhanced National Intelligence Picture on Illicit Drugs
Eph	Ephedrine
EPO	Erythropoietin
FDI	Forensic Drug Intelligence
GBL	Gamma-butyrolactone
GHB	Gamma-hydroxybutyrate
hCG	Human chorionic gonadotrophin
hGH	Human growth hormone
IDDR	Illicit Drug Data Report
IDRS	Illicit Drug Reporting System
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
LSD	Lysergic acid diethylamide
MDMA	3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine



MEAP	Methylamphetamine Enforcement Action Plan
NDSHS	National Drug Strategy Household Survey
NEC	Not elsewhere classified
NMI	National Measurement Institute
NPS	New psychoactive substances
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
P2P	Phenyl-2-propanone
PICS	Precursors Incident Communication System
PIED	Performance and image enhancing drug
PSE	Pseudoephedrine
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SCON	Simple Cannabis Offence Notice
Tas	Tasmania
THC	Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol
UK	United Kingdom
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
US	United States
Vic	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency
WCO	World Customs Organization
WWA	Wastewater analysis