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 2016–17.

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 or 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 Force.

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 SA
- 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 2016–17, not necessarily all seizures made during that period.

From 2017, the NSW Forensic & Analytical Science Service only tests for purity levels on samples submitted from seizures of a commercial quantity or greater.

South Australia tests for purity levels on cases when the total weight of drug–containing material within a case is >5 grams. All samples with total weight >2 gram are sent for quantitation (if none are >2 gram then the largest sample were sent for quantitation). When the total weight of drug–containing material within a case is >100 grams, all samples regardless of their total weight are 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 trafficable 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 amphetamines 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 providers. Those charged with user-type offences (processing 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 37 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 2 200 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.

In 2016–17, data on approximately 2 200 police detainees were collected. Figures reported for 2016–17 reflect data collected in the third and fourth quarters of 2016 and the first and second quarters of 2017. Commencing in 2014, urine samples have been collected in alternate quarters. For the 2016–17 data collection period, urine samples were collected in the third quarter of 2016 and the first quarter of 2017. Approximately 1 400 detainees were ineligible or refused to provide a urine sample. Data relating to detainees testing positive for benzodiazepines from 2007–08 to 2016–17 have been revised in line with the cut-off level for benzodiazepines specified in the Australian and New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4308-2008.

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 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 substances causing potential harm, either through addiction, health risks, or criminal and anti-social behaviour. Drugs of concern include nicotine, alcohol, oxycodone, fentanyl, methylamphetamine, MDMA, 3,4-methylendioxyamphetamine (MDA) cocaine and heroin, as well as a number of new psychoactive substances (NPS) including synthetic cannabinoids and synthetic stimulants.

The ACIC provides data from the NWDMP in the form of public reports three times per year. The reports 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 conduct similar wastewater analyses. The public reports are accessible on the ACIC website <https://www.acic.gov.au/publications/intelligence-products/national-wastewater-drug-monitoring-program-report>.

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 the Department of Home Affairs are represented within AFP figures in Table 37. Totals may differ from those published earlier in the AFP Annual Report 2016–17 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 HOME AFFAIRS

Detections of illicit drugs by the former Department of Immigration and Border Protection (now Department of Home Affairs) are handed to the AFP for investigation purposes, safe storage and destruction. Border detections are recorded on 'DrugLab', 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 DrugLab. Data relating to the same border detections held by the AFP and DrugLab will differ slightly. This is because only unconfirmed seizure weights are initially recorded. Home Affairs 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 Home Affairs Annual Reports.

For operational reasons, the format of data presented in the IDDR may vary from year to year.

From 2010–11, Home Affairs 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.

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

From 2012–13, Home Affairs have provided 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.

From 2017, New South Wales Forensic & Analytical Science Service (FASS) have made changes to their processes in response to legislative changes to the *Drugs Misuse and Trafficking Act*—amendment 2016. New South Wales Police Force is now able to take a subsample of a seizure and therefore not all seizures are sent to FASS for analysis. Around 50.0 per cent of samples are sent to FASS and they may or may not be weighted by New South Wales Police Force. The subsamples analysed by FASS are weighted, but purity tests

will only be carried out on samples related to a commercial quantity or greater. This will impact the data provided for the Illicit Drug Data Report and caution should be exercised in comparing data.

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. 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.

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.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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

From 2015–16, offender data provided by South Australia Police includes 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 from previous reporting periods.

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 and charge, 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 the Department of Home Affairs.

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.

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 27: All drugs: consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2016–17

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	21 295	5 240	12	26 547	3 794	898	2	4 694	25 557	6 266	14	31 837
Vic	20 947	6 048	4	26 999	1 697	388	1	2 086	22 644	6 436	5	29 085
Qld	28 293	10 806	0	39 099	3 388	997	0	4 385	31 681	11 803	0	43 484
SA	5 420	1 825	1	7 246	1 232	358	0	1 590	6 652	2 183	1	8 836
SA CENs[b]	7 194	1 974	32	9 200	–	–	–	–	7 194	1 974	32	9 200
WA	15 475	5 743	50	21 268	3 002	914	10	3 926	18 501	6 661	60	25 222
WA CIRs[c]	1 477	514	13	2 004	–	–	–	–	1 477	514	13	2 004
Tas	1 620	410	0	2 030	344	68	0	412	1 964	478	0	2 442
NT	371	113	0	484	244	57	0	301	824	241	0	1 065
NT DINs[d]	503	204	0	707	–	–	–	–	503	204	0	707
ACT	480	81	0	561	102	23	0	125	582	104	0	686
ACT SCONs[e]	65	17	0	82	–	–	–	–	65	17	0	82
Total	**103 140**	**32 975**	**112**	**136 227**	**13 803**	**3 703**	**13**	**17 519**	**117 644**	**36 881**	**125**	**154 650**

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. Cannabis Expiation Notices.

c. Cannabis Intervention Requirements.

d. Drug Infringement Notices.

e. Simple Cannabis Offence Notices.

TABLE 28: Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS): consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2016–17

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	5 697	1 836	0	7 533	1 653	427	2	2 082	7 366	2 268	2	9 636
Vic	7 721	2 407	1	10 129	525	163	0	688	8 246	2 570	1	10 817
Qld	7 700	3 294	0	10 994	777	252	0	1 029	8 477	3 546	0	12 023
SA	4 007	1 448	0	5 455	514	177	0	691	4 521	1 625	0	6 146
WA	4 175	1 890	11	6 076	1 367	434	2	1 803	5 545	2 324	13	7 882
Tas	278	90	0	368	115	27	0	142	393	117	0	510
NT	68	27	0	95	56	13	0	69	204	77	0	281
ACT	155	32	0	187	38	11	0	49	193	43	0	236
Total	**29 801**	**11 024**	**12**	**40 837**	**5 045**	**1 504**	**4**	**6 553**	**34 945**	**12 570**	**16**	**47 531**

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.

TABLE 29: Cannabis: consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2016–17

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	12 524	2 694	12	15 230	1 261	255	0	1 516	13 800	2 953	12	16 765
Vic	7 679	1 945	3	9 627	461	76	0	537	8 140	2 021	3	10 164
Qld	15 902	5 533	0	21 435	1 893	508	0	2 401	17 795	6 041	0	23 836
SA	952	194	0	1 146	591	140	0	731	1 543	334	0	1 877
SA CENs[b]	7 194	1 974	32	9 200	–	–	–	–	7 194	1 974	32	9 200
WA	7 139	2 304	28	9 471	780	261	6	1 047	7 922	2 567	34	10 523
WA CIRs[c]	1 477	514	13	2 004	–	–	–	–	1 477	514	13	2 004
Tas	1 031	232	0	1 263	170	27	0	197	1 201	259	0	1 460
NT	264	77	0	341	150	37	0	187	493	134	0	627
NT DINs[d]	503	204	0	707	–	–	–	–	503	204	0	707
ACT	206	35	0	241	55	8	0	63	261	43	0	304
ACT SCONs[e]	65	17	0	82	–	–	–	–	65	17	0	82
Total	**54 936**	**15 723**	**88**	**70 747**	**5 361**	**1 312**	**6**	**6 679**	**60 394**	**17 061**	**94**	**77 549**

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. Cannabis Expiation Notices.
c. Cannabis Intervention Requirements.
d. Drug Infringement Notices.
e. Simple Cannabis Offence Notices.

TABLE 30: Heroin and other opioids: consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2016–17

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	471	146	0	617	157	70	0	227	636	216	0	852
Vic	964	242	0	1 206	87	22	0	109	1 051	264	0	1 315
Qld	182	80	0	262	29	18	0	47	211	98	0	309
SA	68	26	0	94	14	7	0	21	82	33	0	115
WA	166	68	0	234	63	14	0	77	229	82	0	311
Tas	26	9	0	35	13	4	0	17	39	13	0	52
NT	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	4
ACT	8	2	0	10	2	0	0	2	10	2	0	12
Total	**1 885**	**573**	**0**	**2 458**	**367**	**135**	**0**	**502**	**2 261**	**709**	**0**	**2 970**

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.

TABLE 31: Cocaine: consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2016–17

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	1 066	138	0	1 204	413	66	0	479	1 482	205	0	1 687
Vic	453	77	0	530	84	6	1	91	537	83	1	621
Qld	369	88	0	457	68	14	0	82	437	102	0	539
SA	85	15	0	100	30	5	0	35	115	20	0	135
WA	103	33	0	136	88	16	0	104	192	49	0	241
Tas	7	0	0	7	2	0	0	2	9	0	0	9
NT	14	1	0	15	6	0	0	6	23	4	0	27
ACT	87	10	0	97	6	4	0	10	93	14	0	107
Total	**2 184**	**362**	**0**	**2 546**	**697**	**111**	**1**	**809**	**2 888**	**477**	**1**	**3 366**

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.

TABLE 32: Steroids: consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2016–17

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	147	7	0	154	8	2	0	10	155	9	0	164
Vic	111	8	0	119	3	2	0	5	114	10	0	124
Qld	472	118	0	590	90	14	0	104	562	132	0	694
SA	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
WA	133	24	0	157	57	5	0	62	191	29	0	220
Tas	5	0	0	5	4	0	0	4	9	0	0	9
NT	5	1	0	6	5	0	0	5	14	1	0	15
ACT	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15
Total	**890**	**159**	**0**	**1 049**	**167**	**23**	**0**	**190**	**1 062**	**182**	**0**	**1 244**

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.

TABLE 33: Hallucinogens: consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2016–17

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	137	28	0	165	30	5	0	35	167	33	0	200
Vic	104	25	0	129	7	2	0	9	111	27	0	138
Qld	160	67	0	227	46	10	0	56	206	77	0	283
SA	29	5	0	34	7	2	0	9	36	7	0	43
WA	113	38	0	151	77	22	0	99	191	60	0	251
Tas	8	0	0	8	2	0	0	2	10	0	0	10
NT	3	0	0	3	8	2	0	10	17	2	0	19
ACT	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	**555**	**163**	**0**	**718**	**177**	**43**	**0**	**220**	**739**	**206**	**0**	**945**

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.

TABLE 34: Other and unknown–not elsewhere classified (NEC): consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2016–17

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	1 253	391	0	1 644	272	73	0	345	1 951	582	0	2 533
Vic	3 915	1 344	0	5 259	530	117	0	647	4 445	1 461	0	5 906
Qld	3 508	1 626	0	5 134	485	181	0	666	3 993	1 807	0	5 800
SA	277	136	1	414	76	27	0	103	353	163	1	517
WA	3 646	1 386	11	5 043	570	162	2	734	4 231	1 550	13	5 794
Tas	265	79	0	344	38	10	0	48	303	89	0	392
NT	17	7	0	24	17	5	0	22	70	22	0	92
ACT	8	2	0	10	1	0	0	1	9	2	0	11
Total	**12 889**	**4 971**	**12**	**17 872**	**1 989**	**575**	**2**	**2 566**	**15 355**	**5 676**	**14**	**21 045**

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.

TABLE 35: All arrests: consumer and provider arrests, by drug type, 2012–13 to 2016–17

Drug type	Consumer					Provider				
	2012–13	2013–14[a]	2014–15	2015–16[b]	2016–17	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17
Amphetamine-type stimulants	16 595	19 945	27 502	40 527	40 837	5 462	6 265	7 862	6 885	6 553
Cannabis	53 829	59 994r	66 309	72 198	70 747	8 013	8 460	8 716	7 317	6 679
Heroin and other opioids	1 678	2 067	2 427	2 487	2 458	776	699	774	480	502
Cocaine	899	1 005	1 542	1 906	2 546	380	461	544	683	809
Steroids	509	756	967	1 051	1 049	148	179	242	238	190
Hallucinogens	442	543	566	725	718	120	161	164	186	220
Other and unknown NEC	9 090	10 359	13 027	16 143	17 872	2 209	2 288	2 453	2 593	2 566
Total	**83 042**	**94 669r**	**112 340**	**135 037**	**136 227**	**17 108**	**18 513**	**20 755**	**18 382**	**17 519**

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 36: All arrests: number and proportion, by drug type, 2012–13 to 2016–17

Drug Type	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15		2015–16[a]		2016–17	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Amphetamine-type stimulants	22 189	21.8	26 269	23.4	35 468	26.5	47 625	30.8	47 531	30.7
Cannabis	62 120	61.1	68 477r	59.5	75 105	56.1	79 643	51.6	77 549	50.1
Heroin and other opioids	2 463	2.4	2 771	2.5	3 227	2.4	2 975	1.9	2 970	1.9
Cocaine	1 282	1.3	1 466	1.3	2 092	1.6	2 592	1.7	3 366	2.2
Steroids	661	0.6	936	0.8	1 210	0.9	1 297	0.8	1 244	0.8
Hallucinogens	565	0.6	704	0.6	734	0.5	915	0.6	945	0.6
Other and unknown nec	12 469	12.3	13 219	11.8	16 090	12.0	19 491	12.6	21 045	13.6
Total	**101 749**	**100**	**113 842r**	**100**	**133 926**	**100**	**154 538**	**100**	**154 650**	**100**

Note: Includes arrests where consumer/provider information was not recorded.
a. 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 37: Seizures: drug type, by state and territory, 2016–17

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total
Amphetamine-type stimulants									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	11 510	1 976	8 324	1 123	9 781	650	533	579	34 476
Weight (gms)	475 389	64 179	131 215	24 157	79 170	4 875	4 759	4 597	788 341
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	2 277	379	97	20	91	0	10	1	2 875
Weight (gms)	4 304 866	2 324 615	98 271	15 628	39 736	0	472	60	6 783 648
Cannabis									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	17 446	3 328	17 610	416	15 772	1 848	2 245	760	59 425
Weight (gms)	1 838 897	2 333 345	848 989	697 365	963 025	266 893	199 750	177 080	7 325 344
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	303	98	57	7	80	9	22	5	581
Weight (gms)	87 702	57 358	68 636	367	5 215	115	3 065	26	222 484
Heroin									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	921	283	166	26	346	27	8	26	1 803
Weight (gms)	15 991	4 327	1 110	919	4 052	46	21	1 477	27 943
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	97	37	3	2	9	0	0	0	148
Weight (gms)	69 631	123 531	2 101	1 618	101	0	0	0	196 982
Other opioids									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	71	1	6	0	3	25	0	37	143
Weight (gms)	1 832	<1	18	0	1	418	0	542	2 811
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	141	25	5	0	6	1	0	0	178
Weight (gms)	33 438	8 886	98	0	82	85	0	0	42 589

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.

TABLE 37 (continued): Seizures: drug type, by state and territory, 2016–17

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total
Cocaine									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	2 126	187	411	54	295	21	51	141	3 286
Weight (gms)	567 204	14 931	38 841	817	2 115	64	323	182	624 477
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	1 090	132	25	12	21	1	0	0	1 281
Weight (gms)	3 341 507	442 273	12 926	3 382	11 719	187 064	0	0	3 998 871
Steroids									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	188	0	52	0	23	1	22	56	342
Weight (gms)	5 118	0	29 069	0	1 050	4	1 008	1 151	37 400
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	78	27	11	0	10	5	1	0	132
Weight (gms)	5 602	16 759	141	0	597	159	1	0	23 259
Hallucinogens									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	189	15	34	4	35	7	25	10	319
Weight (gms)	423	132	679	11 900	1 161	217	361	429	15 302
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	227	38	7	1	24	2	2	0	301
Weight (gms)	15 491	68 577	8 507	<1	4 525	<1	61	0	97 161
Other and unknown drugs nec									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	2 886	426	876	40	1 872	147	180	112	6 539
Weight (gms)	1 548 064	1 274 464	248 337	22 589	34 427	5 979	297 331	380	3 431 571
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	1 264	313	46	5	63	7	6	0	1 704
Weight (gms)	3 296 264	444 072	64 989	2 066	66 367	269	142	0	3 874 169

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 38: Amphetamine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2016–17

State/territory	July–September 2016				October–December 2016				January–March 2017				April–June 2017				Total July 2016–June 2017			
		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	1	7.5	7.5	7.5	1	5.0	5.0	5.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6.2	5.0	7.5
Total	1	7.5	7.5	7.5	1	5.0	5.0	5.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6.2	5.0	7.5
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	18.3	18.3	18.3	–	–	–	–	1	18.3	18.3	18.3
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8.9	8.9	8.9	1	8.9	8.9	8.9
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	18.3	18.3	18.3	1	8.9	8.9	8.9	2	13.6	8.9	18.3
Vic																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	4	5.9	4.8	11.1	2	3.0	0.5	5.5	5	9.0	5.7	64.0	3	4.6	3.5	4.8	14	5.7	0.5	64.0
>2 gms	2	6.4	4.9	8.0	1	61.0	61.0	61.0	5	9.6	0.3	48.0	–	–	–	–	8	8.8	0.3	61.0
Total	6	5.9	4.8	11.1	3	5.5	0.5	61.0	10	9.3	0.3	64.0	3	4.6	3.5	4.8	22	5.9	0.3	64.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10.3	6.6	14.1	–	–	–	–	2	10.3	6.6	14.1
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10.3	6.6	14.1	–	–	–	–	2	10.3	6.6	14.1
Qld																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1	49.8	49.8	49.8	2	25.5	1.2	49.8
>2 gms	7	1.5	1.4	1.5	–	–	–	–	1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1	1.7	1.7	1.7	9	1.5	1.4	1.7
Total	7	1.5	1.4	1.5	–	–	–	–	2	1.3	1.2	1.4	2	25.7	1.7	49.8	11	1.5	1.2	49.8
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	64.5	64.5	64.5	–	–	–	–	1	64.5	64.5	64.5
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	1	4.9	4.9	4.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4.9	4.9	4.9
Total	–	–	–	–	1	4.9	4.9	4.9	1	64.5	64.5	64.5	–	–	–	–	2	34.7	4.9	64.5
SA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1.9	1.9	1.9	–	–	–	–	1	1.9	1.9	1.9
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1.9	1.9	1.9	–	–	–	–	1	1.9	1.9	1.9

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 38 (continued): Amphetamine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2016–17

State/territory	July–September 2016				October–December 2016				January–March 2017				April–June 2017				Total July 2016–June 2017			
		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 (%)
WA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2.0	1.0	2.0	–	–	–	–	4	2.0	1.0	2.0
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2	19.0	18.0	20.0	7	5.0	5.0	7.0	10	5.0	3.0	20.0
Total	–	–	–	–	1	3.0	3.0	3.0	6	2.0	1.0	20.0	7	5.0	5.0	7.0	14	5.0	1.0	20.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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 39: Methylamphetamine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2016–17

	July–September 2016				October–December 2016				January–March 2017				April–June 2017				Total July 2016–June 2017			
		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	87	78.0	3.5	82.0	70	78.0	3.0	82.0	63	76.0	30.5	80.5	14	77.5	27.5	81.0	234	77.7	3.0	82.0
>2 gms	270	78.5	1.5	83.0	202	77.5	1.0	82.5	57	71.0	1.0	82.0	20	75.7	1.0	80.0	549	77.5	1.0	83.0
Total	357	78.5	1.5	83.0	272	77.5	1.0	82.5	120	75.5	1.0	82.0	34	76.7	1.0	81.0	783	77.5	1.0	83.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	3	80.0	72.3	80.2	1	75.7	75.7	75.7	3	80.3	5.6	80.3	2	74.8	69.4	80.3	9	80.0	5.6	80.3
>2 gms	15	80.3	45.0	80.4	14	75.1	13.6	80.3	9	79.5	48.0	80.3	8	79.9	27.4	80.3	46	79.4	13.6	80.4
Total	18	80.1	45.0	80.4	15	75.1	13.6	80.3	12	79.6	5.6	80.3	10	79.9	27.4	80.3	55	79.5	5.6	80.4
Vic																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	1 083	82.4	0.3	97.1	653	81.8	0.2	96.0	260	82.6	0.4	92.5	77	81.4	0.8	92.1	2 073	82.2	0.2	97.1
>2 gms	260	81.9	0.2	99.2	183	80.2	0.2	90.2	65	82.0	0.3	87.4	19	78.0	0.4	89.2	527	81.2	0.2	99.2
Total	1 343	82.2	0.2	99.2	836	81.3	0.2	96.0	325	82.5	0.3	92.5	96	81.1	0.4	92.1	2 600	82.0	0.2	99.2
AFP																				
<=2 gms	2	80.0	79.7	80.3	2	78.5	76.7	80.3	1	70.0	70.0	70.0	3	6.8	6.8	78.3	8	77.5	6.8	80.3
>2 gms	11	79.0	5.6	80.8	9	80.1	77.8	80.4	11	70.0	1.3	80.6	9	80.2	6.8	80.5	40	79.2	1.3	80.8
Total	13	79.5	5.6	80.8	11	80.1	76.7	80.4	12	70.0	1.3	80.6	12	78.8	6.8	80.5	48	79.2	1.3	80.8
Qld																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	93	75.1	9.5	78.9	361	74.6	0.5	82.2	377	72.3	0.1	78.7	321	73.2	0.5	77.8	1 152	73.6	0.1	82.2
>2 gms	65	73.4	0.1	77.3	233	74.2	0.1	77.4	307	71.9	0.1	76.3	221	71.0	0.4	76.3	826	73.1	0.1	77.4
Total	158	74.6	0.1	78.9	594	74.4	0.1	82.2	684	72.1	0.1	78.7	542	72.5	0.4	77.8	1 978	73.3	0.1	82.2
AFP																				
<=2 gms	1	10.6	10.6	10.6	–	–	–	–	1	80.1	80.1	80.1	–	–	–	–	2	45.3	10.6	80.1
>2 gms	14	78.7	75.4	82.6	5	78.4	13.4	80.3	2	78.5	76.8	80.2	–	–	–	–	21	78.7	13.4	82.6
Total	15	78.7	10.6	82.6	5	78.4	13.4	80.3	3	80.1	76.8	80.2	–	–	–	–	23	78.7	10.6	82.6
SA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	8	32.0	0.1	79.7	11	72.6	0.1	80.4	4	50.7	0.2	80.4	–	–	–	–	23	68.7	0.1	80.4
>2 gms	159	79.0	0.3	80.4	126	71.3	0.1	80.6	67	62.5	0.1	80.5	25	54.8	22.8	80.0	377	74.3	0.1	80.6
Total	167	78.9	0.1	80.4	137	71.4	0.1	80.6	71	61.6	0.1	80.5	25	54.8	22.8	80.0	400	73.8	0.1	80.6
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	1	71.1	71.1	71.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	71.1	71.1	71.1
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	1	79.9	79.9	79.9	–	–	–	–	1	9.4	9.4	9.4	2	44.6	9.4	79.9
Total	–	–	–	–	2	75.5	71.1	79.9	–	–	–	–	1	9.4	9.4	9.4	3	71.1	9.4	79.9

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 39 (continued): Methylamphetamine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2016–17

	July–September 2016				October–December 2016				January–March 2017				April–June 2017				Total July 2016–June 2017			
		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	38	77.5	49.0	87.0	75	79.0	32.0	90.0	64	75.0	0.4	89.0	28	75.0	5.0	88.0	205	78.0	0.4	90.0
>2 gms	294	79.0	<0.1	92.0	326	80.0	1.0	92.0	318	77.0	0.2	93.0	237	72.0	0.1	90.0	1 175	78.0	<0.1	93.0
Total	332	79.0	<0.1	92.0	401	80.0	1.0	92.0	382	77.0	0.2	93.0	265	73.0	0.1	90.0	1 380	78.0	<0.1	93.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	2	79.0	78.4	79.6	–	–	–	–	5	80.3	56.6	80.3	4	71.4	36.4	80.3	11	79.9	36.4	80.3
Total	2	79.0	78.4	79.6	–	–	–	–	5	80.3	56.6	80.3	4	71.4	36.4	80.3	11	79.9	36.4	80.3
Tas																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	80.8	80.6	81.0	–	–	–	–	2	80.8	80.6	81.0
>2 gms	2	74.7	74.3	75.1	–	–	–	–	1	77.6	77.6	77.6	2	73.8	72.7	74.8	5	74.8	72.7	77.6
Total	2	74.7	74.3	75.1	–	–	–	–	3	80.6	77.6	81.0	2	73.8	72.7	74.8	7	75.1	72.7	81.0
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	80.2	80.2	80.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	80.2	80.2	80.2
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	1	80.2	80.2	80.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	80.2	80.2	80.2
ACT																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	4	71.3	68.8	74.0	1	77.5	77.5	77.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	71.4	68.8	77.5
>2 gms	27	77.2	0.8	81.2	6	72.0	60.0	72.9	6	53.5	12.0	77.8	–	–	–	–	39	75.0	0.8	81.2
Total	31	76.9	0.8	81.2	7	72.2	60.0	77.5	6	53.5	12.0	77.8	–	–	–	–	44	74.4	0.8	81.2
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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 40: Phenethylamine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2016–17

	July–September 2016				October–December 2016				January–March 2017				April–June 2017				Total July 2016–June 2017			
		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	83	67.5	2.0	80.5	108	65.5	5.0	80.0	40	47.5	8.0	80.5	10	59.0	20.0	77.5	241	63.5	2.0	80.5
>2 gms	136	40.0	1.0	79.0	148	45.5	5.5	78.5	46	25.5	1.0	83.0	8	23.7	3.5	65.0	338	38.5	1.0	83.0
Total	219	58.0	1.0	80.5	256	55.2	5.0	80.0	86	39.2	1.0	83.0	18	50.5	3.5	77.5	579	52.5	1.0	83.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	4	39.0	29.3	77.9	2	78.5	76.8	80.3	2	50.3	40.6	60.0	1	12.8	12.8	12.8	9	40.8	12.8	80.3
>2 gms	10	33.0	14.6	78.1	6	52.8	25.2	76.6	5	48.1	8.5	74.4	13	37.3	28.1	77.7	34	38.2	8.5	78.1
Total	14	35.4	14.6	78.1	8	66.7	25.2	80.3	7	48.1	8.5	74.4	14	33.7	12.8	77.7	43	39.4	8.5	80.3
Vic																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	380	20.9	2.0	94.2	280	21.0	0.6	88.4	73	30.4	3.4	85.3	15	37.6	6.2	84.9	748	21.4	0.6	94.2
>2 gms	76	20.3	2.6	81.8	68	19.8	3.0	84.5	19	18.0	5.7	82.0	4	71.7	8.4	85.3	167	20.1	2.6	85.3
Total	456	20.9	2.0	94.2	348	20.7	0.6	88.4	92	25.5	3.4	85.3	19	50.0	6.2	85.3	915	21.0	0.6	94.2
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	3	44.8	8.2	44.8	–	–	–	–	1	2.0	2.0	2.0	4	26.5	2.0	44.8
>2 gms	1	30.6	30.6	30.6	3	19.1	8.2	24.9	3	72.8	56.2	78.0	5	9.7	0.3	22.4	12	20.7	0.3	78.0
Total	1	30.6	30.6	30.6	6	22.0	8.2	44.8	3	72.8	56.2	78.0	6	5.8	0.3	22.4	16	20.7	0.3	78.0
Qld																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	22	66.6	10.4	71.4	134	69.0	0.8	72.9	56	36.9	1.5	72.2	72	66.0	1.4	71.5	284	64.9	0.8	72.9
>2 gms	14	18.5	12.5	68.5	71	21.6	8.2	72.2	72	20.1	2.0	72.4	50	22.8	1.4	71.7	207	20.4	1.4	72.4
Total	36	58.8	10.4	71.4	205	61.3	0.8	72.9	128	26.6	1.5	72.4	122	39.0	1.4	71.7	491	39.3	0.8	72.9
AFP																				
<=2 gms	1	41.1	41.1	41.1	–	–	–	–	1	22.2	22.2	22.2	1	75.8	75.8	75.8	3	41.1	22.2	75.8
>2 gms	3	3.5	1.5	66.9	2	37.7	37.2	38.3	–	–	–	–	2	50.0	22.0	78.0	7	37.2	1.5	78.0
Total	4	22.3	1.5	66.9	2	37.7	37.2	38.3	1	22.2	22.2	22.2	3	75.8	22.0	78.0	10	37.7	1.5	78.0
SA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	40.9	26.0	55.8	–	–	–	–	2	40.9	26.0	55.8
>2 gms	30	0.3	0.1	77.2	17	18.1	0.6	67.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	0.7	0.1	77.2
Total	30	0.3	0.1	77.2	17	18.1	0.6	67.7	2	40.9	26.0	55.8	–	–	–	–	49	1.8	0.1	77.2
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	68.3	68.3	68.3	–	–	–	–	1	68.3	68.3	68.3
>2 gms	3	15.6	6.4	31.0	–	–	–	–	2	63.2	48.6	77.8	–	–	–	–	5	31.0	6.4	77.8
Total	3	15.6	6.4	31.0	–	–	–	–	3	68.3	48.6	77.8	–	–	–	–	6	39.8	6.4	77.8

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 40 (continued): Phenethylamine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2016–17

	July–September 2016				October–December 2016				January–March 2017				April–June 2017				Total July 2016–June 2017			
		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	9	19.0	12.0	84.0	7	11.0	9.0	20.0	51	15.0	0.9	86.0	21	15.0	6.0	46.0	88	16.5	0.9	86.0
>2 gms	88	18.0	4.0	94.0	89	15.0	0.9	86.0	134	12.5	2.0	92.0	105	9.0	1.0	82.0	416	15.0	0.9	94.0
Total	97	18.0	4.0	94.0	96	15.0	0.9	86.0	185	13.0	0.9	92.0	126	10.0	1.0	82.0	504	15.0	0.9	94.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	2	34.8	33.2	36.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	34.8	33.2	36.5
Total	–	–	–	–	2	34.8	33.2	36.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	34.8	33.2	36.5
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	3	26.9	6.3	76.8	1	38.2	38.2	38.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	32.5	6.3	76.8
Total	3	26.9	6.3	76.8	1	38.2	38.2	38.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	32.5	6.3	76.8
ACT																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	5	74.9	23.0	77.2	7	41.3	30.2	76.8	10	30.7	11.0	75.1	1	76.3	76.3	76.3	23	41.3	11.0	77.2
Total	5	74.9	23.0	77.2	7	41.3	30.2	76.8	10	30.7	11.0	75.1	1	76.3	76.3	76.3	23	41.3	11.0	77.2
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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 41: Heroin purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2016–17

State/territory	July–September 2016				October–December 2016				January–March 2017				April–June 2017				Total July 2016–June 2017			
		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	12	55.2	18.5	72.5	18	54.0	27.0	70.5	24	64.5	12.0	77.0	7	45.5	40.0	58.5	61	54.0	12.0	77.0
>2 gms	34	39.2	18.5	76.0	25	63.5	20.0	79.0	13	65.0	27.0	77.5	3	63.0	45.5	77.0	75	61.5	18.5	79.0
Total	46	47.2	18.5	76.0	43	59.5	20.0	79.0	37	64.5	12.0	77.5	10	46.5	40.0	77.0	136	55.5	12.0	79.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	2	46.9	45.9	48.0	–	–	–	–	1	68.4	68.4	68.4	–	–	–	–	3	48.0	45.9	68.4
>2 gms	2	62.4	53.9	71.0	–	–	–	–	3	70.5	36.3	73.8	–	–	–	–	5	70.5	36.3	73.8
Total	4	50.9	45.9	71.0	–	–	–	–	4	69.4	36.3	73.8	–	–	–	–	8	61.1	36.3	73.8
Vic																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	127	16.1	2.9	95.9	85	17.8	9.8	86.7	41	16.7	10.0	85.1	19	16.4	10.7	90.6	272	16.7	2.9	95.9
>2 gms	45	16.8	5.0	82.4	34	31.1	1.8	87.7	12	67.4	13.5	78.2	2	10.6	1.9	19.3	93	18.8	1.8	87.7
Total	172	16.5	2.9	95.9	119	18.8	1.8	87.7	53	17.3	10.0	85.1	21	16.4	1.9	90.6	365	17.0	1.8	95.9
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	4	67.0	65.7	71.3	2	69.7	64.7	74.7	3	71.2	66.7	75.2	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	10	67.0	2.5	75.2
Total	4	67.0	65.7	71.3	2	69.7	64.7	74.7	3	71.2	66.7	75.2	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	10	67.0	2.5	75.2
Qld																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	7	17.6	14.1	59.1	3	21.0	21.0	21.4	9	24.0	5.3	66.2	4	20.7	5.2	67.1	23	21.3	5.2	67.1
>2 gms	1	15.6	15.6	15.6	4	21.1	20.4	22.0	4	33.0	20.7	66.5	5	21.5	5.8	25.1	14	21.4	5.8	66.5
Total	8	16.9	14.1	59.1	7	21.0	20.4	22.0	13	24.0	5.3	66.5	9	21.4	5.2	67.1	37	21.4	5.2	67.1
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	4	34.2	33.1	65.2	4	43.3	31.5	74.1	1	35.7	35.7	35.7	2	28.1	25.2	30.9	11	34.7	25.2	74.1
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	63.2	62.6	64.0	2	34.7	31.9	37.6	6	62.8	31.9	64.0
Total	4	34.2	33.1	65.2	4	43.3	31.5	74.1	5	63.0	35.7	64.0	4	31.4	25.2	37.6	17	37.6	25.2	74.1
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 41 (continued): Heroin purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2016–17

	July–September 2016				October–December 2016				January–March 2017				April–June 2017				Total July 2016–June 2017			
		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	6	34.0	32.0	63.0	–	–	–	–	1	68.0	68.0	68.0	–	–	–	–	7	34.0	32.0	68.0
>2 gms	6	62.0	40.0	73.0	13	73.0	58.0	88.0	1	87.0	87.0	87.0	24	71.0	44.0	87.0	44	71.5	40.0	88.0
Total	12	57.5	32.0	73.0	13	73.0	58.0	88.0	2	77.5	68.0	87.0	24	71.0	44.0	87.0	51	71.0	32.0	88.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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 42: Cocaine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2016–17

	July–September 2016				October–December 2016				January–March 2017				April–June 2017				Total July 2016–June 2017			
		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	29	48.0	8.5	82.0	33	35.5	13.5	70.0	25	52.5	17.5	83.0	–	–	–	–	87	46.0	8.5	83.0
>2 gms	80	48.7	1.0	86.5	87	60.5	13.5	87.0	35	59.5	4.5	84.5	11	57.5	43.5	86.5	213	55.0	1.0	87.0
Total	109	48.5	1.0	86.5	120	51.7	13.5	87.0	60	55.5	4.5	84.5	11	57.5	43.5	86.5	300	51.5	1.0	87.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	4	74.6	65.5	84.4	4	77.4	26.2	82.6	4	73.5	57.5	77.5	3	67.2	56.5	81.3	15	74.3	26.2	84.4
>2 gms	22	69.2	27.3	81.2	15	74.6	46.4	84.8	12	70.2	7.3	80.6	9	75.1	10.0	82.7	58	71.2	7.3	84.8
Total	26	69.6	27.3	84.4	19	74.9	26.2	84.8	16	70.6	7.3	80.6	12	71.1	10.0	82.7	73	72.8	7.3	84.8
Vic																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	66	44.0	5.8	97.5	60	48.2	6.5	99.6	33	40.3	13.4	86.6	8	55.1	20.8	87.6	167	47.7	5.8	99.6
>2 gms	26	36.9	11.1	94.3	51	60.0	7.2	94.5	13	48.1	8.4	83.4	7	53.0	38.1	62.9	97	52.0	7.2	94.5
Total	92	40.4	5.8	97.5	111	53.5	6.5	99.6	46	43.0	8.4	86.6	15	53.0	20.8	87.6	264	48.4	5.8	99.6
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	59.1	59.1	59.1	1	45.2	45.2	45.2	2	52.1	45.2	59.1
>2 gms	4	75.7	66.6	82.3	10	80.9	70.0	84.2	5	82.5	25.5	85.8	5	75.4	69.0	81.7	24	80.2	25.5	85.8
Total	4	75.7	66.6	82.3	10	80.9	70.0	84.2	6	74.2	25.5	85.8	6	74.1	45.2	81.7	26	80.0	25.5	85.8
Qld																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	7	34.1	30.7	65.6	73	29.9	3.8	74.5	40	38.7	11.7	78.0	88	22.0	10.3	75.7	208	28.5	3.8	78.0
>2 gms	4	50.5	30.5	65.2	21	30.8	9.5	77.4	46	63.4	0.2	78.9	22	42.0	11.0	78.2	93	60.5	0.2	78.9
Total	11	34.3	30.5	65.6	94	30.0	3.8	77.4	86	58.3	0.2	78.9	110	22.1	10.3	78.2	301	33.2	0.2	78.9
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	67.1	67.1	67.1	–	–	–	–	1	67.1	67.1	67.1
>2 gms	1	83.2	83.2	83.2	1	83.6	83.6	83.6	2	56.3	34.8	77.8	2	44.6	21.1	68.2	6	73.0	21.1	83.6
Total	1	83.2	83.2	83.2	1	83.6	83.6	83.6	3	67.1	34.8	77.8	2	44.6	21.1	68.2	7	68.2	21.1	83.6
SA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	13	51.0	22.0	79.6	6	35.7	17.0	83.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	50.7	17.0	83.8
>2 gms	8	60.7	51.2	71.5	14	37.2	25.7	71.5	2	76.4	68.6	84.1	–	–	–	–	24	54.7	25.7	84.1
Total	21	53.2	22.0	79.6	20	35.7	17.0	83.8	2	76.4	68.6	84.1	–	–	–	–	43	51.2	17.0	84.1
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	2	81.7	81.3	82.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	81.7	81.3	82.2
Total	–	–	–	–	2	81.7	81.3	82.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	81.7	81.3	82.2

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 Criminal Intelligence Commission and state/territory police.

TABLE 42 (continued): Cocaine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2016–17

	July–September 2016				October–December 2016				January–March 2017				April–June 2017				Total July 2016–June 2017			
		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	–	–	–	–	3	33.0	18.0	74.0	9	61.0	51.0	70.0	2	56.5	54.0	59.0	14	59.5	18.0	74.0
>2 gms	9	21.0	8.0	52.0	19	72.0	25.0	79.0	23	79.0	24.0	89.0	5	42.0	29.0	55.0	56	64.5	8.0	89.0
Total	9	21.0	8.0	52.0	22	71.5	18.0	79.0	32	69.0	24.0	89.0	7	43.0	29.0	59.0	70	60.5	8.0	89.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	4	61.4	56.7	68.6	2	76.0	70.3	81.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	66.9	56.7	81.7
Total	4	61.4	56.7	68.6	2	76.0	70.3	81.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	66.9	56.7	81.7
Tas																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	1	66.2	66.2	66.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	66.2	66.2	66.2
Total	–	–	–	–	1	66.2	66.2	66.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	66.2	66.2	66.2
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 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 43: Amphetamine prices by state and territory, 2016–17 ($)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA[a]	WA	Tas	NT[b]	ACT
1 street deal (0.1 gram)	na	na	na	na	100–500	50	na	na
0.7 gram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 weight gram	na	na	na	na	na	300	na	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	na	na	na	2 400	600–900	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	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 ounce	na	na	na	na	7 500–8 000	4 000–5 000	na	na
1 pound	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	na	na	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 44: MDMA prices by state and territory, 2016–17 ($)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT[a]	ACT
1 tablet/capsule	15–45	20–30	20–40	20	4–50	40–50	30–50	20–25
2–24 tablets/capsules (per tab)	18–30	na	20–35	na	42	30–40	15–30	na
25–99 tablets/capsules (per tab)	13–25	na	15–20	na	na	25–30	10–15	na
100–999 tablets/capsules (per tab)	7–14	8	13–20	na	na	20–25	na	na
1 000+ tablets/capsules (per tab)	na	6–8	8–18	4.5	na	15–20	na	na
1 gram	100–500	na	150–300	150	96	300	na	na
8 ball (3.5 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	na	na	600–900	na	620	na	na	400–500
1/2 ounce	na	na	3 300	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	37 000–44 000	30 000–50 000	60 000	45 000	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 45: Methylamphetamine prices by state and territory, 2016–17 ($)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA[a]	WA	Tas	NT[b]	ACT
Crystal form ('ice')								
1 street deal (0.1 gram)	30–150	na	50–100	50	17–100	100	100–150	50–100
0.7 gram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 weight gram	250–600	na	300–1 000	400	300–700	500	600–1 000	na
Half 8 ball (1.75 grams)	na	na	na	450	312–750	750	800–1 000	400–600
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)	600–1 200	800–1 300	750–2500	700	625–1 700	1 000–1 200	1 500–2 500	850–1 200
1/4 ounce	na	na	1 200–3 400	na	1 100–1 900	na	na	1 250–1 500
1 vial (1/2 ounce)	na	na	na	na	2 000–4 200	na	na	na
1 ounce (street deal)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 ounce	3 000–6 000	3 200–5 500	3 000–11 500	4 000	2 500–10 000	8 000	8 000–15 000	3 200–6 000
1 pound	na	50 000–80 000	70 000–120 000	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	80 000–140 000	80 000–130 000	120 000–280 000	50 000–140 000	95 000–170 000	na	100 000–120 000	85 000–105 000
Non-crystal form								
Powder/paste/base								
1 street deal (0.1 gram)	na	na	50–100	na	na	na	na	na
0.7 gram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 weight gram	na	na	300–1 000	na	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)	na	na	750–2 500	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	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 ounce	na	na	3 000–11 500	na	na	na	na	na
1 pound	na	na	45 000–90 000	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Meth oil								
1 litre	na	na	140 000	na	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 46: Cannabis prices by state and territory, 2016–17 ($)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA[a]	WA	Tas	NT[b]	ACT
Bush								
Leaf								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	na	na	na	na	30–50	na	30–50	na
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	na	na	na	160–200	na	200–250	na
Ounce bag (28 grams)	na	na	na	na	250–500	na	350–450	na
1 pound	na	na	na	na	360–5 000	na	4 500–5 500	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Head								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	10–20	na	na	na	na	25	na	na
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	na	na	na	na	130	na	na
Ounce bag (28 grams)	250–320	na	na	na	na	250	na	na
1 pound	2 200–3 800	na	na	na	na	2 500–3 000	na	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 mature plant	1 000–2 000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Hydroponic								
Leaf								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	na	na	na	na	12.5	na	30–50	na
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	na	na	na	na	na	200–250	na
Ounce bag (28 grams)	na	na	na	na	300–350	na	350–450	na
1 pound	na	na	na	na	3 000	na	4 500–5 500	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Head								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	10–20	20	25–50	25	na	25	30–50	20
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	140–200	na	120	na	150	200–250	na
Ounce bag (28 grams)	250–320	300	200–450	220	na	300	350–450	na
1 pound	2 200–3 800	2 000–2 500	1 800–5 000	2 600	na	3 000–4 000	4 500–5 500	3 000
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 mature plant	2 000–5 000	na	5 000	na	na	na	na	na
Resin								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	40–50	na	25–50	na	na	na	na	na
Oil								
Cap/vial	na	na	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.

TABLE 47: Heroin prices by state and territory, 2016–17 ($)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT
Half point (0.05 gram)	50–100	na	na	na	na	50	na	na
1 taste/cap (0.1–0.3 gram)	100–200	na	50–110	50	100	100	na	100
1/4 gram	na	na	100–250	na	na	na	na	80–90
1/2 weight (0.4–0.6 gram)	100–300	240	na	200	na	na	na	150
1 street weight (0.6–0.8 gram)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 gram	400–700	na	300–700	na	100–600	500	na	na
8 ball (3.5 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	900–1 200	1 200–1 400	750–2 000	na	1 200–1 500	1 000–1 200	na	900–1 050
10 gram bag	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1/2 ounce	na	na	3 000–6 000	na	na	na	na	na
1 ounce	na	9 500	5 000–11 500	na	10 000	na	na	5 500–9 500
1/2 Asian catti (350 grams)	na	110 000–140 000	70 000–120 000	na	na	na	na	na
12.5 ounce block	na	na	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	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 48: Cocaine prices by state and territory, 2016–17 ($)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT[a]	ACT
1 cap	50–350	50–100	50-130	na	50	50	na	na
1 gram	200–600	300–400	350–600	330	350	300–500	350–400	300–350
8 ball (3.5 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	1 000–1 350	na	na	900	900–2 800	1 000–1 200	1 200–1 500	1 000–1 200
1/4 ounce	na	na	na	na	2 250	na	na	na
1 ounce	6 000–7 500	8 000–11 000	4 500–8 000	8 000	8 000–12 000	8 000	7 000	5 000–8 000
1 pound	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	185 000–280 000	180 000–220 000	200 000–300 000	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 49: Other drugs prices by state and territory, 2016–17 ($)

Other drugs	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT
LSD								
1–9 tabs (ddu[a])	8–50	na	10–25	na	na	10–20	30–50	15
10–100 tabs (ddu)	20–30	na	na	na	35–45	na	na	na
101–999 tabs (ddu)	na	na	800	na	na	na	na	na
1000+ tabs (ddu)	na	na	na	na	17	na	na	na
1 x 20 millilitre vial	na	na	800	na	na	40	na	na
Ketamine								
Tablet	na	na	50	na	na	na	na	na
Powder (1 gram)	200	na	150–180	na	na	na	na	na
Vial (5–10 millilitres)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
GHB/GBL/1,4-butanediol								
1–1.5 millilitres	na	na	4–8	4	na	na	na	na
4–5 millilitres (fish)	na	10–15	10–20	na	na	na	na	na
10–15 millilitres	na	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	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 litre	2 000–2 800	800–1 200	1 000–3 000	1 500–3 000	na	na	na	na
25 litres	na	15 000–18 000	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	na	na	na	1	na	na
Per tablet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
OxyContin (per tablet)	10–130[b]	na	10–20	na	na	na	na	na
OxyContin (60 milligram tablet)	na	na	20–40	na	na	60	50	na
OxyContin (80 milligram tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
OxyContin (100 milligram tablet)	na	na	30–150	na	na	100	100	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	na	na	na	1	na	na
Per tablet	na	na	30	na	na	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	na
Kapanol (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Buprenorphine (2 milligram tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	300	na	na
Buprenorphine (8 milligram tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	500	na	na
Fentanyl (1 microgram tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	100	na	na
Fentanyl (1 x 100 microgram patch)	50–400[b]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Morphine (per tablet)	na	na	na	60–70	na	na	na	na
Psilocybin								
1 gram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

a. Discrete dosage units (ddu).

b. Price affected by dosage size.

TABLE 49 (continued): Other drugs prices by state and territory, 2016–17 ($)

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	10–15	na	na	na	na
Bromazepam (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Clonazepam (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Flunitrazepam (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nitrazepan (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Diazepam (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Oxazepam (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Temazepam (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Xanax (1 tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Xanax (10 tablets)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Xanax (50 tablets)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Precursors								
Ephedrine								
1 kilogram	na	na	25 000–60 000	na	na	na	na	na
Pseudoephedrine								
Box	na	na	50–250	na	na	50	100	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	na	25 000–60 000	na	na	na	na	na
Hypophosphorous acid								
50 millilitres	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 litre	na	na	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	na	300–1 000	na	na	na	na	na
Analogues								
4MMC per tablet/capsule	na	na	na	na	na	30–40	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
1 point	na	na	na	na	na	30–40	na	na
1 milligram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 ounce	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
N-Benzylpiperazine (BZP)								
1 tablet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 49 (continued): Other drugs prices by state and territory, 2016–17 ($)

Other drugs	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT
Synthetic cannabinoids								
1.5 grams	na	na	30–50	na	na	na	na	na
3 grams	na	na	50–95	na	na	65	na	35
7 grams	na	na	100–140	na	na	130	na	na
14 grams	na	na	150–240	na	na	na	na	na
Ounce	na	na	300–400	na	na	na	na	na
Other								
Methadone 30 millilitres	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Sildenafil (per tablet)	na	na	15	95[a]	na	50–100	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	na	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	na	na	na	na	na	na
Deca-durabolin 200 milligrams								
1 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	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	na	200	na	na	150–250	na	na
10 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	1 800	na	na	na	na	na
Testosterone propionate 100mg								
1 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	200	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	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	na	160	na	na	na	na	na

a. This price reflects the price paid for four tables in South Australia, not the individual tablet price.