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.

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
- 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 (FASS)
- New South Wales Police Force
- 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 2017–18, not necessarily all seizures made during that period.

From 2017, the NSW FASS 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 grams are sent for quantitation (if none are >2 grams, then the largest sample is 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.

Due to legislative changes in the Australian Capital Territory, drug seizures are no longer routinely tested for purity.

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. Since 2001–02, the NIDRF system has allowed 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 35 include 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 AFP and state and territory police.

Seizure data supplied may exclude seizures that are the subject of ongoing investigations.

DRUG USE 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.

NATIONAL WASTEWATER DRUG MONITORING PROGRAM

Wastewater analysis is a technique for measuring population-scale consumption of substances. Following on from recommendations from the National Ice Taskforce and National Ice Action Strategy, the ACIC received funding in 2016 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, every two months 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 monitored by the program include nicotine, alcohol, amphetamine, methylamphetamine, MDMA, 3,4-methylendioxyamphetamine (MDA), cocaine, heroin, oxycodone, fentanyl, mephedrone and methylone.

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

Comparing 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 presented below.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

ACT Policing provided the ACIC with seizure and offender data. Data is comparable with figures in the IDDR from 2002–03 onwards.

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.

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 annual reports and other publications.

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. Totals may differ from those published in other reports, including annual reports and other publications, 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 Department of Home Affairs (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 Department of 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 has 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, seizure and purity data, with the purity sample analysis conducted by NSW FASS.

From 2017, New South Wales 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 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 IDDR 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.

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 annual reports and other publications.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Northern Territory Police provided the ACIC with seizure and offender data.

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.

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 annual reports and other publications.

QUEENSLAND

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

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 annual reports and other publications.

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.

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 annual reports and other publications.

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.

Victorian clandestine laboratory detection figures are taken from the record of attendances by forensic analysts at suspected laboratories and validated by the Clandestine Laboratory Squad.

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 annual reports and other publications.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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

The 2017–18 data reflects improvements made to the quality of the Western Australia Police Force drug seizure and offender dataset. As a result, caution should be exercised in comparing data from previous reporting periods.

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 Force 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.

ARRESTS

'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 25: All drugs: consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2017–18

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	21,735	5,548	12	27,295	3,828	763	0	4,591	26,353	6,522	12	32,887
Vic	20,522	5,936	0	26,458	1,513	306	0	1,819	22,036	6,242	0	28,278
Qld	26,665	9,957	16	36,638	3,091	932	3	4,026	29,756	10,889	19	40,664
SA	5,153	1,801	0	6,954	1,166	386	0	1,552	6,319	2,187	0	8,506
SA CENs[b]	6,944	1,980	37	8,961	–	–	–	–	6,944	1,980	37	8,961
WA	15,371	5,928	67	21,366	681	218	2	901	16,093	6,167	69	22,329
WA CIRs[c]	1,269	478	16	1,763	–	–	–	–	1,269	478	16	1,763
Tas	1,667	529	0	2,196	385	114	0	499	2,052	643	0	2,695
NT	298	81	0	379	179	42	0	221	673	183	0	856
NT DINs[d]	487	188	0	675	–	–	–	–	487	188	0	675
ACT	497	112	0	609	72	16	0	88	569	128	0	697
ACT SCONs[e]	43	9	0	52	–	–	–	–	43	9	0	52
Total	**100,651**	**32,547**	**148**	**133,346**	**10,915**	**2,777**	**5**	**13,697**	**112,594**	**35,616**	**153**	**148,363**

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 26: Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS): consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2017–18

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	5,719	2,018	0	7,737	1,513	340	0	1,853	7,382	2,402	0	9,784
Vic	7,269	2,331	0	9,600	443	110	0	553	7,712	2,441	0	10,153
Qld	7,509	3,073	2	10,584	708	219	0	927	8,217	3,292	2	11,511
SA	3,806	1,413	0	5,219	469	164	0	633	4,275	1,577	0	5,852
WA	4,392	1,970	16	6,378	171	66	0	237	4,574	2,041	16	6,631
Tas	283	110	0	393	114	44	0	158	397	154	0	551
NT	54	22	0	76	41	8	0	49	163	54	0	217
ACT	126	31	0	157	25	6	0	31	151	37	0	188
Total	**29,158**	**10,968**	**18**	**40,144**	**3,484**	**957**	**0**	**4,441**	**32,871**	**11,998**	**18**	**44,887**

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 27: Cannabis: consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2017–18

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	12,272	2,655	12	14,939	1,268	224	0	1,492	13,741	2,926	12	16,679
Vic	7,321	1,828	0	9,149	431	95	0	526	7,752	1,923	0	9,675
Qld	14,033	4,931	11	18,975	1,674	476	1	2,151	15,707	5,407	12	21,126
SA	792	190	0	982	538	152	0	690	1,330	342	0	1,672
SA CENs[b]	6,944	1,980	37	8,961	–	–	–	–	6,944	1,980	37	8,961
WA	6,667	2,215	30	8,912	342	86	2	430	7,009	2,301	32	9,342
WA CIRs[c]	1,269	478	16	1,763	–	–	–	–	1,269	478	16	1,763
Tas	1,058	280	0	1,338	203	50	0	253	1,261	330	0	1,591
NT	210	45	0	255	114	33	0	147	406	101	0	507
NT DINs[d]	487	188	0	675	–	–	–	–	487	188	0	675
ACT	235	60	0	295	33	10	0	43	268	70	0	338
ACT SCONs[e]	43	9	0	52	–	–	–	–	43	9	0	52
Total	**51,331**	**14,859**	**106**	**66,296**	**4,603**	**1,126**	**3**	**5,732**	**56,217**	**16,055**	**109**	**72,381**

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 28: Heroin and other opioids: consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2017–18

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	545	171	0	716	127	29	0	156	686	201	0	887
Vic	997	275	0	1,272	74	13	0	87	1,071	288	0	1,359
Qld	223	76	0	299	20	6	0	26	243	82	0	325
SA	88	27	0	115	18	2	0	20	106	29	0	135
WA	185	72	0	257	5	3	0	8	190	75	0	265
Tas	10	8	0	18	11	3	0	14	21	11	0	32
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	18	4	0	22	4	0	0	4	22	4	0	26
Total	**2,066**	**633**	**0**	**2,699**	**259**	**56**	**0**	**315**	**2,339**	**690**	**0**	**3,029**

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: Cocaine: consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2017–18

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	1,447	225	0	1,672	567	66	0	633	2,022	294	0	2,316
Vic	538	91	0	629	130	6	0	136	668	97	0	765
Qld	513	103	1	617	98	22	0	120	611	125	1	737
SA	112	14	0	126	31	7	0	38	143	21	0	164
WA	155	35	1	191	12	5	0	17	167	40	1	208
Tas	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	2	4	1	0	5
NT	4	3	0	7	10	0	0	10	22	4	0	26
ACT	86	12	0	98	6	0	0	6	92	12	0	104
Total	**2,857**	**484**	**2**	**3,343**	**856**	**106**	**0**	**962**	**3,729**	**594**	**2**	**4,325**

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 30: Steroids: consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2017–18

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	139	2	0	141	29	4	0	33	172	6	0	178
Vic	88	11	0	99	2	1	0	3	90	12	0	102
Qld	486	95	1	582	75	12	1	88	561	107	2	670
SA	3	1	0	4	1	2	0	3	4	3	0	7
WA	170	31	1	202	8	1	0	9	178	32	1	211
Tas	12	1	0	13	4	2	0	6	16	3	0	19
NT	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	10	0	0	10
ACT	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Total	**904**	**141**	**2**	**1,047**	**120**	**22**	**1**	**143**	**1,035**	**163**	**3**	**1,201**

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: Hallucinogens: consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2017–18

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	164	28	0	192	36	7	0	43	202	35	0	237
Vic	103	30	0	133	5	1	0	6	108	31	0	139
Qld	211	62	0	273	51	9	0	60	262	71	0	333
SA	33	7	0	40	9	7	0	16	42	14	0	56
WA	133	30	1	164	13	6	0	19	146	36	1	183
Tas	12	4	0	16	7	2	0	9	19	6	0	25
NT	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	6	3	0	9
ACT	10	2	0	12	1	0	0	1	11	2	0	13
Total	**668**	**163**	**1**	**832**	**124**	**32**	**0**	**156**	**796**	**198**	**1**	**995**

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: Other and unknown—not elsewhere classified (NEC): consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2017–18

	Consumer				Provider				Total[a]			
State/territory	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	1,449	449	0	1,898	288	93	0	381	2,148	658	0	2,806
Vic	4,206	1,370	0	5,576	428	80	0	508	4,635	1,450	0	6,085
Qld	3,690	1,617	1	5,308	465	188	1	654	4,155	1,805	2	5,962
SA	319	149	0	468	100	52	0	152	419	201	0	620
WA	3,669	1,575	18	5,262	130	51	0	181	3,829	1,642	18	5,489
Tas	290	125	0	415	44	13	0	57	334	138	0	472
NT	26	11	0	37	10	2	0	12	66	21	0	87
ACT	18	3	0	21	3	0	0	3	21	3	0	24
Total	**13,667**	**5,299**	**19**	**18,985**	**1,468**	**479**	**1**	**1,948**	**15,607**	**5,918**	**20**	**21,545**

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: All arrests: consumer and provider arrests, by drug type, 2013–14 to 2017–18

Drug type	Consumer					Provider				
	2013–14[a]	2014–15	2015–16[b]	2016–17	2017–18	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16[b]	2016–17	2017–18
Amphetamine-type stimulants	19,945	27,502	40,527	40,837	40,144	6,265	7,862	6,885	6,553	4,441
Cannabis	59,994r	66,309	72,198	70,747	66,296	8,460	8,716	7,317	6,679	5,732
Heroin and other opioids	2,067	2,427	2,487	2,458	2,699	699	774	480	502	315
Cocaine	1,005	1,542	1,906	2,546	3,343	461	544	683	809	962
Steroids	756	967	1,051	1,049	1,047	179	242	238	190	143
Hallucinogens	543	566	725	718	832	161	164	186	220	156
Other and unknown nec	10,359	13,027	16,143	17,872	18,985	2,288	2,453	2,593	2,566	1,948
Total	**94,669r**	**112,340**	**135,037**	**136,227**	**133,346**	**18,513**	**20,755**	**18,382**	**17,519**	**13,697**

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. 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).

TABLE 34: All arrests: number and proportion, by drug type, 2013–14 to 2017–18

Drug Type	2013–14[a]		2014–15		2015–16[b]		2016–17		2017–18	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Amphetamine-type stimulants	26,269	23.4	35,468	26.5	47,625	30.8	47,531	30.7	44,887	30.3
Cannabis	68,477r	59.5	75,105	56.1	79,643	51.6	77,549	50.1	72,381	48.8
Heroin and other opioids	2,771	2.5	3,227	2.4	2,975	1.9	2,970	1.9	3,029	2.0
Cocaine	1,466	1.3	2,092	1.6	2,592	1.7	3,366	2.2	4,325	2.9
Steroids	936	0.8	1,210	0.9	1,297	0.8	1,244	0.8	1,201	0.8
Hallucinogens	704	0.6	734	0.5	915	0.6	945	0.6	995	0.7
Other and unknown nec	13,219	11.8	16,090	12.0	19,491	12.6	21,045	13.6	21,545	14.5
Total	**113,842r**	**100**	**133,926**	**100**	**154,538**	**100**	**154,650**	**100**	**148,363**	**100**

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

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

b. Offender data provided by South Australia Police from 2015–16 includes data for offenders participating in its Drug Diversion Program (excluding diversion records not related to a drug seizure).

SEIZURE TABLES

TABLE 35: Seizures: drug type, by state and territory, 2017–18

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total
Amphetamine-type stimulants									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	11,441	2,036	8,345	901	11,214	605	443	441	35,426
Weight (gms)	990,168	51,478	917,875	30,443	286,516	3,423	6,994	4,336	2,291,233
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	1,141	328	95	11	81	8	1	2	1,667
Weight (gms)	7,325,767	203,164	27,044	1,070	1,356,476	490	20	1	8,914,032
Cannabis									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	17,155	3,174	16,200	355	16,697	1,895	1,914	600	57,990
Weight (gms)	1,812,170	1,202,154	1,805,242	506,161	1,164,152	213,947	163,613	152,481	7,019,920
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	565	138	343	11	74	2	8	8	1,149
Weight (gms)	560,974	232,239	752,808	68	89,856	12	95	26	1,636,078
Heroin									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	918	271	182	22	362	9	2	41	1,807
Weight (gms)	20,817	2,712	20,002	569	1,012	114	1	41	45,268
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	97	58	4	0	10	0	0	1	170
Weight (gms)	139,875	43,540	203	0	420	0	0	<1	184,038
Other opioids									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	77	1	6	0	5	5	0	15	109
Weight (gms)	2,241	<1	66	0	4	3	0	27	2,341
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	101	45	13	2	13	0	0	1	175
Weight (gms)	99,042	44,120	2,327	11	2,281	0	0	<1	147,781

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 35 (continued): Seizures: drug type, by state and territory, 2017–18

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total
Cocaine									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	2,900	237	578	36	433	24	44	150	4,402
Weight (gms)	261,963	4,556	58,377	3,643	15,367	134	869	652	345,561
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	427	170	63	2	28	1	1	2	694
Weight (gms)	1,152,798	338,524	104,944	12,989	15,830	1	100	<1	1,625,186
Steroids									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	207	0	52	0	37	0	30	14	340
Weight (gms)	42,689	0	7,815	0	1,487	0	1,909	1,505	55,405
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	63	9	21	0	12	0	0	3	108
Weight (gms)	16,168	845	2,742	0	547	0	0	22	20,324
Hallucinogens									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	201	13	29	6	49	13	17	20	348
Weight (gms)	198	464	2,015	2,340	2,126	189	17	1,711	9,060
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	127	79	4	0	25	1	0	0	236
Weight (gms)	6,167	15,368	1,748	0	1,202	1	0	0	24,486
Other and unknown drugs nec									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	3,291	248	889	30	1,947	185	210	168	6,968
Weight (gms)	1,622,227	6,935	1,416,079	43,459	204,759	2,533	86,235	2,004	3,384,231
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	824	271	71	4	62	2	1	3	1,238
Weight (gms)	3,820,951	894,199	136,021	18,200	27,380	11	5	2	4,896,769

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 36: Amphetamine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2017–18

State/territory	July–September 2017				October–December 2017				January–March 2018				April–June 2018				Total July 2017–June 2018			
		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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3.5	1.5	6.5	–	–	–	–	7	3.5	1.5	6.5
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3.5	1.5	6.5	–	–	–	–	7	3.5	1.5	6.5
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	1	4.0	4.0	4.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Total	1	4.0	4.0	4.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Vic																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	5	4.4	1.6	41.6	8	8.0	3.9	34.4	2	43.0	11.6	74.4	1	14.0	14.0	14.0	16	10.3	1.6	74.4
>2 gms	4	21.2	2.6	38.6	7	6.0	2.9	11.0	1	3.5	3.5	3.5	–	–	–	–	12	5.5	2.6	38.6
Total	9	4.7	1.6	41.6	15	7.0	2.9	34.4	3	11.6	3.5	74.4	1	14.0	14.0	14.0	28	7.5	1.6	74.4
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	2	32.5	20.9	44.1	2	58.1	58.1	58.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	51.1	20.9	58.1
Total	2	32.5	20.9	44.1	2	58.1	58.1	58.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	51.1	20.9	58.1
Qld																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	3	0.3	0.3	0.3	10	18.3	3.5	24.8	–	–	–	–	1	4.1	4.1	4.1	14	11.2	0.3	24.8
>2 gms	1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2	27.9	21.3	34.6	–	–	–	–	1	1.4	1.4	1.4	4	11.5	1.4	34.6
Total	4	0.3	0.3	1.8	12	20.6	3.5	34.6	–	–	–	–	2	2.7	1.4	4.1	18	11.2	0.3	34.6
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note: Figures do not represent the purity levels of all amphetamine seizures—only those that have been analysed at a forensic laboratory. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory and subsequent analysis 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 36 (continued): Amphetamine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2017–18

	July–September 2017				October–December 2017				January–March 2018				April–June 2018				Total July 2017–June 2018			
		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	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
>2 gms	32	1.0	0.3	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	13.0	13.0	13.0	33	1.0	0.3	13.0
Total	33	1.0	0.3	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	13.0	13.0	13.0	34	1.0	0.3	13.0
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	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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note: Figures do not represent the purity levels of all amphetamine seizures—only those that have been analysed at a forensic laboratory. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory and subsequent analysis 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 37: Methylamphetamine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2017–18

	July–September 2017				October–December 2017				January–March 2018				April–June 2018				Total July 2017–June 2018			
		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	61	76.5	6.0	82.0	53	74.5	50.0	80.5	25	77.5	75.0	81.5	17	78.5	57.5	81.5	156	76.7	6.0	82.0
>2 gms	110	73.5	1.5	81.5	86	70.2	3.0	80.5	132	80.5	1.0	84.0	19	75.0	1.0	81.0	347	76.0	1.0	84.0
Total	171	74.0	1.5	82.0	139	73.0	3.0	80.5	157	80.0	1.0	84.0	36	77.5	1.0	81.5	503	76.0	1.0	84.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	1	80.3	80.3	80.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	80.4	80.4	80.4	2	80.3	80.3	80.4
>2 gms	41	80.3	42.6	80.3	11	79.6	77.1	79.8	72	79.0	68.9	80.3	28	80.4	69.9	80.6	152	79.0	42.6	80.6
Total	42	80.3	42.6	80.3	11	79.6	77.1	79.8	72	79.0	68.9	80.3	29	80.4	69.9	80.6	154	79.1	42.6	80.6
Vic																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	964	82.5	0.4	98.0	806	82.3	0.4	97.1	521	82.3	0.6	97.9	244	83.0	0.4	95.7	2,535	82.4	0.4	98.0
>2 gms	242	82.0	0.1	91.4	192	81.1	0.2	96.9	128	82.3	0.2	92.2	85	83.4	0.2	91.0	647	82.0	0.1	96.9
Total	1,206	82.4	0.1	98.0	998	82.0	0.2	97.1	649	82.0	0.2	97.9	329	83.1	0.2	95.7	3,182	82.4	0.1	98.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	1	39.0	39.0	39.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	39.0	39.0	39.0
>2 gms	3	80.2	78.8	80.3	20	80.0	32.5	81.9	4	78.1	40.2	80.3	4	30.5	1.1	80.3	31	79.6	1.1	81.9
Total	3	80.2	78.8	80.3	21	80.0	32.5	81.9	4	78.1	40.2	80.3	4	30.5	1.1	80.3	32	79.2	1.1	81.9
Qld																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	464	67.7	0.8	78.7	536	72.2	0.3	77.5	556	72.1	0.3	77.3	486	74.3	0.3	77.7	2,042	72.1	0.3	78.7
>2 gms	309	69.1	0.1	76.7	318	69.5	0.1	77.4	367	71.9	0.2	76.8	328	72.1	0.6	77.2	1,322	70.7	0.1	77.4
Total	773	68.3	0.1	78.7	854	71.4	0.1	77.5	923	72.0	0.2	77.3	814	73.6	0.3	77.7	3,364	71.6	0.1	78.7
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	1	76.4	76.4	76.4	2	55.0	55.0	55.0	2	79.7	79.2	80.3	5	76.4	55.0	80.3
Total	–	–	–	–	1	76.4	76.4	76.4	2	55.0	55.0	55.0	2	79.7	79.2	80.3	5	76.4	55.0	80.3
SA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	11	79.7	6.2	80.3	7	61.5	35.5	80.9	15	56.5	0.8	78.2	4	29.1	5.6	79.7	37	71.2	0.8	80.9
>2 gms	83	69.7	0.1	80.5	97	66.1	0.1	82.2	123	69.0	0.1	79.9	70	72.7	0.1	80.1	373	69.1	0.1	82.2
Total	94	71.4	0.1	80.5	104	65.8	0.1	82.2	138	68.7	0.1	79.9	74	72.6	0.1	80.1	410	69.2	0.1	82.2
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. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory and subsequent analysis 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 37 (continued): Methylamphetamine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2017–18

	July–September 2017				October–December 2017				January–March 2018				April–June 2018				Total July 2017–June 2018			
		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	24	69.0	0.7	84.0	80	77.0	49.0	81.0	32	73.0	25.0	82.0	18	79.0	68.0	83.0	154	77.0	0.7	84.0
>2 gms	310	72.0	0.1	84.0	230	76.0	0.1	85.0	228	78.0	0.1	84.0	278	78.0	0.2	89.0	1,046	77.0	0.1	89.0
Total	334	72.0	0.1	84.0	310	77.0	0.1	85.0	260	78.0	0.1	84.0	296	78.0	0.2	89.0	1,200	77.0	0.1	89.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	1	80.3	80.3	80.3	7	80.3	79.8	80.3	3	78.5	78.5	78.5	1	80.3	80.3	80.3	12	80.2	78.5	80.3
Total	1	80.3	80.3	80.3	7	80.3	79.8	80.3	3	78.5	78.5	78.5	1	80.3	80.3	80.3	12	80.2	78.5	80.3
Tas																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	2	45.7	41.6	49.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	45.7	41.6	49.9
>2 gms	4	76.3	1.2	79.9	2	45.0	42.7	47.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	61.6	1.2	79.9
Total	4	76.3	1.2	79.9	4	45.0	41.6	49.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	48.6	1.2	79.9
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	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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note: Figures do not represent the purity levels of all methylamphetamine seizures—only those that have been analysed at a forensic laboratory. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory and subsequent analysis 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: Phenethylamine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2017–18

	July–September 2017				October–December 2017				January–March 2018				April–June 2018				Total July 2017–June 2018			
		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	24	32.5	6.0	79.0	36	69.5	9.0	82.5	12	59.5	11.0	75.5	10	62.7	4.0	78.0	82	60.7	4.0	82.5
>2 gms	48	34.5	5.0	80.5	47	56.5	9.0	87.0	19	17.0	4.0	78.5	32	18.7	4.5	75.5	146	33.7	4.0	87.0
Total	72	33.7	5.0	80.5	83	68.0	9.0	87.0	31	30.5	4.0	78.5	42	24.0	4.0	78.0	228	47.5	4.0	87.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	75.3	73.1	77.6	–	–	–	–	2	75.3	73.1	77.6
>2 gms	8	77.9	6.6	78.2	1	79.3	79.3	79.3	19	69.9	69.9	77.9	9	78.2	78.2	78.2	37	69.9	6.6	79.3
Total	8	77.9	6.6	78.2	1	79.3	79.3	79.3	21	69.9	69.9	77.9	9	78.2	78.2	78.2	39	73.1	6.6	79.3
Vic																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	287	18.0	0.4	88.2	287	24.4	0.9	86.0	217	20.4	0.4	84.7	56	20.7	0.9	81.9	847	20.1	0.4	88.2
>2 gms	77	15.1	0.3	84.1	110	14.1	0.2	84.0	52	16.0	0.1	84.0	12	75.5	15.2	81.0	251	15.2	0.1	84.1
Total	364	17.5	0.3	88.2	397	19.8	0.2	86.0	269	19.4	0.1	84.7	68	22.5	0.9	81.9	1,098	19.0	0.1	88.2
AFP																				
<=2 gms	1	20.0	20.0	20.0	–	–	–	–	2	67.5	67.5	67.5	–	–	–	–	3	67.5	20.0	67.5
>2 gms	9	73.9	20.0	78.4	18	35.9	23.4	75.9	6	36.6	22.3	71.2	3	29.3	28.0	31.4	36	42.0	20.0	78.4
Total	10	58.5	20.2	78.4	18	35.9	23.4	75.9	8	42.6	22.3	71.2	3	29.3	28.0	31.4	39	43.1	20.0	78.4
Qld																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	77	28.4	1.5	72.2	52	20.5	0.7	71.7	92	35.0	0.2	72.9	104	28.4	0.2	72.9	325	29.4	0.2	72.9
>2 gms	118	32.0	1.7	72.1	101	10.8	0.4	72.1	92	10.7	0.1	72.5	95	34.4	0.1	72.3	406	20.2	0.1	72.5
Total	195	31.7	1.5	72.2	153	16.2	0.4	72.1	184	22.7	0.1	72.9	199	29.4	0.1	72.9	731	25.3	0.1	72.9
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	2	77.3	77.0	77.6	2	77.3	77.3	77.3	–	–	–	–	4	77.3	77.0	77.6
Total	–	–	–	–	2	77.3	77.0	77.6	2	77.3	77.3	77.3	–	–	–	–	4	77.3	77.0	77.6
SA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	5	29.5	11.7	77.9	1	2.6	2.6	2.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	22.1	2.6	77.9
>2 gms	17	52.7	3.3	78.0	2	13.9	7.4	20.3	4	56.6	44.8	71.3	1	36.7	36.7	36.7	24	48.7	3.3	78.0
Total	22	41.4	3.3	78.0	3	7.4	2.6	20.3	4	56.6	44.8	71.3	1	36.7	36.7	36.7	30	40.7	2.6	78.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory and subsequent analysis 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): Phenethylamine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2017–18

	July–September 2017				October–December 2017				January–March 2018				April–June 2018				Total July 2017–June 2018			
		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	14	11.5	6.0	84.0	13	21.0	8.0	28.0	10	15.0	9.0	17.0	4	44.5	11.0	82.0	41	15.0	6.0	84.0
>2 gms	126	13.5	0.1	86.0	73	17.0	4.0	88.0	76	14.0	5.0	86.0	103	12.0	5.0	85.0	378	14.0	.01	88.0
Total	140	13.0	0.1	86.0	86	18.0	4.0	88.0	86	14.0	5.0	86.0	107	12.0	5.0	85.0	419	14.0	0.1	88.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tas																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	3	16.2	15.8	16.4	–	–	–	–	2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5	15.8	5.2	16.4
Total	–	–	–	–	3	16.2	15.8	16.4	–	–	–	–	2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5	15.8	5.2	16.4
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	2	76.2	76.2	76.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	76.2	76.2	76.2
Total	–	–	–	–	2	76.2	76.2	76.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	76.2	76.2	76.2
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	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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory and subsequent analysis 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: Heroin purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2017–18

	July–September 2017				October–December 2017				January–March 2018				April–June 2018				Total July 2017–June 2018			
		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	12	56.0	28.5	70.5	11	53.5	30.5	76.5	4	54.2	44.5	71.0	1	45.5	45.5	45.5	28	53.2	28.5	76.5
>2 gms	26	56.7	11.5	72.0	5	74.0	40.0	76.0	1	55.5	55.5	55.5	–	–	–	–	32	61.7	11.5	76.0
Total	38	56.0	11.5	72.0	16	60.2	30.5	76.5	5	55.5	44.5	71.0	1	45.5	45.5	45.5	60	55.5	11.5	76.5
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	3	71.5	71.2	75.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	9	74.0	74.0	75.5	13	74.0	0.5	75.5
Total	–	–	–	–	3	71.5	71.2	75.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	9	74.0	74.0	75.5	13	74.0	0.5	75.5
Vic																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	172	17.0	0.9	88.6	134	20.2	8.1	89.3	87	18.3	8.4	84.2	28	52.6	10.7	84.0	421	18.3	0.9	89.3
>2 gms	34	18.0	10.6	88.9	46	18.8	7.0	83.8	13	17.2	13.0	83.0	14	34.0	16.0	78.0	107	18.7	7.0	88.9
Total	206	17.4	0.9	88.9	180	19.0	7.0	89.3	100	18.1	8.4	84.2	42	40.1	10.7	84.0	528	18.3	0.9	89.3
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	1	64.2	64.2	64.2	7	73.1	6.9	73.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	72.8	6.9	73.1
Total	1	64.2	64.2	64.2	7	73.1	6.9	73.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	72.8	6.9	73.1
Qld																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	9	26.4	2.7	61.2	6	19.5	18.6	22.9	12	64.6	53.8	67.1	8	56.9	28.9	71.1	35	57.4	2.7	71.1
>2 gms	14	66.7	15.0	72.6	3	23.7	22.8	31.7	5	29.8	21.3	65.3	13	56.0	13.6	70.0	35	56.0	13.6	72.6
Total	23	58.5	2.7	72.6	9	19.8	18.6	31.7	17	62.2	21.3	67.1	21	56.0	13.6	71.1	70	56.7	2.7	72.6
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	5	23.9	18.6	76.7	–	–	–	–	1	30.1	30.1	30.1	–	–	–	–	6	27.0	18.6	76.7
>2 gms	3	30.0	26.7	30.4	1	28.8	28.8	28.8	4	23.1	19.4	31.0	–	–	–	–	8	27.8	19.4	31.0
Total	8	28.4	18.6	76.7	1	28.8	28.8	28.8	5	23.3	19.4	31.0	–	–	–	–	14	27.8	18.6	76.7
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note: Figures do not represent the purity levels of all heroin seizures—only those that have been analysed at a forensic laboratory. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory and subsequent analysis 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): Heroin purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2017–18

	July–September 2017				October–December 2017				January–March 2018				April–June 2018				Total July 2017–June 2018			
		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	5	51.0	20.0	74.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	51.0	20.0	74.0
>2 gms	5	56.0	52.0	67.0	14	55.0	30.0	75.0	5	69.0	34.0	72.0	5	47.0	36.0	69.0	29	55.0	30.0	75.0
Total	10	54.5	20.0	74.0	14	55.0	30.0	75.0	5	69.0	34.0	72.0	5	47.0	36.0	69.0	34	55.0	20.0	75.0
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	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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note: Figures do not represent the purity levels of all heroin seizures—only those that have been analysed at a forensic laboratory. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory and subsequent analysis 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: Cocaine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2017–18

	July–September 2017				October–December 2017				January–March 2018				April–June 2018				Total July 2017–June 2018			
		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	32	61.2	12.0	84.0	131	55.5	17.5	85.5	7	20.5	17.5	77.0	1	49.0	49.0	49.0	171	57.0	12.0	85.5
>2 gms	52	71.2	24.0	91.0	65	72.0	1.5	88.0	20	67.0	22.0	86.5	9	56.5	25.0	85.5	146	71.0	1.5	91.0
Total	84	63.7	12.0	91.0	196	61.5	1.5	88.0	27	59.0	17.5	86.5	10	52.7	25.0	85.5	317	62.0	1.5	91.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	4	48.3	48.3	48.3	–	–	–	–	1	82.5	82.5	82.5	1	61.3	61.3	61.3	6	48.3	48.3	82.5
>2 gms	20	84.9	57.2	85.0	7	75.9	57.6	86.0	24	81.8	43.1	84.1	41	41.3	41.3	75.2	92	70.9	41.3	86.0
Total	24	83.3	48.3	85.0	7	75.9	57.6	86.0	25	82.4	43.1	84.1	42	41.3	41.3	75.2	98	69.2	41.3	86.0
Vic																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	68	55.8	1.0	98.0	111	54.0	2.6	88.0	83	48.6	16.8	93.0	33	47.0	5.8	82.0	295	53.4	1.0	98.0
>2 gms	31	46.3	1.0	88.2	25	65.3	19.0	79.0	22	74.6	2.0	89.4	16	75.0	34.0	80.0	94	62.6	1.0	89.4
Total	99	52.8	1.0	98.0	136	54.8	2.6	88.0	105	56.2	2.0	93.0	49	54.1	5.8	82.0	389	54.3	1.0	98.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	3	40.3	40.3	40.3	1	80.0	80.0	80.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	40.3	40.3	80.0
>2 gms	27	74.2	55.5	86.5	47	78.4	43.1	85.3	2	72.9	64.5	81.3	3	85.1	85.0	85.1	79	78.4	43.1	86.5
Total	30	73.6	40.3	86.5	48	78.4	43.1	85.3	2	72.9	64.5	81.3	3	85.1	85.0	85.1	83	78.4	40.3	86.5
Qld																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	68	28.0	2.8	64.6	58	36.7	11.3	75.1	73	36.7	0.2	78.4	107	51.6	1.5	77.3	306	36.7	0.2	78.4
>2 gms	43	41.9	3.8	78.2	23	45.6	10.7	75.3	50	61.0	5.2	78.1	82	49.1	7.3	75.4	198	49.1	3.8	78.2
Total	111	31.1	2.8	78.2	81	36.9	10.7	75.3	123	46.1	0.2	78.4	189	50.3	1.5	77.3	504	42.1	0.2	78.4
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	81.5	81.5	81.5	–	–	–	–	1	81.5	81.5	81.5
>2 gms	7	82.1	4.7	84.3	3	44.0	43.4	44.8	2	81.0	81.0	81.0	2	82.0	81.2	82.9	14	81.0	4.7	84.3
Total	7	82.1	4.7	84.3	3	44.0	43.4	44.8	3	81.0	81.0	81.5	2	82.0	81.2	82.9	15	81.0	4.7	84.3
SA																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	1	66.1	66.1	66.1	4	34.8	18.8	57.1	1	46.9	46.9	46.9	2	40.3	38.4	42.1	8	43.5	18.8	66.1
>2 gms	7	60.2	53.3	83.6	1	78.1	78.1	78.1	11	63.2	54.0	79.5	2	61.4	57.8	64.9	21	63.2	53.3	83.6
Total	8	62.2	53.3	83.6	5	44.9	18.8	78.1	12	62.8	46.9	79.5	4	50.0	38.4	64.9	29	60.2	18.8	83.6
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	2	86.2	86.2	86.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	86.2	86.2	86.2
Total	–	–	–	–	2	86.2	86.2	86.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	86.2	86.2	86.2

Note: Figures do not represent the purity levels of all cocaine seizures—only those that have been analysed at a forensic laboratory. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory and subsequent analysis 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): Cocaine purity levels: state and territory, by quarter, 2017–18

	July–September 2017				October–December 2017				January–March 2018				April–June 2018				Total July 2017–June 2018			
		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	19	83.0	76.0	85.0	6	32.0	26.0	73.0	–	–	–	–	13	53.0	44.0	59.0	38	74.5	26.0	85.0
>2 gms	63	55.0	10.0	82.0	44	50.0	0.7	81.0	12	70.0	29.0	78.0	35	58.0	27.0	83.0	154	55.0	0.7	83.0
Total	82	61.5	10.0	85.0	50	49.0	0.7	81.0	12	70.0	29.0	78.0	48	58.0	27.0	83.0	192	57.5	0.7	85.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	53.7	53.7	53.7	1	53.7	53.7	53.7
>2 gms	2	85.8	83.1	88.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	77.6	51.3	81.9	6	79.7	51.3	88.5
Total	2	85.8	83.1	88.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	77.6	51.3	81.9	7	77.6	51.3	88.5
Tas																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	50.5	50.5	50.5	6	38.6	15.8	54.4	7	45.3	15.8	54.4
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	50.5	50.5	50.5	6	38.6	15.8	54.4	7	45.3	15.8	54.4
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	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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note: Figures do not represent the purity levels of all cocaine seizures—only those that have been analysed at a forensic laboratory. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory and subsequent analysis 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 41: Amphetamine prices by state and territory, 2017–18 ($)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA[a]	Tas	NT[b]	ACT
1 street deal (0.1 gram)	na	na	30–100	na	50–100	50	100	50–80
0.7 gram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 weight gram	na	200	300–1,000	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	550–2,500	na	na	600–900	na	800
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	4,100–10,000	na	na	4,000–6,000	na	na
1 pound	na	na	45,000–90,000	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	na	na	70,000–120,000	na	na	na	na	na

a. Amphetamine is rarely identified in Western Australia and is usually referred to as methylamphetamine instead of amphetamine.
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 42: MDMA prices by state and territory, 2017–18 ($)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT[a]	ACT
1 tablet/capsule	15–35	20	20–40	25	25–35	20–40	30–45	20–30
2–24 tablets/capsules (per tab)	15–25	na	20–35	15	15–30	20–28	30	na
25–99 tablets/capsules (per tab)	10–18	na	15–20	15	na	na	na	9–12.5
100–999 tablets/capsules (per tab)	8–15	9	13–20	10	7.5–14	13	na	9
1 000+ tablets/capsules (per tab)	6–7	12	8–18	5	6–10	na	na	na
1 gram	200–300	180	150–300	100–150	na	na	na	200
8 ball (3.5 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	na	300–400	600–900	na	na	na	na	na
1/2 ounce	na	900–1,200	3,300	na	na	na	1,500	na
1 kilogram	37,000–44,000	55,000	50,000–60,000	na	40,000–80,000	na	na	40,000

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 43: Methylamphetamine prices by state and territory, 2017–18 ($)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT[a]	ACT
Crystal form ('ice')								
1 street deal (0.1 gram)	20–50	20–50	50–100	50	50–100	80–100	100	50–100
0.7 gram	na	210	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 weight gram	150–400	350	300–1,000	200–400	400–800	500	na	200–500
Half 8 ball (1.75 grams)	na	na	na	400	350–1,050	na	na	450–600
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)	650–1,000	500	750–2,500	700–1,100	500–2,800	1,000–1,400	na	700–1,600
1/4 ounce	na	na	1,200–3,400	1,400	na	na	na	2,000–2,800
1 vial (1/2 ounce)	na	2,500	na	1,200–5,000	na	na	na	na
1 ounce (street deal)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 ounce	3,500–6,000	4,400	4,200–10,000	2,000–9,500	4,250–7,000	6,000–8,000	na	3,000–8,000
1 pound	37,000–60,000	na	120,000–280,000	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	75,000–110,000	105,000	250,000–300,000	100,000–115,000	80,000–110,000	na	na	na
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	250–550	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	550–2,500	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	4,100–10,000	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	na	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 44: Cannabis prices by state and territory, 2017–18 ($)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA[a]	Tas	NT[b]	ACT
Bush								
Leaf								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	na	na	15–25	na	na	na	25–50	na
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	na	100–240	na	na	na	150–200	na
Ounce bag (28 grams)	na	na	120–300	na	na	na	450	na
1 pound	na	na	1,700–4,000	na	na	na	4,500–5,500	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Head						na		
Deal (1 gram approx.)	20–25	na	na	na	na	25	25–50	na
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	na	na	na	na	150	150–200	na
Ounce bag (28 grams)	200–350	na	na	na	na	250	450	na
1 pound	3,000–3,400	na	na	na	na	2,500	4,500–5,500	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 mature plant	1,000–2,000	na	2,200–4,000	na	na	na	na	na
Hydroponic								
Leaf								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	25–50	na
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	na	na	na	na	na	150–200	na
Ounce bag (28 grams)	na	na	na	na	350–550	na	450	na
1 pound	na	1,900	na	na	2,800–4,400	na	4,500–5,500	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Head								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	20–25	20	25–50	25[c]	na	25	25–50	25
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	150	140–240	120	na	150	150–200	150
Ounce bag (28 grams)	200–350	280	200–450	250	na	300	450	250–300
1 pound	3,000–3,400	2,300	2,850–5,000	2,700	na	3,000–4,000	4,500–5,500	2,500–3,500
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 mature plant	2,000–5,000	3,000	5,000	na	na	na	na	na
Resin								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	na	na	25–50	na	na	na	50	na
Oil								
Cap/vial	na	na	60	25–50	na	na	70	na

a. In Western Australia cannabis is rarely nominated as bush or hydroponic cannabis, or as cannabis leaf or cannabis head.
b. Prices reported for the Northern Territory reflect urban pricing. It is not uncommon for prices in Indigenous communities to be considerably higher than those reported in urban locations.
c. In South Australia a cannabis deal is 2–3 grams.

TABLE 45: Heroin prices by state and territory, 2017–18 ($)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT[a]	ACT
Half point (0.05 gram)	50–60	na	na	na	na	50	20–50	50
1 taste/cap (0.1–0.3 gram)	50–150	30–50	50–110	50	100	100	na	80–100
1/4 gram	na	na	100–250	na	na	na	na	na
1/2 weight (0.4–0.6 gram)	50–250	240	na	200	350	na	na	na
1 street weight (0.6–0.8 gram)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 gram	200–500	400	350–700	400	700	500	400	na
8 ball (3.5 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	500–1,100	800–1,300	750–1,100	900	800	1,000–1,200	na	na
10 gram bag	na	2,400	na	na	na	na	na	na
1/2 ounce	na	1,800–4,000	3,000–6,000	na	2,850–5,500	na	na	na
1 ounce	6,000–10,000	9,500	5,000–7,500	na	5,500	na	na	6,500–10,000
1/2 Asian catti (350 grams)	na	na	70,000–120,000	na	na	na	na	na
12.5 ounce block	75,000–100,000	na	na	na	75,000–120,000	na	na	na
1 pound	na	65,000–70,000	na	na	na	na	na	na
Asian catti (700 grams)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	160,000–170,000	195,000	na	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 46: Cocaine prices by state and territory, 2017–18 ($)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT[a]	ACT
1 cap	100–250	na	50–130	na	na	50	na	na
1 gram	250–500	350	350–600	350	300–500	350–400	400–500	200–400
8 ball (3.5 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	1,000–1,500	1,050	750–1,300	1,100	1,100–1,700	1,000–1,200	1,300	600–1,200
1/4 ounce	na	2,400	na	na	2,000–2,250	1,300–2,000	na	na
1 ounce	6,500–8,000	7,000	4,500–9,000	7,400	5,200–8,500	7,500–10,000	5,000–8,000	6,000–10,000
1 pound	na	125,000	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	165,000–230,000	210,000–240,000	200,000–300,000	100,000–200,000	120,000–210,000	na	na	175,000–240,000

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 47: Other drugs prices by state and territory, 2017–18 ($)

Other drugs	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT[a]	ACT
LSD								
1–9 tabs (ddu[b])	10–50	na	10–25	25	30–50	5–10	40[c]	15–25
10–100 tabs (ddu)	10–25	na	na	na	na	na	na	15
101–999 tabs (ddu)	na	na	800	na	na	na	na	na
1000+ tabs (ddu)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 x 20 millilitre vial	na	na	800	na	na	na	na	na
Psilocybin								
1 gram	na	na	na	10–15	na	na	na	na
Ketamine								
Tablet	na	100	25–50	na	na	50–360	na	na
Powder (1 gram)	100–250	180	150–180	na	100	na	na	na
Vial (5–10 millilitres)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
GHB/GBL/1,4-butanediol								
1–1.5 millilitres	5–10	5	4–8	3–8	na	na	na	na
4–5 millilitres (fish)	na	na	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	500–650	na	100–200	na	na	na	na	na
Bulk	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 litre	2,000–2,500	1,200	1,000–3,000	600–3,500	na	na	na	na
25 litres	na	na	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	1	na	1	na	na
Per tablet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
OxyContin (per tablet)	40–100	na	10–20	20	50	na	50	na
OxyContin (60 milligram tablet)	na	na	30–50	na	na	60	80	na
OxyContin (80 milligram tablet)	na	na	50–150	na	na	na	na	na
OxyContin (100 milligram tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	100	100	na
OxyContin (200 milligram tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
OxyContin (1 box)	na	na	4,000	na	na	na	na	na
MS Contin								
1 milligram	na	na	na	na	na	1	na	na
Per tablet	na	na	30	na	25	na	50	na
60 milligram tablet	na	na	20–60	na	na	60	na	na
100 milligram tablet	na	na	30–100	na	na	100	na	na
Kapanol (per tablet)	na	na	na	50–100	na	na	na	na
Buprenorphine (2 milligram tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Buprenorphine (8 milligram tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Fentanyl (1 microgram tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Fentanyl (1 x 100 microgram patch)	75–250	na	400–450	200	na	na	na	na
Morphine (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	100	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.
b. Discrete dosage units (ddu).
c. Price per tablet.

TABLE 47 (continued): Other drugs prices by state and territory, 2017–18 ($)

Other drugs	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT[a]	ACT
BENZODIAZEPINE PHARMACEUTICALS								
Per milligram	na	na	1	na	na	na	na	na
Per tablet	5–20	na	25	20	10	na	na	na
Bromazepam (per tablet)	na	na	25	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	10–20	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	na	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	3,000	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	na	na	na
4MMC (1 milligram)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MDPV								
1 tablet/capsule	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2–24 tablets/capsules (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
25–99 tablets/capsules (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
100–999 tablets/capsules (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1000+ tablets/capsules (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Point	na	na	na	50	na	na	na	na
Milligram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ounce	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
N-Benzylpiperazine (BZP)								
1 tablet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 47 (continued): Other drugs prices by state and territory, 2017–18 ($)

Other drugs	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT[a]	ACT
Synthetic cannabinoids								
1.5 grams	20–25[d]	na	25–50	na	na	na	na	na
3 grams	na	na	50–95	55–60	na	na	na	na
7 grams	na	na	100–140	na	na	na	30	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	na	na	na	na	na
Dimethyltryptamine (DMT) per milligram	na	na	na	50	na	na	na	na
PERFORMANCE AND IMAGE ENHANCING DRUGS								
Testosterone enanthate 200 milligrams								
1 x 10 millilitre vial	na	100–200	130–230	na	na	na	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	na	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	na	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	na	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	na	na	na
Trenbolone Acetate 100mg								
1 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	240	na	na	na	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

d. The price provided is for one gram of synthetic cannabinoid.