



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 2018–19, 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 dataset, 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 as 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 the recommendations of the National Ice Taskforce and National Ice Action Strategy, in 2016 the ACIC received funding under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 to deliver the National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program (NWDMP) over three years. Since then, additional funding in the ACIC's annual budgetary appropriation has allowed for the extension of the program.

The University of Queensland and University of South Australia have been commissioned to provide drug consumption data to the ACIC. A total of approximately fifty wastewater treatment sites nationally are 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 monitored by the program include nicotine, alcohol, amphetamine, methylamphetamine, cocaine, MDMA, 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA), heroin, oxycodone, fentanyl, cannabis, 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/reports/national-wastewater-drug-monitoring-program-reports>>.



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 are 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 are subject to change and reflect 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 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. The Department of 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, the Department of 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.

The Department of 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, the Department of 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, 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 are subject to change and reflect 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 are subject to change and reflect 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.

The 2018–19 data reflects further improvements made to the quality of the Queensland Police Service drug seizure and offender dataset. As a result, caution should be exercised in comparing data from previous reporting periods.

Since 2001, a legislated minor drugs offence diversion program requires police to offer an eligible person the opportunity to participate in a drug diversion assessment program with an approved Queensland Health program provider, as an alternative to prosecution. Arrest data provided by the Queensland Police Service includes data for offenders participating in this diversion program.

Data are subject to change and reflect 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.

South Australia Police implemented a new system for recording criminal statistics and other business data in November 2018.

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.

The Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative implemented changes which took effect on 1 April 2019. An adult can only be referred to the Drug Diversion Program no more than twice in a four year period and on a third detection, the adult is referred directly to court. This action has resulted in a reduction in drug diversions.

Data are subject to change and reflect 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.

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 are subject to change and reflect 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

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

The 2018–19 data reflects further improvements made to the quality of the Western Australia Police Force drug seizure and offender dataset. A counting rule was developed to overcome a limitation of current recording practices, which would otherwise lead to double-counting of some drug seizures. This has generally resulted in a decrease in the number and weight of seizures compared with previous reporting periods. As a result, caution should be exercised in comparing data from previous reporting periods.

Data are subject to change and reflect 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 1981*. 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.

NATIONAL MEDIAN DRUG PRICES

Unless otherwise stated, national median drug prices are calculated using price data reported by four or more jurisdictions.

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.

PERCENTAGES

Percentages reported in the text of this report have been rounded to whole numbers. As a consequence, they may differ slightly from figures reported in the tables of the report and figures reported in other publications.

PHENETHYLAMINES

Phenethylamines include 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (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 stanozolol.

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, 2018–19

State/territory	Consumer				Provider				Total ^a			
	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	22,066	5,688	62	27,816	3,950	816	11	4,777	26,756	6,760	73	33,591
Vic	22,347	6,391	1	28,739	1,793	407	0	2,200	24,140	6,798	1	30,939
Qld	28,781	11,351	0	40,132	3,160	1,000	0	4,160	31,941	12,351	0	44,292
SA	5,179	1,758	2	6,939	496	149	0	645	5,675	1,908	2	7,585
SA CENS ^b	6,148	1,915	30	8,093	—	—	—	—	6,148	1,915	30	8,093
WA	13,722	5,254	62	19,038	2,476	787	18	3,281	16,236	6,073	80	22,389
WA CIRs ^c	1,075	458	13	1,546	—	—	—	—	1,075	458	13	1,546
Tas	1,882	509	0	2,391	283	64	0	347	2,165	573	0	2,738
NT	324	103	0	427	163	63	0	226	702	274	0	976
NT DINS ^d	508	224	0	732	—	—	—	—	508	224	0	732
ACT	277	57	0	334	93	14	0	107	370	71	0	441
ACT SCONS ^e	43	12	0	55	—	—	—	—	43	12	0	55
Total	102,352	33,720	170	136,242	12,414	3,300	29	15,743	115,759	37,417	199	153,377

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, 2018–19

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total ^a			
	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	6,138	2,163	25	1,430	343	4	7,748	2,578	29	10,355
Vic	7,601	2,364	0	494	139	0	8,095	2,503	0	10,598
Qld	8,475	3,590	0	631	230	0	9,106	3,820	0	12,926
SA	3,183	1,056	0	113	38	0	3,296	1,094	0	4,390
WA	3,990	1,668	17	1,009	332	7	5,003	2,004	24	7,031
Tas	430	141	0	119	28	0	549	169	0	718
NT	64	29	0	32	15	0	196	74	0	270
ACT	98	23	0	25	3	0	123	26	0	149
Total	29,979	11,034	42	3,853	1,128	11	34,116	12,268	53	46,437

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, 2018–19

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total ^a			
	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	11,862	2,584	23	1,315	218	2	13,344	2,853	25	16,224
Vic	7,930	1,936	1	502	116	0	8,432	2,052	1	10,485
Qld	14,307	5,254	0	1,709	510	0	16,016	5,764	0	21,780
SA	634	197	0	254	56	0	888	253	0	1,141
SA CENS ^b	6,148	1,915	30	—	—	—	6,148	1,915	30	8,093
WA	5,954	2,006	26	677	232	4	6,638	2,249	30	8,917
WA CIRs ^c	1,075	458	13	—	—	—	1,075	458	13	1,546
Tas	1,043	253	0	110	29	0	1,153	282	0	1,435
NT	222	64	0	104	45	0	379	176	0	555
NT DINS ^d	508	224	0	—	—	—	508	224	0	732
ACT	102	24	0	56	6	0	158	30	0	188
ACT SCONS ^e	43	12	0	—	—	—	43	12	0	55
Total	49,828	14,927	93	4,727	1,212	6	54,782	16,268	99	71,151

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, 2018–19

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total ^a		
	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known
NSW	529	149	1	153	52	0	699	207	1
Vic	1,021	299	0	106	43	0	1,127	342	0
Qld	213	74	0	33	10	0	246	84	0
SA	55	25	0	4	2	0	59	27	0
WA	153	71	1	41	19	0	194	90	1
Tas	21	6	0	3	3	0	24	9	0
NT	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0
ACT	11	2	0	1	2	0	12	4	0
Total	2,003	626	2	342	131	0	2,362	765	2

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, 2018–19

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total ^a		
	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known
NSW	1,541	220	5	677	107	2	2,229	328	7
Vic	744	134	0	114	6	0	858	140	0
Qld	635	146	0	107	19	0	742	165	0
SA	137	18	0	5	3	0	142	21	0
WA	134	22	1	106	20	1	240	42	2
Tas	7	0	0	4	0	0	11	0	0
NT	3	1	0	7	1	0	17	3	0
ACT	57	6	0	3	3	0	60	9	0
Total	3,258	547	6	1,023	159	3	4,299	708	9

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, 2018–19

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total ^a		
	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known
NSW	157	1	0	19	1	0	179	2	0
Vic	118	16	0	18	1	0	136	17	0
Qld	440	101	0	77	23	0	517	124	0
SA	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
WA	148	25	1	61	11	0	210	36	1
Tas	8	0	0	7	0	0	15	0	0
NT	7	0	0	2	0	0	19	1	0
ACT	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Total	880	143	1	189	36	0	1,083	180	1

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, 2018–19

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total ^a		
	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known
NSW	144	39	2	43	7	0	188	47	2
Vic	117	32	0	8	1	0	125	33	0
Qld	245	84	0	45	15	0	290	99	0
SA	17	4	0	0	0	0	17	4	0
WA	106	29	1	47	7	2	154	36	3
Tas	10	1	0	5	0	0	15	1	0
NT	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	1	0
ACT	7	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	0
Total	646	189	3	152	30	2	803	221	5

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, 2018–19

State/territory	Consumer				Provider				Total ^a			
	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
	NSW	1,695	532	6	2,233	313	88	3	404	2,369	745	9
Vic	4,816	1,610	0	6,426	551	101	0	652	5,367	1,711	0	7,078
Qld	4,466	2,102	0	6,568	558	193	0	751	5,024	2,295	0	7,319
SA	1,151	458	2	1,611	119	50	0	169	1,270	509	2	1,781
WA	3,237	1,433	15	4,685	535	166	4	705	3,797	1,616	19	5,432
Tas	363	108	0	471	35	4	0	39	398	112	0	510
NT	28	9	0	37	15	2	0	17	85	17	0	102
ACT	2	2	0	4	2	0	0	2	4	2	0	6
Total	15,758	6,254	23	22,035	2,128	604	7	2,739	18,314	7,007	30	25,351

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, 2014–15 to 2018–19

Drug type	Consumer					Provider				
	2014–15	2015–16 ^a	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2014–15	2015–16 ^a	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19
Amphetamine-type stimulants	27,502	40,527	40,837	40,144	41,055	7,862	6,885	6,553	4,441	4,992
Cannabis	66,309	72,198	70,747	66,296	64,848	8,716	7,317	6,679	5,732	5,945
Heroin and other opioids	2,427	2,487	2,458	2,699	2,631	774	480	502	315	473
Cocaine	1,542	1,906	2,546	3,343	3,811	544	683	809	962	1,185
Steroids	967	1,051	1,049	1,047	1,024	242	238	190	143	225
Hallucinogens	566	725	718	832	838	164	186	220	156	184
Other and unknown nec	13,027	16,143	17,872	18,985	22,035	2,453	2,593	2,566	1,948	2,739
Total	112,340	135,037	136,227	133,346	136,242	20,755	18,382	17,519	13,697	15,743

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

a. 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, 2014–15 to 2018–19

Drug Type	2014–15		2015–16 ^a		2016–17		2017–18		2018–19	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Amphetamine-type stimulants	35,468	26.5	47,625	30.8	47,531	30.7	44,887	30.3	46,437	30.3
Cannabis	75,105	56.1	79,643	51.6	77,549	50.1	72,381	48.8	71,151	46.4
Heroin and other opioids	3,227	2.4	2,975	1.9	2,970	1.9	3,029	2.0	3,129	2.0
Cocaine	2,092	1.6	2,592	1.7	3,366	2.2	4,325	2.9	5,016	3.3
Steroids	1,210	0.9	1,297	0.8	1,244	0.8	1,201	0.8	1,264	0.8
Hallucinogens	734	0.5	915	0.6	945	0.6	995	0.7	1,029	0.7
Other and unknown nec	16,090	12.0	19,491	12.6	21,045	13.6	21,545	14.5	25,351	16.5
Total	133,926	100	154,538	100	154,650	100	148,363	100	153,377	100

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

a. 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, 2018–19

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total
Amphetamine-type stimulants									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	12,237	2,044	9,919	997	9,386	743	442	377	36,145
Weight (gms)	418,529	331,617	134,743	223,792	322,482	7,722	4,815	2,843	1,446,543
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	1,628	316	81	10	53	0	0	17	2,105
Weight (gms)	4,029,590	1,778,238	1,466,702	18,619	28,976	0	0	7,881	7,330,006
AFP									
Cannabis									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	16,844	3,389	16,860	111	14,166	1,799	1,937	648	55,754
Weight (gms)	1,971,586	3,047,774	1,090,071	223,673	369,341	220,887	71,323	342,580	7,337,235
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	417	135	95	5	74	0	4	7	737
Weight (gms)	225,752	136,882	15,635	11	23,581	0	8	1,782	403,651
AFP									
Heroin									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	1,072	254	194	19	326	13	2	33	1,913
Weight (gms)	7,630	17,543	8,436	15,383	13,642	99	7	53	62,793
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	98	56	4	1	8	0	0	0	167
Weight (gms)	79,003	39,372	16,590	25	14	0	0	0	135,004
AFP									
Other opioids									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	75	3	7	2	3	7	0	25	122
Weight (gms)	2,258	2	2,302	1	16	31	0	23	4,633
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	102	19	15	0	10	0	0	1	147
Weight (gms)	90,704	13,454	18,392	0	18,946	0	0	100	141,596

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, 2018–19

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total
Cocaine									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	3,110	277	730	18	395	29	27	123	4,709
Weight (gms)	247,278	11,847	11,363	377	8,281	332	134	5,300	284,912
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	511	101	31	2	20	0	0	4	669
Weight (gms)	651,418	52,082	632,912	73	16,677	0	0	498	1,353,660
Steroids									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	217	0	67	0	29	0	32	30	375
Weight (gms)	9,409	0	3,415	0	582	0	1,756	367	15,529
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	10	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
Weight (gms)	467	5,206	90	0	0	0	0	0	5,763
Hallucinogens									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	209	17	32	3	45	8	8	19	341
Weight (gms)	480	85	3,015	23	829	96	8	924	5,460
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	155	60	2	0	15	0	0	3	235
Weight (gms)	5,275	7,874	301	0	41	0	0	164	13,655
Other and unknown drugs nec									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	3,780	348	949	17	1,770	186	219	196	7,465
Weight (gms)	2,322,604	10,474	40,838	9,623	60,223	3,666	64,978	2,176	2,514,582
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	980	441	93	6	42	0	6	6	1,574
Weight (gms)	2,862,683	2,619,441	104,266	1,593	49,337	0	4,605	2,100	5,644,025

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, 2018–19

State/territory	July–September 2018					October–December 2018					January–March 2019					April–June 2019					Total July 2018–June 2019						
	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	–	–	–	–	–	5	72.0	69.5	74.0		1	1.0	1.0	1.0		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–		
>2 gms	1	10.5	10.5	10.5		9	71.5	70.0	75.0		29	71.0	14.0	74.0		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–		
Total	1	10.5	10.5	10.5		14	71.7	69.5	75.0		30	71.0	1.0	74.0		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–		
AFP																											
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–		
>2 gms	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–		
Total	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–		
Vic																											
State police																											
<=2 gms	15	24.0	0.9	80.0		3	2.0	1.4	3.2		3	7.8	1.7	14.4		2	5.6	4.2	7.1		23	9.4	0.9	80.0			
>2 gms	1	2.6	2.6	2.6		–	–	–	–		4	4.9	1.6	35.4		–	–	–	–		5	2.6	1.6	35.4			
Total	16	21.0	0.9	80.0		3	2.0	1.4	3.2		7	7.4	1.6	35.4		2	5.6	4.2	7.1		28	7.6	0.9	80.0			
AFP																											
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–		
>2 gms	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–		
Total	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–		
Qld																											
State police																											
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–		
>2 gms	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–		
Total	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–		
SA																											
State police																											
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–		
>2 gms	1	6.6	6.6	6.6		1	5.0	5.0	5.0		2	10.4	10.4	10.5		1	8.0	8.0	8.0		1	8.0	8.0	8.0			
Total	1	6.6	6.6	6.6		1	5.0	5.0	5.0		2	10.4	10.4	10.5		1	8.0	8.0	8.0		4	8.5	5.0	10.5			
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, 2018–19

State/territory	July–September 2018				October–December 2018				January–March 2019				April–June 2019				Total July 2018–June 2019			
	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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4	32.5	4.0	43.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	17.0	4.0	43.0
Total	2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4	32.5	4.0	43.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	17.0	4.0	43.0
AFP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tas																				
State police	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
AFP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NT																				
State police	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
>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	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
>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, 2018–19

State/territory	July–September 2018					October–December 2018					January–March 2019					April–June 2019					Total July 2018–June 2019				
	Cases (no.)	Purity (%)			Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Purity (%)			Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Purity (%)			Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Purity (%)			Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Purity (%)			Max (%)
		Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)			Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)			Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)			Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)			Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	
NSW																									
State police																									
<=2 gms	37	78.0	2.0	81.0	80.5	62	77.0	39.5	80.5	82.0	32	78.2	56.5	82.0	43	78.5	55.0	83.0	174	78.0	2.0	83.0			
>2 gms	151	77.0	2.0	86.0	82.0	79	77.0	1.0	82.0	83.5	134	77.7	3.0	83.5	61	77.5	1.0	80.0	425	77.0	1.0	86.0			
Total	188	77.0	2.0	86.0	82.0	141	77.0	1.0	82.0	83.5	166	78.0	3.0	83.5	104	78.0	1.0	83.0	599	77.5	1.0	86.0			
AFP																									
<=2 gms	1	79.6	79.6	79.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	79.6	79.6	79.6	—	—	—	—	2	79.6	79.6	79.6			
>2 gms	11	75.3	1.7	80.3	80.3	9	79.9	75.0	80.3	81.9	9	79.8	9.9	81.9	3	79.7	79.0	80.2	32	79.5	1.7	81.9			
Total	12	76.2	1.7	80.3	80.3	9	79.9	75.0	80.3	81.9	10	79.7	9.9	81.9	3	79.7	79.0	80.2	34	79.5	1.7	81.9			
Vic																									
State police																									
<=2 gms	1,376	83.2	0.3	98.8	97.6	968	83.0	0.3	97.6	97.4	602	82.9	0.3	97.4	239	82.9	15.9	95.3	3,185	83.0	0.3	98.8			
>2 gms	383	83.0	0.1	94.6	93.8	266	82.0	0.5	93.8	92.1	172	83.3	0.3	92.1	111	83.0	25.0	90.0	932	83.0	0.1	94.6			
Total	1,759	83.2	0.1	98.8	97.6	1,234	82.9	0.3	97.6	97.4	774	83.0	0.3	97.4	350	83.0	15.9	95.3	4,117	83.0	0.1	98.8			
AFP																									
<=2 gms	2	59.7	39.9	79.6	41.2	1	41.2	41.2	41.2	78.6	1	78.6	78.6	78.6	2	80.8	80.0	81.6	6	79.1	39.9	81.6			
>2 gms	11	79.1	1.0	80.5	80.3	7	80.1	71.3	80.3	80.3	9	79.9	76.2	80.3	8	79.8	63.3	80.3	35	79.7	1.0	80.5			
Total	13	79.1	1.0	80.5	80.3	8	80.1	41.2	80.3	80.3	10	79.8	76.2	80.3	10	80.0	63.3	81.6	41	79.7	1.0	81.6			
Qld																									
State police																									
<=2 gms	500	74.6	0.1	77.7	78.5	431	75.2	0.5	78.5	77.7	413	75.0	0.8	77.7	494	75.0	0.5	77.9	1,838	74.9	0.1	78.5			
>2 gms	363	74.4	0.1	77.3	77.6	380	74.4	0.5	77.6	77.9	389	74.1	0.6	77.9	347	75.0	0.4	77.6	1,479	74.5	0.1	77.9			
Total	863	74.5	0.1	77.7	78.5	811	74.9	0.5	78.5	77.9	802	74.7	0.6	77.9	841	75.0	0.4	77.9	3,317	74.7	0.1	78.5			
AFP																									
<=2 gms	2	79.1	78.4	79.8	9.9	3	9.0	7.2	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9.9	7.2	79.8			
>2 gms	3	7.3	7.0	58.7	79.9	4	53.0	36.1	79.9	79.8	1	79.8	79.8	79.8	1	80.2	80.2	80.2	9	58.7	7.0	80.2			
Total	5	58.7	7.0	79.8	79.9	7	36.1	7.2	79.9	79.8	1	79.8	79.8	79.8	1	80.2	80.2	80.2	14	51.2	7.0	80.2			
SA																									
State police																									
<=2 gms	4	68.6	38.1	74.7	72.8	1	72.8	72.8	72.8	57.1	12	1.4	0.1	57.1	14	65.0	22.9	76.0	31	57.1	0.1	76.0			
>2 gms	113	73.8	0.2	81.4	81.0	142	64.8	0.1	81.0	79.9	112	64.8	0.1	79.9	128	67.4	0.1	80.1	495	68.4	0.1	81.4			
Total	117	73.7	0.2	81.4	81.0	143	65.2	0.1	81.0	79.9	124	63.0	0.1	79.9	142	67.3	0.1	80.1	526	68.1	0.1	81.4			
AFP																									
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
>2 gms	5	65.2	38.3	79.3	80.3	3	72.5	67.2	80.3	80.3	2	80.0	79.8	80.3	—	—	—	—	10	72.7	38.3	80.3			
Total	5	65.2	38.3	79.3	80.3	3	72.5	67.2	80.3	80.3	2	80.0	79.8	80.3	—	—	—	—	10	72.7	38.3	80.3			

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 (continued): Methamphetamine purity levels—state and territory, by quarter, 2018–19

State/territory	July–September 2018				October–December 2018				January–March 2019				April–June 2019				Total July 2018–June 2019				
	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	23	79.0	0.2	82.0	30	79.0	12.0	82.0	29	78.0	22.0	81.0	22	79.0	37.0	82.0	104	79.0	0.2	82.0	
>2 gms	370	79.0	0.1	86.0	258	78.0	0.1	83.0	302	75.0	0.1	82.0	462	78.0	0.2	88.0	1,392	78.0	0.1	88.0	
Total	393	79.0	0.1	86.0	288	78.0	0.1	83.0	331	76.0	0.1	82.0	484	78.0	0.2	88.0	1,496	78.0	0.1	88.0	
AFP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<=2 gms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>2 gms	-	-	-	-	3	76.9	73.8	80.0	2	67.1	54.1	80.1	-	-	-	-	5	76.9	54.1	80.1	-
Total	-	-	-	-	3	76.9	73.8	80.0	2	67.1	54.1	80.1	-	-	-	-	5	76.9	54.1	80.1	-
Tas																					
State police																					
<=2 gms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>2 gms	-	-	-	-	7	66.7	60.6	73.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	66.7	60.6	73.7	-
Total	-	-	-	-	7	66.7	60.6	73.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	66.7	60.6	73.7	-
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	na
>2 gms	na	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	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	na
>2 gms	na	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	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 38 (continued): Phenethylamine purity levels—state and territory, by quarter, 2018–19

State/territory	July–September 2018					October–December 2018					January–March 2019					April–June 2019					Total July 2018–June 2019				
	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	3	14.0	11.0	14.0		5	33.0	8.0	81.0		21	81.0	4.0	85.0		22	14.0	6.0	84.0		51	19.0	4.0	85.0	
>2 gms	82	13.0	6.0	85.0		40	32.0	5.0	86.0		117	50.0	4.0	84.0		144	43.5	1.0	85.0		383	40.0	1.0	86.0	
Total	85	13.0	6.0	85.0		45	33.0	5.0	86.0		138	55.0	4.0	85.0		166	39.5	1.0	85.0		434	38.0	1.0	86.0	
AFP																									
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	
>2 gms	–	–	–	–		2	41.1	37.0	45.2		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		2	41.1	37.0	45.2	
Total	–	–	–	–		2	41.1	37.0	45.2		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		2	41.1	37.0	45.2	
Tas																									
State police																									
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	
>2 gms	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	
Total	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	
AFP																									
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	
>2 gms	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	
Total	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	
NT																									
State police																									
<=2 gms	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	
>2 gms	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	
Total	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	
AFP																									
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	
>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 (continued): Heroin purity levels—state and territory, by quarter, 2018–19

State/territory	July–September 2018				October–December 2018				January–March 2019				April–June 2019				Total July 2018–June 2019			
	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	59.0	59.0	59.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	59.0	59.0	59.0
>2 gms	1	60.0	60.0	60.0	15	73.0	37.0	80.0	5	63.0	18.0	81.0	41	75.0	22.0	82.0	62	74.5	18.0	82.0
Total	2	59.5	59.0	60.0	15	73.0	37.0	80.0	5	63.0	18.0	81.0	41	75.0	22.0	82.0	63	74.0	18.0	82.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	61.0	61.0	61.0	-	-	-	-	1	61.0	61.0	61.0
>2 gms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	61.0	61.0	61.0	-	-	-	-	1	61.0	61.0	61.0
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.

PRICE TABLES

TABLE 41: Amphetamine prices by state and territory, 2018–19 (\$)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA ^a	WA	Tas	NT ^b	ACT
1 street deal (0.1 gram)	na	na	50–100	na	na	40–50	na	na
0.7 gram	na	na	na	na	na	300	na	na
1 weight gram	na	200	250–550	na	na	300–600	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 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	na	na	550–2,500	na	na	600–1,200	na	na
1/4 ounce	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 vial (1/2 ounce)	na	na	na	na	na	3,500	na	na
1 ounce (street deal)	na	na	4,100–10,000	na	na	7,000	na	na
1 ounce	na	na	na	na	na	na	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. 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 remote communities to be considerably higher than those reported in urban locations.

TABLE 42: MDMA prices by state and territory, 2018–19 (\$)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^a	ACT
1 tablet/capsule	20–30	na	9–25	20–30	25–50	20–30	30–50	10–40
2–24 tablets/capsules (per tab)	20–30	na	20–36	15–20	15–50	18–25	na	na
25–99 tablets/capsules (per tab)	10–18	na	15–20	na	na	10–20	20–40	na
100–999 tablets/capsules (per tab)	9–12	7 ^b	13–20	na	9–15	10–18	na	na
1 000+ tablets/capsules (per tab)	6–7	na	8–18	na	na	8–9	na	na
1 gram	130–280	100–200	150–300	150–250	200–350	200	150–200	na
8 ball (3.5 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	na	300–400	800	na	1,200	na	700	na
1/2 ounce	na	na	na	900–1,000	1,800	na	na	1,000
1 kilogram	35,000–40,000	na	60,000	na	na	na	na	na

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

b. This price is based on the reported price for 500 MDMA tablets, valued at \$3,625.

TABLE 43: Methylamphetamine prices by state and territory, 2018–19 (\$)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^a	ACT
Crystal form ('ice')								
1 street deal (0.1 gram)	50	50	20–150	50	50–200	50–100	100	50
0.7 gram	na	na	na	na	200–500	na	na	na
1 weight gram	200–400	200	140–800	250–350	300–650	500	800	250–350
Half 8 ball (1.75 grams)	na	300	na	350–450	350–1,000	750	1,000	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 gram; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	600–900	500–700	570–1,350	600–800	700–2,400	1,000–1,800	1,800	600–1,400
1/4 ounce	na	na	na	1,400	na	na	na	na
1 vial (1/2 ounce)	na	na	na	2,200	2,500–6,000	na	na	na
1 ounce (street deal)	na	3,200–3,700	3,000–8,000	3,000–5,000	1,200–12,000	5,000–8,000	6,000–8,000	3,500–7,000
1 ounce	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 pound	40,000–55,000	na	70,000–120,000	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	80,000–100,000	96,000–105,000	115,000–132,000	105,000	50,000–140,000	na	na	na
Non-crystal form								
Powder/paste/base								
1 street deal (0.1 gram)	na	na	na	na	na	30	na	na
0.7 gram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 weight gram	na	na	na	na	na	200	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	na	na	na	600	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	3,000	na	na
1 ounce	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 pound	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Meth oil								
1 litre	na	na	100,000–200,000	na	na	na	na	na

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



TABLE 44: Cannabis prices by state and territory, 2018–19 (\$)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA ^a	WA	Tas	NT ^b	ACT
Bush								
Leaf								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	na	na	15–30	na	25	na	20	na
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	na	na	na	175	na	na	na
Ounce bag (28 grams)	na	na	250–400	na	200–440	na	na	na
1 pound	na	na	1,500–4,480	na	2,500–4,500	na	na	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Head								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	20–25	na	na	na	na	20–25	25–100	20
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	na	na	na	na	130–150	200	140
Ounce bag (28 grams)	200–350	na	na	na	na	250	400–500	250
1 pound	3,000–4,000	na	na	na	na	2,500–3,500	4,500–5,000	2,800–3,500
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	4,000–6,500	12,000	na
1 mature plant	2,000	na	2,200–4,000	na	na	na	100–150	na
Hydroponic								
Leaf								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	na	na	10–30	na	na	na	na	na
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ounce bag (28 grams)	na	na	250–400	na	400	na	na	na
1 pound	na	na	1,500–4,480	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Head								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	20–25	20	10–30	25	na	25–35	25–100	na
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	150	na	110–130	na	150–170	200	na
Ounce bag (28 grams)	200–350	280	250–400	200–250	na	300–350	400–500	na
1 pound	3,000–4,000	2,300–2,700	1,500–4,480	2,500–3,000	na	3,000–4,000	5,000	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	5,000	12,000	na
1 mature plant	5,000	3,000	3,200–5,000	na	na	na	na	na
Resin								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	na	na	25–50	na	na	50	na	na
Oil								
Cap/vial	na	na	50	na	na	50	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 remote communities to be considerably higher than those reported in urban locations.

TABLE 45: Heroin prices by state and territory, 2018–19 (\$)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT
Half point (0.05 gram)	50	na	na	na	na	30	na	150
1 taste/cap (0.1–0.3 gram)	50–100	30–50	40–100	50–100	50–100	60–150	na	na
1/4 gram	na	na	100–250	na	na	na	na	80
1/2 weight (0.4–0.6 gram)	100–200	240	na	na	300–400	200–250	na	150
1 street weight (0.6–0.8 gram)	na	na	na	na	500	250–350	na	na
1 gram	400–700	400	250–500	200–500	na	400	na	na
8 ball (3.5 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	850–1,100	800–1,300	750–1,100	na	na	1,000	na	1,000
10 gram bag	na	2,400	na	na	na	na	na	na
1/2 ounce	na	1,800–4,000	na	na	na	4,500	na	na
1 ounce	6,500–8,000	5,000–6,000	5,000–6,000	5,000	4,500–16,000	na	na	5,000
1/2 Asian catti (350 grams)	na	na	70,000–120,000	na	na	na	na	na
12.5 ounce block	45,000–70,000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 pound	na	65,000	na	na	na	na	na	na
Asian catti (700 grams)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	160,000–170,000	90,000	na	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 46: Cocaine prices by state and territory, 2018–19 (\$)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^a	ACT
1 cap	100–200	na	40–60	na	na	50	na	na
1 gram	300–550	300–400	200–500	300–350	250–430	300–500	600–800	300–350
8 ball (3.5 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	1,000–1,300	1,050	900–1,300	1,100–1,300	1,400–1,500	1,000–1,200	na	na
1/4 ounce	na	2,450	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 ounce	6,000–8,000	6,500	8,000–9,500	6,500	6,000–9,000	8,000	na	6,000
1 pound	na	80,000–100,000	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	165,000–210,000	160,000–200,000	90,000–300,000	na	150,000–220,000	na	na	na

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

TABLE 47: Other drugs prices by state and territory, 2018–19 (\$) ^a

Other drugs	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^b	ACT
LSD								
1–9 tabs (ddu ^a)	15–30	na	20–50	15–25	50	20–30	30–40	na
10–100 tabs (ddu)	8–20	na	na	na	na	20	30–40	na
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	15	na	na	na	na
Ketamine								
Tablet	na	100	25–50	na	na	na	na	na
Powder (1 gram)	120–220	180	200	na	320	na	na	na
Vial (5–10 millilitres)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
GHB/GBL/1,4-butanediol								
1–1.5 millilitres	6–8	7–15	2–7	3–8	7–10	na	na	na
4–5 millilitres (fish)	na	na	20	na	na	na	na	na
10–15 millilitres	na	na	na	50	na	na	na	na
50 millilitres	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
100 millilitres	650–700	na	100–200	na	na	na	na	na
Bulk	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 litre	2,000–3,000	2,500–3,000	3,000	1,500–2,500	na	na	na	na
25 litres	na	200,000	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	1	na	1	na	na
Per tablet	na	na	na	na	na	15	na	na
OxyContin (per tablet)	40–100	na	10–20	20	60	na	80	na
OxyContin (60 milligram tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	60	na	na
OxyContin (80 milligram tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
OxyContin (100 milligram tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	100	80	na
OxyContin (200 milligram tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
OxyContin (1 box)	na	na	2,800	200	na	na	200	na
MS Contin								
1 milligram	na	na	na	na	na	1	na	na
Per tablet	na	na	30	na	na	na	80–100	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	15	na	na	na	na	na
Buprenorphine (2 milligram tablet)	na	na	10–30	na	na	na	na	na
Buprenorphine (8 milligram tablet)	na	na	20–50	na	na	na	na	na
Fentanyl (1 microgram tablet)	na	na	4–5	na	na	na	na	na
Fentanyl (1 x 100 microgram patch)	90–250	na	200	25–30	na	na	na	na
Fentanyl (per gram)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	18
Fentanyl (nasal spray)	na	300	na	na	na	na	na	na

a. Discrete dosage units (ddu).

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

TABLE 47 (continued): Other drugs prices by state and territory, 2018–19 (\$)

Other drugs	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^b	ACT
Synthetic cannabinoids								
1.5 grams	na	na	50–100	na	30	na	30–50	na
3 grams	na	na	100–250	na	na	na	na	na
7 grams	na	na	200–400	na	na	na	na	na
14 grams	na	na	300–700	na	na	na	na	na
Ounce	na	na	750–1,100	na	na	na	na	na
Other								
Methadone 30 millilitres	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Sildenafil (per tablet)	na	na	na	20	na	na	na	na
Dimethyltryptamine (DMT) per milligram	na	na	na	30–50	133	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	8,000	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	150	na	na	na
10 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	1,400	na	340	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