



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
- 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 2019–20, not necessarily all seizures made during that period.

From 2017, the NSW Forensic and Analytical Science Service (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 (possessing or administering drugs for their own use) are classified as consumers.

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

Offender data supplied may exclude law enforcement actions that are the subject of ongoing investigations.

DETECTION DATA

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

SEIZURE DATA

The seizure data presented in Table 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 until 30 June 2023.

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 will be assessed, bimonthly in the case of capital city sites and every four months for regional sites. The aim is to acquire data on the population-scale use of substances causing potential harm, either through addiction, health risks, or criminal and anti-social behaviour. Drugs monitored by the Program include nicotine, alcohol, amphetamine, methylamphetamine, cocaine, MDMA, 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (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/national-wastewater-drug-monitoring-program-reports>>.

ILLICIT DRUG REPORTING SYSTEM AND ECSTASY AND RELATED DRUGS REPORTING SYSTEM

The Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) and the Ecstasy and Related Drugs Reporting System (EDRS) studies conduct interviews of drug users in sentinel groups. The purpose of the studies is to collect self-report information on drug use and related harms annually from individuals in Australian capital cities who regularly inject drugs (IDRS) and those who regularly use ecstasy and other stimulants (EDRS).

The methodology of the IDRS and EDRS studies is kept consistent each year for the purpose of studying drug trends, but given the emergence of COVID-19 and the resulting restrictions, face-to-face interviews were not possible in most jurisdictions in 2020. In 2020, data collection for IDRS occurred in June to September and EDRS collection in April to July. Differences in the methodology employed and the events of 2020 should be taken into consideration when comparing 2020 data to previous years and the data should be treated with caution.

IMPACTS OF COVID-19

The emergence of COVID-19 and the resulting restrictions both domestically and internationally may have impacted drug market trends for this reporting period. Care should be taken when comparing more recent data to historical data.

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.

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 has provided benzodiazepine and opiate statistics which only represent a component of the larger pharmaceuticals' category.

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.

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

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, NSW FASS 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.

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.

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.

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 offender 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 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 the 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.

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.

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.

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, notice to appear, caution, cannabis expiation notice (South Australia), simple cannabis offence notice (Australian Capital Territory), drug infringement notice (Northern Territory), 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 and 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-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, commonly known as 'ecstasy'), 3,4-methylenedioxymethylamphetamine (MDEA), 3,4-methylenedioxymphetamine (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 abbreviation are used in the tables:

g/gms grams

kg kilograms

na not available

NEC not elsewhere classified

no. number

r revised figure

t tonnes

% per cent

— nil related data or error in calculation when it appears in relation to percentage change

ARREST TABLES

TABLE 25: All drugs—consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2019–20

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total ^a	
	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	23,694	6,279	11	29,984	4,656	964	8	5,628
Vic	25,155	7,265	5	32,425	1,761	481	2	2,244
Qld	31,901	12,769	5	44,675	3,293	1,103	0	4,396
SA	5,926	2,103	2	8,031	1,233	395	2	1,630
SA CENS ^b	5,183	1,628	39	6,850	—	—	—	—
WA	13,444	5,441	62	18,947	2,266	773	5	3,044
WA CIRS ^c	1,117	416	5	1,538	—	—	—	—
Tas	1,989	587	0	2,576	238	52	0	290
NT	287	77	0	364	160	60	0	220
NT DINs ^d	446	245	0	691	—	—	—	—
ACT	301	65	0	366	44	11	0	55
ACT SCONS ^e	24	5	0	29	—	—	—	—
Total	109,467	36,880	129	146,476	13,651	3,839	17	17,507
								124,834
								41,341
								146
								166,321

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, 2019–20

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total ^a
	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known	
NSW	6,530	2,198	0	8,728	1,674	433	2,109
Vic	7,878	2,399	1	10,278	623	154	0
Qld	9,760	4,252	1	14,013	714	248	0
SA	3,386	1,207	0	4,593	371	129	0
WA	3,440	1,534	14	4,988	700	280	1
Tas	480	141	0	621	88	22	0
NT	47	14	0	61	34	13	0
ACT	118	28	0	146	13	5	0
Total	31,639	11,773	16	43,428	4,217	1,284	3
							36,359
							5,504
							13,260
							19
							49,638

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, 2019–20

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total ^a					
	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	Total
NSW	12,616	2,845	10	15,471	1,479	235	3	1,717	14,318	3,143	13	17,474
Vic	8,978	2,277	4	11,259	446	155	0	601	9,424	2,432	4	11,860
Qld ^b	15,536	5,894	1	21,431	1,720	546	0	2,266	17,256	6,440	1	23,697
SA	1,783	543	1	2,327	702	167	2	871	2,709	770	3	3,482
SA CENS ^c	5,183	1,628	39	6,850	—	—	—	—	5,183	1,628	39	6,850
WA	5,828	2,176	32	8,036	640	231	2	873	6,475	2,412	34	8,921
WA CIRS ^d	1,117	416	5	1,538	—	—	—	—	1,117	416	5	1,538
Tas	1,107	304	0	1,411	107	22	0	129	1,256	342	0	1,598
NT	210	57	0	267	104	41	0	145	314	98	0	412
NT DINs ^e	446	245	0	691	—	—	—	—	446	245	0	691
ACT	80	16	0	96	19	2	0	21	99	18	0	117
ACT SCONS ^f	24	5	0	29	—	—	—	—	24	5	0	29
Total	52,908	16,406	92	69,406	5,217	1,399	7	6,623	58,621	17,949	99	76,669

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. Queensland cannabis arrest data includes Police Drug Diversion Program participants.

c. Cannabis Expiation Notices.

d. Cannabis Intervention Requirements.

e. Drug Infringement Notices.

f. Simple Cannabis Offence Notices.

TABLE 28: Heroin and other opioids—consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2019–20

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total ^a
	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known	
NSW	717	243	0	960	215	41	0
Vic	1,026	319	0	1,345	89	30	0
Qld	242	78	0	320	28	7	0
SA	50	19	0	69	6	7	0
WA	146	77	2	225	48	11	0
Tas	22	6	0	28	4	1	0
NT	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
ACT	14	6	0	20	4	2	0
Total	2,217	749	2	2,968	394	99	0

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, 2019–20

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total ^a	
	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	
NSW	1,470	220	0	1,690	763	107	1	871
Vic	841	157	0	998	110	14	2	126
Qld	744	191	0	935	126	27	0	153
SA	134	11	0	145	11	2	0	13
WA	146	38	0	184	121	20	0	141
Tas	9	1	0	10	3	0	0	3
NT	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	1
ACT	72	5	0	77	4	0	0	76
Total	3,420	623	0	4,043	1,139	170	3	1,312

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.

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

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TABLE 30: Steroids—consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2019–20

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total ^a	
	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	
NSW	134	9	0	143	36	4	0	40
Vic	142	16	0	158	6	0	0	164
Qld	428	95	0	523	57	16	0	596
SA	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	11
WA	117	19	1	137	39	7	0	184
Tas	3	1	0	4	2	0	0	7
NT	3	0	0	3	1	1	0	5
ACT	4	0	0	4	2	0	0	6
Total	833	140	1	974	144	28	0	1,160

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, 2019–20

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total ^a	
	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	
NSW	125	30	0	155	22	11	1	34
Vic	167	33	0	200	2	0	0	202
Qld	297	98	0	395	71	17	0	483
SA	15	4	0	19	0	0	0	19
WA	113	32	0	145	63	13	0	76
Tas	5	1	0	6	1	1	0	6
NT	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
ACT	6	2	0	8	1	0	1	9
Total	730	200	0	930	162	42	1	205
					892	242	1	1,135

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, 2019–20

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total ^a	
	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	
NSW	2,102	734	1	2,837	467	133	1	601
Vic	6,123	2,064	0	8,187	485	128	0	613
Qld	4,894	2,161	3	7,058	577	242	0	819
SA	556	319	1	876	142	90	0	232
WA	3,654	1,555	13	5,232	655	211	2	868
Tas	363	133	0	496	33	6	0	39
NT	21	5	0	26	18	5	0	23
ACT	7	8	0	15	1	2	0	3
Total	17,720	6,989	18	24,727	2,378	817	3	3,198

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, 2015–16 to 2019–20

Drug type	Consumer				Provider				2015–16 ^a	
	2015–16 ^a	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2015–16 ^a	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	
Amphetamine-type stimulants	40,527	40,837	40,144	41,055	43,428	6,885	6,553	4,441	4,992	5,504
Cannabis	72,198	70,747	66,296	64,848	69,406	7,317	6,679	5,732	5,945	6,623
Heroin and other opioids	2,487	2,458	2,699	2,631	2,968	480	502	315	473	493
Cocaine	1,906	2,546	3,343	3,811	4,043	683	809	962	1,185	1,312
Steroids	1,051	1,049	1,047	1,024	974	238	190	143	225	172
Hallucinogens	725	718	832	838	930	186	220	156	184	205
Other and unknown nec	16,143	17,872	18,985	22,035	24,727	2,553	2,566	1,948	2,739	3,198
Total	135,037	136,227	133,346	135,242	146,476	18,322	17,519	13,697	15,743	17,507

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, 2015–16 to 2019–20

Drug Type	2015–16 ^a		2016–17		2017–18		2018–19		2019–20	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Amphetamine-type stimulants	47,625	30.8	47,531	30.7	44,887	30.3	46,437	30.3	49,638	29.8
Cannabis	79,643	51.6	77,549	50.1	72,381	48.8	71,151	46.4	76,669	46.1
Heroin and other opioids	2,975	1.9	2,970	1.9	3,029	2.0	3,129	2.0	3,514	2.1
Cocaine	2,592	1.7	3,366	2.2	4,325	2.9	5,016	3.3	5,393	3.2
Steroids	1,297	0.8	1,244	0.8	1,201	0.8	1,264	0.8	1,160	0.7
Hallucinogens	915	0.6	945	0.6	995	0.7	1,029	0.7	1,135	0.7
Other and unknown nec	19,491	12.6	21,045	13.6	21,545	14.5	25,351	16.5	28,812	17.3
Total	154,538	100	154,650	100	148,363	100	153,377	100	166,321	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, 2019–20

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total
Amphetamine-type stimulants									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	12,856	1,939	11,591	527	8,288	1,168	335	531	37,235
Weight (gms)	2,467,346	60,786	123,006	17,292	152,029	8,149	2,482	1,438	2,832,528
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	1,470	319	82	7	90	0	0	1	1,969
Weight (gms)	7,329,633	1,614,339	508,286	32,643	546,692	0	0	385	10,031,978
Cannabis									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	18,126	3,880	18,597	273	15,510	2,326	2,035	637	61,384
Weight (gms)	3,781,262	1,381,236	1,146,518	871,706	459,133	170,829	90,732	384,679	8,286,095
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	688	187	92	5	91	5	1	1	1,070
Weight (gms)	290,859	300,585	1,586,585	26	195,803	2,714	10	10	2,376,592
Heroin									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	1,222	254	191	27	317	17	6	47	2,081
Weight (gms)	24,172	2,310	1,940	595	15,909	52	35	125	45,138
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	76	54	4	0	15	0	0	0	149
Weight (gms)	103,474	60,101	165	0	1,847	0	0	0	165,587
Other opioids									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	110	1	13	0	4	4	0	44	176
Weight (gms)	24,627	1	178	0	216	16	0	349	25,387
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	98	47	5	4	22	0	1	2	179
Weight (gms)	38,543	135,492	208	2,069	11,183	0	200	1,705	189,400

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, 2019–20

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total
Cocaine									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	3,197	293	854	36	516	30	27	118	5,071
Weight (gms)	443,179	22,678	10,466	1,766	8,920	97	262	2,161	489,529
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	528	101	23	2	25	0	0	0	679
Weight (gms)	625,554	46,562	23,276	392	388,540	0	0	0	1,084,324
Steroids									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	181	0	52	1	48	0	12	60	354
Weight (gms)	13,792	0	4,899	2	1,117	0	191	750	20,751
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	7	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	15
Weight (gms)	232	101	0	0	529	0	0	364	1,226
Hallucinogens									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	160	17	59	6	89	15	10	9	365
Weight (gms)	317	1,042	983	12	7,753	1,085	3	13	11,208
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	182	84	1	0	20	0	0	0	287
Weight (gms)	6,602	28,022	5,188	0	872	0	0	0	40,684
Other and unknown drugs nec									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	4,415	359	1,077	28	2,541	236	162	114	8,932
Weight (gms)	7,878,547	14,220	36,377	5,501	41,415	3,036	19,457	9,235	8,007,788
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	892	253	60	0	119	0	3	1	1,328
Weight (gms)	2,319,391	2,208,316	396,776	0	52,951	0	163	2,330	4,979,927

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, 2019–20

State/territory	July–September 2019						October–December 2019						January–March 2020						April–June 2020						Total July 2019–June 2020					
	Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity			Cases (no.)			Cases (no.)			Cases (no.)			Cases (no.)		
	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 (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)		
NSW																														
State police																														
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	2	2.0	2.0	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2.0	2.0	2.0	
>2 gms	2	11.2	11.0	11.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11.2	11.0	11.5	
Total	2	11.2	11.0	11.5	2	2.0	2.0	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6.5	2.0	11.5	
AFP																														
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vic																														
State police																														
<=2 gms	5	11.0	1.3	21.0	5	5.8	1.2	16.7	2	17.5	16.9	18.2	3	7.0	2.3	11.0	15	11.0	1.2	21.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
>2 gms	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	2	4.0	3.0	5.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3.0	1.0	5.0	
Total	6	6.3	1.0	21.0	7	5.0	1.2	16.7	2	17.5	16.9	18.2	3	7.0	2.3	11.0	18	6.4	1.0	21.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Qld																														
State police																														
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	1	1.3	1.3	1.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11.0	10.9	11.1	3	10.9	1.3	11.1	–	–	–	–	–	
>2 gms	1	9.5	9.5	9.5	–	–	–	–	1	66.6	66.6	66.6	6	10.6	9.5	11.8	8	10.6	9.5	11.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total	1	9.5	9.5	9.5	1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1	66.6	66.6	66.6	8	10.8	9.5	11.8	11	10.7	1.3	66.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
AFP																														
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SA																														
State police																														
<=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, 2019–20

State/territory	July–September 2019			October–December 2019			January–March 2020			April–June 2020			Total July 2019–June 2020		
	Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity		
	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)
WA															
State police															
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5.0	5.0	1	26.0	26.0	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5.0	5.0	1	26.0	26.0	–	–	–
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
>2 gms	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
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
>2 gms	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
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, 2019–20

State/territory	July–September 2019						October–December 2019						January–March 2020						April–June 2020						Total July 2019–June 2020					
	Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity			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 (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)		
NSW																														
State police																														
<=2 gms	44	77.5	1.0	85.5	23	77.5	12.5	79.0	15	64.0	1.0	79.5	29	78.0	1.0	81.5	111	77.5	1.0	85.5										
>2 gms	154	78.0	1.0	81.5	108	77.5	3.0	82.5	107	79.0	1.0	81.5	112	77.5	1.0	81.5	481	78.0	1.0	82.5										
Total	198	78.0	1.0	85.5	131	77.5	3.0	82.5	122	78.5	1.0	81.5	141	77.5	1.0	81.5	592	78.0	1.0	85.5										
AFP																														
<=2 gms	1	77.1	77.1	77.1	—	—	—	—	3	80.1	70.2	80.3	—	—	—	—	4	78.6	70.2	80.3										
>2 gms	8	76.1	1.9	80.3	9	12.1	0.3	80.3	10	80.1	2.3	80.5	13	80.3	1.6	80.7	40	79.9	0.3	80.7										
Total	9	76.1	1.9	80.3	9	12.1	0.3	80.3	13	80.1	2.3	80.5	13	80.3	1.6	80.7	44	79.9	0.3	80.7										
Vic																														
State police																														
<=2 gms	1,329	82.8	0.3	97.0	872	83.4	0.8	96.2	560	83.0	1.6	94.4	463	82.9	0.4	93.2	3,224	83.0	0.3	97.0										
>2 gms	387	82.0	1.6	95.5	277	82.6	0.4	91.1	228	81.7	0.3	92.0	144	82.0	0.6	94.0	1,036	82.0	0.3	95.5										
Total	1,716	82.6	0.3	97.0	1,149	83.2	0.4	96.2	788	82.6	0.3	94.4	607	82.9	0.4	94.0	4,260	82.9	0.3	97.0										
AFP																														
<=2 gms	2	79.6	79.3	79.9	1	27.3	27.3	27.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
>2 gms	2	79.8	79.5	80.1	8	79.8	1.4	80.3	12	80.1	79.7	80.7	6	80.3	80.0	80.3	28	80.1	1.4	80.7										
Total	4	79.7	79.3	80.1	9	79.8	1.4	80.3	12	80.1	79.7	80.7	6	80.3	80.0	80.3	31	80.0	1.4	80.7										
Qld																														
State police																														
<=2 gms	459	74.4	0.2	78.3	557	75.2	0.1	77.9	454	75.8	0.6	78.9	361	75.5	0.5	78.4	1,831	75.2	0.1	78.9										
>2 gms	419	74.2	0.8	77.4	444	75.1	0.1	78.0	425	75.6	0.5	78.7	391	75.2	0.1	77.4	1,679	75.1	0.1	78.7										
Total	878	74.3	0.2	78.3	1001	75.2	0.1	78.0	879	75.7	0.5	78.9	752	75.4	0.1	78.4	3,510	75.2	0.1	78.9										
AFP																														
<=2 gms	1	3.6	3.6	3.6	—	—	—	—	6	78.2	68.9	80.3	—	—	—	—	7	78.1	3.6	80.3										
>2 gms	3	75.6	72.1	79.9	—	—	—	—	7	79.8	72.6	80.3	1	80.2	80.2	80.2	11	79.8	72.1	80.3										
Total	4	73.8	3.6	79.9	—	—	—	—	13	79.4	68.9	80.3	1	80.2	80.2	80.2	18	79.1	3.6	80.3										
SA																														
State police																														
<=2 gms	11	67.5	11.6	80.4	6	61.1	2.0	80.1	3	71.6	32.7	79.4	1	45.5	45.5	45.5	21	65.2	2.0	80.4										
>2 gms	152	67.3	0.1	80.3	75	69.7	0.1	80.4	102	70.4	0.3	80.7	72	69.9	0.2	80.4	401	69.8	0.1	80.7										
Total	163	67.4	0.1	80.4	81	69.7	0.1	80.4	105	70.5	0.3	80.7	73	69.7	0.2	80.4	422	69.7	0.1	80.7										
AFP																														
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	42.8	11.9	75.6	—	—	—	—	4	42.8	11.9	75.6										
>2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	73.7	47.0	80.3	1	79.9	79.9	9	79.6	47.0	80.3											
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	68.6	11.9	80.3	1	79.9	79.9	9	79.4	11.9	80.3											

Note: Figures do not represent the purity levels of all methylamphetamine seizures—only those that have been analysed at a forensic laboratory. 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, 2019–20

State/territory	July–September 2019				October–December 2019				January–March 2020				April–June 2020				Total July 2019–June 2020			
	Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity				Cases		Median	
	Cases	Median	Min	Max	Cases	Median	Min	Max	Cases	Median	Min	Max	Cases	Median	Min	Max	(no.)	(%)	(no.)	(%)
WA	(no.)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(no.)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(no.)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(no.)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(no.)	(%)	(no.)	(%)
State police																				
<=2 gms	27	77.0	46.0	82.0	36	76.5	9.0	82.0	42	77.0	11.0	82.0	55	76.0	1.0	82.0	160	77.0	1.0	82.0
>2 gms	249	78.0	0.1	82.0	254	77.0	0.1	85.0	233	79.0	0.2	84.0	244	76.0	0.8	84.0	980	78.0	0.1	85.0
Total	276	78.0	0.1	82.0	290	77.0	0.1	85.0	275	79.0	0.2	84.0	299	76.0	0.8	84.0	1,140	77.5	0.1	85.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	1	79.7	79.7	79.7	2	53.4	35.3	71.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	71.6	35.3	79.7
>2 gms	2	79.9	79.9	79.9	5	79.4	65.5	80.2	—	—	—	—	1	80.3	80.3	80.3	8	79.8	65.5	80.3
Total	3	79.9	79.7	79.9	7	73.7	35.3	80.2	—	—	—	—	1	80.3	80.3	80.3	11	79.7	35.3	80.3
Tas																				
State police																				
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	3	13.4	13.0	69.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13.4	13.0	69.0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	3	13.4	13.0	69.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13.4	13.0	69.0
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, 2019–20

State/territory	July–September 2019						October–December 2019						January–March 2020						April–June 2020						Total July 2019–June 2020					
	Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity					
	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)			
NSW																														
State police																														
<=2 gms	13	71.5	27.0	77.0	84	74.0	14.5	77.0	204	74.0	7.0	80.5	15	44.5	21.0	76.5	316	74.0	7.0	80.5										
>2 gms	57	72.0	7.0	76.0	110	72.0	2.0	77.5	79	61.0	1.0	78.0	50	61.5	1.0	83.5	296	67.7	1.0	83.5										
Total	70	71.7	7.0	77.0	194	73.0	2.0	77.5	283	73.5	1.0	80.5	65	58.5	1.0	83.5	612	73.0	1.0	83.5										
AFP																														
<=2 gms	4	44.3	16.3	44.7	2	49.0	20.5	77.5	11	40.8	28.4	77.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	44.0	16.3	77.5						
>2 gms	3	77.7	25.5	78.2	—	—	—	—	10	77.7	16.4	77.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	77.7	16.4	78.2						
Total	7	44.7	16.3	78.2	2	49.0	20.5	77.5	21	74.6	16.4	77.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	47.0	16.3	78.2						
Vic																														
State police																														
<=2 gms	471	33.7	0.5	89.3	404	61.8	1.4	91.6	175	71.8	5.6	87.5	84	39.1	5.0	81.8	1,134	46.5	0.5	91.6										
>2 gms	123	29.0	0.4	84.5	164	32.5	3.5	83.4	50	33.9	2.6	83.8	57	30.0	0.7	82.0	394	32.0	0.4	84.5										
Total	594	32.7	0.4	89.3	568	49.8	1.4	91.6	225	65.3	2.6	87.5	141	34.3	0.7	82.0	1,528	39.9	0.4	91.6										
Qld																														
State police																														
<=2 gms	9	29.2	19.4	77.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	29.2	19.4	77.4						
>2 gms	4	52.8	18.6	77.9	2	31.5	23.3	39.7	1	65.2	65.2	65.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	39.7	18.6	77.9						
Total	13	29.2	18.6	77.9	2	31.5	23.3	39.7	1	65.2	65.2	65.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	30.1	18.6	77.9						
SA																														
State police																														
<=2 gms	104	63.4	1.0	71.3	115	64.5	1.9	76.2	116	70.2	1.1	74.4	109	70.5	0.6	72.7	444	68.0	0.6	76.2										
>2 gms	117	37.2	0.4	71.2	111	64.8	2.4	75.2	138	69.4	0.7	73.7	127	70.1	2.1	72.6	493	66.9	0.4	75.2										
Total	221	56.8	0.4	71.3	226	64.6	1.9	76.2	254	70.2	0.7	74.4	236	70.4	0.6	72.7	937	67.6	0.4	76.2										
AFP																														
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
>2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	77.9	77.8	78.1	3	78.6	77.6	78.7	5	78.1	77.6	78.7	5	78.1	77.6	78.7	5	78.1	77.6	78.7		
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	77.9	77.8	78.1	3	78.6	77.6	78.7	5	78.1	77.6	78.7	5	78.1	77.6	78.7	5	78.1	77.6	78.7		
SA																														
State police																														
<=2 gms	28	54.2	8.9	75.7	14	76.5	24.3	77.7	9	35.9	12.6	77.2	20	76.1	15.1	77.2	71	64.6	8.9	77.7										
>2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total	29	53.8	8.9	75.7	14	76.5	24.3	77.7	9	35.9	12.6	77.2	23	75.8	15.1	77.2	75	61.3	8.9	77.7										

Note: Phenethylamine include MDA, MDEA, MDMA, Mescaline, PMA, DMA and phenethylamines not elsewhere classified (NEC). Data supplied by the AFP refers to MDMA purity only. 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, 2019–20

State/territory	July–September 2019				October–December 2019				January–March 2020				April–June 2020				Total July 2019–June 2020					
	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 (%)
	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	13	16.0	8.0	88.0	2	83.5	81.0	86.0	39	78.0	12.0	83.0	6	79.5	36.0	81.0	60	78.0	8.0	88.0		
>2 gms	63	66.0	3.0	86.0	81	73.0	3.0	85.0	90	79.0	15.0	85.0	92	74.5	9.0	83.0	326	76.0	3.0	86.0		
Total	76	49.0	3.0	88.0	83	73.0	3.0	86.0	129	79.0	12.0	85.0	98	75.0	9.0	83.0	386	76.0	3.0	88.0		
AFP																						
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
>2 gms	2	73.9	73.9	73.9	2	75.8	74.6	77.0	—	—	—	—	2	78.1	78.1	78.1	6	75.8	73.9	78.1		
Total	2	73.9	73.9	73.9	2	75.8	74.6	77.0	—	—	—	—	2	78.1	78.1	78.1	6	75.8	73.9	78.1		
Tas																						
State police																						
<=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: Phenethylamine include MDA, MDEA, MDMA, Mescaline, PMA, DMA and phenethylamines not elsewhere classified (NEC). Data supplied by the AFP refers to MDMA purity only. 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, 2019–20

State/territory	July–September 2019				October–December 2019				January–March 2020				April–June 2020				Total July 2019–June 2020				
	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	16	75.2	63.0	80.0	3	70.0	69.0	71.5	2	73.5	71.0	76.0	3	77.0	72.0	78.0	24	73.5	63.0	80.0	
>2 gms	15	70.0	35.0	82.0	8	73.7	32.5	81.0	9	75.0	71.5	83.0	9	74.5	38.0	78.0	41	73.5	32.5	83.0	
Total	31	73.0	35.0	82.0	11	71.5	32.5	81.0	11	75.0	71.0	83.0	12	75.5	38.0	78.0	65	73.5	32.5	83.0	
AFP																					
<=2 gms	3	71.7	70.8	74.7	1	70.3	70.3	70.3	—	—	—	—	1	70.3	70.3	70.3	5	70.8	70.3	74.7	
>2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	78.1	78.1	78.1	—	—	—	—	1	78.1	78.1	78.1	
Total	3	71.7	70.8	74.7	1	70.3	70.3	70.3	1	78.1	78.1	78.1	1	70.3	70.3	70.3	6	71.2	70.3	78.1	
Vic																					
State police																					
<=2 gms	191	21.1	1.7	93.3	137	57.5	6.2	88.5	97	64.2	8.0	87.4	58	62.2	1.4	83.4	483	54.2	1.4	93.3	
>2 gms	72	21.0	6.7	88.0	42	73.4	0.5	89.0	39	68.0	12.4	80.0	47	14.4	0.7	83.5	200	51.5	0.5	89.0	
Total	263	21.1	1.7	93.3	179	67.5	0.5	89.0	136	65.8	8.0	87.4	105	49.5	0.7	83.5	683	54.0	0.5	93.3	
AFP																					
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
>2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Qld																					
State police																					
<=2 gms	11	67.8	3.1	73.6	13	66.7	8.1	75.4	7	69.2	6.8	72.7	11	70.6	29.5	74.4	42	69.1	3.1	75.4	
>2 gms	11	67.3	22.0	72.8	10	47.9	25.6	73.9	4	64.8	64.6	64.9	7	25.8	16.9	73.7	32	64.8	16.9	73.9	
Total	22	67.5	3.1	73.6	23	66.7	8.1	75.4	11	68.5	6.8	72.7	18	67.3	16.9	74.4	74	67.3	3.1	75.4	
AFP																					
<=2 gms	1	29.2	29.2	29.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	29.2	29.2	29.2
>2 gms	2	78.1	77.4	78.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	78.1	77.4	78.8
Total	3	77.4	29.2	78.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	77.4	29.2	78.8
SA																					
State police																					
<=2 gms	4	43.7	13.6	52.0	—	—	—	—	2	40.1	39.7	40.5	1	75.6	75.6	75.6	7	40.5	13.6	75.6	
>2 gms	2	43.5	29.5	57.4	—	—	—	—	2	36.8	33.3	40.3	2	23.0	21.1	24.8	6	31.4	21.1	57.4	
Total	6	43.7	13.6	57.4	—	—	—	—	4	40.0	33.3	40.5	3	24.8	21.1	25.6	13	39.7	13.6	75.6	
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, 2019–20

State/territory	July–September 2019						October–December 2019						January–March 2020						April–June 2020						Total July 2019–June 2020					
	Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity			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 (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)		
WA																														
State police																														
<=2 gms	3	49.0	16.0	53.0	—	—	—	—	3	79.0	78.0	79.0	—	—	—	—	6	65.5	16.0	79.0	—	—	—	—	6	65.5	16.0	79.0		
>2 gms	35	77.0	33.0	92.0	6	67.5	33.0	78.0	13	75.0	54.0	79.0	17	81.0	6.0	85.0	71	77.0	6.0	92.0	77	77.0	6.0	92.0	77	77.0	6.0	92.0		
Total	38	76.0	16.0	92.0	6	67.5	33.0	78.0	16	75.0	54.0	79.0	17	81.0	6.0	85.0	77	77.0	6.0	92.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
AFP																														
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>2 gms	1	69.3	69.3	69.3	2	81.5	81.5	81.5	1	67.0	67.0	67.0	—	—	—	—	4	75.4	67.0	81.5	—	—	—	—	4	75.4	67.0	81.5		
Total	1	69.3	69.3	69.3	2	81.5	81.5	81.5	1	67.0	67.0	67.0	—	—	—	—	4	75.4	67.0	81.5	—	—	—	—	4	75.4	67.0	81.5		
Tas																														
State police																														
<=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	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	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	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	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	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	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, 2019–20

State/territory	July–September 2019						October–December 2019						January–March 2020						April–June 2020						Total July 2019–June 2020					
	Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity			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 (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)		
NSW																														
State police																														
<=2 gms	41	68.0	27.5	90.5	32	61.0	29.0	87.5	31	70.0	34.0	84.5	22	50.2	6.0	83.5	126	65.2	6.0	90.5										
>2 gms	61	76.5	4.0	88.0	64	66.0	23.5	85.0	39	67.5	32.5	86.0	87	60.0	1.0	86.0	251	68.0	1.0	88.0										
Total	102	73.5	4.0	90.5	96	63.0	23.5	87.5	70	67.5	32.5	86.0	109	55.5	1.0	86.0	377	67.0	1.0	90.5										
AFP																														
<=2 gms	5	63.4	23.3	80.6	3	69.9	61.7	76.5	5	74.7	60.7	84.8	1	96.9	96.9	96.9	14	74.5	23.3	96.9										
>2 gms	9	79.3	40.1	80.7	15	75.6	34.2	81.6	11	74.3	41.7	80.9	11	71.8	51.2	77.8	46	74.0	34.2	81.6										
Total	14	73.7	23.3	80.7	18	75.1	34.2	81.6	16	74.3	41.7	84.8	12	72.0	51.2	96.9	60	74.3	23.3	96.9										
Vic																														
State police																														
<=2 gms	213	58.0	0.5	96.9	173	53.6	1.0	85.9	105	53.0	9.2	89.0	56	49.5	0.7	89.9	547	54.3	0.5	96.9										
>2 gms	82	66.5	0.5	96.7	62	67.0	0.5	85.0	80	71.0	8.2	100.0	58	69.9	12.0	87.0	282	69.0	0.5	100.0										
Total	295	60.2	0.5	96.9	235	55.0	0.5	85.9	185	63.6	8.2	100.0	114	62.0	0.7	89.9	829	60.0	0.5	100.0										
AFP																														
<2 gms	1	75.0	75.0	75.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
>2 gms	2	77.7	77.6	77.9	2	74.4	71.0	77.8	9	62.6	23.0	83.7	4	79.7	58.1	80.1	17	77.6	23.0	83.7										
Total	3	77.6	75.0	77.9	2	74.4	71.0	77.8	9	62.6	23.0	83.7	4	79.7	58.1	80.1	18	76.3	23.0	83.7										
Qld																														
State police																														
<=2 gms	104	29.7	5.1	76.1	69	39.4	1.8	71.5	103	38.6	0.8	77.6	93	37.0	10.1	77.6	369	37.0	0.8	77.6										
>2 gms	80	48.5	13.9	77.7	47	41.8	5.2	77.3	80	37.9	0.7	77.6	62	51.5	15.6	77.4	269	46.1	0.7	77.7										
Total	184	38.2	5.1	77.7	116	39.8	1.8	77.3	183	38.4	0.7	77.6	155	44.1	10.1	77.6	638	40.5	0.7	77.7										
AFP																														
<2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	59.9	48.6	73.3	—	—	—	—	9	59.9	48.6	73.3										
>2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	72.3	50.2	84.9	—	—	—	—	4	72.3	50.2	84.9										
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	59.9	48.6	84.9	—	—	—	—	13	59.9	48.6	84.9										
SA																														
State police																														
<2 gms	7	78.5	56.9	79.0	2	26.4	7.6	45.2	3	46.7	46.6	64.8	2	62.3	58.6	66.0	14	65.4	7.6	79.0										
>2 gms	6	27.6	6.5	68.1	8	34.9	30.8	48.8	6	68.9	3.9	76.0	3	78.1	77.4	79.2	23	35.5	3.9	79.2										
Total	13	68.1	6.5	79.0	10	34.9	7.6	48.8	9	64.8	3.9	76.0	5	77.4	58.6	79.2	37	48.8	3.9	79.2										
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.

TABLE 40 (continued): Cocaine purity levels—state and territory, by quarter, 2019–20

State/territory	July–September 2019				October–December 2019				January–March 2020				April–June 2020				Total July 2019–June 2020			
	Purity				Purity				Purity				Purity				Cases		Median	
	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	8	43.0	39.0	54.0	6	25.5	8.0	73.0	6	57.5	5.0	75.0	1	34.0	34.0	21	41.0	5.0	75.0	
>2 gms	14	48.5	13.0	86.0	39	69.0	15.0	90.0	23	60.0	1.0	82.0	19	41.0	15.0	90.0	95	57.0	1.0	90.0
Total	22	45.5	13.0	86.0	45	68.0	8.0	90.0	29	60.0	1.0	82.0	20	39.0	15.0	90.0	116	49.5	1.0	90.0
AFP																				
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>2 gms	3	81.7	81.7	84.5	1	80.6	80.6	80.6	—	—	—	—	1	85.7	85.7	85.7	5	81.7	80.6	85.7
Total	3	81.7	81.7	84.5	1	80.6	80.6	80.6	—	—	—	—	1	85.7	85.7	85.7	5	81.7	80.6	85.7
Tas																				
State police																				
<=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, 2019–20 (\$)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA ^a	WA	Tas	NT ^b	ACT
1 street deal (0.1 gram)	na	na	na	na	165	na	na	na
0.7 gram	na	na	na	na	543	na	na	na
1 weight gram	na	na	na	na	1,128	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 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	na	na	na	na	2,941	na	na	na
1/4 ounce	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 vial (1/2 ounce)	na	na	na	na	10,625	na	na	na
1 ounce (street deal)	na	na	na	na	na	na	7,000–9,000	na
1 ounce	na	na	na	na	13,404	na	na	na
1 pound	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	260,755	na	na	na

a. South Australia Police has not provided prices for amphetamine as it 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, 2019–20 (\$)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^a	ACT
1 tablet/capsule	20–30	15–25	20–25	15–30	22	20–30	na	10–30
2–24 tablets/capsules (per tab)	20–26	na	20–25	15	22	18–25	na	na
25–99 tablets/capsules (per tab)	10–18	na	17–22	12	na	10–20	na	na
100–999 tablets/capsules (per tab)	9–10	na	10–15	na	na	10–18	na	na
1,000+ tablets/capsules (per tab)	6–7	na	8–10	na	8	8–9	na	na
1 gram	150–250	na	100–150	100–200	100	200	1,000	na
8 ball (3.5 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	na	na	300–350	350	300	na	2,000	600
1/2 ounce	na	na	500–700	900	800	na	na	2,000
1 Kilogram	18,000–28,000	na	45,000–60,000	na	40,000	na	na	40,000

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 43: Methylamphetamine prices by state and territory, 2019–20 (\$)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA ^a	WA	Tas	NT ^b	ACT
Crystal form ('ice')								
1 street deal (0.1 gram)	30–100	50	100–110	50	200	200–300	150	50–100
0.7 gram	na	na	na	na	750	na	na	na
1 weight gram	200–550	400–500	850–1,000	200–400	1,775	1,000–1,500	na	200–300
Half 8 ball (1.75 grams)	na	na	900–1,200	250–600	1,468	na	900	750
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)	550–1,200	na	1,800–2,000	500–1,500	4,632	3,500	2,500–3,000	1,300–1,800
1/4 ounce	na	na	na	na	5,375	na	na	na
1 vial (1/2 ounce)	na	na	na	2,300–2,400	1,300	na	na	na
1 ounce (street deal)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 ounce	3,000–6,000	8,000–12,000	9,000–11,000	2,000–7,000	17,674	15,000–20,000	9,000	7,500–10,000
1 pound	40,000–45,000	na	140,000–150,000	na	241,667	na	na	na
1 kilogram	100,000–180,000	230,000–280,000	220,000–250,000	80,000–200,000	372,500	320,000	na	190,000–200,000
Non-crystal form								
Powder/paste/base								
1 street deal (0.1 gram)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
0.7 gram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 weight gram	na	na	na	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	na	na	na	na	na	na
1/4 ounce	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 vial (1/2 ounce)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 ounce (street deal)	na	na	na	na	na	na	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	na	na	na	na	na	na

- a. South Australia Police has not provided prices for non-crystal methylamphetamine as it 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 44: Cannabis prices by state and territory, 2019–20 (\$)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA ^a	WA	Tas	NT ^b	ACT
Bush								
Leaf								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	50–100	na
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ounce bag (28 grams)	na	na	na	na	na	600	na	na
1 pound	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	5,000–7,000	na	na
Head								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	20–25	na	na	na	na	20–25	50–100	na
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	na	na	na	na	130–150	na	na
Ounce bag (28 grams)	250–400	na	na	na	na	250	600	na
1 pound	2,500–3,000	na	na	na	na	2,500–3,500	na	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	4,000–6,500	5,000–7,000	na
1 mature plant	1,000–2,000	na	5,000	na	na	na	na	na
Hydroponic								
Leaf								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	na	na	na	na	35	na	50–100	na
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	na	150–200	na	210	na	na	180
Ounce bag (28 grams)	na	na	250–320	na	408	na	600	na
1 pound	na	na	1,500–2,500	na	4,238	na	na	400
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,000–7,000	4,000
Head								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	20–25	20–30	na	25	na	25–35	50–100	na
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	150	na	na	na	150–170	na	na
Ounce bag (28 grams)	250–400	280	na	200–300	na	300–350	600	na
1 pound	2,500–3,000	2,500–3,000	na	2,000–2,500	na	3,000–4,000	na	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	5,000	5,000–7,000	na
1 mature plant	2,000–5,000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Resin								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	na	na	na	na	na	50	na	na
Oil								
Cap/vial	na	na	na	na	na	50	na	na

a. South Australia Police has not provided prices for cannabis 'leaf' as it 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, 2019–20 (\$)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^a	ACT
Half point (0.05 gram)	50	na	na	na	na	30	na	na
1 taste/cap (0.1–0.3 gram)	50–100	na	na	50–100	141	60–150	na	70–100
1/4 gram	na	na	na	na	150	na	na	na
1/2 weight (0.4–0.6 gram)	100–200	na	na	100–200	350	200–250	na	na
1 street weight (0.6–0.8 gram)	na	na	na	na	500	250–350	na	na
1 gram	300–700	200–300	na	450–500	750	400	na	400–500
8 ball (3.5 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	900–1,000	na	na	na	na	1,000	na	1,000–1,300
10 gram bag	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1/2 ounce	na	na	na	na	na	4,500	na	na
1 ounce	6,500–8,000	6,500–8,000	na	na	17,500	na	na	5,000
1/2 Asian catti (350 grams)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
12.5 ounce block	40,000–70,000	100,000–120,000	na	na	na	na	na	20,000
1 pound	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Asian catti (700 grams)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	160,000–170,000	180,000–220,000	na	na	na	na	na	90,000–120,000

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 46: Cocaine prices by state and territory, 2019–20 (\$)

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^a	ACT
1 cap	100–200	na	60–100	na	na	50	na	na
1 gram	300–600	400–500	350–500	300–350	400	300–500	450	300–400
8 ball (3.5 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	1,000–1,200	na	700–1,000	1,200–1,300	1,400	1,000–1,200	na	600–900
1/4 ounce	na	na	1,600–2,200	na	2,400	na	na	na
1 ounce	5,500–7,500	7,000–10,000	5,000–9,000	6,000–7,500	8,800	8,000	8,000–10,000	7,000–11,000
1 pound	na	na	85,000–100,000	na	175,000	na	na	na
1 kilogram	150,000–230,000	210,000–250,000	150,000–185,000	160,000–170,000	313,000	na	na	280,000–330,000

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, 2019–20 (\$)

Other drugs	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^b	ACT
LSD								
1–9 tabs (ddu ^a)	25	na	15–20	na	35	30	na	na
10–100 tabs (ddu)	10–20	na	15–20	na	25	24	na	na
101–999 tabs (ddu)	na	na	10–12	na	13	na	na	na
1000+ tabs (ddu)	na	na	8–10	na	na	na	na	na
1 x 20 millilitre vial	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Psilocybin								
1 gram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ketamine								
Tablet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Powder (1 gram)	240–260	180–200	na	na	200	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	na	na	2–5	10	na	na	5
4–5 millilitres (fish)	na	20–30	na	na	na	na	na	na
10–15 millilitres	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	70
50 millilitres	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
100 millilitres	500–700	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bulk	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 litre	1,100–5,000	2,500–3,000	na	900–1,500	na	na	na	2,500–3,000
25 litres	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
GHB					350			
Serve/4 milligrams	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Vial	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
8 serves/32 milligrams	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
OPIOID PHARMACEUTICALS								
Per milligram	na	na	na	na	na	1	na	na
Per tablet	na	na	na	na	15	na	na	na
OxyContin (per tablet)	20–100	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
OxyContin (60 milligram tablet)	na	na	na	na	60	na	na	na
OxyContin (80 milligram tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
OxyContin (100 milligram tablet)	na	na	na	na	100	na	na	na
OxyContin (200 milligram tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
OxyContin (1 box)	na	na	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, 2019–20 (\$)

Other drugs	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^a	ACT
MS Contin								
1 milligram	na	na	na	na	na	1	na	na
Per tablet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
60 milligram tablet	na	na	na	na	na	60	na	na
100 milligram tablet	na	na	na	na	na	100	na	na
Kapanol (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	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)	90–300	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Fentanyl (per gram)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Morphine (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
BENZODIAZEPINE PHARMACEUTICALS								
Per milligram	na	na	10	na	na	na	na	na
Per tablet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bromazepam (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Clonazepam (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Flunitrazepam (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nitrazepam (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Diazepam (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Oxazepam (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Temazepam (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Xanax (1 tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Xanax (10 tablets)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Xanax (50 tablets)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
PRECURSORS								
Ephedrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Pseudoephedrine								
Box	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Per milligram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
100 x boxes	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ounce	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram (pure)	na	30,000–35,000	na	na	na	na	na	na
Hypophosphorous acid	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
50 millilitres	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 litre	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 47 (continued): Other drugs prices by state and territory, 2019–20 (\$)

Other drugs	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^a	ACT
Iodine								
1 gram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
100 grams	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	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								
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
Synthetic cannabinoids								
1.5 grams	20–25	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3 grams	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
7 grams	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
14 grams	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ounce	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other								
Methadone 30 millilitres	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Sildenafil (per tablet)	na	na	15	na	na	na	na	na
Dimethyltryptamine (DMT) per milligram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
PERFORMANCE AND IMAGE ENHANCING DRUGS								
Testosterone enanthate 200 milligrams								
1 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	80	na	na	na	na	na
10 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	840	na	na	na	na	na
20 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	na	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	80	na	na	na	na	na
Stanozolol 25 milligram/millilitre								
40 millilitre vial	na	na	180	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 47 (continued): Other drugs prices by state and territory, 2019–20 (\$)

Other drugs	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^b	ACT
Sustanon 250 (blend of 4 testosterone compounds)								
1 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	80	na	na	na	na	na
10 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	650	na	na	na	na	na
Testosterone propionate 100mg								
1 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	150	na	na	na	na	na
10 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	800	na	na	na	na	na
20 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
50 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	na	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	80	na	na	na	na	na
10 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	650	na	na	na	na	na
20 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
50 x 10 millilitre vial	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Clenbuterol								
0.04 milligram tablet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
30 millilitres	na	na	na	100	na	na	na	na