



# STATISTICS

## INTRODUCTION

The ACIC uses the National Illicit Drug Reporting Format (NIDRF) system to process seizure, arrest and purity data for the IDDR. This allows for more accurate analysis of law enforcement data and moves us 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 2020–21, 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 does not conduct purity determinations on exhibits unless it is specifically requested by the investigator and there is a good reason provided for undertaking the testing. Tasmania does 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 significant value.

At ChemCentre Western Australia, purity analysis is done on any cases containing drugs that are >2 grams. Purity analysis is also done on drug powders <2 grams by request, and for controlled purchases.

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 agencies 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.

Problems exist with differentiation between the range of drugs recorded as 'other drugs', which restricts the ACIC's ability to monitor and report on national trends.

## 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 illicit drug use monitoring program that captures information on approximately 2,200 police detainees per year, across 5 locations throughout Australia. There are 2 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 3 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 50 wastewater treatment sites nationally will be assessed, bimonthly in the case of capital city sites and every 4 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 are nicotine, alcohol, amphetamine, methylamphetamine, cocaine, MDMA, 3,4-methylendioxyamphetamine (MDA), heroin, oxycodone, fentanyl, cannabis and ketamine.

The ACIC provides data from the NWDMP in the form of public reports 3 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 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, 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 has provided benzodiazepine and opiate statistics which only represent a component of the larger pharmaceuticals category.

## NEW SOUTH WALES

The New South Wales Police Force provided offender, seizure and purity data, with the purity sample analysis conducted by NSW FASS.

From 2017, New South Wales FASS has made changes to its 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% 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 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. 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 offender and seizure data and 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 datasets. 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 offender and seizure data and 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 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.

The Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative implemented changes which took effect on 1 April 2019. An adult can be referred to the Drug Diversion Program no more than twice in a 4 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 offender and seizure data and Forensic Science Service Tasmania provided the purity data.

It is important to note that the figures reported for the purposes of the IDDR may vary from those reported in the DPFEM Annual Report and other publications. This is due to the differing counting rules applied. Data entry lag and quality assurance measures may also contribute to discrepancies.

## VICTORIA

Victoria Police provided offender, seizure and drug quantities data from its Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) and 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 seizure and offender data and 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 4 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 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. A typical manufacture cycle for ATS would yield less than 500 grams of the substance.

**Medium sized labs.** These 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.** These labs 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.

## HALUCINOGENS

'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 4 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:

<b>gms</b>	grams
<b>na</b>	not available
<b>NEC</b>	not elsewhere classified
<b>no.</b>	number
<b>r</b>	revised figure
<b>%</b>	per cent

## ARREST TABLES

**TABLE 25: All drugs—consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2020–21**

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total <sup>a</sup>
	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known	
NSW	19,424	5,095	10	24,529	3,938	713	1
Vic	25,318	7,616	1	32,935	2,035	452	0
Qld	25,746	10,830	0	36,576	3,186	1,067	0
SA	3,226	1,166	0	4,392	1,236	381	0
SACENS <sup>b</sup>	3,720	1,197	3	4,920	—	—	—
WA	10,556	4,195	48	14,799	2,032	663	6
WA CIRS <sup>c</sup>	966	423	6	1,395	—	—	—
Tas	1,602	506	0	2,108	180	58	0
NT	248	89	0	334	146	43	0
NT DINS <sup>d</sup>	413	209	0	622	—	—	—
ACT	173	38	0	211	48	5	0
ACT SCONs <sup>e</sup>	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,392</b>	<b>31,364</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>122,824</b>	<b>12,801</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>7</b>
						<b>16,190</b>	
							<b>105,427</b>
							<b>35,120</b>
							<b>77</b>
							<b>140,624</b>

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 Infraction Notices.
- e. Simple Cannabis Offence Notices.

**TABLE 26: Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS)—consumer and provider arrests, by state and territory and gender, 2020–21**

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total <sup>a</sup>
	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known	
NSW	4,350	1,471	0	5,821	1,131	231	0
Vic	7,218	2,223	0	9,441	599	148	0
Qld	6,601	3,098	0	9,699	566	247	0
SA	1,594	690	0	2,284	344	133	0
WA	2,428	1,122	8	3,558	709	229	0
Tas	191	79	0	270	55	22	0
NT	34	9	0	43	26	8	0
ACT	44	7	0	51	11	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,460</b>	<b>8,699</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31,167</b>	<b>3,441</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>0</b>
							<b>4,461</b>
							<b>9,796</b>
							<b>8</b>
							<b>35,885</b>

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, 2020–21**

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total <sup>a</sup>
	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known	
NSW	10,782	2,554	10	13,346	1,330	223	0
Vic	8,843	2,353	0	11,196	531	128	0
Qld	12,956	5,241	0	18,197	1,720	520	0
SA	1,176	306	0	1,482	747	172	0
SA CENS <sup>b</sup>	3,720	1,197	3	4,920	—	—	—
WA	4,916	1,708	28	6,652	669	240	6
WA CIRS <sup>c</sup>	966	423	6	1,395	—	—	—
Tas	978	269	0	1,247	95	25	0
NT	173	60	0	233	89	29	0
NT DINS <sup>d</sup>	416	209	0	625	—	—	—
ACT	51	9	0	60	13	1	0
ACT SCONs <sup>e</sup>	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,977</b>	<b>14,329</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>59,353</b>	<b>5,194</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>6</b>
							<b>6,538</b>
							<b>50,481</b>
							<b>15,750</b>
							<b>54</b>
							<b>66,285</b>

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, 2020–21**

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total <sup>a</sup>
	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known	
NSW	548	165	0	713	101	25	0
Vic	946	303	0	1,249	81	27	0
Qld	190	75	0	265	29	11	0
SA	37	27	0	64	11	10	0
WA	98	33	0	131	40	14	0
Tas	9	1	0	10	2	1	0
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	11	3	0	14	3	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0</b>
							<b>356</b>
							<b>2,826</b>

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, 2020–21**

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total <sup>a</sup>
	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known	
NSW	1,533	193	0	1,726	877	115	1
Vic	858	129	0	987	169	6	0
Qld	964	230	0	1,194	206	29	0
SA	157	14	0	171	34	14	0
WA	150	42	0	192	97	16	0
Tas	8	1	0	9	3	0	0
NT	5	2	0	7	7	0	0
ACT	45	11	0	56	8	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,720</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,342</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1</b>
							<b>1,582</b>
							<b>5,150</b>
							<b>807</b>
							<b>1</b>
							<b>5,958</b>

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, 2020–21**

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total <sup>a</sup>	
	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	
NSW	156	8	0	164	32	4	0	36
Vic	168	13	0	181	34	0	0	34
Qld	448	83	0	531	76	15	0	91
SA	8	0	0	8	7	0	0	7
WA	156	24	0	180	45	1	0	46
Tas	6	3	0	9	0	0	0	0
NT	5	0	0	5	2	0	0	2
ACT	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>217</b>
								<b>1,168</b>
								<b>152</b>
								<b>0</b>
								<b>1,320</b>

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, 2020–21**

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total <sup>a</sup>	
	Male	Female	Not known	Total	Male	Female	Not known	
NSW	92	28	0	120	42	4	0	46
Vic	171	53	0	224	10	1	0	11
Qld	322	113	0	435	58	27	0	85
SA	42	14	0	56	7	2	0	9
WA	141	54	0	195	58	11	0	69
Tas	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
NT	2	3	0	5	6	1	0	7
ACT	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>227</b>
								<b>966</b>
								<b>312</b>
								<b>0</b>
								<b>1,278</b>

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.

a. Includes those offenders for whom consumer/provider status or gender was not stated. Total may exceed the sum of the table components.

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, 2020–21**

State/territory	Consumer			Provider			Total <sup>a</sup>
	Male	Female	Not known	Male	Female	Not known	
NSW	1,963	676	0	2,639	425	111	0
Vic	7,114	2,542	1	9,657	611	142	0
Qld	4,265	1,990	0	6,255	531	218	0
SA	212	115	0	327	86	50	0
WA	2,667	1,212	12	3,891	414	152	0
Tas	401	153	0	554	25	10	0
NT	26	15	0	41	16	5	0
ACT	19	7	0	26	12	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,667</b>	<b>6,710</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23,390</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>0</b>
							<b>27,072</b>

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, 2016–17 to 2020–21**

Drug type	Consumer			Provider			2020–21		
	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21
Amphetamine-type stimulants	40,837	40,144	41,055	43,428	31,167	6,553	4,441	4,992	5,504
Cannabis	70,747	66,296	64,848	69,406	59,353	6,679	5,732	5,945	4,461
Heron and other opioids	2,458	2,699	2,631	2,968	2,446	502	315	473	493
Cocaine	2,546	3,343	3,811	4,043	4,342	809	962	1,185	1,312
Steroids	1,049	1,047	1,024	974	1,080	190	143	225	172
Hallucinogens	718	832	838	930	1,046	220	156	184	205
Other and unknown nec	17,872	18,985	22,035	24,727	23,390	2,566	1,948	2,739	3,198
<b>Total</b>	<b>136,227</b>	<b>133,346</b>	<b>136,242</b>	<b>146,476</b>	<b>122,824</b>	<b>17,519</b>	<b>13,697</b>	<b>15,743</b>	<b>16,190</b>

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

**TABLE 34: All arrests: number and proportion, by drug type, 2016–17 to 2020–21**

Drug Type	2016–17		2017–18		2018–19		2019–20		2020–21	
	No.	%								
Amphetamine-type stimulants	47,531	30.7	44,887	30.3	46,437	30.3	49,638	29.8	35,885	25.5
Cannabis	77,549	50.1	72,381	48.8	71,151	46.4	76,669	46.1	66,285	47.1
Heroin and other opioids	2,970	1.9	3,029	2.0	3,129	2.0	3,514	2.1	2,826	2.0
Cocaine	3,366	2.2	4,325	2.9	5,016	3.3	5,393	3.2	5,958	4.2
Steroids	1,244	0.8	1,201	0.8	1,264	0.8	1,160	0.7	1,320	0.9
Hallucinogens	945	0.6	995	0.7	1,029	0.7	1,135	0.7	1,278	0.9
Other and unknown nec	21,045	13.6	21,545	14.5	25,351	16.5	28,812	17.3	27,072	19.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,650</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>148,363</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>153,377</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>166,321</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>140,624</b>	<b>100</b>

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

**SEIZURE TABLES**
**TABLE 35: Seizures—drug type, by state and territory, 2020–21**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total
<b>Amphetamine-type stimulants</b>									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	8,872	1,671	7,056	566	6,858	992	200	310	26,525
Weight (gms)	1,053,482	172,642	42,490	102,421	396,165	8,683	3,330	2,085	1,781,298
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	1,398	365	54	7	139	8	0	7	1,978
Weight (gms)	3,010,323	1,212,320	43,865	200,105	39,092	52	0	61	4,505,818
<b>Cannabis</b>									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	15,803	3,451	15,181	460	13,337	2,798	1,753	383	53,166
Weight (gms)	2,129,869	3,662,379	695,991	899,743	928,261	221,558	172,462	245,213	8,955,142
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	1,475	230	163	3	144	13	1	4	2,033
Weight (gms)	863,284	438,682	479,787	57	48,066	1,986	10	2	1,831,874
<b>Heroin</b>									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	841	232	165	25	312	27	0	22	1,624
Weight (gms)	22,857	2,969	2,663	1,919	23,583	104	0	216	54,311
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	372	106	3	2	22	0	0	1	506
Weight (gms)	823,509	307,029	5,722	501	86,745	0	0	193	1,223,699
<b>Other opioids</b>									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	112	0	8	5	2	8	0	45	180
Weight (gms)	2,386	0	20	56	<1	371	0	259	3,092
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	118	15	15	1	29	0	2	0	180
Weight (gms)	83,794	13,064	9,594	1	4,008	0	275	0	110,736

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, 2020–21**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total
<b>Cocaine</b>									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	3,319	282	1,052	60	570	90	39	141	5,554
Weight (gms)	171,012	53,006	23,172	2,280	19,146	912	211	915	469,654
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	707	116	37	1	34	0	0	4	899
Weight (gms)	3,132,686	178,890	766,229	2	10,007	0	0	62,320	4,150,134
<b>Steroids</b>									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	191	5	63	2	23	0	8	26	318
Weight (gms)	476,382	40	498	16,520	1,542	0	289	177	495,448
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	4	3	2	0	8	1	0	0	18
Weight (gms)	859	83	8	0	355	60	0	0	1,365
<b>Hallucinogens</b>									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	149	11	84	15	156	24	15	6	460
Weight (gms)	439	37	1,754	1,045	12,524	1,044	11	4	16,858
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	500	70	1	1	34	0	0	0	606
Weight (gms)	124,950	21,391	5,575	500	3,540	0	0	0	155,956
<b>Other and unknown drugs nec</b>									
State police									
Seizures (no.)	4,231	560	937	26	2,418	570	186	378	9,306
Weight (gms)	1,183,122	4,130,557	51,762	8,481	86,039	6,503	23,580	7,054	5,497,098
AFP									
Seizures (no.)	1,862	297	49	6	111	5	8	4	2,342
Weight (gms)	5,643,006	6,621,213	128,873	6,939	12,565	532	869	13	12,414,010

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, 2020–21**

State/territory	July–September 2020			October–December 2020			January–March 2021			April–June 2021			Total July 2020–June 2021		
	Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity		
	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Max (%)
<b>NSW</b>															
State police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>2 gms	1	18.5	18.5	4	13.5	11.0	29.5	1	83.0	83.0	83.0	—	6	16.7	11.0
Total	1	18.5	18.5	4	13.5	11.0	29.5	1	83.0	83.0	83.0	—	6	16.7	11.0
<b>AFP</b>															
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Vic</b>															
State police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<=2 gms	9	4.7	0.6	37.0	3	8.2	1.7	15.3	6	2.1	0.4	14.4	1	1.6	1.6
>2 gms	12	8.0	5.0	43.0	1	5.8	5.8	5.8	6	2.6	0.4	6.0	—	—	—
Total	21	8.0	0.6	43.0	4	7.0	1.7	15.3	12	2.4	0.4	14.4	1	1.6	1.6
<b>Qld</b>															
State police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SA</b>															
State police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<=2 gms	2	2.9	2.9	3.0	—	—	—	—	1	37.1	37.1	37.1	3	3.1	1.5
>2 gms	1	12.6	12.6	12.6	—	—	—	—	29	37.4	1.1	38.6	4	11.6	1.5
Total	3	3.0	2.9	12.6	—	—	—	—	30	37.4	1.1	38.6	7	3.8	1.5
<b>AFP</b>															
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>NT</b>															
State police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>ACT</b>															
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, 2020–21**

State/territory	July–September 2020			October–December 2020			January–March 2021			April–June 2021			Total July 2020–June 2021			
	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 (%)
WA																
State police																
<=2 gms	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.4	0.4	0.4
>2 gms	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	–	–	–	–	3	4.0	2.0	5.0	5	4.0	0.2	6.0
Total	2	0.3	0.2	0.4	–	–	–	–	3	4.0	2.0	5.0	6	3.0	0.2	6.0
AFP																
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tas																
State police																
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
AFP																
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NT																
State police																
<=2 gms	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
>2 gms	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
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
>2 gms	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
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, 2020–21**

State/territory	July–September 2020			October–December 2020			January–March 2021			April–June 2021			Total July 2020–June 2021			
	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 (%)
<b>NSW</b>																
State police																
<=2 gms	11	58.0	33.5	79.0	14	73.0	1.0	82.5	21	78.5	53.5	81.5	27	79.0	2.5	81.5
>2 gms	50	76.5	1.0	83.5	76	77.5	1.5	81.5	84	79.5	8.1	83.0	135	79.0	1.0	82.5
Total	61	70.0	1.0	83.5	90	77.0	1.0	82.5	105	79.5	8.1	83.0	162	79.0	1.0	82.5
AFP																
<=2 gms	5	70.4	19.8	80.3	5	80.3	19.8	80.3	1	76.9	76.9	76.9	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	44	80.0	6.4	80.3	35	80.2	25.0	80.3	32	79.7	6.4	80.3	22	79.7	21.1	80.3
Total	49	80.0	6.4	80.3	40	80.2	19.8	80.3	33	79.6	6.4	80.3	22	79.7	21.1	80.3
<b>Vic</b>																
State police																
<=2 gms	1,135	83.4	0.3	97.6	961	84.0	0.3	96.1	820	84.7	0.3	99.7	693	84.1	0.6	94.8
>2 gms	306	82.6	0.3	92.8	331	83.1	0.3	100.0	253	85.0	0.2	100.0	236	83.7	0.2	93.6
Total	1,441	83.2	0.3	97.6	1,292	84.0	0.3	100.0	1,073	84.8	0.2	100.0	929	84.0	0.2	94.8
AFP																
<=2 gms	2	74.5	68.8	80.2	2	64.1	59.5	68.8	2	69.8	59.5	80.2	2	80.2	80.2	80.3
>2 gms	19	80.2	14.1	80.3	26	78.4	14.1	80.3	12	80.2	42.3	80.3	9	79.8	51.0	80.2
Total	21	80.2	14.1	80.3	28	73.7	14.1	80.3	14	80.2	42.3	80.3	11	80.1	51.0	80.3
<b>Qld</b>																
State police																
<=2 gms	433	75.4	0.7	77.8	543	72.0	0.4	78.6	429	69.4	0.3	77.7	301	74.1	0.2	77.9
>2 gms	408	74.7	<0.1	77.8	336	73.4	1.0	77.6	348	66.7	0.2	77.2	262	72.8	<0.1	78.0
Total	841	75.0	<0.1	77.8	879	72.5	0.4	78.6	777	68.3	0.2	77.7	563	73.8	<0.1	78.0
AFP																
<=2 gms	1	67.3	67.3	67.3	–	–	–	–	2	73.8	67.3	80.3	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	10	80.0	59.4	80.3	7	79.5	72.2	80.3	16	79.7	74.2	80.3	8	80.0	74.2	80.3
Total	11	79.9	59.4	80.3	7	79.5	72.2	80.3	18	79.7	67.3	80.3	8	80.0	74.2	80.3
<b>SA</b>																
State police																
<=2 gms	30	53.5	0.1	77.8	12	47.5	7.5	59.7	13	27.6	20.0	80.3	14	59.9	12.1	79.9
>2 gms	161	63.2	0.3	80.3	71	48.7	0.1	80.3	102	58.0	0.3	80.3	165	72.3	0.1	80.3
Total	191	61.0	0.1	80.3	83	47.7	0.1	80.3	115	51.5	0.3	80.3	179	71.4	0.1	80.3
AFP																
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	37.5	37.5	37.5	–	–	–	–
>2 gms	3	36.3	6.4	80.3	1	36.3	36.3	36.3	3	69.5	6.4	80.3	1	69.5	69.5	69.5
Total	3	36.3	6.4	80.3	1	36.3	36.3	36.3	4	53.5	6.4	80.3	1	69.5	69.5	69.5

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): Methylamphetamine purity levels—state and territory, by quarter, 2020–21**

State/territory	July–September 2020			October–December 2020			January–March 2021			April–June 2021			Total July 2020–June 2021		
	Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity		
	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Max (%)
WA															
State police															
<=2 gms	45	76.0	0.3	83.0	32	78.5	0.3	82.0	19	79.0	15.0	83.0	40	78.5	63.0
>2 gms	315	79.0	0.1	83.0	182	74.5	0.3	83.0	385	80.0	0.2	85.0	344	79.0	0.7
Total	360	79.0	0.1	83.0	214	75.0	0.3	83.0	404	80.0	0.2	85.0	384	79.0	0.7
AFP															
<=2 gms	2	41.3	2.5	80.1	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>2 gms	13	80.0	64.6	80.3	3	80.1	78.9	80.3	10	79.4	64.6	80.1	7	79.7	68.4
Total	15	80.0	2.5	80.3	4	79.5	2.5	80.3	10	79.4	64.6	80.1	7	79.7	68.4
Tas															
State police															
<=2 gms	3	60.2	50.9	64.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>2 gms	13	60.8	1.1	80.4	2	80.4	80.3	80.5	5	70.5	69.5	71.8	2	41.0	6.9
Total	16	60.7	1.1	80.4	2	80.4	80.3	80.5	5	70.5	69.5	71.8	2	41.0	6.9
AFP															
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NT															
State police															
<=2 gms	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
>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 38: Phenethylamine purity levels—state and territory, by quarter, 2020–21**

State/territory	July–September 2020			October–December 2020			January–March 2021			April–June 2021			Total July 2020–June 2021				
	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 (%)	
<b>NSW</b>																	
State police	10	57.5	10.5	75.5	10	77.0	22.0	79.0	4	33.7	10.5	70.5	25	63.5	14.0	77.5	
<2 gms	43	33.5	1.5	85.0	16	63.5	9.5	79.5	27	32.0	1.0	78.5	17	35.5	8.5	75.0	
>2 gms	53	35.5	1.5	85.0	26	66.0	9.5	79.5	31	33.0	1.0	78.5	42	51.5	8.5	77.5	
Total	53	35.5	1.5	85.0									152	41.7	1.0	85.0	
<b>AFP</b>																	
<2 gms	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1	33.4	33.4	33.4	2	52.9	37.2	68.7	4	65.6	37.2	77.6	
>2 gms	3	68.7	30.3	76.2	3	77.6	30.3	78.2	1	77.4	77.4	77.4	6	76.8	58.5	78.8	
Total	4	49.5	0.9	76.2	4	55.5	30.3	78.2	3	68.7	37.2	77.4	10	74.5	37.2	78.8	
<b>Vic</b>																	
State police	264	31.9	1.2	89.0	186	32.1	1.5	85.7	165	33.0	0.6	87.4	87	31.0	1.1	84.5	
<2 gms	79	47.0	1.3	85.6	64	29.0	0.6	82.0	51	23.4	1.4	90.0	66	17.5	1.1	81.0	
>2 gms	343	34.0	1.2	89.0	250	31.9	0.6	85.7	216	29.6	0.6	90.0	153	27.0	1.1	84.5	
Total														962	31.3	0.6	90.0
<b>Qld</b>																	
State police	2	23.6	15.9	31.3	1	78.1	78.1	78.1	1	10.8	10.8	10.8	–	–	–	–	
<2 gms	–	–	–	–	5	39.1	7.3	77.6	1	23.3	23.3	23.3	2	42.4	7.3	77.6	
>2 gms	2	23.6	15.9	31.3	6	50.4	7.3	78.1	2	17.0	10.8	23.3	2	42.4	7.3	77.6	
Total														12	27.3	7.3	78.1
<b>SA</b>																	
State police	123	69.4	1.3	80.1	176	63.9	1.4	73.2	55	42.4	0.3	71.8	49	53.7	5.6	71.9	
<2 gms	115	70.9	3.2	73.0	106	68.7	5.3	74.7	114	47.4	0.3	72.0	84	26.5	4.5	72.5	
>2 gms	238	70.3	1.3	80.1	282	67.2	1.4	74.7	169	46.2	0.3	72.0	133	30.6	4.5	72.5	
Total														822	63.6	0.3	80.1
<b>AFP</b>																	
<2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	59.8	43.9	75.7	
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	1	43.9	43.9	43.9	–	–	–	–	4	77.0	15.2	78.4	
Total														6	75.7	15.2	78.4
<b>NT</b>																	
State police	1	75.1	75.1	75.1	2	23.9	15.7	32.1	–	–	–	–	1	46.7	46.7	46.7	
<2 gms	69	44.5	17.7	77.1	16	33.5	12.3	76.9	25	42.9	9.5	77.2	9	26.1	8.7	79.0	
>2 gms	70	46.4	17.7	77.1	18	32.7	12.3	76.9	25	42.9	9.5	77.2	10	31.1	8.7	79.0	
Total														119	37.8	8.7	79.0
<b>ACT</b>																	
<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 38 (continued): Phenethylamine purity levels—state and territory, by quarter, 2020–21

State/territory	July–September 2020			October–December 2020			January–March 2021			April–June 2021			Total July 2020–June 2021		
	Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity		
	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Max (%)
WA															
State police															
<=2 gms	29	75.0	10.0	83.0	9	17.0	17.0	81.0	17	31.0	0.4	45.0	—	—	—
>2 gms	78	73.0	10.0	84.0	32	79.0	18.0	84.0	26	37.5	0.6	80.0	27	9.0	0.2
Total	107	73.0	10.0	84.0	41	78.0	17.0	84.0	43	32.0	0.4	80.0	27	9.0	0.2
AFP															
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>2 gms	3	43.3	23.8	43.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	43.3
Total	3	43.3	23.8	43.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	43.3
Tas															
State police															
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>2 gms	4	62.5	15.9	69.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	62.5
Total	4	62.5	15.9	69.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	62.5
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: Phenethylamine include MDA, MDEA, MDMA, Mescaline, PMA, DMA and phenethylamines not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.). Figures do not represent the purity levels of all phenethylamine seizures—only those that have been analysed at a forensic laboratory. The period between the date of seizure by police and the date of receipt at the laboratory and subsequent analysis can vary greatly. No adjustment has been made to account for double counting data from joint operations between the Australian Federal Police and state/territory police.

**TABLE 39: Heroin purity levels—state and territory, by quarter, 2020–21**

State/territory	July–September 2020						October–December 2020						January–March 2021						April–June 2021						Total July 2020–June 2021					
	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 (%)		
<b>NSW</b>																														
State police																														
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	35.0	35.0	35.0	16	46.5	25.0	76.5	17	43.0	25.0	76.5										
>2 gms	5	72.0	49.0	80.5	3	21.5	21.5	74.5	7	71.5	27.5	81.0	13	65.5	8.5	79.5	28	68.2	8.5	81.0										
Total	5	72.0	49.0	80.5	3	21.5	21.5	74.5	8	53.2	27.5	81.0	29	55.0	8.5	79.5	45	57.0	8.5	81.0										
<b>AFP</b>																														
<=2 gms	1	11.8	11.8	11.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
>2 gms	3	74.2	29.6	77.5	4	70.2	28.0	77.8	6	77.6	24.3	78.5	5	75.9	24.3	78.5	18	75.2	24.3	78.5										
Total	4	51.9	11.8	77.5	4	70.2	28.0	77.8	6	77.6	24.3	78.5	5	75.9	24.3	78.5	19	74.5	11.8	78.5										
<b>Vic</b>																														
State police																														
<=2 gms	163	32.6	1.1	85.3	107	26.4	1.5	82.0	55	15.0	1.5	80.4	58	67.6	4.4	80.1	383	31.1	1.1	85.3										
>2 gms	50	22.5	0.7	89.1	38	13.0	1.3	80.3	7	15.0	6.5	83.8	62	63.0	3.5	80.0	157	21.0	0.7	89.1										
Total	213	30.3	0.7	89.1	145	21.7	1.3	82.0	62	15.0	1.5	83.8	120	65.8	3.5	80.1	540	29.1	0.7	89.1										
<b>AFP</b>																														
<=2 gms	1	77.9	77.9	77.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
>2 gms	8	53.8	32.9	80.8	4	57.6	12.2	65.9	3	57.6	42.5	79.1	3	79.1	42.5	80.8	18	60.8	12.2	80.8										
Total	9	65.9	32.9	80.8	4	57.6	12.2	65.9	3	57.6	42.5	79.1	3	79.1	42.5	80.8	19	64.1	12.2	80.8										
<b>Qld</b>																														
State police																														
<=2 gms	2	24.2	16.0	32.4	8	44.8	24.1	74.7	6	41.1	7.0	73.4	13	27.5	10.0	74.0	29	28.4	7.0	74.7										
>2 gms	8	71.2	29.7	72.6	2	40.7	10.5	71.0	10	31.6	25.3	67.7	15	54.2	28.7	74.3	35	45.6	10.5	74.3										
Total	10	70.3	16.0	72.6	10	44.8	10.5	74.7	16	31.6	7.0	73.4	28	32.9	10.0	74.3	64	32.7	7.0	74.7										
<b>AFP</b>																														
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
>2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
<b>SA</b>																														
State police																														
<=2 gms	18	32.9	27.6	62.1	5	25.0	10.2	29.0	1	0.8	0.8	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
>2 gms	9	35.7	29.3	40.0	4	27.9	21.6	71.0	3	2.4	0.8	23.7	1	29.7	29.7	29.7	41	30.2	0.8	71.0										
Total	27	33.2	27.6	62.1	9	25.0	10.2	71.0	4	1.6	0.8	23.7	1	29.7	29.7	29.7	64	32.7	7.0	74.7										
<b>AFP</b>																														
<=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, 2020–21**

State/territory	July–September 2020			October–December 2020			January–March 2021			April–June 2021			Total July 2020–June 2021			
	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 (%)	Max (%)
WA																
State police																
<=2 gms	5	38.0	24.0	63.0	—	—	2	23.0	22.0	24.0	—	—	7	33.0	22.0	63.0
>2 gms	19	62.0	12.0	81.0	2	76.5	76.0	77.0	9	67.0	32.0	79.0	5	46.0	25.0	72.0
Total	24	54.0	12.0	81.0	2	76.5	76.0	77.0	11	66.0	22.0	79.0	5	46.0	25.0	72.0
AFP																
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tas																
State police																
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFP																
<=2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NT																
State police																
<=2 gms	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
>2 gms	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
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
>2 gms	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
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, 2020–21**

State/territory	July–September 2020			October–December 2020			January–March 2021			April–June 2021			Total July 2020–June 2021			
	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 (%)
<b>NSW</b>																
State police																
<2 gms	17	57.0	6.0	88.5	42	52.2	2.5	86.0	21	47.5	5.5	83.0	37	35.0	4.0	90.0
>2 gms	48	64.0	9.0	86.0	49	45.5	1.0	87.5	74	69.2	1.0	86.5	95	78.0	1.0	87.5
Total	65	63.0	6.0	88.5	91	50.0	1.0	87.5	95	64.0	1.0	86.5	132	75.7	1.0	90.0
AFP																
<2 gms	1	73.3	73.3	73.3	1	1.3	1.3	1.3	3	38.1	12.4	67.3	9	38.1	12.4	76.8
>2 gms	13	73.1	42.4	86.6	19	85.3	56.9	87.2	14	76.0	17.5	86.7	43	79.5	37.4	87.2
Total	14	73.2	42.4	86.6	20	83.5	1.3	87.2	17	74.0	12.4	86.7	52	76.8	12.4	87.2
Vic																
State police																
<2 gms	112	41.8	4.8	87.5	152	43.8	2.9	95.0	149	36.0	1.3	89.0	86	34.2	1.1	87.3
>2 gms	75	37.0	1.4	85.2	40	40.0	4.0	86.0	76	47.5	1.0	89.0	69	29.0	1.0	89.0
Total	187	38.4	1.4	87.5	192	43.1	2.9	95.0	225	40.0	1.0	89.0	155	33.0	1.0	89.0
AFP																
<2 gms	1	82.5	82.5	82.5	4	77.9	58.9	82.1	1	33.3	33.3	33.3	—	—	—	—
>2 gms	7	83.8	69.5	86.3	7	55.5	22.1	82.7	12	75.7	39.8	85.2	11	75.0	42.2	86.3
Total	8	83.1	69.5	86.3	11	76.5	22.1	82.7	13	75.7	33.3	82.2	11	75.0	42.2	86.3
Qld																
State police																
<2 gms	60	38.0	0.8	75.2	128	29.0	2.0	82.4	124	30.9	1.4	75.6	119	24.1	3.6	76.2
>2 gms	74	47.0	6.4	77.2	79	33.4	3.4	75.2	87	37.7	7.4	77.3	105	34.6	0.4	80.3
Total	134	45.5	0.8	77.2	207	30.7	2.0	82.4	211	33.5	1.4	77.3	224	28.0	0.4	80.3
AFP																
<2 gms	4	61.7	0.5	79.0	2	42.6	0.5	84.7	—	—	—	—	1	84.7	84.7	84.7
>2 gms	9	79.5	25.3	83.3	6	72.8	49.9	83.4	3	76.9	22.4	81.8	6	34.3	22.4	83.4
Total	13	79.0	0.5	83.3	8	72.8	0.5	84.7	3	76.9	22.4	81.8	7	34.3	22.4	84.7
SA																
State police																
<2 gms	4	63.6	0.4	64.4	2	30.5	16.6	44.4	10	28.0	12.3	75.7	9	7.6	7.0	76.4
>2 gms	7	72.8	62.6	81.1	5	23.9	23.2	76.2	10	21.0	12.3	81.2	15	70.4	13.2	76.5
Total	11	69.1	0.4	81.1	7	23.9	16.6	76.2	20	21.4	12.3	81.2	24	38.0	7.0	76.5
AFP																
<2 gms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>2 gms	2	80.0	78.7	81.4	1	78.7	78.7	78.7	2	67.5	53.6	81.4	—	—	—	—
Total	2	80.0	78.7	81.4	1	78.7	78.7	78.7	2	67.5	53.6	81.4	—	—	—	—

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, 2020–21**

State/territory	July–September 2020			October–December 2020			January–March 2021			April–June 2021			Total July 2020–June 2021						
	Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity			Purity						
	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Max (%)	Cases (no.)	Median (%)	Max (%)				
WA																			
State police																			
<=2 gms	1	23.0	23.0	4	13.0	2.0	28.0	25	15.0	7.0	36.0	5	14.0	13.0	35	15.0	2.0	36.0	
>2 gms	41	46.0	4.0	6	57.5	20.0	78.0	28	27.5	16.0	92.0	73	16.0	7.0	78.0	148	23.0	4.0	92.0
Total	42	46.0	4.0	10	28.0	2.0	78.0	53	23.0	7.0	92.0	78	16.0	7.0	78.0	183	22.0	2.0	92.0
AFP																			
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
>2 gms	2	79.7	79.4	80.1	–	–	–	1	44.2	44.2	44.2	5	69.9	44.2	85.7	8	74.6	44.2	85.7
Total	2	79.7	79.4	80.1	–	–	–	1	44.2	44.2	44.2	5	69.9	44.2	85.7	8	74.6	44.2	85.7
Tas																			
State police																			
<=2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
>2 gms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	24.1	22.4	25.7	3	24.1	22.4	25.7
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	24.1	22.4	25.7	3	24.1	22.4	25.7
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	
>2 gms	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	
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	
>2 gms	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	
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, 2020–21 (\$)**

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA <sup>a</sup>	WA	Tas	NTP <sup>b</sup>	ACT
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	200–300	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 grams; 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	2,000–3,000	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 pound	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	na	80,000–100,000	53,000	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, 2020–21 (\$)**

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NTP <sup>a</sup>	ACT
1 tablet/capsule	16–30	10–20	10–25	20–35	na	30	30–60	25
2–24 tablets/capsules (per unit)	16–30	na	17.5–20	18–30	na	25	25–50	na
25–99 tablets/capsules (per unit)	13–34	na	15–20	na	na	20	na	15
100–999 tablets/capsules (per unit)	9–10	8–10 <sup>b</sup>	15–20	na	na	13	na	na
1,000+ tablets/capsules (per unit)	5–10	5 <sup>b</sup>	15–20	na	na	na	na	na
1 gram	130–150	100–200	80–125	130–200	na	200	800	250
8 ball (3.5 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	na	300–400	400–500	na	550	na	na	na
1/2 ounce	na	1,000	600–1,500	na	na	2,500	na	na
1 kilogram	18,000–28,000	40,000–60,000	50,000–70,000	na	70,000	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.

b. Prices adjusted for bulk purchase prices to reflect prices per tab/cap.

**TABLE 43: Methylamphetamine prices by state and territory, 2020–21 (\$)**

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA <sup>a</sup>	WA	Tas	NT <sup>b</sup>	ACT
<b>Crystal form ('ice')</b>								
1 street deal (0.1 gram)	50–120	50	50–150	50–100	123–190	100–200	100	70–100
0.7 gram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 weight gram	400–600	200	100–1,000	200–600	550–850	na	600–1,000	na
Half 8 ball (1.75 grams)	na	300	250–1,800	250–850	710–1,596	na	na	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)	1,000–1,800	550	700–3,800	350–2,500	1,483–4,000	3,500	1,800–2,200	1,800
1/4 ounce	na	na	1,200–5,000	na	na	na	na	na
1 vial (1/2 ounce)	na	na	2,500–8,500	na	7,000	na	na	na
1 ounce (street deal)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 ounce	4,200–11,500	3,200	3,000–15,000	3,500–15,000	8,600–26,000	10,000–20,000	14,000	6,000–9,000
1 pound	72,000–130,000	na	108,000–150,000	na	280,000	na	200,000–250,000	na
1 kilogram	100,000–250,000	96,000–101,000	70,000–250,000	90,000–350,000	150,625–533,333	na	na	120,000–235,000
<b>Non-crystal form</b>								
<b>Powder/paste/base</b>								
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
<b>Meth oil</b>								
1 litre	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

a. South Australia Police has not provided prices for non-crystal methylamphetamine as this is believed to no longer have a market in South Australia.

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

**TABLE 44: Cannabis prices by state and territory, 2020–21 (\$)**

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA <sup>a</sup>	WA	Tas	NT <sup>b</sup>	ACT
<b>Bush</b>								
<b>Leaf</b>								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ounce bag (28 grams)	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
<b>Head</b>								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	15–20	na	na	na	na	20	na	na
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	na	na	na	na	150	na	na
Ounce bag (28 grams)	300–450	na	na	na	na	250	na	na
1 pound	3,400–4,500	na	na	na	na	2,500	na	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 mature plant	1,000–2,000	na	2,200–4,000	na	na	250	na	na
<b>Hydroponic</b>								
<b>Leaf</b>								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	na	na	25–30	na	50–75	na	na	na
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	na	140–280	na	180	na	na	na
Ounce bag (28 grams)	na	na	220–600	na	270–500	na	na	na
1 pound	na	na	3,500	na	2,724–3,100	na	na	na
1 kilogram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Head</b>								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	15–20	20	25–30	25	na	20	30–100	na
1/2 bag (14 grams)	na	150	140–280	130–150	na	150	na	na
Ounce bag (28 grams)	300–450	280	220–600	220–300	na	300	450–500	300
1 pound	3,400–4,500	2,300–2,700	3,500	1,900–3,200	na	3,000	5,000–6,000	na
1 kilogram	na	4,000–5,000	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 mature plant	2,000–5,000	5,000	3,200–5,000	na	na	300	na	na
<b>Resin</b>								
Deal (1 gram approx.)	na	na	na	na	na	25	na	na
<b>Oil</b>								
Cap/vial	na	na	10	10	na	40	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, 2020–21 (\$)**

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT <sup>a</sup>	ACT
Half point (0.05 gram)	50	50	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 taste/cap (0.1–0.3 gram)	50–100	na	100	50–100	200	100	na	80–150
1/4 gram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1/2 weight (0.4–0.6 gram)	200–300	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 street weight (0.6–0.8 gram)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 gram	400–500	588.23	na	na	na	500	na	na
8 ball (3.5 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	1,000–1,500	na	850	na	na	1,000	na	1,600–2,000
10 gram bag	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1/2 ounce	na	7,200	na	4,000	na	na	na	na
1 ounce	9,000–11,000	8,000–9,500	7,000	6,000–10,000	30,000	na	na	14,000–16,000
1/2 Asian catti (350 grams)	65,000–175,000	55,000	na	na	na	na	na	na
12.5 ounce block	na	na	na	na	175,000–180,000	na	na	na
1 pound	na	na	na	na	375,000	na	na	na
Asian catti (700 grams)	na	na	245,000	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	100,000–200,000	90,000	310,000	na	370,000–500,000	na	na	180,000–200,000

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, 2020–21 (\$)**

Weight	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT <sup>a</sup>	ACT
1 cap	100–200	50	60–100	na	na	50	na	na
1 gram	300–600	300–500	200–600	300–450	400–467	400	400	300–400
8 ball (3.5 grams; i.e. 1/8 ounce)	1,000–1,300	na	800–1,550	900–1,900	1,150–1,762	1,200	1,000–1,300	1,300–1,500
1/4 ounce	na	na	1,000–3,500	na	na	2,000	na	na
1 ounce	6,000–9,500	6,000–7,000	5,500–10,300	7,500–9,500	7,500–12,667	10,000	8,000–10,000	10,000–12,000
1 pound	na	80,000–100,000	85,000–100,000	na	na	na	na	na
1 kilogram	130,000–280,000	160,000–200,000	150,000–320,000	185,000–335,000	310,000–410,000	na	na	180,000–200,000

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, 2020–21 (\$)**

Other drugs	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT <sup>b</sup>	ACT
<b>LSD</b>								
1–9 tabs (ddu <sup>a</sup> )	25	20	22–35	25–40	na	20	25	na
10–100 tabs (ddu)	10–20	5 <sup>c</sup>	21–35	11–22	na	na	na	na
101–999 tabs (ddu)	na	na	21–35	9–10	na	na	na	na
1000+ tabs (ddu)	na	9 <sup>c</sup>	20–35	na	na	na	na	na
1 x 20 millilitre vial	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Psilocybin</b>								
1 gram	na	na	na	20	na	na	na	na
<b>Ketamine</b>								
Tablet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Powder (1 gram)	240–260	180–200	230–250	na	na	na	250	na
Vial (5–10 millilitres)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>GHB/GBL/1,4-butanediol (not specified)</b>								
1–1.5 millilitres	5–10	na	na	1–7	7–20	na	na	10–15
4–5 millilitres (fish)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
10–15 millilitres	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
50 millilitres	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
100 millilitres	400–700	na	na	400–500	na	na	na	na
Bulk	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 litre	1,400–4,000	na	na	1,250–3,000	na	na	na	na
25 litres	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>GHB</b>								
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
<b>1,4-butanediol</b>								
1–1.5 millilitres	na	20–30	na	na	na	na	na	na
4–5 millilitres (fish)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
10–15 millilitres	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
50 millilitres	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.

c. Prices adjusted for bulk purchase prices to reflect prices per ddu/tab.

**TABLE 47 (continued): Other drugs prices by state and territory, 2020-21 (\$)**

**TABLE 47 (continued): Other drugs prices by state and territory, 2020–21 (\$)**

**TABLE 47 (continued): Other drugs prices by state and territory, 2020–21 (\$)**

Other drugs	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT <sup>b</sup>	ACT
<b>ANALOGUES</b>								
4MMC per tablet/capsule	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
4MMC (1 milligram)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>MDPV</b>								
1 tablet/capsule	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2–24 tablets/capsules (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
25–99 tablets/capsules (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
100–999 tablets/capsules (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1000+ tablets/capsules (per tablet)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Point	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Milligram	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ounce	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>N-Benzylpiperazine (BZP)</b>								
1 tablet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Synthetic cannabinoids</b>								
1.5 grams	na	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
<b>Other</b>								
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
Dimethyltryptamine (DMT) per gram	na	na	250–320	150	na	na	na	na

**TABLE 47 (continued): Other drugs prices by state and territory, 2020–21 (\$)**