



AUSTRALIAN CRIME COMMISSION

# Illicit Drug Data Report 2009–10 Snapshot

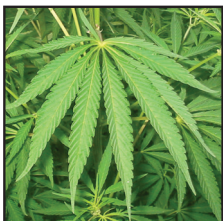
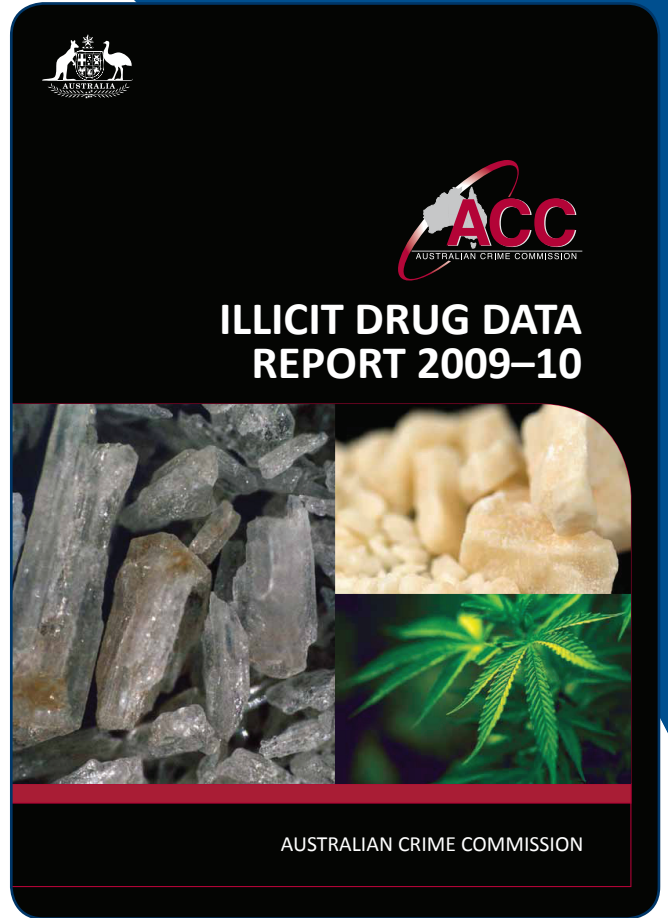
The Illicit Drug Data Report (IDDR) 2009–10 provides a snapshot of the Australian illicit drug data market. The report brings together illicit drug data from a variety of sources, including law enforcement, health and academia. The IDDR is the only report of its type in Australia and provides the important evidence base to assist decision-makers in the development of strategies to combat the threat posed by illicit drugs.

## 2009–10 KEY FINDINGS

- National illicit drug arrests are the highest reported in the last decade.
- Cannabis remains the dominant illicit drug in Australia in terms of arrests, seizures and use.
- A record 694 clandestine laboratories were detected.

## AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS

- While the number of ATS (excluding MDMA) detections at the Australian border increased by 71 per cent in 2009–10, the weight of detections decreased by 84 per cent.
- The weight of MDMA detections at the Australian border decreased from 12.9 kilograms in 2008–09 to 6.5 kilograms in 2009–10.
- The weight of national ATS seizures decreased by 59 per cent in 2009–10.
- Although ATS arrests decreased in 2009–10, they account for one-sixth of national drug arrests, second only to cannabis.



## CANNABIS

- While the weight of cannabis detections at the Australian border remains low, the number of detections is the highest recorded in the last decade.
- Cannabis seeds continue to account for the greatest proportion of cannabis border detections.
- Despite reported decreases in cannabis use, the weight of national cannabis seizures and number of arrests increased in 2009–10.

## HEROIN

- The weight of heroin detections at the Australian border decreased from 150.6 kilograms in 2008–09 to 117.5 kilograms in 2009–10.
- Points of embarkation for heroin detected at the Australian border remained unchanged at 29 countries.
- In 2009–10, the weight of national heroin seizures decreased by 49 per cent.
- The number of national heroin and other opioid arrests remained relatively stable.

## COCAINE

- The number of cocaine detections at the Australian border decreased from 359 in 2008–09 to 291 in 2009–10.
- A single sea cargo detection accounted for 62 per cent of the total weight of cocaine detected at the Australian border in 2009–10.
- Analysis of cocaine samples seized at the Australian border indicates a potential shift in the geographical origin of cocaine entering Australia.
- Despite the record number of national cocaine seizures in 2009–10, the weight of seizures decreased by 33 per cent.
- The number of national cocaine arrests has almost doubled over the last decade, increasing from 652 in 2000–01 to 1 244 in 2009–10.

## OTHER DRUGS

- The number of steroid detections at the Australian border increased by 74 per cent in 2009–10 and is the highest recorded in the last decade.
- The number of tryptamine detections at the Australian border is the highest recorded in the last decade.
- The number of border detections of anaesthetics increased in 2009–10 and is the highest reported since 2001–02.

## CLANDESTINE LABORATORIES

- The majority of clandestine laboratories continue to be detected in residential locations.
- The number of tablet presses seized nationally increased by 119 per cent, from 26 in 2008–09 to 57 in 2009–10.

