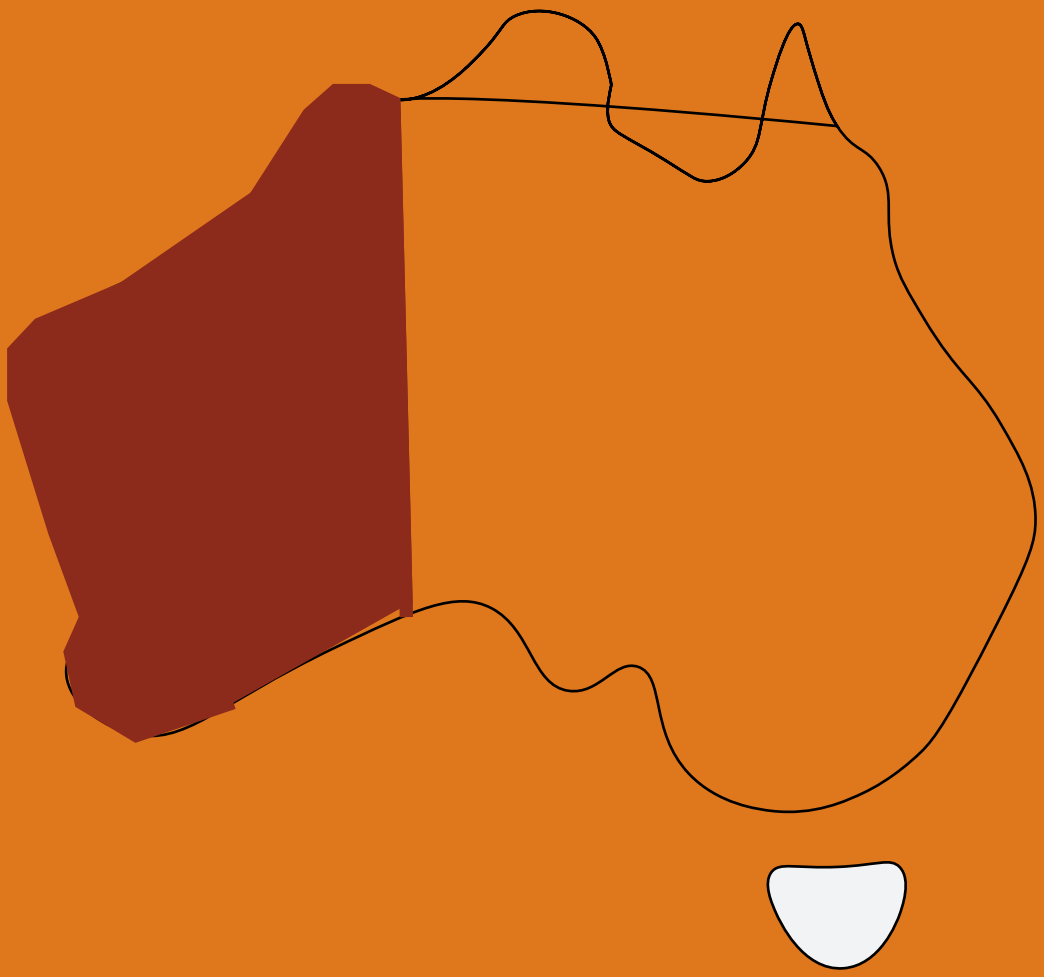


WESTERN AUSTRALIAN DRUG TRENDS 202

Key Findings from the Western Australian Ecstasy and Related Drugs Reporting System (EDRS) Interviews

STI	Sexually transmitted infection
THC	Tetrahydrocannabinol
UNSW	University of New South Wales
WA	Western Australia
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

The Perth Weern Atalia (W A) EDRS comprie a eninel ample of people ho regla rly e ecay and /or oher illicit imlan recrited ia ocial media and ia ord -of moh in Perh, W A. The relare not repreenaie of all people ho e illicit drg, nor of e in he general popla on. Data were collected in 202 4 from April -July. Interviews from 2020 onwards were delivered face -to -face as well as via telephone, to reduce the risk of COVID -19 transmission ; all interviews prior to 2020 were conducted face -to -face. This methodological change should be factored into all comparisons of data from the 2020 -2024 samples, relative to previous years .

Sample Characteristics

The Perh EDRS ample (N=100) wa imilar o he ample in 202 3 and in previo ear. Gender and age remained able bee en 202 3 and 2024, ih 59% identfying a male (5 9% in 2023), and parcipant reporing a median age of 21 ear. Half (51%) repored being crrent den in 202 4 (31% in 2023; p=0.008), hile 40% held ernary qalifica on (53% in 2023). Half (52%) repored part me/ca al emplo ment , hile o ne qaer (27%) report ed fl -me emplo ment . Approxima ely half he ample (53%) repored reiding in heir parenf family home at he me of ineriew , hile one hird (33%) repored living in a rena hoe/flat Cannabi and ecay are he mo commonly repored drg of choice (2 9% and 28%, repecely), and ere alo he drg reporedly ed mo ofen in he monh preceding ineriew (38% and 16%, repecely).

Non -Prescribed Ecstasy

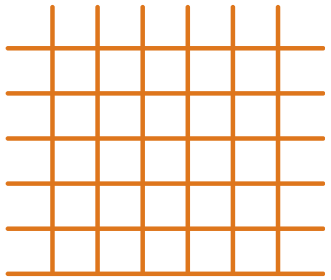
The per cen of he ample reporing recen e of any non -precribed ecay decreaed from 98% in 2023 o 89% in 2024 (p=0p

on he latoccaion of ecta or related drg
e (exlding obacco and e -cigaree).

One qaer (24%) of partcipant reported
ing tmla antor related drg for 48 hou
or more contnoly wout leep in he ix
month preceding inerie (41% in 2023).

Dependence, injecting and overdose

Fou fifh (79%) of he Perh ample



Background

The Ecstasy and Related Drug Reporting System (EDRS) is an illicit drug monitoring system which has been conducted in all state and territories of Australia since 2003, and forms part of Drug Trends. The purpose is to provide a coordinated approach to monitoring the use, market features, and harm of ecstasy and related drugs. This includes drugs that are routinely used in the context of entertainment venues and other recreational locations, including ecstasy, methamphetamine, cocaine,

1

Sample Characteristics

In 2024, the Perth EDRS ample wa mot y imilar to the ample in 202 3 and in previou year (Table 2).

Gender remained table betwen 202 3 and 2024 (p=0.322), with three fifth (59%) of the ample identfyng a male (5 9% in 2023). The median age of the ample wa 2 1 year (IQR= 19-28), table relate to 202 3 (23 year; IQR=2 0-30; p=0.508).

Accommodaton remained table (p=0.148), with 53% of the ample reportng that they were liing with their parent/in their family hou e (36% in 2023) and mot of the remaining partcipant reid ing in a rented hoa/flat(33%; 46% in 2023).

Partcipantreported a mean of 12 year of chool in 2024 (range: 9 -12; 12 year in 2023; range: 9 -12; p=0.348) and half (51%) were crrentlden, a ignificant increae relate to 202 3 (31%; p=0.008). Tw fifth (40%) had obtained a pot -chool qualificaton() (53% in 2023; p=0.095).

Crrente mployment tatu remained table betwen 202 3 and 2024 (p=0.163). Specifically, half (52%) reported being employd on a partme/casal bai at the me of interiew (42% in 2023), 27% reported being employd fl -me (39% in 2023), and 15% reported being unemployd at the me of interiew(1

Figure 3: Weekly or more frequent substance use in the past six months , Perth, WA, 2003-2024

Note. Compted from he entre ample regardle of wehher heyhad ed he bance in he pat ixmonh. Monibring of pharmaceical imlanicommenced in 2007. Prior o 2021, wdid notditngih beeen precribed and non -precribed cannabi, and a oh iti poible hat2017 -2020

Quantity: Among those who reported recent use and reponded (n=44), the median typical amount of ecstasy crystal used per occasion was 0.28 gram (IQR=0.20-0.40; 0.40 gram in 2023; IQR=0.20-0.50; n=52; p=0.017), while the median maximum amount used per occasion was 0.50 gram (IQR=0.24-0.70; n=44; 0.50 gram in 2023; IQR=0.34-1.00; n=52; p=0.138).

Non-Prescribed Ecstasy Powder

Recent Use (past 6 months): Recent use of non-precribed ecstasy powder was reported by 28% of the Perth sample in 2024, stable relative to 29% in 2023 (FiA/Lang (en-AU)>> BDC q0.000008871 0 595.32 841.92 reW* nBT/F1 11.04 Tf136.514[3

non

Perceived Availability: The perceived availability of non-prescribed ecstasy capsule remained stable between 2023 and 2024 (p=0.892). Among those able to comment in 2024 (n=48), most (84%) reported capsule availability ¶YHU\ HDV\· RU86¶ HDV\· WR REWDLQ 2023), while the remaining 17% reported that they were ¶GLIILFXOW· (15% in 2023) (Figure 13).

Ecstasy Crystal

Price: The median price per gram of ecstasy crystal in 2024 was $300 (IQR=250-350; n=27), representing a significant decline relative to $350 in 2023 (IQR=300-350; n=38; p=0.047) (Figure 7).

Perceived Purity: A significant change was identified in relation to the perceived purity of non-prescribed crystal between 2023 and 2024 (p=0.020). Among those able to comment in 2024 (n=45), there was an increase in the percent of participant reporting the purity of crystal as being ¶IOXFWXDWLQJ· (31%; 11% in 2023) and ¶

Figure 10: Current perceived purity of non-prescribed ecstasy crystal, Perth, WA, 2017-2024

Note. Market questions were only asked for all forms of ecstasy from 2017 onward. Data labels are not shown for any of the tacked bars

3

Methamphetamine

Participants were asked about their recent (past 12 month) use of various form of methamphetamine,

Patterns of Consumption (by form)

Methamphetamine Powder

Few participants (n =

Price, Perceived Purity and Perceived Availability

Dae o low number Q • deail will not be reored on he price, perceived pury and perceived availabiliy for mehamphemine powder or bae. Pleae refer o he 2024 Naonal EDRS Report for naonal rend, or conac he Drg Trend eam for fher informaon (drgrend@nwe.da.gov.au).

Methamphetamine Crystal

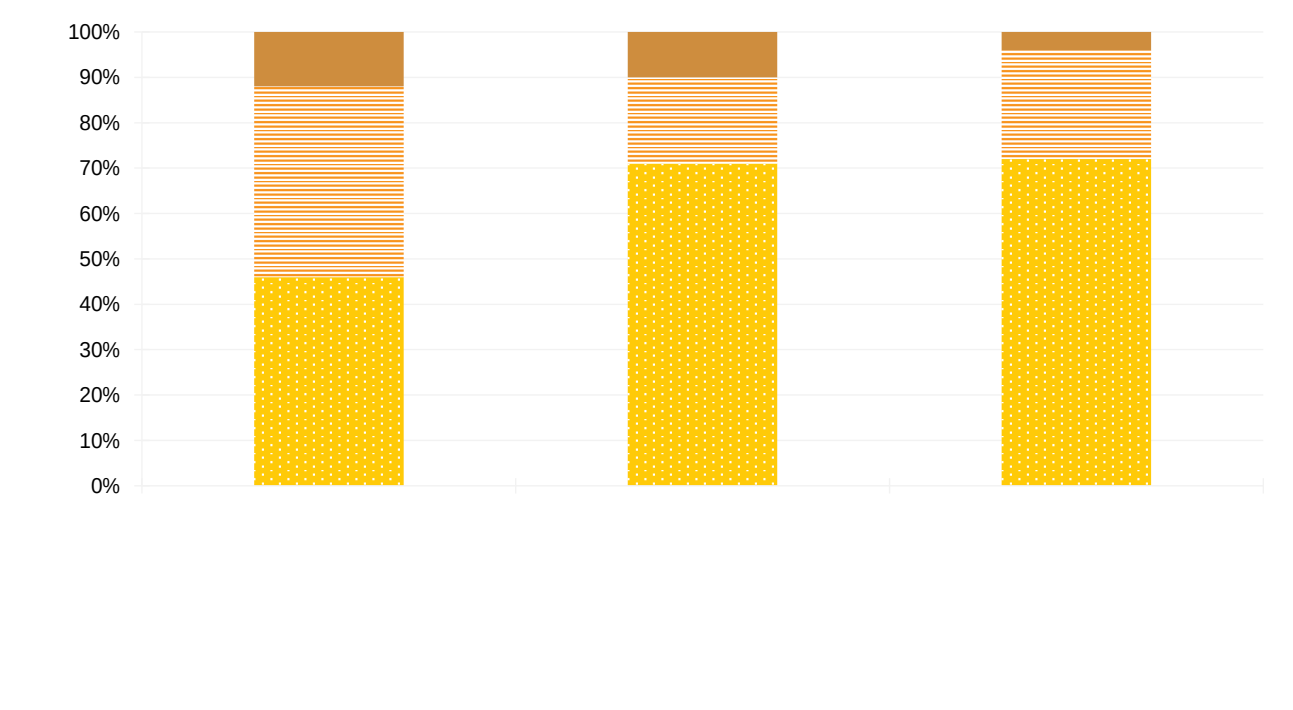
Price: Few parcipan (Q •) were able o comment on he price per point ($60 in 2023; IQR=50-100; n=10; p=0.764) or gram ($400 in 2023; IQR=300-550; n=7; p=0.764) of mehamphemine crysal in 2024, and herefore, fher deail are not reored (Figre 18). Pleae refer o he 2024 Naonal EDRS Report for naonal rend, or conac he Drg Trend eam for fher informaon (drgrend@nwe.da.gov.au).

Perceived Purity: The perceived pury of mehamphemine crysal remained sable beween 2023 and 2024 (p=0.638). However, few parcipan (Q •) reored pecific pury level (e.g., ¶KLJK· RU ¶ORZ·, DQG ZKHWKHU fher deail are not reored. (Figre 19). Pleae refer o he 2024 Naonal EDRS Report for naonal rend, or conac he Drg Trend eam for fher informaon (drgrend@nwe.da.gov.au).

4

Non-Prescribed Pharmaceutical Stimulants

Figure 22 : Current perceived availability of non-prescribed pharmaceutical stimulants, Perth, WA, 2022-2024



Note. Data label are not shown for any of the stacked bar charts in the jurisdictional report, see data table for value. Data are presented in the figure and data table where n<5 responded to the item. Statistical significance for 2023 versus 2024 presented in figure; *p<0.050; **p<0.010; ***p<0.001. Please refer to Table 1 for a guide to table/figure notes.

5

Cocaine

Participants were asked about their recent (past six month) use of various form of cocaine, including powder and crack / rock cocaine. Cocaine hydrochloride, a salt derived from the coca plant, is the most common form of cocaine available in Australia. ¶ & U D F N · F R F D L Q H L V D I R U P R I K \ G U R F K O R U L G H U H P R Y H G Z K L F K L V S D U W L F X O D U O \ S X U H ¶ & infrequently encountered in Australia.

Patterns of Consumption

Recent Use (past 6 months)

Since 2016, the per cent reporting any recent cocaine use has steadily increased. In 2024, 71% of the Perth sample reported recent use, stable relative to 62% in 2023 (p=0.236) (Figure 23).

Frequency of Use

Cocaine was used on a median of three days in the six month preceding interview in 2024 (IQR=1-6; n=71), stable from three days in 2023 (IQR=1-6; n=62; p=0.925) (Figure 23). Few participants (Q •) reported weekly or more frequent use of cocaine in 2024 (Q • in 2023).

Routes of Administration

Among participants who had recently consumed cocaine and commented (n=71), the vast majority (97%) reported snorting it (97% in 2023), 10% reported ¶ V Z D O O R Z L Q J (Q 2 0 2 3 ; p=0.174), and few participants (Q •) reported smoking it (Q • in 2023).

Quantity

Of those who reported recent cocaine use and responded (n=41), the median amount used in a ¶ W \ S L F D O G D \ (Q · 40 grams (IQR=0.

Figure 24: Median price of cocaine per gram ,

Figure 26: Current perceived availability of cocaine

6

Cannabis and/or Cannabinoid -Related Products

Partcipante aked abot their recent (pat x month) e of various form of cannabi, incldng indoor- F X O W L Y D W H G F D Q Q D E L V Y L D D R Q G U R S R Q L [H G F D Q Q D E L V ¶ K \ G U R S R Q L F ¶ E X V K · K D V K L V K K D V K R L O F R P P H U F L D O O \ S U H S D U H G H G L E O H

Terminology throghot thi chapter refer to:

- Prescribed use: e of cannabi and/or cannabinoid relate prodct obtained by a prcripton in W K H S H U V R Q · V Q D P H
- Non-prescribed use: e of cannabi and/or cannabinoid relate prodct which he peron did not hav a prcripton for (i.e., illegally orced or obtained from a S U H V F U L S W L R Q L Q V R P H R Q H H O V H · V Q D P H
- Any use: e of cannabi and/or cannabinoid relate prodct obtained throgh either of he above mean.

Patterns of Consumption

Partcipant ere aked abot their e of both prcribed and non-prcribed cannabi and/or cannabinoid-relate prodct . One enth (9%) of he Perth ample reporte prcribed e in he ix month preceding inerview

Figure

Price, Perceived Potency and Perceived Availability

Hydroponic Cannabis

Price: The median price per gram of hydroponic cannabis in 2024 was $25

Figure 29: Median price of non-prescribed hydroponic (A) and bush (B) cannabis per ounce and gram, Perth, WA, 2006-2024

(A) Hydroponic cannabis

(B) Bush cannabis

Note. From 2006 onward hydroponic and bush cannabis data collected separately. Data from 2022 onward refer to non-prescribed cannabis only; prior to 2022, we did not distinguish between prescribed and non-prescribed cannabis, and acknowledge that 2017-2021 figures include some participants who reported on the price of prescribed cannabis (i.e. medicinal cannabis first legalised in Australia in November 2016), although we anticipate these numbers would be very low. Data labels are only provided for the first and two most recent years, and for the highest and lowest prices. Statistical notation: [illegible]

Figure 31: Current perceived availability of non-prescribed hydroponic (A) and bush (B) cannabis, Perth, WA, 2006-2024

(A) Hydroponic cannabis

(B) Bush cannabis

Note. From 2006 onward hydroponic and bh cannabi data collected eparately Data from 2022 onward refer to non-prescribed cannabi only ; prior to 2022, we did not ditnguh between precribed and non -precribed cannabi, and a ch iti poible hat 2017 - 2021 figure include ome partcipant who reported on he price of precribed cannabi (i medicinal cannabi firt legali ed in Atalia in November 2016) , although we antcipate hee number would be very low Data label are not how for any of he tacked bar chart in he jurdictonal report; ee data table for alue. Data are ppreed in he figure and data table here n •5 reponded to he item. Recrutment difficlie were experienced in 2011 (otal ample N=28) herefore all data from hi year hould be interpreted i ca ton. Sttcal ignificance for 202 3 veru 202 4 preented in figure; *p<0.050; **p<0.010; ***p<0.001. Pleae refer to

7

Ketamine, LSD and DMT

Non-Prescribed Ketamine

Patterns of Consumption

Recent Use (past 6 months): There has been a steady upward trend in non-prescribed use of ketamine since about 2016 (Figure 32). In 2024, 55% of the Perth sample reported recent non-prescribed ketamine use, representing a significant increase from 36% in 2023 (p=0.014) and the highest percentage observed since monitoring commenced.

Frequency of Use: Among those reporting recent use (n=55), non-prescribed ketamine was used on a median of three days in the six months preceding interview (IQR= 1-15), stable from three days in 2023 (IQR=2-5; n=36; p=0.300) (Figure 32). Sixteen per cent (n=9) reported weekly or more frequent use of non-prescribed ketamine in 2024 (Q • in 2023; p=0.082).

Routes of Administration: Among participants who had recently used non-prescribed ketamine and commented (n=55), the vast majority (96%) reported snorting it in the six months preceding interview (97% in 2023), while few participant Q • reported swallowing it (Q • in 2023; p=0.699).

Quantity.000008871 0 595.32 841.92 re W* n BT /F1 11.04 Tf 1 0 0 1 199.13 549.55 Tm 0 ga9.13 549.55 T

Figure 32

LSD

Patterns of Consumption

Recent Use (past 6 months) : One hird (33%) of he Perh ample reored recen LSD e in 2024, able relae o 2023 (36%; p=0.763) (Fige 36).

Frequency of Use: Median day of LSD e ha remained low ove monioring ye . Among hoe reporing recen e in 202 4 (n=33), frequency of e remained able a hree day (IQR=1-6; 2 day in 2023; IQR=1-4; p=0.609) (Fige 36). No paicipan who had recenly conumed LSD reored weekly or more frequen e in 202 4 (Q • in 2023).

Routes of Administrao n: Coni enh pa monioring ear, the only roe of adminiaon for conuming LSD ha w reored in 202 4 w w alloW* ming (i.e., bl gal ; 100%; 100% 2023).

QuaW* y nn Of hoe who had recenly ed LSD and ed (n= 19), he median pical amoun ed per eion w one ab (IQR=1.00-1.50; 1 ab in 2023; IQR=0.90-2.00; n=27; p=0.709), hile he median maxmum amoun ed per eion w alo one ab (IQR=1.00-3.00; n=19; 1 ab in 2023; IQR=1.00-2.00; n=26; p=0.683).

Figure 36: Past six moW* mnh use and frequency of use of, LSD, Perh, WA, 2003-2024

Noe. Median daycomW* mped among hoe who repoW*10(r)5(l)-3(ed)8( )-83(r)5(ecen)-4( )-83(l)5(e)-83(()3(mW* maxm)-3(u)14(m)-4( )-83(18)3(0)-82(d)7(ay)8

8

New Psychoactive Substances

New Psychoacive Sbance (NPS) are oen defined a bance hich do not fall nder inernaonal drg conol, bhich may poe a pblic healh hreat Hoever, here i no niversally acceped definiion, and in pracicaliy he erm ha come o incde drg hich have previo ly not been wll -eablihed in recreaional drg market

In previo (2010 -2020) EDRS reor, DMT and para methoxyamphetamine (PMA) ere caegoried a NPS. Hoever, he claificaon of hee bance a NPS i no niversally acceped, and in 2021 onard, he deciion a made o exde hem from hi caegory . Thi mean hae figre preened below for recen e of ryamine, phenehylamine and any NPS ill no align h hoe in o 2010-2020 report

Fher, ome organiaon (e.g., he Uned Naon Office on Drg and Crime) incde plan -baed bance in heir definiion of NPS, hil oher organiaon exde hem. To allo comparabiliy Z L W K E R W K P H W K R G V Z H S U H V H QW L Q J V X E V W D Q F H V L Q F O X G L Q J S O D Q W D Q G V \ Q W K H W L F 2 3 NPS.

Recent Use (past 6 months)

Any NPS e, incding plan -

Table 3: Past six month use of NPS (including and excluding plant-based NPS), Perth, WA, 2010-2024

%	Including plant-based NPS	

9

Other Drugs

Non-Prescribed Pharmaceutical Drugs

Codeine

Before the 1 February 2018, people could access low-dose codeine products (<30mg, e.g., Nurofen Plus) over-the-counter (OTC), while high-dose codeine products (>30mg, e.g., Panadeine Forte) required a prescription from a doctor. On 1 February 2018, legislation changed so that all codeine products, low-

p=0.396). Among hoe wo had recenyaed obacco (n=70), one hird (36%) repored dailya (48% in 2023; p=0.221).

E-cigarettes

From Ocober 2021, Aalian ware required o hav a prescripon o legallyacce nicoine conaining e -cigaree produc for anypurpoe. In 2022, parcipanwere aked for he firsime abouheir a of boh prescribed and non -prescribed e -cigaree. Fewparcipanrepored recen a of prescribed e - F L J D U H W W H V L Q Q •) and Q• 2024 (Q •). Daa below for 2022 o 2024 refer only o non -prescribed e -cigaree a; daa for 2021 and earlier refer o any e -cigaree a.

Recent Use (past 6 months): Recena of non-prescribed e-cigaree wareported by 69% of he Perh ample in 202 4 (62% in 2023; p=0.374) (Figre 43).) H Z S D U W L F L S D Q W V Q • L Q W H repored recena of prescribed e -

in 2023 (IQR=5-50; n=50; p=0.009). Meanwhile, the median maximum amount ued per eion was 10 blb (IQR=5-20; n=28), repreentng another ignificant decreae from 30 blb in 2023 (IQR=10 - 80; n=50; p=0.005). However, when interpretng thi data, iti important to conider that in Atalia and internationally there ha been a hift from the e of mall nitou oxide blb (8 g) to larger cannie (0.6 -3.5 Lite), and the latter are increaing ly linked with harmful e . EDRS partcipant therefore had the opton of reponding with a meaure of blb , gram , or Lite in 2024

n(all)4qrlTJm4(it15(h)-18(har)10(mfl)4( )-29(e)]TJETQq0.000008871 0 595.32 841.92 3W*31 11 0 0 193.0 1 209.4 4

Figure 43

10

Drug-R

Binge Drug Use

Table 5: AUDIT total scores and per cent of participants scoring above recommended levels, Perth, WA, 2010-2024

Overdose Events

Non-Fatal Overdose

Previously participanthad been aked abotheir experience in he pat12 month of (i) imulant overdoe, and i i) depreant overdoe.

From 2019, change were made o hi module , iwhich participantaked abou alcohol, imulantand other drg overdoe, prompted by he followig definiton

> Alcohol overdose: experience of ymptom (e.g., reduced level of concioune, repiratory depreion, uring blue and collaping) here profeional aiance would have been helpfu
>
> Stimulant overdose: experience of ymptom (e.g., nauea, vomiting, chet pain, remor, increaed body emperaure, increaed heartrate, eizure, ekeme paranoia, ekeme anxiety panic, ekeme agiaton, hallucinaton, exited delirium) here profeional aiance would have been helpfu
>
> Other drug overdose (not including alcohol or stimulant drugs): imilar definiton o abov. Noe hatin 2019, participantwere prompted pecifically for opioid overdoe buhi waremoved in 2020 a fewparticipantendored hi behaviou

Iti importanto noe hateventreported on for each drg ype maynotbe uniqu given high rate of polybtance u among he ample .

For he prpoe of comparion iwih preiouyear, we compared he per cent reporing any depreant overdoe, compriing anyendorement of alcohol overdoe, or other drg overdoe here a depreant(e.g. opioid, GHB/GBL/1,4-BD, benzodiazepine) wa lited.

Non-Fatal Stimulant Overdose

In 2024, one fifth (18%) of he Perh ample reported hathey had experienced a non-fatal imulant overdo e in he preceding 12 month (11% in 2023; p=0.242) (Figure 47).

The motcommon imulantreported lyinvolved in he motrecentnon-fatal imulantoverdoe in he pat12 month wa ecsy(78% anyform ; 39% capule form; Q • for crytal and pill form), followed bypharmaceutical imulant (33%).

Among hoe hwo experienced a recentnon-fatal imulantoverdoe and commented (n=18), 89%, reported hathey had conumed one or more additonal drg on he latocc aion, motnotably alcohol (67%; – V W D Q G D U G G•U LVQWNDVQ G D:U G G U L Q N V

Non-Fatal Depressant Overdose

Alcohol: In 2024, one fifth (18%) of the Perth ample reported a non-fatal alcohol overdoe in the 12 month preceding interiew (12% in 2023; p=0.327) on a median of two occaion (IQR=1 -4). Of hoe who had experienced an alcohol overdoe in the paty ear (n= 18), the majority (88%) reported that hey did not receiv e teatment on the latoccaion. The main reaon for notreceiing teatment on the latoccaion wa becaue it ¶ Z D V Q · W V H U L R X V H Q R X J K ·

Any depressant (including alcohol) : One fifth (21%) of the ample reported that hey had experienced a ny non-fatal depreant overdoe in the preceding 12 month in 2024 (20% in 2023) (Figure 47).

Of hoe who had experienced any depreant ove doe in the pat 12 month (n= 21), the mot common depreant drg reportedly inolved wa alcohol (86%). Few participant (n •5) reported an overdoe due to oher drg, herefore, hee data are uppreed.

To ae ecay dependence in he pai x month , a cu -off core of hree or more was used, a hi ha been fou o be a good balance bee en eniy and pecificiy for identfying

Sexual Health Behaviours

Fou,fifth (81%) of the Perth ample reporte engaging in ome form of e,al activ,in the fou, week preceding inteview(77% in 2023; p=0.601). Giv,n the enitiv, nate of thee qu,ton, partcipante,e giv,n the opton of elf -complet,ng thi ecton of the inteview(if the inteview, w, ndetake face -to -face).

Of thoe who had engaged in e,al activ,in the pat fou, week and reponded (n= 81), 84% reporte that theyhad u,d alcohol and/or othe drg before or d,ing e,al activ,in the preceding month (83% in 2023). Of thoe who had engaged in e,al activ,in the pat fou, week and reponded (n= 81), one tenth (9%) reporte that their u, of alcohol and/or othe drg had impaired their abilit,to neg otae their i,e d,ing ex (9% in 2023), hile 31% (n=25) reporte that theyhad u,d alcohol and/or othe drg to enhance e,al activ,or pleae i, anothe peron (notaked prior to 2024) . F H Z S D U W L F L S D Q W V Ha Q J H G L Q e,al activ,in exchange for moneydrg, or othe good or eic, (notaked prior to 2024) (Table 7).

Of th e tal ample hi reponded (n=99), one fifth (22%) reporte a e,al health check p in the pat ix month (22% in 2023), hilt half (52%) had done o in their lifetme (69% in 2023; p=0.020). Of the tal ample hi reponded (n=99), fewpartcipant (n •5) reporte that theyhad been diagnoed i, a e,allyt,nmite infecton (STI) in the pat ix month (n •5 in 2023), hil t one fifth (19%) reporte a poite diagnoi in their lifetme (20% in 2023). Du to lowumber reportng on the pecific t,pe of STI diagnoed Q • plea refe to the 2024 Natonal EDRS Report for natonal tend, or conactthe Drg Trend eam for fthe information (drgtrend@uwe.edu.au) .

Of the tal ample hi reponded (n=99), 13% reporte having had a et for hm0000( )-18(he)4( )-

Table 7: Sexual health behaviours,

Health Service Access

Tw-nine per cent of he Perh ample repored acceing any healh eric for alcohol and/or drg (AOD) pporin he ix-monh preceding inerie in 202 4 (23% in 2023; p=0.422) (Error! Reference source not found.). The mo common eric repored by paricipan in 2024 w a psyhologi (1 2%; 6% in 2023; p=0.219), followed by a drg and alcohol conellor (10%; Q • L Q 2023

Table 9: Self-reported experiences of stigma due to illicit drug use in the past six months, Perth, WA, 2022-2023

	2022	2023	2024
% Experienced stigma in specialist AOD service:			

Driving

In 2024, most (89%) of the Perth sample had driven a car, motorcycle or other vehicle in the last

Experience of Crime and Engagement with the Criminal Justice System

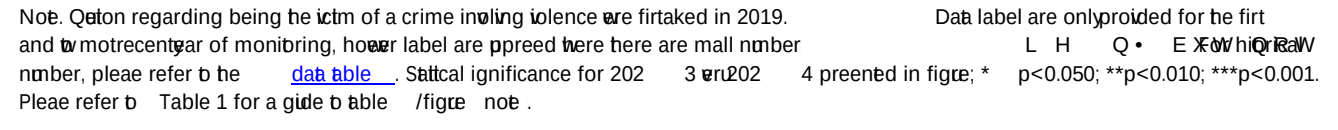
In 2024, 37% R I W K H 3 H U W K V D P S O H U H S R U W H G 3 H U V R Q 2023; p=0.372), in Q W K H S property crime (23%; 10% in 2023; p=0.020) and drg dealing (17%; 23% in 2023; p=0.375) being he wo main form of criminal acivy (Figre 53).

In 2024, one enh (11%) of he Perh ample reored being he ictm of a crime involing iolence in he pa monh , able relae o 202 3 (14%; p=0.659) (Figre 54).

Eight per cent of he Perh ample reored haing been arreed in he 12 monh preceding inerie, able relae o 202 3

wETOq0.000pan <</MCID 1/Lang (een-AU)>> BDC q0.000008871 0 595.32 841.92 reW* nBT/F1 11.04 Tf1 0 0 1 54 608.02

Figure 54: Victim of crime involving violence in the past month, Perth, WA, 2019 -2024



Note. Qeton regarding being he ictm of a crime involving iolence were firtaked in 2019. Data label are only proided for he firt and to motrecenyear of monitoring, hower label are ppreed here here are mall nmber L H Q • E X W hi Q R a W nmber, pleae refer to he data able . Sttcal ignificance for 202 3 eru 202 4 preened in figre; * p<0.050; **p<0.010; ***p<0.001. Pleae refer to Table 1 for a gide to table /figre note .

Figure 55: Lifetime incarceration, and past 12 month arrest and drug -related encounters with police that did

Table 10: Means of purchasing and obtaining illicit drugs in the past 12 months, Perth, WA, 2020-2024

	2020 (N = 100)	2021