



**Drug and Alcohol Office**  
**Government of Western Australia**



Delivering a Healthy WA

# **Statutory Review**

## **Cannabis Control Act 2003**

### **Appendices**

**November 2007**

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# Appendix 1:

## CIN Scheme Data Tables & Figures

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## CINs Issued - Quarterly Trends, 2004 - 2007

Table A1-1

Police expiation outcomes by quarter when CIN issued, March quarter 2004 - March quarter 2007

	Expiated - Police (Within 28 days of issue + extra 28 days)				Unexpiated - Transferred to FER (After 56 days)						Total
	CES completed	Paid	Sub total	%	Unpaid	Final demand	FER registered	Court	Sub total	%	
<b>2004</b>											
Mar qtr	8	21	29	55.8	-	-	23	-	23	44.2	<b>52</b>
Jun qtr	170	290	460	47.8	-	-	499	3	502	52.2	<b>962</b>
Sep qtr	132	214	346	36.4	-	-	602	2	604	63.6	<b>950</b>
Dec qtr	148	258	406	47.3	-	-	449	4	453	52.7	<b>859</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>2,823</b>
<b>2005</b>											
Mar qtr	146	221	367	43.5	-	-	475	2	477	56.5	<b>844</b>
Jun qtr	128	209	337	36.6	-	-	579	6	585	63.4	<b>922</b>
Sep qtr	120	179	299	39.2	1	-	461	1	463	60.8	<b>762</b>
Dec qtr	81	281	362	46.8	-	-	407	4	411	53.2	<b>773</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>3,301</b>
<b>2006</b>											
Mar qtr	90	283	373	50.0	0	1	360	12	373	50.0	<b>746</b>
Jun qtr	81	247	328	41.5	-	1	457	5	463	58.5	<b>791</b>
Sep qtr	54	191	245	40.3	1	-	361	1	363	59.7	<b>608</b>
Dec qtr	47	200	247	44.0	3	2	309	1	315	56.0	<b>562</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>2,707</b>
<b>2007</b>											
Mar qtr	45	147	192	38.6	38	164	103	-	305	61.4	<b>497</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>5,085</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5,337</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>9,328</b>

Source: WA Police.

Note: Unexpiated status based on processing of CINs by police within the 28 day period allowed for expiation.  
 Data may vary from previous published quarterly totals due to revision because of delays in processing and data cleaning.  
 March quarter 2004 refers to 22 - 31 March 2004.

**Table A1-2**  
**Police & FER expiation outcomes by quarter when CIN issued**  
**March quarter 2004 - March quarter 2007**

	Expiated - police (Within 28 days)				Expiated - FER (More than 56 days)		Fully expiated (Police + FER)		Unexpiated		Total
	CES completed	Paid in full	Total	%	Paid in full	%	n	%	n	%	
<b>2004</b>											
Mar qtr	8	21	29	55.8	12	23.1	41	78.8	11	21.2	52
Jun qtr	170	290	460	47.8	230	23.9	690	71.7	272	28.3	962
Sep qtr	132	214	346	36.4	312	32.8	658	69.3	292	30.7	950
Dec qtr	148	258	406	47.3	236	27.5	642	74.7	219	25.3	859
<b>Total</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>2,031</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>2,823</b>
<b>2005</b>											
Mar qtr	146	221	367	43.5	241	28.6	608	72.0	236	28.0	844
Jun qtr	128	209	337	36.6	292	31.7	629	68.2	293	31.8	922
Sep qtr	120	179	299	39.2	211	27.7	510	66.9	252	33.1	762
Dec qtr	81	281	362	46.8	152	19.7	514	66.5	259	33.5	773
<b>Total</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>2,261</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>3,301</b>
<b>2006</b>											
Mar qtr	90	283	373	50.0	137	18.4	510	68.4	236	31.6	746
Jun qtr	81	247	328	41.5	142	18.0	470	59.4	321	40.6	791
Sep qtr	54	191	245	40.3	119	19.6	364	59.9	244	40.1	608
Dec qtr	47	200	247	44.0	50	8.9	297	52.8	265	47.2	562
<b>Total</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>2,707</b>
<b>2007</b>											
Mar qtr	45	147	192	38.6	58	11.7	250	50.3	247	49.7	497
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>6,183</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>3,145</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>9,328</b>

**Source:** Fines Enforcement Registry, Department of the Attorney General; Drug & Alcohol Office.

**Note:** FER data based on month of issue.

March quarter 2004 refers to 22 - 31 March 2004.

Based on CINs issued from 22 March 2004 to 31 March 2007 and reanalysed 7 September 2007.

Table A1-3

Quarterly CINs by quarter when issued &amp; type of offence, March quarter 2004 - March quarter 2007

s. 5(1)(d)(i) (Possession of smoking implement)				s. 6(2) (Possession of cannabis)								s. 7(2) (Cultivation of cannabis)			Total	
				15 gms or less			15.1 - 30 gms									
1st offence (code 9000)	> 1 offence in 3 yrs (code 9001)	Total		1st offence (code 9002)	> 1 offence in 3 yrs (code 9003)	Sub total		1st offence (code 9004)	> 1 offence in 3 yrs (code 9005)	Sub total	Total		1st offence (code 9006)	> 1 offence in 3 yrs (code 9007)	Total	
2004																
Mar qtr	19	-	19	26	-	26		4	-	4	30		3	-	3	52
Jun qtr	329	-	329	584	-	584		26	-	26	610		23	-	23	962
Sep qtr	319	2	321	569	3	572		40	-	40	612		17	-	17	950
Dec qtr	328	1	329	499	-	499		17	-	17	516		14	-	14	859
2005																
Mar qtr	300	3	303	474	-	474		21	-	21	495		46	-	46	844
Jun qtr	344	6	350	522	5	527		22	-	22	549		23	-	23	922
Sep qtr	284	1	285	445	1	446		19	-	19	465		12	-	12	762
Dec qtr	274	3	277	458	5	463		17	-	17	480		16	-	16	773
2006																
Mar qtr	298	3	301	388	6	394		14	-	14	408		37	-	37	746
Jun qtr	278	2	280	469	4	473		20	-	20	493		18	-	18	791
Sep qtr	228	-	228	353	1	354		16	-	16	370		10	-	10	608
Dec qtr	202	2	204	321	2	323		16	-	16	339		19	-	19	562
2007																
Mar qtr	182	-	182	286	1	287		11	-	11	298		17	-	17	497
Total	3,385	23	3,408	5,394	28	5,422		243	-	243	5,665		255	-	255	9,328

**Note:** > 1 offence in three years refers to multiple CINs received according to s. 9 of the CCA.  
March quarter 2004 refers to 22 - 31 March 2004.

**Table A1-4**  
Quarterly trends of persons issued with CINs on two or more separate days, March quarter 2004 - March quarter 2007

	CINs	Persons	Persons issued with a CIN on 2 or more separate days	
			n	%
<b>2004</b>				
Mar qtr	52	38	5	13.2
Jun qtr	962	727	79	10.9
Sep qtr	950	712	86	12.1
Dec qtr	859	649	70	10.8
<b>2005</b>				
Mar qtr	844	657	66	10.0
Jun qtr	922	693	88	12.7
Sep qtr	762	594	67	11.3
Dec qtr	773	604	58	9.6
<b>2006</b>				
Mar qtr	746	564	71	12.6
Jun qtr	791	616	47	7.6
Sep qtr	608	484	44	9.1
Dec qtr	562	444	36	8.1
<b>2007</b>				
Mar qtr	497	402	35	8.7

**Note:** March quarter 2004 refers to 22 - 31 March 2004.

**Table A1-5**  
Frequency of multiple CINs issued on separate days by offence, April 2004 - March 2007  
persons

	Persons	%
<b>One day only</b>		
1 CIN		
s.5(1)(d)(i)	1,206	17.8
s.6(2)	3,255	47.9
s.7(2)	134	2.0
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>4,595</b>	<b>67.7</b>
2 CINs	1,687	24.8
3 CINs	66	1.0
Sub total	6,348	93.5
<b>Two separate days</b>		
2 CINs	235	3.5
3 CINs	142	2.1
4 CINs	35	0.5
5 CINs	2	<0.1
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Three separate days</b>		
3 CINs	11	0.2
4 CINs	5	0.1
5 CINs	6	0.1
6 CINs	3	<0.1
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Four separate days</b>		
4 CINs	1	<0.1
5 CINs	1	<0.1
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>Five separate days</b>		
5 CINs	1	<0.1
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>6,790</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** s.5(1)(d)(i) = possession of smoking implement  
s.6(2) = possession of cannabis (up to 30 gms)  
s.7(2) = cultivation of up to two plants (non hydroponically)  
CIN scheme applicable from 22 March 2004.

## All Consequences - Quarterly Trends, 2002 - 2007

Table A1-6

Quarterly consequences - CINs, cautions & convictions by  
Misuse of Drugs Act section, March quarter 2002 - March quarter 2007

	s. 5(1)(d)(i) (Possession smoking implement)		s. 6(2) (Possession of cannabis)			s. 7(2) (Cultivation of cannabis)		All consequences			
	CINs	Convictions	Cautions	CINs	Convictions	CINs	Convictions	Cautions	CINs	Convictions	Total
<b>2002</b>											
Mar qtr	-	623	285	-	835	-	231	285	-	1,689	<b>1,974</b>
Jun qtr	-	645	281	-	967	-	177	281	-	1,789	<b>2,070</b>
Sep qtr	-	615	283	-	902	-	162	283	-	1,679	<b>1,962</b>
Dec qtr	-	590	241	-	860	-	175	241	-	1,625	<b>1,866</b>
<b>2003</b>											
Mar qtr	-	560	226	-	828	-	199	226	-	1,587	<b>1,813</b>
Jun qtr	-	571	243	-	828	-	188	243	-	1,587	<b>1,830</b>
Sep qtr	-	658	215	-	972	-	144	215	-	1,774	<b>1,989</b>
Dec qtr	-	574	209	-	754	-	150	209	-	1,478	<b>1,687</b>
<b>2004</b>											
Mar qtr	19	546	156	30	783	3	217	156	52	1,546	<b>1,754</b>
Jun qtr	329	408	-	610	623	23	156	-	962	1,187	<b>2,149</b>
Sep qtr	321	423	-	612	608	17	120	-	950	1,151	<b>2,101</b>
Dec qtr	329	415	-	516	641	14	139	-	859	1,195	<b>2,054</b>
<b>2005</b>											
Mar qtr	303	472	-	495	619	46	177	-	844	1,268	<b>2,112</b>
Jun qtr	350	505	-	549	709	23	155	-	922	1,369	<b>2,291</b>
Sep qtr	285	518	-	465	737	12	131	-	762	1,386	<b>2,148</b>
Dec qtr	277	588	-	480	774	16	124	-	773	1,486	<b>2,259</b>
<b>2006</b>											
Mar qtr	301	544	-	408	746	37	181	-	746	1,471	<b>2,217</b>
Jun qtr	280	544	-	493	740	18	125	-	791	1,409	<b>2,200</b>
Sep qtr	228	685	-	370	934	10	135	-	608	1,754	<b>2,362</b>
Dec qtr	204	689	-	339	885	19	134	-	562	1,708	<b>2,270</b>
<b>2007</b>											
Mar qtr	182	669	-	298	805	17	180	-	497	1,654	<b>2,151</b>

**Source:** Magistrates Courts & Tribunals Directorate, Department of the Attorney General & WA Police.

**Note:** A conviction is a count of individual charges against adult offenders (ie heard in Courts of Petty Sessions). Because an offender may be charged with multiple offences and/or on more than one occasion, a number of charges may be accounted for by the same offender. Conviction is based on date of finalisation of offence.

Cannabis cautioning mandatory education scheme applied up to 21 March 2004 to first time adult offenders who possessed 25 grams or less of cannabis.

CIN scheme applicable from 22 March 2004.

**Table A1-7**  
**CINs by offence, expiation status & sex, April 2004 - March 2007**

	Females		Males		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Possession of implement [s. 5(1)(d)(i)]</b>						
CES completed	104	14.7	382	14.1	486	14.3
Paid	128	18.1	810	30.0	938	27.5
Unexpiated	476	67.2	1,508	55.9	1,984	58.2
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,408</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Possession of cannabis (up to 30 gms) [s. 6(2)]</b>						
CES completed	132	12.3	568	12.4	700	12.4
Paid	245	22.7	1,504	32.8	1,749	30.8
Unexpiated	701	65.0	2,515	54.8	3,216	56.8
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,665</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Cultivation of up to 2 plants (non hydroponically) [s. 7(2)]</b>						
CES completed	21	24.4	43	25.5	64	25.1
Paid	8	9.3	46	27.2	54	21.2
Unexpiated	57	66.3	80	47.3	137	53.7
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All offences [s. 5(1)(d)(i), s. 6(2) &amp; s. 7(2)]</b>						
CES completed	257	13.7	993	13.3	1,250	13.4
Paid	381	20.4	2,360	31.7	2,741	29.4
Unexpiated	1,234	65.9	4,103	55.0	5,337	57.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,872</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,456</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,328</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table A1-8**  
**Number of persons by ethnic status & age group, April 2004 - March 2007**

	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<b>Asian</b>											
Females	5	50.0	3	30.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	-		10
Males	83	77.6	18	16.8	5	4.7	1	0.9	-		107
Persons	88	75.2	21	17.9	6	5.1	2	1.7	-		117
<b>Caucasian</b>											
Females	398	38.3	352	33.9	213	20.5	68	6.6	7	0.7	1,038
Males	2,681	57.5	1,198	25.7	567	12.2	185	4.0	32	0.7	4,663
Persons	3,079	54.0	1,550	27.2	780	13.7	253	4.4	39	0.7	5,701
<b>Indigenous</b>											
Females	100	40.0	86	34.4	50	20.0	9	3.6	5	2.0	250
Males	231	49.5	151	32.3	60	12.8	23	4.9	2	0.4	467
Persons	331	46.2	237	33.1	110	15.3	32	4.5	7	1.0	717
<b>Other</b>											
Females	12	30.8	13	33.3	12	30.8	2	5.1	-		39
Males	125	57.9	52	24.1	33	15.3	5	2.3	1	0.5	216
Persons	137	53.7	65	25.5	45	17.6	7	2.7	1	0.4	255
<b>Total</b>											
Females	515	38.5	454	34.0	276	20.6	80	6.0	12	0.9	1,337
Males	3,120	57.2	1,419	26.0	665	12.2	214	3.9	35	0.6	5,453
Persons	3,635	53.5	1,873	27.6	941	13.9	294	4.3	47	0.7	6,790

**Note:** CIN scheme applicable from 22 March 2004.

## Fines Enforcement Registry, 2004 - 2007

Table A1-9

Processing by FER of registered unexpired CINs - CINs &amp; amount (\$) paid, April 2004 - March 2007

	Infringements		Value of infringements (\$)			
	n	%	Amount registered	Amount written off	Amount paid	Balance
<b>Complete</b>						
Paid in full	2,108	40.7	\$374,444.50	\$131.50	\$373,894.00	\$419.00
Referred to court for hearing	5	0.1	\$803.00	\$803.00	-	-
Withdrawn by referring agency	97	1.9	\$16,306.50	\$16,306.50	-	-
Written off	18	0.3	\$3,283.00	\$2,175.43	\$1,107.57	-
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>\$394,837.00</b>	<b>\$19,416.43</b>	<b>\$375,001.57</b>	<b>\$419.00</b>
<b>Incomplete</b>						
Breached time to pay (TTP)	60	1.2	\$11,400.50	-	\$802.57	\$10,597.93
Court order issued	-		-	-	-	-
Current TTP arrangement	563	10.9	\$104,460.00	-	\$6,177.48	\$98,282.52
Expected payment outstanding	3	0.1	\$578.50	-	-	\$578.50
Listed for bring up	9	0.2	\$1,616.00	-	\$136.80	\$1,479.20
Listed for write off	19	0.4	\$3,545.50	\$25.00	\$981.50	\$2,539.00
Notice of intended suspension issued	12	0.2	\$2,177.50	\$26.00	\$100.00	\$2,051.50
Subject to a licence suspension	2,286	44.1	\$437,518.50	\$159.00	\$5,392.42	\$431,967.08
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>2,952</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>\$561,296.50</b>	<b>\$210.00</b>	<b>\$13,590.77</b>	<b>\$547,495.73</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,180</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$956,133.50</b>	<b>\$19,626.43</b>	<b>\$388,592.34</b>	<b>\$547,914.73</b>

Source: Fines Enforcement Registry, Department of the Attorney General.

Note: Based on CINs issued from 22 March 2004 to 31 March 2007 and reanalysed at 30 September 2007.

## April 2004 - March 2007: Police Districts

Table A1-10

CINs by expiry status &amp; Police District (where issued), April 2004 - March 2007 - CINs

	Expiated				Unexpiated		Total	Mean an- nual rate (per 10,000 population)	ERP
	CES	Paid	Total	%	n	%			
Metropolitan Area									
North Metropolitan Police Region									
Central Metropolitan District	148	254	402	45.5	482	54.5	884	23.2	127,152
North West Metropolitan District	195	231	426	47.3	475	52.7	901	11.6	258,648
West Metropolitan District	73	220	293	35.6	530	64.4	823	11.5	237,644
Sub total	416	705	1,121	43.0	1,487	57.0	2,608	13.9	623,444
South Metropolitan Police Region									
East Metropolitan District	75	198	273	48.2	293	51.8	566	9.9	191,535
South East Metropolitan District	78	210	288	40.1	431	59.9	719	7.5	320,179
South Metropolitan District	171	351	522	43.5	678	56.5	1,200	12.9	310,038
Sub total	324	759	1,083	43.6	1,402	56.4	2,485	10.1	821,752
Other Metropolitan (whole metro area)									
Major Crime	29	87	116	53.2	102	46.8	218	-	-
Office Regional Coordinator	60	131	191	46.4	221	53.6	412	-	-
Organised Crime	37	60	97	47.8	106	52.2	203	-	-
Traffic Support	15	53	68	53.1	60	46.9	128	-	-
Other	5	31	36	52.9	32	47.1	68	-	-
Sub total	146	362	508	49.4	521	50.6	1,029	-	-
Total Metropolitan Area	886	1,826	2,712	44.3	3,410	55.7	6,122	14.1	1,445,196
Non Metropolitan Area									
Regional WA									
Goldfields-Esperance District	33	134	167	39.6	255	60.4	422	24.1	55,981
Great Southern District	82	137	219	40.9	317	59.1	536	24.1	74,220
Kimberley District	10	82	92	37.7	152	62.3	244	23.2	35,001
Midwest-Gascoyne District	20	85	105	27.6	275	72.4	380	22.1	57,392
Peel District	29	73	102	40.0	153	60.0	255	9.7	87,791
Pilbara District	7	68	75	36.1	133	63.9	208	16.7	41,582
South West District	151	256	407	46.1	476	53.9	883	21.6	136,570
Wheatbelt District	32	80	112	40.3	166	59.7	278	19.1	48,471
Total Regional WA	364	915	1,279	39.9	1,927	60.1	3,206	19.9	537,008
Total State	1,250	2,741	3,991	42.8	5,337	57.2	9,328	15.7	1,982,204

**Note:** Mean annual rate per 10,000 estimated resident population (ERP) - average of data for 3 year period.  
 Estimated resident population (ERP) data from Australian Bureau of Statistics. *Regional population growth, Australia & New Zealand, 2003-2004*. Cat. No. 3218.0.  
 CIN scheme applicable from 22 March 2004.

**Table A1-11**  
**CINs by ethnic status & Police District (where issued)**  
**April 2004 - March 2007 - CINs**

	Asian		Caucasian		Indigenous		Other		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Metropolitan Area									
North Metropolitan Police Region									
Central Metropolitan District	28	3.2	758	85.7	56	6.3	42	4.8	884
North West Metropolitan District	19	2.1	813	90.2	32	3.6	37	4.1	901
West Metropolitan District	24	2.9	681	82.7	77	9.4	41	5.0	823
Sub total	71	2.7	2,252	86.3	165	6.3	120	4.6	2,608
South Metropolitan Police Region									
East Metropolitan District	8	1.4	486	85.9	44	7.8	28	4.9	566
South East Metropolitan District	17	2.4	599	83.3	71	9.9	32	4.5	719
South Metropolitan District	10	0.8	1,082	90.2	58	4.8	50	4.2	1,200
Sub total	35	1.4	2,167	87.2	173	7.0	110	4.4	2,485
Other Metropolitan (whole metro area)									
Major Crime	3	1.4	199	91.3	6	2.8	10	4.6	218
Office Regional Coordinator	6	1.5	350	85.0	42	10.2	14	3.4	412
Organised Crime	13	6.4	178	87.7	-		12	5.9	203
Traffic Support	-		121	94.5	1	0.8	6	4.7	128
Other	-		59	86.8	2	2.9	7	10.3	68
Sub total	22	2.1	907	88.1	51	5.0	49	4.8	1,029
Total Metropolitan Area	128	2.1	5,326	87.0	389	6.4	279	4.6	6,122
Non Metropolitan Area									
Regional WA									
Goldfields-Esperance District	1	0.2	341	80.8	77	18.8	3	0.7	422
Great Southern District	-		430	80.2	85	15.9	21	3.9	536
Kimberley District	9	3.7	120	49.2	111	45.5	4	1.6	244
Midwest-Gascoyne District	4	1.1	251	66.1	120	31.6	5	1.3	380
Peel District	5	2.0	231	90.6	115	5.9	4	1.6	255
Pilbara District	-		136	65.4	66	31.7	6	2.9	208
South West District	2	0.2	838	94.9	20	2.3	23	2.6	883
Wheatbelt District	-		246	88.5	29	10.4	3	1.1	278
Total Regional WA	21	0.7	2,593	80.9	523	16.3	69	2.2	3,206
Total State	149	1.6	7,919	84.9	912	9.8	348	3.7	9,328

**Note:** CIN scheme applicable from 22 March 2004.

**Table A1-12**  
**CINs by expiation status, ethnic status & Police District (where issued)**  
**April 2004 - March 2007 - CINs**

	Indigenous					All other ethnic groups				Total
	Expiated				Total	CES	Paid	Unexp- iated	Total	
	CES	Paid	n	%						
Metropolitan Area										
North Metropolitan Police Region										
Central Metropolitan District	1	3	4	7.1	56	147	251	430	828	884
North West Metropolitan District	2	3	5	15.6	32	193	228	448	869	901
West Metropolitan District	1	4	5	6.5	77	72	216	458	746	823
Sub total	4	10	15	9.1	165	412	695	1,336	2,443	2,608
South Metropolitan Police Region										
East Metropolitan District	-	4	4	9.1	44	75	194	253	522	566
South East Metropolitan District	1	6	7	9.9	71	77	204	367	648	719
South Metropolitan District	4	3	7	12.1	58	167	348	627	1,142	1,200
Sub total	5	13	18	10.4	173	319	746	1,247	2,312	2,485
Other Metropolitan										
Major Crime	-	-	-		6	29	87	96	212	218
Office Regional Coordinator	-	2	2	4.8	42	60	129	181	370	412
Organised Crime	-	-	-		-	37	60	106	203	203
Traffic Support	-	-	-		1	15	53	59	127	128
Other metro	-	-	-		2	5	31	30	66	68
Sub total	-	2	2	3.9	51	146	360	472	978	1,029
Total Metropolitan Area	9	25	34	8.7	389	877	1,801	3,055	5,733	6,122
Non Metropolitan Area										
Regional WA										
Goldfields-Esperance District	-	8	8	10.4	77	33	126	186	345	422
Great Southern District	3	5	8	9.4	85	79	132	240	451	536
Kimberley District	1	27	28	25.2	111	9	55	69	133	244
Midwest-Gascoyne District	-	6	6	5.0	120	20	79	161	260	380
Peel District	-	1	1	6.7	15	29	72	139	240	255
Pilbara District	1	12	13	19.7	66	6	56	80	142	208
South West District	4	-	4	20.0	20	147	256	460	863	883
Wheatbelt District	2	1	3	10.3	29	30	79	140	249	278
Total Regional WA	11	60	71	13.6	523	355	855	1,475	2,683	3,206
Total State	20	85	105	11.5	912	1,230	2,656	4,530	8,416	9,328

**Note:** CIN scheme applicable from 22 March 2004.

**Table A1-13**

**Number of CINs issued by weight of cannabis (gms), April 2004 - March 2007**

Grams	Female	Male	Total	Grams	Female	Male	Total
<1	254	1,088	1,342	15.1-16	10	26	36
1-2	461	2,017	2,478	16-17	6	13	19
2-3	109	479	588	17-18	5	16	21
3-4	47	208	255	18-19	3	9	12
4-4.9	22	137	159	19-20	1	13	14
<b>Sub total (&lt; 5)</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>3,929</b>	<b>4,822</b>	20-21	8	13	21
5-6	22	80	102	21-22	5	17	22
6-7	14	67	81	22-23	2	11	13
7-8	11	40	51	23-24	2	7	9
8-9	6	36	42	24-25	1	7	8
9-9.9	11	30	41	25-26	5	12	17
<b>Sub total (5.0 - 9.9)</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>317</b>	26-27	4	16	20
10-11	15	58	73	27-28	4	21	25
11-12	6	19	25	28-29	8	16	24
12-13	14	37	51	29-30	4	33	37
13-14	7	21	28	<b>Sub total (15.1 - 30.0)</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>298</b>
14-15	11	40	51				
<b>Sub total (10.0 - 15.0)</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>5,665</b>

**Table A1-14**

**Value of CINs issued by outcome, April 2004 - March 2007**

	CINs	CES	CINs payable	Actually paid	Maximum payable	Poten- tially payable	Actually paid	Difference
<b>Section 5 (1)(d)(i)</b>								
1st offence	3,385	480	2,905	936	\$338,500	\$290,500	\$93,600	\$196,900
> 1 offence	23	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>3,408</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>2,905</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>\$338,500</b>	<b>\$290,500</b>	<b>\$93,600</b>	<b>\$196,900</b>
<b>Section 6(2): up to 15 gms</b>								
1st offence	5,394	659	4,735	1,672	\$539,400	\$473,500	\$167,200	\$306,300
> 1 offence	28	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Section 6(2): 15.1 - 30 gms</b>								
1st offence	243	31	212	77	\$36,450	\$31,800	\$11,550	\$20,250
> 1 offence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>5,665</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>4,947</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>\$575,850</b>	<b>\$505,300</b>	<b>\$178,750</b>	<b>\$326,550</b>
<b>Section 7(2)</b>								
1st offence	255	64	191	54	\$51,000	\$38,200	\$10,800	\$27,400
> 1 offence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>\$51,000</b>	<b>\$38,200</b>	<b>\$10,800</b>	<b>\$27,400</b>
<b>All offences</b>								
1st offence	9,277	1,234	8,043	2,739	\$965,350	\$834,000	\$283,150	\$550,850
> 1 offence	51	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,328</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>8,043</b>	<b>2,739</b>	<b>\$965,350</b>	<b>\$834,000</b>	<b>\$283,150</b>	<b>\$550,850</b>

**Table A1-15**

**Number of bookings at HealthInfo, March quarter 2002 - March quarter 2007**

Year & qtr	Cannabis	Other drugs	Total	Year & qtr	Cannabis	Other drugs	Total
<b>2002</b>				<b>2004</b>			
Mar	285	4	289	Jun	143	25	168
Jun	281	2	283	Sep	115	37	152
Sep	283	2	285	Dec	117	19	136
Dec	241	-	241	<b>2005</b>			
<b>2003</b>				Mar	119	19	138
Mar	226	1	227	Jun	101	9	110
Jun	243	-	243	Sep	85	13	98
Sep	215	-	215	Dec	83	19	102
Dec	209	4	213	<b>2006</b>			
<b>2004</b>				Mar	69	10	79
Mar	156	7	163	Jun	66	6	72
				Sep	56	11	67
				Dec	38	8	46
				<b>2007</b>			
				Mar	47	14	61

**Note:** HealthInfo, Department of Health.

**Table A1-16**

**Information & education episodes at CES providers, April 2004 - March 2007**

	n	%
<b>Metropolitan area</b>		
North Metro CDST (St John of God Health Care)	327	25.8
North East Metro CDST (Holyoake Institute)	86	6.8
Perth Metro CDST (WA Council on Addictions)	51	4.0
South East Metro CDST (Mission Australia)	112	8.8
South Metro CDST (Palmerston Association)	453	35.7
Aboriginal Alcohol & Drug Service	1	0.1
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>1,030</i>	<i>81.2</i>
<b>Country</b>		
Goldfields CDST (Centrecare)	19	1.5
Great Southern CDST (Palmerston Association)	54	4.3
Kimberley CDST (North West Mental Health Service)	14	1.1
Midwest CDST (Geraldton Health Service)	22	1.7
Pilbara CDST (East Pilbara Health Service)	6	0.5
South West CDST (St John of God Health Care)	107	8.4
Wheatbelt CDST (Holyoake Institute)	17	1.3
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>18.8</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Appendix 2: Help Seeking Behaviour

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## ADIS Drug Related Telephone Calls: 1986 - 2006

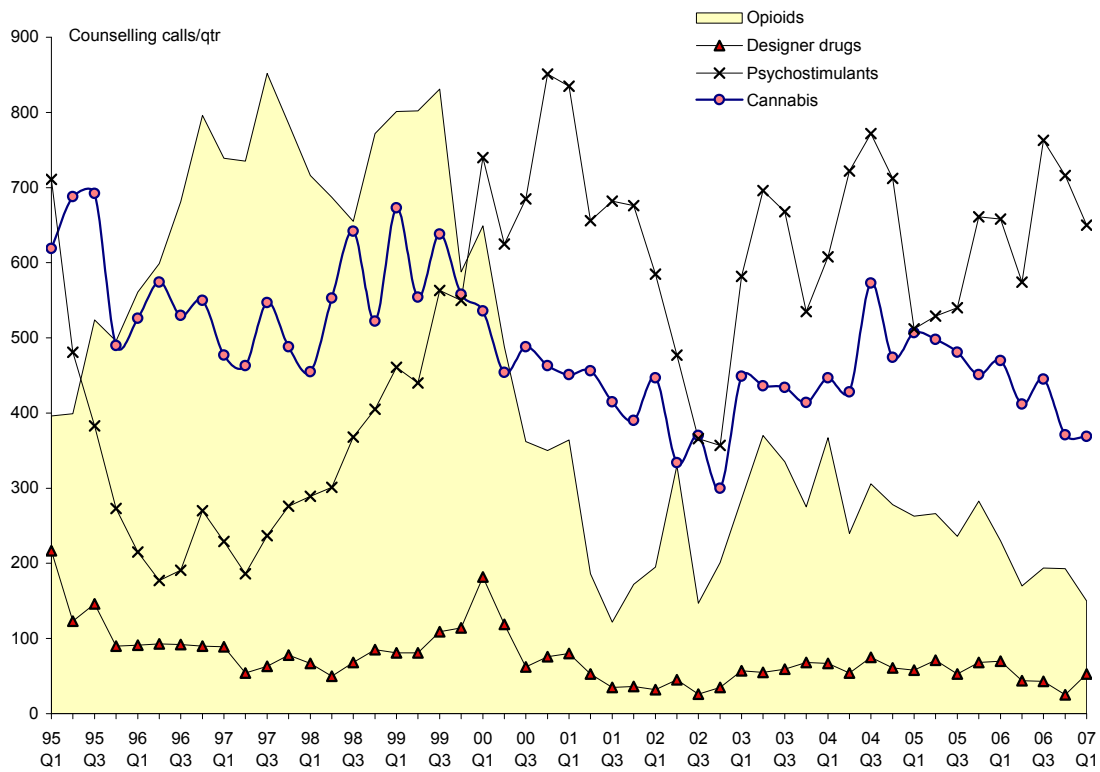
Table A2-1

Quarterly cannabis related counselling telephone calls, March quarter 1986 - March quarter 2007

Year	Quarter	Cannabis	%	All calls	Year	Quarter	Cannabis	%	All calls
1986	March	-			1997	March	477	16.7	2,860
	June	293	32.6	899		June	463	17.1	2,702
	September	200	17.5	1,143		September	547	17.8	3,078
	December	145	11.7	1,242		December	488	17.4	2,797
1987	March	190	15.9	1,197	1998	March	455	17.0	2,669
	June	246	19.9	1,238		June	553	17.0	3,257
	September	212	16.1	1,316		September	642	22.8	2,814
	December	257	13.9	1,843		December	522	16.8	3,115
1988	March	289	16.4	1,764	1999	March	673	19.0	3,538
	June	236	13.5	1,747		June	554	17.2	3,212
	September	264	12.6	2,101		September	638	19.9	3,206
	December	219	11.5	1,907		December	558	18.8	2,967
1989	March	206	13.3	1,547	2000	March	536	16.5	3,257
	June	298	11.8	2,526		June	454	17.4	2,605
	September	263	12.6	2,081		September	488	19.5	2,503
	December	211	12.1	1,747		December	463	17.6	2,635
1990	March	265	13.0	2,039	2001	March	451	16.8	2,690
	June	350	13.6	2,571		June	456	20.7	2,202
	September	290	12.2	2,370		September	415	21.7	1,914
	December	279	13.1	2,136		December	390	19.9	1,964
1991	March	369	15.4	2,396	2002	March	447	20.1	2,220
	June	411	16.3	2,526		June	334	16.0	2,091
	September	439	16.0	2,742		September	370	21.9	1,691
	December	386	15.4	2,502		December	300	18.4	1,627
1992	March	474	17.4	2,729	2003	March	449	19.2	2,339
	June	500	18.4	2,720		June	436	16.3	2,681
	September	496	18.8	2,642		September	434	17.0	2,556
	December	436	16.1	2,715		December	414	16.6	2,499
1993	March	463	17.1	2,701	2004	March	447	13.8	3,241
	June	563	20.7	2,716		June	428	14.4	2,962
	September	463	17.8	2,598		September	573	17.8	3,214
	December	374	17.1	2,188		December	474	16.4	2,891
1994	March	392	15.8	2,475	2005	March	507	17.3	2,925
	June	549	17.1	3,215		June	498	17.7	2,816
	September	518	17.0	3,039		September	481	17.6	2,734
	December	466	15.3	3,052		December	451	14.7	3,065
1995	March	619	15.5	3,993	2006	March	470	14.3	3,298
	June	688	17.3	3,988		June	412	14.8	2,789
	September	692	17.6	3,921		September	445	14.5	3,060
	December	490	17.8	2,755		December	371	13.9	2,675
1996	March	526	18.3	2,880	2007	March	369	13.2	2,805
	June	574	19.6	2,929					
	September	530	17.9	2,968					
	December	550	17.9	3,074					

Source: Alcohol &amp; Drug Information Service, Drug &amp; Alcohol Office

**Figure A2-1**  
**Quarterly cannabis, designer drug, opioid & psychostimulant related counselling**  
**telephone calls, March quarter 1995 - March quarter 2007**



## Specialist Service Providers: All Ages, 1999 - 2006

**Table A2-2**  
**Annual treatment episodes by drug group, 1999 - 2006**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alcohol	2,400	3,047	3,745	3,877	4,615	4,826	5,478	6,311
Amphetamines	942	1,831	3,082	3,050	3,509	4,067	3,763	4,059
Cannabis	1,349	1,890	2,640	3,152	3,072	2,725	2,928	2,712
Heroin	2,461	3,067	1,596	1,584	1,739	1,902	1,724	1,198
<b>Other drugs</b>								
Benzodiazapines	102	159	187	178	244	251	191	199
Cocaine	20	25	18	14	22	25	21	31
Ecstasy	27	32	24	30	34	41	51	57
Methadone	7	201	287	208	241	342	423	439
Other opioids	124	350	320	435	581	605	617	796
Sedatives/hypnotics	1	7	9	17	15	17	17	21
Stimulants and hallucinogens	1	13	9	6	47	100	65	62
Tobacco	18	40	116	139	59	57	69	62
Volatile substances	115	88	108	105	88	95	84	64
Other drug/not stated	733	1,644	798	262	357	336	188	250
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>2,559</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>1,981</b>
Non drug	1,525	996	1,806	2,068	2,129	1,955	1,922	1,879
<b>Total all drugs</b>	<b>9,825</b>	<b>13,390</b>	<b>14,745</b>	<b>15,125</b>	<b>16,752</b>	<b>17,344</b>	<b>17,541</b>	<b>18,140</b>
(per cent column)								
Alcohol	24.4	22.8	25.4	25.6	27.5	27.8	31.2	34.8
Amphetamines	9.6	13.7	20.9	20.2	20.9	23.4	21.5	22.4
Cannabis	13.7	14.1	17.9	20.8	18.3	15.7	16.7	15.0
Heroin	25.0	22.9	10.8	10.5	10.4	11.0	9.8	6.6
Other drugs	11.7	19.1	12.7	9.2	10.1	10.8	9.8	10.9
Non drug	15.5	7.4	12.2	13.7	12.7	11.3	11.0	10.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

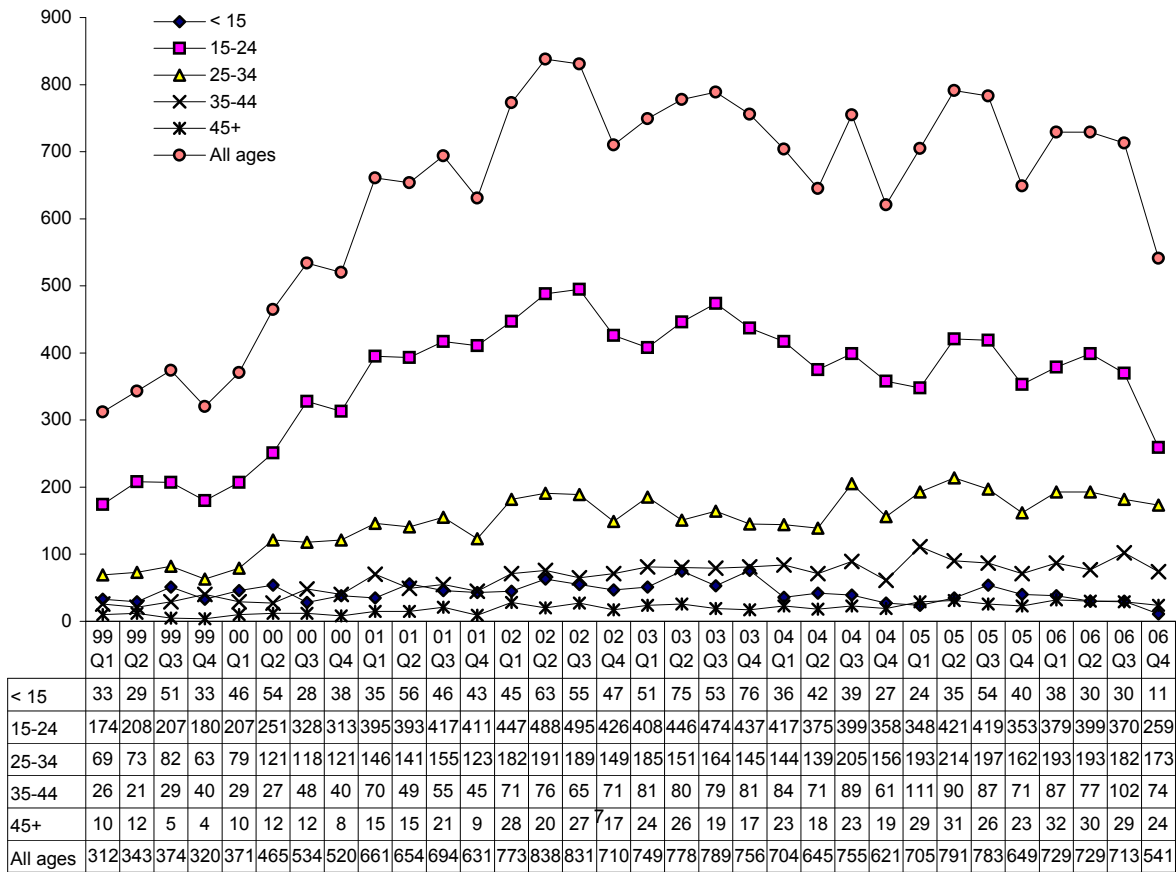
**Source:** Drug & Alcohol Office

**Table A2-3**  
**Quarterly cannabis related treatment episodes by sex, March quarter 1999 - December quarter 2006**

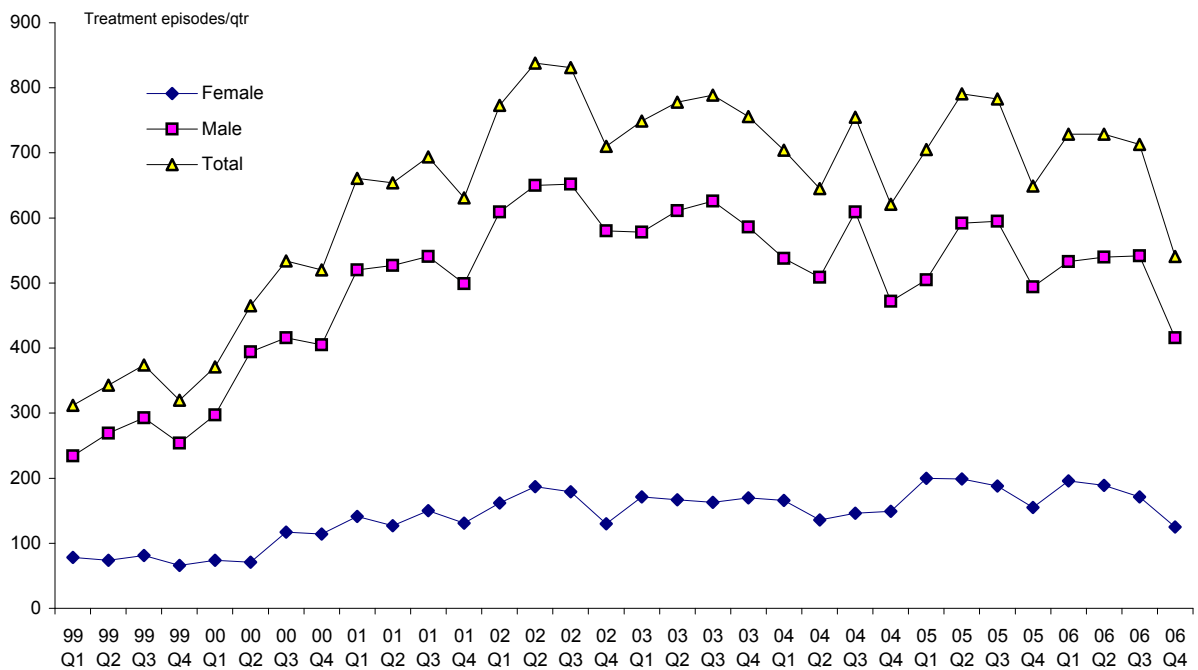
		Cannabis episodes				%	All drug episodes
		Female	Male	Unknown	Total		
1999	March	78	234	-	312	13.7	2,280
	June	74	269	-	343	14.1	2,431
	September	81	293	-	374	13.6	2,754
	December	66	254	-	320	13.6	2,360
2000	March	74	297	-	371	12.4	3,003
	June	71	394	-	465	14.9	3,111
	September	117	416	1	534	14.0	3,811
	December	114	405	1	520	15.0	3,465
2001	March	141	520	-	661	16.6	3,971
	June	127	527	-	654	18.2	3,584
	September	150	541	3	694	18.2	3,816
	December	131	499	1	631	18.7	3,374
2002	March	162	609	2	773	20.1	3,846
	June	187	650	1	838	21.9	3,820
	September	179	652	-	831	21.2	3,927
	December	130	580	-	710	20.1	3,532
2003	March	171	578	-	749	17.4	4,300
	June	167	611	-	778	18.7	4,154
	September	163	626	-	789	18.6	4,251
	December	170	586	-	756	18.7	4,047
2004	March	166	538	-	704	15.7	4,492
	June	136	509	-	645	15.3	4,213
	September	146	609	-	755	16.2	4,668
	December	149	472	-	621	15.6	3,971
2005	March	200	505	-	705	16.1	4,369
	June	199	592	-	791	17.7	4,476
	September	188	595	-	783	17.5	4,486
	December	155	494	-	649	15.4	4,210
2006	March	196	533	-	729	15.7	4,649
	June	189	540	-	729	16.2	4,496
	September	171	542	-	713	14.9	4,790
	December	125	416	-	541	12.9	4,205

**Source:** Drug & Alcohol Office

**Figure A2-2**  
**Quarterly cannabis related treatment episodes by age group**  
**March quarter 1999 - December quarter 2006**



**Figure A2-3**  
**Quarterly cannabis related treatment episodes by sex**  
**March quarter 1999 - December quarter 2006**



## Specialist Service Providers: Juveniles, 1999 - 2006

Table A2-4

Quarterly cannabis related treatment episodes by sex - juveniles

March quarter 1999 - December quarter 2006

		Cannabis episodes				All drug episodes
		Female	Male	Total	% cannabis	
1999	March	23	103	126	42.9	294
	June	26	137	163	40.2	405
	September	24	137	161	37.0	435
	December	17	116	133	38.1	349
2000	March	22	138	160	40.7	393
	June	16	173	189	38.6	490
	September	18	135	153	35.3	434
	December	25	151	176	39.6	445
2001	March	22	173	195	39.2	498
	June	26	174	200	43.2	463
	September	34	160	194	44.8	433
	December	30	161	191	42.9	445
2002	March	31	160	191	43.2	442
	June	29	188	217	46.6	466
	September	47	174	221	45.3	488
	December	28	159	187	37.9	494
2003	March	34	177	211	39.5	534
	June	43	185	228	42.0	543
	September	38	198	236	49.4	478
	December	46	188	234	55.8	419
2004	March	29	145	174	36.2	481
	June	31	164	195	45.2	431
	September	25	174	199	43.2	461
	December	21	151	172	43.7	394
2005	March	34	121	155	43.7	355
	June	35	180	215	44.1	487
	September	52	172	224	44.3	506
	December	32	154	186	40.6	458
2006	March	44	135	179	41.1	435
	June	32	156	188	41.5	453
	September	32	133	165	39.8	415
	December	15	67	82	30.9	265

Source: Drug &amp; Alcohol Office

Table A2-5

Total cannabis related treatment episodes by Health Region & source of referral - juveniles  
1999 - 2006

	Drug treatment service		Justice		Diversion		Family		Self		Health/ medical		Other		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Metropolitan area															
East Metro	35	2.1	472	28.5	80	4.8	862	52.1	68	4.1	84	5.1	53	3.2	1,654
North Metro	37	4.0	274	29.9	94	10.3	332	36.3	83	9.1	65	7.1	30	3.3	915
South Metro	43	2.1	1,233	58.8	124	5.9	393	18.8	119	5.7	142	6.8	42	2.0	2,096
Sub total	115	2.5	1,979	42.4	298	6.4	1,587	34.0	270	5.8	291	6.2	125	2.7	4,665
Country															
Goldfields & SE Coastal	-		88	69.8	2	1.6	23	18.3	4	3.2	7	5.6	2	1.6	126
Great Southern	-		69	31.9	7	3.2	100	46.3	19	8.8	10	4.6	11	5.1	216
Kimberley	1	0.9	51	44.7	5	4.4	12	10.5	8	7.0	36	31.6	1	0.9	114
Midwest & Murchison	1	0.5	102	46.6	13	5.9	70	32.0	13	5.9	17	7.8	3	1.4	219
Pilbara & Gascoyne	3	1.3	129	54.0	10	4.2	51	21.3	13	5.4	28	11.7	5	2.1	239
South West	8	4.3	79	42.5	7	3.8	50	26.9	15	8.1	15	8.1	12	6.5	186
Wheatbelt	1	0.8	38	31.1	10	8.2	46	37.7	14	11.5	9	7.4	4	3.3	122
Sub total	14	1.1	556	45.5	54	4.4	352	28.8	86	7.0	122	10.0	38	3.1	1,222
Interstate/ unknown	1	7.7	-		1	7.7	6	46.2	-		5	38.5	-		13
Total	130	2.2	2,535	43.0	353	6.0	1,945	33.0	356	6.0	418	7.1	163	2.8	5,900

Source: Drug & Alcohol Office

Table A2-6

Annual cannabis related treatment episodes by year & type of treatment - juveniles, 1999 - 2006

	Assess-ment	Counsel-ling	Information & education	Pharma-cotherapy	Rehabili-tation	Support & case management	Detoxifi-cation	Other	1999 - 2006
1999	3	498	5	-	77	-	-	-	583
2000	14	532	6	1	118	1	2	4	678
2001	12	634	26	1	95	2	2	8	780
2002	33	617	152	-	3	2	4	5	816
2003	23	450	351	1	61	6	15	2	909
2004	21	387	207	1	56	19	33	16	740
2005	30	439	181	19	66	13	22	10	780
2006	27	401	73	3	86	14	5	5	614
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>3,958</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5,900</b>

Source: Drug & Alcohol Office

**Table A2-7**  
**Quarterly cannabis related treatment episodes by age - juveniles**  
**March quarter 1999 - December quarter 2006**

		< 15	15	16	17	Total			< 15	15	16	17	Total
1999	March	33	21	29	43	126	2003	March	51	46	64	50	211
	June	29	37	48	49	163		June	75	55	49	49	228
	September	51	39	41	30	161		September	53	63	55	65	236
	December	33	34	24	42	133		December	76	58	46	54	234
	<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>583</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>909</b>
2000	March	46	34	33	47	160	2004	March	36	43	40	55	174
	June	54	34	51	50	189		June	42	47	55	51	195
	September	28	29	34	62	153		September	39	47	48	65	199
	December	38	49	44	45	176		December	27	40	46	59	172
	<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>678</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>740</b>
2001	March	35	42	70	48	195	2005	March	24	34	52	45	155
	June	56	40	58	46	200		June	35	46	66	68	215
	September	46	49	44	55	194		September	54	45	61	64	224
	December	43	44	51	53	191		December	40	37	51	58	186
	<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>780</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>780</b>
2002	March	45	40	58	48	191	2006	March	38	41	45	55	179
	June	63	45	52	57	217		June	30	46	49	63	188
	September	55	57	45	64	221		September	30	26	49	60	165
	December	47	35	46	59	187		December	11	19	28	24	82
	<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>816</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>614</b>

**Table A2-8**  
**Annual treatment episodes by drug group - juveniles, WA, 1999 - 2006**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
(number)									
Alcohol	188	261	280	248	229	307	378	435	2,326
Amphetamines	102	257	285	269	242	314	239	192	1,900
Cannabis	583	678	780	816	909	740	780	614	5,900
Heroin	221	229	92	66	27	19	15	5	674
Volatile Substances	94	73	88	74	57	55	28	20	489
Other drugs	129	173	115	73	91	61	45	44	731
Non drug	166	91	199	344	419	271	321	258	2,069
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>14,089</b>
(per cent column)									
Alcohol	12.7	14.8	15.2	13.1	11.6	17.4	20.9	27.7	16.5
Amphetamines	6.9	14.6	15.5	14.2	12.3	17.8	13.2	12.2	13.5
Cannabis	39.3	38.5	42.4	43.2	46.0	41.9	43.2	39.2	41.9
Heroin	14.9	13.0	5.0	3.5	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.3	4.8
Volatile Substances	6.3	4.1	4.8	3.9	2.9	3.1	1.6	1.3	3.5
Other drugs	8.7	9.8	6.3	3.9	4.6	3.5	2.5	2.8	5.2
Non drug	11.2	5.2	10.8	18.2	21.2	15.3	17.8	16.5	14.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Drug & Alcohol Office

## Specialist Service Providers: Expenditure, 2004 - 2007

**Table A2-9**  
**Expenditure (\$) WA drug diversion program**  
**Funding for capacity building, April 2004 - March 2007**

	<b>Total</b>
Cannabis law reform	35,063
Training	136,788
Management & coordination	238,834
Indigenous resources	138,103
Women's health services	96,415
Quality framework measures & implementation	40,608
Cannabis educational video	32,523
Information technology	12,877
Research & evaluation	147,564
Regional networking (WANADA)	24,375
WA Police	118,498
Department of Attorney General (contract variation)	107,450
Travel, regional support & administration	59,562
IDC support	225,698
POP/IDP/YPOP program support	33,056
Juvenile programs	29,796
Supporting resources	212,715
Agency development	27,864
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,717,788</b>

**Source:** Drug and Alcohol Office.

**Table A2-10**  
**Expenditure (\$) WA drug diversion program**  
**Payments for client services & retainer funding, April 2004 - March 2007**

	Payments for clients services	Retainer funding
<b>Community Drug Service Teams</b>		
Goldfields CDST (Centrecare)	2,180	279,129
Great Southern CDST (Palmerston Assoc)	9,570	312,068
Kimberley CDST (North West Mental Health Service)	14,279	569,687
Midwest CDST (Geraldton Health Service)	3,650	439,014
North East Metro CDST (Holyoake Institute)	7,105	329,121
North Metro CDST (St John of God Health Care)	17,950	465,514
Perth Metro CDST (WA Council on Addictions))	7,790	193,254
Pilbara CDST (East Pilbara Health Service)	1,070	350,795
South East Metro CDST (Mission Australia)	10,210	329,121
South Metro CDST (Palmerston Assoc)	30,735	800,758
South West CDST (St John of God Health Care)	8,215	437,281
Wheatbelt CDST (Holyoake)	5,290	297,327
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>118,044</b>	<b>4,803,069</b>
<b>Other services</b>		
Aboriginal Alcohol & Drug Service (formerly NASAS)	1,890	116,143
Rosella House Outreach (Drug Arm)	7,353	89,711
Milliya Rumurra Aboriginal Corp	31,425	89,145
Ngnowar-Aerwah Aboriginal Corp	8,175	44,573
Bridge Program & Harry Hunter (Salvation Army)	34,875	641,031
Cyrenian House (WA Council on Addictions)	29,003	750,144
DAWN Program (St John of God Health Care)	700	165,123
Hearth Program (Wesley Mission)	685	68,196
Holyoake Institute	30,850	260,928
Next Step Specialist Drug & Alcohol Services	-	582,751
Outcare	1,025	-
Palmerston Centre	17,300	556,890
Perth Women's Centre (Women's Health Care Assoc)	4,960	184,597
Serenity Lodge	32,669	311,864
Yirra (Mission Australia)	18,910	477,366
POP/IDP/YPOP	-	844,761
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>219,820</b>	<b>5,183,223</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$337,863</b>	<b>\$9,986,288</b>

Source: Drug and Alcohol Office.

## Appendix 3: Knowledge & Attitudes About Cannabis Harms & Law Reform Issues

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## Knowledge of Harms, Adults - WA

Table A3-1

Acceptability (%) by West Australians of regular drug use by sex, 2001 - 2004

	Males		Females		Persons	
	2001	2004	2001	2004	2001	2004
Tobacco	41.2	40.2	36.0	33.6	38.6	36.9
Alcohol	82.1	84.6	70.6	73.5	76.4	79.0
Cannabis	32.2	28.1	26.5	19.7 #	29.4	23.8 #
Meth/amphetamine	6.0	5.2	3.2	2.7	4.6	3.9
Ecstasy	7.0	7.1	4.1	3.3	5.5	5.1

**Source:** 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey. Western Australia results. Perth, Epidemiology Branch, Department of Health & Drug & Alcohol Office, 2006 (Table 9).

**Note:** # 2004 result significantly different from 2001 result.

Table A3-2

West Australians (%) who have been offered or had the opportunity to use selected drugs by age group, 2001 - 2004

	14-19		20-29		30-39		40+	
	2001	2004	2001	2004	2001	2004	2001	2004
Tobacco	73.3	54.3 #	80.5	73.8 #	68.3	66.2	46.1	42.6
Alcohol	90.9	88.4	97.0	94.7	94.7	96.6	88.9	92.9
Cannabis	63.1	45.8 #	59.7	55.6	37.4	30.7	12.7	9.4 #
Meth/amphetamine	27.7	20.0	31.4	30.8	11.0	10.9	1.8	1.2
Ecstasy	24.9	17.7	32.2	29.9	10.1	10.2	1.9	1.2

**Source:** 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey. Western Australia results. Perth, Epidemiology Branch, Department of Health & Drug & Alcohol Office, 2006 (Table 7).

**Note:** # 2004 result significantly different from 2001 result.

Table A3-3

West Australians (%) who have been offered or had the opportunity to use selected drugs by sex, 2001 - 2004

	Males		Females		Persons	
	2001	2004	2001	2004	2001	2004
Tobacco	66.8	59.3 #	52.8	48.4	59.8	53.8 #
Alcohol	93.8	94.9	89.6	91.9	91.7	93.4
Cannabis	35.0	29.9 #	28.8	21.6 #	31.9	25.7 #
Meth/amphetamine	13.7	12.7	10.1	8.1	11.9	10.4
Ecstasy	14.1	11.9	9.1	7.9	11.6	9.9

**Source:** 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey. Western Australia results. Perth, Epidemiology Branch, Department of Health & Drug & Alcohol Office, 2006 (Table 6).

**Note:** # 2004 result significantly different from 2001 result.

**Table A3-4**  
**Acceptability (%) by West Australians of regular drug use by age group & sex, 2001 - 2004**

	14-19		20-29		30-39		40+	
	2001	2004	2001	2004	2001	2004	2001	2004
<b>Males</b>								
Tobacco	49.8	44.9	55.4	58.5	45.6	44.9	32.7	31.4
Alcohol	82.9	90.8	87.4	87.4	85.9	88.5	78.8	80.9
Cannabis	43.9	26.1	47.4	49.8	41.4	40.4	21.0	16.4
Meth/amphetamine	12.4	10.5	13.8	12.0	5.4	6.4	2.0	1.3
Ecstasy	10.6	14.4	18.5	18.2	7.0	8.5	2.1	1.2
<b>Females</b>								
Tobacco	46.0	34.4	48.6	49.5	46.5	41.2	24.6	25.8
Alcohol	83.2	81.8	81.6	75.5	73.9	78.1	62.0	69.6 #
Cannabis	41.1	27.0	40.4	32.0	37.1	27.2 #	13.3	11.6
Meth/amphetamine	8.3	4.5	7.6	7.3	3.3	3.7	0.3	0.5
Ecstasy	7.1	7.8	10.1	7.5	3.2	4.3	1.5	0.6

**Source:** 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey. Western Australia results. Perth, Epidemiology Branch, Department of Health & Drug & Alcohol Office, 2006 (Tables 10 and 11).

**Note:** # 2004 result significantly different from 2001 result.  
Shading indicates relative standard error greater than 50%.

**Table A3-5**  
**West Australians (%) who associate specific drugs with a 'drug problem' by sex, 2001 - 2004**

	Males		Females		Persons	
	2001	2004	2001	2004	2001	2004
Tobacco	2.1	4.8	2.8	2.0	2.5	3.4
Alcohol	7.7	10.4	8.1	8.6	7.9	9.5
Cannabis	24.2	26.1	22.4	30.2	23.3	28.2
Meth/amphetamine	8.5	10.4	7.6	10.8 #	8.0	10.6
Ecstasy	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.9

**Source:** 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey. Western Australia results. Perth, Epidemiology Branch, Department of Health & Drug & Alcohol Office, 2006 (Table 8).

**Note:** # 2004 result significantly different from 2001 result.  
Shading indicates relative standard error greater than 50%.

## Attitudes About Cannabis Use, Youth - WA

Table A3-6

Attitudes of secondary school students towards cannabis by age &amp; sex, WA, 2005

	12	13	14	15	16	17	12-17
<b><i>Would take cannabis from a trusted friend</i></b>							
Males	4.7	13.5	23.0	30.1	36.7	30.9	21.7
Females	3.7	10.4	23.3	29.5	37.9	36.4	21.7
Total	4.2	11.6	23.2	29.8	37.3	33.6	21.7
<b><i>Good or really good experience if took cannabis</i></b>							
Males	17.7	29.5	42.7	53.0	62.4	52.0	40.8
Females	10.5	20.1	35.7	44.8	20.4	55.9	33.9
Total	14.1	24.9	39.2	49.0	55.6	54.0	37.3
<b><i>Dangerous to smoke cannabis once or twice</i></b>							
Males	78.6	76.1	79.3	71.0	63.7	60.2	73.0
Females	84.1	81.4	80.8	74.8	75.1	76.3	79.1
Total	81.3	78.7	80.1	78.9	69.6	68.4	76.1
<b><i>Dangerous to smoke cannabis regularly</i></b>							
Males	86.2	80.2	82.4	83.9	84.1	78.1	82.9
Females	90.5	86.2	87.6	89.4	89.9	90.7	88.8
Total	88.3	83.1	85.0	86.6	87.1	84.5	85.8
<b><i>Concerned if friends used cannabis</i></b>							
Males	83.0	79.4	74.7	68.7	65.6	64.8	73.9
Females	92.1	89.2	85.7	81.9	78.9	81.2	85.4
Total	87.5	84.2	80.1	75.1	72.5	73.1	79.6

**Source:** Miller J & Lang A. ASSAD drug report 2005. Mount Lawley, WA, Drug & Alcohol Office, 2007. (Table 3.3)

## Text of Ads Used in Press Campaign

### Cannabis Education Session: General Community Ad

# What is a Cannabis Education Session?



**A Cannabis Education Session is a component of the new cannabis laws. It provides an opportunity for cannabis users to address their drug use and become engaged in treatment.**

- Growing, selling, supplying, possessing or using cannabis is still against the law because cannabis is harmful.
- From 22 March 2004 new laws give police the discretion to issue a Cannabis Infringement Notice to persons aged 18 years and over caught possessing small amounts of cannabis.
- If a person receives a Cannabis Infringement Notice, he or she must choose between:
  - paying a financial penalty within 28 days;
  - completing a **Cannabis Education Session** within 28 days; or
  - having the matter heard in court.
- By attending a **Cannabis Education Session** a person will be required to work with a

- specialist drug treatment service or other approved providers to address issues relating to their cannabis use and will:
  - obtain information about the cannabis laws and the harms associated with cannabis use;
  - assess the harms posed by their cannabis use and consider changing their drug use; and
  - identify sources for further assistance and support.
- A person is responsible for booking, attending and actively participating in a **Cannabis Education Session**.
- **Cannabis Education Sessions** are available Statewide.

This information is intended as a brief guide only. It is not to be taken as a statement of law.

**For more information, call the Alcohol and Drug Information Service (ADIS) on 9442 5000 or 1800 198 024 (toll free, country callers only), visit the Drug and Alcohol Office website at [www.dao.health.wa.gov.au](http://www.dao.health.wa.gov.au) or the Drug Aware website at [www.drugaware.com.au](http://www.drugaware.com.au)**

Cannabis Education Sessions are jointly funded by the State of Western Australia and the Australian Government as part of the COAG Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative.



## Cannabis Education Session: Youth Ad

### Take in the facts on the Cannabis Education Session.

A Cannabis Education Session is a component of the new cannabis laws. It provides an opportunity for cannabis users to address their drug use and become engaged in treatment.

- Growing, selling, supplying, possessing or using cannabis is still against the law because cannabis is harmful.
- From 22 March 2004 new laws give police the discretion to issue a Cannabis Infringement Notice to persons aged 18 years and over caught possessing small amounts of cannabis.
- If a person receives a Cannabis Infringement Notice, he or she must choose between:
  - paying a financial penalty within 28 days;
  - completing a **Cannabis Education Session** within 28 days; or
  - having the matter heard in court.
- By attending a **Cannabis Education Session** you will be informed about the harms associated with cannabis use and:
  - obtain information about the cannabis laws;
  - assess the harms posed by your cannabis use and consider changing your drug use; and
  - identify sources for further assistance and support.
- **Cannabis Education Sessions** are available Statewide and are conducted by specialist drug treatment services and other approved providers.

This information is intended as a brief guide only. It is not to be taken as a statement of law.

For more information, call the Alcohol and Drug Information Service (ADIS) on 9442 5000 or 1800 198 024 (toll free, country callers only), visit the Drug and Alcohol Office website at [www.dao.health.wa.gov.au](http://www.dao.health.wa.gov.au) or the Drug Aware website at [www.drugaware.com.au](http://www.drugaware.com.au)

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[www.drugaware.com.au](http://www.drugaware.com.au)



## Cannabis Laws: General Community Ad

# The facts on the new cannabis laws.

**Growing, possessing, selling, supplying  
or using cannabis is still against the law  
because cannabis is harmful.**



- From 22 March 2004 police have the discretion to issue a Cannabis Infringement Notice to persons aged 18 years and over found to be:
  - in possession of or using no more than 30 grams of cannabis;
  - in possession of pipes or implements for use in smoking cannabis on which there are detectable traces of cannabis;
  - growing no more than two cannabis plants
- at their principal place of residence, provided that no other person is growing other cannabis plants on the same premises.
- Cultivation of cannabis plants hydroponically will continue to be prosecuted through the courts – a Cannabis Infringement Notice **cannot** be issued for cannabis plants that are grown hydroponically.
- If a person receives a Cannabis Infringement Notice, he or she must choose between:
  - paying a financial penalty within 28 days;
  - completing a Cannabis Education Session within 28 days; or
  - having the matter heard in court.
- A person found in possession of any amount of cannabis can still be charged with dealing if there is relevant evidence.

This information is intended as a brief guide only. It is not to be taken as a statement of law.

**For more information, call the Alcohol and Drug Information Service (ADIS) on 9442 5000 or 1800 198 024 (toll free, country callers only), visit the Drug and Alcohol Office website at [www.dao.health.wa.gov.au](http://www.dao.health.wa.gov.au) or the Drug Aware website at [www.drugaware.com.au](http://www.drugaware.com.au)**



[www.drugaware.com.au](http://www.drugaware.com.au)

H00P0281A

## Cannabis Laws: Youth Ad

### The facts on the new cannabis laws.

**It is still against the law to grow, possess, sell, supply or use cannabis because cannabis is harmful.**

- From 22 March 2004 police have the discretion to issue a Cannabis Infringement Notice to you if you are aged 18 years and over, and found to be:
  - in possession of or using no more than 30 grams of cannabis;
  - in possession of pipes or implements for use in smoking cannabis on which there are detectable traces of cannabis;
  - growing no more than two cannabis plants at your principal place of residence, provided that no other person is growing other cannabis plants on the same premises.
- Cultivation of cannabis plants hydroponically will continue to be prosecuted through the courts – a Cannabis Infringement Notice **cannot** be issued for cannabis plants that are grown hydroponically.
- If you receive a Cannabis Infringement Notice, you must choose between:
  - paying a financial penalty within 28 days;
  - completing a Cannabis Education Session within 28 days; or
  - having the matter heard in court.
- If you are found in possession of any amount of cannabis you can still be charged with dealing if there is relevant evidence.

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[www.drugaware.com.au](http://www.drugaware.com.au)



## Appendix 4:

# Criminal Justice Data Tables & Figures

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## Drug Seizures, 1984/1985 - 2005/2006

Table A4-1

Annual cannabis seizures - number of plants & amount (kgs) of cannabis seized  
WA, 1984/1985 – 2005/2006

	WA Police			Federal Police		Total Weight
	Seizures	Plants	Weight	Seizures	Weight	
	(n)	(n)	(kgs)	(n)	(kgs)	(kgs)
1984/1985	na	33,297	551.327	na	na	na
1985/1986	na	37,704	304.572	na	na	na
1986/1987	na	63,353	238.356	na	na	na
1987/1988	na	44,843	270.914	na	na	na
1988/1989	na	40,498	273.736	na	na	na
1989/1990	na	36,155	377.304	na	na	na
1990/1991	na	60,675	603.367	na	na	na
1991/1992	na	53,213	491.037	na	na	na
1992/1993	na	74,656	658.974	na	na	na
1993/1994	na	38,503	805.828	na	na	na
1994/1995	na	na	na	na	na	na
1995/1996	14,413	na	na	na	na	na
1996/1997	12,948	na	403.839	na	na	403.839
1997/1998	12,824	na	180.098	na	na	180.098
1998/1999	11,905	na	317.501	na	na	317.501
1999/2000	5,026	na	482.732	na	na	482.732
2000/2001	7,176	na	433.920	93	52.463	486.383
2001/2002	8,379	na	432.808	99	2.937	435.745
2002/2003	6,680	na	387.218	97	4.951	392.169
2003/2004	7,950	na	319.352	120	647.612	966.964
2004/2005	8,764	na	390.552	83	0.849	391.40
2005/2006	9,076	na	311.929	139	1.166	313.095

**Source:** WA Police Service, Annual Reports 1984/1985 – 1993/1994 (manual system)  
1994/1995 onwards data from Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence & Australian Crime Commission. Australian Illicit Drug Reports (annual)

**Note:** AFP data not separately reported prior to 2000/2001. Australian Customs Service data included in AFP and disaggregated by jurisdiction since 2000/2001. Seizure data only includes seizures where weight was recorded.  
na = not available

**Table A4-2**  
Annual number of seizures by type of drug, WA, 1998 - 2002

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Amphetamines	1,060	5.3	1,448	6.9	2,172	10.0	3,024	13.3	1,822	11.3
Cannabis	16,798	84.1	17,467	82.7	16,746	77.2	17,198	75.4	12,781	79.4
Cocaine	79	0.4	12	0.1	31	0.1	50	0.2	12	0.1
Dexamphetamine	52	0.3	88	0.4	111	0.5	156	0.7	156	1.0
Heroin	852	4.3	808	3.8	661	3.1	296	1.3	218	1.4
Ecstasy (MDMA)	190	1.0	214	1.0	337	1.6	407	1.8	137	0.9
LSD	91	0.5	77	0.4	104	0.5	47	0.2	21	0.1
MDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	0.1	29	0.2
Morphine	27	0.1	40	0.2	25	0.1	43	0.2	64	0.4
Opium	11	0.1	43	0.2	14	0.1	18	0.1	6	0.1
Other	251	1.3	255	1.2	379	1.8	433	1.9	282	1.8
Unknown	551	2.8	660	3.1	1,101	5.1	1,091	4.8	571	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,962</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,112</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,681</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,795</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,099</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Crime Information Unit, WA Police Service

**Note:** Amphetamines includes both amphetamine and methylamphetamine seizures.

**Table A4-3**  
Annual number of seizures by type of drug, WA, 2003 - 2006

	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Amphetamines	1,910	13.9	2,287	16.9	2,532	17.1	3,404	22.1
Cannabis	10,403	75.4	9,644	71.1	10,337	69.7	9,911	64.3
Cocaine	20	0.1	31	0.2	23	0.2	30	0.2
Dexamphetamine	60	0.4	6	<0.1	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy (MDMA)	245	1.8	384	2.8	422	2.8	482	3.1
Heroin	181	1.3	153	1.1	139	0.9	131	0.8
LSD	16	0.1	6	<0.1	24	0.2	18	0.1
MDA	12	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morphine	50	0.4	12	0.1	-	-	-	-
Opium	25	0.2	7	0.1	4	<0.1	3	<0.1
Other	534	3.9	528	3.9	717	4.8	725	4.7
Unknown	313	2.5	500	3.7	639	4.3	721	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,794</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,558</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,837</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,425</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Crime Information Unit, WA Police Service

**Note:** Amphetamines includes both amphetamine and methylamphetamine seizures.

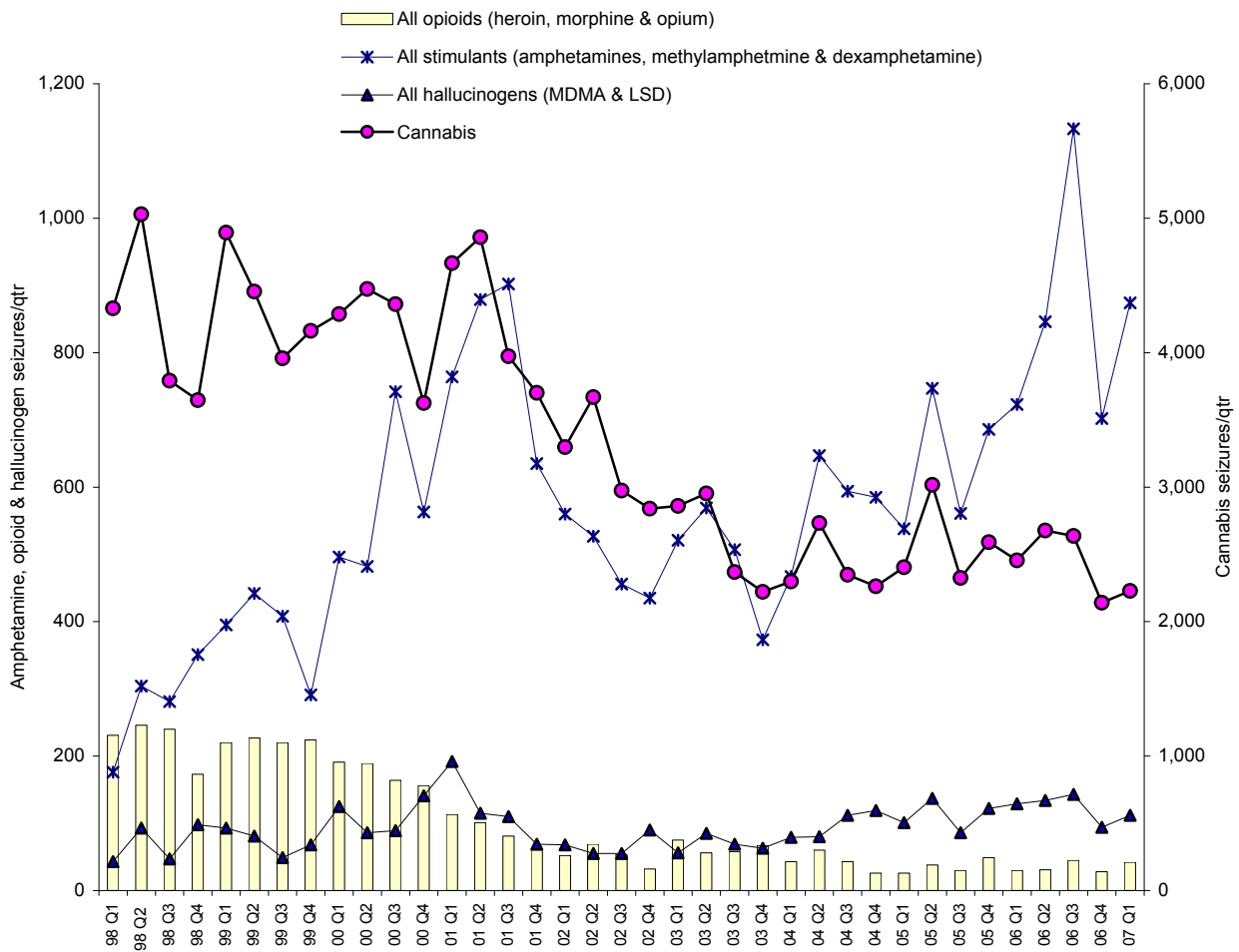
Table A4-4

Quarterly number of cannabis seizures, March quarter 1998 - March quarter 2007

	n	%	All seizures		n	%	All seizures
<b>1998</b>				<b>2003</b>			
Mar qtr	4,330	87.2	4,968	Mar qtr	2,860	76.3	3,746
Jun qtr	5,029	84.0	5,989	Jun qtr	2,953	75.3	3,919
Sep qtr	3,792	83.2	4,556	Sep qtr	2,369	73.4	3,229
Dec qtr	3,647	82.0	4,449	Dec qtr	2,221	76.6	2,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,798</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>19,962</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,403</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>13,794</b>
<b>1999</b>				<b>2004</b>			
Mar qtr	4,893	84.8	5,771	Mar qtr	2,299	74.7	3,079
Jun qtr	4,454	81.4	5,473	Jun qtr	2,733	71.0	3,850
Sep qtr	3,958	80.8	4,898	Sep qtr	2,349	69.7	3,372
Dec qtr	4,162	83.7	4,970	Dec qtr	2,263	69.5	3,257
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,467</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>21,112</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,644</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>13,558</b>
<b>2000</b>				<b>2005</b>			
Mar qtr	4,287	79.5	5,391	Mar qtr	2,404	72.3	3,327
Jun qtr	4,473	79.9	5,600	Jun qtr	3,017	69.7	4,331
Sep qtr	4,361	75.0	5,816	Sep qtr	2,325	68.8	3,377
Dec qtr	3,625	74.4	4,874	Dec qtr	2,591	68.1	3,802
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,746</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>21,681</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,337</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>14,837</b>
<b>2001</b>				<b>2006</b>			
Mar qtr	4,666	75.5	6,181	Mar qtr	2,455	65.5	3,750
Jun qtr	4,858	76.2	6,372	Jun qtr	2,678	66.2	4,048
Sep qtr	3,973	74.2	5,358	Sep qtr	2,637	60.2	4,380
Dec qtr	3,701	75.8	4,884	Dec qtr	2,141	65.9	3,247
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,198</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>22,795</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,911</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>15,425</b>
<b>2002</b>				<b>2007</b>			
Mar qtr	3,297	78.7	4,189	Mar qtr	2,229	61.6	3,617
Jun qtr	3,669	80.3	4,570				
Sep qtr	2,975	79.2	3,755				
Dec qtr	2,840	79.2	3,585				
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,781</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>16,099</b>				

Source: Crime Information Unit, WA Police Service

**Figure A4-1**  
**Quarterly seizures of cannabis vs selected drugs, March quarter 1998 - March quarter 2007**



## Drug Charges, 1971/1972 - 2005/2006

**Table A4-5**  
Drug charges, WA, 1971/1972 - 2005/2006

Year	All drug charges	ERP	Rate/ 100,000	Year	All drug charges	ERP	Rate/ 100,000
1971/1972	274	1,053,834	26.0	1989/1990	8,917	1,578,434	564.9
1972/1973	479	1,082,017	44.3	1990/1991	12,634	1,613,049	783.2
1973/1974	527	1,101,041	47.9	1991/1992	13,266	1,636,067	810.8
1974/1975	810	1,127,598	71.8	1992/1993	12,465	1,658,045	751.8
1975/1976	1,165	1,154,948	100.9	1993/1994	9,831	1,677,669	586.0
1976/1977	959	1,178,342	81.4	1994/1995	10,403	1,703,009	610.9
1977/1978	1,194	1,204,366	99.1	1995/1996	12,111	1,733,787	698.5
1978/1979	1,140	1,227,851	92.8	1996/1997	13,375	1,765,256	757.7
1979/1980	1,372	1,246,611	110.1	1997/1998	14,535	1,794,992	809.8
1980/1981	2,035	1,269,068	160.4	1998/1999	14,833	1,822,668	813.8
1981/1982	1,797	1,300,056	138.2	1999/2000	14,197	1,849,733	767.5
1982/1983	2,573	1,338,899	192.2	2000/2001	15,660	1,874,459	835.4
1983/1984	3,591	1,369,050	262.3	2001/2002	15,443	1,901,159	812.3
1984/1985	4,870	1,391,237	350.0	2002/2003	14,305	1,924,553	743.3
1985/1986	6,262	1,418,564	441.4	2003/2004	13,319	1,949,948	683.0
1986/1987	7,524	1,459,019	515.7	2004/2005	14,722	1,978,079	744.3
1987/1988	7,524	1,496,248	502.9	2005/2006	16,658	2,010,113	828.7
1988/1989	7,254	1,535,167	472.5				

**Source:** WA Police Service, annual reports.

**Note:** WA Police progressively introduced OIS during 1993/94 (resulted in under counting for 1993/94. Prior to 1994/95 charges based on apprehension & charging of offender.

**Table A4-6**  
Drug charges by type of offence, WA, 1998 - 2006

	Possession	Trafficking		Total
	n	n	%	
1998	11,324	2,017	15.1	13,341
1999	11,339	1,928	14.6	13,231
2000	12,155	1,782	12.8	13,937
2001	13,229	1,989	13.1	15,218
2002	13,033	1,793	12.1	14,826
2003	11,220	1,782	13.7	13,002
2004	11,009	2,223	16.8	13,232
2005	12,844	2,585	16.8	15,429
2006	14,000	2,407	14.7	16,407

**Source:** Crime Information Unit, WA Police Service.

**Note:** Count is based on offences not processed persons.

**Table A4-7**  
**Annual breakdown of drug charges by ANCO offence groups, 1990 - 1997**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Possess</b>								
Opium	69	92	83	77	66	96	119	156
Cocaine	7	5	5	1	2	3	1	5
Other narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	7	31	20
Cannabis	4,919	5,594	5,685	4,743	3,943	3,539	3,696	3,237
Other drugs	284	432	487	483	452	326	198	165
Drugs unspecified	198	334	572	650	676	984	1,219	1,637
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>5,477</b>	<b>6,457</b>	<b>6,832</b>	<b>5,954</b>	<b>5,139</b>	<b>4,955</b>	<b>5,264</b>	<b>5,220</b>
<b>Import</b>								
Opium	3	1	4	-	1	1	-	-
Cannabis	7	3	2	2	2	3	-	-
Other drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Drugs unspecified	10	13	6	2	4	6	3	4
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Deal</b>								
Opium	54	71	45	37	41	39	73	179
Cocaine	3	11	4	3	-	1	13	9
Cannabis	534	728	850	1,602	530	599	694	476
Other drugs	149	226	193	307	252	144	140	170
Drugs unspecified	67	68	98	203	161	162	232	315
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>1,149</b>
<b>Grow</b>								
Opium	12	20	16	2	4	1	1	-
Dannabis	1,178	1,464	1,535	1,346	1,142	1,150	1,170	1,129
Other drugs	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	2
Drugs unspecified	-	5	6	4	18	10	19	27
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>1,158</b>
Other drug offences	3,326	3,423	3,328	3,102	2,760	2,691	2,917	2,905
<b>Total offences</b>	<b>10,820</b>	<b>12,491</b>	<b>12,919</b>	<b>12,564</b>	<b>10,054</b>	<b>9,764</b>	<b>10,532</b>	<b>10,436</b>
<b>Cannabis offences</b>								
Possess + deal + grow	6,631	7,786	8,070	7,691	5,615	5,288	5,560	4,842
% cannabis (3 offences)	61.3%	62.3%	62.5%	61.2%	55.8%	54.2%	52.8%	46.4%
Possess + deal + grow + import	9,957	11,209	11,398	10,793	8,375	7,979	8,477	7,747
% cannabis (4 offences)	92.0%	89.7%	88.2%	85.9%	83.3%	81.7%	80.5%	74.2%

**Source:** Crime Research Centre.

**Table A4-8**  
**Annual breakdown of drug charges by ANCO offence groups, 1998 - 2004**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Possess</b>							
Opium	151	121	90	32	1	-	2
Cocaine	1	-	1	4	-	-	1
Other narcotics	7	38	57	51	4	177	5
Cannabis	2,985	2,508	1,887	1,227	83	12	11
Other drugs	297	188	252	206	20	24	31
Drugs unspecified	1,621	2,407	3,185	4,132	5,749	5,094	4,492
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>5,062</b>	<b>5,262</b>	<b>5,472</b>	<b>5,652</b>	<b>5,857</b>	<b>5,307</b>	<b>4,542</b>
<b>Import</b>							
Opium	3	1	7	-	-	-	-
Cannabis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other drugs	-	4	2	-	-	-	1
Drugs unspecified	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Deal</b>							
Opium	129	203	88	50	-	-	1
Cocaine	14	6	3	5	-	-	-
Cannabis	388	316	293	247	-	-	10
Other drugs	116	144	231	356	-	1	3
Drugs unspecified	363	437	527	881	1,309	1,137	1,693
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>1,707</b>
<b>Grow</b>							
Opium	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dannabis	896	686	371	231	-	1	3
Other drugs	2	4	33	11	-	-	-
Drugs unspecified	20	42	63	107	144	139	179
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>182</b>
Other drug offences	3,047	3,098	2,841	2,803	3,020	2,710	2,049
<b>Total offences</b>	<b>10,043</b>	<b>10,205</b>	<b>9,932</b>	<b>10,343</b>	<b>10,330</b>	<b>9,295</b>	<b>8,481</b>

**Source:** Crime Research Centre.

## Arrests: Australian jurisdictions, 1995/1996 - 2005/2006

Table A4-9

### Cannabis infringement notices & arrests by jurisdiction - , 1995/1996 - 2005/2006

	Infringement notices (SA, ACT, NT, WA)					Infringement notices + arrests (Australia)			
	SA	ACT	NT	WA	Total	Arrests	Unknown	Total	% notices
1995/1996	16,401	295	-	-	16,696	62,252		78,948	21.1
1996/1997	12,657	318	228	-	13,203	55,933		69,136	19.1
1997/1998	10,752	235	419	-	11,406	53,253		64,659	17.6
1998/1999	9,399	152	357	-	9,908	48,223		58,131	17.0
1999/2000	8,651	161	406	-	9,218	46,406	17	55,641	16.6
2000/2001	8,705	184	456	-	9,345	44,620	52	54,017	17.3
2001/2002	7,435	105	425	-	7,965	47,144	385	55,494	14.4
2002/2003	5,849	84	148	-	6,081	49,301	307	55,689	10.9
2003/2004	5,382	79	300	1,014	6,775	49,351	621	56,747	11.9
2004/2005	4,784	82	434	3,782	9,082	45,676	178	54,936	16.5
2005/2006	5,502	61	481	3,208	9,252	46,361	119	55,732	16.6

**Source:** Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence & Australian Crime Commission. Australian Illicit Drug Reports (annual).

**Note:** WA cannabis infringement notice scheme commenced 22 March 2004.

2003/2004 Australian Illicit Drug Report data adjusted to include 1,014 CINs that were issued in WA from 22 March to 30 June 2004.

Table A4-10

### Cannabis arrests by jurisdiction, 1995/1996 - 2005/2006

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Australia
1995/1996	14,677	19,120	9,436	18,477	13,903	2,518	378	439	78,948
1996/1997	14,146	9,121	14,839	16,082	12,704	1,079	680	485	69,136
1997/1998	15,460	9,034	13,021	13,452	11,487	1,196	837	374	64,861
1998/1999	15,738	9,286	13,386	11,968	6,087	736	707	237	58,145
1999/2000	14,121	7,419	13,654	11,789	6,798	799	527	161	55,268
2000/2001	13,736	6,524	13,178	10,954	7,371	1,050	897	334	54,044
2001/2002	12,121	6,692	17,068	9,812	7,156	1,540	822	283	55,494
2002/2003	12,368	7,022	19,879	7,877	6,028	1,830	405	280	55,689
2003/2004	11,054	7,620	22,065	7,301	7,122	1,638	615	346	57,761
2004/2005	6,583	7,221	23,355	6,296	8,955	1,353	863	310	54,936
2005/2006	8,842	6,901	23,235	7,106	7,411	929	1,007	301	55,732

**Source:** Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence & Australian Crime Commission. Australian Illicit Drug Reports (annual).

**Note:** Arrests includes both infringement notices and arrests.

**Figure A4-2**  
**Cannabis arrests by jurisdiction - infringement notices & arrests**  
**1995/1996 - 2005/2006**

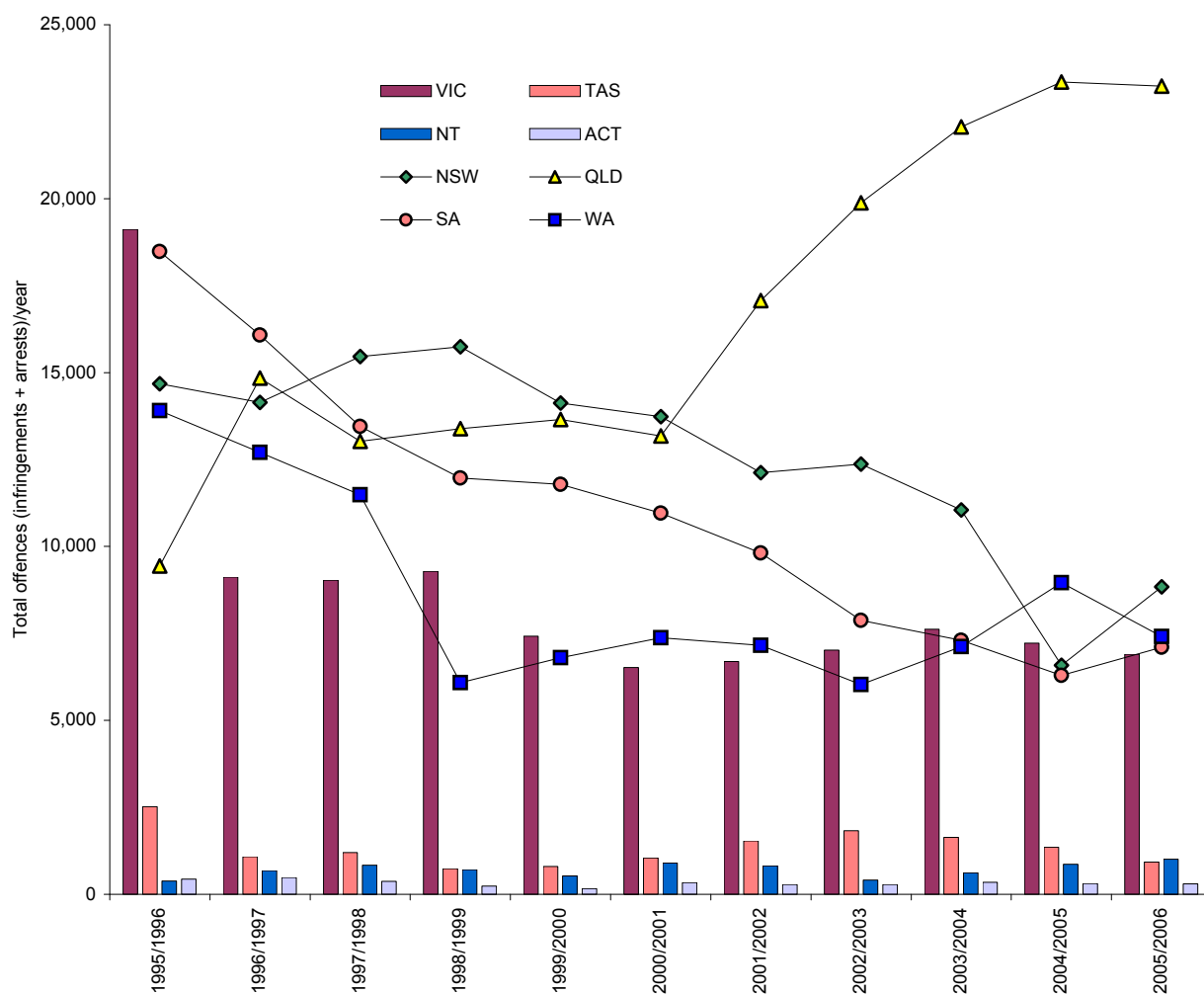


Table A4-11

**Cannabis & all types of drug arrests by type of offence - infringement notices & arrests  
Australia, 1995/1996 - 2005/2006**

	Cannabis offences					All types of drug offences				Cannabis %
	Consumer	Provider	Unknown	Total	% provider	Consumer	Provider	Unknown	Total	
1995/1996	58,359	20,589	-	78,948	26.1	73,800	24,994	-	98,794	79.9
1996/1997	49,305	19,831	-	69,136	28.7	60,733	24,313	-	85,046	81.3
1997/1998	46,938	17,721	-	64,659	27.4	60,774	23,348	-	84,122	76.9
1998/1999	46,925	11,206	-	58,131	19.3	65,836	17,688	-	83,524	69.6
1999/2000	47,254	8,370	17	55,641	15.0	66,723	14,601	-	81,324	68.4
2000/2001	46,867	7,098	52	54,017	13.1	63,766	12,697	-	76,463	70.6
2001/2002	45,793	9,316	385	55,494	16.8	58,768	14,457	-	73,225	75.8
2002/2003	46,165	9,217	307	55,689	16.6	59,657	14,753	-	74,410	74.8
2003/2004	46,891	9,235	621	56,747	16.3	62,829	15,451	-	78,280	72.5
2004/2005	46,253	8,505	178	54,936	15.5	62,209	14,613	511	77,333	71.0
2005/2006	47,390	8,223	119	55,732	14.8	63,520	14,756	257	78,533	71.0

**Source:** Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence & Australian Crime Commission. Australian Illicit Drug Reports (Annual).

**Note:** WA cannabis infringement notice scheme commenced 22 March 2004.

2003/2004 Australian Illicit Drug Report data for Australia adjusted to include the 1,014 CINs issued in WA from 22 March to 30 June 2004.

Totals may exceed sum of table components due to inclusion of unknown offence type.

Table A4-12

**Cannabis & all types of drug arrests by type of offence - infringement notices & arrests  
WA, 1995/1996 - 2005/2006**

	Cannabis offences					All types of drug offences			Cannabis %
	Consumer	Provider	Unknown	Total	% provider	Consumer	Provider	Total	
1995/1996	8,866	5,037	-	13,903	36.2	9,611	5,357	14,968	92.9
1996/1997	8,102	4,602	-	12,704	36.2	9,062	5,026	14,088	90.2
1997/1998	7,149	4,338	-	11,487	37.8	8,309	4,989	13,298	86.4
1998/1999	4,577	1,510	-	6,087	24.8	5,489	1,753	7,242	84.1
1999/2000	5,409	1,373	16	6,798	20.2	6,914	1,914	8,828	77.0
2000/2001	5,992	1,378	1	7,371	18.7	7,956	2,114	10,070	73.2
2001/2002	5,846	1,310	-	7,156	18.3	7,513	2,016	9,529	75.1
2002/2003	4,766	1,247	15	6,028	20.7	6,009	1,818	7,858	76.7
2003/2004	5,823	1,297	2	7,122	18.2	8,399	2,184	10,619	67.1
2004/2005	7,609	1,312	34	8,955	14.7	10,463	2,364	12,880	69.5
2005/2006	6,426	967	18	7,411	13.0	9,061	1,657	10,780	68.7

**Source:** Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence & Australian Crime Commission. Australian Illicit Drug Reports (Annual).

**Note:** WA cannabis infringement notice scheme commenced 22 March 2004.

2003/2004 Australian Illicit Drug Report data for WA adjusted to include 1,014 CINs issued from 22 March to 30 June 2004.

Totals may exceed sum of table components due to inclusion of unknown offence type.

Table A4-13

## Estimated rates &amp; number of cannabis arrests, Australia &amp; selected jurisdictions, 2004

	Cannabis offences (arrests + infringements)		All drug offences	Estimated resident population	Rate/100,000	
	n	%			Cannabis	All drugs
Queensland	23,355	72.5	32,226	3,888,077	600.7	828.8
Western Australia	8,955	69.5	12,880	1,978,079	452.7	651.1
Northern Territory	863	87.7	984	199,834	431.9	492.4
South Australia	6,296	92.6	6,800	1,532,727	410.8	443.7
New Zealand	14,654	80.2	18,280	4,100,600	357.4	445.8
Tasmania	1,353	88.1	1,535	482,236	280.6	318.3
Australia	54,936	71.0	77,333	20,091,504	273.4	384.9
United States of America					260	
Victoria	7,221	58.5	12,347	4,962,970	145.5	248.8
United Kingdom	85,438	60.0	142,338	59,834,300	142.8	237.9
New South Wales	6,583	65.2	10,101	6,720,791	97.9	150.3
Australian Capital Territory	310	67.4	460	324,119	95.6	141.9

**Source:** Australian data from *Illicit drug data report, 2004-05*. Canberra, Australian Crime Commission, 2006. (Table 17 & Table 18.); US data from NORML New Zealand. *Research: Recorded cannabis offences down 19%; NZ still number one pot-arresting country*. 8 June 2007. <[www.norml.org.nz/article567.html](http://www.norml.org.nz/article567.html)>; NZ data from *New Zealand crime statistics 2004/2005: A summary of recorded and resolved offence statistics*. Office of the Police Commissioner, August 2005; UK data from Nicholas S, Povey D, Walker A & Kershaw C. *Crime in England & Wales, 2004/2005*. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 11/05. London. Research, Development & Statistics Directorate, Home Office, 2005. (Table 2.04.)

**Note:** ERP for Australian jurisdictions from Australian Bureau of Statistics. *Australian Historical Population Statistics*. Cat. no. 3105.0.65.001; UK population data from *National Statistics*; NZ population data from *New Zealand Crime Statistics 2004/2005*.  
Australian data refers to year 2004/2005.

## Cannabis Potency, 1996

Table A4-14

## Number of seizures type of cannabis &amp; tetrahydrocannabinol (%) content, WA 1996

THC content	Leaf	Flowering tops	Total	%
<1.0	13	1	14	8.5
1.1 - 2.0	39	1	40	24.2
2.1 - 3.0	36	3	39	23.6
3.1 - 4.0	9	9	18	10.9
4.1 - 5.0	5	8	13	7.9
5.1 - 6.0	4	9	13	7.9
6.1 - 7.0	-	9	9	5.5
7.1 - 8.0	-	5	5	3.0
8.1 - 9.0	-	5	5	3.0
9.1 - 10.0	-	3	3	1.8
10.1 - 15.0	-	3	3	1.8
15.1 - 20.0	-	3	3	1.8
Total	106	59	165	100.0

**Source:** Alcohol & Drug Coordination Unit, WA Police Service

**Note:** Survey conducted March to May 1996

## Cannabis Prices, 1997/1998 - 2005/2006

**Table A4-15**  
Mean annual price (\$) of cannabis, WA, 1997/1998 – 2005/2006

	Deal (1 gm)		Ounce bag (28 gms)		Pound (450 gms)	
	Leaf/head	Hydro	Leaf/head	Hydro	Leaf/head	Hydro
1997/1998	\$20	\$30	\$200-\$300	\$400-\$500	\$2,000-\$3,000	\$3,000-\$5,000
1998/1999	\$20	\$50	\$200-\$300	\$400-\$500	\$2,000-\$3,000	\$3,000-\$5,000
1999/2000	\$20	\$50	\$200-\$300	\$350-\$400	\$2,500	\$3,500-\$4,200
2000/2001	na	\$50	na	\$350	na	\$4,000
2001/2002	\$25	\$50	\$300-\$350	\$300-\$400	\$2,500-\$3,000	\$3,800-\$4,000
2002/2003	\$25	\$25-\$50	\$200-\$300	\$400	\$2,500-\$3,000	\$3,500-\$4,000
2003/2004	\$25	\$25-\$50	\$200-\$300	\$400	\$2,500-\$3,200	\$3,400-\$4,000
2004/2005	na	\$25-\$35	na	\$400	na	\$4,000
2005/2006	\$25	\$25-\$35	\$200	\$300-\$400	\$2,800-\$3,200	\$4,000

**Source:** Australian Illicit Drug Reports (annual series). Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence; Australian Crime Commission

**Table A4-16**  
Median price (\$) per gram of last purchase of cannabis by jurisdiction, 2000 - 2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003		2004		2005		2006	
				Hydro	Bush	Hydro	Bush	Hydro	Bush	Hydro	Bush
NSW	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20
ACT	\$25	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$15
Vic	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$10
Tas	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$22	\$25	\$15
SA	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25
WA	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25
NT	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$23	\$25	\$25	\$30	\$25
Qld	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$15	\$25	\$20	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$20

**Source:** National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre. Illicit drug reporting system: Australian Drug Trends (annual series).

**Table A4-17**  
Median price (\$) per ounce of last purchase of cannabis by jurisdiction, 2000 - 2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003		2004		2005		2006	
				Hydro	Bush	Hydro	Bush	Hydro	Bush	Hydro	Bush
NSW	\$300	\$320	\$300	\$310	\$225	\$300	\$175	\$300	\$200	\$285	\$200
ACT	\$300	\$280	\$250	\$323	\$200	\$280	\$200	\$290	\$250	\$300	\$190
Vic	\$280	\$250	\$250	\$280	\$250	\$240	\$180	\$250	\$200	\$200	na
Tas	\$300	\$280	\$250	\$300	\$150	\$280	\$180	\$290	\$200	\$250	\$170
SA	\$220	\$200	\$180	\$200	\$180	\$200	\$180	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$160
WA	\$300	\$250	\$250	\$270	\$200	\$250	\$200	\$300	\$233	\$280	\$200
NT	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$305	\$200	\$300	\$200	\$300	\$200	\$300	\$200
Qld	\$300	\$320	\$300	\$310	\$240	\$300	\$200	\$300	\$230	\$290	\$250

**Source:** National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre. Illicit drug reporting system: Australian Drug Trends (annual series).

## Cannabis Convictions - Magistrates Courts

### Magistrates Courts: All Offences [s.5(1)(d)(i), s.6(2) & s.7(2)]

**Table A4-18**  
Quarterly cannabis charges heard in Magistrates Courts by sex - all offences  
March quarter 2002 - March quarter 2007

	Females	Males		Un-known	Total
		n	%		
<b>2002</b>					
Mar qtr	309	1,330	78.7	50	1,689
Jun qtr	322	1,408	78.7	59	1,789
Sep qtr	350	1,279	76.2	50	1,679
Dec qtr	278	1,295	79.7	52	1,625
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>5,312</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>6,782</b>
<b>2003</b>					
Mar qtr	293	1,233	77.7	61	1,587
Jun qtr	319	1,219	76.8	49	1,587
Sep qtr	349	1,378	77.7	47	1,774
Dec qtr	252	1,188	80.4	38	1,478
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>5,018</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>6,426</b>
<b>2004</b>					
Mar qtr	291	1,227	79.4	28	1,546
Jun qtr	200	973	82.0	14	1,187
Sep qtr	209	908	78.9	34	1,151
Dec qtr	238	934	78.2	23	1,195
<b>Total</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>4,042</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>5,079</b>
<b>2005</b>					
Mar qtr	194	1,053	83.0	21	1,268
Jun qtr	240	1,104	80.6	25	1,369
Sep qtr	268	1,096	79.1	22	1,386
Dec qtr	274	1,177	79.2	35	1,486
<b>Total</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>4,430</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>5,509</b>
<b>2006</b>					
Mar qtr	274	1,160	78.9	37	1,471
Jun qtr	259	1,118	79.3	32	1,409
Sep qtr	332	1,403	80.0	19	1,754
Dec qtr	323	1,358	79.5	27	1,708
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>5,039</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>6,342</b>
<b>2007</b>					
Mar qtr	323	1,299	78.6	32	1,654

**Source:** Magistrates Courts & Tribunals Directorate, Department of Attorney General

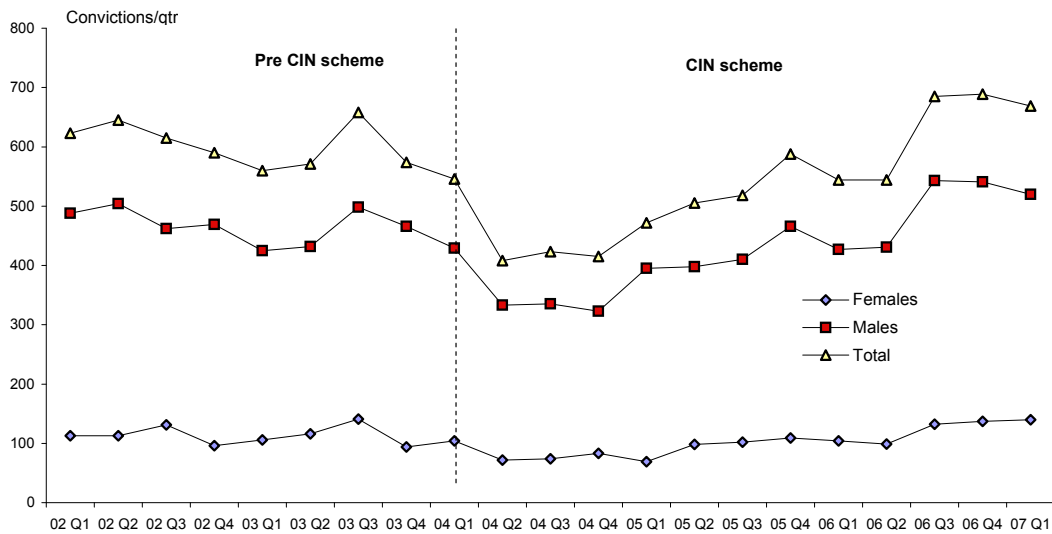
**Table A4-19**  
Annual cannabis charges heard in Magistrates Courts by frequency of delay (days) of finalisation all offences, 2002 - 2006

	n	%
<b>2002</b>		
0 - 29	5,226	77.1
30 - 59	467	6.9
60 - 179	745	11.0
180+	344	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,782</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2003</b>		
0 - 29	4,860	75.6
30 - 59	439	6.8
60 - 179	714	11.1
180+	413	6.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,426</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2004</b>		
0 - 29	3,602	70.9
30 - 59	452	8.9
60 - 179	652	12.8
180+	373	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,079</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2005</b>		
0 - 29	3,971	72.1
30 - 59	482	8.7
60 - 179	636	11.5
180+	420	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,509</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2006</b>		
0 - 29	4,540	71.6
30 - 59	495	7.8
60 - 179	780	12.3
180+	<b>527</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,342</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Magistrates Courts & Tribunals Directorate, Department of Attorney General

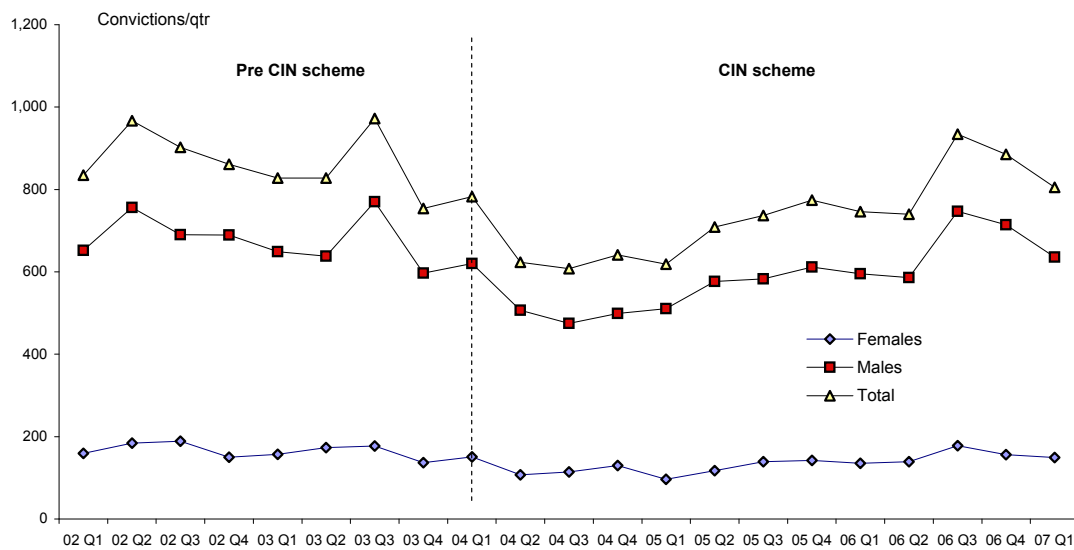
**Figure A4-3**

**Quarterly convictions for cannabis charges in Magistrates Courts by sex possession of smoking implements, March quarter 2002 - March quarter 2007**



**Figure A4-4**

**Quarterly convictions for cannabis charges in Magistrates Courts by sex possession of cannabis, March quarter 2002 - March quarter 2007**



## Possession of Smoking Implements [s.5(1)(d)(i)]

**Table A4-20**  
Quarterly cannabis charges heard in  
Magistrates Courts by sex  
possession of smoking implements  
March quarter 2002 - March quarter 2007

	Females	Males		Un- known	Total
		n	%		
<b>2002</b>					
Mar qtr	113	488	78.3	22	623
Jun qtr	113	504	78.1	28	645
Sep qtr	131	462	75.1	22	615
Dec qtr	96	469	79.5	25	590
<b>Total</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>2,473</b>
<b>2003</b>					
Mar qtr	106	425	75.9	29	560
Jun qtr	116	432	75.7	23	571
Sep qtr	141	498	75.7	19	658
Dec qtr	94	466	81.2	14	574
<b>Total</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2,363</b>
<b>2004</b>					
Mar qtr	104	429	78.6	13	546
Jun qtr	72	333	81.6	3	408
Sep qtr	74	335	79.2	14	423
Dec qtr	83	323	77.8	9	415
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1,792</b>
<b>2005</b>					
Mar qtr	69	395	83.7	8	472
Jun qtr	98	398	78.8	9	505
Sep qtr	102	410	79.2	6	518
Dec qtr	109	466	79.3	13	588
<b>Total</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>1,669</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2,083</b>
<b>2006</b>					
Mar qtr	104	427	78.5	13	544
Jun qtr	99	431	79.2	14	544
Sep qtr	132	543	79.3	10	685
Dec qtr	137	541	78.5	11	689
<b>Total</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>1,942</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2,462</b>
<b>2007</b>					
Mar qtr	140	520	77.7	9	669

Source: Magistrates Courts & Tribunals Directorate, Department of Attorney General.

**Table A4-21**  
Annual cannabis charges heard in  
Magistrates Courts by frequency of de-  
lay (days) of finalisation - possession of  
smoking implements, 2002 - 2006

	n	%
<b>2002</b>		
0 - 29	1,938	78.4
30 - 59	175	7.1
60 - 179	245	9.9
180+	115	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,473</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2003</b>		
0 - 29	1,794	75.9
30 - 59	168	7.1
60 - 179	252	10.7
180+	149	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2004</b>		
0 - 29	1,262	70.4
30 - 59	166	9.3
60 - 179	229	12.8
180+	135	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2005</b>		
0 - 29	1,489	71.5
30 - 59	192	9.2
60 - 179	246	11.8
180+	156	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2006</b>		
0 - 29	1,741	70.7
30 - 59	199	8.1
60 - 179	318	12.9
180+	<b>204</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Magistrates Courts & Tribunals Directorate, Department of Attorney General.

## Possession of Cannabis [s.6(2)]

Table A4-22

Quarterly cannabis charges heard in Magistrates Courts by sex - possession of cannabis, March quarter 2002 - March quarter 2007

	Females	Males		Un-known	Total
		n	%		
<b>2002</b>					
Mar qtr	159	652	78.1	24	835
Jun qtr	184	756	78.2	27	967
Sep qtr	189	690	76.5	23	902
Dec qtr	150	688	80.0	22	860
<b>Total</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>3,564</b>
<b>2003</b>					
Mar qtr	157	649	78.4	22	828
Jun qtr	173	638	77.1	17	828
Sep qtr	177	770	79.2	25	972
Dec qtr	137	597	79.2	20	754
<b>Total</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>3,382</b>
<b>2004</b>					
Mar qtr	151	620	79.2	12	783
Jun qtr	107	507	81.4	9	623
Sep qtr	114	475	78.1	19	608
Dec qtr	130	499	77.8	12	641
<b>Total</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2,655</b>
<b>2005</b>					
Mar qtr	96	511	82.6	12	619
Jun qtr	117	577	81.4	15	709
Sep qtr	139	583	79.1	15	737
Dec qtr	142	612	79.1	20	774
<b>Total</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>2,283</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>2,839</b>
<b>2006</b>					
Mar qtr	135	595	79.8	16	746
Jun qtr	139	586	79.2	15	740
Sep qtr	178	747	80.0	9	934
Dec qtr	156	714	80.7	15	885
<b>Total</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>2,642</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3,305</b>
<b>2007</b>					
Mar qtr	149	636	79.0	20	805

**Source:** Magistrates Courts & Tribunals Directorate, Department of Attorney General.

**Note:** Excludes non expiable charges eg offences involving cannabis derivatives.

Table A4-23

Annual cannabis charges heard in Magistrates Courts by frequency of delay (days) of finalisation - possession of cannabis, 2002 - 2006

	n	%
<b>2002</b>		
0 - 29	2,689	75.5
30 - 59	255	7.2
60 - 179	423	11.9
180+	197	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,564</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2003</b>		
0 - 29	2,540	75.1
30 - 59	233	6.9
60 - 179	388	11.5
180+	221	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2004</b>		
0 - 29	1,864	70.2
30 - 59	241	9.1
60 - 179	349	13.1
180+	201	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2005</b>		
0 - 29	2,040	71.9
30 - 59	252	8.9
60 - 179	330	11.6
180+	217	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,839</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2006</b>		
0 - 29	2,390	72.3
30 - 59	253	7.7
60 - 179	390	11.8
180+	272	8.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,305</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Magistrates Courts & Tribunals Directorate, Department of Attorney General.

**Note:** Excludes non expiable charges eg offences involving cannabis derivatives.

## Cultivation of Cannabis [s.7(2)]

Table A4-24

Quarterly cannabis charges heard in Magistrates Courts by sex - cultivation of cannabis, March quarter 2002 - March quarter 2007

	Females	Males		Un-known	Total
		n	%		
<b>2002</b>					
Mar qtr	37	190	82.3	4	231
Jun qtr	25	148	83.6	4	177
Sep qtr	30	127	78.4	5	162
Dec qtr	32	138	78.9	5	175
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>745</b>
<b>2003</b>					
Mar qtr	30	159	79.9	10	199
Jun qtr	30	149	79.3	9	188
Sep qtr	31	110	76.4	3	144
Dec qtr	21	125	83.3	4	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>681</b>
<b>2004</b>					
Mar qtr	36	178	82.0	3	217
Jun qtr	21	133	85.3	2	156
Sep qtr	21	98	81.7	1	120
Dec qtr	25	112	80.6	2	139
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>632</b>
<b>2005</b>					
Mar qtr	29	147	83.1	1	177
Jun qtr	25	129	83.2	1	155
Sep qtr	27	103	78.6	1	131
Dec qtr	23	99	79.8	2	124
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>587</b>
<b>2006</b>					
Mar qtr	35	138	76.2	8	181
Jun qtr	21	101	80.8	3	125
Sep qtr	22	113	83.7	-	135
Dec qtr	30	103	76.7	1	134
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>575</b>
<b>2007</b>					
Mar qtr	34	143	79.4	3	180

Source: Magistrates Courts & Tribunals Directorate, Department of Attorney General.

Table A4-25

Annual cannabis charges heard in Magistrates Courts by frequency of delay (days) of finalisation, cultivation of cannabis, 2002 - 2006

	n	%
<b>2002</b>		
0 - 29	599	80.4
30 - 59	37	5.0
60 - 179	77	10.3
180+	32	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2003</b>		
0 - 29	526	77.2
30 - 59	38	5.6
60 - 179	74	10.9
180+	43	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2004</b>		
0 - 29	476	75.3
30 - 59	45	7.1
60 - 179	74	11.7
180+	37	5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2005</b>		
0 - 29	442	75.3
30 - 59	38	6.5
60 - 179	60	10.2
180+	47	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2006</b>		
0 - 29	409	71.1
30 - 59	43	7.5
60 - 179	72	12.5
180+	51	8.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Magistrates Courts & Tribunals Directorate, Department of Attorney General.

## All Cannabis Offences [s.5(1)(d)(i), s.6(2) & s.7(2)]

Table A4-26

Quarterly cannabis charges heard in Magistrates Courts by offence - all offences  
March quarter 2002 - March quarter 2007

	s. 5(1)(d)(i)		s. 6(2)		s. 7(2)		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
<b>2002</b>							
Mar qtr	623	36.9	835	49.4	231	13.7	1,689
Jun qtr	645	36.1	967	54.1	177	9.9	1,789
Sep qtr	615	36.6	902	53.7	162	9.6	1,679
Dec qtr	590	36.3	860	52.9	175	10.8	1,625
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,473</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>3,564</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>6,782</b>
<b>2003</b>							
Mar qtr	560	35.3	828	52.2	199	12.5	1,587
Jun qtr	571	36.0	828	52.2	188	11.8	1,587
Sep qtr	658	37.1	972	54.8	144	8.1	1,774
Dec qtr	574	38.8	754	51.0	150	10.1	1,478
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>6,426</b>
<b>2004</b>							
Mar qtr	546	35.3	783	50.6	217	14.0	1,546
Jun qtr	408	34.4	623	52.5	156	13.1	1,187
Sep qtr	423	36.8	608	52.8	120	10.4	1,151
Dec qtr	415	34.7	641	53.6	139	11.6	1,195
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>5,079</b>
<b>2005</b>							
Mar qtr	472	37.2	619	48.8	177	14.0	1,268
Jun qtr	505	36.9	709	51.8	155	11.3	1,369
Sep qtr	518	37.4	737	53.2	131	9.5	1,386
Dec qtr	588	39.6	774	52.1	124	8.3	1,486
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>2,839</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>5,509</b>
<b>2006</b>							
Mar qtr	544	37.0	746	50.7	181	12.3	1,471
Jun qtr	544	38.6	740	52.5	125	8.9	1,409
Sep qtr	685	39.1	934	53.2	135	7.7	1,754
Dec qtr	689	40.4	885	51.8	134	7.9	1,707
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>3,305</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>6,342</b>
<b>2007</b>							
Mar qtr	669	40.5	805	48.7	180	10.8	1,654

Source: Magistrates Courts & Tribunals Directorate, Department of Attorney General.

## Cannabis Offences: Court Outcomes

Table A4-27

Annual cannabis charges heard in Magistrates Courts by outcome possession of smoking implements, 2002 - 2006

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Adult conditional release order	60	2.4	65	2.8	53	3.0	48	2.3	41	1.7
Community based order	124	5.0	146	6.2	141	7.9	149	7.2	129	5.2
Dismissed	25	1.0	12	0.5	14	0.8	13	0.6	15	0.6
Fine	2,031	82.1	1,955	82.7	1,428	79.7	1,727	82.9	2,116	85.9
Imprisonment	85	3.4	48	2.0	45	2.5	33	1.6	42	1.7
Intensive supervision order	41	1.7	51	2.2	51	2.8	54	2.6	57	2.3
No further order	10	0.4	8	0.3	3	0.2	3	0.1	9	0.4
No punishment	7	0.3	6	0.3	-	-	4	0.2	5	0.2
Remanded	9	0.4	2	0.1	5	0.3	-	-	-	-
Suspended imprisonment order	17	0.7	14	0.6	12	0.7	5	0.2	9	0.4
Struck out	16	0.6	14	0.6	12	0.7	16	0.8	16	0.6
Withdrawn	15	0.6	13	0.6	4	0.2	6	0.3	5	0.2
Work development order	20	0.8	13	0.6	9	0.5	8	0.4	4	0.2
Other	13	0.5	16	0.7	15	0.8	17	0.8	14	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,473</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Magistrates Courts & Tribunals Directorate, Department of Attorney General.

Table A4-28

Annual cannabis charges heard in Magistrates Courts by outcome possession of cannabis, 2002 - 2006

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Adult conditional release order	96	2.7	95	2.8	67	2.5	56	2.0	70	2.1
Community based order	173	4.9	201	5.9	186	7.0	160	5.6	154	4.7
Dismissed	43	1.2	44	1.3	41	1.5	25	0.9	29	0.9
Fine	2,859	80.2	2,727	80.6	2,135	80.4	2,371	83.5	2,799	84.7
Imprisonment	144	4.0	100	3.0	74	2.8	61	2.1	103	3.1
Intensive supervision order	61	1.7	75	2.2	68	2.6	88	3.1	75	2.3
No further order	18	0.5	5	0.1	6	0.2	6	0.2	6	0.2
No punishment	20	0.6	8	0.2	2	0.1	5	0.2	6	0.2
Remanded	25	0.7	11	0.3	8	0.3	3	0.1	-	-
Suspended imprisonment order	27	0.8	26	0.8	12	0.5	10	0.4	12	0.4
Struck out	19	0.5	31	0.9	15	0.6	18	0.6	21	0.6
Withdrawn	20	0.6	19	0.6	6	0.2	8	0.3	2	0.1
Work development order	23	0.6	12	0.4	13	0.5	6	0.2	5	0.2
Other	36	1.0	28	0.8	22	0.8	22	0.8	23	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,564</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,839</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,305</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Magistrates Courts & Tribunals Directorate, Department of Attorney General.

Note: Excludes non expiable charges eg offences involving cannabis derivatives.

**Table A4-29**  
Annual cannabis charges heard in Magistrates Courts by outcome  
cultivation of cannabis, 2002 - 2006

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Adult conditional release order	21	2.8	28	4.1	15	2.4	17	2.9	18	3.1
Community based order	51	6.8	40	5.9	47	7.4	45	7.7	29	5.1
Dismissed	11	1.5	7	1.0	11	1.7	5	0.9	8	1.4
Fine	620	83.2	569	83.6	527	83.4	487	83.0	488	84.8
Imprisonment	12	1.6	7	1.0	5	0.8	7	1.2	4	0.7
Intensive supervision order	1	0.1	7	1.0	7	1.1	8	1.4	8	1.4
No further order	2	0.3	1	0.1	2	0.3	1	0.2	4	0.7
No punishment	-		-		-		1	0.2	-	
Remanded	3	0.4	4	0.6	1	0.2	-		-	
Suspended imprisonment order	4	0.5	4	0.6	7	1.1	6	1.0	2	0.3
Struck out	4	0.5	2	0.3	4	0.6	2	0.3	6	1.0
Withdrawn	6	0.8	6	0.9	-		4	0.7	2	0.3
Work development order	6	0.8	1	0.1	3	0.5	1	0.2	1	0.2
Other	4	0.5	5	0.7	3	0.5	3	0.5	5	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Magistrates Courts & Tribunals Directorate, Department of Attorney General

**Table A4-30**  
Annual cannabis charges heard in Magistrates Courts by outcome  
all offences, 2002 - 2006

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Adult conditional release order	177	2.6	188	2.9	135	2.7	121	2.2	129	2.0
Community based order	348	5.1	387	6.0	374	7.4	354	6.4	312	4.9
Dismissed	81	1.2	64	1.0	66	1.3	43	0.8	52	0.8
Fine	5,510	81.2	5,251	81.7	4,090	80.5	4,585	83.2	5,403	85.2
Imprisonment	141	3.6	155	2.4	124	2.4	101	1.8	149	2.3
Intensive supervision order	103	1.5	133	2.1	126	2.5	150	2.7	140	2.2
No further order	30	0.4	14	0.2	11	0.2	10	0.2	19	0.3
No punishment	27	0.4	14	0.2	2	<0.1	10	0.2	11	0.2
Remanded	37	0.5	17	0.3	14	0.3	3	0.1	-	
Suspended imprisonment order	48	0.7	44	0.7	31	0.6	21	0.4	23	0.4
Struck out	39	0.6	47	0.7	31	0.6	36	0.7	43	0.7
Withdrawn	41	0.6	38	0.6	10	0.2	18	0.3	9	0.1
Work development order	49	0.7	26	0.4	25	0.5	15	0.3	10	0.2
Other	51	0.8	48	0.7	40	0.8	42	0.8	42	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,782</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,426</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,079</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,509</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,342</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Magistrates Courts & Tribunals Directorate, Department of Attorney General

**Table A4-31**  
**Frequency & value of fines (\$) imposed for cannabis charges heard in Magistrates Courts**  
**June quarter 2004 - March quarter 2007**

Fine amount (\$)	s. 5(1)(d)(i) (Possession of smoking implement)		s. 6(2) (Possession of cannabis)		s. 7(2) (Cultivation of cannabis)		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
0 - 49	9	0.2	17	0.2	-	-	26	0.2
50 - 99	290	5.3	187	2.5	15	1.0	492	3.4
100 - 149	1,595	29.1	1,496	20.1	148	10.0	3,239	22.5
150 - 199	1,181	21.6	1,162	15.6	82	5.5	2,425	16.9
200 - 249	898	16.4	1,898	25.6	212	14.3	3,008	20.9
250 - 299	192	3.5	524	7.1	97	6.6	813	5.7
300 - 349	369	6.7	683	9.2	197	13.3	1,249	8.7
350 - 399	34	0.6	68	0.9	23	1.6	125	0.9
400 - 449	216	3.9	401	5.4	182	12.3	799	5.6
450 - 499	13	0.2	18	0.2	5	0.3	36	0.3
500 +	682	12.5	972	13.1	519	35.1	2,173	15.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,479</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,426</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,385</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total fines	\$1,347,623		\$1,972,481		\$648,614		\$3,968,719	
Average fine	\$246		\$266		\$437		\$276	

**Source:** Magistrates Courts & Tribunals Directorate, Department of Attorney General

## All Drug Convictions - Magistrates Courts

Table A4-32

Quarterly all drug charges heard in Magistrates Courts by type of offence

March quarter 2002 - March quarter 2007

	Charges - cannabis (including derivatives)						Charges - non cannabis				Total
	Simple offences			Serious offences			Simple offences		Serious offences		
	s.5(1)(d)(i) (Possess smoking implement)	s.6(2) (Possess/use)	s.7(2) (Possess/cultivate)	s.6(1)(a) - s.6(1)(c) (Possession with intent to sell or supply; sell/supply)	s.7(1)(a) - s.7(1)(b) (Possess/cultivate with intent to sell or supply)	Sub total	s.5(1)(a)(i) - s.5(1)(a)(ii), s.5(1)(b) - 5(1)(c), s.5(1)(d)(ii) - s.5(1)(e)	s.6(2) (Possess/use)	s.6(1)(a) - s.6(1)(c) (Possession with intent to sell or supply; sell/supply)	Sub total	
2002											
Mar qtr	623	835	231	101	34	1,824	26	539	215	780	2,604
Jun qtr	645	967	177	92	28	1,909	27	472	201	700	2,609
Sep qtr	615	902	162	112	29	1,820	19	501	152	672	2,492
Dec qtr	590	861	175	99	41	1,766	19	456	179	654	2,420
Total	2,473	3,565	745	404	132	7,319	91	1,968	747	2,806	10,125
2003											
Mar qtr	560	831	200	86	27	1,704	23	413	171	610	2,311
Jun qtr	571	828	188	93	43	1,723	18	485	166	669	2,392
Sep qtr	658	972	144	108	29	1,911	27	478	174	679	2,590
Dec qtr	574	754	150	100	25	1,603	17	399	172	588	2,191
Total	2,363	3,385	682	387	124	6,941	85	1,775	683	2,543	9,484
2004											
Mar qtr	546	783	216	81	21	1,647	15	418	163	596	2,243
Jun qtr	408	623	156	112	37	1,336	14	455	212	681	2,017
Sep qtr	423	608	120	118	36	1,305	8	471	201	680	1,985
Dec qtr	415	641	139	101	35	1,331	17	479	178	674	2,005
Total	1,792	2,655	631	412	129	5,619	54	1,823	754	2,631	8,250
2005											
Mar qtr	472	619	177	119	40	1,427	27	469	225	721	2,148
Jun qtr	505	709	155	110	36	1,515	40	499	125	664	2,179
Sep qtr	518	737	131	110	28	1,524	28	508	99	635	2,159
Dec qtr	588	775	124	105	28	1,620	48	560	109	717	2,337
Total	2,083	2,840	587	444	132	6,086	143	2,036	558	2,737	8,823
2006											
Mar qtr	544	746	181	119	30	1,620	22	478	223	723	2,343
Jun qtr	544	740	125	107	30	1,546	27	513	206	746	2,292
Sep qtr	685	934	135	122	28	1,904	41	697	339	1,077	2,981
Dec qtr	689	885	134	112	32	1,852	26	595	268	889	2,741
Total	2,462	3,305	574	460	120	6,922	116	2,283	1,036	3,435	10,357
2007											
Mar qtr	669	805	180	83	32	1,769	29	583	252	874	2,633

Source: Magistrates Courts &amp; Tribunals Directorate, Department of Attorney General

## Drug Convictions - Children's Courts

Table A4-33

Quarterly all drug charges heard in Children's Courts by offence & type of drug  
March quarter 2002 - March quarter 2007

	Cannabis charges		Non cannabis charges		Total
	n	%	n	%	
<b>2002</b>					
Mar qtr	126	76.4	39	23.6	165
Jun qtr	147	79.5	38	20.5	185
Sep qtr	139	79.9	35	20.1	174
Dec qtr	129	79.1	34	20.9	163
<b>Total</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>687</b>
<b>2003</b>					
Mar qtr	138	81.2	32	18.8	170
Jun qtr	145	83.8	28	16.2	173
Sep qtr	147	79.9	37	20.1	184
Dec qtr	166	83.0	34	17.0	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>727</b>
<b>2004</b>					
Mar qtr	154	85.1	27	14.9	181
Jun qtr	119	81.5	27	18.5	146
Sep qtr	129	77.7	37	22.3	166
Dec qtr	88	78.6	24	21.4	112
<b>Total</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>605</b>
<b>2005</b>					
Mar qtr	111	86.0	18	14.0	129
Jun qtr	163	86.2	26	13.8	189
Sep qtr	124	79.0	33	21.0	157
Dec qtr	129	80.6	31	19.4	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>635</b>
<b>2006</b>					
Mar qtr	126	88.1	17	11.9	143
Jun qtr	139	83.2	28	16.8	167
Sep qtr	154	81.5	35	18.5	189
Dec qtr	174	84.1	33	15.9	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>706</b>
<b>2007</b>					
Mar qtr	117	82.4	25	17.6	142

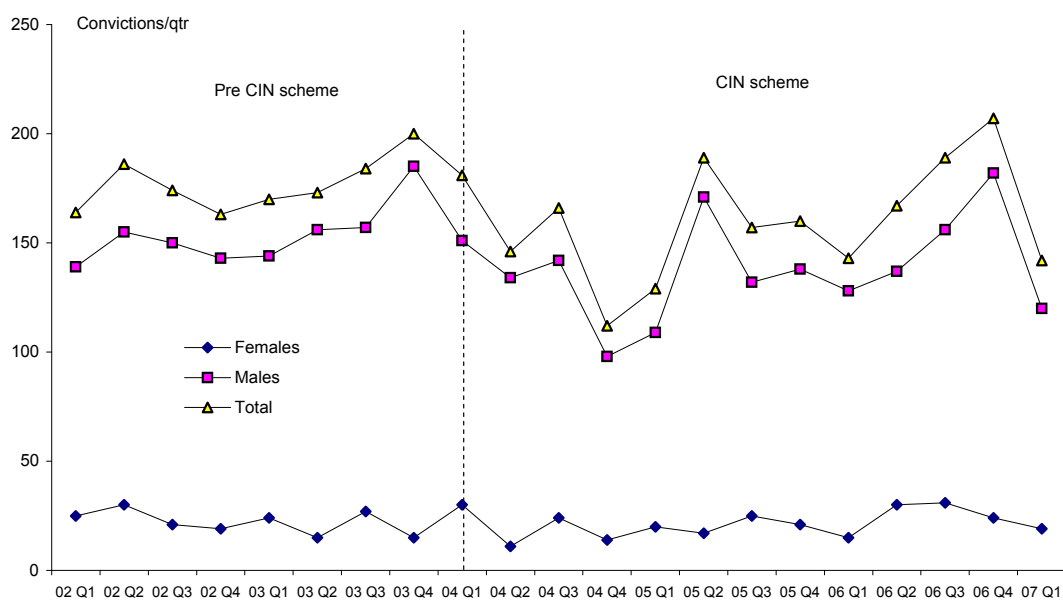
Source: Magistrates Courts & Tribunals Directorate, Department of Attorney General

Table A4-34

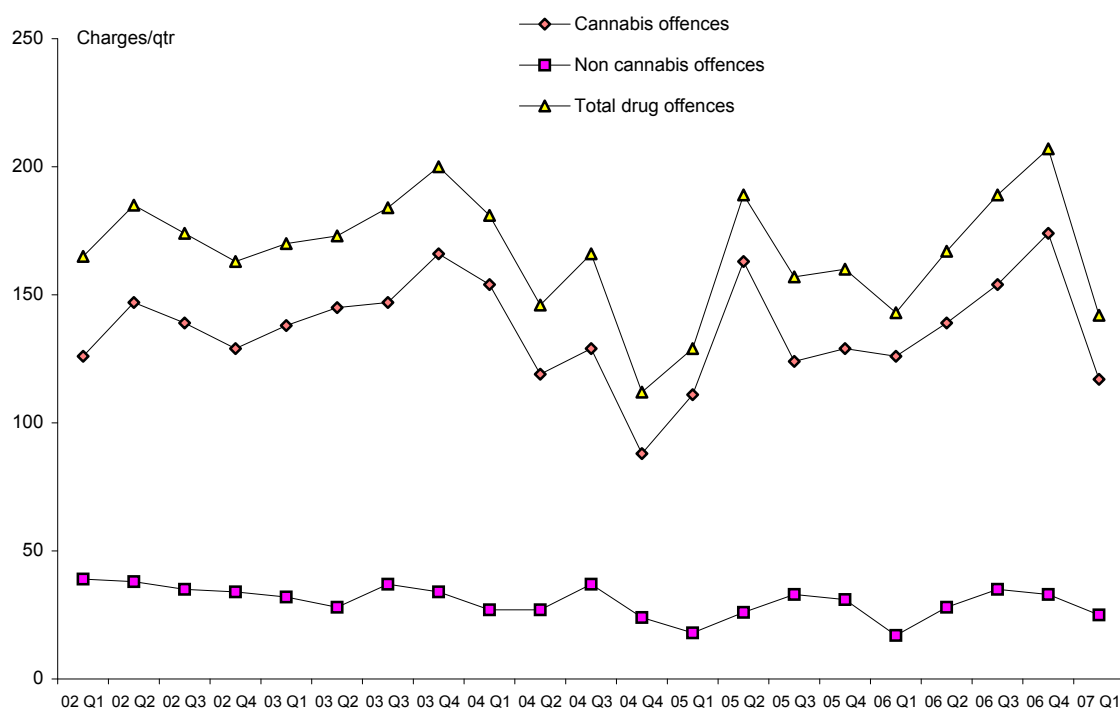
Quarterly cannabis charges heard in Children's Courts by offence seriousness  
March quarter 2002 - March quarter 2007

	Simple offences		Serious offences		Total
	n	%	n	%	
<b>2002</b>					
Mar qtr	122	96.8	4	3.2	126
Jun qtr	142	96.6	5	3.4	147
Sep qtr	131	94.2	8	5.8	139
Dec qtr	122	94.6	7	5.4	129
<b>Total</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>541</b>
<b>2003</b>					
Mar qtr	134	97.1	4	2.9	138
Jun qtr	137	94.5	8	5.5	145
Sep qtr	138	93.9	9	6.1	147
Dec qtr	160	96.4	6	3.6	166
<b>Total</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>596</b>
<b>2004</b>					
Mar qtr	143	92.9	11	7.1	154
Jun qtr	111	93.3	8	6.7	119
Sep qtr	123	95.3	6	4.7	129
Dec qtr	86	97.7	2	2.3	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>490</b>
<b>2005</b>					
Mar qtr	102	91.9	9	8.1	111
Jun qtr	152	93.3	11	6.7	163
Sep qtr	111	89.5	13	10.5	124
Dec qtr	120	93.0	9	7.0	129
<b>Total</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>527</b>
<b>2006</b>					
Mar qtr	120	95.2	6	4.8	126
Jun qtr	130	93.5	9	6.5	139
Sep qtr	140	90.9	14	9.1	154
Dec qtr	160	92.0	14	8.0	174
<b>Total</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>593</b>
<b>2007</b>					
Mar qtr	109	93.2	8	6.8	117

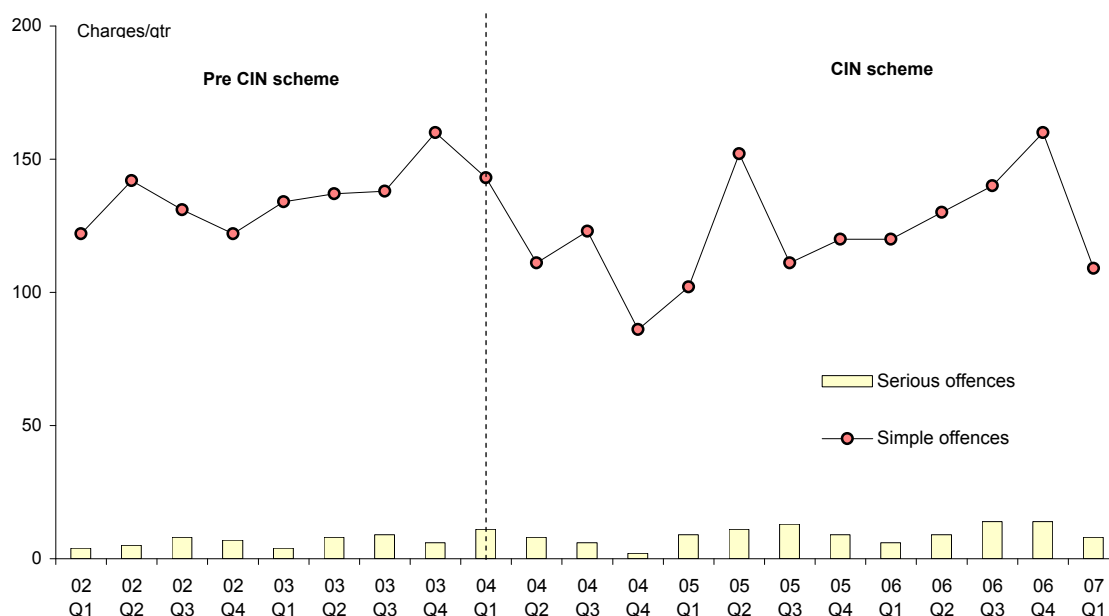
**Figure A4-5**  
**Quarterly drug charges heard in Children's Courts by sex**  
**March quarter 2002 - March quarter 2007**



**Figure A4-6**  
**Quarterly drug charges heard in Children's Courts by type of offence**  
**March quarter 2002 - March quarter 2007**



**Figure A4-7**  
**Quarterly cannabis charges heard in Children's Courts by seriousness**  
**March quarter 2002 - March quarter 2007**



## Community Justice Services - Juveniles

**Table A4-35**  
**Juvenile correctional services outcomes by type of offence - cannabis offences, 2002 - 2006**

	s.6(2) (Possession of cannabis)		s.7(2) (Cultivation of cannabis)		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Adult pre sentence report	1	0.1	-		1	0.1
Breach of juvenile court order report	9	0.7	-		9	0.7
Community work order	4	0.3	-		4	0.3
Court conferencing referral	6	0.5	-		6	0.5
Court report	166	13.4	8	18.2	174	13.6
Intensive youth supervision order	53	4.3	-		53	4.1
Juvenile justice team	800	64.8	31	70.5	831	65.0
Juvenile conditional release order	34	2.8	2	4.5	36	2.8
Juvenile court diversion assessment	1	0.1	-		1	0.1
Juvenile detention support	8	0.6	-		8	0.6
Juvenile drug court assessment report	1	0.1	-		1	0.1
Juvenile justice officer's report for SRRB	2	0.2	-		2	0.2
Prevention	1	0.1	-		1	0.1
Supervised release order	3	0.2	-		3	0.2
Youth community based order	146	11.8	3	6.8	149	11.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Community Justice Services, Department of Corrective Services.



## Appendix 5: Prevalence of Cannabis & Other Drug Use

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## Adult Prevalence, WA: 1995 - 2004

Table A5-1

Annual prevalence (%) of cannabis use by age group &amp; sex, WA, 1995 - 2004

	1995	1998	2001	2004		Diff (%) 1995 - 2004
<b>Males</b>						
14-19	28.1	32.3	30.1	24.0		-14.6%
20-29	50.7	67.0	39.3	38.7		-23.7%
30-39	30.9	20.3	29.1	25.7		-16.8%
40+	4.2	11.1	na	na		-
40-49	na	na	16.3	14.7		-
50-59	na	na	7.9	3.6		-
60+	na	na	2.3	1.0		-
All ages	20.4	27.3	20.6	17.7		-13.2%
<b>Females</b>						
14-19	18.6	36.0	29.6	18.0	#	-3.2%
20-29	29.4	31.3	28.8	24.6		-16.3%
30-39	18.4	20.2	18.0	12.8		-30.4%
40+	2.5	6.2	na	na		-
40-49	na	na	10.5	5.8		-
50-59	na	na	3.2	1.1		-
60+	na	na	0.4	0.2		-
All ages	13.0	17.2	14.5	9.7	#	-25.4%
<b>Persons</b>						
14-19	23.7	34.1	29.9	21.1	#	-11.0%
20-29	39.4	50.2	34.0	31.7		-19.5%
30-39	22.5	20.3	23.0	19.3		-14.2%
40+	3.3	8.6	na	na		-
40-49	na	na	13.7	10.2		-
50-59	na	na	5.6	2.4		-
60+	na	na	1.3	0.5		-
All ages	16.7	22.3	17.5	13.7	#	-18.0%

**Note:** # 2004 result significantly different from 2001 result.

Shading indicates relative standard error greater than 50%. (Not available for 1995.)

**Table A5-2**

**Estimated number of illicit drug users by persons aged 14 years & older, WA, 1995 - 2004**

	1995		1998		2001		2004	
	Lifetime	Last year	Lifetime	Last year	Lifetime	Last year	Lifetime	Last year
Cannabis	505,525	228,788	655,084	326,080	594,247	268,024	638,063	220,744
Inhalants	39,730	2,740	64,339	19,009	52,500	9,066	51,200	8,000
Heroin	30,140	5,480	46,792	21,934	37,300	4,433	28,000	3,200
Meth/amphetamine	117,819	39,730	154,997	87,734	179,700	86,981	195,300	72,200
Cocaine	43,840	8,220	59,952	19,009	73,400	22,096	72,800	19,200
Hallucinogens	115,079	35,620	171,082	54,103	157,900	30,038	151,800	9,600
Ecstasy	69,869	36,990	100,895	74,574	135,400	60,561	161,800	65,800
Any illicit drug	602,794	301,397	751,591	371,409	650,200	295,592	687,600	273,000
Any illicit drug (excl. cannabis)	na	na	235,421	127,215	250,551	114,581	271,488	103,231
Injecting drug use	31,905	4,986	42,473	25,491	53,100	18,579	45,000	14,500

**Source:** National Drug Strategy Household Survey, WA datasets. 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: Western Australia results. Perth, Epidemiology Branch, Department of Health and Drug & Alcohol Office, 2006 (Table 2, Table 4).

**Note:** Data cannot be aggregated as data in each row are based on separate estimates for each drug.

**Table A5-3**  
**Estimated prevalence (%) & number of cannabis users by age group & frequency of use**  
**WA, 1995 - 2004**

	Lifetime		Last 12 months		Last month	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>1995</b>						
14-19	45,139	29.6	36,142	23.7	15,402	10.1
20-29	190,526	70.2	106,934	39.4	70,837	26.1
30-39	171,450	60.5	63,763	22.5	28,906	10.2
40+	92,114	13.9	21,869	3.3	11,266	1.7
All ages	499,231	36.9	228,707	16.7	126,410	9.2
<b>1998</b>						
14-19	69,130	42.9	54,949	34.1	28,200	17.5
20-29	207,001	72.7	142,936	50.2	66,343	23.3
30-39	176,340	61.0	58,684	20.3	23,127	8.0
40+	190,548	26.2	62,546	8.6	26,909	3.7
All ages	643,019	44.8	319,115	22.3	144,579	10.1
<b>2001</b>						
14-19	71,109	42.1	50,503	29.9	28,883	17.1
20-29	183,404	68.3	91,299	34.0	53,974	20.1
30-39	166,612	56.5	67,824	23.0	44,528	15.1
40-49	116,670	40.6	39,369	13.7	26,438	9.2
50-59	40,955	18.2	12,602	5.6	10,126	4.5
60+	10,040	3.5	3,729	1.3	0	0
All ages	594,247	38.8	268,024	17.5	165,409	10.8
<b>2004</b>						
14-19	53,571	30.9	36,581	21.1	21,151	12.2
20-29	175,063	63.8	86,983	31.7	48,019	17.5
30-39	186,553	63.4	56,790	19.3	35,016	11.9
40-49	147,355	48.9	30,737	10.2	18,984	6.3
50-59	53,330	21.2	6,037	2.4	2,012	0.8
60+	19,931	6.3	1,582	0.5	1,582	0.5
All ages	638,063	39.6	220,744	13.7	127,290	7.9

**Source:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. 1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: Western Australia results. Canberra, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2000 (Table 3.8); Australian Institute of Health and Welfare & Drug & Alcohol Office. 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: First results for Western Australia. Perth, Drug & Alcohol Office, 2003 (Table 3.12); Department of Health & Drug & Alcohol Office. 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: Western Australia results. Perth, Epidemiology Branch, Department of Health WA & Drug & Alcohol Office, 2006 (Table 2, Table 4 & Table 33).

**Table A5-4**  
**Prevalence (%) of cannabis use & number of persons by sex & age group, WA, 2004**

	ERP 2004	Lifetime		Last 12 months		Last month	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Males							
14-19	88,788	29,122	32.8	21,309	24.0	12,164	13.7
20-29	139,937	94,318	67.4	54,156	38.7	32,046	22.9
30-39	147,620	100,086	67.8	37,938	25.7	22,881	15.5
40-49	150,336	85,391	56.8	22,099	14.7	13,380	8.9
50-59	127,612	34,455	27.0	4,594	3.6	1,659	1.3
60+	148,183	11,410	7.7	1,482	1.0	1,482	1.0
All ages	802,476	355,497	44.3	142,038	17.7	83,458	10.4
Females							
14-19	84,581	24,528	29.0	15,225	18.0	8,966	10.6
20-29	134,456	80,943	60.2	33,076	24.6	16,135	12.0
30-39	146,628	86,511	59.0	18,768	12.8	12,170	8.3
40-49	151,004	62,214	41.2	8,758	5.8	5,587	3.7
50-59	123,945	18,964	15.3	1,363	1.1	248	0.2
60+	168,181	8,409	5.0	336	0.2	-	-
All ages	808,795	283,078	35.0	78,453	9.7	43,675	5.4
Persons							
14-19	173,369	53,571	30.9	36,581	21.1	21,151	12.2
20-29	274,393	175,063	63.8	86,983	31.7	48,019	17.5
30-39	294,248	186,553	63.4	56,790	19.3	35,016	11.9
40-49	301,340	147,355	48.9	30,737	10.2	18,984	6.3
50-59	251,557	53,330	21.2	6,037	2.4	2,012	0.8
60+	316,364	19,931	6.3	1,582	0.5	1,582	0.5
All ages	1,611,271	638,063	39.6	220,744	13.7	127,290	7.9

**Source:** 1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey. Western Australia results. Canberra, Australian Institute of Health & Welfare, 2000; 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey. First results for Western Australia. Perth, Drug & Alcohol Office, 2003; 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey. Western Australia results. Perth, Epidemiology Branch, Department of Health & Drug & Alcohol Office, 2006.

**Note:** Shading indicates relative standard error greater than 50%.  
 ERP = estimated resident population based on Australian Bureau of Statistics published data.

**Table A5-5**  
**Annual prevalence (%) of use of selected illicit drugs by Health Region, WA, 2004**

	Cannabis	Amphetamines	Ecstasy	Any Illicit
<b>Metropolitan</b>				
North Metro	14.4	5.2	4.9	18.3
South Metro	12.4	4.0	4.1	16.1
<b>Country</b>				
Goldfields - South East Coastal	22.5	5.3	7.7	25.3
Great Southern	11.3	2.4	0.5	11.5
Kimberley	30.2	7.8	3.8	35.9
Midwest-Murchison	14.0	3.6	4.1	18.4
Pilbara-Gascoyne	14.9	2.5	-	16.7
South West	13.1	5.7	3.2	14.8
Wheatbelt	4.7	-	-	11.4
<b>State</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>17.3</b>

**Source:** 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey, Western Australian Results. Perth, Epidemiology Branch, Department of Health & Drug and Alcohol Office, 2006 (Table 17).

**Note:** Rates shaded to indicate relative standard error greater than 50%.

**Table A5-6**  
**Frequency of methods (%) of cannabis use in last year by age group & sex, WA, 2001 - 2004**

	Sex		Age group				Total
	Males	Females	14-19	20-29	30-39	40+	
<b>2001</b>							
Smoked joints	81.3	78.6	78.0	79.7	84.8	79.2	80.5
Smoked from bong or pipe	86.4	81.4	96.9	92.6	79.6	64.2	84.3
Eating (eg hash cookies)	53.3	44.1	46.4	56.6	49.8	40.7	49.5
Mixed with tobacco	50.4	45.5	52.7	50.6	45.7	43.5	48.3
<b>2004</b>							
Smoked joints	84.9	83.8	89.9	81.9	86.7	83.5	84.5
Smoked from bong or pipe	88.7	88.5	83.5	91.2	92.0	76.2	87.5
Eating (eg hash cookies)	57.1	53.7	53.2	63.6	57.0	39.8	55.9
Mixed with tobacco	51.3	51.3	44.9	64.9	46.0	32.8	51.3

**Source:** 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: Western Australia results. Perth, Epidemiology Branch, Department of Health WA & Drug & Alcohol Office, 2006 (Table 38 & Table 39).

**Note:** Base - Those who have used cannabis in last year.

## Adult Prevalence, Australia: 1988 - 2004

Table A5-7

Annual prevalence (%) of cannabis use by age group, Australia, 1988 - 2004

	1988	1991	1993	1995	1998	2001	2004
14-19	-	-	-	-	35.1	24.6	17.9
20-29	-	-	-	-	36.9	29.3	26.0
30-39	-	-	-	-	20.3	16.1	15.9
40+	-	-	-	-	6.2	4.1	3.9
Males	-	-	-	18.0	21.3	15.8	14.4
Females	-	-	-	8.6	14.7	10.0	8.3
<b>Persons</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.3</b>

**Source:** Statistics on drug use in Australia, 2002. AIHW Cat. No. PHE43. Canberra, Australian Institute of Health & Welfare, 2003; Statistics on drug use in Australia, 2004. AIHW Cat. No. PHE62. Canberra, Australian Institute of Health & Welfare, 2005; 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: First results. Canberra, Australian Institute of Health & Welfare, 2002; 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: First results. Canberra, Australian Institute of Health & Welfare, 2005.

Table A5-8

Annual prevalence (%) of cannabis use by age group &amp; sex, Australia, 1995 - 2004

	Males				Females			
	1995	1998	2001	2004	1995	1998	2001	2004
14-19	35.9	35.0	26.6	18.4 #	20.1	34.2	22.6	17.4 #
20-29	43.7	43.7	35.1	32.4 #	23.4	29.3	23.2	19.5 #
30-39	19.0	24.1	20.8	21.4	8.2	16.3	11.7	10.6 #
40-49	8.0	16.6	10.7	11.9 #	2.2	6.3	6.6	5.7 #
50-59	1.9	5.6	4.5	4.3	1.2	7.6	2.0	2.1
60+	-	1.1	0.7	0.4 #	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.2
<b>All ages</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>14.4 #</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.3 #</b>

**Source:** 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: First results. Canberra, Australian Institute of Health & Welfare, 2002; 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: First results. Canberra, Australian Institute of Health & Welfare, 2005.

**Note:** # 2004 result significantly different from 2001 result (2-tailed p = 0.05).

Figure A5-1

Annual male prevalence (%) of cannabis use by age group, Australia, 1995 - 2004

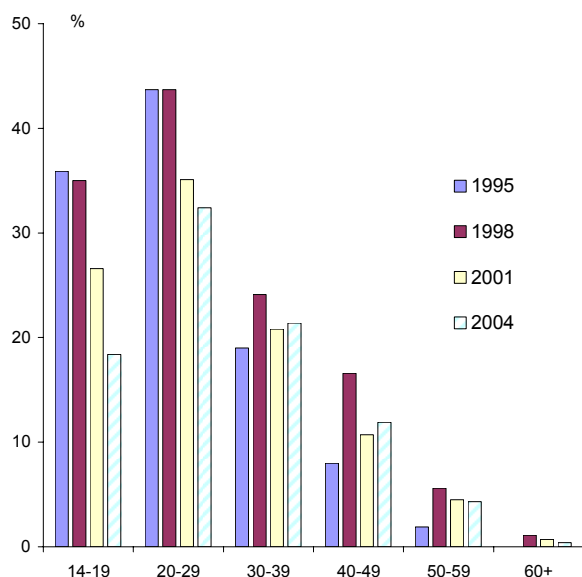
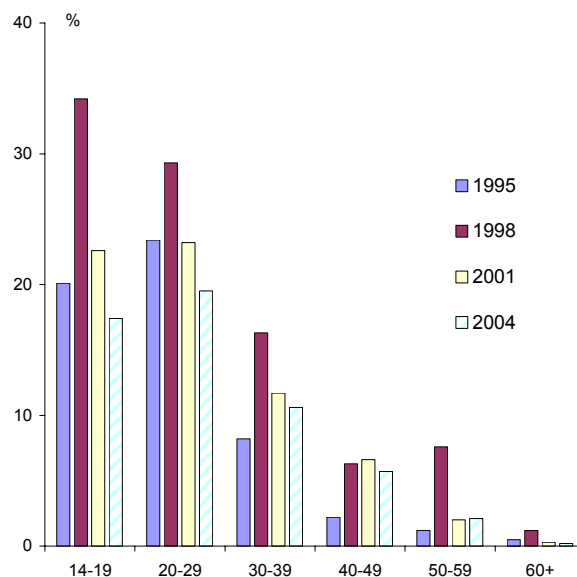


Figure A5-2

Annual female prevalence (%) of cannabis use by age group, Australia, 1995 - 2004



**Table A5-9**  
**Frequency (%) of drug use in the last year by Australian jurisdiction, 2004**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus
Marijuana/cannabis	10.7	9.8	12.1	13.7	11.7	10.9	14.0	20.9	11.3
Painkillers/analgesics <sup>(b)</sup>	2.8	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.9	3.9	2.7	5.2	3.1
Tranquillisers/sleeping pills <sup>(b)</sup>	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.0
Steroids <sup>(b)</sup>	*<0.1	*0.1	-	*<0.1	*<0.1	-	-	*0.4	<0.1
Barbiturates <sup>(b)</sup>	*<0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	*0.3	-	*0.3	*0.4	0.2
Inhalants	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	*0.4	0.9	*0.2	0.4
Heroin	0.1	0.3	*0.1	*0.2	*0.2	*<0.1	*<0.1	*<0.1	0.2
Methadone <sup>(c)</sup>	*<0.1	*0.1	*<0.1	*<0.1	*<0.1	*0.2	*0.4	*<0.1	0.1
Other opiates/opioids <sup>(b)</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	*0.1	*0.6	*0.2	0.8	0.2
Meth/amphetamine (speed) <sup>(b)</sup>	3.1	2.8	3.0	4.5	4.1	1.8	4.3	3.9	3.2
Cocaine	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.7	*0.2	1.6	1.0	1.0
Hallucinogens	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	*0.6	1.0	*0.6	0.7
Ecstasy <sup>(d)</sup>	3.5	3.1	3.4	4.1	2.8	1.6	6.0	3.7	3.4
Ketamine	0.3	0.3	0.3	*<0.1	*0.1	-	*0.2	*0.6	0.3
GHB	0.1	0.2	0.2	*<0.1	*0.1	-	*0.1	*0.3	0.1
Injected drugs	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	*0.5	*0.3	*0.6	0.4
Any illicit	14.6	14.3	15.9	17.3	15.4	15.4	17.6	26.0	15.3

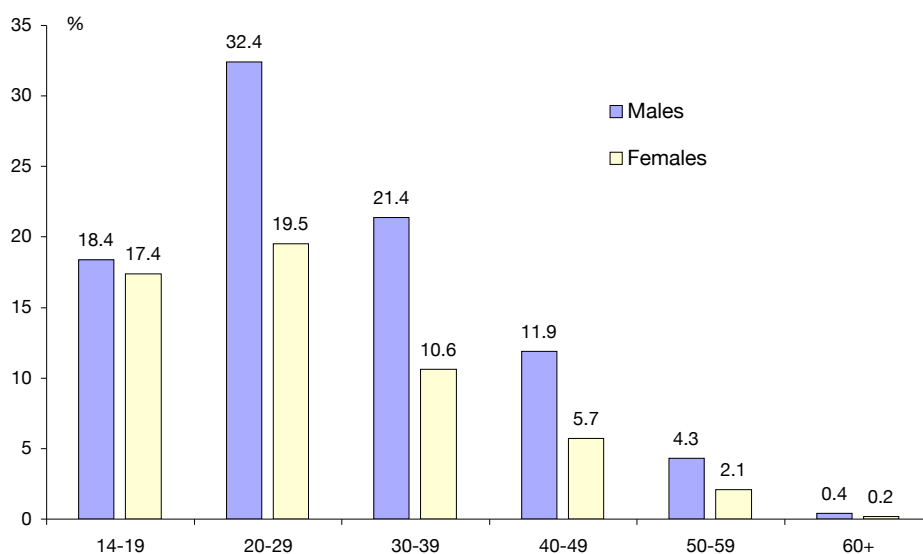
**Source:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: State and territory supplement. AIHW cat. no. PHE 61. Canberra, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2005, Table S6.

**Note:** (a) Used in the past 12 months; (b) For non medical purposes; (c) Non-maintenance; (d) In previous surveys this included 'designer drugs'.

\* Relative standard error greater than 50%.

<0.1 non zero result less than 0.1%.

**Figure A5-3**  
**Annual prevalence (%) of cannabis use by age group, Australia, 2004**



## Adult Prevalence, Australia vs Other Jurisdictions

**Table A5-10**

Annual prevalence (%) of selected drug use by selected jurisdictions, 2004

	Cannabis	Ecstasy	Amphetamines	Cocaine	Opiates
Australia	13.3	4.0	3.8	1.2	0.5
New Zealand	13.4	2.2	3.4	0.5	0.5
Republic of Ireland (2002-2003)	5.1	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.6
United States	12.6	1.0	1.5	2.8	0.6
Canada	16.8	1.1	0.8	2.3	0.4
United Kingdom					0.9
England & Wales (2003-2004)	10.8	2.0	1.5	2.4	-
Scotland	7.9	1.7	1.4	1.4	-
Northern Ireland (2002-2003)	5.4	1.6	0.8	0.4	-

**Source:** Australian Institute of Health & Welfare. Statistics on drug use in Australia 2006. AIHW Cat. No. PHE80. Canberra, Australian Institute of Health & Welfare 2007. (Table 4.3)

**Note:** Base persons aged 15-64 years.

## Youth Prevalence, WA: 2005

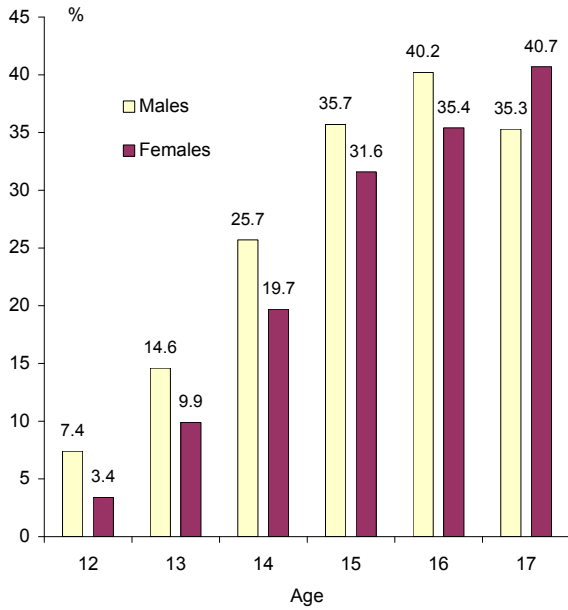
**Table A5-11**

Estimated prevalence (%) of cannabis use by WA students aged 12 to 17 years by age, sex & frequency of use, 2005

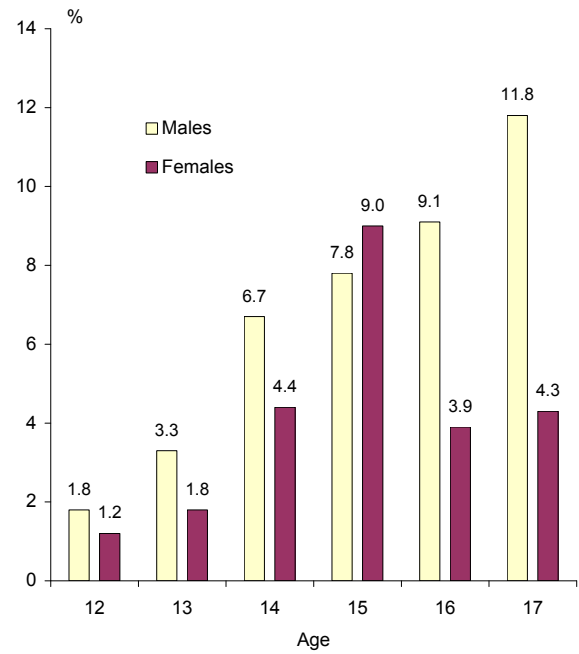
	12	13	14	15	16	17	12-17
<b>Males</b>							
Lifetime	7.4	14.6	25.7	35.7	40.2	35.3	25.0
In past year	4.7	10.8	22.4	27.1	34.3	31.4	20.2
In past month	1.8	6.8	12.1	14.0	16.9	20.2	10.9
In past week	1.8	3.3	6.7	7.8	9.1	11.8	6.1
<b>Females</b>							
Lifetime	3.4	9.9	19.7	31.6	35.4	40.7	21.4
In past year	3.4	7.7	17.4	26.9	27.8	32.9	17.7
In past month	2.3	4.3	9.9	15.2	14.1	13.0	9.3
In past week	1.2	1.8	4.4	9.0	3.9	4.3	4.1
<b>Persons</b>							
Lifetime	5.5	12.3	22.8	33.7	37.7	38.1	23.2
In past year	4.1	9.3	20.0	27.0	31.0	32.1	19.0
In past month	2.0	5.5	11.0	14.6	15.5	16.6	10.1
In past week	1.5	2.6	5.6	8.4	6.4	8.1	5.1

**Source:** Miller J & Lang A. ASSAD drug report 2005. Mount Lawley, WA, Drug & Alcohol Office, 2007. (Table 3.2)

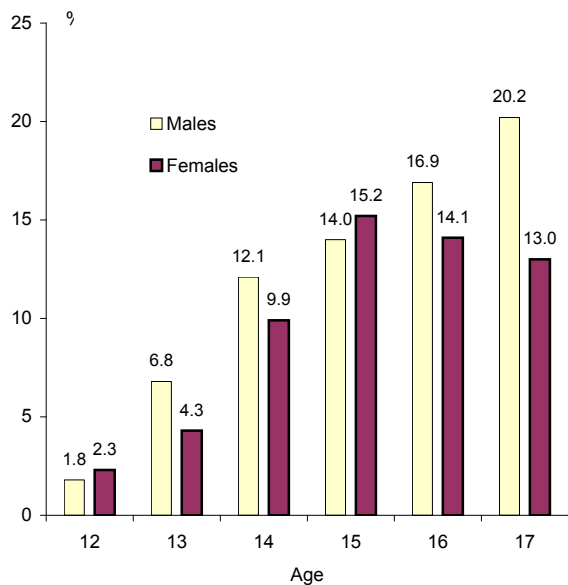
**Figure A5-4**  
Estimated lifetime prevalence (%) of  
cannabis use by WA students  
by sex & age, 2005



**Figure A5-6**  
Estimated weekly prevalence (%) of  
cannabis use by WA students  
by sex & age, 2005



**Figure A5-5**  
Estimated monthly prevalence (%) of  
cannabis use by WA students  
by sex & age, 2005



## Youth Prevalence, Australia vs WA: 2005

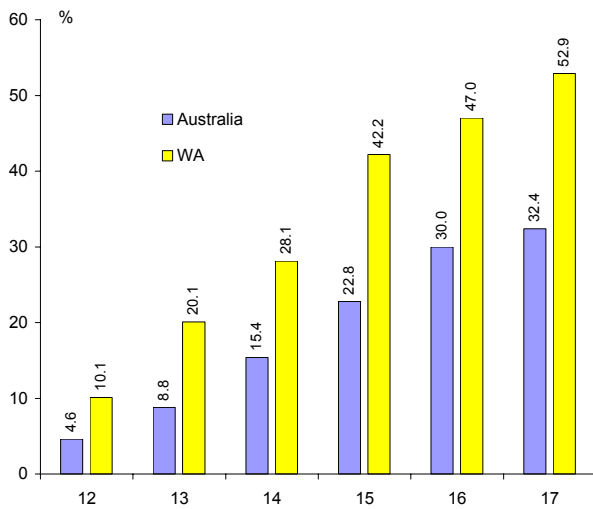
Table A5-12

Estimated prevalence (%) of cannabis use by school students by age, sex & frequency of use  
Australia vs WA, 2005

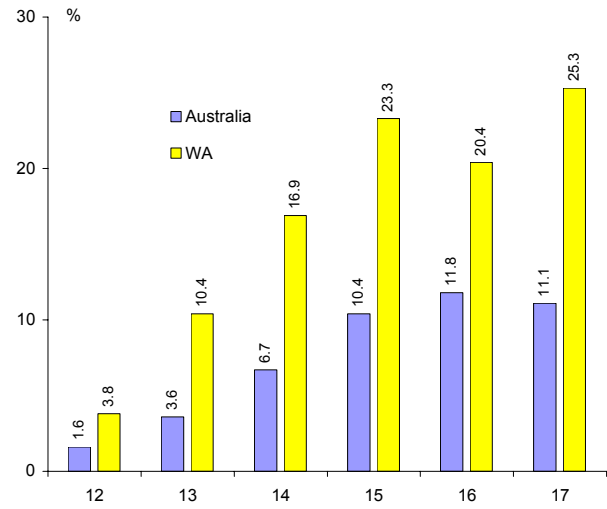
	12		13		14		15		16		17		12 - 17	
	Aus	WA	Aus	WA	Aus	WA	Aus	WA	Aus	WA	Aus	WA	Aus	WA
<b>Males</b>														
Lifetime	5.3	7.4	10.0	14.6	17.5	25.7	25.8	35.7	31.4	40.2	35.0	35.3	16.1	25.0
In past year	3.1	4.7	7.6	10.8	14.3	22.4	21.2	27.1	26.1	34.3	28.4	31.4	12.9	20.2
In past month	1.8	1.8	4.1	6.8	8.3	12.1	12.6	14.0	13.8	16.9	14.9	20.2	5.6	10.9
In past week	1.5	1.8	2.9	3.3	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.8	7.5	9.1	8.7	11.8	2.9	6.1
<b>Females</b>														
Lifetime	3.8	3.4	7.5	9.9	13.1	19.7	19.6	31.6	28.7	35.4	31.1	40.7	19.4	21.4
In past year	2.7	3.4	5.8	7.7	10.9	17.4	16.4	26.9	23.4	27.8	22.5	32.9	15.6	17.7
In past month	1.4	2.3	3.1	4.3	5.1	9.9	8.2	15.2	9.8	14.1	7.6	13.0	8.7	9.3
In past week	0.7	1.2	2.0	1.8	2.9	4.4	4.8	9.0	4.4	3.9	3.3	4.3	5.4	4.1
<b>Persons</b>														
Lifetime	4.6	5.5	8.8	12.3	15.4	22.8	22.8	33.7	30.0	37.7	32.4	38.1	17.8	23.2
In past year	2.9	4.1	6.7	9.3	12.7	20.0	18.8	27.0	24.7	31.0	25.3	32.1	14.2	19.0
In past month	1.6	2.0	3.6	5.5	6.7	11.0	10.4	14.6	11.8	15.5	11.1	16.6	7.2	10.1
In past week	1.1	1.5	2.4	2.6	4.7	5.6	5.9	8.4	5.9	6.4	5.9	8.1	4.2	5.1

**Source:** White V & Hayman J. *Australian secondary students' use of over the counter and illicit substances in 2005*. Carlton, VIC, Centre for Behavioural Research in Cancer, Cancer Control Research Institute, 2006 (Table 6).  
Miller J & Lang A. *ASSAD drug report 2005*. Mount Lawley, WA, Drug & Alcohol Office, 2007.

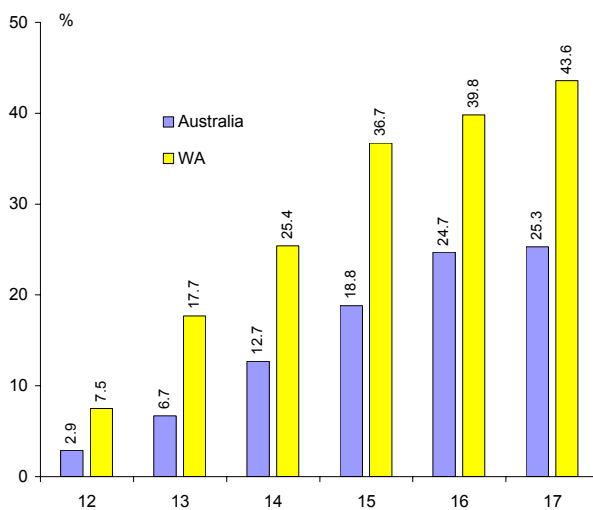
**Figure A5-7**  
Estimated lifetime prevalence (%) of cannabis use by students aged 12 to 17 years Australia vs WA, 2005



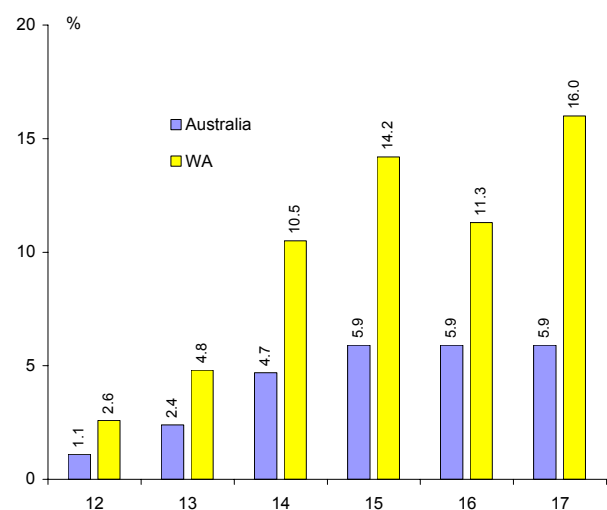
**Figure A5-9**  
Estimated monthly prevalence (%) of cannabis use by students aged 12 to 17 years Australia vs WA, 2005



**Figure A5-8**  
Estimated annual prevalence (%) of cannabis use by students aged 12 to 17 years Australia vs WA, 2005



**Figure A5-10**  
Estimated weekly prevalence (%) of cannabis use by students aged 12 to 17 years Australia vs WA, 2005



## Youth Prevalence, Australia vs Other Jurisdictions

**Table A5-13**  
**Estimated prevalence (%) of cannabis use by 15-16**  
**year old students by frequency of use & selected**  
**jurisdictions, 2003**

	Lifetime	Annual	Monthly
Austria	21	17	10
Belgium	32	27	17
Denmark	23	17	8
France	38	31	22
Germany	27	21	12
Ireland	39	31	17
Italy	27	22	15
Netherlands	28	23	13
Norway	9	6	3
Portugal	15	13	8
Spain	36	32	22
Sweden	7	5	1
Switzerland	40	31	20
United Kingdom	38	31	20
USA	36	28	17
Western Australia (2005)	38	31	16
Australia (2002)	39	na	17
Australia (2005)	31	na	12

**Source:** Hibell B, Andersson B, Bjarnason T et al. *The EPSAD report 2003: Alcohol and other drug use among students in 35 European countries*. Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs and Council of Europe (Pompidou Group), 2004 (Table 28c & Table 29c).

White V & Hayman J. *Australian secondary school students' use of over-the-counter and illicit substances in 2002*. Canberra, Drug Strategy Branch, Department of Health & Ageing, 2004 (Table 7).  
 White V & Hayman J. *Australian secondary school students' use of over-the-counter and illicit substances in 2005*. Canberra, Drug Strategy Branch, Department of Health & Ageing, 2006 (Table 7).

**Note:** Australian prevalence data from 2002 and 2005 ASSAD surveys for 16-17 year olds.

## Appendix 6: Cannabis Smoking Paraphernalia

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## **Retailer Kit: Introductory Letter**

Dear Retailer

On 22 March 2004, the *Cannabis Control Act 2003* will come into operation. Among various changes, the Act requires retailers who sell cannabis smoking paraphernalia to display a prescribed warning notice and make available prescribed cannabis education materials. It is an offence (carrying penalties of \$1,000 for individuals and \$5,000 for corporations) for retailers of cannabis smoking paraphernalia to fail to comply with these requirements.

The Act also makes it an offence (carrying penalties of \$5,000 for individuals and \$25,000 for corporations) for retailers of cannabis smoking paraphernalia to sell such paraphernalia to a person who is under 18 years of age.

This pack contains the prescribed warning notice that must be displayed in a manner that makes it clearly visible to any person entering or exiting the shop or retail outlet.

The pack also contains the cannabis education materials that must be made available to any purchaser of cannabis smoking paraphernalia.

An order form is enclosed to assist in reordering these publications.

If you would like more information about the *Cannabis Control Act 2003*, please call the Alcohol and Drug Information Service on (08) 9442 5000 or toll free for country callers on 1800 198 024.

Yours sincerely

Dr Steve Allsop  
**A/EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

8 March 2004

## Retailer Kit: Resource Order Form

HP Number	Resource	Amount	Maximum*
HP 1142 (requirement under the <i>Cannabis Control Act 2003</i> )	Cannabis health information card - on health effects of cannabis for users and young people.  * It is a requirement under the <i>Cannabis Control Act 2003</i> that this publication on the harms associated with cannabis use be made available to customers by retailers of cannabis smoking paraphernalia.		20
HP 1143 (requirement under the <i>Cannabis Control Act 2003</i> )	Cannabis health warning poster - for display in shops of retailers who sell cannabis smoking paraphernalia.  * It is a requirement under the <i>Cannabis Control Act 2003</i> that this poster is displayed where it is clearly visible in the shop of retailers who sell cannabis smoking paraphernalia.		2
HP 1481 (optional)	'There are <u>new</u> laws on cannabis in Western Australia' - for general community.		20
HP 1482 (optional)	'What is a cannabis education session?' - for general community.		20
HP 8238 (optional)	Alcohol & Drug Information Service (ADIS) pamphlet - contains information on how to access ADIS, a free 24 hour confidential telephone counselling, information and referral service.		20
HP 6714 (optional)	Parent Drug Information Service (PDIS) brochure - contains information on how to access PDIS, a statewide, 24 hour, free, confidential telephone service for parents, families and carers.		50

\* Please note:

If you require additional resources (in excess of the maximum amount) please outline how these resources will be used below:

.....

.....

Return your form to:

Prevention Branch  
Drug and Alcohol Office  
7 Field Street  
Mt Lawley WA 6050  
Tel: (08) 9370 0358; Fax: (08) 9272 6605

Mail publications to address:

.....

.....

## Enforcement Protocol

### Key Stakeholder Roles

Agency	Role
Local Drug Action Groups	Identify retailers not complying
Community Drug Service Teams	Identify retailers not complying
Public Health Units	Surveillance and fill out complaint form and submit to DAO
Drug and Alcohol Office	Surveillance, fill out complaint form then: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refer to DoH Legal Services for Section 22 (Warning notice) and Section 23 (Cannabis education materials)</li> <li>2. Refer to police for investigation for Section 24 (Selling cannabis smoking paraphernalia to minors)</li> </ol>
Western Australia Police	Investigation of complaints under Section 24 (Selling cannabis smoking paraphernalia to minors) referred by DAO only if prosecution is anticipated
Department of Health Legal Service State Solicitor's Office	Conduct prosecution procedures for Sections 22, 23 and 24

### Surveillance of posters/education materials

**Step One:** Identify retailers who possibly need to comply with the Act and send a letter and a Retailer Education Kit by certified mail. Keep receipt as evidence that the kit and letter have been received.

**Step Two:** Allow 14 days to comply, then check to see if warning notice is clearly visible and cannabis education materials are made available. If not ask to speak to the manager, identify name and organisation from (eg DAO/PHU). Ask if they received the kit and letter. Give verbal warning that they need to comply within 14 days or they will be prosecuted. Follow with a warning letter. Keep a record of date and time verbal warning given, who was given the warning and by whom.

**Step Three:** After 14 days have elapsed check to see if poster is clearly visible and cannabis education materials are available. If not, notify DAO and assist to fill in complaint form and refer to Department of Health Legal Services for prosecution.

### Complaint procedure - selling to people under 18 years of age

**Step One:** A complaint is received and complainant is requested to fill out a complaint form. Inform complainant that they may be required to attend court as a witness and that their name will be cited.

**Step Two:** Staff member from DAO gathers information and passes this on to the police alcohol and drug adviser in the local area for investigation if prosecution is anticipated.

**Step Three:** Evidence is gathered by police and referred on to DAO to forward to Department of Health Legal Services for prosecution.

## **Letter to Retailer: Complaint**

Dear Retailer

It has come to our attention that you are selling cannabis smoking paraphernalia.

The Cannabis Control Act 2003 (“the Act”) which came into effect in 2004 requires operators of shops or retail outlets where cannabis smoking paraphernalia is sold to display a prescribed health warning notice and to make available prescribed cannabis education materials to purchasers of cannabis smoking paraphernalia.

Please note that the prescribed health warning notice must be displayed in a manner that makes it clearly visible to any person entering or exiting the shop or retail outlet.

Retailers of cannabis smoking paraphernalia who fail to comply with these requirements commit an offence(s) which can carry penalties of \$1,000 for individuals and \$5,000 for corporations.

The Act has also made it an offence (carrying penalties of \$5,000 for individuals and \$25,000 for corporations) for retailers of cannabis smoking paraphernalia to sell such paraphernalia to a person who is under 18 years of age. Please ensure that any of your associated retail outlets are also aware of the requirements under the Act.

The enclosed Retailer Kit will provide you with the information and resources you require to enable you to comply with the Act. A Retailer Resource Order form has also been enclosed to assist you in reordering resources as required.

If you would like any further information regarding this matter, please contact Chris Chute on (08) 9471 0407.

Yours sincerely

Terry Murphy  
**Executive Director**

## Retailer Complaint Form

Date ..... Officer .....

### Details regarding alleged offence

Alleged offence under Cannabis Control Act 2003 ☐ Section 22 ☐ Section 23 ☐ Section 24

Date of alleged offence ..... Time of alleged offence .....

Details of complaint .....

Name of retail outlet .....

Address of retail outlet .....

How was complainant aware that cannabis smoking paraphernalia was being sold at retail outlet? .....

Did complainant purchase/intend to purchase cannabis smoking paraphernalia? ☐ Yes ☐ No

### Details of the minor (for Section 24 only)

Name (if known) .....

Address (if known) .....

Sex ..... Date of birth (if known), otherwise age .....

### Details of salesperson (for Section 24 only)

Name ..... Sex ..... Age .....

Other details .....

### Complainant details

Name ..... Phone .....

Organisation .....

Address .....

### Any additional information

Other comments .....

Witnesses names, addresses and phone numbers .....

Has the complainant approached the retailer? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Has the school/police been informed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Sufficient evidence to initiate an investigation? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Investigation required? ☐ Yes ☐ No

## Cannabis Control Regulations 2004

### Schedule 4 - Cannabis Education Materials (cannabis smoking paraphernalia)

---

#### Cannabis

Cannabis, hashish and hashish oil come from the cannabis sativa plant. This plant contains the chemical THC, which affects mood.

#### Appearance

Cannabis - dried greenish-brown leaves or flowers of the plant.

Hashish - brown to black resin.

Hashish oil - reddish brown oil.

#### How is it used?

Cannabis is most commonly smoked as a joint or through a bong, but is occasionally cooked and eaten in foods.

#### Effects

The immediate effects of **low** doses of cannabis may include:

- Loss of concentration
- Impaired balance
- Slower reflexes
- Increased appetite
- Increased heart rate
- Feeling of wellbeing
- Loss of inhibitions

The immediate effects of **high** doses of cannabis may include:

- Confusion and anxiety
- Restlessness
- Detachment from reality
- Hallucinations
- Paranoia
- Panic attacks

The effects of **frequent** cannabis users can include:

- Dependence, which means:
  - the drug is central to a person's life
  - the user has trouble cutting down his or her use
  - the user experiences symptoms of withdrawal when he/she tries to cut down
- Psychological problems - anxiety, depression, paranoia and psychosis in those people with a predisposition to mental health problems.
- Learning difficulties - decreased concentration, memory and learning abilities.
- Respiratory problems - increased risk of cancer and respiratory disorders such as asthma, bronchitis and emphysema.

#### Taking care

It is safer not to use cannabis at all. However, if someone does, remember:

- Some people have panic attacks when they get “stoned”. If this happens, call for help immediately and reassure them it will pass. Because of this, users should not be left alone as they can often find themselves in dangerous situations.
- Cannabis, like alcohol, slows reflexes, affecting reaction time and ability to carry out normal functions such as driving, swimming and operating machinery.

It is illegal to possess, use, supply or manufacture cannabis. Serious penalties apply.

#### Want more information

- [www.drugaware.com.au](http://www.drugaware.com.au)
- Alcohol and Drug Information Service  
Confidential 24 hour information, counselling and referral  
Telephone (08) 9442 5000; Toll free 1800 198 024 (country callers)
- For additional copies of this resource call (08) 9222 2045.

## HP1142: Cannabis The Health Effects

### TAKING CARE

It is **safer not to use cannabis at all**. However, if someone does, **remember:**

- Some people **have panic attacks** when they get 'stoned'. If this happens, **call for help** immediately and reassure them it will pass. Because of this, users **should not be left alone** as they can often find themselves in dangerous situations.
- Cannabis, like alcohol, slows reflexes, affecting reaction time and ability to carry out normal functions such as driving, swimming, and operating machinery.

### WANT MORE INFORMATION

[www.drugaware.com.au](http://www.drugaware.com.au)

Alcohol and Drug Information Service  
Confidential 24-hour information, counselling and referral.  
Telephone (08) 9442 5000  
Toll-free 1800 198 024 (country callers)

For additional copies of this resource please call 9222 2045.

**Remember, many recreational drugs are illegal and serious penalties can apply.**

© Drug and Alcohol Office 2004

HP 1142

### CANNABIS

Cannabis, hashish and hashish oil come from the Cannabis Sativa plant. This plant contains the chemical THC, which affects mood.

#### APPEARANCE

Cannabis - dried greenish-brown leaves or flowers of the plant.  
Hashish - brown to black resin.  
Hashish oil - reddish brown oil.

#### HOW IT IS USED

Cannabis is most commonly smoked as a joint or through a bong, but is occasionally cooked and eaten in foods.

### EFFECTS

The immediate effects of **low** doses of cannabis may include:

- Loss concentration
- Impaired balance
- Slower reflexes
- Increased appetite
- Increased heart rate
- Feeling of wellbeing
- Loss of inhibitions.

The immediate effects of **high** doses of cannabis may include:

- Confusion and anxiety
- Restlessness
- Detachment from reality
- Hallucinations
- Paranoia
- Panic attacks.

### CANNABIS

The effects of **frequent** cannabis use can include:

- **Dependence**, which means:
  - the drug is central to a person's life
  - the user has trouble cutting down his/her use
  - the user experiences symptoms of withdrawal when he/she tries to cut down
- **Psychological problems** - anxiety, depression, paranoia and psychosis in those people who have a vulnerability to mental health problems
- **Learning difficulties** - decreased concentration, memory and learning abilities
- **Respiratory problems** - increased risk of cancer and respiratory disorders such as asthma, bronchitis and emphysema.

### CANNABIS

**The Health Effects**

DRUG AWARE

[www.drugaware.com.au](http://www.drugaware.com.au)

## Excerpts From Legislation In Other Jurisdictions

### New South Wales

#### Drug Misuse & Trafficking Act 1985

##### Division 1: Summary Offences

##### 11. Possession of equipment for administration of prohibited drugs

(1) A person who has in his or her possession any item of equipment for use in the administration of a prohibited drug is guilty of an offence.

(1A) Subsection (1) does not apply to or in respect of a hypodermic syringe or a hypodermic needle.

##### 11A Sale, supply and display of waterpipes and ice pipes

(1) In this section:

“ice pipe” means:

- (a) a device capable of being used for the administration of a prohibited drug by means of the smoking or inhaling of the smoke or fumes resulting from the heating or burning of the drug in a crystal or powder form, or
- (b) a device that is apparently intended to be such a device but that is not capable of being so used because it needs an adjustment, modification or addition,

and includes a device known as an ice pipe or a crack pipe, but does not include a device of a class or description prescribed by the regulations as not being an ice pipe for the purposes of this section.

“shop” includes:

- (a) so much of a building or place as is used for the sale, or supply in the course of commercial transactions, of goods, and
- (b) a stall or other structure used for such sale or supply of goods at a market or elsewhere,

but does not include anything prescribed by the regulations as not being a shop for the purposes of this section.

“waterpipe” means:

- (a) a device capable of being used for the administration of a prohibited drug, by means of the drawing of smoke or fumes (resulting from the heating or burning of the drug) through water or

another liquid, or

- (b) a device that is apparently intended to be such a device but that is not capable of being so used because it needs an adjustment, modification or addition,

and includes a device known as a bong, but does not include a device of a class or description prescribed by the regulations as not being a waterpipe for the purposes of this section.

(2) A person who:

- (a) sells a waterpipe or an ice pipe, or
- (b) supplies a waterpipe or an ice pipe in the course of or in connection with a commercial transaction,

is guilty of an offence.

(3) A person who displays a waterpipe or an ice pipe:

- (a) in a shop, or
- (b) near but in connection with a shop,

is guilty of an offence, unless the person satisfies the court that the display was not for a commercial purpose.

(4) For the purposes of this section, it is immaterial that the waterpipe or ice pipe was used or intended to be used for a purpose other than the administration of a prohibited drug.

##### 21. Penalties

The penalty for an offence under this Division is a fine of 20 penalty units or imprisonment for a term of 2 years, or both.

Note: 1 penalty unit = \$110

### Victoria

#### Drugs, Poisons & Controlled Substances Act 1981

Possession of cannabis smoking implements is not an offence.

##### Part VA—Cocaine Kits

##### Division 1—Cocaine kits

## 80A What is a cocaine kit?

A cocaine kit is constituted by two or more of the following items packaged for use as a unit for the purposes of preparing for introduction, or for introducing, cocaine into the body of a person—

- a) a razor blade;
- b) a tube;
- c) a mirror;
- d) a scoop;
- e) a glass bottle;
- f) any other item for use together with any item referred to in paragraphs (a) to (e) to prepare for introduction, or to introduce, cocaine into the body of a person.

## 80B Offence to display a cocaine kit in a retail outlet

- (1) A person must not display a cocaine kit in a retail outlet.

Penalty: In the case of a natural person, 60 penalty units;  
In the case of a body corporate, 300 penalty units.

- (2) In this section, retail outlet includes -
  - (a) a shop;
  - (b) a market.

## 80C Offence to sell a cocaine kit

A person must not sell a cocaine kit if the person selling the cocaine kit knows or is reckless as to whether the cocaine kit is sold for the purpose of preparing for introduction, or introducing, cocaine into the body of any person.

In the case of a natural person, 60 penalty units;

In the case of a body corporate, 300 penalty units.

## Queensland

### Drugs Misuse Act 1986

#### 10 Possessing things

.....

- (2) A person who unlawfully has in his or her possession anything (not being a hypodermic syringe or needle) -

- (a) for use in connection with the administration, consumption or smoking of a dangerous drug; or

- (b) that the person has used in connection with such a purpose;

commits an offence against this Act.

Maximum penalty: 2 years imprisonment.

## Penalties and Sentences Act 1992

### 5 Meaning of penalty unit

- (1) The value of a penalty unit is--

- (a) for the State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999 or an infringement notice under that Act - \$75; or

- (aa) for the Cooperatives Act 1997 - \$100; or

- (b) in any other case, for this or another Act - \$75.

- (2) If an Act expresses a penalty or other matter as a number (whether whole or fractional) of penalty units, the monetary value of the penalty or other matter is the number of dollars obtained by multiplying the value of a penalty unit by the number of penalty units.

- (3) If an order of a court expresses a penalty or other matter as a monetary value, the number of penalty units is to be calculated by dividing the monetary value by the value of a penalty unit as at the time the order is made.

- (4) For the purposes of this or another Act a reference to a penalty of a specified number of penalty units is a reference to a fine of that number of penalty units.

*Example -*

*'Maximum penalty - 10 penalty units' means the offender is liable to a maximum fine of 10 penalty units.*

.....

### 45 Power to fine

- (1) An offender may be fined.

- (2) The fine may be in addition to, or instead of, any other sentence to which the offender is liable.

- (3) The maximum fine that a court may impose is--

- (a) the appropriate maximum applicable to the offence under a provision of this or another Act relating to the offence; or

- (b) if there is no such maximum--the maximum mentioned in section 46.

- (4) This section has effect subject to a specific provision of another Act relating to the offence.

#### 46 Fine limitations of certain courts

(1) If an Act creates an offence and does not provide a sentence, the maximum fine that a court may impose for a single offence is -

(a) if the court is a Magistrates Court and the offender is -

(i) an individual - 165 penalty units; or

(ii) a corporation - 835 penalty units; or

(b) if the court is a District Court and the offender is an individual - 4175 penalty units.

(2) If an Act creates an offence and does not provide a sentence, there is no limit on the fine that the court may impose for a single offence if -

(a) the court is a District Court and the offender is a corporation;

or

(b) the court is the Supreme Court.

.....

#### 153 Imprisonment - liability to

(1) An offender liable to imprisonment for life, or for any other period, may be sentenced to imprisonment for any lesser period.

(2) An offender liable to imprisonment may be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding the limits prescribed in section 46 in addition to, or instead of, the imprisonment.

### Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2006

379 Additional case when arrest for minor drugs offence may be discontinued

(1) This section applies if

(a) a person is arrested for, or is being questioned by a police officer about, a minor drugs offence; and

(b) the person has not committed another indictable offence in circumstances that are related to the minor drugs offence; and

*Examples of commission of an offence related to a minor drug offence -*

1. Burglary of a home to obtain money to buy the drugs.

2. The drugs are obtained as a result of the robbery of another person.

(c) the person has not previously been sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment for an offence against the Drugs Misuse Act 1986, section 5, 6 or 8; and

(d) the person -

(i) has not previously been convicted of an offence involving violence against a person; or

(ii) has been convicted of an offence involving violence against a person for which the rehabilitation period under the Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986 has expired; and

(e) during an electronically recorded interview, the person admits having committed the offence; and

(f) the person has not been offered the opportunity to attend a drug diversion assessment program.

(2) If the person is -

(a) an adult; or

(b) a child who has previously been cautioned under the Juvenile Justice Act 1992 for a minor drugs offence; a police officer must offer the person the opportunity to attend a drug diversion assessment program.

(3) However, if the person is a child who has not been cautioned previously under the Juvenile Justice Act 1992 for a minor drugs offence, a police officer may offer the child the opportunity to attend a drug diversion assessment program.

(4) A police officer may make the offer at any time before the person appears before a court to answer a charge of the minor drugs offence.

(5) When making the offer, the police officer must give -

(a) the person; and

(b) if a support person is present when the offer is made, the support person; an oral or written explanation of the consequences of agreeing to attend a drug diversion assessment program.

(6) If the person agrees, the person must sign an agreement to attend and complete a drug diversion assessment program.

(7) The agreement must include a provision authorising the provider of the drug diversion assessment program to disclose to the commissioner information about-

(a) the person's attendance at, and completion of, the program; or

(b) if the person failed to attend or complete the program - the person's failure to attend or complete the program.

(8) The police officer must -

(a) give the person a written requirement to attend and complete a drug diversion assessment program in accordance with the agreement; and

(b) inform the person that failure to comply with the requirement is an offence against section 791.

(9) Also, the police officer must give the chief executive (health), or a person or organisation nominated by that chief executive for this section, a copy of the agreement.

(10) On the signing of the agreement, the drug, and anything that may be, or has been, used for smoking the drug, is forfeited to the State.

(11) It is the duty of a police officer to release an arrested person at the earliest reasonable opportunity if the police officer is satisfied subsections (6) and (8) have been complied with.

#### **791 Offence to contravene direction or requirement of police officer**

(1) This section applies if a person is given a requirement or direction under this Act and no other penalty is expressly provided for a contravention of the requirement or direction.

(2) A person must not contravene a requirement or direction given by a police officer, including a requirement or direction contained in a notice given by a police officer, under this Act, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty -

(a) for contravening a requirement or direction relating to a relevant law for which the penalty for a contravention of a similar requirement or direction made by a public official under the relevant law is more than 40 penalty units - the maximum penalty under the relevant law for the offence;

(b) otherwise - 40 penalty units.

(3) However, for a contravention of a requirement made by a police officer under section 17 or 18,244 the person may be prosecuted for a contravention of the relevant authorising law or subsection (2), but not both.

(4) Unless otherwise expressly provided, it is a reasonable excuse for a person not to comply with a requirement or direction to give information if giving the information would tend to incriminate the person.

(5) It is not a reasonable excuse for a person not to comply with a requirement or direction given by a police officer under chapter 17245 that complying with the requirement or direction would tend to incriminate the person.

#### **Definition in Schedule 6**

Minor drugs offence -

(a) means an offence against the Drugs Misuse Act 1986, section 9, 10(1) or 10(2) involving either or both of the following -

(i) possessing not more than 50 grams of cannabis sativa;

(ii) possessing a thing for use, or that has been used, for smoking cannabis sativa; but

(b) does not include an offence mentioned in paragraph (a) if the possession is an element of an offence against the Drugs Misuse Act 1986 involving production or supply of cannabis sativa or trafficking in cannabis sativa.

## **Australian Capital Territory**

### **Drugs of Dependence Act 1989**

Possession of cannabis smoking implements is not an offence.

## **South Australia**

### **Controlled Substances Act 1984**

#### **Part 5—Special provisions relating to drugs of dependence and prohibited substances**

##### **Division 1 - Offences**

#### **31 Prohibition of possession or consumption of drug of dependence and prohibited substance**

(1) A person must not-

(a) knowingly have in his or her possession a drug of dependence or a prohibited substance; or

(b) smoke, consume or administer to himself or herself, or permit another person to administer to him or her, a drug of dependence or a prohibited substance; or

(c) have in his or her possession any piece of equipment for use in connection with the smoking, consumption or administration of such a drug or substance, or the preparation of such a drug or substance for smoking, consumption or administration.

(2) A person who contravenes this section is guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty as follows:

(a) in the case of an offence arising out of the possession, smoking or consumption of cannabis or cannabis resin, or the possession of equipment for use in connection with the smoking or consumption of cannabis or cannabis resin or the preparation of cannabis or cannabis resin for smoking or consumption—a penalty not exceeding \$500; and

(b) in any other case—a penalty not exceeding \$2 000 or imprisonment for 2 years, or both.

(5) In proceedings for an offence against subsection (2), subsections (3) and (4) are to be treated as providing exceptions, and no proof will be required in relation to the exceptions by the prosecution but the application of an exception will be a matter for proof by the defendant.

## **Tasmania**

### **Poisons Act 1971**

#### **83A. Possession of pipe, etc**

(1) A person who has in his possession any pipe, syringe, or other utensil, or any other appliance or thing, for use or designed to be used in connection with the preparation, smoking, inhalation, administration, or taking of a raw narcotic, narcotic substance, prohibited plant, or prohibited substance is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding 20 penalty units.

*Note: 1 penalty unit = \$100*

## **Northern Territory**

### **Misuse of Drugs Act 1990**

#### **Division 2 - Other Offences**

#### **12. Possession of things for administering dangerous drugs**

A person who unlawfully possesses a thing (other than a hypodermic syringe or needle) for use in the administration of a dangerous drug is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: \$2,000 or imprisonment for 2 years.

# Appendix 7:

## Cannabis Education Session

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## Pre-Session Cannabis Quiz (2004 - 2005)

Date:

Location:

Please tick one box for each answer.

Your name is not required. You will not be identified from this questionnaire. For evaluation purposes only.

	Agree	Unsure	Disagree
1. Cannabis is a safe drug	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Cannabis does affect driving ability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Cannabis is harmful to the lungs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. People need to smoke a lot of cannabis for it to affect work performance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. People can become dependent on cannabis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Cannabis can stay in the body for up to a maximum of 21 days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Cannabis is less harmful because it is natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please write the name and telephone number of an agency you could talk to confidentially about alcohol and other drugs.

Agency Name:

Agency Phone Number:

## Post-Session Cannabis Quiz (2004 - 2005)

---

Date:

Location:

Please tick one box for each answer.

Your name is not required. You will not be identified from this questionnaire. For evaluation purposes only.

	Agree	Unsure	Disagree
1. Cannabis can stay in the body for up to a maximum of 21 days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. People need to smoke a lot of cannabis for it to affect work performance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Cannabis is a safe drug	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Cannabis does affect driving ability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Cannabis is less harmful because it is natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Cannabis is harmful to the lungs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. People can become dependent on cannabis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please write the name and telephone number of an agency you could talk to confidentially about alcohol and other drugs.

Agency Name:

Agency Phone Number:

## Pre-Session Cannabis Quiz Answer Guide (2004 - 2005)

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1. As with most drugs, any cannabis use has potential hazards including legal, social and physical risks.

These risks depend on a combination of individual, environmental and drug factors.

Risks include both short term risks (eg sexual risks, driving, legal) and longer term risks (eg memory, concentration, lung damage, financial, relationship).

2. Cannabis does affect driving ability. Even low doses of cannabis have been shown to have a negative effect on ability. This effect is made even more severe if alcohol is used at the same time as cannabis.
3. Long term, heavy cannabis smoking is linked with bronchitis and probably other lung diseases. Cannabis produces approximately 50% more tar than the same weight of tobacco.
4. Small amounts of cannabis can affect work performance although the user may not be aware of this. However, the impact of this effect is determined by the person and their environment.
5. Some cannabis users certainly experience anxiety and discomfort when they can't get cannabis, have feelings of loss of control over their cannabis use, tend to require more cannabis to become stoned over time and are seen by others as being dependent. These are all key features of dependence. The reason why stronger withdrawal symptoms are not seen in cannabis users is that cannabis is stored in fat and released slowly which masks major symptoms.
6. Cannabis can be detected in the urine for up to 28 to 30 days. It actually can stay in the body even longer, this is just the detectable range for urine testing.
7. Being natural does not mean safe. Tobacco is also natural. Even though marijuana may have some medicinal properties, as with other medicinal substances, there are also negative side effects.
8. Agency names and numbers might include ADIS, the CDST delivering the session or any other drug and alcohol or other agency which provides confidential counselling.

Note: Recording of question 8 should be:

8a = Agency name

8b = Agency phone number

## Cannabis Education Session Feedback Survey (2006 - 2007)

Please take a few minutes to complete this questionnaire. The information you provide is important to us and will help us evaluate the session. Please do not identify yourself. Participation in this survey is completely voluntary. The information you provide will remain strictly confidential and no identifying information will be used in any of the reports.

Location of session ..... Date .....

(Please tick)

☐ 10-20    ☐ 21-30    ☐ 31-40    ☐ 41 and over

(Please tick)

☐ Male    ☐ Female

(1) Please indicate (by ticking) how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

	(1) Strongly disagree	(2) Disagree	(3) Unsure	(4) Agree	(5) Strongly agree
a. Making the appointment for the session was straightforward and easy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The session ran for an appropriate length of time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The session was available at a time and day that was suitable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The session was run at a location that was convenient	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The video shown in the session provided useful information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The presenter of the session was highly knowledgeable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(2) To what extent has attendance at the session increased your knowledge of the following:

	(1) Not at all	(2) A little	(3) A lot
a. Health issues and cannabis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Social issues and cannabis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Legal issues and cannabis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Treatment options and cannabis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(3) Overall, how would you rate the cannabis education session you have attended? (Please circle)

1                                      2                                      3                                      4  
Very useful                      Mostly useful                      Somewhat useful                      Not useful at all

(4) How likely are you to seek further assistance/treatment for your cannabis use? (Please circle)

1                                      2                                      3                                      4  
Very likely                      Somewhat likely                      Maybe                      Not likely

(5) Any comments

.....  
Thank you for your assistance with this survey.  
Please place the completed form in the envelope and box provided.

## WA Diversion Program: CES & All Drug Diversion Support Manual (October 2006)

### 1. CDST Protocols

#### Overview

The *Cannabis Control Act 2003* allows police officers to issue a Cannabis Infringement Notice (CIN) to persons cultivating or in possession of cannabis within defined limits. A summary of the financial penalties are as follows:

- possession of up to 15 grams - \$100;
- possession of 15 to 30 grams - \$150;
- cultivation of two non hydroponic plants per household - \$200; and
- possession of a used smoking implement - \$100.

As an alternative to payment of a CIN, the offender may choose to attend a Cannabis Education Session (CES) at a Community Drug Service Team (CDST) or another approved provider. For offenders who receive more than two CINs on separate days in a 3 year period, the offender will only have the options of attending a CES or electing to have the matter heard in court and will not be able to pay a financial penalty.

The purpose of the CES as outlined in the legislation, is to educate those about the:

- adverse health and social consequences of cannabis use;
- treatment of cannabis related harm; and
- laws relating to the use, possession and cultivation of cannabis.

More detailed information on the cannabis legislation is provided in supporting resources, or available through contacting the Alcohol and Drug Information Service (ADIS) on 9442 500 or 1800 198 024 (country callers only).

#### How the system works

Individuals receiving a CIN have 28 days to pay the financial penalty, attend a CES or alternatively they may choose to contest the matter in court. Failure to pay the financial penalty or attend a CES within the specified time-frame will result in a final demand letter being issued by the Infringement Section of the WA Police Service.

For offenders who receive 3 or more CINs on separate days in a 3 year period, they will only have the options of attending a CES or electing to have the matter heard in court. Failure to comply will result in these offenders being charged and having to appear in court.

CDSTs are the approved providers of the CES, as designated by the Director General, Department of Health.

#### Session payment

CDSTs receive retainer funding to provide for the employment of staff to deliver the program.

In addition, CDSTs will be paid \$20 for each education session provided per client. Reimbursement for these costs are obtained by submitting a completed payment form to the Drug and Alcohol Office (DAO).

#### Bookings for cannabis education sessions

Each CDST has nominated regular time slots for education sessions. This includes out of business hours time(s) and the potential for separate times for juveniles and adults.

Bookings for education sessions will be made by the offender. The offender will ring a central booking agency, provided by Healthinfo, to arrange an appointment with the nearest/most convenient CDST. The booking agency will confirm the appointment time and date with the offender at the time of booking.

Within a minimum of 2 working days prior to the standing arrangements for session times, the CDST will be faxed notice of any person booked including a telephone contact. In addition, Healthinfo will also notify the Infringement Section.

If no cannabis education booking is made before the allotted session, the CDST can use the time for other clients or purposes.

#### Changes to session times or venues

It is recognised that over time session times or venues for the CES may change. Any changes to session times or venue details should be discussed with DAO staff who will notify Healthinfo and request changes to the information database. Note that changes cannot be made for only one or two sessions.

Any changes must be provided to DAO two weeks prior through the Coordinator of the CDST.

In the event that the DAO Project Officer cannot be contacted, the Coordinator of the Community Drug Service Team should contact the Manager, WA Diversion Program at the DAO.

#### CES completion

There are two forms of paperwork required for the administration processes of the CES. These are:

- The offender's CIN – the offender must bring a copy of

their original CIN with them to the CES. The CIN will include a blue copy of the original notice (Part C) and a white copy of the payment section (Part D).

- Certificate of Completion – the offender and the Infringement Section must receive a Certificate of Completion to verify attendance at a CES. The Certificate of Completion booklets are held with the CDST. Additional booklets are available from DAO.

The official Certificate of Completion forms will be in triplicate, as follows:

Part A – to be provided to the offender

Part B – to be provided by the CDST to the Infringement Section, WA Police Service copy

Part C – to be retained by the CDST in the booklet

The procedure for completion is as follows:

- The CDST checks that the offender has a copy of the CIN with them (if the offender does not have the CIN, please see below).
- The CDST checks photo identification of the offender.
- The CDST provides the CES.
- The CDST completes a Certificate of Completion for each offender, cross checking the signature of the client to the CIN.
- Part A of the Certificate of Completion should be provided to the offender (this is the original).
- Part B of the Certificate of Completion should be attached to Part D of the offender's CIN (white copy). These forms then need to be forwarded to the Infringement Section.

For those that do not bring a copy of the CIN with them, the following applies:

- The CDST must check photo identification of the offender before allowing them to participate in the CES.
- The details of the identification should be written on Part B of the Certificate of Completion. This is the section that is sent to the Infringement Section. Details may include date of birth, driver's licence number etc.
- If photo identification cannot be provided then the offender should be booked into another CES and told to ensure that they bring the CIN with them. If this means that the offender will not meet the 28 day compliance period then they should be told to contact the Infringement Section to discuss an extension.

### **Notification of attendance**

After a person attends an education session, the CDST immediately notifies the Infringement Section via an emailed confirmation, on the same or the following day. A copy of each offender's Certificate of Completion should be forwarded to the Infringement Section as soon as possible thereafter.

If the notification of attendance is not received, the Infringement Section will issue a final demand letter or refer to the courts. Therefore, it is imperative that notification of attendance, or otherwise be given on the same or following day.

For offenders who do not attend and do not re-book within the 28 day period, a notice of non attendance should be completed and emailed to the Infringement Section, WA Police Service.

### **Protocols for non attendance**

The 28 day compliance period is strictly enforced.

CDSTs may amend a session time providing that the program requirements will be completed within the 28 day compliance period and that the CDST has not previously advised the Infringement Section of non attendance. If the police have been advised of non attendance then the Infringement Section must be contacted and approve re-booking. This will ensure that a final demand letter is not issued or that the matter is not referred to the courts.

Clients who seek to defer the completion of the CES outside of the 28 day period must be able to demonstrate a certifiable reason for non-attendance, eg a medical certificate to confirm illness or a death certificate of a close family member. Where the completion of the session will be outside the 28 day compliance period, the CDST should refer the client to the Infringement Section to consider the excuse.

The Infringement Section can only consider rescheduling if there is a certifiable reason. If the client's reason is accepted, the Infringement Section will telephone the relevant offender and the CDST and advise them that the application has been approved. The offender can then contact the CDST to arrange a revised session time. In this situation the CDST should ensure that the education session is completed as soon as possible.

### **Non attendance at a booked session**

If the team is unable to attend a booked session, for example the counsellor is ill or the roads are blocked, the team should notify the client(s) and arrange a new session time. If this means that the offender will not meet the 28 day compliance period, then the team also needs to notify the Traffic Infringement Section so that if necessary a hold can be placed on the letter of demand.

### **If a client appears to be intoxicated**

It is the client's responsibility to fulfil the education requirement.

If a client appears to be intoxicated, the counsellor should use professional judgement as to whether or not to conduct

the session. If the counsellor is not prepared to conduct a session, the client can be given the option of re-booking a session, however, it still needs to fall within the 28 day period requirement.

The usual duty of care responsibilities apply to supporting the safety of an intoxicated person, eg assisting them with alternative arrangements if the counsellor knows they plan to drive intoxicated.

### **Storage of certificates of completion**

The Certificates of Completion are legal documents and should therefore be stored in a secure location. CDSTs should keep records of all book numbers and ensure that all documents are available if required.

Additional booklets can be accessed through DAO.

### **Education sessions**

The content and format of the education session is standardised, however, there is room for flexibility to explore participants' issues as they arise. The full format is attached. Note -

- The session must meet a number of requirements as outlined in the *Cannabis Control Act 2003*. These have been included in the session plan.
- Prior to commencing the education session participants should be informed that it is a serious criminal offence to certify attendance on behalf of another, ie only the person who has been issued the CIN must attend and certify attendance.
- The education session is focussed on the health, psychological and social harms of cannabis and is designed to motivate behaviour change using an interactive approach.
- Although the session is designed for small groups, it can be provided on a one-to-one basis.
- It is the intention of the education session that juveniles and adults can be provided with a CES, although only adult offenders can be issued with a CIN. Separate education sessions could be provided to each group but this is at the discretion of the CDST. For example, it may be appropriate to group young people of a similar age together, even though this includes some above or below eighteen years.
- CDSTs are required to conduct client evaluations in accordance with DAO requirements.

### **Follow-up of participants**

Follow-up of participants is optional, based on clinical judgement by the CDST.

At the conclusion of the education sessions, the counsellor should make it known that the CDST (or another service[s]) is available to provide continuing treatment and support.

### **Education sessions in remote areas**

It is preferable that clients receive face-to-face contacts in fulfilling the requirements for the CES.

In remote locations where face-to-face contacts are not available, the option for video link-ups should be explored. In the event that this is not possible, telephone counselling may be provided but only as a last resort.

If telephone counselling must be provided then arrangements should be made so that the client receives the education session while in a supervised location, eg local police station, community health centre, etc.

For services provided in remote locations, where regular timeslots are not nominated, the following applies:

- Healthinfo will send through the booking information to the main office of the CDST (or nominated office as per the CDST request).
- Healthinfo will request that the offender contact the CDST to confirm the time and venue of their appointment.
- If the offender does not contact the CDST to confirm details, then the CDST should attempt to contact them on at least one occasion.
- Whether or not the offender does/does not attend the CES, all other standard procedures apply.

### **Data collection**

Offenders referred under a CIN must be registered as clients with the Community Drug Service Team. With regards to the completion of episode forms, the client should be entered under the Police Diversion – Cannabis. This will ensure that the participants of the program are correctly reported on.

## **2. General Education Session Format**

### **Rationale**

The design of the cannabis education intervention is based on the best available research and practice in the addictions field where brief interventions, including brief motivational interviewing, have been shown to be effective in helping people change their drug use consumption and reduce associated problems.

The intervention is based on the assumption that most participants will not enter the session ready to change their pattern of cannabis use. The session will aim to engage participants through a process of self-confrontation and discovery of information relevant to them to facilitate change.

Motivational interviewing will be used to enhance motivation of cannabis users to cease their drug use as well as take action to reduce associated problems. This involves

eliciting the drug users' concerns about their drug use and any reasons for wanting to change and contrasting these against reasons for continuing to use with regard to how this affects short and long term goals.

Decision making is subsequently supported through short-term goal setting and the development of a concrete action plan.

## Session objectives

At the end of the education intervention the facilitator will have:

- presented factual information on the harms of cannabis use;
- provided factual information on the cannabis legislation;
- provided a decisional balance matrix to inform and enhance decision making;
- allowed participants to personalise harms associated with their cannabis use;
- introduced an action planning format to participants;
- provided and discussed support and referral options; and
- given take home resource material as indicated.

## Session outcomes

At the end of the one and a half hour intervention participants will have:

- received factual information on the harms of cannabis use;
- received factual information about the cannabis legislation;
- personalised these harms to their own situations;
- determined their degree of readiness to change their behaviour;
- developed an action plan based on their decision; and
- identified relevant sources of further assistance and follow up.

## Session structure

The following session plan has been provided as a plan only, however, the legislation does outline a number of purposes of the session that must be achieved. These are education about the:

- adverse health and social consequences of cannabis use;
- treatment of cannabis related harm; and
- laws relating to the use, possession and cultivation of cannabis.

Clinical skills should be utilised to maximise therapeutic benefit as well as achieving session outcomes.

## General session plan

Allow 10 minutes for participants to arrive, collect ground rules, record attendance and find a seat. For those who do not bring a copy of the CIN with them, photo ID should be confirmed prior to their participation in the CES. Possibly have music playing to welcome participants.

### Activities

#### *Welcome and introduction* (5 mins)

- Introduce yourself.
- Define your role as a drug worker and not police.
- Confidentiality (ie issues discussed in group are confidential, letter advising only attendance to Court).
- Ask to complete pre questionnaire.
- Mention Ground Rules handout & allow time to read
- Participants to introduce themselves.
- See Trainer's Note 1 (Appendix 1) for ground rules and conflict management.
- Explain the purpose to support quality decision making.

Resources: pre-session questionnaire and ground rules handout. (See Attachment 1.)

#### *Icebreaker brainstorm* (10 mins)

- Ask participants what they already know about cannabis and record on board (possibly list in positives and negatives, short term and long term effects, potential harms etc).
- Summarise and congratulate on knowledge level.

#### *Video: Cannabis and you* (15 mins)

See Trainer's Note 2 (Appendix 1) for video outline.

- Introduce video (17 minutes).
- Ask participants to notice any new things which arise for them.
- Either run video through or possibly pause when various questions are asked on the video.

#### *Review Video: Brainstorm and discussion* (10 mins)

See Trainer's Note 3 (Appendix 1) for video discussion questions.

- What stood out? Note: Use differences between video and participants to personalise content – eg "How are things different for you?"
- Clarify any questions regarding health and social consequences of cannabis use.
- Note any new information they may have learnt from the video (further prompt around 4L's) & add to white-board or butcher's paper list.
- Possibly use some of the questions below as further brainstorm prompts and/or see Trainer's Note 3 for other video discussion questions:

- How long does cannabis remain in the body?
- How much tar as compared to a normal cigarette?
- What are the penalties for possession?
- Provide an outline of cannabis legislation in WA.

**Worksheet exercise: Decisional balance part one** (10 mins)

See Trainer's Note 4 (Appendix 1) for alternative methods of presentation.

- Put up butcher's paper from previous session and make explicit benefits and costs of cannabis use.
- Give out decisional balance sheets and ask to write or draw what they like about cannabis (explain these are for their own use and will not be collected).

Resources: Decisional balance worksheet (See Attachment 2.)

**Worksheet exercise: Decisional balance part two** (10 mins)

- Ask participants to write or draw what they don't like about cannabis use (possibly prompting the 4L's).
- Ask them to think about what's most important in their lives or their short term goals and make a note of this.
- Ask if cannabis use has or may affect these goals or what's important (this may be done on their own or as a group).
- Consider using collapsing time technique: "How might your goals be affected in a couple of years from now if you continued using cannabis as you have been?"
- Ask them to make a decision about whether they might stop using or cut down their cannabis use. Remind them to consider the benefits and problems, particularly in relation to their life goals.
- Don't take feedback on decisions yet. However, ask those who do not want to stop or cut down, if they would rather have less of what they don't like about cannabis. Then ask them to note which problem they might like to reduce.

See Trainer's Note 5 (Appendix 1) for decisions and problem solving.

**Goal setting and action planning** (10 mins)

- Ask to discuss with one another for a minute or so what short term goal they might do in reference to their decision.
- Take some brief feedback on some of the goals that have been discussed.
- Note down the goal and next step on their worksheet.

Resources: Decisional balance worksheet (See Attachment 2.)

**Lecture supports** (5 mins)

- Hand out ADIS brochure, cannabis brochure and any other support material (eg local CDST brochure if available).
- Briefly explain ADIS and services offered by CDST.

Resources: ADIS, CDST & health effects brochures

**Evaluation questions** (5 mins)

- Ask participants to provide feedback on the education session.

**Summary of session and close** (5 mins)

Methods for the evaluation of the CES scheme may also be included.

## **Trainer's Notes**

See Appendix 1: Trainer's notes (non Indigenous).

## **Attachment 1: General Session - Ground Rules**

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Ground rules are designed to give everyone a fair go

- Need to stay till end of session (1.5 hours).
- Respect other people (you don't have to agree with their view).
- Information discussed at this session is confidential.
- No violence or aggression.
- Your participation is appreciated.

If the rules are broken

- You will receive a verbal warning.
- You will be asked to leave.
- If you are asked to leave, this session will not count as a full session. You will need to re-book with the CDST and attend a session prior to the end of the 28 day compliance period.

## **Attachment 2: General Session - Making a Decision Worksheet**

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Making a Decision Worksheet

- Things I like about using cannabis
- Things I don't like about using cannabis
- What is important to me? (my goals)
- How might using cannabis affect my goals?
- What could I do over the next week to improve my situation around cannabis?

### 3. Aboriginal Education Session Format

#### Rationale

The Aboriginal cannabis education session is unique and distinct from other intervention programs. The content is culturally secure and based on evidence based practice for alcohol and other drugs, particularly as it relates to working with Aboriginal people, their families and communities. The learning materials and methods have been developed by Aboriginal professionals and informed by Aboriginal people working within the alcohol and other drug (AOD) sector. The program and resources relate to an Aboriginal worldview through introduction of Aboriginal models of intervention and cultural ways of working.

The central core component of the intervention is based on working with individuals from a cultural context and using Aboriginal concepts of health and well-being. This includes working with participants to develop an understanding of traditional Aboriginal culture and family life and the impact that colonisation has had on these systems. With increased awareness of these processes this can support participants to identify the impact cannabis may be having on their inner spirit, health, family, community, culture and country.

The intervention is based on the assumption that most participants will not enter the session ready to change their pattern of cannabis use. The session will aim to engage participants through a process of self-awareness, and discovery of culturally secure information relevant to assist them to make an informed decision to make changes.

The program allows participants to identify the common areas where Aboriginal cannabis users maybe experiencing problems. This will support culturally sensitive motivational interviewing processes to facilitate motivation to change. Working with the participants to identify the good and not so good things about their cannabis use for them, their families and community will provide an opportunity to:

- explore reasons for wanting to change;
- compare the reasons for wanting to change against the reasons for continuing to use; and
- explore how their continued use may affect themselves, their family and community in the short and long term.

This approach will allow participants to make an informed decision about their cannabis use and consider ways they can stop or cut down their drug use and address some of their associated problems. Decision making is supported through:

- short term goal setting;
- development of an achievable and realistic action plan to support ways to make changes; and
- identifying culturally safe support systems that can

mentor and support the participants to achieve their goal/s and make changes.

#### Session objectives

At the end of the education intervention the facilitator will have:

- presented an understanding of traditional Aboriginal culture and family life and the impact that colonisation has had on these systems;
- provided an understanding of the impact that cannabis use has on peoples inner spirit;
- presented factual information on the harms of cannabis and the seven common areas where Aboriginal cannabis users may be experiencing problems. These include:
  - health – short and long term consequences
  - family and community relationships
  - money and work
  - Aboriginal law
  - culture and country
  - legal
  - grief and loss
- provided factual information on the cannabis legislation;
- provided a culturally secure decisional balance chart that explores the good and the not so good things about their cannabis use to help them make an informed choice about making changes;
- allowed participants to identify the harms associated with their cannabis use and the impact that this is having on their family and community;
- provided culturally secure harm reduction information;
- presented culturally secure alternative activities to drug use;
- supported the development of a short term goal and introduced an action planning process to assist participant/s to make changes;
- supported participants to identify culturally safe family/community support systems that can mentor and support the participants to make changes;
- provided and discussed support and referral options; and
- given take home Indigenous diversion resource material as indicated.

#### Session outcomes

At the end of the one and a half hour intervention participants will have:

- developed an understanding of traditional Aboriginal culture and family life and the impact that colonisation has had on these systems;
- developed an understanding of the impact that drug use has on peoples inner spirit;

- received factual information on the harms of cannabis and the seven common areas where Aboriginal cannabis users may be experiencing problems;
- received culturally secure harm reduction information;
- personalised the harms of cannabis use to their own situations and the associated harms experienced by their family and community;
- received factual information about the cannabis legislation;
- explored culturally secure alternative activities to drug use;
- made an informed decision in regards to their degree of readiness to start making changes;
- developed an action plan for making changes based on their decision;
- identified culturally safe family/community support systems that can mentor and support them to make changes;
- received take home Indigenous diversion resources; and
- identified relevant sources of further assistance and follow up.

## Session structure

The following session plan has been provided to support the delivery of the program and its resources in a culturally secure way. The plan supports components of the education session that must be achieved in accordance with the cannabis legislation. These include the:

- adverse health and social consequences of cannabis use;
- treatment of cannabis related harm; and
- laws relating to the use, possession and cultivation of cannabis.

Aboriginal AOD workers or non Aboriginal workers with culturally secure clinical skills should be utilised to maximise the therapeutic benefit for Aboriginal participants as well as achieving session outcomes.

## Session plan

Allow 10 minutes for participants to arrive, record attendance and collect CIN.

## Activities

### Welcome and introduction (10 mins)

- Introduce yourself in culturally appropriate ways.
- Define your role as a drug worker and reassure participants that you are not in a police role.
- Give out resources needed for this session (explain to participants they can keep these resources and encourage them to show them to their family and friends).

- Explain confidentiality (eg issues discussed in group are confidential, letter to Court advising attendance only).
- Read the *Respect yourself, respect others, respect your culture ground rules* handout to everyone (see Attachment 1).
- Ask participants to introduce themselves.

See Trainer's Note 1 (Appendix 2).

Resources: *Respect yourself, respect others, respect your culture ground rules* handout, *Gunja* brochure, *Making changes* booklet, *Understanding laws about possessing or growing gunja (cannabis)* brochure and *Laws about gunja (cannabis)* booklet.

### Law about possessing or growing gunja (5 mins)

- Refer to the map in the *Understanding laws about possessing or growing gunja* brochure and briefly explain the cannabis legislation.
- Highlight the positives of people being able to attend a CES rather than have to pay a fine or go to court (this is generally the case for most participants, however, if someone has been caught more often they may be sent to a compulsory CES – refer to cannabis legislation for more info).

See Trainer's Note 2 (Appendix 2).

Resources: *Understanding laws about possessing or growing gunja (cannabis)* brochure, *Laws about gunja (cannabis)* booklet, *Possessing gunja* poster and *Growing gunja* poster.

### Video: Strong Spirit Strong Mind: What our people need to know about Gunja (40 mins)

- Provide overview of the video and highlight that even though Aboriginal people come from different areas and different backgrounds (diversity), that in this video people from the north to the south are telling the same story about gunja.
- Ask participants to think about the different stories they will hear in the video so they can discuss.
- Show video right through (35mins).

See Trainer's Note 3 (Appendix 2).

### Review video: Brainstorm and discussion (10 mins)

- Ask what they thought about the video.
- Ask if any of the stories people shared in the video raised any new information about gunja for them.
- Summarise and answer any questions (prompt if necessary, eg health factors and so on).
- Ask them to refer to the 7 areas (7L's) in the *Making changes* brochure and get them to relate these areas back to examples people shared on the video (read these out if necessary or list on WB).

- Ask if they can identify any similar problems they may be experiencing or any different issues they may have.
- Ask participants to consider a time when their gunja use may have affected members of their family or community.

Resources: Making changes action plan (Attachment 3).

See Trainer's Note 4 (Appendix 2).

**Worksheet exercise: *The good and not so good*** (15 mins)

- Ask the participants to write or draw the good and not so good things about their gunja use for them, their family and community utilising the *Making changes* pamphlet or worksheet resources. Alternatively brainstorm the activity with the group and write responses on whiteboard or butchers paper (10 mins).
- Ask them to make a decision about whether they might stop using or cut down their gunja use. Remind them to consider the impact that gunja maybe having on their inner spirit, health, family and community to help them make their decision.
- For those who do not wish to make changes, ask them to think about anything they wrote down in the not so good list and how they might wish to do something just about that particular issue.

See Trainer's Note 5 (Appendix 2).

Resources: Good/not so good worksheet (Attachment 2) and Making changes action plan (Attachment 3).

***Making changes action plan*** (10 mins)

- Ask what short term goal they might try to support their decision and write it down.
- Ask them to write down things they can do to help them make changes and achieve their goal (eg alternative activities). Alternatively brainstorm ideas and write on the WB.
- Ask them to consider who can support them to make changes.
- Highlight the harm reduction strategies in the Gunja pamphlet and Making Changes pamphlet and encourage using these as a self help resource.
- Briefly explain about the services the CDST and/or ADIS or other relevant services can provide if they need additional support.
- Summarise and thank them for their participation.

See Trainer's Note 6 (Appendix 2).

Resources: Good/not so good worksheet, (Attachment 2, optional), Making changes action plan (Attachment 3) and Gunja brochure.

## **Trainer's Notes**

See Appendix 2: Trainer's notes (Indigenous).

## **Attachment 1:**

### **Respect Yourself, Others & Culture - Ground Rules**

---

Respect has always been an important part of Aboriginal culture. Showing respect for ourselves, our family and our community is an everyday part of Aboriginal life. Respectful ways ensures that we maintain our cultural and social responsibilities.

The same rules for respect apply to everyone involved in this program. Remember, you have chosen to come to the Cannabis Education Session rather than pay a fine or go to court. So make the most of being a part of this program.

#### **Additional rules include:**

- You need to stay until the end of the session (1.5 hours)
- Be respectful of other peoples views even if you do not share the same view as them
- Information discussed at this session is confidential
- It is good to get involved and participate in the program
- Being disrespectful, rude or aggressive to anyone is not acceptable

#### **If you break the rules:**

- You will be asked to please show respect
- If disrespectful behaviour continues you will be asked to leave
- If you are asked to leave, this session will not count as a full session. You will need to re-book with the CDST and attend a session prior to the end of the 28 day compliance period.

## **Attachment 2:**

### **Good/Not So Good Worksheet**

Looking at the ‘good things’ and the ‘not so good things’ about your gunja use helps you to decide if you want to make some changes.

What are the good things about your gunja use for:

You

Your family

Your community

What are the not so good things about your gunja use for:

You

Your family

Your community

## **Attachment 3:** **Making Changes Action Plan**

Things I would like to change about my gunja use are:

These changes are important to me because:

How will these changes benefit my family and community?

My short-term goal is:

The steps I plan to take to help me reach my goal are:

People in my family or community who can support me reach my goal are:

Some of the pressures that I need to be aware of that might get in the way for me to reach my goal are:

Some of the things I could do if these things/pressures happen:

If I need more help I can always contact:

## Appendix 1: Trainer's Notes (Non Indigenous)

### Trainer's Note 1: Initial Conflict Management

If there is a feeling that participants are angry about being in the session, and particularly if any participants seem to be either sabotaging or questioning why they need to be there, a modified conflict management procedure should be used:

- ask participants to review ground rules sheet;
- acknowledge possible difficulties in mandatory education;
- reframe as an opportunity for an alternative experience;
- request to withhold judgement till after the session; and
- take brief feedback (but do not get into any arguments at this time – ie roll with resistance).

### Trainer's Note 2: Video outline

#### *Cannabis and You Video*

##### Content

- Cannabis is still illegal
- What is cannabis and THC?
- How long does cannabis stay in your system?
- Tolerance and dependence
- Withdrawal
- Effects on significant others, finance and work
- Effects on driving
- Effects on short term memory, thinking, anxiety and depression
- It's natural but can still cause harm
- Health effects such as cancer, bronchitis and asthma
- Mixing cannabis with other drugs
- Effects on mental health
- Effects on sex, reproduction and pregnancy
- Support and treatment
- Over to you

### Trainer's Note 3: Video discussion questions

#### Pre-screening

- What sort of people use cannabis?
- What are the effects of using cannabis?
- Do the effects vary from person to person?
- Is it dangerous?
- Can you become dependent?

#### Questions on the video

- Why do people start using cannabis?
- What are the implications of being caught with cannabis?

- How long does it stay in the body?
- What are the short term effects of cannabis?
- What are the long term effects of cannabis?
- How does it affect study and motivation?
- What is heavy use?
- Can you talk to parents about using cannabis?

### Trainer's Note 4: Alternative methods for presenting decisional balance

(Note: it is important to get clients to 'own' or personalise problems and benefits and then consider against their short and long term goals)

- Brainstorm on a whiteboard
- Use worksheets in pairs or small groups
- Two teams, one has to come up with benefits, the other costs of cannabis use
- Two teams debating benefits and costs of cannabis
- Piggy in the middle – variation of the above but two teams have to convince a middle volunteer or the facilitator
- Draw a scale on the whiteboard/butcher's paper. Using post-it note paper, ask participants to note down their main benefits and problems associated with cannabis use and then put them on the whiteboard/butchers paper
- Have a range of laminated pictures (from magazines) to represent positive and negative aspects. Participants to individually (if not many) or collectively arrange positives and negatives
- Start with life goals or what's important, then do decisional balance. Ask how the balance weighs up against these goals

### Trainer's Note 5: Decisions and problem solving

In the context of the decisional matrix, participants should be asked about making a decision about their cannabis use. Decisions would normally include:

- Stop cannabis use
- Cut down on cannabis use
- Not change anything about cannabis use
- Try to reduce the problems associated with cannabis use
- Try to achieve more of my goals

For those who are not prepared to quit their cannabis use, it might be worthwhile reminding them of their identified negative consequences of cannabis use and whether or not they would like to have less of these. Negative consequences should also include legal consequences if caught again, and detail on the Cannabis Control Act should be provided.

They should then focus on one problem associated with cannabis and design a short term plan to reduce or eliminate this problem.

## References

Browne M & Rose J. *Getting to health too: A question of change*. Perth, WA Alcohol and Drug Authority, Perth, 1997, 82-105.

Jarvis T, Tebbett J & Mattick R. *Treatment approaches for alcohol and drug dependence: An introductory guide*. Sydney, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of NSW, 1996.

Mentha H. *An introduction to working with alcohol and other drug issues*. Eastern Drug and Alcohol Service, Victoria, 1999. <<http://www.edas.org.au/guide/index.htm>>

## Appendix 2: Trainer's Notes (Indigenous)

### Trainer's notes

Resources for this program include:

- Video - Strong spirit strong mind: What our people need to know about gunja;
- Respect Yourself, respect others, respect your culture ground rules (Attachment 1);
- Gunja brochure;
- Making changes booklet;
- Understanding laws about possessing or growing gunja (cannabis) brochure;
- Laws about gunja (cannabis) booklet;
- Possessing gunja poster;
- Growing gunja poster;
- Good and not so good worksheet (Attachment 2, optional); and
- Making changes action plan (Attachment 3).

### Trainer's Note 1: Welcome and Introduction

Participants have chosen to attend the CES. Therefore most of them should be compliant. Participants should be congratulated on their decision to attend the session. Empowering participants into believing they have made a good decision should help reduce any angry feelings or potential sabotaging of the program.

### Respect Yourself, Respect Others, Respect Your Culture Ground Rules

Resources: Ground rules (Attachment 3)

The ground rules have been written to remind participants that respect is a part of Aboriginal culture. Using this approach should enable them to participate in a respectful way. Always read the ground rules out to everyone. This ensures that people with low literacy levels do not feel disempowered.

### Conflict Management

If for any reason a person does appear agitated or angry about being at the session then a modified conflict management procedure should be used.

- Remind them that they have chosen to attend the program and the other alternatives could be to pay a fine or go to court
- Explore briefly what their concerns may be. They may not be upset about being in the program but rather may have some other personal issues causing their distress
- Ask participants to review ground rules sheet
- Reframe as an opportunity for an alternative experience with view to sharing new information with their family and community

- Request to withhold judgement till after the session
- Take brief feedback (but do not get into any arguments at this time – eg roll with resistance)

### Trainer's Note 2: Laws about Possessing or Growing Gunja

It is a requirement of the CES for participants to receive information about the cannabis legislation. There are Indigenous diversion resources developed specifically for this purpose:

- *Understanding laws about possessing or growing gunja (cannabis)* brochure – this brochure explains the cannabis law at a basic level and shows the CIN options. Use this brochure to provide a brief overview of the cannabis legislation. Two posters complement this resource. They are the *Possessing gunja* Poster and *Growing gunja* poster. These posters can be used to help explain the content of the brochure.
- *Law about gunja (cannabis)* booklet – this is a detailed booklet providing legal information. All participants need to receive one of these to take home.

### Trainer's Note 3: Strong Spirit Strong Mind: What our people need to know about gunja - video

Resources: Video

### Video Content

Dreamtime, the people and the land

- Overview of traditional Aboriginal culture

Impact of colonisation

- Introduction of the white man's alcohol and other drugs
- Development of drinking and drugging patterns
- Introduction of policies and dispossession
- Resilience and strengths of Aboriginal people

Effects of gunja on individuals, families and communities

- What is gunja?
- Short and long term effects
- Legal and work consequences
- Loss of respect
- Financial costs
- Physical health consequences
- Mental health consequences

Effects of gunja on our inner spirit

Dependency and tolerance

Alternative activities to smoking gunja

Healing our future

### **Trainer's Note 4: Video Brainstorm and Discussion**

Resources: *Making changes* brochure

Refer participants to the *Making changes* brochure and read the section on the seven areas: health, family and community relationships, money and work, Aboriginal law, culture and country, legal and grief and loss. Using these seven areas as a prompt, ask questions about the video.

#### **Suggested questions about the video**

- What did you think about the video?
- Did the stories people shared in the video tell you something you didn't know about before? If so, what?
- What are some of the health problems people can get from gunja?
- When is someone dependent or hooked on gunja?
- How does gunja affect your inner spirit?
- What are some of the pressures families experience from gunja?
- Has there ever been a time when your gunja use has affected members of your family?
- What are some different activities people can do rather than smoke gunja?

### **Trainer's Note 5: The Good and Not So Good Things**

Resources: *Making changes* brochure or *Good and not so good* worksheet (Attachment 2)

Using the *Making changes* brochure resource, refer participants to the good and not so good list. Alternatively you can use the worksheet provided (Attachment 2). Ask participants to consider the good and not so good things about their gunja use for them, their family and the community.

#### **Always be aware of people's literacy level**

This can also be run as a group activity by brainstorming and writing the responses on the whiteboard.

Ask participants to make a decision about whether they might stop using or cut down their gunja. Remind them to consider the affect gunja may be having on their inner spirit, health, family and community to help them make their decision. For participants who do not wish to make changes, ask them to think about anything they wrote down in the not so good list and how they might wish to do something just about that particular issue.

### **Trainer's Note 6: Making Changes Action Plan**

Resources: *Making changes* action plan (Attachment 3).

In the context of the good and not so good table, participants should be asked about making a decision about their gunja use. Decisions would normally include:

- Stop gunja use
- Cut down on gunja use
- Not change anything about their gunja use
- Try to reduce the problems associated with their gunja use
- Try to achieve their short term goal

Refer participants to the *Gunja* brochure and read the steps for reducing use. For those who are not prepared to stop their gunja use, it might be worthwhile reminding them of an issue they identified in the 'not so good things' table. Negative consequences should also include legal consequences if caught again. Participants need to be reminded of the laws about possessing or growing gunja that was covered at the beginning of the session.

Participants should be empowered into believing that they can achieve their goals and develop a plan to support them to do this. Plans need to include:

- a realistic short term goal;
- steps to achieve their goal;
- identifying culturally safe family/community support systems that can mentor and support them to make changes;
- resources to support them eg *Gunja* brochure, *Making changes* booklet; and
- identified relevant sources of further assistance and follow up eg CDST, other agency, ADIS,

Developed by the Aboriginal Health Program, Drug and Alcohol Office, 2004.

## References

Bacon V. *Drugs, dreamtime, dispossession: Understanding drug use from an Aboriginal perspective*. Perth, WA Alcohol and Drug Authority, 1992.

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Casey W. *The 7 L's. Adapted from Roizen 4L's for empowering approaches to Aboriginal addictions training*. Perth, WA Alcohol and Drug Authority, 1995.

Casey W. *Tracking the good and tracking the not so good. Motivational interviewing counselling technique*. Perth, WA Alcohol and Drug Authority, 1995.

Casey W, Garvey D, & Pickett H. *Empowering approaches to Aboriginal addictions*. Discussion Paper No. 8. Perth, Curtin Indigenous Research Centre, Curtin University of Technology, 1997.

Casey W & Roe J. *Aboriginal circles: Understanding our past and developing our future, 1998*. Adapted from Bacon V. *Empowerment and healing training: Ways of working together*. Broome, Northwest Mental Health Service & Kimberley Community Drug Service Team, 1992.

Drug and Alcohol Office. *Indigenous drug diversion resources*. Perth, Aboriginal Health Program, Drug and Alcohol Office, 2004.

Drug and Alcohol Office. *Aboriginal Alcohol and other Drug Training Program, CHC30802 Certificate III in Community Services Work (Alcohol and other Drugs)*. Perth, Aboriginal Health Program, Practice Development Branch, Drug and Alcohol Office, Western Australia, 2003.

Roe J. *Dreamtime, people, land: Aboriginal circles, understanding our past and developing our future*. Broome, Northwest Mental Health Service & Kimberley Community Drug Service Team, 1998.

Roe J. 'Ngarlu: A cultural and spiritual strengthening model.' In Dudgeon P, Garvey D & H Pickett H (eds). *Working with Indigenous Australians: A handbook for psychologists*. Perth, Gunada Press, Curtin Indigenous Research Centre, 2001, 395-401.

## Survey of CES Providers

Review of the cannabis infringement notice scheme (CIN) cannabis education session (CES) with Community Drug Service Teams (CDST).

Name: .....

Position: .....

Q1. Name of provider (Tick appropriate)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> South Metro CDST      | <input type="checkbox"/> South West CDST                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> North Metro CDST      | <input type="checkbox"/> Goldfields CDST                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> South East Metro CDST | <input type="checkbox"/> Great Southern CDST               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> North East Metro CDST | <input type="checkbox"/> Kimberley CDST                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Perth Metro CDST      | <input type="checkbox"/> Pilbara CDST                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wheatbelt CDST        | <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Alcohol & Drug Service |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Midwest CDST          |  |

Q2. At what locations in your region do you conduct the CES? Provide addresses where possible. Please include those locations where you offer a CES but no-one has ever booked or attended.

.....  
.....

Q3a. In each of your locations what day of the week do you conduct the CES and at what time?

.....  
.....

Q3b. In your experience with delivering the CES can you describe difficulties participants have reported experiencing in getting to the sessions? Please provide examples (time of day, distance, transport issues etc).

.....  
.....

Q3c. What do you do as a CDST to make it easier for clients to attend sessions?

Prompt: Formal child care facilities  
Disability access  
Transport

Q4a. In what format do you provide the CES? (Tick appropriate)

☐ Individual session      If ticked go to Q4b

☐ Group session      If ticked go to Q4c

Q4b. Have you ever had more than one participant in a session? Or have you set it up so it is always done individually?

Q4c. How many participants on average are in a group session? Do any of these participants ever have an individual session?

Prompt: Does your agency have a policy of only doing small groups versus large (trying to maximize attendances to save costs)?

Q4d. In your opinion how effective is the current client booking system?

Q5. Who in your organisation provides the CES sessions?

Prompt: Have they had any training to deliver CES?  
Do they get any supervision? Is there quality control?  
Do they have any other type of formal training? (Psych, nurse)  
Prop: CES Session Plan

Q6a. What do you think are the ages of your CES participants and the gender breakdown?

Prompt: Do you think people are getting older/younger?  
Have you noticed any change in the ethnicity of clients?

Number sessions	Participants	
	Male	Female
2004		
2005		
2006		

Q6b. It is evident from the data collected by DAO that Indigenous people are underrepresented in CES. Based on your experience, do you have any suggestions to increase Indigenous involvement?

.....

.....

Q7. Can you outline the areas within your region where CES participants come from?

Prompt: What is the size of the catchment populations?

Are you aware of any other services offering cannabis treatment in your area (eg mental health)?

.....

.....

Q8a. Please describe for me your understanding and knowledge about the extent of cannabis use in your area. Please provide examples.

Prompt: What evidence are you basing that on? Anecdotal? Case study?

.....

.....

Q8b. Thinking about the information you provided in Q8a, are there any problems related to cannabis use in the catchment area? Please provide examples (mental health, DCD).

Prompt: What evidence are you basing that on? Anecdotal? Case study?

.....

.....

Q9a. In your opinion, how suitable is the content of the materials/resources that are used/provided in conjunction with the CES?

Prompt: Name specific resources, brochures, photocopies articles etc. Why used? What is good/not good? ADIS publications used? Are they useful? What evidence are you basing that on? Anecdotal? Case study?

Props: Copy of resources, videos, books, pamphlets

.....

.....

Q9b. Of the materials/resources that are available to CES participants, what in your opinion is not valuable in terms of content? Why do you say that?

.....

.....

Q9c. Still thinking about the resources/materials that you provide during a CES, what do you do if you are presented with a cannabis issue that is not covered in existing materials? Do you have any specific examples you can describe?

.....

.....

Q9d. In your experience with delivering CES are there some participants where the current format and content of the CES are not an effective approach for considering cannabis and problems associated with its use? Please provide examples.

.....

.....

Q10a. In your opinion what proportion of clients have problematic cannabis use?

.....

.....

Q10b. Of those that have problematic use, do you think the session meets their needs?

.....

.....

Q10c. Of those you don't believe have problematic use, do you think the session meets their needs?

.....

.....

Q11. When someone presents at a CES with problematic cannabis use have you ever referred them to another agency?  
Prompt: Internally and externally. Please provide examples/case study.

Internal referral .....

External referral .....

Examples/case study:

.....

.....

Q12a. What has been your experience with linking with the local police in your catchment area? Do you have a specific example of when it worked well? Or when it didn't work well?

Prompt: What strategies did you put in place to ensure the issue did not arise again?

.....

.....

Q12b. Are there any liaison/consultative arrangements with the local police in your catchment area?

Prompt: Do you think there should be changes in the role of feedback with local police?

.....

.....

Q13. In your experience how effective do you think the CIN scheme has been in improving help seeking behaviour?  
Prompt: If not effective, why not? Provide examples, case study.

.....

.....

Q14. As a CDST you have regular contact with the community. What in your opinion have been the views of the community regarding cannabis related harms? Can you describe a specific example of a concern from the community?  
Prompt: Have there been increased levels of community concern?  
Have there been increased community inquiries?  
Have there been increased attendances for assistance?

.....

.....

Q15. Based on your experience with the community, what do you think is the level of awareness about the cannabis infringement notice scheme? Please provide a specific example that you are basing this on.

.....

.....

Q16. Do you have any suggestions about strategies that would increase help seeking behaviour and knowledge about cannabis related harms?

Prompt: Media campaigns - what sort?  
Displays, information stands

.....

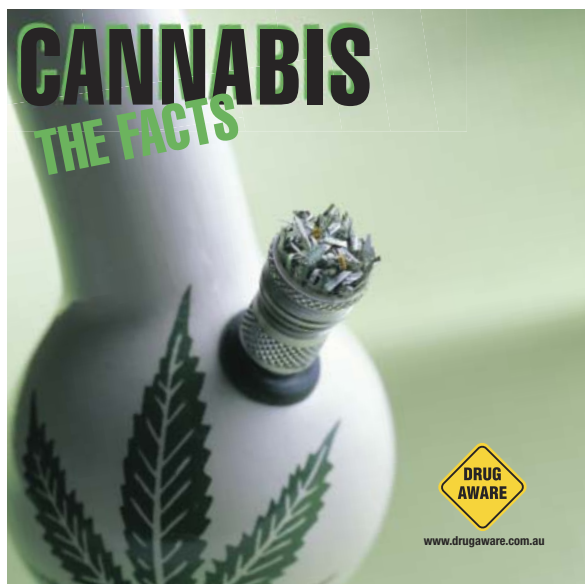
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Q17. This is the end of the questions, is there anything else to do with CES that you would like to provide feedback on or comment on?

.....

.....

## HP1459: Cannabis The Facts



### CANNABIS AND THE LAW

It is **against the law** to cultivate, possess, use, sell or supply cannabis. It is also against the law to possess pipes or other implements on which there are detectable traces of cannabis.

The possession of small amounts of cannabis is still an offence. The Cannabis Infringement Notice (CIN) Scheme enables police, at their discretion, to issue an infringement notice for possession of small amounts of cannabis. If a person receives a CIN and pays the financial penalty or attends a Cannabis Education Session (CES), the person will not be required to appear in court and will not incur a criminal record.

### WHAT IS CANNABIS?

#### MULL, POT, DOPE, WEED, LEAF, GUNGA, MARIJUANA

Cannabis is difficult to classify pharmacologically because it has a variety of effects. It is primarily a depressant drug, however, it can have hallucinogenic and some stimulant properties.

Delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) is the psychoactive ingredient in cannabis. This chemical affects a person's mood and perception. Marijuana, hashish and hashish oil come from the cannabis plant.

Cannabis is made from the dried leaves and flowers of the plant. Its colour ranges from greyish-green to greenish-brown. The texture of cannabis can be fine, like dried herbs, or coarse, like tea. It is usually smoked in hand-rolled cigarettes called joints or water pipes called bongs.

**Remember, growing and using cannabis is against the law because cannabis is harmful.**

**Hashish** (hash) is the dried, compressed resin extract from the flowering tops of the female plant. Hashish ranges in colour from light brown to nearly black. It is more potent than marijuana. Hashish is usually smoked through a pipe or cooked in foods and eaten.

**Hashish oil** is a thick and oily liquid extract from the cannabis plant. It is reddish-brown in colour. The THC is very concentrated and a small amount will produce marked effects. Hashish oil is usually added to joints or cooked in foods and eaten.

### WHERE DOES CANNABIS COME FROM?

Cannabis is the short name for the hemp plant *Cannabis Sativa*. It is thought to have originated in Asia and reached Europe more than a thousand years ago.

### HOW IS CANNABIS USED?

Cannabis is usually smoked. The THC is quickly absorbed into the bloodstream through the walls of the lungs. The intoxicating or high effect is felt when the THC reaches the brain. This can happen within a few minutes and may last for up to five hours.

When cannabis is eaten, the absorption of THC is much slower, taking up to three hours to enter the bloodstream. When it is eaten, the amount of food in the stomach, characteristics of the user (e.g. weight, gender and other drugs used) will determine how quickly a person feels the effects.

### HOW MANY PEOPLE USE CANNABIS?

The 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey reported that 40% of Western Australians aged 14 years and above had ever used cannabis. In total, 14% had used cannabis in the last 12 months and 8% in the last four weeks. Use of cannabis in respondents' lifetime, the last 12 months and the last four weeks was highest among 20- to 29-year-olds (64%, 32% and 18% respectively).

### HEALTH EFFECTS OF USING CANNABIS

The effects of cannabis and the risks will vary from person to person depending on characteristics of the:

**Individual (user)** - Mood, physical size, physical and mental health, gender, previous experience with cannabis, expectations of the drug and personality.

**Drug** - The amount used, the content of THC and whether it is smoked or eaten.

**Setting (environment)** - Whether the person is using with friends, on his/her own, in a social setting or at home, at work or before driving.

SHORT-TERM EFFECTS	SHORT-TERM EFFECTS OF HIGHER DOSES	LONG-TERM EFFECTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• loss of concentration</li> <li>• impaired balance</li> <li>• loss of inhibitions</li> <li>• reduced coordination</li> <li>• feeling of wellbeing</li> <li>• increased heart rate</li> <li>• reddened eyes</li> <li>• increased appetite</li> <li>• talkativeness</li> <li>• tunnel awareness - where a person focuses their awareness on one thing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• confusion</li> <li>• restlessness</li> <li>• detachment from reality</li> <li>• excitement</li> <li>• hallucinations</li> <li>• anxiety</li> <li>• panic attacks</li> <li>• respiratory problems</li> <li>• mental health problems in those who are vulnerable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bronchitis</li> <li>• lung cancer</li> <li>• decreased concentration</li> <li>• decreased memory and learning abilities</li> <li>• dependence</li> <li>• interference with sexual drive and hormone production</li> <li>• mental health problems in those who are vulnerable</li> </ul>

## **CANNABIS AND OTHER DRUGS**

Using cannabis with other drugs increases risks. If cannabis is used in conjunction with other depressant drugs the depressant action generally increases. When cannabis is combined with alcohol it can frequently lead to behaviour which causes injuries. For example, because cannabis interferes with a person's motor and coordination skills, vision and perceptions of time and space, the ability to drive safely and complete tasks that require concentration can be impaired. This impairment increases substantially when cannabis is used with alcohol.

## **CANNABIS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS**

The frequent or even occasional use of cannabis can cause anxiety, depression, paranoia and psychosis in those people who have a vulnerability to mental health problems.

## **CANNABIS AND THE BRAIN**

Frequent use of cannabis can affect the brain by decreasing the user's ability to concentrate and remember things and can also impact on learning ability.

## **CANNABIS AND RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS**

Frequent use of cannabis can increase the risk of cancer and respiratory disorders such as asthma, bronchitis and emphysema.

## **CANNABIS AND RELATIONSHIP PROBLEMS**

Drug use can lead to social and emotional problems and affect a person's relationship with family and friends. For example, one of the effects of cannabis can be loss of inhibitions. This may lead to a person saying or doing something that they would not normally do. This in turn may lead to embarrassing or regrettable situations.

Cannabis can also impact on other things in a person's life. Some adolescents have commented that their friends who are cannabis users won't go out with them as often and can't be bothered doing things.

Cannabis use can create major problems in families.

## **CANNABIS AND TOLERANCE, DEPENDENCE AND WITHDRAWAL**

Regular, heavy cannabis use can lead to tolerance and dependence.

**Tolerance** – This means that more cannabis is needed to produce the same effects felt previously with smaller amounts.

**Dependence** – This means that cannabis becomes central to a person's life.

**Withdrawal** – This occurs when a person either significantly reduces the amount of cannabis they use, or stops using cannabis altogether. When withdrawing from cannabis, symptoms can include sleep and appetite disturbances.

## **CANNABIS AND OVERDOSE**

The toxicity of cannabis is very low. There have been no confirmed deaths directly from cannabis overdose. Cannabis use can lead to a number of serious negative health consequences and can increase the risk of injury to yourself and to others.

## **CANNABIS, PREGNANCY AND BREASTFEEDING**

Only a limited amount is known about the effects of cannabis on the unborn child. However, the use of cannabis during pregnancy is not recommended. If cannabis is used in pregnancy the baby may be born smaller and lighter than other babies. Low birth weight can be associated with infections and breathing problems.

Little is known about the effects of cannabis smoking on breastfeeding. It is believed that some of the drug will pass through the breast milk to the baby, with risks to the child.

It is recommended that women check with their doctor (or other health professional) if they are using or planning to use drugs while pregnant or breastfeeding, including prescribed and over-the-counter medicines.

## CANNABIS AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

The street price of cannabis varies depending on availability, how it is grown and market trends. The cost of purchasing cannabis can lead to financial problems for both occasional and regular users.

## CANNABIS AND DRIVING

Using cannabis affects a person's driving ability by:

- slowing the driver's reaction time
- distorting the driver's perceptions
- decreasing the ability to coordinate appropriate reaction when driving.

Driving while under the influence of cannabis and alcohol combined is dangerous and greatly increases risk to yourself and others on the road.

In Western Australia, it is against the law for anyone to drive under the influence of drugs, including cannabis. The *Road Traffic Act 1974 Section 63* states that 'a person who drives or attempts to drive a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or alcohol and drugs to such an extent as to be incapable of having proper control of the vehicle commits an offence, and the offender may be arrested without warrant'. Breaking this law carries penalties including disqualification from driving, fines and/or imprisonment. A person convicted of an offence under the *Road Traffic Act 1974* is liable for the following:

### First Offence

- a fine ranging from \$400 to \$2,500
- disqualification from holding or obtaining a driver's licence for up to six months.

### Second Offence

- a fine ranging from \$800 to \$3,500 or imprisonment for six months
- disqualification from holding or obtaining a driver's licence for up to two years.

### Third or Subsequent Offence

- a fine ranging from \$800 to \$5,000 or imprisonment for up to 18 months
- permanent disqualification from holding or obtaining a driver's licence.

## The Cannabis Infringement Notice Scheme

The Cannabis Infringement Notice Scheme enables police, at their discretion, to issue an infringement notice for possession of small amounts of cannabis. People who receive a CIN will be required to pay a financial penalty within 28 days, complete a Cannabis Education Session within 28 days or can choose to have the matter heard in court. There is a limit to the number of times within a three-year period that a person who is issued with a CIN may choose to pay a financial penalty rather than complete a CES or go to court. A person who is issued with one or more CINs on each of three separate days within a three-year period will be required on the third and any subsequent occasion to attend a Cannabis Education Session or go to court, and will not be eligible to pay a financial penalty.

If police have relevant evidence, a person found in possession of a small amount of cannabis could still be charged with the more serious offence of possession of cannabis with intent to sell or supply.

The CIN scheme does not apply to possession by an adult of any quantities of cannabis resin (hash), hash oil, or other cannabis derivatives.

### The Cannabis Infringement Notice Scheme does not apply to people under 18 years

Under the *Young Offenders Act 1994*, young people (aged 10 to 17 years inclusively) who are found growing, in possession of, or using cannabis within the limits set by the CIN scheme may be cautioned or referred to a Juvenile Justice Team.

**A Cannabis Infringement Notice can be issued in the following instances:**

- possession by an adult of no more than 15 grams of cannabis - (penalty \$100)
- possession by an adult of more than 15 grams, and no more than 30 grams of cannabis - (penalty \$150)
- possession by an adult of no more than two cannabis plants under cultivation at that person's principal place of residence provided that the plants are not hydroponically grown and that no other person is growing other cannabis plants on the same premises - (penalty \$200)
- possession by an adult of pipes and other implements for use in smoking cannabis on which there are detectable traces of cannabis - (penalty \$100).

Under the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981* police have the power to seize and destroy cannabis, cannabis plants and/or pipes or other implements (with detectable traces of cannabis) when a CIN is issued.

If you would like more information about cannabis or how to access support services in Western Australia, go to the More Information section at the end of this booklet.

## **CANNABIS AND TAKING CARE**

To be safe, cannabis use should be avoided. However, if you use the drug or know someone who does, remember the following:

- Smoking cannabis can lead to similar health effects as smoking tobacco
- Don't drive or operate machinery. These activities can be dangerous while under the influence of cannabis
- Because using cannabis can have harmful effects, users may find themselves in dangerous situations. Therefore, they should not be left alone. If the situation becomes unsafe call for help immediately
- If you suspect any bad effects, call an ambulance immediately. Don't delay, you could save a life. The ambulance officers are there to help you. Be sure to describe what drug the person has taken. If the person is unconscious and you know first aid, place them in the recovery position and ensure the airway is clear. If they have stopped breathing, perform Expired Air Resuscitation (EAR). The police are not required to attend unless a death has occurred or the ambulance officers are threatened.

## **CANNABIS AND TREATMENT PATHWAYS**

There are a variety of treatment pathways available for people with cannabis-related problems. The drug(s) used and the availability of services as well as the user's health, desired outcome, support network and unique circumstances need to be taken into consideration. Deciding on the best treatment pathway or combination of pathways is best done in consultation with a drug and alcohol counsellor.

## MORE INFORMATION

For up-to-date information about cannabis or other drugs call the Alcohol and Drug Information Service or Parent Drug Information Service, or visit [www.drugaware.com.au](http://www.drugaware.com.au)

### Alcohol and Drug Information Service

- Access information about drugs confidentially and quickly.
- Talk to a professionally trained counsellor about alcohol or other drugs.
- Find out about other services.

(08) 9442 5000

1800 198 024 toll free country callers

### Parent Drug Information Service

- Drug information and support for parents and family members.
- Talk to a professionally trained counsellor about alcohol and other drugs.
- Talk confidentially to another parent for strategies and support.
- Find out where to go for further help.

(08) 9442 5050

1800 653 203 toll free country callers

### [www.drugaware.com.au](http://www.drugaware.com.au)

- Access detailed information about drugs.
- Find out about the latest hot issues.
- Post questions and have them answered anonymously by health professionals.
- Find links to other useful sites.

## REFERENCES

Drug and Alcohol Office, Western Australia. 2003. *2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: First Results for Western Australia*. Perth: Drug and Alcohol Office.

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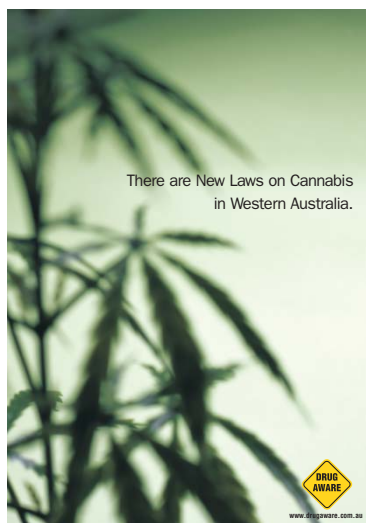
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## There Are New Laws On Cannabis



### CANNABIS CONTROL ACT 2003

It is **against the law** to cultivate, possess, use, sell or supply cannabis. It is also against the law to possess pipes and other implements on which there are detectable traces of cannabis.

While the possession of small amounts of cannabis is still an offence it can now be dealt with by issuing a **Cannabis Infringement Notice (CIN)**. If a person receives a CIN and pays the financial penalty or attends a **Cannabis Education Session (CES)**, the person will not be required to appear in court and will not incur a criminal record.

### WHAT IS THE CANNABIS INFRINGEMENT NOTICE (CIN) SCHEME?

The Cannabis Infringement Notice (CIN) Scheme enables police, at their discretion, to issue an infringement notice for possession of small amounts of cannabis. People who receive a CIN will be required to pay a financial penalty within 28 days, complete a Cannabis Education Session within 28 days or can choose to have the matter heard in court. There is a limit to the number of times within a three-year period that a person who is issued with a CIN may choose to pay a financial penalty rather than complete a CES or go to court. A person who is issued with one or more CINs on each of three separate days within a three-year period will be required on the third and any subsequent occasion to attend a Cannabis Education Session or go to court, and will not be eligible to pay a financial penalty.

If police have relevant evidence, a person found in possession of a small amount of cannabis could still be charged with the more serious offence of possession of cannabis with intent to sell or supply.

The CIN Scheme does not apply to possession by an adult of any quantities of cannabis resin (hash), hash oil, or other cannabis derivatives. The possession of any quantity of these substances will continue to be prosecuted through the courts.

## CAN A YOUNG PERSON BE ISSUED WITH A CANNABIS INFRINGEMENT NOTICE?

No. Under the *Young Offenders Act 1994*, young people (aged 10 to 17 years inclusively) who are found growing, in possession of, or using cannabis within the limits set by the CIN scheme may be cautioned or referred to a Juvenile Justice Team.

## WHEN CAN A CANNABIS INFRINGEMENT NOTICE BE ISSUED?

A CIN can be issued in the following instances:

- possession by an adult of no more than 15 grams of cannabis - (penalty \$100);
- possession by an adult of more than 15 grams and no more than 30 grams of cannabis - (penalty \$150);
- possession by an adult of no more than two cannabis plants under cultivation at that person's principal place of residence provided that the plants are not hydroponically grown and that no other person is growing other cannabis plants on the same premises - (penalty \$200); and
- possession by an adult of pipes and other implements for use in smoking cannabis on which there are detectable traces of cannabis - (penalty \$150).

Under the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981* police have the power to seize and destroy cannabis, cannabis plants and/or pipes or other implements (with detectable traces of cannabis) when a CIN is issued.

## WHAT CAN I DO IF I RECEIVE A CANNABIS INFRINGEMENT NOTICE?

Then options are:

- pay the Cannabis Infringement Notice financial penalty within 28 days of the CIN being issued; or
- complete a Cannabis Education Session (CES) within 28 days of the CIN being issued; or
- apply in writing to have the matter heard and determined in court.

Note: A person has 28-days to complete a CES or pay the financial penalty unless an extension is provided by an authorised person.

## IGNORING A CANNABIS INFRINGEMENT NOTICE

If the 28-day period has expired and you have not paid the financial penalty or completed a CES or elected to have the matter heard and determined in court, then a final demand for payment may be served on you. Once a final demand has been issued you will no longer be eligible to attend a CES for the CIN and you will be required to pay the financial penalty as well as additional administration costs.

If you have not paid the amount specified in the final demand by the due date then the matter may be registered with the Fines Enforcement Registry for enforcement. This may result in the payment of additional costs.

The Fines Enforcement Registry may issue an order for you to choose to pay the financial penalty or elect to have the matter heard in court. Under this order you will have 28 days to pay the financial penalty and additional costs or to refer the matter to be heard in court.

If after 28 days you still do not pay the financial penalty and additional costs, or make an election to refer the matter to court, the Fines Enforcement Registry may take steps to suspend your driver's licence or vehicle licence. Until the financial penalty and additional costs are paid, or you elect to have the matter heard in court, or the licence suspension order is cancelled, you will not be able to regain your driver's licence or vehicle licence or obtain a new licence.

At any time after a matter is registered with the Fines Enforcement Registry and before any part of the financial penalty and additional costs are paid or the enforcement process suspended, the police may elect to refer the matter to a court.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION AND HELP

If you would like more information about cannabis or how to access support services in Western Australia, contact:

### **The Alcohol and Drug Information Service (ADIS)**

Information, counselling and advice for people concerned about their own or another's drug use are available from the Alcohol and Drug Information Service (ADIS). This is a 24-hour, Statewide, confidential telephone service.

ADIS: (08) 9442 5000

Toll free (country callers only): 1800 198 024

E-mail: [adis@health.wa.gov.au](mailto:adis@health.wa.gov.au)

### **The Parent Drug Information Service (PDIS)**

Confidential telephone support, counselling, information and referral service for parents.

Telephone: (08) 9442 5050 Toll free: 1800 653 203

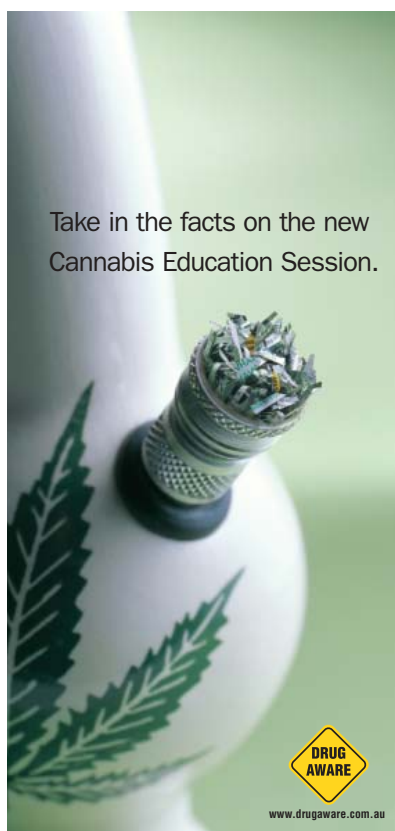
### **Drug Aware Youth Website - [www.drugaware.com.au](http://www.drugaware.com.au)**

- Access detailed information about drugs including cannabis and links to services in Western Australia.
- Post questions anonymously and have them answered by professionals.
- Find links to other useful sites.

### **Drug and Alcohol Office Website - [www.dao.health.wa.gov.au](http://www.dao.health.wa.gov.au)**

- For information about the Drug and Alcohol Office and its five directorates (Prevention, Practice Development, Client Services, Resourcing and Development, Next Step Drug and Alcohol Services, and Corporate Services).
- Access various publications on-line including reports, documents and general information about drugs and alcohol.
- Access the Alcohol and Other Drug Services directory for Western Australia.

## Take in the Facts On New Cannabis Education Session



### WHAT IS A CANNABIS EDUCATION SESSION?

A **Cannabis Education Session (CES)** is a component of the *Cannabis Control Act 2003* that provides the opportunity for cannabis users to address their drug use and become engaged in treatment.

While growing, possessing and using cannabis is against the law in Western Australia, police have the discretion to issue a **Cannabis Infringement Notice (CIN)** to adults possessing small quantities of cannabis.

If a person receives a CIN, he or she has 28 days from the date the infringement notice was issued to either attend a CES or pay a financial penalty. Alternatively the person may choose to have the matter heard in court.

Under the *Young Offenders Act 1994*, young people (aged 10 to 17 years inclusively) who are found growing, in possession of, or using cannabis within the limits set by the CIN scheme may be cautioned or referred to a Juvenile Justice Team.

### PURPOSE

The purpose of a CES is to educate participants about the:

- adverse health and social consequences of cannabis use;
- treatment of cannabis-related harm; and
- laws relating to the use, possession and cultivation of cannabis.

This means that participants will receive information on how cannabis affects their health and personal life, how to treat their cannabis use and on the laws relating to cannabis.

In addition, those participating in a CES may expect to:

- improve personal decision-making skills relating to cannabis use;
- consider the harms associated with their own cannabis use;
- consider changing their drug use; and
- receive information on how to access further support and assistance.

### APPROVED PROVIDERS

Cannabis Education Sessions are provided by specialist alcohol and other drug treatment services and other approved providers. The CES takes about one and half hours to complete and is available state-wide. Approved providers have undergone specific training to enable them to deliver the program.

## PROCESS

For a person attending a CES the following processes apply:

- The person is responsible for contacting a central booking agency called Health Info to book a CES with the most convenient approved provider.
- In some remote locations, the person will be required to confirm their CES time directly with the approved provider.
- The person has 28 days to complete a CES from the time a CIN is issued (unless an extension is provided by an authorised person).
- The approved provider will notify the police about whether or not the recipient of a CIN has completed the session.
- If the person does not pay the financial penalty or attend a CES within 28 days, the police may issue a final demand to pay the financial penalty.
- If a person fails to pay the financial penalty, the matter may be registered with the Fines Enforcement Registry or proceedings commenced in court.

## OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Some other considerations for those attending a CES include:

- The original copy of the CIN should be taken to the CES.
- Special requirements should be mentioned at the time of booking a CES (e.g. interpreter services).
- The person must actively participate in the whole session to complete a CES.
- A person who appears to be under the influence of alcohol or other drugs will not be permitted to undertake the CES.
- The participant will be required to certify that he or she is the person to whom the CIN was issued.
- The participant will be given a certificate to verify that he or she has completed a CES.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION AND HELP

If you would like more information about cannabis or how to access support services in Western Australia, contact:

### **The Alcohol and Drug Information Service (ADIS)**

Information, counselling and advice for people concerned about their own or another's drug use are available from the Alcohol and Drug Information Service (ADIS). This is a 24-hour, Statewide, confidential telephone service.

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## HP6348: Cannabis

# CANNABIS

*Grass, mull, pot, dope, weed, gunga, leaf, smoke, green.*

### WHAT IS IT AND WHERE DID IT COME FROM?

Cannabis (can-a-biss) is the short name for the hemp plant *Cannabis sativa*. It is thought to have originated in Asia and then reached Europe more than a thousand years ago. Marijuana (mar-a-wa-na), hashish and hashish oil come from this plant.

Cannabis is difficult to classify pharmacologically since its effects vary. It is primarily a depressant; however, it can have hallucinogenic properties.

### WHAT IS THE DRUG IN CANNABIS?

The cannabis plant contains a chemical called THC (delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol) which affects the mood and perception of the user and causes the 'stoned' feeling. The amount of THC varies in different parts of the plant. For example, the flowers of the female plant have more THC than the stems or leaves.



Smoking cannabis is the most common method of use. When it is smoked, THC is quickly absorbed into the bloodstream through the walls of the lungs. The 'high' effect of the drug is felt when the THC reaches the brain. This can happen within a few minutes and can last up to five hours.

When cannabis is eaten, the absorption of the THC is much slower, taking one to three hours for THC to enter the bloodstream, delaying the onset of the effects. The amount of food in the stomach and other characteristics of the user will also determine how quickly the user feels the effects.

### Marijuana

Marijuana is made from the dried leaves and flowers of the plant and is the most widely used form of the drug in Australia. Its colour ranges from greyish-green to greenish-brown. The texture of marijuana can be fine, with the appearance of dried herbs, or coarse, like tea. It is usually smoked in hand-rolled cigarettes called 'joints' or water pipes called 'bongs'.

### Hashish

Hashish is commonly called 'hash' and is the dried, compressed resin extract from the flowering tops of the female plant. It is sold in blocked pieces. Hashish ranges in colour from light-brown to nearly black. It is more potent than marijuana. Hashish is usually smoked through a pipe or cooked in foods and eaten.

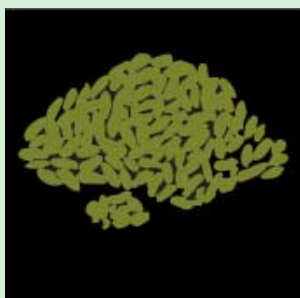
### Hashish oil

Hashish oil is a thick and oily liquid that is an extract of the cannabis plant. It is reddish-brown in colour. The THC is very concentrated and a very small amount will produce marked effects. Hashish oil is usually added to joints or cooked in foods and eaten.

## EFFECTS OF CANNABIS USE

The effects of cannabis will vary from person to person depending on characteristics of the:

- **Individual (user)** – mood, physical size, weight, health, gender, previous experience with cannabis, expectations of the drug and personality
- **Drug** – the amount used, the content of THC and whether the drug is smoked or eaten
- **Setting (environment)** – whether the person is using with friends, on his/her own, in a social setting or at home.



A small dose can produce the following immediate effects:

- Feeling of wellbeing (euphoria)
- Loss of inhibitions
- Loss of concentration
- A tendency to talk and laugh more than usual
- Impaired balance and coordination
- Increased appetite – the ‘munchies’
- Increased heart rate
- Reddened eyes
- ‘Tunnel awareness’ – where a person focuses their awareness on one thing and ignores all others.

Larger doses can produce:

- Confusion
- Restlessness
- Detachment from reality
- Feelings of excitement
- Hallucinations
- Anxiety or panic.

Cannabis can also affect:

- Short-term memory
- Logical thinking
- Motor skills (movement skills)
- Ability to perform complex tasks.

These symptoms usually disappear when the effects of cannabis wear off.

Some of the long-term health effects for frequent and heavy cannabis users can include:

- Increased risk of bronchitis, lung cancer and respiratory diseases (people who smoke cannabis tend to draw the smoke more deeply into their lungs than cigarette smokers). In addition, marijuana cigarettes have a higher tar content than tobacco.
- A change in motivation – some frequent and heavy users of cannabis, especially young users, find that they lose energy and drive.
- Decreased concentration, memory and learning abilities – long-term cannabis use may decrease a person's concentration and memory, which are essential to learning.
- Interference with sexual drive and hormone production – some heavy users of cannabis experience a lowered sex drive, and they may have a lowered sperm count, or irregular menstrual cycles.
- Precipitating schizophrenia in those who have a predisposition to the condition.

- Dependence on the drug – frequent use can lead to dependence for some people; however, there is minimal neuro-adaption to cannabis (neuro-adaption refers to adaption of nervous tissue cells to the presence of a drug). This means that cannabis dependence is due to the influence of factors other than the presence of THC, such as psychological motivations for use, the amount used, why it is used, and the effect of use.

## CANNABIS AND OTHER DRUGS

If cannabis is used in conjunction with other depressant drugs the depressant action generally increases.

Using cannabis with other drugs increases risks. When cannabis is combined with alcohol it can frequently lead to behaviour which causes injuries. For example, because cannabis interferes with a person's motor and coordination skills, vision and perceptions of time and space, the ability to drive safely and complete tasks that require concentration can be impaired. This impairment increases substantially when cannabis is used with alcohol.



## CANNABIS AND PREGNANCY

Most drugs can affect an unborn child. It is not wise to use any drugs during pregnancy. It is known that THC does pass through the placenta and reach the baby. It can also pass into the mother's milk after the birth. Some studies link reduced growth of the baby (weight and length) in the uterus and the use of cannabis by pregnant women.

## THE COST

All drugs can be expensive to buy. The price of cannabis varies depending on availability, how it is grown and market trends. The cost of cannabis varies between \$20 and \$50 per gram. This would buy a new compact disc or a couple of movie tickets.

## RELATIONSHIPS

Drug use can lead to social and emotional problems and affect a person's relationship with family and friends. For example, one of the effects of cannabis can be a loss of inhibitions. This may lead to a person saying or doing something that they would not normally do. This in turn may lead to embarrassing or regrettable situations.

Cannabis can also make people less motivated. Some adolescents have commented that their friends who are cannabis users won't go out with them as often and can't be bothered doing things.

## THE LAW

The possession of cannabis is illegal in every State and Territory in Australia and in many countries throughout the world.

In Western Australia, any person found guilty of possessing, supplying, trafficking in or producing cannabis may be charged, appear in court and receive a criminal conviction. Penalties include fines of between \$2000 and \$100 000 and/or a prison term of between two and 25 years. The penalty given is dependant on the amount of the drug found and the number of past drug convictions the individual has received. It is not illegal to sell or display water pipes (bongs) or smoking pipes providing there is no trace of cannabis in them. However, the use of a water pipe (bong) or a pipe to smoke cannabis can result in a \$3000 fine or three years imprisonment. Anyone who is convicted on a cannabis charge will get a criminal record, which may cause difficulties in applying for jobs, credit or visas for overseas travel.

However, persons apprehended for the first time who are in possession of less than 25 grams of cannabis or used smoking utensils may be given the opportunity to participate in the Cannabis Cautioning System. In this case, they may receive a formal caution instead of a criminal conviction, on the condition that they attend an education session.

In Western Australia, it is against the law for anyone to drive under the influence of drugs, including cannabis. Breaking this law carries penalties including disqualification from driving, fines and/or imprisonment.

When applying for a job, your employer may carry out drug testing. THC is quickly absorbed from the bloodstream into body fat deposits. A single dose of THC can take up to one month to be eliminated from the body. This means THC may be detected in the body up to 28 days after cannabis use.

### TAKING CARE

It is safer not to use cannabis at all. However, if you use the drug or know someone who is using the drug remember the following:

- ⌚ Smoking cannabis can lead to similar health effects as tobacco smoking.
- ⌚ Don't drive or operate machinery. These activities can be dangerous while under the influence of cannabis.
- ⌚ Because using cannabis can have harmful effects, users may find themselves in dangerous situations. Therefore, they should not be left alone. If the situation becomes unsafe call for help immediately.
- ⌚ For information or advice contact ADIS (Alcohol and Drug Information Service). ADIS is a confidential 24-hour telephone service providing up-to-date information and counselling about alcohol and other drug-use. Telephone (08) 9442 5000 or fax (08) 9442 5020. Toll-free (country callers) 1800 198 024.

### SOURCES

Gossop M. Living with drugs (3rd ed). England: Arena, 1993.

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Hall W, Solowij N, Lemon N. 1994, The health and psychological consequences of cannabis use. Monograph series no. 25. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service.

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## Appendix 8:

# WA Legislation, Police & Court Data Systems

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## Court Data System - Additional Offence Codes

Table A8-1

**Cannabis (including derivatives) related offences in Misuse of Drugs Act 1981 - Court data system additional codes**

MDA	Additional code	Description
<b>Section 5: Offences concerned with prohibited drugs &amp; prohibited plants in relation to premises &amp; utensils</b>		
5(1)(d)(i)	-	Possession of pipes or utensils for smoking of a prohibited drug or plant (on which there are detectable traces of a prohibited drug or plant)
<b>Section 6: Offences concerned with prohibited drugs</b>		
6(1)(a)	B	Possession of prohibited drugs with intent to sell or supply (cannabis)
6(1)(a)	C	Possession of cannabis oil with intent to sell or supply
6(1)(a)	L	Possession of a prohibited drug with intent to sell or supply (cannabis resin)
6(1)(a)	M	Attempted possession of drugs with intent to sell or supply (cannabis)
6(1)(b)	AB	Manufacture prohibited drug (cannabis oil)
6(1)(b)	CA	Attempted manufacture of a prohibited drug (cannabis oil)
6(1)(b)	E	Manufacture of cannabis resin
6(1)(b)	F	Attempted manufacture of cannabis resin
6(1)(b)	G	With intent to sell or supply manufacture of cannabis oil
6(1)(b)	GA	Attempted to prepare a prohibited drug for use (cannabis)
6(1)(b)	J	Prepared a prohibited drug for use (cannabis)
6(1)(c)	A	Sold or supplied cannabis
6(1)(c)	AM	Supplied a prohibited drug (cannabis)
6(1)(c)	J	Offered to sell or supply cannabis
6(1)(c)	M	Attempted supply of a prohibited drug (cannabis)
6(1)(c)	W	Sell or supply or offer to sell or supply cannabis oil
6(2)	B	Possess a prohibited drug (cannabis)
6(2)	G	Used a prohibited drug (cannabis)
6(2)	O	Possess or use prohibited drug (tetrahydrocannabinols)

**Note:** Shading indicates expiable cannabis related offences.

Table A8-1 (continued)

**Cannabis (including derivatives) related offences in Misuse of Drugs Act 1981 - Court data system additional codes**

MDA	Additional code	Description
<b>Section 7: Offences concerned with prohibited plants</b>		
7(1)(a)	A	Cultivation of cannabis with intent to sell or supply
7(1)(a)	C	Attempted cultivation of prohibited plant with intent to sell or supply
7(1)(a)	D	Attempted possession of plant with intent to sell or supply drug therefrom
7(1)(a)	E	Attempted possession of prohibited plant with intent to sell or supply
7(1)(a)	G	Attempted intent to sell or supply drug from cultivated plant
7(1)(a)	H	Cultivate prohibited plant with intent to sell or supply .
7(1)(a)	I	Possess plant with intent to sell or supply drug therefrom.
7(1)(a)	J	With intent to sell or supply drug from cultivated plant
7(1)(b)	A	Attempted offer to sell or supply prohibited plant
7(1)(b)	B	Attempted sell prohibited plant
7(1)(b)	C	Attempted supply of prohibited plant
7(1)(b)	D	Offered to sell or supply prohibited plant
7(1)(b)	E	Sell prohibited plant
7(2)	-	Cultivate a prohibited plant
7(2)	A	In possession or cultivated prohibited plant (cannabis)
7(2)	C	Attempted cultivation of prohibited plant
7(2)	D	Attempted possession of prohibited plant
7(2)	F	Attempted to obtain prohibited plant
7(2)	G	Possess prohibited plant
<b>Section 33: Attempts, conspiracies &amp; accessories after the fact</b>		
33(1)(a)	A	Attempt to possess cannabis with intent
33(2)	A	Conspire to possess cannabis
33(2)	C	Conspire to cultivate cannabis
33(2)	I	Conspire to cultivate cannabis with intent to sell or supply
33(2)	K	Conspire to sell or supply cannabis
33(2)(a)	E	Conspire to possess a prohibited plant with intent to sell or supply

**Note:** Shading indicates expiable cannabis related offences.

Table A8-2

## Non cannabis related offences in Misuse of Drugs Act 1981 - Court data system additional codes

MDA section	Additional code	Description
<b>Section 5: Offences concerned with prohibited drugs &amp; prohibited plants in relation to premises &amp; utensils</b>		
5(1)(a)(ii)	A	Permit use of premises for use of drug or plant
5(1)(b)	A	Lessee permits premises to be used for using prohibited drug or plant
5(1)(b)	B	Owner or lessee permits use of premises
5(1)(c)	A	Manager knowingly used premises for manufacture of prohibited drug
5(1)(d)(ii)	-	Possession of utensils for manufacture or preparation of prohibited drug or plant for smoking (on which there are detectable traces of a prohibited drug or plant)
<b>Section 6: Offences concerned with prohibited drugs</b>		
6(1)(a)	A	Possession of prohibited drug with intent to sell or supply (amphetamine)
6(1)(a)	AB	Possession of prohibited drug with intent to sell or supply
6(1)(a)	D	Possession of prohibited drug with intent to sell or supply (heroin)
6(1)(a)	E	Attempted possession of drug with intent to sell or supply (heroin)
6(1)(a)	F	Attempted possession of drug with intent to sell or supply (amphetamine)
6(1)(a)	G	Possession of cocaine with intent to sell or supply
6(1)(a)	H	Possession of prohibited drug with intent to sell or supply (MDMA)
6(1)(a)	I	Attempt to possess MDMA with intent to sell or supply
6(1)(a)	J	Possession of LSD with intent to sell or supply
6(1)(a)	K	Possess ecstasy with intent to sell or supply
6(1)(a)	N	Possession of ephedrine with intent to sell or supply
6(1)(a)	O	Possession of prohibited drug with intent to sell or supply (methamphetamine)
6(1)(a)	P	Possession with intent to sell or supply (flunitrazepam)
6(1)(a)	Q	Possession of alpha-dimethylphenylethylamine with intent to sell or supply
6(1)(a)	R	Possession of boldenone undecylenate with intent to sell or supply
6(1)(a)	S	Possession of nandrolone cypionate with intent to sell or supply
6(1)(a)	T	Possession of prohibited drug with intent to sell or supply (dimethandrostanolone)
6(1)(a)	Y	Attempt to possess prohibited drug with intent to sell or supply
6(1)(a)	Z	Attempted possession of drug with intent to sell or supply (cocaine)
6(1)(b)	A	Manufacture a prohibited drug (heroin)
6(1)(b)	AA	Attempted to manufacture a prohibited drug
6(1)(b)	AC	Prepared prohibited drug for use (amphetamine)
6(1)(b)	AD	Attempted manufacture of a prohibited drug
6(1)(b)	AE	Prepared prohibited drug for use (cocaine)
6(1)(b)	AF	Manufacture prohibited drug
6(1)(b)	AG	Prepared a prohibited drug for use
6(1)(b)	B	Attempt to manufacture heroin
6(1)(b)	C	Manufactured prohibited drug (morphine)
6(1)(b)	D	Attempt to manufacture of morphine
6(1)(b)	DA	Attempt to manufacture of prohibited drug (phenyl-2-propanone)
6(1)(b)	FA	Attempt to prepare prohibited drug for use (heroin)
6(1)(b)	H	Attempt to prepare prohibited drug for use (cocaine)
6(1)(b)	I	Attempt to prepare prohibited drug for use (amphetamine)
6(1)(b)	IA	Attempt to manufacture prohibited drug
6(1)(b)	K	Attempt to manufacture a prohibited drug (3,4-methylenedioxy-n, alpha-dimethylphenylethylamine)
6(1)(b)	L	Manufactured prohibited drug (phenyl-2-propanone)
6(1)(b)	M	Manufactured amphetamine

Table A8-2 (continued)

## Non cannabis related offences in Misuse of Drugs Act 1981 - Court data system additional codes

MDA section	Additional code	Description
6(1)(c)	AA	Sell or supply of prohibited drug (dexamphetamine)
6(1)(c)	AB	Attempt to sell prohibited drug (amphetamine)
6(1)(c)	AC	Attempt to sell prohibited drug (cocaine)
6(1)(c)	AD	Attempt to sell prohibited drug
6(1)(c)	AE	Attempt to supply prohibited drug
6(1)(c)	AG	Attempt to supply prohibited drug (amphetamine)
6(1)(c)	AH	Attempt to supply prohibited drug (cocaine)
6(1)(c)	AI	Attempt to supply prohibited drug (heroin)
6(1)(c)	AJ	Offer to sell or supply prohibited drug to another
6(1)(c)	AK	Sold prohibited drug
6(1)(c)	AL	Supplied prohibited drug (amphetamine)
6(1)(c)	AM	Supplied prohibited drug (cannabis)
6(1)(c)	AN	Supplied prohibited drug (cocaine)
6(1)(c)	AO	Supplied prohibited drug (heroin)
6(1)(c)	AP	Supplied prohibited drug
6(1)(c)	AQ	Sold or supplied morphine
6(1)(c)	B	Sold prohibited drug (heroin)
6(1)(c)	C	Attempt to sell prohibited drug (heroin)
6(1)(c)	D	Sold prohibited drug (amphetamine)
6(1)(c)	E	Sold or supplied MDMA
6(1)(c)	F	Sold or supplied methylamphetamine
6(1)(c)	F1	Sold prohibited drug (methylamphetamine)
6(1)(c)	F2	Supplied prohibited drug (methylamphetamine)
6(1)(c)	G	Sold or supplied LSD
6(1)(c)	H	Offered to sell amphetamines
6(1)(c)	I	Attempt to sell or supply prohibited drug (morphine)
6(1)(c)	K	Sold or supplied ecstasy
6(1)(c)	L	Offered to sell or supply ecstasy
6(1)(c)	N	Sell or supply or offer sell or supply to another (Rohypnol)
6(1)(c)	O	Supply opium
6(1)(c)	P	Sold prohibited drug (dextromoramide)
6(1)(c)	Q	Supplied prohibited drug (Rivotril)
6(1)(c)	R	Supplied or sold specified drug (Valium)
6(1)(c)	S	Supplied or sold prohibited drug (temazepam)
6(1)(c)	T	Sold prohibited drug (cocaine)
6(1)(c)	U	Supplied or sold prohibited drug (nandrolone cypionate)
6(1)(c)	V	Attempt to sell or supply prohibited drug (lysergic acid diethylamid)
6(1)(c)	X	Offered to sell or supply heroin
6(1)(c)	Y	Sell or supply methadone
6(1)(c)	Z	Offer to sell or supply prohibited drug (methylamphetamine).

**Table A8-2 (continued)**

**Non cannabis related offences in Misuse of Drugs Act 1981 - Court data system additional codes**

MDA section	Additional code	Description
6(2)	A	Possess prohibited drug (amphetamine)
6(2)	A	Possess prohibited drug
6(2)	AA	Possess prohibited drug (boldenone undecylenate)
6(2)	AB	Possess prohibited drug (nandrolone cypionate)
6(2)	AC	Possess prohibited drug (stanozolol)
6(2)	AD	Possess prohibited drug (benzodiazepine)
6(2)	AE	Possess prohibited drug (methadone)
6(2)	AF	Possess prohibited drug (dexamphetamine)
6(2)	AG	Attempt to obtain prohibited drug
6(2)	AH	Possess prohibited drug (filybol)
6(2)	AI	Possess prohibited drug (somatropin)
6(2)	AJ	Possess prohibited drug (sustanon)
6(2)	BA	Possess specified drug
6(2)	BB	Used prohibited drug (cocaine)
6(2)	BC	Used prohibited drug
6(2)	C	Possess cocaine
6(2)	D	Possess prohibited drug (heroin)
6(2)	E	Possession of LSD
6(2)	E	Use or possess prohibited drug (lysergic acid diethylamide)
6(2)	F	Possess ecstasy with intent to sell or supply
6(2)	H	Used prohibited drug (amphetamine)
6(2)	I	Attempted to possess a quantity of cocaine
6(2)	J	Used a prohibited drug (heroin)
6(2)	K	Attempted to possess heroin
6(2)	M	Possess morphine
6(2)	N	Possess or use prohibited drug (methylphenidate hydrochloride)
6(2)	P	Possess or use prohibited drug (ecstasy)
6(2)	Q	Possess or use prohibited drug (dextromoramide)
6(2)	R	Possess prohibited drug (methamphetamine)
6(2)	S	Possess prohibited drug (testosterone)
6(2)	T	Possess or use prohibited drug (boldenone)
6(2)	U	Attempt to possess amphetamine
6(2)	V	Possess or use prohibited drug (Valium)
6(2)	W	Possess prohibited drug (MDMA)
6(2)	X	Use prohibited drug (pethidine)
6(2)	Y	Possess prohibited drug (diacetylmorphine)
6(2)	Z	Possess prohibited drug (alpha-dimethylphenylethylamine)

Table A8-2 (continued)

## Non cannabis related offences in Misuse of Drugs Act 1981 - Court data system additional codes

MDA section	Additional code	Description
<b>Section 7: Offences concerned with prohibited plants</b>		
7(1)(a)	B	Cultivation of opium poppy with intent
7(2)	B	In possession or cultivate prohibited plant (opium)
<b>Section 8: Fraudulent behaviour in relation to prohibited drugs</b>		
8(1)	A	Forged prescription for prohibited drug
8(1)	B	Utter forged or fraudulently altered prescription to obtain a prohibited drug
8(1)	C	Fraudulently alter prescription for prohibited drug
8(1)	D	Forge document to obtain prohibited drug.
<b>Section 33: Attempts, conspiracies &amp; accessories after the fact</b>		
33(1)	A	Attempt to possess prohibited drug
33(2)	B	Conspiracy to sell or supply heroin
33(2)	D	Conspiracy to possess cocaine with intent to sell or supply
33(2)	E	Conspiracy to possess amphetamine with intent to sell or supply
33(2)	F	Conspiracy to sell/supply LSD
33(2)	H	Conspiracy to sell or supply amphetamines
33(2)(a)	A	Conspiracy to manufacture or prepare prohibited drug
33(2)(a)	B	Conspiracy to sell or supply prohibited drug
33(2)(a)	C	Conspiracy to possess prohibited drug with intent to sell or supply
33(2)(a)	F	Conspired with intent to sell or supply methylamphetamine

## Court Data System - Conviction Outcome Codes

**Table A8-3**  
Conviction outcomes - Court data system outcome codes

Code	Description	Code	Description
ACRO	Adult conditional release order ( <i>Sentencing Act 1995 - s. 48</i> )	JCRO	Juvenile conditional release order ( <i>Young Offenders Act 1994 - Division 7</i> )
ADJ	Matter adjourned	JJT	Juvenile justice team referral ( <i>Young Offenders Act 1994 - Part 5, Division 2</i> )
APNOG	Application not granted	NFO	No further order
ASD	Adjourned sine die	NOG	Application not granted
CBO	Community based order ( <i>Sentencing Act 1995 - s. 62</i> )	NOM	No order made
CBOCAN	Community based order cancelled	NOTC	Not called
COMMITT	Committed to a higher court	NP46	No punishment ( <i>Sentencing Act 1995 - s. 46</i> )
CUST	Custody order	NP66	No punishment ( <i>Young Offenders Act 1994 - s. 66</i> )
CWIL	Community work in lieu ( <i>Young Offenders Act 1994 - s. 65B</i> )	NP67	No punishment ( <i>Young Offenders Act 1994 - s. 67</i> )
DEFDEC	Defendant deceased	ORM	Order for return of money
DEST	Destruction of drugs or weapon	ORP	Order for return of property
DET	Detention	PGBB	Parental good behaviour bond ( <i>Young Offenders Act 1994 - s. 70</i> )
DIMPC	Default imprisonment of compensation payment	QUASH	Conviction quashed- no re-trial
DIS33	Dismissed ( <i>Young Offenders Act 1994 - s. 33(2)</i> )	R	Remanded
DIS65A	Dismissed ( <i>Young Offenders Act 1994 - s. 65A</i> )	RF	Refused
DISM	Dismissed	SIO	Suspended imprisonment order ( <i>Sentencing Act 1995 - s. 76</i> )
DOC	Disposal of on other complaint	SIOCON	Suspended imprisonment order to continue ( <i>Sentencing Act 1995 - s. 80</i> )
DSCH	Discharged	SPENT	Spent conviction order ( <i>Sentencing Act 1995 - s. 45</i> )
FINAL	Finalised in higher jurisdiction	STO	Struck out
FINE	Fine	STO32	Struck out s.32 ( <i>Young Offenders Act 1994 - s. 32</i> )
FORF	Order for forfeiture	SURDCH	Surety discharge
GBB	Good behaviour bond ( <i>Young Offenders Act 1994 - s. 69</i> )	VRO	Violence restraining order
GR	Granted	W	Withdrawn
IMP	Imprisonment	WCCOM	Commonwealth warrant of commitment issued unpaid fine
ISO	Intensive supervision order ( <i>Sentencing Act 1995 - s. 69</i> )	WDO	Work development order ( <i>Sentencing Act 1995 - s. 57A</i> )
ISOCAN	Intensive supervision order cancelled	YCBO	Youth community based order ( <i>Young Offenders Act 1994 - s. 73</i> )
IYSO	Intensive youth supervision order ( <i>Young Offenders Act 1994 - s. 98</i> )		

**Source:** Magistrates Courts & Tribunals Directorate, Department of Attorney General

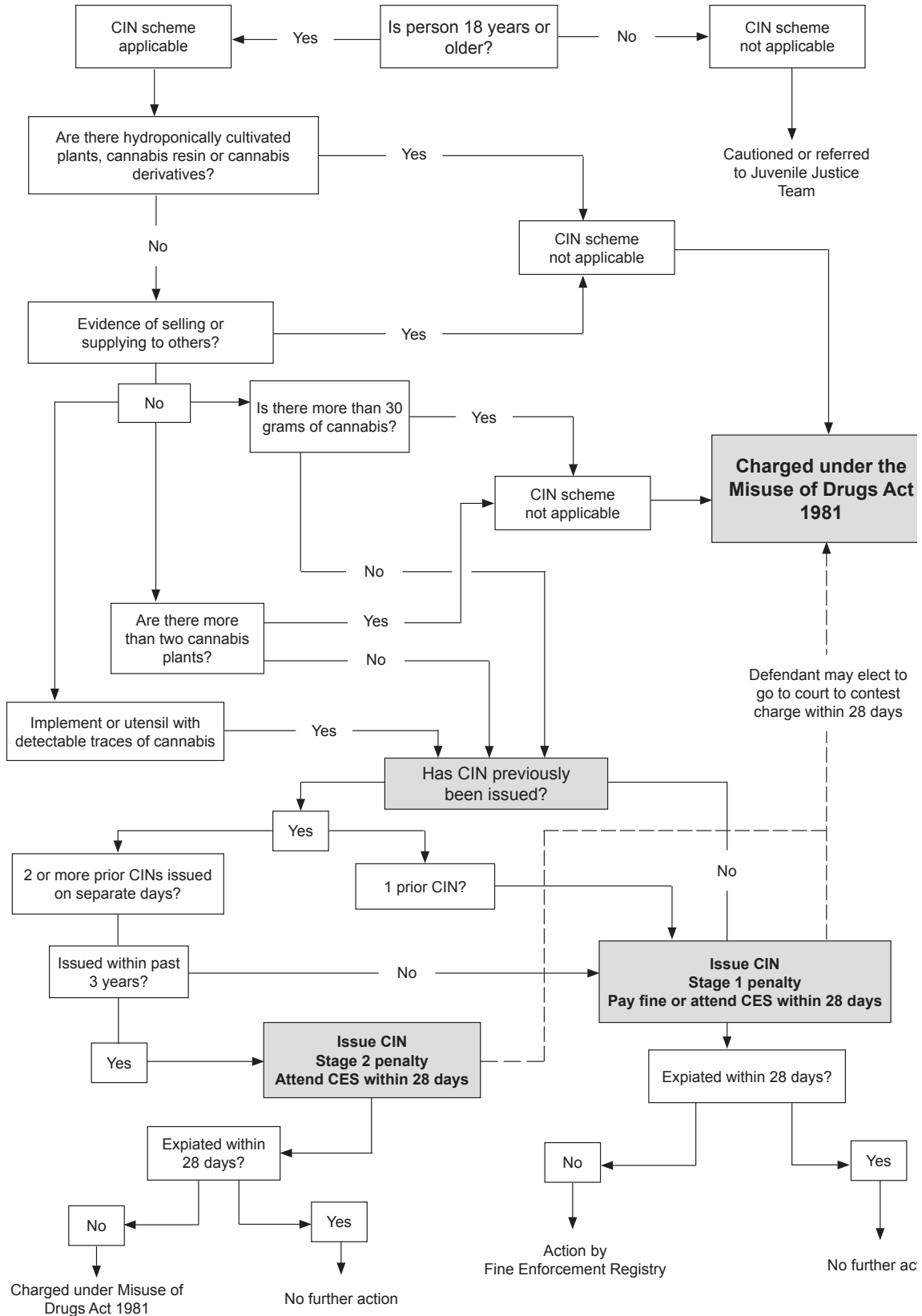
## Police Data System - Drug Identity Seizure Codes

**Table A8-4**  
**Drug identity codes for drug seizures**

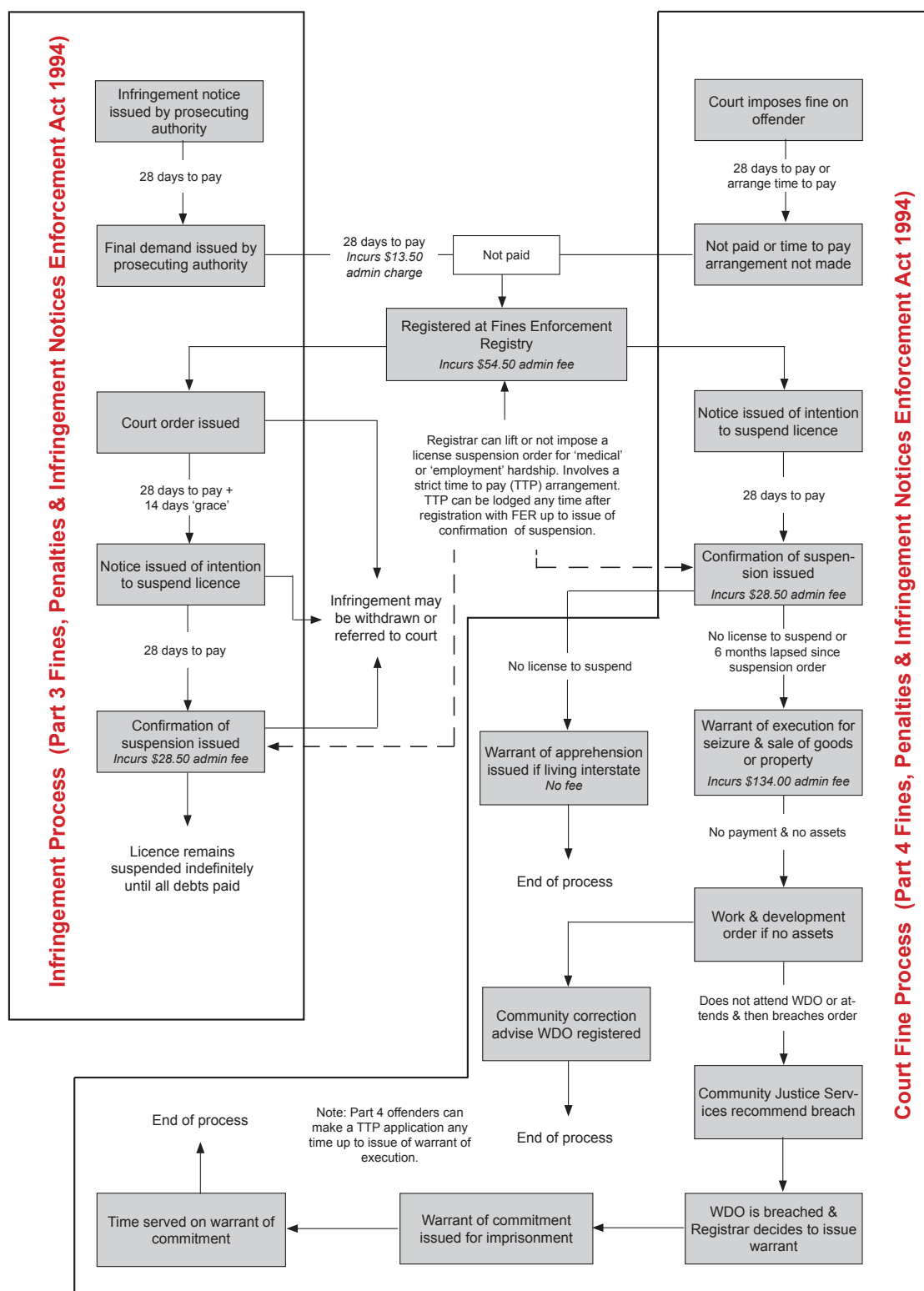
Code	Type	Code	Type
<b>Stimulants</b>		<b>Pharmaceuticals</b>	
18	Amphetamine - capsule	133	Dexamphetamine - tablet
19	Amphetamine - crystal	134	Dexamphetamine - unspecified
20	Amphetamine - liquid	201	Flunitrazepam - liquid
21	Amphetamine - powder	202	Flunitrazepam - powder
22	Amphetamine - tab	203	Flunitrazepam - tablet
23	Amphetamine - tablet	204	Flunitrazepam/unspecified
24	Amphetamine - unspecified	<b>Heroin</b>	
319	Methylamphetamine hydrochloride - crystal	232	Heroin/capsule
320	Methylamphetamine hydrochloride - unspecified	233	Heroin/gel
321	Methylamphetamine - capsule	234	Heroin/homebake capsule
322	Methylamphetamine - crystal	235	Heroin/homebake crystal
323	Methylamphetamine - liquid	236	Heroin/homebake gel
324	Methylamphetamine - powder	237	Heroin/homebake liquid
325	Methylamphetamine - tablet	238	Heroin/homebake powder
326	Methylamphetamine - unspecified	239	Heroin/liquid
<b>Cannabis</b>		240	Heroin/powder
49	Cannabis - cigarette	241	Heroin/putty
50	Cannabis - compressed	242	Heroin/rock
51	Cannabis - hashish block	243	Heroin/synthetic
52	Cannabis - hashish oil	244	Heroin/unspecified
53	Cannabis - hashish resin	<b>Designer drugs</b>	
54	Cannabis - head	274	LSD/capsule
55	Cannabis - leaf	275	LSD/liquid
56	Cannabis - liquid	276	LSD/microdot
57	Cannabis - mixed (various)	277	LSD/tab
58	Cannabis - mixed leaf/head	278	LSD/tablet
59	Cannabis - plant	279	LSD/unspecified
60	Cannabis - resin	280	MDA/capsule
61	Cannabis - seed	281	MDA/crystal
62	Cannabis - stalk	282	MDA/paste
63	Cannabis - stick	283	MDA/powder
64	Cannabis - unspecified	284	MDA/rock
<b>Cocaine</b>		285	MDA/tablet
89	Coca - leaf	286	MDA/unspecified
90	Coca - paste	287	MDMA/capsule
91	Coca - unspecified	288	MDMA/paste
92	Cocaine - crack crystal	289	MDMA/powder
93	Cocaine - liquid	290	MDMA/tablet
94	Cocaine - powder	291	MDMA/unspecified
95	Cocaine - unspecified	548	Unknown powder

## Flow Charts

### CIN Offence Process Flow



## Fines Enforcement Process Flow (at 1 July 2007)



## Excerpts from Misuse of Drugs Act 1981

Table A8-5

### Misuse of Drugs Act 1981, offences & penalties - simple cannabis offences

Description of offence	Legislation	Penalty	
		Range	Section
Occupier of any premises permitting premises to be used for the manufacture, preparation, sale, supply or use of cannabis	MDA 5 (1)(a)	\$3,000, 3 years or both	MDA 34 (1)(d)
Owner or lessee of any premises permitting premises to be used for the use of cannabis	MDA 5 (1)(b)	\$3,000, 3 years or both	MDA 34 (1)(d)
Person knowingly concerned in the management of any premises for the manufacture, preparation, sale, supply or use of cannabis	MDA 5 (1)(c)	\$3,000, 3 years or both	MDA 34 (1)(d)
Possession of pipes or utensils for smoking cannabis on which there are detectable traces of cannabis	MDA 5 (1)(d)(i)	\$3,000, 3 years or both	MDA 34 (1)(d)
Possession of utensils on which there are detectable traces of cannabis for manufacture or preparation of cannabis for smoking	MDA 5 (1)(d)(ii)	\$3,000, 3 years or both	MDA 34 (1)(d)
Being in a place where cannabis is smoked	MDA 5 (1)(e)	\$2,000, 2 years or both	MDA 34 (1)(e)
Possession of cannabis	MDA 7 (2)	\$2,000, 2 years or both	MDA 34 (1)(e)
Cultivation of cannabis	MDA 7 (2)	\$2,000, 2 years or both	MDA 34 (1)(e)
Contravention of order prohibiting sale of hydroponic equipment to cultivate cannabis	MDA 7A	\$2,000, 2 years or both	MDA 34 (1)(e)
Failure to display warning notice by retailer of cannabis smoking paraphernalia	CCA 22	\$1,000 (person) or \$5,000 (body corporate)	CCA 22
Failure to provide education materials by retailer of cannabis smoking paraphernalia	CCA 23	\$1,000 (person) or \$5,000 (body corporate)	CCA 23
Selling of cannabis smoking paraphernalia to a person under 18 years of age by retailer of cannabis smoking paraphernalia	CCA 24	\$5,000 (person) or \$25,000 (body corporate)	CCA 24

**Note:** MDA = Misuse of Drugs Act, 1981, CCA = Cannabis Control Act 2003.

Table A8-6

### Misuse of Drugs Act 1981, offences & penalties - serious cannabis offences

Description of offence	Section	Penalty (principal offence)		Penalty (conspiracy)	
		Range	Section	Range	Section
Possession of cannabis plants with intent to sell or supply	MDA 7 (1)(a)	\$100,000, 25 years or both	34 (1)(a)	\$75,000, 20 years or both	34 (1)(b)
Cultivation of cannabis plants with intent to sell or supply	MDA 7 (1)(a)	\$100,000, 25 years or both	34 (1)(a)	\$75,000, 20 years or both	34 (1)(b)
Sell, supply or offer to sell or supply cannabis plants	MDA 7 (1)(b)	\$100,000, 25 years or both	34 (1)(a)	\$75,000, 20 years or both	34 (1)(b)
Selling hydroponic equipment to cultivate cannabis	MDA 7A(1)	\$20,000, 5 years or both	34 (1)(c)	-	-

**Table A8-7****Misuse of Drugs Act 1981, cannabis offences - optional place of trial**

Type of cannabis	Threshold	Section	Optional summary trial	Trial in higher court
Leaf	500 g	Schedule 3	\$5,000, 4 years or both	\$20,000, 10 years or both
Plants	100 plants	Schedule 4	\$5,000, 4 years or both	\$20,000, 10 years or both
Cigarettes (containing any portion of cannabis)	400 cigarettes	Schedule 3	\$5,000, 4 years or both	\$20,000, 10 years or both
Hashish oil	-	-	-	-
Resin	40 g	Schedule 3	-	-
Tetrahydrocannabinols	4 g	Schedule 3	-	-
Selling hydroponic equipment to cultivate cannabis	-	-	\$2,000, 2 years or both	\$20,000, 10 years or both

**Table A8-8****Misuse of Drugs Act 1981, cannabis offences****Thresholds for serious offences (presumption of intention to sell or supply)**

Type of cannabis	Threshold	Section
Leaf	100 g	Schedule 5
Plants	10 plants	Schedule 6
Cigarettes (containing any portion of cannabis)	80 cigarettes	Schedule 5
Hashish oil	-	-
Resin	20 g	Schedule 5
Tetrahydrocannabinols	2 g	Schedule 5

**Table A8-9****Misuse of Drugs Act 1981, cannabis offences****Thresholds for declaration as a drug trafficker**

Type of cannabis	Threshold	Section
Leaf	3 kg	Schedule 7
Plants	250 plants	Schedule 8
Hashish oil	-	-
Resin	100 g	Schedule 7

## Appendix 9:

# Police Forms, Guidelines, Instructions & Training Protocols

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## Commissioner's Orders & Procedures Manual: Cannabis Infringement Notice Scheme (1st edition - March 2004)

### OP-52.1 Cannabis Infringement Notice Scheme

#### References

- Community Drug Summit of 2001
- Western Australian Drug and Alcohol Strategy 2002 - 2005
- COPS Manual AD-24

#### Statute Law

- Misuse of Drugs Act 1981
- Misuse of Drugs Regulations 1982
- Cannabis Control Act 2003
- Cannabis Control Regulations 2003
- Young Offenders Act 1994
- Police Force Regulations 1979

#### Background

In 2001 the Government conducted the Community Drug Summit for the purpose of developing a more inclusive set of policies relating to the way in which 'government' and the 'community' would approach the issue of illegal drug use. The Government adopted forty-six of the forty-seven recommendations that arose from the Summit.

The recommendations of Government were published in a document titled *Putting People First*. The three key themes in *Putting People First* were supply reduction, harm reduction and demand reduction.

A direct product of the Government's policy on drug law reform has been the Cannabis Infringement Notice Project. On the recommendation of the Drug Law Reform Working Group, the *Cannabis Control Act 2003* was passed in State Parliament.

#### Policy

*It is the policy of the Police Service to divert adult offenders apprehended for simple cannabis offences away from the court process by the issuing of a Cannabis Infringement Notice whereby the offender has the option of expiating the infringement by way of payment of a monetary penalty or attending a Cannabis Education Session.*

#### Purpose

The purpose of these guidelines is to provide members of the Western Australia Police Service with sufficient information to enable the effective process of an offender issued with a Cannabis Infringement Notice (CIN).

The Cannabis Infringement Notice Scheme *replaces* the Cannabis Cautioning Policy & Mandatory Education System. (All Drug Diversion remains unaffected).

The scheme is not applicable to juvenile offenders. Juvenile offenders are to be dealt with in accordance with the *Young Offenders Act 1994*.

Persons who meet the prescribed criteria for receiving a CIN should be issued with a CIN unless there are extraordinary circumstances.

Cannabis and all smoking implements must be handled in accordance with the policy and procedures for handling drugs as set out under ***COP's Manual – AD-24***.

#### Aim

The Cannabis Infringement Notice Scheme will provide for formal processing of alleged offenders apprehended for simple cannabis offences. The Cannabis Infringement Notice Scheme will allow police to exercise a wider range of enforcement and disposal options to divert offenders away from the court process as well as offer an education aimed at discussing and considering the legal and health ramifications of their cannabis use, in an effort to change future behaviour towards cannabis use.

#### Definitions

***Cannabis*** – refers only to leaf, stalks, and heads of the cannabis plant.

***Offender*** – refers to an **adult** person detected using or in possession of small quantities of cannabis (30 grams or less), and/or in possession of smoking implement and/or the cultivation of 2 plants that are not hydroponically grown. Simple possession of a prohibited plant is not covered by the *Cannabis Control Act 2003*.

#### Sub Sections

- OP-52.1.1 Criteria
- OP-52.1.2 Determining Appropriate Action
- OP-52.1.3 Procedure for Issuing Cannabis Infringement Notice
- OP-52.1.4 Supervisory Responsibilities.
- OP-52.1.5 Reporting Requirements
- OP-52.1.6 Withdrawal of CIN

#### OP-52.1.1 Criteria

##### Verify identity of offender

The identity of the offender must be confirmed. Normal checks for identity such as licence, vehicle registration and other personal identification provided by the offender must be undertaken in full.

All checks regarding the current status of offenders being dealt with under this scheme, are to be made through VKI.

### Admissible evidence

There must be **sufficient admissible evidence** that the offender is:

- using;
- and/or is in possession of a small quantity of cannabis (up to 30 grams) for personal use;
- and/or in possession of a smoking implement;
- and/or cultivated up to 2 plants (not hydroponically grown)

The evidence must be sufficient to substantiate a prosecution in a court of law, as in current procedures and legislation.

The scheme does not include any derivative products such as hash, resin and hash oil.

### Drugs must be for personal use

Investigating police must be satisfied prior to issuing a CIN that the drugs are for personal use. If the circumstances indicate something other than personal use, then a CIN cannot be issued and the matter should proceed to prosecution.

***There must be no other offence involved, detected or under investigation for which a brief of evidence will be submitted.***

The exception will be where an offender is detected committing another offence at the time, which can be dealt with by the issue of a caution or penalty notice (eg traffic or liquor licensing infringement).

### Procedure before issuing an alleged offender with a CIN

The procedure to be adopted before the issuing of a CIN is as follows:

- there must be evidence to establish a prima facie case;
- the evidence supports a simple offence only;
- the offence(s) fall within the simple offences covered by section 5, 6 or 7 of the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*;
- verify the identity of the offender;
- verify through police records the status of the offender in relation to previous CIN's being issued;
- seize the drugs and/or implements;
- weigh the seized cannabis, ensure weight conforms

with legislation;

- process the evidence in accordance with COPS AD.24;
- ensure that the offender is agreeable to accept a CIN for the offence; and
- advise the offender that you are issuing a CIN in lieu of court proceedings and explain the methods of disposing of the CIN.

***If the question of innocence or guilt is an issue, an infringement is not to be administered.***

### OP-52.1.2 Determining Appropriate Action

The legislation provides for the issue of a CIN to an alleged offender notwithstanding they have received notices in the past. Where an offender is apprehended on a simple cannabis offence covered by the legislation then they may be issued with a CIN in the following circumstances:

- First offence for a simple cannabis offence - issue CIN in accordance with procedures.
- Second offence for a simple cannabis offence - issue CIN in accordance with procedures.
- Third or subsequent offence for simple cannabis offence within three years of receiving the first CIN - issue a CIN but the offender can **only** expiate by way of Cannabis Education Session (CES) or electing to have the matter determined by a Court. ***Payment of the notice cannot be made, as there is no fine involved.***

***N o t e***  
No more than 3 infringements may be issued at any one time to an offender.

### OP-52.1.3 Procedure for Issuing Cannabis Infringement Notice

The procedure to be adopted in issuing a CIN is as follows;

- Seize the drugs and/or implements and where practicable convey the offender to the police station (***AD-24 Drug – Seizure & Related Matters; OP-4 Arrest***)
- Weigh the seized cannabis, ensure weight is no more than 30 grams.
- Process the seized cannabis and/or implement in the prescribed manner (***AD-24 Drug – Seizure & Related Matters***) utilizing Security/Drug Movement Bag and P11 Drug Movement Book, completing the appropriate sections in the prescribed manner.
- Seal the security bag.
- Assess the offender's eligibility to receive a Cannabis Infringement Notice against the essential criteria.
- Complete the CIN.
- Ensure the serial number of the Security/Drug Movement Bag is recorded on the CIN in the position allocated.

- Explain the options and benefits open to the offenders to expiate the CIN and bring their attention to the information areas on the front and rear of part “C”.
- Have offender sign the CIN in the appropriate place (signature is not an admission of guilt). If an offender refuses to sign, simply mark the area “RTS” and issue the notice. It is important to obtain the signature wherever possible to assist with identification should the offender elect to do a CES.
- Where applicable apply for a Holding Order to retain any seized smoking implements (**AD-24-12**).
- Complete the Incident Report (IR) by entering the details into the Incident Management System (IMS).
- Ensure the IR/Property number is entered on the CIN in the area allocated.
- Give the offender a copy of the CIN (Parts C & D)
- Part ‘A’ of the CIN is to be handed to your supervisor immediately after the issuing of the CIN for attachment to an Infringement Security sheet
- The supervisor must forward the security sheet with the Part ‘A’ copy to infringement section for processing prior to the completion of his/her shift.

### Procedure after CIN is expiated

After the CIN has been expiated by the various options available, an email will be sent to the officer to dispose of the drugs and/or paraphernalia. Update the IR on the IMS and advise Drug Receival Unit (DRU) to destroy the drug concerned. Take any smoking implement and the Holding Order before a Justice of the Peace and seek an order for destruction under section 28(3)(a) of the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*.

In some cases an offender may change their mind on disposal of the CIN and elect to defend the matter in court. The offender is required to notify the Infringement Section in writing that they wish to defend the matter. Infringement Section in turn will notify the issuing police officer by email so that the officer can prepare a prosecution brief in relation to that offender and proceed by summons as per normal procedures.

If an offender does nothing to expiate the notice the matter will be referred to the Fines Enforcement Registry so that those procedures can commence. If this is the case the issuing office will receive an email to that effect. ***Drugs may then be forwarded to DRU for storage (analysis not required at this time unless offender has elected to have the matter dealt with by a Court).***

The issuing officer is to update the IR on IMS by inserting the following phrase:

*This cannabis material (implement/plant) is subject to a Cannabis Infringement Notice.*

In relation to a person issued with a CIN, where the option

of paying a fine is not included, the matter will, (after no action has been taken by the offender to expiate the notice by means of a CES) automatically require the issuing officer to commence a prosecution brief.

### OP-52.1.4 Supervisory Responsibilities

Supervisors must assist and guide police in the application of the cannabis control legislation and the cannabis infringement notice scheme.

Supervisor must ensure the cannabis infringement notices Part ‘A’ together with a security sheet are promptly sent to infringement section for processing.

To maintain the integrity of the system this should be completed at least once per day.

Supervisors are responsible for ensuring the correct policy and procedures are strictly complied with in relation to dealing with and handling of drugs.

Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that timely and appropriate follow-up by the issuing officer once the offender expiates the CIN or the matter proceeds to Fines, Penalties and Enforcement.

This will be monitored and audited periodically to protect the integrity and accountability of the Cannabis Infringement Notice Scheme.

### OP-52.1.5 Reporting Requirements

In relation to an incident whereby a Police Officer is issued with a cannabis infringement notice, the officer must comply with the obligations placed upon him/her by *Regulation 626 Police Force Regulations* which states:

1. *Where any proceeding, whether civil or criminal (not being a charge for an offence against the discipline of the Force) is brought against a member, the member shall, as soon as possible after the commencement of the proceedings, report the fact to the officer-in-charge of the region or the branch in which he is stationed.*
2. *An officer-in-charge of a region or branch who receives a report pursuant to sub-regulation (1) shall immediately report the matter to the Commissioner.*

### OP-52.1.6 Withdrawal of CIN

If it is later found that it was not appropriate to administer a CIN, (eg information supplied by offender was false) the investigating officer, is to:

- Complete a Notice to Withdraw (in triplicate), available on outlook - public folders— all public folders — bulletin board — forms (LINK) and forward it

together with a report outlining the circumstances to:  
*Officer In Charge, Traffic Infringement Section, Traffic Support, 2 Wellington Street, East Perth 6004.*

- Notify Traffic Infringement Section immediately (Phone or Email) to place a hold on the infringement notice pending the result of the withdrawal notice.

The Withdrawal Notice is to be signed off by the OIC Infringement Section (authorized person). Once completed, the distribution of the three copies is as follows:

- Original copy: Forwarded to the alleged offender
- Second copy: Station case file
- Third copy: Retained by Infringement Section

## Commissioner's Orders & Procedures Manual: Cannabis Infringement Notice Scheme (2nd edition - October 2006)

### OP-52.1 Cannabis Infringement Notice Scheme

#### References

- Community Drug Summit of 2001
- Western Australian Drug and Alcohol Strategy 2002-2005
- COPS Manual AD-24

#### Statute Law

- Misuse of Drugs Act 1981
- Misuse of Drugs Regulations 1982
- Cannabis Control Act 2003
- Cannabis Control Regulations 2003
- Young Offenders Act 1994
- Police Force Regulations 1979

#### Background

In 2001 the government conducted the Community Drug Summit for the purpose of developing a more inclusive set of policies relating to the way in which 'government' and the 'community' would approach the issue of illegal drug use. The government adopted forty six of the forty seven recommendations that arose from the Summit.

The recommendations of government were published in a document titled *Putting People First*. The three key themes in the *Putting People First* publication were supply reduction, harm reduction and demand reduction.

A direct product of the government's policy on drug law reform has been the cannabis infringement notice project. On the recommendation of the Drug Law Reform Working Group, the *Cannabis Control Act 2003* was passed in State Parliament.

#### Policy

*It is the policy of the Police Service to divert adult offenders apprehended for simple cannabis offences away from the court process by the issuing of a cannabis infringement notice whereby the offender has the option of expiating the infringement by way of payment of a monetary penalty or attending a cannabis education session.*

#### Purpose

The purpose of these guidelines is to provide members of the Western Australia Police Service with sufficient information to enable the effective process of an offender issued with a cannabis infringement notice (CIN).

The CIN scheme **replaces** the cannabis cautioning policy & mandatory education system. (All drug diversion remains unaffected.)

The scheme is **not** applicable to juvenile offenders. Juvenile offenders are to be dealt with in accordance with the *Young Offenders Act 1994*.

Persons who meet the prescribed criteria for receiving a CIN should be issued with a CIN unless there are extraordinary circumstances.

Cannabis and all smoking implements must be handled in accordance with the policy and procedures for handling drugs as set out under ***COP's Manual – AD-24***.

#### Aim

The CIN scheme will provide for formal processing of alleged offenders apprehended for simple cannabis offences. The CIN scheme will allow police to exercise a wider range of enforcement and disposal options to divert offenders away from the court process as well as offer an education aimed at discussing and considering the legal and health ramifications of their cannabis use, in an effort to change future behaviour towards cannabis use.

#### Definitions

***Cannabis*** – refers only to leaf, stalks, and heads of the cannabis plant.

***Offender*** – refers to an **adult** person detected using or in possession of small quantities of cannabis (30 grams or less), and/or in possession of smoking implement and/or the cultivation of 2 plants that are not hydroponically grown. Simple possession of a prohibited plant is not covered by the *Cannabis Control Act 2003*.

#### Sub Sections

- OP-52.1.1 Criteria
- OP-52.1.2 Determining appropriate action
- OP-52.1.3 Procedure for issuing cannabis infringement notice
- OP-52.1.4 Supervisory responsibilities
- OP-52.1.5 Reporting requirements
- OP-52.1.6 Withdrawal of CIN

### OP-52.1.1 Criteria

#### Verify identity of offender

The identity of the offender must be confirmed. Normal checks for identity such as licence, vehicle registration and other personal identification provided by the offender must be undertaken in full.

All checks regarding the current status of offenders being dealt with under this scheme, are to be made through VKI.

### Admissible evidence

There must be **sufficient admissible evidence** that the offender is:

- using;
- and/or is in possession of a small quantity of cannabis (up to 30 grams) for personal use;
- and/or in possession of a smoking implement;
- and/or cultivated up to 2 plants (not hydroponically grown).

The evidence must be sufficient to substantiate a prosecution in a court of law, as in current procedures and legislation.

The scheme does not include any derivative products such as hash, resin and hash oil.

### Drugs must be for personal use

Investigating police must be satisfied prior to issuing a CIN that the drugs are for personal use. If the circumstances indicate something other than personal use, then a CIN cannot be issued and the matter should proceed to prosecution.

### Procedure before issuing an alleged offender with a CIN

The procedure to be adopted before the issuing of a CIN is as follows:

- there must be evidence to establish a prima facie case;
- the evidence supports a simple offence only;
- the offence(s) fall within the simple offences covered by section 5, 6 or 7 of the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*;
- verify the identity of the offender;
- verify through police records the status of the offender in relation to previous CINs being issued;
- seize the drugs and/or implements;
- weigh the seized cannabis, ensure weight conforms with legislation;
- process the evidence in accordance with **COP's Manual - AD-24**;
- ensure that the offender is agreeable to accept a CIN for the offence; and
- advise the offender that you are issuing a CIN in lieu

of court proceedings and explain the methods of disposing of the CIN.

### OP-52.1.2 Determining Appropriate Action

The legislation provides for the issue of a CIN to an alleged offender notwithstanding they have received notices in the past. Where an offender is apprehended on a simple cannabis offence covered by the legislation then they may be issued with a CIN in the following circumstances:

- First offence for a simple cannabis offence - issue CIN in accordance with procedures.
- Second offence for a simple cannabis offence - issue CIN in accordance with procedures.
- Third or subsequent offence for simple cannabis offence within three years of receiving the first CIN - issue a CIN but the offender can **only** expiate by way of cannabis education session (CES) or electing to have the matter determined by a Court. **Payment of the notice cannot be made, as there is no fine involved.**

**N o t e**  
No more than three infringements may be issued at any one time to an offender.

### OP-52.1.3 Procedure for Issuing Cannabis Infringement Notice

The procedure to be adopted in issuing a CIN is as follows;

- Seize the drugs and/or implements and where practicable convey the offender to the police station (**AD-24 Drug – Seizure & Related Matters; OP-4 Arrest**)
- Weigh the seized cannabis, ensure weight is no more than 30 grams.
- Process the seized cannabis and/or implement in the prescribed manner (**AD-24 Drug – Seizure & Related Matters**) utilizing security/drug movement bag and P11 Drug movement book, completing the appropriate sections in the prescribed manner.
- Seal the security bag.
- Assess the offender's eligibility to receive a CIN against the essential criteria.
- Complete the CIN.
- Ensure the serial number of the security/drug movement bag is recorded on the CIN in the position allocated.
- Explain the options and benefits open to the offenders to expiate the CIN and bring their attention to the information areas on the front and rear of part "C".
- Have offender sign the CIN in the appropriate place (signature is not an admission of guilt). If an offender refuses to sign, simply mark the area "RTS" and issue the notice. It is important to obtain the signature wher-

ever possible to assist with identification should the offender elect to do a CES.

- Where applicable apply for a Holding Order to retain any seized smoking implements (**AD-24-12**).
- Complete the incident report (IR) by entering the details into the Incident Management System (IMS).
- Ensure the IR/property number is entered on the CIN in the area allocated.
- Give the offender a copy of the CIN (Parts C & D)
- Part 'A' of the CIN is to be handed to your supervisor immediately after the issuing of the CIN for attachment to an infringement security sheet.
- The supervisor must forward the security sheet with the Part 'A' copy to infringement section for processing prior to the completion of his/her shift.

### Procedure after CIN is expiated

After the CIN has been expiated by the various options available, an email will be sent to the officer to dispose of the drugs and/or paraphernalia. Update the IR on the IMS and advise Drug Receival Unit (DRU) to destroy the drug concerned. Take any smoking implement and the holding order before a Justice of the Peace and seek an order for destruction under section 28(3)(a) of the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*.

In some cases an offender may change their mind on disposal of the CIN and elect to defend the matter in court. The offender is required to notify the Infringement Section in writing that they wish to defend the matter. Infringement Section in turn will notify the issuing police officer by email so that the officer can prepare a prosecution brief in relation to that offender and proceed by summons as per normal procedures.

If an offender does nothing to expiate the notice the matter will be referred to the Fines Enforcement Registry so that those procedures can commence. If this is the case the issuing office will receive an email to that effect. **Drugs may then be forwarded to DRU for storage (analysis not required at this time unless offender has elected to have the matter dealt with by a Court).**

The issuing officer is to update the IR on IMS by inserting the following phrase:

*This cannabis material (implement/plant) is subject to a CIN.*

In relation to a person issued with a CIN, where the option of paying a fine is not included, the matter will (after no action has been taken by the offender to expiate the notice by means of a CES) automatically require the issuing officer to commence a prosecution brief.

### OP-52.1.4 Supervisory Responsibilities

Supervisors must assist and guide police in the application of the *Cannabis Control Act 2003* and the CIN scheme.

Supervisor must ensure the cannabis infringement notices Part 'A' together with a security sheet are promptly sent to infringement section for processing.

To maintain the integrity of the system this should be completed at least once per day.

Supervisors are responsible for ensuring the correct policy and procedures are strictly complied with in relation to dealing with and handling of drugs.

Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that timely and appropriate follow up by the issuing officer once the offender expiates the CIN or the matter proceeds to Fines, Penalties and Enforcement.

This will be monitored and audited periodically to protect the integrity and accountability of the CIN scheme.

### OP-52.1.5 Reporting Requirements

In relation to an incident whereby a police officer is issued with a CIN, the officer must comply with the obligations placed upon him/her by *Regulation 626 Police Force Regulations* which states:

1. *Where any proceeding, whether civil or criminal (not being a charge for an offence against the discipline of the Force) is brought against a member, the member shall, as soon as possible after the commencement of the proceedings, report the fact to the officer in charge of the region or the branch in which he is stationed.*
2. *An officer in charge of a region or branch who receives a report pursuant to sub regulation (1) shall immediately report the matter to the Commissioner.*

### OP-52.1.6 Withdrawal of CIN

If it is later found that it was not appropriate to administer a CIN (eg information supplied by offender was false) the investigating officer is to:

- Complete a notice to withdraw (in triplicate), available on outlook - public folders — all public folders — bulletin board — forms (LINK) and forward it together with a report outlining the circumstances to:  
*Officer In Charge  
Traffic Infringement Section, Traffic Support  
2 Wellington Street, East Perth 6004.*
- Notify Traffic Infringement Section immediately

(phone or email) to place a hold on the infringement notice pending the result of the withdrawal notice.

The withdrawal notice is to be signed off by the OIC Infringement Section (authorized person). Once completed, the distribution of the three copies is as follows:

- Original copy: forwarded to the alleged offender
- Second copy: station case file
- Third copy: retained by Infringement Section

## Adult Diversion Guidelines: Cannabis Infringement Notice Scheme, Procedural Guidelines (2nd edition)

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### 1. Purpose

The purpose of these guidelines is to provide sworn members of the Western Australia Police with sufficient information to enable the effective process of an offender issued with a cannabis infringement notice (CIN).

### 2. Background

In August 2001, the WA government held a 'Community Drug Summit' which resulted in 49 recommendations being made to reform the way people are offered treatment or dealt with otherwise over their use of drugs.

The government has adopted 48 of the recommendations and issued a policy document titled *The Western Australian Drug and Alcohol Strategy 2002 - 2005 - Putting People First*, and has subsequently issued the 2005 - 2009 version.

As part of the government commitment to implement the recommendations of the drug summit, legislation has been proclaimed to enable police officers to issue an alleged offender, charged with a simple offence under sections 5, 6, or 7 of the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*, with an infringement notice which may be expiated in a number of ways rather than the offender being charged and appearing before the courts. Police will have up to 21 days in which a CIN may be issued after detection of the alleged offence.

The CIN scheme only applies to adult offenders. Persons under the age of 18 years (juveniles) are not to be processed or given a notice under this scheme. For juveniles use the existing provisions contained within the *Young Offenders Act 1994*.

The CIN scheme will cover the offences of:

- (a) using or in possession of not more than 30 grams of cannabis; and/or
- (b) in possession of smoking implement; and/or
- (c) cultivation of not more than 2 cannabis plants (not hydroponically grown).

The scheme does not include plants/seeds or any derivative products such as hash, resin and hash oil.

Persons who meet the prescribed criteria for receiving a

CIN should be issued with a CIN unless there are extraordinary circumstances.

Cannabis and all smoking implements must be handled in accordance with the policy and procedures for handling drugs as set out under *COP's Manual - AD-24*.

### 3. Aim

The CIN scheme will provide for formal processing of alleged offenders apprehended for simple cannabis offences. The CIN scheme will allow police to exercise a wider range of enforcement and disposal options to divert offenders away from the court process as well as offer an education session aimed at discussing and considering the legal and health ramifications of their cannabis use, in an effort to change future behaviour towards cannabis use.

### 4. Definitions

**Cannabis** - refers only to leaf, stalks and heads of the cannabis plant (not seeds).

**Offender** - refers to an adult person detected using or in possession of small quantities of cannabis (30 grams or less), and/or in possession of smoking implement and/or the cultivation of 2 plants that are not hydroponically grown. Simple possession of a prohibited plant is not covered.

### 5. Criteria

#### Verify identity of offender

The identity of the offender must be confirmed. Normal checks for identity such as licence, vehicle registration and other personal identification provided by the offender must be undertaken in full.

#### Admissible evidence

There must be sufficient admissible evidence that the offender has used or is in possession of a quantity of cannabis (up to 30 grams) for personal use and/or in possession of a smoking implement and/or cultivated up to 2 plants (not hydroponically grown).

The evidence must be sufficient to substantiate a prosecution in a court of law, as in current procedures and

legislation. Simple possession of a plant is **not** covered by the legislation.

**N o t e**  
Each “seed” is defined as a “plant” under the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*.

### Drugs must be for personal use

Investigating police must be satisfied prior to issuing a CIN that the drugs are for personal use. If the circumstances indicate something other than personal use, then a CIN cannot be issued and the matter should proceed to prosecution.

### Procedure before issuing an alleged offender with a CIN

The procedure to be adopted before the issuing of a CIN is as follows;

- Is there evidence to establish a prima facie case?
- Does the evidence support a simple offence only?
- Does the offence fall within the simple offences covered by section 5, 6 or 7 of the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*?
- Verify the identity of the offender.
- Verify through police records the status of the offender in relation to previous CINs being issued.
- Seize the drugs and/or implements.
- Weigh the seized cannabis, ensure weight conforms with legislation.
- Process the evidence in accordance with **COP's Manual - AD-24**.
- Ensure that the offender is agreeable to accept a CIN for the offence.
- Advise the offender that you are issuing a CIN in lieu of court proceedings.

## 6. Determining appropriate action

The legislation provides for the issue of a CIN to an alleged offender notwithstanding they have received notices in the past. Where an offender is apprehended on a simple cannabis offence covered by the legislation then they may be issued with a CIN in the following circumstances.

- First offence for a simple cannabis offence - issue CIN in accordance with procedures
- Second offence for a simple cannabis offence - issue CIN in accordance with procedures
- Third or subsequent offence for simple cannabis offence within three years of receiving the first CIN - issue a CIN but the offender can ONLY expiate by way of Cannabis Education Session (CES) or electing to have the matter determined by a Court. Payment of the notice cannot be made, as there is no fine involved.

### Procedure for issuing an alleged offender

### with a CIN

The procedure to be adopted in issuing a CIN is as follows:

- Complete the CIN.
- Ensure the serial number of the security/drug movement bag is recorded on the CIN.
- Explain the options and benefits open to the offender to expiate the CIN.
- Have offender sign the CIN in the appropriate place (signature is not an admission of guilt).
- If they refuse to sign simply write “RTS” in place of signature.
- Where applicable apply for a Holding Order to retain any seized smoking implements (**AD-24-12**).
- Complete the incident report (IR) by entering the details into the Incident Management System (IMS).
- Ensure the IR/property number is entered on the CIN.
- Give the offender a copy of the CIN (Parts C & D).
- Part ‘A’ of the CIN is to be handed to your supervisor for attachment to an infringement security sheet.
- Forward the security sheet with the Part ‘A’ copy to infringement section for processing.

### Procedure after CIN is expiated

After the CIN has been expiated (by whatever means) an email will be sent to the officer to dispose of the drugs and/or paraphernalia.

Update the IR on the IMS and advise Police Drug and Exhibits Unit to destroy the drug concerned, take any smoking implement and the holding order before a Justice of the Peace and seek an order for destruction under section 28(3)(a) of the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*.

In some cases an offender may change their mind on disposal of the CIN and elect to defend the matter in court. The offender is required to notify the Infringement Section in writing that they wish to defend the matter. Infringement Section in turn will notify the issuing police officer by email so that the officer can prepare a prosecution brief in relation to that offender and proceed by summons as per normal procedures. (The IR needs to be updated on IMS.)

In some cases an offender may do nothing to expiate the notice. This will eventually lead to the matter being forwarded to Fines, Penalties and Enforcement section so that those procedures can be taken up. If this is the case the issuing officer will receive an email to that effect. Before the drugs and/or paraphernalia may be forwarded and or stored, update the IR on the IMS. Cannabis and or implements are to be stored at station (country) or sent to Drug Receiving Unit (metro area).

In relation to a person issued with a CIN, where the option of paying a fine is not included, the matter will (after no action has been taken by the offender to expiate the notice by means of a CES) automatically require the issuing officer to commence a prosecution brief.

## 7. Supervisory responsibilities

Supervisors must assist and guide police in the application of the *Cannabis Control Act 2003* and the CIN scheme.

Supervisors must ensure the cannabis infringement notices Part 'A' together with a security sheet are promptly sent to infringement section for processing. To maintain the integrity of the system this should be completed at least once per day.

Supervisors are responsible for ensuring the correct policy and procedures are strictly complied with in relation to dealing with and handling of drugs

Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that timely and appropriate follow-up by the issuing officer once the offender expiates the CIN or the matter proceeds to Fines, Penalties and Enforcement. This will be monitored and audited periodically to protect the integrity and accountability of the CIN scheme.

## 8. Withdrawal of CIN

If it is later found that it was not appropriate to administer a CIN (eg information supplied was false) the investigating officer is to complete a notice to withdraw available on Outlook public folders - all public folders - bulletin board - forms - traffic - cannabis infringements and forward it to an authorised person for signature. Authorised person currently is - OIC, Infringement Section.

## Lesson Plan: All Drug Diversion & Cannabis Infringements

*Note: This is an edited text extracted from Powerpoint slides which provides training to police in the principles and implementation of both the all drug diversion (ADD) and cannabis infringement notice (CIN) schemes.*

### Introduction

The purpose of this session is to provide members of the Western Australia Police Service (WAPS) with sufficient information to enable the effective processing of an offender under the drug diversion system.

### Put into context

In October 1998, the WA government and the WAPS commenced a trial of the cannabis cautioning and mandatory education system (CCMES). This involved first time cannabis offenders receiving a caution notice for these offences rather than being charged and appearing before the courts. This strategy was implemented statewide in March 2000.

All drug diversion is a progression and flow on from this first strategy. Its aim is to provide an alternative option for police when dealing with first time or early “other” drug offenders.

The all drug diversion system will cover the simple drug offences of using or in possession of a prohibited drug and/or in possession of an implement. It relates to all drugs, including hashish (except cannabis which must be dealt with by way of a cannabis infringement notice).

All drug diversion is part of an overall complex strategy to intervene and deal with drug offenders in a manner that will tackle their use of drugs and associated addiction problems.

### Background

Discuss the three factors that created the WA government model of harm minimisation.

#### Supply reduction

Reduces supply from drug dealers, growers, suppliers etc (traditionally police).

#### Demand reduction

Education reduces demand from users (traditionally schools, Department of Health, family etc).

#### Harm reduction

Reducing harm to users and community. Needle exchange is example to reduce risk of HIV, Hep C etc to users by

not using dirty or shared needles and reduces risk to community by requiring users to “exchange” needles and not simply discard in places such as school playgrounds, beaches etc.

### Supporting materials

- National Illicit Drug Strategy
- COAG Agreement
- Western Australian Drug & Alcohol Strategy 2005 - 2009
- WA Police - Drug & Alcohol Agency Action Plan 2005 - 2009.

### Part 1: All drug diversion scheme

The model for prevention and early intervention aims to:

- Prevent/delay the onset of illicit drug use and hazardous or harmful drug and alcohol use.
- Support physical, cultural and social environments that discourage hazardous and harmful drug and alcohol use.
- Reduce inappropriate and illegal supply of alcohol and legal drugs.
- Target all drugs that cause harm, regardless of whether they are legal or illegal.
- Develop knowledge, skills and attitudes of all members of the community to avoid harmful drug and alcohol use and related problems.
- Support local communities, families, workplaces and schools in drug and alcohol initiatives.
- Reduce the harms accruing to individuals, families and the community from continual drug use.

### Goals

- Disrupt and reduce the supply of illicit drugs and reduce the illegal supply of alcohol.
- Maximise the impact of diversion programs.
- Reduce harm associated with drug use.

### Current system

Relates to simple offences involving use of any prohibited drug, possession of any prohibited drug, being on premises where prohibited drugs are being used and possession of implements.

- Three levels of diversion
- Offender can only progress upwards and not back down
- CIN's do not influence diversion

### Pre-requisites

- Person apprehended has *no* criminal drug record for dealing.
- The person must be an adult.

- The list of precluding offences is consistent with common perceptions of ‘serious violent offences’ among police and the precluding offences used by the WA Drug Courts. (Details of offences are in the provided booklet) .
- A previous caution/infringement for cannabis under this system does not preclude an offender from being issued a diversion notice. However a prior diversion does. Only one diversion is allowed.

### **Prior convictions**

Any record containing the following offences (in the Criminal Code) are precluded at any time from being diverted under this system:

- Section 68 (Going armed in public so as to cause terror);
- Chapter 28 (Homicide);
- Section 294 (Act intended to cause grievous bodily harm or prevent arrest);
- Section 297 (Grievous bodily harm);
- Section 301 (Unlawful wounding);
- Section 318 (Serious assaults);
- Chapter 31 Sexual offences;
- Section 338 Threat to kill;
- Section 338E Stalking;
- Section 378(2) Stealing a motor vehicle and driving recklessly;
- Section 400;
- Burglary where the offence is committed in the following circumstances of aggravation:
  - armed or pretending to be armed;
  - cause bodily harm to any person;
  - threatens to kill or injure any person; or
  - detains any person.
- Section 59 Dangerous driving causing bodily harm or death.

### **Maximum quantity of drug for diversion**

Quarter of prescribed weight in *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981* – Schedule V, or no more than 2 tablets/tabs, or any other simple offence associated with “other drugs” (including hashish) - then diversion is acceptable.

### **Offender agreement**

- To be eligible for diversion the offender must agree to attend all assessment/treatment sessions (3).
- To be completed within 30 days.
- Failure to attend all sessions will result in automatic return to court process.
- Offender must freely admit offence without coercing before an ADD can be offered (ie being offered a diversion to get out of going to court and a possible conviction).

## **Discretionary powers**

The guidelines are outlined in WA Police Gazette number 5/98.

We must consider issues such as fairness, consistency, justice, accountability and the wider community interests and expectations when considering a charge. By virtue of your office all police officers are expected to be accountable for such decisions.

### **Application of discretion**

- Is the application of discretion and final decision in the public interest?
- Is the discretionary decision open and accountable?
- Can you satisfactorily explain your actions?

### **Discretionary rules for drugs**

The decision for use of discretion and reasons for it must be recorded in writing. A record of the disposal of the property, prohibited substance or other article must be in keeping with existing guidelines.

## **Drug diversion notice**

The forms provided are recognised as a suitable record of the actions taken. This is in accordance with the regulations and requirements of police officers exercising their discretion in WA Police Gazette 5/98.

### **Essential criteria**

- Verify age and identity of offender.
- Determine offender has committed relevant offence for diversion - ensure you have sufficient admissible evidence.
- Check for no other outstanding offence.
- The amount of drug does not exceed specified amount.
- A prior ‘diversion notice’, or a prior conviction for a drug related offence (within the last 3 years) or ‘crime of violence’ offence excludes an offender from receiving a diversion notice. (A prior cannabis caution does not.)
- The offender must admit the offence.
- The offender must consent to diversion.
- The offender must sign the ‘consent to issue diversion notice’ section.
- The offender must agree to attend the assessment and treatment sessions at the prescribed time and place.
- The system applies to adults only.

### **Procedures for issuing diversion notice**

- Detect simple drug offence.
- Seize the drug or implement.
- Convey offender to station.
- Verify identity and conviction details.

- Weigh the seized drug – conforms to policy.
- Place the seized drug into a Drug Movement Bag, seal bag and complete details.
- Weigh the seized drug – conforms to policy.
- Ask the offender if they agree to diversion and explain the mandatory assessment and treatment sessions.
- Complete the drug diversion notice.
- Book an assessment session for the offender by phoning 9427 9956, and providing relevant details.
- Have offender sign the diversion notice.
- Check that Drug Bag Number is on the diversion notice.
- Complete P11 - Drug Movement Book.
- Telephone interpreter service can be used by contacting them on – 131450.
- Issue offender with the yellow copy of diversion notice.
- Enter the Diversion Notice onto Police Mainframe – NIS (Option 18.1).
- Pink copy to the local DISC office.
- Blue copy to the Central Coordinator, ADCU.
- Process the seized drugs in accordance with those instructions contained in part AD24.1 of the COPs manual.
- Submit an offence report.
- If applicable, apply for a Holding Order to retain seized paraphernalia.

### Procedures for finalising diversion notice

Community Drug Service Teams will on a regular basis advise the Alcohol & Drug Coordination Unit (ADCU) - Central Coordinator of all those offenders who have or have not completed their sessions.

#### Attended diversion

- After being advised that offender has completed the required sessions by the Coordinator, ADCU, advise Drug Room ASAP to destroy the drugs.
- Update the Police Mainframe: NIS option 18.2 and finalise the process.

#### Non attendance at diversion

- Advised by ADCU that offender has not attended the required sessions.
- The issuing officer will then prepare a prosecution brief in relation to that offender being processed by summons.
- Update the Police Mainframe: NIS option 18.2 and finalise the entry.

### Diversion notice form

The “diversion notice” book will have both the essential criteria and the procedures to be adopted printed on the cardboard cover (inside). Final screen is contact point of ADCU.

Refer to COPs manual DP-1.1 for guidelines on the appli-

cation of discretionary powers.

## Part 2: Cannabis infringement scheme

The purpose of this session is to explain:

- the procedure involved in the cannabis infringement notice (CIN) scheme;
- supervisor’s duties in relation to drugs, property and infringement notices; and
- discretion accountabilities and vetting skills.

### Background

The CIN scheme arose out of the Community Drug Summit of 2001 and forms part of the Western Australian Drug and Alcohol Strategy 2002-2005 *Putting People First*.

### Application of CIN scheme

The scheme only applies to adult offenders (use *Young Offenders Act 1994* provisions for juveniles). The scheme covers simple cannabis offences of:

- use/possess not more than 30 grams of cannabis;
- use/possess smoking implement; and
- cultivate up to 2 plants (not hydroponically grown).

Derivatives of cannabis are not covered (eg hash, oil, resin) and simple possession of a prohibited plant is not covered.

Wherever possible police officer should issue a CIN for a simple cannabis offence. Prosecution by either arrest or summons is to be used as a last resort or where the offence is not covered by the *Cannabis Control Act 2003*.

Emphasise by order of the Commissioner (to be complied with whenever appropriate).

### Handling drugs

Cannabis and all smoking implements, must be handled in accordance with the policy and procedures for handling drugs as set out under COPs Manual – AD-24.

### Aim of CIN scheme

The CIN scheme will:

- allow police to exercise a wider range of enforcement and disposal options,
- divert offenders away from the court process.
- attempt to change future behaviour towards cannabis use.

### Definitions

**Cannabis:** refers to leaf, stalks and heads of the cannabis

plant. This does *not* include seeds when located on their own.

**Offender:** refers to an adult person detected using or in possession of small quantities of cannabis (30 gm or less) and/or in possession of smoking implements and/or 2 plants that are not hydroponically grown.

### Verify identity of offender

The identity of the offender must be confirmed. Normal checks for identity such as licence, vehicle registration and other personal identification provided by the offender must be undertaken in full.

### Admissible evidence

There must be sufficient admissible evidence to prove:

- offender has used or is in possession of quantity of cannabis (up to 30 grams ) for personal use; or
- possession of a smoking implement; or
- cultivated up to 2 plants (not hydroponically grown).

### Cannabis must be for personal use

Investigating police must be satisfied prior to issuing a CIN that the drugs are for personal use. If the circumstances indicate anything other than personal use, then a CIN cannot be issued and the matter should proceed to prosecution.

### Procedure before issuing CIN

- Is there evidence to establish a prima facie case?
- Does the offence fall within the simple offences covered by section 5, 6 or 7 of the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*?
- Does the evidence support a simple offence only?
- Verify the identity of the offender.
- Verify through police records the status of the offender in relation to previous CINs being issued.
- Seize the drugs and/or implements.
- Weigh the seized cannabis, ensure weight conforms with legislation.
- Process the evidence in accordance COPS AD.24
- Ensure that the offender is agreeable to accept a CIN for the offence.
- Advise the offender that you are issuing a CIN in lieu of court proceedings.
- Officer has 21 days to issue CIN from the date of alleged offence.

### Determining appropriate level of action

**First offence:** For a simple cannabis offence — issue CIN in accordance with procedures.

Second offence: For a simple cannabis offence — issue CIN in accordance with procedures.

**Third or subsequent offence:** For simple cannabis offence within three years of receiving the first CIN — issue a CIN. The offender can *only* expiate the CIN by way of cannabis education session (CES), payment of the notice cannot be made.

### Procedure for issuing CIN

- Complete the CIN.
- Ensure the serial number of the Security/Drug Movement Bag is recorded on the CIN.
- Explain the options and benefits open to the offenders to expiate the CIN. (Supply DAO leaflet where possible.)
- Have offender sign the CIN in the appropriate place (signature is not an admission of guilt).
- Where applicable apply for a Holding Order to retain any seized smoking implements (AD-24-12).
- Complete the incident report (IR) by entering the details into the Incident Management System (IMS).
- Ensure the IR/property number is entered on the CIN.
- Give the offender a copy of the CIN (Parts C and D).
- Part 'A' of the CIN is to handed to your supervisor for attachment to an Infringement Security sheet.
- Supervisor forwards the security sheet with the Part 'A' copy to Infringement Section for processing.

### Procedure after issuing CIN

After a CIN has been expiated (by payment or CES) an email will be sent to the officer to dispose of the drugs and/or paraphernalia. Update on the IR on the IMS and advise the Police Drug and Exhibits Unit to destroy the drug concerned.

Take any smoking implement and the Holding Order before a Justice of the Peace and seek an order for destruction under section 28(3)(a) of the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981*.

### CIN is defended

- Offender may decide to defend the issue.
- Offender must advise the Infringement Section in writing.
- Officer will be notified by email to prepare brief.
- Matter proceeds as normal prosecution.

### Offender does nothing

Offender may ignore the CIN and do nothing to expiate the notice. Fines enforcement proceedings will begin after 28 days and when the officer receives email. Before drugs are destroyed officer must have drugs analysed and certificate obtained.

### Supervisor responsibilities

Supervisors must assist and guide in the application of the CIN Scheme. Supervisor must ensure the cannabis

infringement notices Part 'A' together with a security sheet are promptly sent to Infringement Section for processing. To maintain the integrity of the system this should be completed at least daily.

Supervisors are responsible for ensuring the correct policy and procedures are strictly complied with in relation to dealing with and handling of drugs.

Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that timely and appropriate follow up by the issuing officer once the offender expiates the CIN or the matter proceeds to Fines, Penalties and Enforcement.

### ***Withdrawing CIN***

If it is later found that it was not appropriate to issue the CIN complete a notice to withdraw. Forward it to an authorised person for signature.

## CIN Scheme: Police Training Data

**Table A9-1**  
**Schedule of CIN scheme training by Police District & Region at 30 September 2005**

	Number of sworn officers (at 30 Sep 2004)	Date trained up to			
		31 March 2005		30 September 2005	
		n	%	n	%
Metropolitan Area					
North Metropolitan Police Region					
Central Metropolitan District	460	220	47.8	236	51.3
North West Metropolitan District	268	169	63.1	169	63.1
West Metropolitan District	301	164	54.5	167	55.5
Sub total	1,029	553	53.7	572	55.6
South Metropolitan Police Region					
East Metropolitan District	239	121	50.6	194	81.2
South East Metropolitan District	410	316	77.1	384	93.7
South Metropolitan District	393	250	63.6	278	70.7
Sub total	1,042	687	65.9	856	82.1
Other Metropolitan (whole metro area)					
Specialist Crime (Major & Organised Crime)	430	303	70.5	331	77.0
Office Regional Coordinator (Re- gional Operations Group)	73	55	75.3	55	75.3
Traffic & Operations (Traffic Support)	349	245	70.2	281	80.5
Sub total	852	603	70.8	667	78.3
Total Metropolitan Area	2,923	1,843	63.1	2,095	71.7
Non Metropolitan Area					
Regional WA					
Goldfields-Esperance District	199	138	69.3	138	69.3
Great Southern District	161	125	77.6	129	80.1
Kimberley District	148	110	74.3	111	75.0
Midwest-Gascoyne District	207	7	3.4	105	50.7
Peel District	128	91	71.1	-	
Pilbara District	163	128	78.5	128	78.5
South West District	161	125	77.6	129	80.1
Wheatbelt District	154	126	81.8	126	81.8
Total Regional WA	1,321	850	64.3	866	65.6
Total State	4,244	2,693	63.5	2,962	69.8

Source: WA Police, Alcohol & Drug Coordination Unit.

**Table A9-2**  
**Schedule of CIN scheme training by Police District & Region**  
**September 2006 - October 2007**

	Number of sworn officers (at 30 Sep 2006)	Trained at 30 June 2007	Balance still to be trained	
		n	n	By month of
Metropolitan Area				
North Metropolitan Police Region				
Central Metropolitan District	400	147	253	Oct 2007
North West Metropolitan District	190	181	9	Jul 2007
West Metropolitan District	315	211	104	Sep 2007
Sub total	905	539	366	
South Metropolitan Police Region				
East Metropolitan District	249	189	60	Oct 2007
South East Metropolitan District	441	278	163	Sep 2007
South Metropolitan District	430	40	390	Sep 2007
Sub total	1,120	507	613	
Other Metropolitan (whole metro area)				
Specialist Crime (Major & Organised Crime)	522	93	429	Sep 2007
Office Regional Coordinator (Regional Operations Group)	-	-	-	
Traffic & Operations (Traffic Support)	480	51	429	Aug 2007
Sub total	1,002	144	858	
Total Metropolitan Area	2,997	1,190	1,837	
Non Metropolitan Area				
Regional WA				
Goldfields-Esperance District	202	141	61	Sep 2007
Great Southern District	160	35	125	Oct 2007
Kimberley District	157	120	37	Sep 2007
Midwest-Gascoyne District	202	167	35	Sep 2007
Peel District	125	97	28	Sep 2007
Pilbara District	152	73	79	Oct 2007
South West District	210	192	18	Jul 2007
Wheatbelt District	156	75	81	Aug 2007
Total Regional WA	1,364	900	464	
Total State	4,391	2,090	2,301	

Source: WA Police, Alcohol & Drug Coordination Unit.

*Cannabis Control Act 2003*

Date of attendance

	/		/	
--	---	--	---	--

Person who attended

Surname

[illegible]

Given name/s

[illegible]

Residential address

[illegible]

Postcode

--	--	--	--	--

CIN(s) in respect of which the CES was completed

CIN No.

[illegible]

CIN No.

[illegible]

CIN No.

[illegible]

CIN No.

[illegible]

Person who conducted the CES

Signature:

Date:

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline \end{array} / \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline \end{array} / \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Person who attended the CES

I am the person named above and in the corresponding Cannabis Infringement Notices.

Signature:

Date:

--	--

 / 

--	--

 / 

--	--

OFFICE COPY - RETAIN IN BOOK

## CIN Scheme: Withdrawal Notice (Part A)

### PART A: Alleged offenders copy



#### WITHDRAWAL OF CANNABIS INFRINGEMENT NOTICE

*Cannabis Control Act 2003*

Issue date 



 / 



 / 



 Notice No. 



 /

#### **Alleged Offender**

Surname

Given name/s

Residential address

Postcode

**A CANNABIS INFRINGEMENT NOTICE SERVED ON YOU HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN. ANY PAYMENT THAT HAS BEEN MADE WILL BE REFUNDED AND —**

☐

**NO FURTHER ACTION WILL BE TAKEN\***

☐

**A SUMMONS WILL BE ISSUED\***

*[\* delete whichever is not applicable]*

#### **Details of withdrawn notice**

Issue date 



 / 



 / 



 Notice No. 



 /

#### **Details of officer who issued this notice**

Issuing officer 



 Reg

Station 



 Signature

## CIN Scheme: Withdrawal Notice (Part B)

**PART B:** Station Case File copy



### WITHDRAWAL OF CANNABIS INFRINGEMENT NOTICE

*Cannabis Control Act 2003*

Issue date 



 / 



 / 



 Notice No. 







































 /

**Alleged Offender**

Surname

Given name/s

Residential address

Postcode

**A CANNABIS INFRINGEMENT NOTICE SERVED ON YOU HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN. ANY PAYMENT THAT HAS BEEN MADE WILL BE REFUNDED AND —**

☐

**NO FURTHER ACTION WILL BE TAKEN\***

☐

**A SUMMONS WILL BE ISSUED\***

[\* delete whichever is not applicable]

**Details of withdrawn notice**

Issue date 



 / 



 / 



 Notice No. 







































 /

**Details of officer who issued this notice**

Issuing officer 



 Reg

Station 



 Signature

## CIN Scheme: Withdrawal Notice (Part C)

**PART C:** Issuing office to forward immediately to Infringement Section



### WITHDRAWAL OF CANNABIS INFRINGEMENT NOTICE *Cannabis Control Act 2003*

Issue date 



 / 



 / 



 Notice No. 



 /

**Alleged Offender**

Surname 



  
Given name/s 



  
Residential address 



 Postcode

**A CANNABIS INFRINGEMENT NOTICE SERVED ON YOU HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN. ANY PAYMENT THAT HAS BEEN MADE WILL BE REFUNDED AND —**

☐ **NO FURTHER ACTION WILL BE TAKEN\***

☐ **A SUMMONS WILL BE ISSUED\***

*[\* delete whichever is not applicable]*

**Details of withdrawn notice**

Issue date 



 / 



 / 



 Notice No. 



 /

**Details of officer who issued this notice**

Issuing officer 



 Reg 



  
Station 



 Signature

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## CIN Scheme: Infringement Form (Part B cont.)

### OFFICERS NOTES

Q & A - NOTES:


### **IF MULTIPLE INFRINGEMENTS ARE ISSUED RECORD DETAILS BELOW:**

(2) INFRINGEMENT NUMBER: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ CODE: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

(3) INFRINGEMENT NUMBER: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ CODE: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

DEFTS DESCRIPTION: HEIGHT: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ BUILD: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ HAIR COLOUR: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

LENGTH: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ COMPLEXION: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ BEARD/MOUSTACHE: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

OTHER PECULIARITIES: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

COMPLEXION: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ EYE COLOUR: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ DEMEANOR: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

CLOTHING: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

DRUG LOCATED: Vehicle / Person / Dwelling / Business / Other: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

OTHERS PRESENT: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

CIRCUMSTANCES: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_


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## CIN Scheme: Infringement Form (Part D)

PART D – PAYMENT / CES ATTENDANCE COPY  
(For detachment and forwarding with payment by mail or in person)



### CANNABIS INFRINGEMENT NOTICE

Cannabis Control Act 2003

Infringement No: XXXXXXXX X  
Multiple Notices Issued: Y / N

GENDER ☐ Date of issue  /  /

SURNAME

GIVEN NAME/S

NUMBER & STREET

SUBURB  POSTCODE

DATE OF BIRTH  •  •  M.D.L. No

It is said that at:  Hours on  /  /

AT PREMISES / PLACE

NUMBER & STREET

SUBURB / TOWN  POSTCODE

SECTION	Description of Offence	Prescribed Penalty
<input type="checkbox"/> Misuse Drugs Act 1981		\$
Code <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> CES ONLY

Issuing Officer  Reg

Station

• FOR COURT HEARING & OTHER INFORMATION PLEASE READ THE REVERSE OF PART C

Before making payment please print your Date of Birth and Driver's Licence number (If applicable) in the boxes below, if not already done so.

DATE OF BIRTH  •  •  M.D.L. No

FOR CREDIT CARD PAYMENT: - PLEASE COMPLETE ALL DETAILS BELOW AND PRESENT DOCUMENT INTACT.

Please debit my:

BANKCARD ☐ MASTERCARD ☐ VISA CARD ☐  
(Tick appropriate box)

CARD HOLDER NAME \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

CARD NUMBER	<input type="text"/>	Expiry Date	<input type="text"/>	AMOUNT	<input type="text"/>
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## Appendix 10: List of Organisations and Individuals Who Made Written Submissions

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### *Organisations*

Australian Medical Association Western Australia  
Australian Parent Movement of WA (Inc)  
Catholic Women's League of Western Australia  
Coalition Against Drugs (WA)  
Festival of Light Australia (Western Australia)  
National Drug Research Institute (NDRI)  
Voice  
Western Australian Network of Alcohol and Other Drug Agencies (WANADA)  
Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Western Australia (Inc)

### *Individuals*

Dale, M H  
Southam, Doreen  
Confidential (name withheld by request)



# Appendix 11: Methodology and Research Issues

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## Size and value of cannabis markets

### Introduction

There are two broad approaches that can be used to measure the size and value of the cannabis market, by a sequential process of ‘building up’ the size of the market from indices of consumption or by ‘working downwards’ from estimates of the volume of cannabis produced.

The consumption based approach, sometimes referred to as the ‘bottom up’ approach, is concerned with building up the size of the market by determining the number of users, the frequency of their use and their consumption to produce an estimate of total consumption. This approach has been used for the purposes of calculating the value of the cannabis consumed in WA that is outlined below.

A recent example of the use of this approach to estimate the size of the cocaine market illustrates the importance of reliable data, as it built up a composite understanding of usage by conceptualising four separate groups of users – rare, occasional, frequent and problem users, for each of whom prevalence and consumption data was required to infer total consumption.<sup>1</sup>

A concern about the use of consumption and prevalence data is that it is derived from surveys of different populations such as students, the general population, treatment populations and offenders, is obtained by varying methods depending on the population (eg telephone interview, questionnaire and confirmation by urine scan) and may involve collection of data by health agencies largely concerned with demand for treatment and other health goals rather than about measuring the impact of law enforcement activities.

In the US and the UK the consumption or ‘demand side’ approach has been used to estimate the value of the market for a number of illicit drugs. These methodologies rely upon distinguishing the drug consumption of regular/problematic users, who whilst they constitute a relatively small proportion of all users, are regarded as being responsible for the greatest proportion of drug consumption, from the consumption of recreational/occasional users.

### United States

The approach followed in the US involves splitting the market into two populations, regular/problematic users and recreational/occasional users. For recreational/occasional users estimates of consumption are derived from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), which after major revision in 2002 was renamed the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH).

1 Barham L, Bramley-Harker E, Hickman M, Hough M & Turnbull PJ. ‘Sizing the market for powder cocaine. Is a new approach needed?’ (2003) 42 *Howard Journal* 366-373.

For regular/problematic users estimates of consumption are derived from random surveys of arrestees, previously referred to as the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, now known as the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program.

The rationale for using ADAM data is that regular/problematic drug users account for the majority of consumption of illicit drugs such as heroin and cocaine and that as a proportion of these users are likely to come into contact with the criminal justice system, this data provides credible data on the expenditure patterns about all regular drug users. Examples of the consumption based approach are contained in a report series which has periodically measured and monitored trends in indices in illegal drug consumption in the US.<sup>2</sup> More recently specific studies have been undertaken on the consumption of heroin and cocaine.<sup>3</sup>

### United Kingdom

A preliminary study was undertaken in 1985 into the structure of the UK illicit drug market.<sup>4</sup> This was followed by an updated and more comprehensive study in 1998 into the illicit drug market by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to estimate the magnitude of illegal economic activity in the British economy, one aspect of which was the market in illicit drugs.<sup>5</sup>

The 1998 ONS study followed similar research in the USA, which bifurcated drug markets into two populations - recreational/occasional users and regular/problematic drug users. In relation to the drug market component, the study analysed data from the British equivalent to the US household survey, the British Crime Survey (BCS) and data from individuals attending treatment services.

A 2001 study in the UK for the Home Office by National Economic Research Associates (NERA) is a potential template for similar research elsewhere into the size of the illicit drug markets.<sup>6</sup> The study estimated the size of the illicit drug market by building up estimates of con-

2 Abt Associates. *What America's users spend on illegal drugs 1988-2000*. Washington DC, Office of Programs, Budget, Research & Evaluations, Office of National Drug Control Policy, 2001.

3 Abt Associates. *Estimation of cocaine availability: 1996-2000*. Office of Planning & Budget, Office of National Drug Control Policy, 2002; Abt Associates. *Estimation of heroin availability: 1996-2000*. Office of Planning & Budget, Office of National Drug Control Policy, 2002.

4 Wagstaff A & Maynard A. *Economic aspects of the illicit drug market and drug enforcement policies in the United Kingdom*. London, Research & Planning Unit, Home Office, HMSO, 1988.

5 Groom C, Davies T & Balchin S. ‘Developing a methodology for measuring illegal activity for the UK national accounts.’ (1998) 356 *Economic Trends*, 33-71.

6 Bramley-Harker E. *Sizing the UK market for illicit drugs*. London, Research, Development & Statistics Directorate, Home Office, 2001.

sumption by both regular/problematic and recreational/occasional users, combined with estimates of individual consumption and expenditure, to produce an estimate of total consumption. This project also involved modelling which adjusted for drug users who were in prison.

In the NERA study consumption of regular/problematic users of amphetamines, crack, cocaine and heroin was derived data from the NEW-ADAM (New English and Welsh Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring) program, such a user being defined as anyone who reported use in the last week.

However, the NERA researchers used household survey data instead of arrestee data to calculate the number of regular users of cannabis and ecstasy as the estimates for these two classes of drugs was regarded as being reliable because of higher prevalence rates.

The NERA research relied on two sources of prevalence data, the BCS, a regular population survey involving 16 to 59 year olds and the Youth Lifestyles Survey (YLS), a survey of 12 to 30 year olds. The BCS determined the total number of cannabis and ecstasy users and consumption was derived from data from the YLS to identify the average annual number of users per year.

The final analysis in the 2001 NERA study involved the conversion of the estimated monetary value of the market for each drug into estimated physical quantities of each drug represented by this expenditure. This was done by using estimates produced by the National Criminal Intelligence Service (NCIS) of the prices and purity of drugs seized in the UK.

## WA cannabis market

The following approach to estimating the consumption and expenditure of regular/problematic cannabis users is an update of the methodology first outlined in a report published by a WA parliamentary committee in November 1997, which used prevalence data from the NDSHS to estimate the number of cannabis users in WA.<sup>7</sup>

Based on the 2004 NDSHS dataset, it was estimated in 2004 in WA a total of 220,744 persons had used cannabis within the last 12 months (ie had recently used), of whom 127,290 (57.7%) had used in the last four weeks. (See Table A5-3 in Appendix 5).

If the definition of regular/problematic (ie heavy) use developed by the 1993 CJC inquiry is adopted of being the use of cannabis once a week or more often, then 86,325 (39.1%) of these 220,744 persons had used cannabis regularly, ie in the last week or more often.

7 Select Committee Into the Misuse of Drugs Act 1981. *Interim report. Taking the profit out of drug trafficking. An agenda for legal and administrative reforms in Western Australia to protect the community from illicit drugs.* Perth, Legislative Assembly, Western Australian Parliament, 1997, 103-108.

To estimate the dollar value of all cannabis consumed in WA this consumption was represented as the number of 'joint equivalents' regardless of type of cannabis or method of use. This approach is likely to under estimate consumption by recreational/occasional users if they were more likely to share than regular (ie heavy) users and if they share more than a single joint on a cannabis using occasion. The higher frequency of cannabis being smoked with bongs by younger persons compared to older persons may also underestimate the total value of cannabis consumption. (See Table A5-6 in Appendix 5.)

It is considered that a joint typically has about \$5 worth of cannabis. The police data suggests that prices of cannabis vary according to quantity and type, with lower net prices per gram for purchases of larger quantities.<sup>8</sup> Trends in average annual drugs prices in WA is based on police data from controlled buying, from reports by informers and reports by offenders, which has been published on an annual basis since the 1995/1996.<sup>9</sup> (See Tables A4-15 and A4-16 in Appendix 4.)

Annual reports were published by Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (ABCI) up to the 2001/2002 report and has since have been published by the Australian Crime Commission (ACC), which was formed by the merger in January 2003 of the ABCI, the National Crime Authority and the Office of Strategic Crime Assessment. The report was renamed the *Illicit drug data report* (IDDR) for the 2002/2003 report and continues to be compiled and published by the ACC.

There is also another series of annual median price data in *Australian drug trends*, published by the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC). This data is partly based on user self report data of the price paid on the last purchase of cannabis per gram. (See Table A4-17 in Appendix 4.)

This report is produced as part of the Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) and also consists of data from injecting drug users, key informants and analysis of indicator data.

It is submitted that the IDRS data may be of lesser utility than the IDDR data series to assist in estimating cannabis consumption and expenditure. Many of those who are surveyed for the IDRS have significant problems associated with dependency on heroin and other injectable

8 Cf. Wilkins C, Reilly JL, Pledger M & Casswell S. 'Estimating the dollar value of the illicit market for cannabis in New Zealand.' (2005) 24 Drug & Alcohol Review 227-234; Wilkins C & Sweetsur P. 'Individual dollar expenditure and earnings from cannabis in the New Zealand population.' (2007) 18 International Journal of Drug Policy 187-193.

9 There are a number of concerns about ACC (police) price data, including that it is not representative, there is a lack of uniformity in data collection between jurisdictions, prices are usually provided as a range and the number of data points are not specified. For a discussion of problems in using price data and generating annual prices Cf: Clements KW. *Three facts about marijuana prices.* Perth, Department of Economics, University of WA, 2002.

drugs and also report much higher rates of the use of cannabis and other substances than the wider community.<sup>10</sup> Another shortcoming is that IDRS data is a composite of self report data of the last purchase of cannabis by drug users and from data provided by key informants.

Three scenarios were developed to represent different frequencies of use and amount of cannabis consumed in WA in 1995, 1998, 2001 and 2004 using the nominal value of a joint equivalent of \$5<sup>11</sup> for each of the four time periods, whereas the value of an ounce of cannabis was adjusted from \$240 in 1995 to \$250 in 1998, 2001 and 2004 based on WA law enforcement data collated in the ABCI/ACC annual reports.

### Scenario 1

Within the last seven days consumed two joint equivalents 2 times per week, in the last four weeks consumed two joint equivalents 12 times per year and in the last year consumed two joint equivalents 6 times per year.

### Scenario 2

Within the last seven days consumed two joint equivalents 5 times per week, in the last four weeks consumed two joint equivalents 12 times per year and in the last year consumed two joint equivalents 6 times per year.

### Scenario 3

Within the last seven days consumed 17.3 ounces per year, in the last four weeks consumed two joint equivalents 12 times per year and in the last year consumed two joint equivalents 6 times per year.

These three scenarios provide a range of estimated aggregate value of the consumption of cannabis for the years 1995, 1998, 2001 and 2004. This analysis does not rely on assumptions that all cannabis was paid for as it is an attempt to place a range of values of the WA cannabis market based on cannabis consumed. (See the section on New Zealand below where research has identified consumption and expenditure patterns depending on frequency of cannabis use.)

There were some data discontinuity between the four NDSHS surveys, including that an estimate of cannabis use in the last 7 days was available for the 1995 and 1998 surveys, whereas in the 2001 and 2004 surveys cannabis use was separated into 'every day' and 'once a week or more often'. The 2001 and 2004 estimate of use in the last seven days has been constructed by aggregating these two frequencies of use.

Another difficulty in continuity between the surveys in 1995 and 1998 and the surveys in 2001 and 2004, is that

the latter have an additional level of detail of use involving the 40 years and older age group which was split into three age groups - 40 to 49 years, 50 to 59 years and 60 years and older, whereas the 1995 and 1998 surveys only had a breakdown for the 40 years and older age group. This necessitated a recalculation for the 40 years and older age group to maintain consistency across the four time periods.

Although all cannabis consumed in each of the three scenarios is given a market value, a proportion of this cannabis consumption may not have necessarily involved cash outlays. For instance, some users may have only used cannabis cultivated by themselves and others may have exchanged services or goods for cannabis provided by others. Indeed, findings from a recent US study indicates with respect to those who had used cannabis in the past year, that more than half (57.8%) had obtained their cannabis at no cost when they last obtained cannabis, indicating that a proportion of cannabis consumption may never involve direct monetary outlays. It was concluded that

*"there is a great deal of informal distribution in the marijuana market. Buyers do not typically use all of what they buy, and even those involved in selling frequently give away part of their own supplies."*<sup>12</sup>

The consumption patterns of regular/problematic users was carefully studied by Queensland Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) Advisory Committee on Illicit Drugs, which surveyed 'frequent, regular users', defined as those who used cannabis once a week or more often.<sup>13</sup> It was estimated that there were 83,600 such users in Queensland in 1993, each of whom consumed a mean of 17.3 ounces of cannabis per year, representing an aggregate expenditure of \$362 million (1993 prices).

There has been support for the proposition that the activities of regular/heavy cannabis users should be the primary object of policy initiatives, such as public education campaigns because they consume the greatest proportion of cannabis they determine the structure and operation of the cannabis market.

*"Studies of regular users indicate they generally prefer to use the more potent forms of cannabis, such as, the heads of the plant, probably because they develop tolerance to the effects of less potent cannabis. Using the Queensland Advisory Committee on Illicit Drugs data, it can be estimated that daily and weekly cannabis users account for 80% of all the cannabis that is consumed."*<sup>14</sup>

12 Caulkins JP & Pacula RL. 'Marijuana markets: inferences from reports by the household population.' (2006) 36 *Journal of Drug Issues*, 180.

13 Queensland, Criminal Justice Commission, Advisory Committee on Illicit Drugs. *Cannabis and the law in Queensland: A discussion paper*. Brisbane, Criminal Justice Commission, 1993, 56.

14 Hall W & Swift W. *The THC content of cannabis in Australia: evidence and implications*. Sydney, National Drug & Alcohol

10 There was a national rate of 82% of cannabis use in the past six months and in WA a sample of 100 IDUs was surveyed.

11 Is not adjusted for possible CPI (inflation) changes between 1995 and 2004.

## New Zealand

There is a significant amount of information about drug use in NZ, including studies of facets of operation of the cannabis market in that country. A good example is the 2002 study of the value of the cannabis market which used prevalence and consumption data from the 1998 New Zealand National Drug Survey (NZNDS).<sup>15</sup> A strength of the 2002 study was that it utilised data gathered through the NZNDS, which routinely collects a wide range of information about cannabis, including consumption patterns and preferences, sources of supply and methods of acquisition.

The NZNDS has a better level of detail on consumption and other issues, such as concern about level of use and dependence, compared to the Australian household surveys. The 1998 NZNDS asked users questions about their consumption, expressed as the number of cannabis joints consumed on a typical occasion. If respondents reported they used a bong to consume cannabis they were asked to estimate this consumption as the number of joints or if they smoked a joint in a group situation, they were asked to estimate how many people they typically shared a joint with on that occasion.

In addition to the estimation of the amount of consumption, respondents were also asked to estimate how much of the cannabis they used was received for free, grown for their own use or purchased from somebody else.

A series of steps were followed by the 2002 Alcohol and Public Health Research Unit (APHRU) study to calculate the estimated total amount of cannabis consumed in the year 1998. The first step was to estimate the consumption of those aged 15 to 45 years who had used cannabis in the past year to calculate the mean annual cannabis consumption expressed as joint equivalents. The mean annual consumption of cannabis joint equivalents was the product of the number of joints consumed on a typical occasion for each individual multiplied by the number of times cannabis was used in the past year.

The second step was to estimate the amount of cannabis consumed, which was estimated to be equivalent to 21,222,824 joints. The consumption of 21,222,824 joints was multiplied by a factor of 0.5 grams (the mean amount of cannabis per joint) to provide a total consumption of 10,611.412 kilograms of cannabis in 1998. Adjustments were also made for differences in male and female average consumption on a typical occasion which according to the NZNDS was 0.81 of a joint for males and 0.61 of a joint for females.

The third step was to estimate a value of this consumption, based on data obtained by the NZNDS, by calculating the value on the retail end of the market, ie what consumers

paid according to the different forms in which cannabis was sold in NZ.<sup>16</sup> The analysis also considered both the wholesale and retail prices that were paid and made an adjustment for underestimation of cannabis use in the NZNDS.

The value of the cannabis market in 1998 was estimated as being in the range of \$81.3 – \$104.6 million for the wholesale market and in the range of \$131.4 - \$168.9 million for the retail market. It was concluded that

*“(t)he demand side estimates are much lower than the existing supply side estimates of the market. The retail figure is four times lower than the lowest national supply side estimate (\$636 million) and seven times lower than the highest national supply side estimate (\$1.27 billion). The media estimates of the cannabis market (\$1 – 3 billion) are many times larger again. The demand side estimates suggest a much smaller cannabis economy to finance organised criminal groups in New Zealand than previous estimates imply.”<sup>17</sup>*

A revised study in 2001 sought to control for some of the problems of research involving cannabis markets.<sup>18</sup> One problem is being able to accurately measure the total amount of cannabis purchased, as this type of information is not usually gathered in large scale community surveys. Because this information is frequently unavailable researchers need to be careful of assumptions about the quantities of drug consumed as populations of drug users tend to have skewed distributions of consumption.

Compared to the earlier study, this research was able to utilise more detailed information from the 2001 NZNDS concerning units of consumption, frequency of purchases in the year and average price paid for each type of unit of consumption. It was estimated that the value of the cannabis market in 2001 was \$190 million, compared to spent \$610 million on tobacco products and \$1,255 million on alcohol products in the same year.

There were some important findings from this research with respect to expenditure by different groups of cannabis users. Thus the top 5% of cannabis purchasers accounted for 42% of total value of expenditure in the NZ cannabis market, with a median expenditure of \$7,425 on cannabis in the past year. The bottom 50% of purchasers accounted for only 6% of the total value of expenditure, spending a median of \$100 on cannabis in the past year.<sup>19</sup>

An analysis of the cannabis market by quantity of cannabis purchased found that the top 5% of purchasers purchased 16 Cannabis was sold as ‘bullets’ – small packets containing about 1.5 grams of cannabis, as ‘bags’ – in either \$50 or \$100 forms and as ‘ounces’.

17 Wilkins C, Bhatta K & Casswell S. ‘A ‘demand side’ estimate of the dollar value of the cannabis black market in New Zealand.’ (2002) 21 *Drug and Alcohol Review* 145-151.

18 Wilkins C, Reilly JL, Pledger M & Casswell S. ‘Estimating the dollar value of the illicit market for cannabis in New Zealand.’ (2005) 24 *Drug & Alcohol Review* 227-234.

19 Id, 231.

Research Centre, University of New South Wales, 1999, 6.

15 Wilkins C, Bhatta K & Casswell S. ‘A ‘demand side’ estimate of the dollar value of the cannabis black market in New Zealand.’ (2002) 21 *Drug and Alcohol Review* 145-151.

28% of the total quantity of cannabis purchased in the market and that the next 5% of purchasers purchased 24% of the total quantity of cannabis purchased in the market. The differences between the distribution of value of expenditure and quantity of cannabis purchased reflects advantages enjoyed by those who can purchase larger quantities of cannabis as the cost per unit decreases with increasing size of purchase due to 'bulk purchasing'. It was concluded that the additional questions in the 2001 NZNDS had provided

*"a more precise estimate of the dollar value of the cannabis black market as well as examine other economic aspects of cannabis use using the National Drug Survey data. Only about one third of cannabis users were found to purchase their cannabis, with the free sharing of the drug the most common means of supply. For the majority of cannabis buyers, the amounts spent on cannabis would not ordinarily be associated with economic decline or the need to resort to criminal activity to finance use except among those with very low incomes."*<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Id, 233.