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Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2008 annual report on drug use among police detainees

Antonette Gaffney
Warwick Jones
Josh Sweeney
Jason Payne

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From the Minister for Home Affairs

The harm caused by illicit drug use to the Australian community is estimated to cost $8.2 billion per year. The Australian Government is combating drug abuse through the National Drug Strategy, which is a cooperative initiative between all governments within Australia that aims to improve health, social and economic outcomes by reducing supply, reducing demand and reducing harm. One of the key principles underpinning the National Drug Strategy is that policy and practice are informed by evidence of patterns of supply and use, the harms arising and the most effective approaches to reducing supply, demand and harm.

The Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program is a key research tool providing timely, up to date information on the consumption of drugs within Australia. The provision of this information to law enforcement and policy agencies is an important aspect of the Australian approach to addressing existing and emerging drug trends.

DUMA involves the quarterly collection of information on drug use and crime from police detainees in selected police stations and watchhouses across Australia. Since its inception in 1999, the number of sites at which the program operates has increased from four to nine and as such, it is the only nationwide survey of detainees in Australia conducted on a routine basis. The Australian Government re-funded DUMA's main sites in 2008 in recognition of its geographic coverage, comprehensiveness and its ability to provide Australia with a time-relevant information base on drugs and crime.

The government is concerned about methamphetamine use and its related problems, so it is pleasing to note that the DUMA data indicated that after five years of significant levels methamphetamine use fell across DUMA sites in 2008. Heroin and cannabis use also appeared to decrease among police detainees. While these trends are encouraging, the continuing high levels of use show that more still needs to be done. DUMA can play a dual role in monitoring trends to inform policy development and highlighting the impact of local and national responses to illicit drug use in Australia.

By comparing self-reported information with a corresponding urine sample, DUMA can also point to where drug substitution may be taking place. This seems to be a particular problem with MDMA (ecstasy), where tablets sold as ecstasy commonly contain amphetamines and/or ketamine. Both police and medical services need to be aware that those self-reporting ecstasy use may have unknowingly taken something else.

This report also provides an improved understanding of cocaine use among the detainee population. Previously, use was thought to be very low, suggesting that the drug was confined to a certain demographic, but further analysis of self-report data shows that it is used at higher levels among police detainees than previously thought. Also new in this report is a section on inhalants. It is shown that the use of inhalants is not just a problem for remote Indigenous populations and that at some metropolitan sites, up to 17 percent of those surveyed had tried them. DUMA data reveals a core group of regular users of inhalants, although at generally low levels.

DUMA would not exist without the commitment and cooperation of state and territory police services. To date, the database contains invaluable research data from 33,106 detainees with urine specimens from 25,946. The fact that the majority of detainees voluntarily agreed to be interviewed in 2008 and around three quarters of those also agreed to provide a urine specimen is a tribute to the professionalism of all those involved in the monitoring program.

The Hon. Brendan O'Connor
Minister for Home Affairs

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Acronyms

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics

AIC Australian Institute of Criminology

ASOC Australian Standard Offence Classification

DUMA Drug Use Monitoring in Australia

HREC Human Research Ethics Committee

MAM Monoacetylmorphine

NCPIC National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre

Acknowledgements

In 2008, the *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia* (DUMA) program received funding from a number of different sources. From 2004 to 2007–08, funding for the six DUMA sites in Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth, Parramatta and Southport was provided under the Australian Government's National Illicit Drug Strategy. The funding for these sites was extended for a further two years in 2008. As part of the Tough on Drugs Strategy, the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) received funding to continue with the expansion of DUMA in the Northern Territory and Victoria to 2010–11. Initial funding for these two sites was provided under the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002*.

The NT Police, Fire & Emergency Services, through the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, provided funding for DUMA to establish a new regional site in Alice Springs in 2007–08. However, this funding was not extended beyond the second quarter of 2008.

The data was collected at each of these sites by the Sellenger Centre at Edith Cowan University, Hauritz and Associates Pty Ltd, Forsythe Consultants Pty Ltd, Walsh and Associates Pty Ltd and O'Reilly's Consultancy Services. The NSW Police Force, Victoria Police, Queensland Police Service, Northern Territory Police, Western Australia Police and South Australia Police all provide generous in-kind assistance to the project, especially police and auxiliary staff at the local sites. Neither the collectors nor the police services bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented here.

Large research projects require a dedicated and skilled workforce. Both police and researchers at the local sites provide the AIC with invaluable comment and feedback as part of this ongoing process. The AIC would like to extend its sincere gratitude for their contribution to the continued improvement and success of the research program.

Those many detainees who have answered questionnaires and supplied urine specimens, often in difficult personal circumstances, are acknowledged and thanked.

Finally, we would like to thank those people (in particular Dr Judy Putt) who read earlier drafts and provided comments.

Executive summary

Funded by the Australian Government and established in 1999, the *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia* (DUMA) program involves the quarterly collection of information from police detainees at various sites (police stations or watch houses) across Australia. DUMA comprises two core components:

- a self-report survey of police detainees covering both drug use and drug market participation—the largest and longest running survey of offenders in Australia; and
- voluntary urinalysis which serves as an important objective tool to corroborate recent drug use (within 48 hours prior to arrest).

In 2008, data collection was carried out at nine different sites: Brisbane and Southport (Queensland), Bankstown and Parramatta (New South Wales), Adelaide (South Australia), East Perth (Western Australia), Footscray (Victoria) and Darwin and Alice Springs (Northern Territory).

In 2008, a total of 4,107 adult detainees were interviewed at the nine sites participating in DUMA. The demographic profile in 2008 is as follows:

- Eighty-four percent of adult detainees were male. Percentages of males and females remain consistent from year to year.
- Aggregated across all sites, 23 percent of detainees self-identified as Indigenous, with detainees from Alice Springs (99%), Darwin (68%) and East Perth (32%) most likely to identify as Indigenous. Three percent of detainees at the Footscray site identified themselves as Indigenous.
- Thirteen percent of detainees were aged 18 to 20 years, 21 percent were aged 21 to 25 years, 19 percent were aged 26 to 30 years, 16 percent were aged 31 to 35 years and 29 percent were aged 36 years or over.
- Almost one-half of the detainees had fewer than 10 years formal education (47%), 18 percent had finished a TAFE course and 11 percent were currently attending TAFE or university. Only five percent of adult detainees reported having completed university.
- Almost one-third of adult detainees (32%) were working full-time. Forty-one percent reported that they were unemployed, currently looking for work or not looking for work.

An additional 136 juveniles were interviewed in the two NSW sites of Bankstown and Parramatta. Of these, 63 percent provided a urine sample.

Adult drug use (based on urinalysis results)

A unique feature of the DUMA program is its use of urinalysis to provide estimates of recent drug use (within the past 48 hours) by detainees. By drug type, key findings from the urinalysis include:

Benzodiazepines

- The percentage of detainees testing positive for benzodiazepines has remained between 21 and 23 percent since 1999, except in 2003 when it rose to 26 percent. In 2008, 36 percent of adult female detainees and 20 percent of adult male detainees tested positive for benzodiazepines. However, there were differences across the DUMA sites, with 40 percent of detainees from Footscray testing positive for benzodiazepines compared with only five percent of detainees in Alice Springs.

Cannabis

- Cannabis continues to be the most commonly detected drug, with 48 percent of detainees testing positive in 2008.
- In previous years, cannabis use has been most prevalent among younger adult detainees (18 to 20 years of age). In 2008, positive results for use were spread relatively evenly among the age groupings below 36 years of age, with all groups of detainees aged between 18 and 35 years testing positive for cannabis at a rate between 50 and 55 percent.

Cocaine

- Consistent with previous years, cocaine use remained low at the DUMA sites with only one percent of detainees testing positive in 2008.
- Some changes in cocaine use were recorded at the Footscray site where in 2008, six percent of detainees tested positive to cocaine—up from one percent in 2007.

Heroin

- Heroin use varied widely between DUMA sites in 2008. As many as 48 percent of detainees tested positive for heroin use in Footscray, with the next highest levels recorded at Brisbane (13%), Adelaide (11%), Southport (10%) and Bankstown (9%). No detainees tested positive for heroin use at the Alice Springs site.
- Since 2000, the aggregated percentage of detainees testing positive for heroin has declined; falling from 27 percent in 2000 to 11 percent in 2008.

Methamphetamine

- In 2008, 21 percent of detainees across all sites tested positive for methamphetamines; a five percentage point decline from the previous year and the lowest positive test rate for methamphetamines since 1999.
- As with heroin, methamphetamine use varied between DUMA sites, ranging from zero percent in Alice Springs, to 35 percent in East Perth.

MDMA (ecstasy)

- Since DUMA commenced in 1999, the percentage of detainees testing positive for MDMA across sites has remained low (fluctuating between 1% and 3%). In 2008, three percent of detainees tested positive to MDMA.
- Detainees aged between 18 and 25 years were most likely to test positive for MDMA (at a rate of 5%), followed by detainees aged between 26 and 30 years and 31 and 35 years (both at a rate of 2%). Detainees aged over 36 years were least likely to test positive to MDMA (1%).

Other opiates

- Eleven percent of female detainees and five percent of male detainees tested positive for methadone. Of those who tested positive, 34 percent reported having used methadone illegally.
- Eight percent of adult detainees tested positive for buprenorphine.
- In total, 15 percent of adult detainees tested positive for an opiate metabolite not identified as heroin.

Self-reported drug use, treatment and drug market participation

In addition to urinalysis, DUMA also includes a detailed self-report survey that collects information about drug use in the past 30 days, drug injecting practices, drug dependency, experiences of drug treatment and drug market participation. Key findings for 2008 are set out below.

Self-reported drug use in the past 30 days

- Eleven percent of detainees across all sites self-reported using heroin in the past 30 days.
- The variation in patterns of reported heroin use between sites that was first noted in 2007 continued during 2008. Self-reported heroin use

at the Brisbane, East Perth, Bankstown and Parramatta sites has been declining over a number of years and continued to do so during 2008. Conversely, self-reported use from detainees at the Adelaide, Southport and Footscray sites continued to increase. Heroin use at the two NT sites continued at low levels. This is somewhat different to the urinalyses that show a continual decline in positive tests across all sites, except for a small rise in Southport in 2008.

- During 2008, when aggregated across all sites, self-reported amphetamine use declined by six percentage points to 23 percent. This decline was generally consistent across all sites, with Southport recording the biggest decrease (of 9 percentage points) in self-reported amphetamine use.
- Consistent with 2007, 10 percent of detainees in 2008 self-reported using ecstasy in the past 30 days.

Injecting drug use

- Among detainees who self-reported injecting drugs in the past 12 months, and similar to previous years, injecting was the most common method of administering heroin (88%) and methamphetamine (64%), but not other drugs.
- The percentage of adult detainees who reported injecting heroin or methamphetamine in the past 12 months was stable between 2004 and 2007, but decreased across most sites during 2008. East Perth was the exception, with a 12 percent increase in the rate of injecting methamphetamines.
- Detainees who self-reported injecting heroin did so an average of 30 times in the 30 days prior to their arrest. This was compared with methamphetamine injectors who reported an average of 20 injecting episodes in the past 30 days.

Obtaining illegal drugs

- In 2007, 61 percent of adult detainees reported obtaining illicit drugs in the past 30 days. In 2008, this proportion fell to 58 percent.
- The most common method of contacting a dealer to purchase heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine or MDMA was by mobile phone. Detainees who purchased cannabis were more likely to visit a dealer's house or flat.
- Most detainees purchased drugs from outside their own suburb and from a regular source, however, this varied by drug type. Those detainees purchasing cannabis were most likely to do so from within their own suburb. This was compared with users of heroin, cocaine, amphetamines and ecstasy who were more likely than not to purchase their drugs from outside their own suburb.

Drug and alcohol dependency

- Thirty-four percent of adult detainees were deemed dependent on alcohol and 41 percent were deemed dependent on drugs (based on the Hoffman scale of dependency; Hoffman et al. 2003).
- Male detainees were more likely to be deemed dependent on alcohol (36%) than female detainees (26%).
- Female detainees were more likely to be deemed dependent on illicit drugs (45%) than male detainees (40%).
- Across sites, the percentage of detainees dependent on alcohol has increased from the past year (32% vs 34%), while the percentage of detainees deemed dependent on illicit drugs has decreased (43% vs 41%).

Drug treatment

- Of those detainees identified as dependent on drugs, 38 percent were participating in a treatment program at the time of interview.
- Of those detainees who self-reported that they were seeking treatment for drug dependency, 12 percent of female detainees and eight percent of male detainees said that they had been turned away due to a lack of available places.
- Detainees aged between 26 and 30 years were more likely to be involved in a treatment program (36%) at the time of interview compared with those aged between 18 and 20 years (19%).

- The drugs that most detainees were being treated for were heroin (60%), followed by amphetamines (13%) and alcohol (10%).

Alcohol use

- There is considerable overlap between heavy use of alcohol (defined in DUMA as more than 5 drinks for men and more than 3 drinks for women in one day) and illicit drug use. Three-quarters of male detainees and two-thirds of female detainees self-reported at least one episode of heavy alcohol use during the past year. Half of male detainees and one-third of female detainees reported heavy consumption (at or more than levels indicated above) in the 48 hours prior to being arrested.
- Of those adult detainees who reported drinking alcohol in the past 48 hours, 62 percent tested positive for at least one drug and 17 percent tested positive for two or more drugs.
- Of those detainees who self-reported drinking heavily in the past 30 days, 28 percent had a violent offence as their most serious offence, 20 percent had a property offence as their most serious offence and 20 percent had a breach charge as their most serious offence.
- Based on their most serious offence, 30 percent of adult detainees who had committed a violent offence and 17 percent of those who had committed a property offence had consumed alcohol in the 48 hours prior to arrest.

Relationship between drug use and offending

Temporal order of drug use and crime

- Forty-four percent of adult detainees reported that they had taken drugs prior to committing at least one of the offences for which they were charged.
- Fourteen percent of adult detainees said they were looking for drugs prior to arrest.

Most serious offence and drug use

- Across the most serious offence categories, violent offences were most prevalent among male detainees (28%), while property offences were most prevalent among female detainees (36%).
- When compared by age groups, detainees aged 18–20 years were more likely to commit violent or property offences than other age groups. Detainees aged between 26 and 35 years were more likely to commit drug offences compared with detainees in other age groups.
- Sixty percent of male adult detainees who had a violent offence as their most serious offence tested positive for at least one drug, compared with 73 percent of female detainees with a violent offence as their most serious offence.

Crime attributed to drug use

- Forty-two percent of adult detainees who tested positive for at least one drug attributed at least some of their offending to their drug use (excluding alcohol).
- Fifty-five percent of detainees from Footscray attributed all of their offending to drug use (excluding alcohol). This was the highest attribution rate of all sites in 2008.
- Detainees from Alice Springs and Darwin were least likely to attribute their crimes to drug use, thought it is important to recognise that these sites had the lowest rates of 'hard drug' use.
- Detainees who reported using drugs illicitly in the past 12 months were more likely to have a higher average number of charges in the past 12 months, compared with those who did not use drugs (2.5 charges and 1.3 charges respectively).

Weapon ownership/ possession and crime

- Seventeen percent of detainees reported using a handgun to commit crime in the past year, 16 percent reported using a long-arm firearm, 12 percent reported using a military firearm and 21 percent reported using a knife.

- Ten percent of detainees said they had carried a knife every day, while 13 percent said they carried a knife most days.

Prior contact with the criminal justice system

- Excluding the current arrest for which they were detained, one-half of adult detainees had been charged on a prior occasion during the past 12 months. Fifteen percent of detainees had one previous charge, 20 percent had between two and four previous charges and 15 percent had five or more charges.
- Of those detainees who had been in prison in the past year, 46 percent tested positive for heroin, methamphetamine or cocaine. This percentage is higher than for those detainees who had not served time in prison in the past 12 months, with only 30 percent testing positive for heroin, methamphetamine or cocaine. These figures show that detainees who have served time in prison tend to have higher rates of drug use compared with those who have not.
- In 2008, five percent of detainees reported that they had served time in prison over the past 12 months for a drug-related offence. This number has been steadily increased from three percent since 2005.
- Of those detainees who had served time in prison in the past 12 months on a drug offence, 86 percent tested positive for at least one drug.

Age of first use and arrest

- For adult detainees who self-reported regular use (3 or more times per week) of a drug, first use usually began with cannabis at 13 years of age followed by alcohol at 14 years of age. By the age of 16 years, 84 percent had tried cannabis, 80 percent had tried alcohol and two-thirds had consumed it heavily (5 or more drinks on 1 day for males and 3 or more drinks on 1 day for females).
- For all drugs other than cannabis or alcohol, the average age of first arrest reported by both male and female detainees was younger than the average age at which they first used, and then began, regular drug use. Thirty-one percent of detainees had been arrested by the time they were 14 years of age and half by the time they were 16 years of age.
- The majority of detainees (70%) were first arrested between 12 and 20 years of age, with females most likely to be arrested at 18 years of age and males most likely to be arrested at 14 years of age.

Juveniles

- At the two Sydney sites, 136 juveniles (aged 17 years and under) were interviewed, of which 63 percent provided a urine sample.
- There were differing trends in positive tests between the two sites. The proportion of juvenile detainees who tested positive for at least one drug has increased steadily at Parramatta over the last three years (38% in 2006, 54% in 2007 and 58% in 2008). Bankstown has experienced the reverse trend (54% in 2006, 36% in 2007 and 22% in 2008).
- Juvenile detainees at both sites most frequently had a violent offence as their most serious offence (36%). This may be due to the fact that juveniles who commit less serious offences are often treated informally or cautioned rather than changed, resulting in only those committing more serious offences being taken to the watch house or police station.
- Since 2005, there has been an increase in the percentage of juvenile detainees who self-reported being in a juvenile detention centre in the past year (3% in 2005, 14% in 2006 and 22% in 2007). This seems to have stabilised in 2008, with 19 percent of female juvenile detainees and 14 percent of male juvenile detainees having served time in a juvenile detention centre in the previous 12 months.

DUMA program: 2008 overview

What is DUMA?

Established in 1999, the DUMA program is a quarterly collection of information from police detainees at several sites (police stations or watch houses) across Australia. It is the only nationwide survey of alleged offenders in Australia that is conducted on a routine basis. Since 2005, the number of sites has increased from seven to 10, including the establishment of a temporary regional site in Alice Springs in 2007. One of the advantages of a quarterly collection is that information is provided to the sites and stakeholders in a timely manner (usually within 4 to 6 weeks) to assist in the development of strategic responses to local drug and crime issues. The DUMA program is unique in this regard.

There are two parts to the information collected: a questionnaire, which is conducted with a trained interviewer independent of the police, and a urine sample that is tested for seven different classes of drug. Information collected from the questionnaire includes basic demographic data, drug use history, drug market information, treatment history and prior contact with the criminal justice system. Participation in the survey by police detainees is completely voluntary, as is the provision of a urine sample. Both the information provided by the detainee in the questionnaire and the results of the urine sample are treated as confidential and neither can be linked back to the detainee (for more details see Makkai 1999).

Although police administrative systems record the number of drug arrests, they do not provide reliable and valid data on the extent and nature of drug use among offenders. One of the main reasons for examining the prevalence of drug use among police detainees, as opposed to incarcerated offenders, is that it provides an indication of the level of drug use among a more representative sample of those who have had very recent contact with the criminal justice system. Incarcerated offenders are generally charged with more serious offences on average than those processed through police stations and watch houses and, by virtue of their incarceration, have been removed from the community some weeks, months or even years prior to being interviewed. For this reason, prisoner's reports of their pre-incarceration drug use and drug market participation is less contemporary than those of police detainees. Research also suggests that police detainees are likely to be the first group within a particular area to begin using a new drug and are more likely to partake in its use than non-detainees (Bennett 1998). There is no other known ongoing reliable source of data on drugs and offending among this population.

In addition, DUMA does not rely on self-reported information alone. Analyses have shown that a proportion of police detainees do not provide accurate information about their recent drug use (see Makkai 1999). Through the collection and analysis of urine, DUMA allows self-reported information on recent drug use to be cross-validated and verified with results of the urinalysis. Urinalysis has been identified as a major strength of the program, as it objectively shows whether selected drugs have been used by detainees within a specified period and allows for valid comparisons across time. Additional strengths of the program are that it provides a national perspective on illicit drug use and highlights the differences across the jurisdictions in relation to local drug market behaviour.

The purpose of DUMA is to provide an evidence base for creating policy on issues relevant to drugs and crime. It achieves this through:

- monitoring a particular group who come into contact with the criminal justice system and are involved in crime and drug markets;
- providing quarterly tracking data that allows law enforcement and other key stakeholders at the state, territory and federal level to examine timely trend data;
- providing information on co-morbidity (drug dependency and mental health) to assist in resource allocation and service provision in the health sector;
- validating self-reported recent drug use with urine testing;
- identifying key differences in illicit drug use across Australia over time; and
- providing information on other issues of importance to law enforcement, such as drug driving and the use of weapons in crime.

The sites

The number of DUMA sites has expanded since its inception to provide a more representative sample of the Australian community (see Table 1). The nine DUMA sites active at the beginning of 2008 represent a range of different community configurations, including major state capital cities, metropolitan city areas, major tourist destinations and regional centres.

Table 1 Date of establishment of DUMA sites

Site	Commencement date and quarter	Discontinued
Southport	1999 (quarter 1)	
Bankstown	1999 (quarter 3)	
Parramatta	1999 (quarter 3)	
East Perth	1999 (quarter 1)	
Brisbane	2002 (quarter 1)	
Adelaide	2002 (quarter 2)	
Elizabeth	2002 (quarter 2)	2007 (quarter 2)
Darwin	2006 (quarter 1)	
Footscray	2006 (quarter 1)	
Alice Springs	2007 (quarter 3)	2008 (quarter 2)

Note: A full list of fieldwork dates is provided in Table 197 in the *Methodology* section

Addenda

The DUMA survey instrument is comprised of two core components: a core questionnaire and a quarterly addendum. Each addendum includes as many as 30 additional questions on topics of importance to both policymakers and practitioners. These various addenda are developed in consultation with both Commonwealth and state stakeholders and seek to collect timely information on emerging issues of policy relevance.

In 2008, the following addenda were run:

Quarter 1—alcohol (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Parramatta, Southport, Alice Springs and Footscray).

Quarter 2—amphetamines (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Parramatta, Southport, Alice Springs and Footscray).

Quarter 3—drug driving (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Parramatta and Southport).

Quarter 4—cannabis (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Parramatta and Southport) and prescription drugs (was trialled in East Perth).

Demographic characteristics

In 2008, a total of 4,243 detainees were interviewed. This number has increased since 2007, with 332 more detainees partaking in the DUMA interview process in 2008. This is the second highest number of participants since DUMA commenced. Of this sample, 4,107 detainees were defined as adults by their relevant jurisdiction, while 136 were juvenile detainees from the two NSW sites of Bankstown and Parramatta. Detainees have the option of completing the interview and not providing a urine sample. Of those who agreed to the interview, 75 percent also provided a urine specimen (n=3,193).

The demographic profile of adult police detainees for the year 2008 was:

- The majority of detainees were male (84%).
- Thirteen percent of detainees were aged 18 to 20 years, 40 percent were aged between 21 and 30 years, 16 percent were aged 31 to 35 years and 29 percent were aged 36 years and over.
- Twenty-three percent of detainees self-identified as Indigenous. This varies between sites from 99 percent of detainees interviewed at the Alice Springs site to three percent at Footscray.
- Just under one-third of both male and female detainees (31%) reported that they were taking care of at least one dependent child at the time of their arrest. The average number of dependent children was two.
- Almost half the detainees had fewer than 10 years of formal education (47%), 18 percent had completed Year 11 or 12 and 18 percent had finished a TAFE course. Five percent of adult detainees reported that they had completed university.

- Almost half the detainees (49%) reported that they had lived in their own house during the past 30 days. Six percent reported that they had lived on the street and one percent reported that they lived in a shelter or emergency housing.
- Almost one-third of adult detainees (32%) were working full-time at the time of the interview. Forty-one percent reported that they were unemployed, currently looking for work or not looking for work.
- Over half of adult detainees (56%) obtained money through welfare or government benefits.
- Male detainees were more likely than female detainees to obtain an income from full-time work (39% compared with 13%). Females were more likely than males to rely on government benefits (78% compared with 51%).
- Thirty-one percent of adult detainees received money from family and friends. Both males and females were equally likely to receive income from this source, with 29 percent of female detainees and 32 percent of male detainees reporting income from family and friends.
- Though the percentages are low, female detainees were more likely than male detainees to report income from sex work (4% vs <1%) and shoplifting (9% vs 5%).

Drug use among adult detainees

In 2008, aggregated across all sites, 65 percent of all adult detainees tested positive for a drug (cannabis, cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine or benzodiazepines). Female detainees were more likely to test positive than male detainees (72% and 63% respectively). Fifty-seven percent of detainees who had been charged with an offence in the past 12 months tested positive for at least one drug. Fifteen percent of detainees reported that all of the crimes they had committed in the past 12 months were drug-related (in this context, drug-related crime refers to a crime that is committed to make money from drugs, buy drugs, or under the influence of drugs. It does not include alcohol). Thirty-two percent of all detainees said they had sold illicit drugs for money, or had been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs at some point in their lives. Consistent with 2007, 14 percent of detainees reported they had been looking for illicit drugs at the time of their arrest.

Benzodiazepines

Twenty-three percent of detainees who provided a urine sample in 2008 tested positive for benzodiazepines (see Table 2). Consistent with other drug types like heroin and amphetamines, female detainees were more likely to test positive for benzodiazepines compared with male detainees (36% vs 20%). Use of benzodiazepines varied widely across age groups, with eight percent testing positive in the 18–20 year age group, 19 percent testing positive in the 21–25 year age group, 29 percent testing positive in the 26–30 year age group, 32 percent testing positive in the 31–35 year group and 24 percent for those aged 36 years or older.

Table 2 Results for adult detainees who tested positive for benzodiazepines in 2008 (all sites)

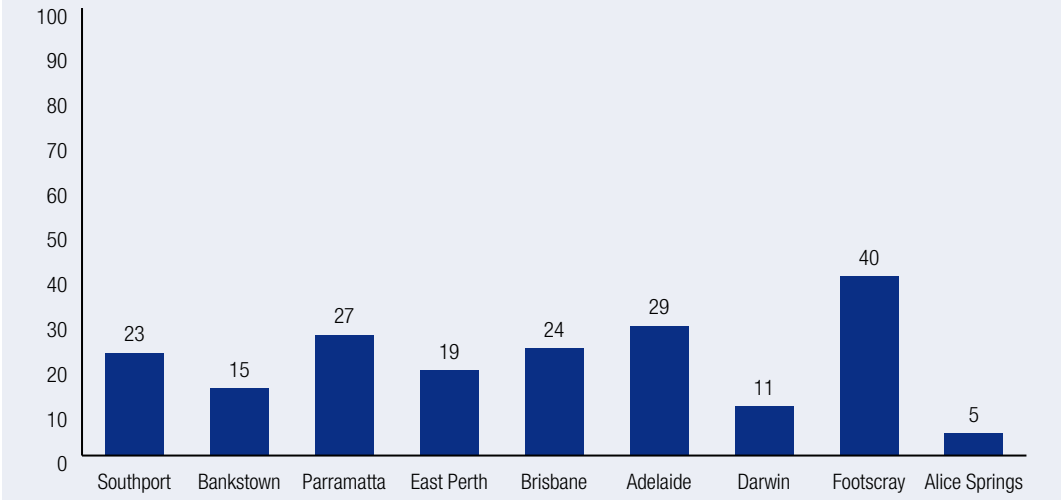
	Total samples (n)	Total samples positive (n)	%
All detainees	3,101	702	23
Gender			
Male	2,675	547	20
Female	426	155	36
Age in years			
18–20	433	36	8
21–25	637	118	19
26–30	584	169	29
31–35	486	155	32
36+	906	221	24
Most serious offence			
Violent	791	144	18
Property	694	221	32
Drugs	237	70	30
Drink driving	157	13	8
Traffic	231	28	12
Disorder	196	35	18
Breaches	598	152	25
Other	143	31	22

Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

The percentage of detainees who tested positive for benzodiazepines varied between sites (see Figure 1). In 2008, the Footscray site recorded the highest overall positive test rate, with 40 percent of detainees testing positive for benzodiazepines. This is compared with Alice Springs where only five percent of detainees tested positive. Positive test result percentages at other sites were 11 percent in Darwin, 15 percent in Bankstown, 19 percent in East Perth, 23 percent in Southport, 24 percent in Brisbane, 27 percent in Parramatta and 29 percent in Adelaide.

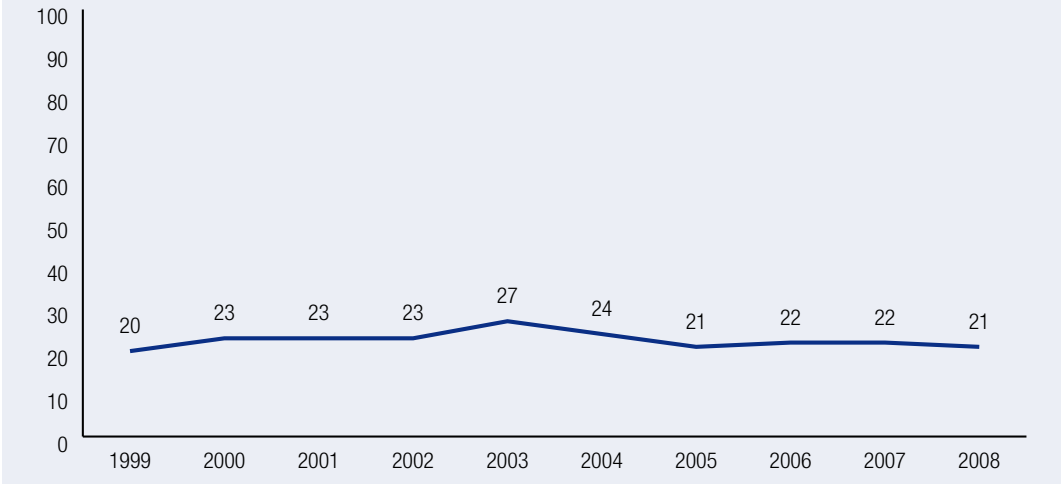
Urinalysis does not differentiate between illegal and legal use of prescription drugs and so it is plausible that some of those detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines may be legitimately using such drugs as prescribed by a medical practitioner. To overcome this limitation, detainees are asked to report if, in the past fortnight, they have taken any medication prescribed to them by a doctor or

Figure 1 Adult detainees who tested positive for benzodiazepines by site, 2008 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

Figure 2 Trends for adult detainees who tested positive for benzodiazepines, by year[a] (%)



a: Trend data from the 4 original DUMA sites of Bankstown, Parramatta, East Perth and Southport

Source: AIC DUMA data collection 1999–2008

medical professional. In 2008, 21 percent of detainees reported that they had taken prescription benzodiazepines in the past fortnight. Of this group, one in four also reported using benzodiazepines illegally in the past 30 days.

Benzodiazepine trend data from the four original DUMA sites (Bankstown, Parramatta, East Perth and Southport) reveals that test-positive rates have remained consistent over the past 10 years, fluctuating slightly from between 20 percent in 1999 to 27 percent in 2003 (see Figure 2). In 2008 alone, Footscray was the location with the highest percentage of benzodiazepines users, while Darwin remains the lowest.

Cannabis

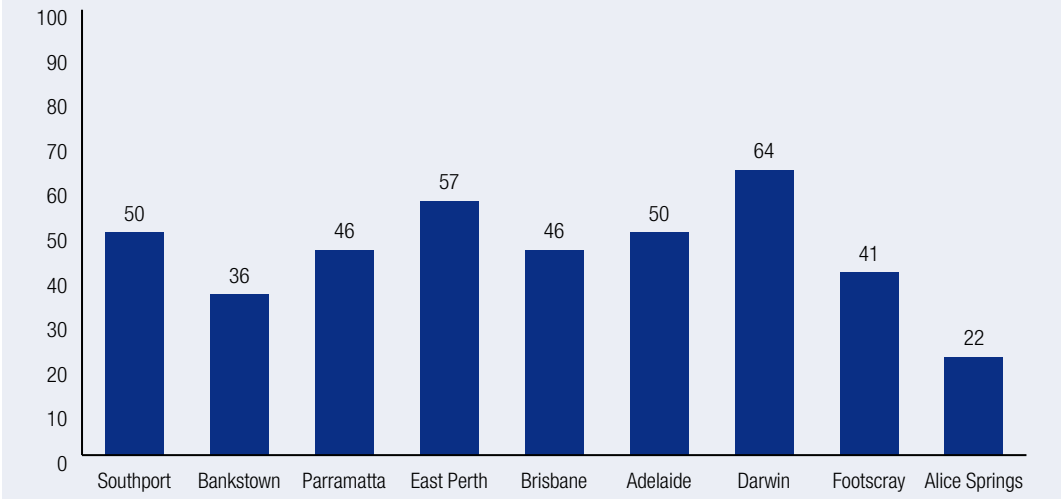
In 2008, cannabis was the most commonly detected drug among police detainees (although unlike other drug types, the window for detection of cannabis use is much longer—up to 30 days after last use for heavy users). In 2008, averaged across all sites, 48 percent of adult detainees who provided a urine sample tested positive for cannabis (see Table 3). Rates of use were marginally higher for male compared with female detainees (48% vs 44%). While cannabis use among adolescents and young adults is an area of growing concern (NCPIC 2009), the 2008 figures show that cannabis use was

Table 3 Results for adult detainees who tested positive for cannabis in 2008 (all sites)

	Total samples (n)	Total samples positive (n)	%
All detainees	3,101	1,478	48
Gender			
Male	2,675	1,290	48
Female	426	188	44
Age in years			
18–20	433	237	55
21–25	637	351	55
26–30	584	300	51
31–35	486	244	50
36+	906	309	34
Most serious offence			
Violent	791	389	49
Property	694	348	50
Drugs	237	125	53
Drink driving	157	56	36
Traffic	231	109	47
Disorder	196	79	40
Breaches	598	291	49
Other	143	61	43

Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

Figure 3 Adult detainees who tested positive for cannabis by site, 2008 (%)



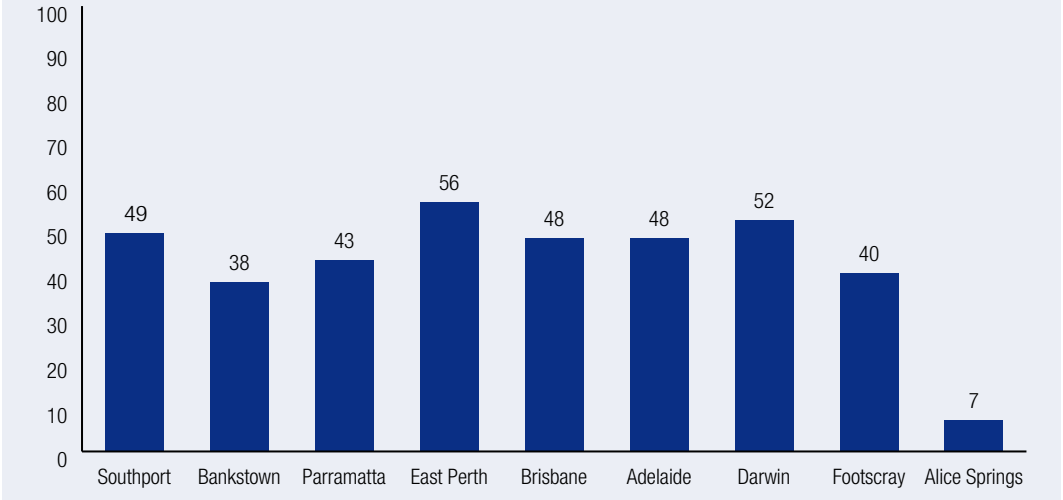
Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

relatively consistent across all age groups, with the exception of those detainees aged 36 years or older. Specifically, the proportion of detainees testing positive for cannabis was 55 percent in the 18–20 and 21–25 year age groups, 51 percent in the 26–30 year age group, 50 percent in the 31–35 year age group and 34 percent for those aged 36 years or older.

A site comparison shows that detainees from Darwin (64%) were most likely to test positive for cannabis, followed by East Perth (57%), Adelaide (50%) and Southport (50%; see Figure 3). Of the remaining DUMA sites, 46 percent tested positive in Parramatta, 46 percent in Brisbane, 41 percent in Footscray, 36 percent in Bankstown and 22 percent in Alice Springs.

Excluding sites in the Northern Territory, the proportion of detainees who self-reported cannabis use in the past 30 days is consistent with the proportion of detainees who tested positive for

Figure 4 Adult detainees who self-reported using cannabis in the past 30 days by site, 2008 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

Figure 5 Trends for adult detainees who tested positive for cannabis, by year[a] (%)

a: Trend data from the 4 original DUMA sites of Bankstown, Parramatta, East Perth and Southport

Source: AIC DUMA data collection 1999–2008

cannabis (see Figures 3 and 4). For Darwin and Alice Springs, however, there was some variance, with only seven percent of detainees in Alice Springs self-reporting cannabis use (compared with 22% who tested positive) and 52 percent of detainees in Darwin self-reporting cannabis use (compared with 64% who tested positive).

Trend data from the four primary DUMA sites (Bankstown, Parramatta, East Perth and Southport) highlight that the proportion of detainees testing positive for cannabis has generally declined since its highest recorded figure of 61 percent in 1999 (see Figure 5). This pattern is also reflected in the remaining sites, with the proportion of detainees testing positive for cannabis generally decreasing.

Cannabis addendum

During the last quarter of 2007, the cannabis addendum was run for the first time at all nine DUMA sites (refer to *Addenda*) to look at issues relating to the frequency of cannabis use, preferred and most commonly used forms of cannabis (eg leaf, heads, bush, hydro, hashish and skunk), changes in the cannabis market and the impact of cannabis use on mental health. In 2008, the addendum was amended slightly to obtain more in-depth information from detainees regarding changes in cannabis potency, the amount spent on cannabis and the effect cannabis may have on offending.

In the addendum, 54 percent (n=493) of detainees self-reported using cannabis during the past 12 months (there were 77 records of detainees who reported using cannabis in the drugs grid who did not complete the addendum. Of those detainees who completed the core questionnaire and cannabis addendum, 91% reported using cannabis during the past 12 months). Of those detainees who reported using cannabis in the past 12 months, the highest percentage of users was from the 21–25 year age group (24%). This figure is consistent with results generated from DUMA's core questionnaire. It is important to remember, however, that the DUMA sample is comprised of police detainees and that a large proportion of younger cannabis users may have been diverted, cautioned or treated more informally than adult offenders. Consequently, the DUMA study is less likely to pick up juvenile cannabis offenders.

When asked about changes in potency over the past 12 months, 22 percent of detainees reported an increase in potency of their usual form of cannabis, 13 percent reported a decrease, 45 percent reported it had stayed the same and 21 percent were unsure. Detainees from East Perth reported the greatest decrease in potency (38%), while detainees from Brisbane reported the highest increase in potency (25%).

When asked about changes in the availability of their preferred form of cannabis, 25 percent of detainees reported it was harder to get, while 14 percent considered it to be easier to acquire. Detainees from East Perth were most likely to report cannabis as being harder to obtain (39%) while detainees from Brisbane reported it as easier to obtain (29%).

Over one-quarter of detainees (27%) reported an increase in the price of their usual form of cannabis, while four percent reported a decrease; the remainder of detainees reported it was roughly the same as the previous year or they did not know. Of those detainees who reported an increase in price, the majority came from East Perth (46%). Since 2007, the overall number of detainees reporting an increase in the price of their usual form of cannabis increased by nine percent. The average amount that detainees reported spending on cannabis in a 30 day period was $160. The majority of detainees reported using cannabis on a daily (40%) or weekly (30%) basis, with 46 percent of detainees claiming cannabis was, at the time of interview, their main drug of choice.

When asked if they had been involved in the production/cultivation of cannabis to sell or otherwise, 10 percent of detainees reported that they had grown cannabis for personal consumption, while four percent had grown cannabis to sell. Detainees reported that they were more likely to grow bush cannabis over hydroponic cannabis, even though the same group of detainees reported that they usually bought hydroponically-grown cannabis (23%) over bush cannabis (4%).

Table 4 Form of cannabis most frequently used by detainees in the past 12 months, by age in years (%)

	Under 17	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Bush leaf	9	1	3	3	2	2	3
Bush heads	9	5	11	8	13	19	11
Hydroponic leaf	4	5	1	1	3	0	2
Hydroponic heads	65	82	76	79	69	73	76
Hashish	0	0	0	1	2	0	<1
Hash oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skunk	4	5	4	4	3	4	4
Other	9	2	6	5	8	2	5
Total (n)	23	84	107	103	62	81	460

Note: Analysis excludes missing data. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

One-third of detainees reported that they typically used cannabis in combination with alcohol (33%), followed by methamphetamine (7%) and amphetamine (5%).

Table 4 shows the age distribution for reported use of different forms of cannabis. While the total consumption of hydroponic heads has fallen by seven percent since 2007, it remains the most popular form of cannabis across all age groups. Comparable to 2007, no respondents reported having used hash oil and the use of hashish remained low.

When asked about the usual number of cones/bongs they would have in an average day, the highest response category was '10 or more', with 29 percent of detainees reporting they used more than 10 cones/bongs in one day. Of those detainees who reported smoking more than 10 bongs/cones per day, the 21–25 year age bracket showed the highest percentage (31%).

Cocaine

In 2008, consistent with previous years, cocaine remains the drug least likely to be found in urinalysis results, with only one percent of detainees testing positive. Male detainees were more likely to test positive than female detainees (2% vs 1%) and the prevalence of cocaine use was highest among those aged between 21 and 35 years.

Table 5 Results for adult detainees who tested positive for cocaine in 2008 (all sites)

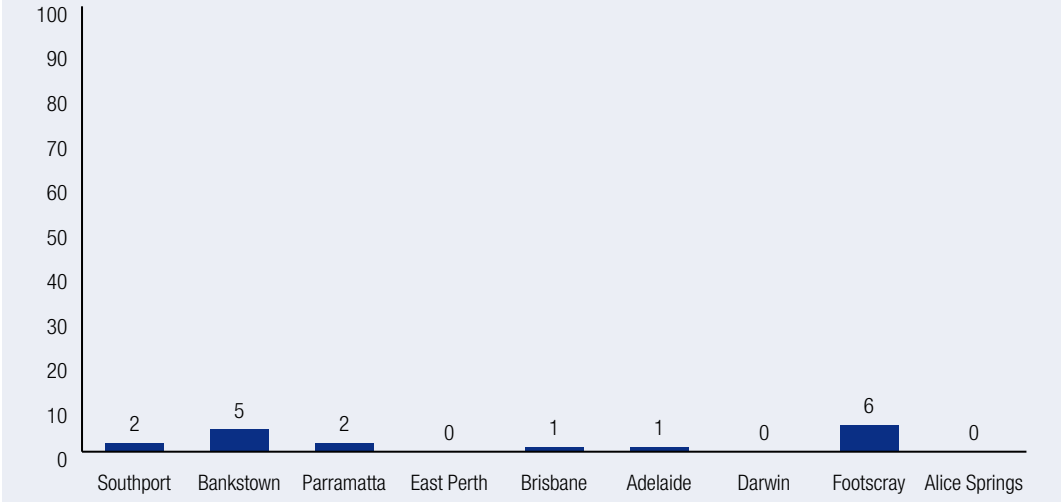
	Total samples (n)	Total samples positive (n)	%
All detainees	3,101	45	1
Gender			
Male	2,675	40	2
Female	426	5	1
Age in years			
18–20	433	4	1
21–25	637	15	2
26–30	584	10	2
31–35	486	11	2
36+	906	5	1
Most serious offence			
Violent	791	9	1
Property	694	10	1
Drugs	237	11	5
Drink driving	157	0	0
Traffic	231	4	2
Disorder	196	3	2
Breaches	598	6	1
Other	143	2	1

Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

In 2008, across sites, Footscray had the highest proportion of detainees testing positive for cocaine (6%). This was the highest recorded for Footscray since its inclusion in DUMA in 2006. Following Footscray, Bankstown had the next highest percentage of detainees testing positive for cocaine (5%), followed by Parramatta (2%), Southport (2%), Adelaide (1%) and Brisbane (1%). In 2008, there were no detainees at the East Perth, Darwin or Alice Springs sites who tested positive for cocaine.

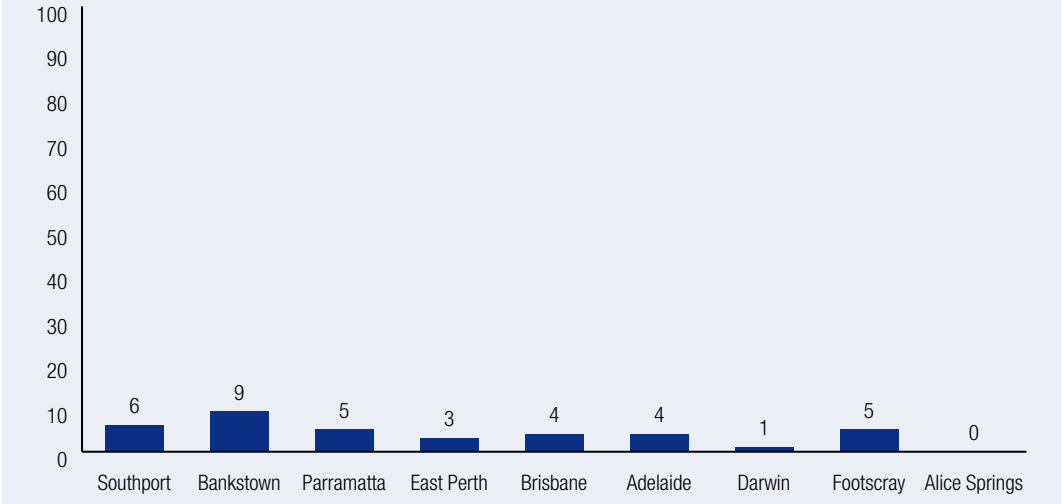
Although cocaine use is relatively low among police detainees when compared with other drugs, self-report data on cocaine use indicates a higher prevalence of use than does urinalysis. One reason for this discrepancy may be that cocaine is, for some people, metabolised by the body within less than six hours of use. For this reason, urinalysis is designed to identify cocaine metabolites, the main one being benzoylecgonine, which is present in the body for only 24 to 36 hours (see Makkai 2000 for details).

Figure 6 Adult detainees who tested positive for cocaine by site, 2008 (%)



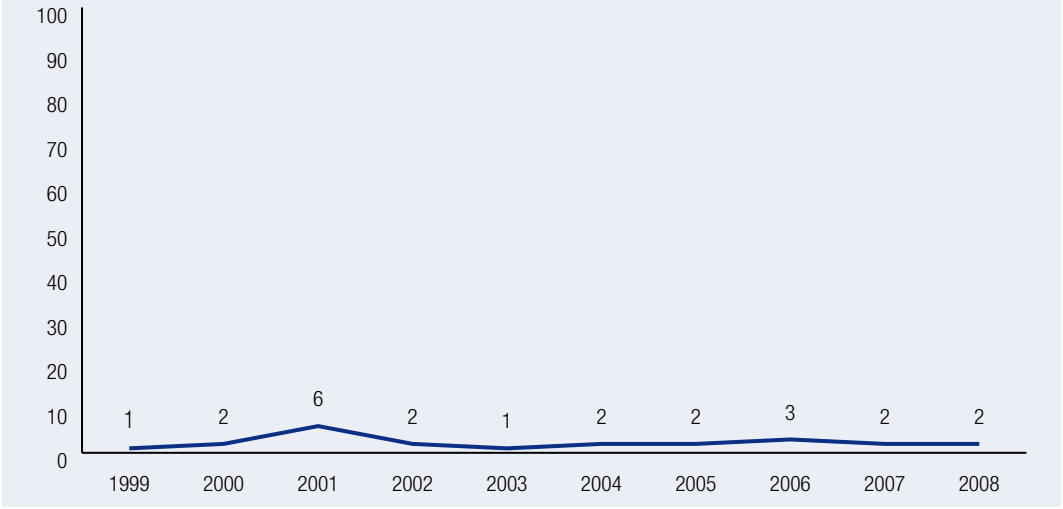
Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

Figure 7 Adult detainees who self-reported using cocaine in the past 30 days by site, 2008 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

Figure 8 Trends for adult detainees who tested positive for cocaine, by year[a] (%)



a: Trend data from the 4 original DUMA sites of Bankstown, Parramatta, East Perth and Southport

Source: AIC DUMA data collection 1999–2008

This is a smaller detection period than for all other drugs tested for in DUMA and for this reason, it may be that self-report data is a more accurate representation of cocaine use.

Overall, self-reported recent cocaine use is typically three to four percent higher than is indicated by urinalyses. Southport and Bankstown had the highest discrepancies (4%) between those testing positive and those self-reporting cocaine use. This was followed by Parramatta, East Perth, Brisbane and Adelaide (all 3%).

Trend data from the four original DUMA sites (Bankstown, Parramatta, Southport and East Perth) show that despite a spike in use in 2001, positive test rates for cocaine have remained low and stable over the past 10 years.

Heroin

Across all DUMA sites in 2008, 11 percent of detainees who provided a urine sample tested positive for heroin. Female detainees were more likely to test positive for heroin than male detainees (18% vs 10%) and rates of recent heroin use were highest among those aged between 26 and 35 years.

Table 6 Results for adult detainees who tested positive for heroin in 2008 (all sites)

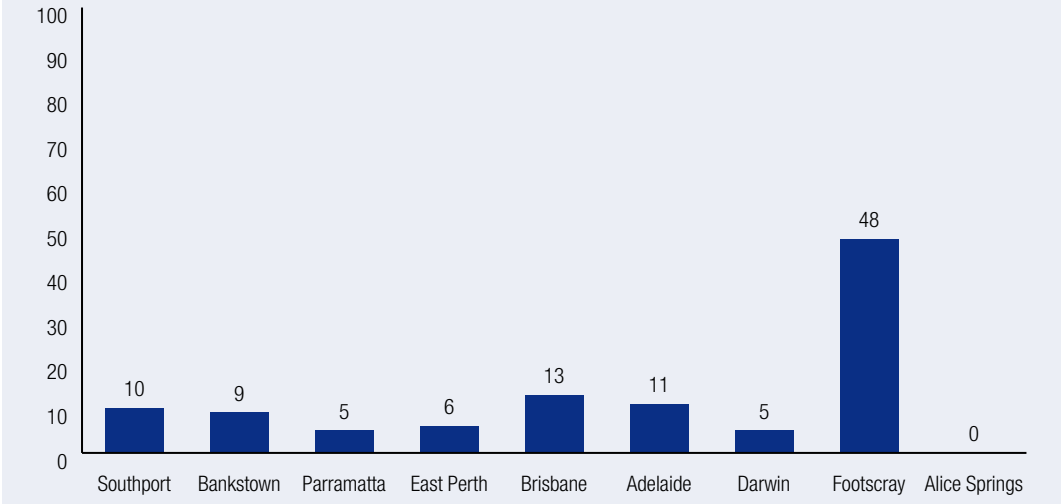
	Total samples (n)	Total samples positive (n)	%
All detainees	3,101	347	11
Gender			
Male	2,675	270	10
Female	426	77	18
Age			
18–20	433	14	3
21–25	637	61	10
26–30	584	97	17
31–35	486	77	16
36+	906	95	10
Most serious offence			
Violent	791	51	6
Property	694	139	20
Drugs	237	53	22
Drink driving	157	6	4
Traffic	231	16	7
Disorder	196	6	3
Breaches	598	64	11
Other	143	10	7

Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

In 2008, rates of heroin use varied significantly between DUMA sites. Footscray recorded the highest overall rate of recent heroin use, with nearly half of all detainees testing positive (48%). Conversely, DUMA sites in the Northern Territory had the lowest positive test rates for heroin, with less than one percent of detainees testing positive at the Alice Springs site and five percent of detainees testing positive at the Darwin site. Of the six remaining DUMA sites, heroin-positive test rates hovered between five percent (Parramatta) and 13 percent (Brisbane).

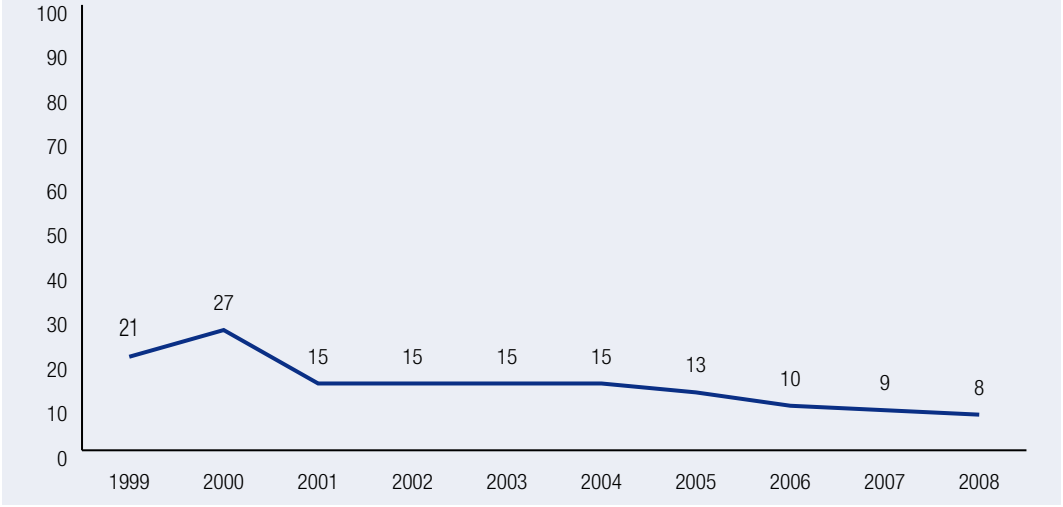
Consistent with other data sources, heroin use among police detainees remained low. Of the four original DUMA sites combined (Bankstown, Parramatta, Southport and East Perth), the proportion of detainees testing positive for heroin

Figure 9 Adult detainees who tested positive for heroin by site, 2008 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

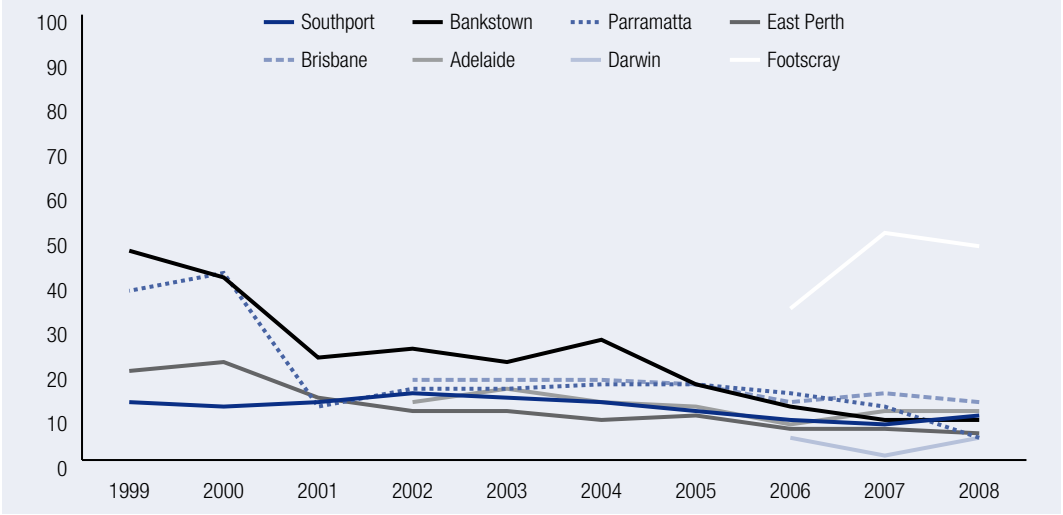
Figure 10 Trends for adult detainees who tested positive for heroin, by year[a] (%)



a: Trend data from the 4 original DUMA sites of Bankstown, Parramatta, East Perth and Southport

Source: AIC DUMA data collection 1999–2008

Figure 11 Trends for adult detainees who tested positive for heroin, by year (%)



Source: AIC DUMA data collection 1999–2008

in 2008 was lower than at any other time since collection began in 1999 (see Figure 10). In 2008, the rate of heroin use was approximately 70 percent lower than it was when it peaked just prior to the heroin shortage in 2000. This trend is also reflected in those locations that have more recently become DUMA sites, such as Adelaide and Footscray, where recent heroin use was lower in 2008 than it was in 2007.

One distinct advantage of using urinalysis is its ability to provide basic indictors of very recent heroin use. Heroin (diacetylmorphine) is itself only present in the user's bloodstream for a few short minutes before it is metabolised into monoacetylmorphine (MAM) and then later into morphine (Makkai 2000). The presence of MAM in urine indicates a recent episode of heroin use, while the final metabolite (morphine) may still be detected for up to four days after use. The confirmatory testing procedures used in the DUMA program can isolate MAM and morphine as separate metabolites, providing a unique opportunity to objectively examine recent heroin use among police detainees. In 2008, 100 of the 347 positive heroin tests (28%) were identified as having contained MAM. Recent heroin use by detainees, as a proportion of those who tested positive for heroin, was highest in Footscray (66%) and Parramatta (60%; data not presented here). This compares to other sites such as Southport, East Perth and Brisbane, where less than 20 percent of heroin users were identified as having MAM in their urine.

Other opiates

The drug class 'other opiates' refers to any traces of opiates detected during urinalysis that could not be identified as heroin. These 'other opiates' include codeine, methadone and buprenorphine. In 2008, five percent of opiate users tested positive for a substance containing an opiate metabolite that was unlikely to be heroin. Female detainees were more likely to test positive for other opiates than male detainees (9% vs 4%). Prevalence of 'other opiate' use was highest among those aged 36 years or older and incrementally decreased across younger age groups. Specifically, the proportion of detainees testing positive for other opiates was five percent in the 26–30 and 31–35 year age groups, three percent in the 21–25 year age group and two percent in the 18–20 year age group.

Trend data from the four original DUMA sites (Bankstown, Parramatta, East Perth and Southport) shows that the proportion of detainees testing positive for other opiates has consistently remained between four and six percent over the last 10 years. This pattern is the same for the remaining sites, although Darwin recorded its lowest test positive rate in 2008 (1%), while Footscray recorded its highest (7%).

Table 7 Results for adult detainees who tested positive for other opiates in 2008 (all sites)

	Total samples (n)	Total samples positive (n)	%
All detainees	3,101	125	5
Gender			
Male	2,675	93	4
Female	426	32	9
Age in years			
18–20	433	8	2
21–25	637	20	3
26–30	584	26	5
31–35	486	19	5
36+	906	52	6
Most serious offence			
Violent	791	38	5
Property	694	25	5
Drugs	237	10	5
Drink driving	157	3	2
Traffic	231	8	4
Disorder	196	11	6
Breaches	598	21	4
Other	143	8	6

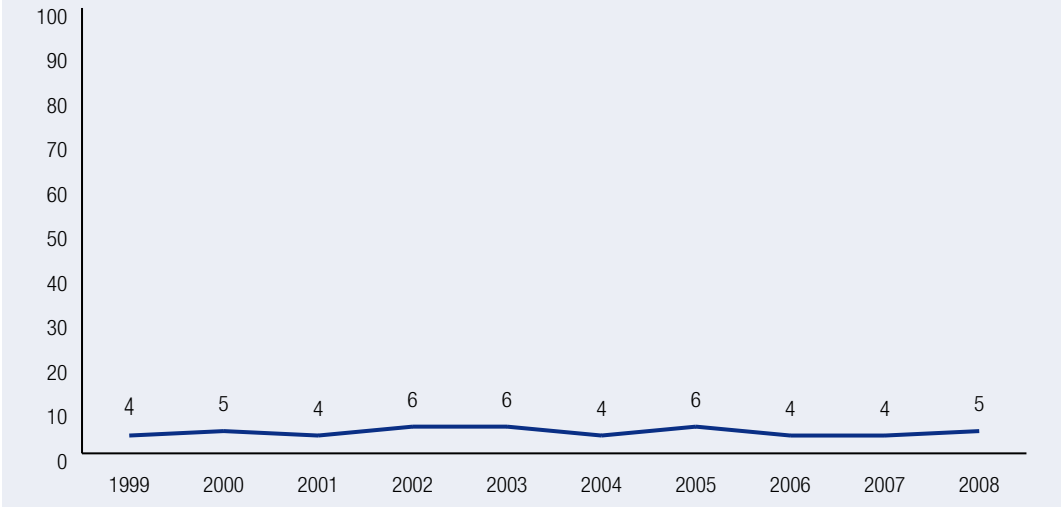
Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

Amphetamine/methamphetamine

In 2008, 21 percent of detainees who provided a urine sample tested positive for an amphetamine-type substance. After cannabis, amphetamines remained the second most frequently detected drug type. Female detainees were more likely to test positive for amphetamines than male detainees (29% vs 20%) and rates of amphetamine use were highest among those aged between 31 and 35 years; although compared with heroin, amphetamine use appears more widely distributed across age ranges (see Table 8). Specifically, the proportion of detainees testing positive for amphetamines was 24 percent in the 26–30 year age group, 23 percent in the 21–25 year age group, 14 percent in the 18–20 year age group and 19 percent for those aged 36 years or older.

Nationally, the proportion of detainees testing positive for amphetamines in 2008 was lower than at any time since 2000 (see Figure 13). Ten years of data for the four original DUMA sites (Bankstown, Parramatta, East Perth and Southport) shows that after its initial increase in 1999, and subsequent stabilisation through to 2003, amphetamine use among police detainees has slowly declined to its lowest point since that time. All other sites recorded a decline in amphetamine use between 2007 and 2008.

Figure 12 Trends for adult detainees who tested positive for other opiates, by year[a] (%)



a: Trend data from the 4 original DUMA sites of Bankstown, Parramatta, East Perth and Southport

Source: AIC DUMA data collection 1999–2008

Table 8 Results for adult detainees who tested positive for amphetamine in 2008 (all sites)

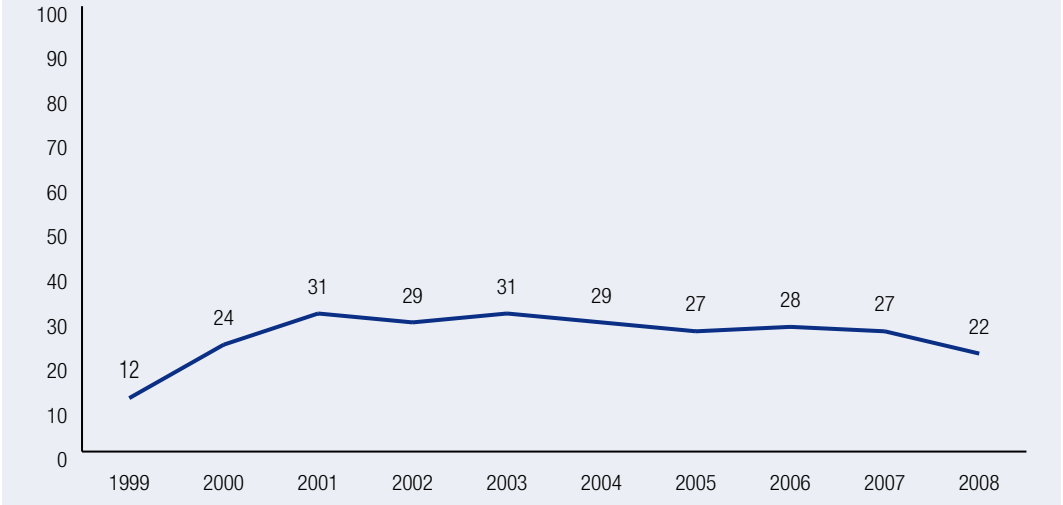
	Total samples (n)	Total samples positive (n)	%
All detainees	3,101	653	21
Gender			
Male	2,675	529	20
Female	426	124	29
Age in years			
18–20	433	61	14
21–25	637	146	23
26–30	584	138	24
31–35	486	129	27
36+	906	176	19
Most serious offence			
Violent	791	132	17
Property	694	188	27
Drugs	237	79	33
Drink driving	157	16	10
Traffic	231	49	21
Disorder	196	28	14
Breaches	598	144	24
Other	143	15	10

Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

Consistent with previous years, the proportion of detainees testing positive for amphetamine varied between DUMA sites (see Figure 14). In 2008, East Perth recorded the highest overall test positive rate, with one in three (35%) detainees testing positive. This compares with Alice Springs and Darwin, where less than two percent of detainees tested positive for amphetamines in 2008. Positive test rates at the other sites were nine percent in Bankstown, 16 percent in Parramatta, 19 percent in Southport, 22 percent in Footscray, 23 percent in Brisbane and 28 percent in Adelaide.

Site differences also exist in the long term trends for amphetamine use, confirming the localised nature of drug markets and highlighting the important benefit of multi-site data collection in DUMA (see Figure 15). In East Perth, for example, the largest decline in amphetamine use actually occurred between 2003 and 2005, with the rate of positive tests remaining relatively stable since that time. Conversely, in Bankstown, amphetamine use continued to increase up to and including 2007, but then fell by more than half in 2008. Finally, in Adelaide, amphetamine use has persistently declined since 2005.

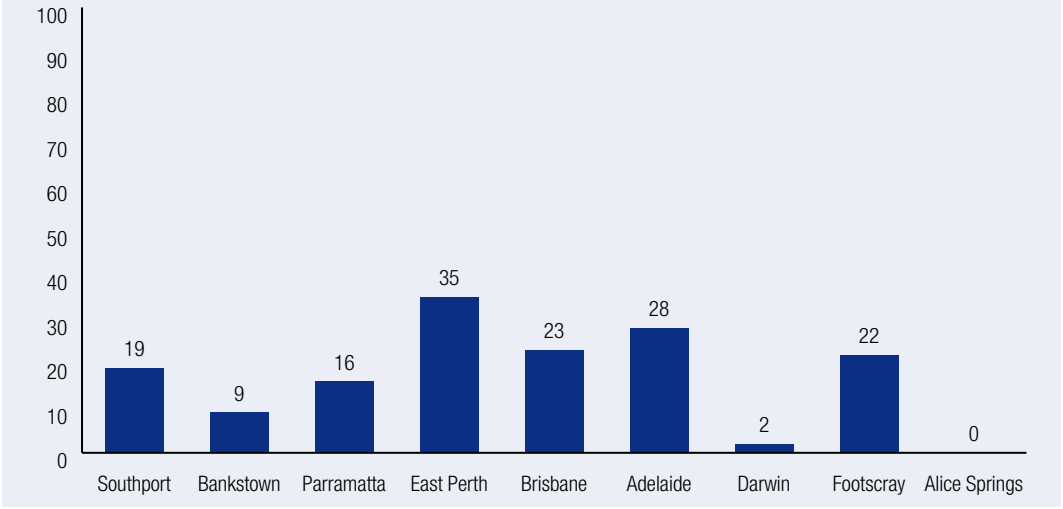
Figure 13 Trends for adult detainees who tested positive for amphetamines, by year[a] (%)



a: Trend data from the 4 original DUMA sites of Bankstown, Parramatta, East Perth and Southport

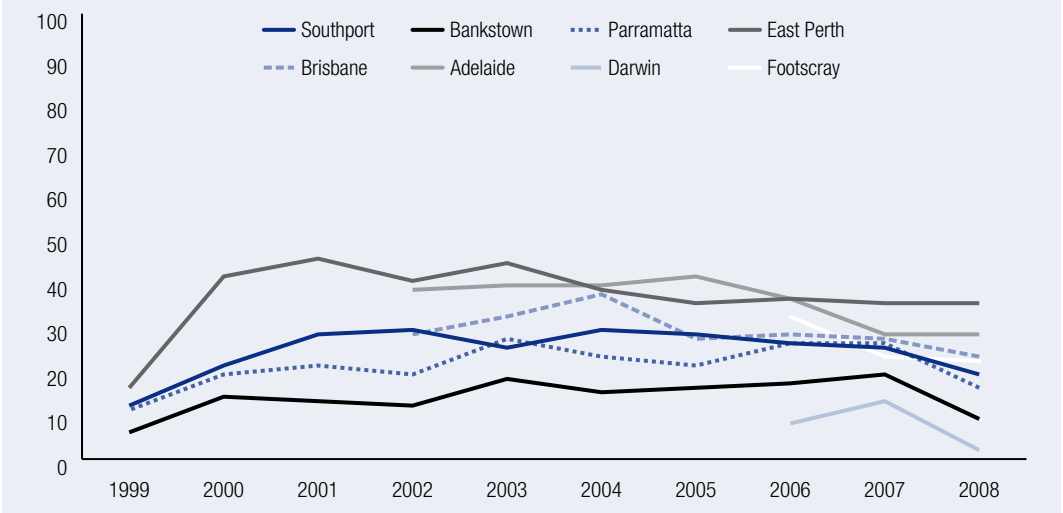
Source: AIC DUMA data collection 1999–2008

Figure 14 Adult detainees who tested positive for amphetamines by site, 2008 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

Figure 15 Trends for adult detainees who tested positive for amphetamines, by year (%)



Source: AIC DUMA data collection 1999–2008

Amphetamine addendum

The amphetamines addendum was first run in 2003 and was designed to elicit information on the use of amphetamine/speed, including the form and type used; changes in the market in terms of availability, price and purity; methods of drug taking; crimes related to use and the use of amphetamine/speed in combination with other drugs. The addendum was run in Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Parramatta and Southport during the second quarter in 2008.

Aggregated across all sites, 29 percent (n=329) of detainees self-reported using amphetamine/speed in the past 12 months. This figure is 12 percentage points lower when compared with the 2007 amphetamine addendum. Forty-five percent of detainees reported that it was their belief the amphetamines they had purchased were made in

Table 9 Perceived changes in purity of preferred form of amphetamines over the past 12 months, by site (%)

	Southport	Bankstown	Parramatta	East Perth	Brisbane	Adelaide	Darwin	Footscray	Total
Increase	14	0	33	18	9	11	9	17	14
Decrease	59	47	40	42	52	58	55	67	50
About the same	24	47	7	28	37	26	27	17	29
Don't know	3	7	20	13	2	5	9	0	7
Total (n)	37	15	15	79	54	38	11	6	255

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Australia. Forty-three percent of detainees reported increased difficulty in accessing their preferred form of speed compared with 12 months ago.

Female detainees were more likely to self-report using amphetamines/speed (34%) than male detainees (29%). Of those who self-reported using these substances, 22 percent reported use on a daily basis, with the most common response being 'once a week or more' (33%). In 2008, and similar to 2007, crystal methamphetamine was the most frequently used form of amphetamine (68%), compared with 20 percent for powder and nine percent for liquid forms of the drug. The most popular form of administration was injection, with 49 percent reporting that they always injected amphetamine/speed. Of those who did not inject, 53 percent smoked it, 30 percent swallowed it and 13 percent snorted it.

Thirty-one percent of detainees reported that there had been a price increase for amphetamines/speed over the past 12 months, although the majority reported that the price has stayed relatively the same (58%). Detainees from Darwin (64%) and Adelaide (55%) were more likely than those at other sites to report a price increase.

Table 9 shows perceived changes in the purity of detainees' preferred form of amphetamine/speed. Across all sites, 50 percent of detainees reported a decrease in the purity of their preferred form of amphetamine/speed. Detainees at the Footscray site reported the greatest perceived decrease in amphetamine/speed purity (67%). Twenty-nine percent of detainees across all sites believed amphetamine/speed purity has remained the same over the past 12 months.

MDMA (ecstasy)

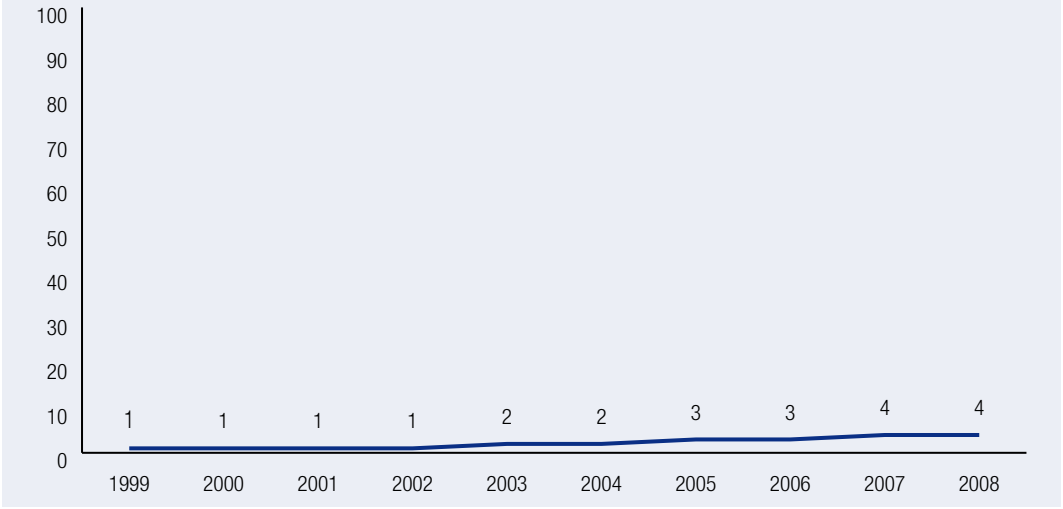
Across all sites, three percent of DUMA detainees tested positive for MDMA. Male and female detainees were equally likely to test positive (3% vs 2%), while the prevalence of MDMA use was highest among those aged between 18 and 25 years.

Table 10 Results for adult detainees who tested positive for ecstasy in 2008 (all sites)

	Total samples (n)	Total samples positive (n)	%
All detainees	3,101	87	3
Gender			
Male	2,675	79	3
Female	426	8	2
Age by year			
18–20	433	21	5
21–25	637	32	5
26–30	584	12	2
31–35	486	9	2
36+	906	13	1
Most serious offence			
Violent	791	24	3
Property	694	27	4
Drugs	237	5	2
Drink driving	157	2	1
Traffic	231	7	3
Disorder	196	7	4
Breaches	598	12	2
Other	143	3	2

Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

Figure 16 Trends for adult detainees who tested positive for MDMA, by year[a] (%)



a: Trend data from the 4 original DUMA sites Bankstown, Parramatta, East Perth and Southport

Source: AIC DUMA data collection 1999–2008

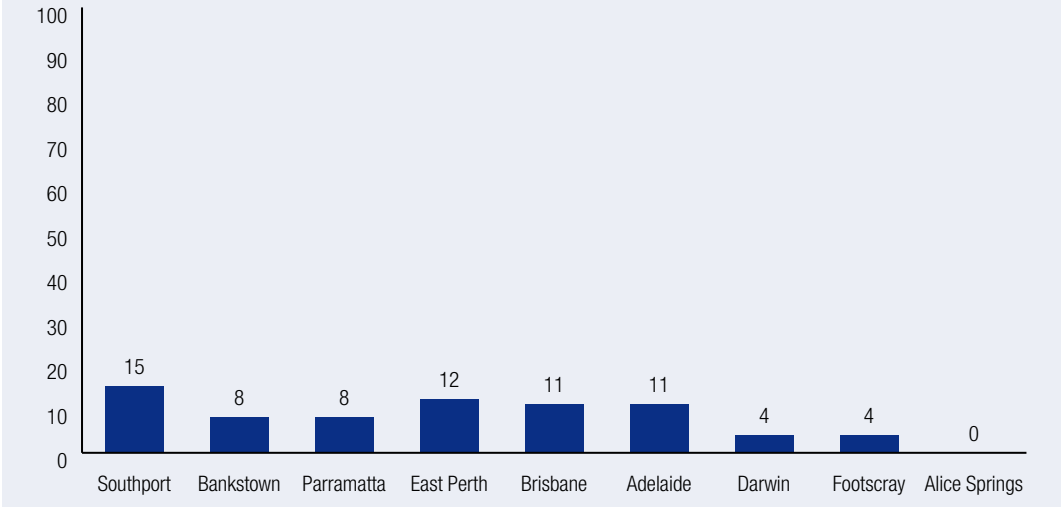
Figure 17 Adult detainees who tested positive for MDMA by site, 2008 (%)

Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

Nationally, the proportion of detainees testing positive for MDMA has incrementally increased each year since 1999. Trend data from the four original DUMA sites (Bankstown, Parramatta, East Perth and Southport) show that MDMA-positive test rates have increased from one percent to four percent in the past 10 years. Since 2002, Southport has continued to record the highest percentage of detainees testing positive for MDMA. Of the four newer DUMA sites, positive test rates have fluctuated between one and three percent, except in Darwin which peaked at seven percent in 2007.

In 2008, positive test rates for MDMA varied between sites. Detainees from the Southport site recorded the highest test-positive rate at six percent, followed by detainees in Adelaide and East Perth (both 3%), Brisbane (2%) and Bankstown, Darwin, Footscray and Parramatta (all 1%).

Figure 18 Adult detainees who self-reported using MDMA in the past 30 days by site, 2008 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

Averaged across all sites, 10 percent of detainees self-reported having used MDMA in the past 30 days, which is consistent with 2007 data recorded at 11 percent. The highest reported rates of use in the 30 days prior to interview were found in Southport (15%), East Perth (12%), Brisbane and Adelaide (both 11%; see Figure 18). Of the remaining sites, eight percent of detainees self-reported MDMA use in Bankstown and Parramatta, and four percent in Darwin and Footscray. No detainees in Alice Springs self-reported MDMA use. Compared with 2007, Darwin recorded the greatest variation in the proportion of detainees self-reporting MDMA use; falling from 14 percent in 2007 to four percent in 2008.

By comparison with other drug types, MDMA has the highest variance between self-reported use in the past 30 days and urinalysis results. The largest discrepancies were recorded in East Perth and Brisbane, where the self-report rate was nine percent higher than the urinalysis result (see Figures 17 and 18). This suggests that a number of detainees believed they had taken MDMA, but may in fact have used another drug type such as amphetamine/methamphetamine.

Buprenorphine

In 2006, DUMA began collecting urinalysis for buprenorphine because of increasing concerns regarding the illegal use of this drug and its use in combination with other drugs. For example, serious complications may arise when using buprenorphine with heroin or methadone. Buprenorphine is also potentially dangerous if injected or used in combination with benzodiazepines, as it can sometimes result in either coma or death (Upfal 2006).

Buprenorphine, often known by its brand name Subutex, is a partial opiate agonist and, similar to methadone, is used as a treatment for heroin dependence. Available in tablet form, it is usually dissolved under the tongue for about 10 minutes. The drug is also found in the painkiller Temgesic, an opioid (narcotic) analgesic, albeit in a lower dose (Upfal 2006).

The extent of illegal use of buprenorphine is difficult to measure. Detainees testing positive for this drug may well have used it while on treatment as part of a legitimate prescription, or may have taken the prescription drug Temgesic for pain relief. To identify legal from illegal use, responses from a series of self-report questions in the DUMA survey are used. This includes questions pertaining to treatment (buprenorphine maintenance) and prescription use.

In 2008, eight percent of detainees tested positive for buprenorphine (see Table 11). Female detainees were more likely to test positive for buprenorphine than male detainees (13% vs 7%). Those aged

Table 11 Results for adult detainees who tested positive for buprenorphine in 2008 (all sites)

	Total samples (n)	Total samples positive (n)	%
All detainees	3,101	236	8
Gender			
Male	2,675	179	7
Female	426	57	13
Age			
18–20	433	5	1
21–25	637	39	6
26–30	584	56	10
31–35	486	58	12
36+	906	78	9
Most serious offence			
Violent	791	34	4
Property	694	71	10
Drugs	237	40	17
Drink driving	157	2	1
Traffic	231	16	7
Disorder	196	11	6
Breaches	598	52	9
Other	143	10	7

Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

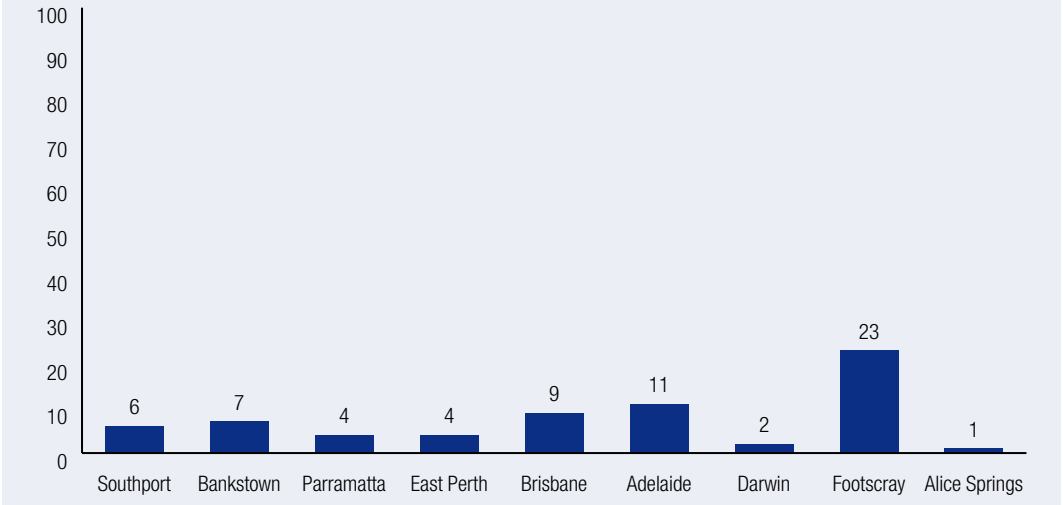
between 26 and 30 years and 31 and 35 years were slightly more likely to test positive for buprenorphine compared with other age groups (10% and 12% respectively). Only one percent of detainees in the 18–20 year age group tested positive for buprenorphine.

Across sites, Footscray had the highest percentage of detainees testing positive for buprenorphine at 23 percent. The next highest recording was in Adelaide (11%), followed by Brisbane (9%), Bankstown (7%), Southport (6%), East Perth and Parramatta (4%), Darwin (2%) and Alice Springs (1%). While the 2008 figures remained consistent with the 2007 figures for the majority of sites, the number of detainees who tested positive for buprenorphine in Adelaide almost doubled, rising from six percent in 2007 to 11 percent in 2008.

Of those detainees who tested positive for buprenorphine, 64 percent were in a buprenorphine treatment program at the time of interview. Of those in treatment, 66 percent entered the treatment program via self-referral, 15 percent via referral from a general practitioner or health professional, 10 percent as a drug court requirement and 10 percent as a result of a legal order.

Of those detainees who tested positive for buprenorphine, 12 percent reported that they had been turned away from a drug treatment program in the past 12 months due to lack of available places.

Figure 19 Adult detainees who tested positive for buprenorphine by site, 2008 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

Although this figure has been steadily decreasing since 2006, it highlights that adequate access to treatment programs is still an area of concern.

Methadone

The DUMA program has conducted urinalyses to detect methadone use since 1999. Methadone was initially developed as an analgesic substitute for morphine; however, since the early 1990s, it has also been used in heroin treatment (Upfal 2006).

As with buprenorphine, methadone may be used either legally or illegally. In order to identify legal from illegal use, DUMA cross-validates positive test results with self-reported information for prescription drug use and participation in treatment.

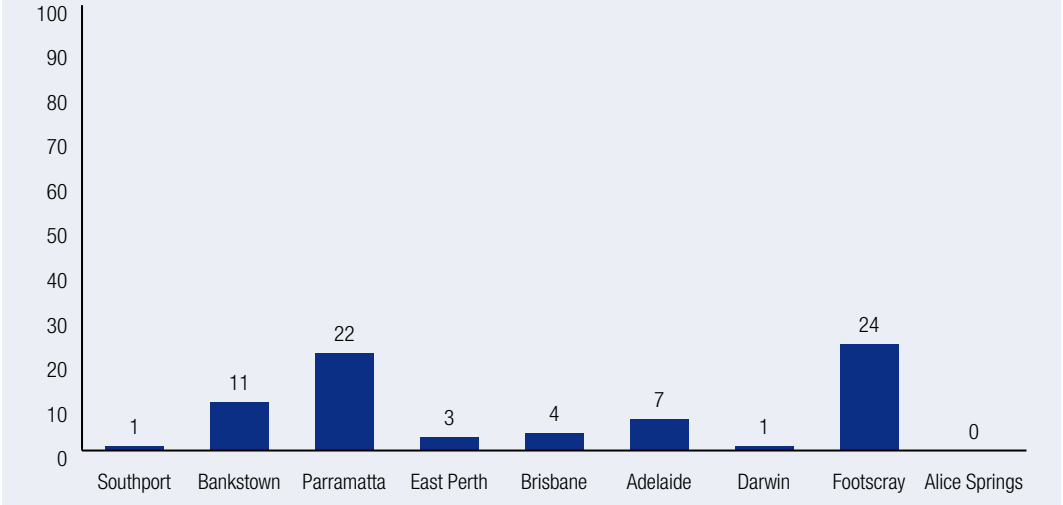
In 2008, the number of detainees testing positive for methadone was six percent (see Table 12). This figure is consistent with previous years and methadone use across DUMA's four original sites (Bankstown, Parramatta, East Perth and Southport) has remained between six and 11 percent since 1999. Female detainees were more likely to test positive for methadone than male detainees (11% vs 5%). Across age groups, detainees aged between 31 and 35 years were most likely to test positive for methadone (9%), followed by the 26–30 year age group (7%) and those aged 36 years or older (6%).

Table 12 Results for adult detainees who tested positive for methadone in 2008 (all sites)

	Total samples (n)	Total samples positive (n)	%
All detainees	3,101	178	6
Gender			
Male	2,675	132	5
Female	426	46	11
Age in years			
18–20	433	4	1
21–25	637	30	5
26–30	584	43	7
31–35	486	43	9
36+	906	58	6
Most serious offence			
Violent	791	28	4
Property	694	77	11
Drugs	237	25	11
Drink driving	157	0	0
Traffic	231	7	3
Disorder	196	8	4
Breaches	598	26	4
Other	143	6	4

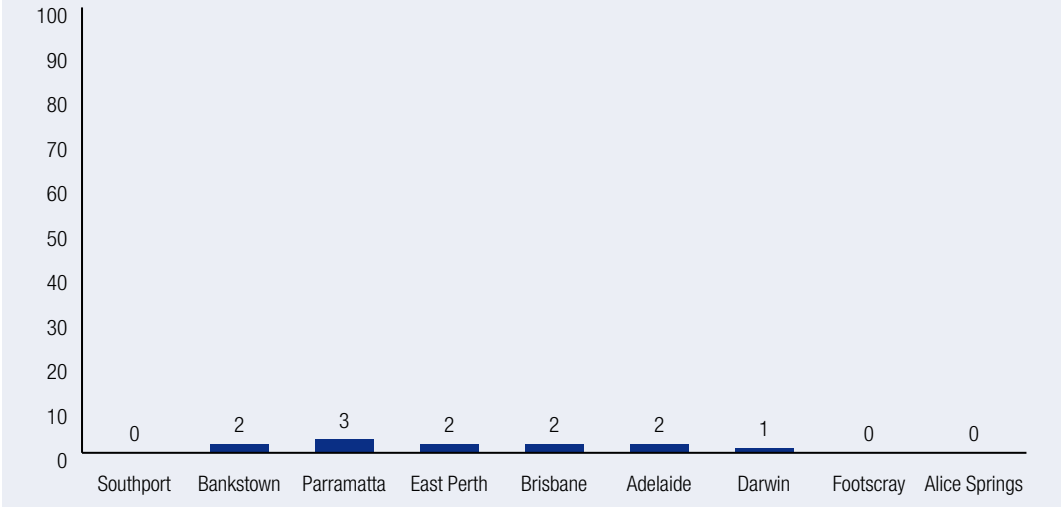
Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

Figure 20 Adult detainees who tested positive for methadone by site, 2008 (%)



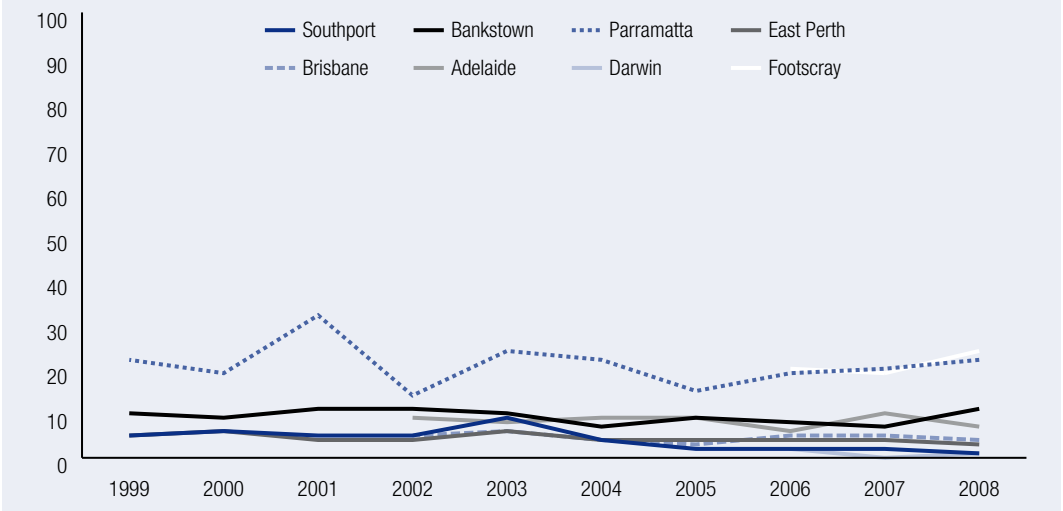
Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

Figure 21 Adult detainees who self-reported using methadone in the past 30 days by site, 2008 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

Figure 22 Trends for adult detainees who tested positive for methadone, by year (%)



Source: AIC DUMA data collection 1999–2008

Across sites, the highest percentage of detainees testing positive for methadone was at Footscray (24%), which has risen by five percent since 2007 (see Figure 20). At the other sites, 22 percent of detainees tested positive at Parramatta, 11 percent at Bankstown, seven percent at Adelaide, four percent at Brisbane, three percent at East Perth and one percent at both Southport and Darwin. No detainees tested positive for methadone at Alice Springs.

For all sites except Darwin, the self-report rate for illegal methadone use was lower than the positive test rate (see Figures 20 and 21). In Footscray, for example, 24 percent of detainees in 2008 tested positive for methadone, while less than one percent self-reported using the drug in the 30 days prior to interview. This discrepancy is most likely to reflect the difference between illegal methadone use and medically prescribed methadone use, the former being less common.

Site differences also exist in long term trends of methadone use. Since 1999, the Parramatta site has consistently had the highest number of detainees testing positive to methadone. Since 1999, detainees at the Parramatta site have been the highest reported users of methadone—although since its inception in 2006, the Footscray site has also recorded high levels of methadone use and exceeded Parramatta levels in 2008. Conversely, positive test rates at the Darwin site have consistently been the lowest across sites since Darwin's inclusion in DUMA in 2006.

Seventy-two percent of adult detainees who tested positive for methadone were in a methadone maintenance program at the time of interview. Of those in treatment, 63 percent entered a methadone maintenance program via self-referral, 14 percent via referral from a general practitioner or health professional, 11 percent as part of a drug court requirement, 11 percent as a condition of a legal order and one percent as part of a police diversion scheme. Of those detainees who tested positive for methadone, 13 percent reported they had been turned away from a drug treatment program in the past 12 months due to a lack of available places.

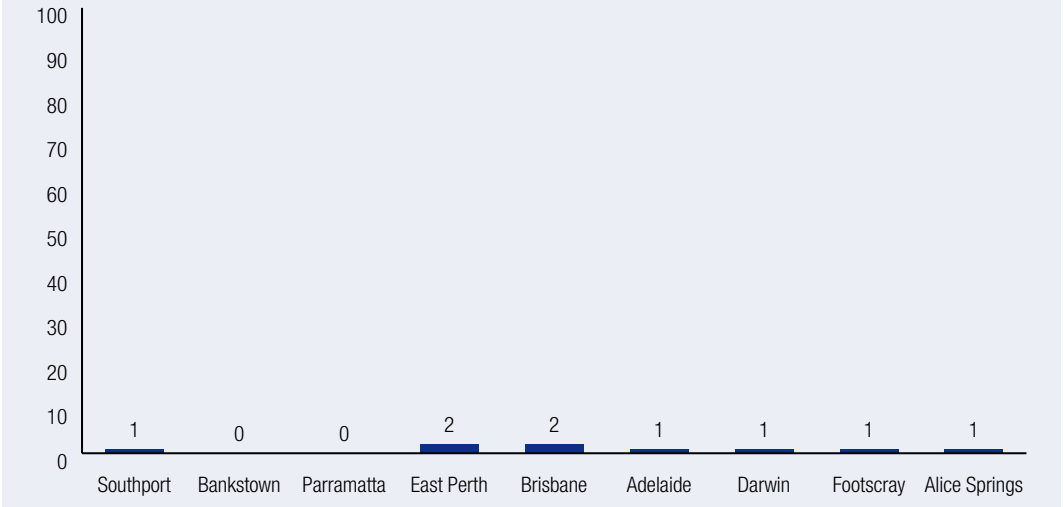
Inhalants

Since 2004, inhalants have been included as one of the 10 drug types detainees are questioned about in the annual DUMA project. Most inhalants are depressants which slow brain and central nervous system activity (Australian Drug Foundation 2006). Inhalant use can cause anxiety and long-term inhalant use can damage internal organs, including the brain as well as the nervous system (Australian Drug Foundation 2006). In Australia, significant attention has been focused on addressing issues such as 'petrol sniffing' and as such, inhalant use and abuse remains an important field for national data monitoring (Health Insite 2009).

In 2008, aggregated across sites, only one percent of detainees self-reported having used inhalants in the past 30 days (see Figure 23). There was little variation between sites, with the lowest rates of inhalant use recorded in Bankstown and Parramatta (both <1%), and the highest rates recorded in East Perth and Brisbane (both 2%).

The highest rates for detainees who self-reported they had used inhalants at least once in their lifetime were seen at Adelaide (17%), Darwin (16%), East Perth (14%) and Brisbane (14%). Detainees at these four sites have consistently recorded the highest rates of self-reported use since data collection on inhalants began in 2004. In 2008, the site with the lowest lifetime prevalence of inhalant use was Bankstown (7%). Footscray had the greatest increase of detainees reporting use of inhalants of any site when compared with the previous year, doubling from six percent in 2007 to 12 percent in

Figure 23 Adult detainees who self-reported using inhalants in the past 30 days by site, 2008 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA data collection 2008

2008. Since 2004, the Southport site has seen the largest overall decrease in self-reported lifetime inhalant use, with a decline in use from 19 percent to 11 percent.

Overall, 14 percent of those who had ever used inhalants had used them in the past 12 months. Over one in three detainees (37%) who had used inhalants in the past 12 months reported using them in the 48 hours prior to their detention. Of those who had used inhalants in the past 12 months, 23 percent believed that they were dependent.

Drug availability and local drug markets

The DUMA survey contains a series of questions aimed at measuring the availability of drugs in local markets. These questions largely focus on the detainees activities in the past 30 days. Across all sites in 2008, 58 percent (n=2,329) of detainees self-reported obtaining illegal drugs in the 30 days prior to interview. This is a slight decrease from 2007, where 61 percent of detainees self-reported obtaining drugs in the last month. Compared across sites, detainees from East Perth (69%) and Footscray (66%) were most likely to obtain illegal drugs. Detainees from Alice Springs were least likely to obtain illegal drugs (8%).

Information is also captured about how the detainees obtained these drugs. Thirty percent of detainees who bought drugs in the 30 days before interview reported they paid cash, while 27 percent reported they received their drugs through non-cash means. This includes producing the drugs themselves, obtaining them on credit, trading for other drugs, property, merchandise or sex, transporting the drugs, stealing them, sharing them with someone or receiving them as a gift. Irrespective of the type of drug purchased, detainees were most likely to report obtaining drugs as a gift or sharing them with someone else.

The use of cash to purchase drugs varied according to type:

- Heroin and methamphetamine were more likely to be bought using cash;
- Cannabis and cocaine were equally likely to be obtained through either cash or non-cash means; and
- MDMA was likely to be obtained through both cash and non-cash means.

It has been suggested that in clandestine illicit drug markets, it can be quite difficult for buyers and sellers to find one another. It takes some effort even for experienced buyers to assess the options available in the market and to develop a level of trust with their dealer (NDLERF 2008). The DUMA questionnaire includes detailed questions about how detainees source their illicit drugs, including the method of contact, the location and the source of the last drug purchase. Key findings in relation to drugs purchased with cash in the 30 days prior to interview are as follows.

Method of contacting dealer

- Detainees were most likely to contact their dealer to purchase heroin by calling them on a mobile phone (40%) or telephone (22%). Since 2007, the number of detainees who approach dealers in public to buy heroin has risen by nine percent (12% vs 21%).
- Detainees were most likely to contact their dealer to purchase cocaine by calling them on a mobile phone (40%).
- The most common method of contacting a dealer to purchase methamphetamine was calling on a mobile phone (35%), followed by visiting the dealer's house or flat (24%).
- Cannabis was more likely to be bought by visiting the dealer's house or flat (39%).
- Detainees who purchased MDMA were more likely to report obtaining the drug by calling dealers on a mobile phone (30%) or approaching a dealer in public (21%).

Location

- For all drug types, detainees most commonly reported buying the drug outside of the suburb in which they lived.
- Of all drugs, cannabis was most likely to have been bought within the detainee's own suburb (46%), followed by methamphetamine (35%).

- Cocaine and MDMA (both 30%) were least likely to have been bought in the suburb where the detainee lived.

Place of purchase

- Cannabis (59%) and methamphetamine (54%) were more likely to have been purchased from dealers in a house or flat.
- Heroin was most likely to have been purchased by detainees on a street, alley, road or some other outdoor location (53%).
- The number of detainees purchasing cocaine through home delivery has decreased from 18 percent in 2007 to eight percent in 2008.
- Compared with the other drugs, a higher percentage of detainees had methamphetamine delivered to their home (11%).
- As in 2007, a higher percentage of detainees reported buying MDMA in a public building (27%) than any other location.

Source

Irrespective of the drug purchased, detainees were most likely to buy from a regular source. Although when purchasing MDMA, a higher proportion of detainees bought from an occasional source (35%) or a new source (26%) compared with the other drug types.

Self-reported alcohol use

The DUMA program relies on detainees self-reporting their alcohol use, as urinalysis cannot determine alcohol use (or ethyl alcohol or ethanol-based products) and detainees are not breath tested. Similar to the general population, the majority of detainees have consumed alcohol at some point in their lives, with 98 percent reporting having tried alcohol at least once.

Of relevance to the DUMA program is harmful drinking. Time constraints in police stations and watch houses preclude asking detailed questions about alcohol use that are part of the *National Drug Strategy Household Survey* (AIHW 2008). As part of the DUMA interview, male detainees are asked if they had ever had five or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months and female detainees are asked whether they had ever had three or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months. In total, 75 percent of adult males (n=2,548) and

Table 13 Key drug market characteristics for those who paid cash for drugs in the past 30 days (%)

	Cannabis	Heroin	Methamphetamine	Cocaine	MDMA
Method of contacting dealer					
Mobile phone	22	40	35	40	30
Phone	12	22	17	14	13
Visit a house or flat	39	9	24	10	9
Approach them in public	14	21	11	17	21
Location of last buy					
In own suburb	46	29	35	30	30
Place of purchase					
House or flat	59	28	54	37	39
Street	22	53	26	41	25
Home delivery	10	10	11	8	8
Source					
Regular source	52	67	55	53	38
Occasional source	29	21	28	23	35
New source	19	12	17	24	26

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

65 percent of adult females (n=408) responded 'yes' to this question. Detainees who had consumed alcohol at that level were then asked if they had done so in the past 30 days and also if they had consumed any alcohol in the past 48 hours. Sixty-two percent of males and 52 percent of females indicated that they had consumed alcohol at this level in the past 30 days; however, fewer reported drinking at these levels in the past 48 hours (43% of males; 35% of females).

There is considerable overlap between harmful levels of drinking and illegal drug use. Of those who reported having five or more (3 or more for women) drinks on at least one day in the past 30 days, 64 percent (n=1,449) tested positive for at least one other drug. Half of the detainees (50%) who reported drinking at these levels tested positive for cannabis, 20 percent to benzodiazepines, 17 percent to methamphetamine, seven percent to heroin and one percent to cocaine. Nineteen percent tested positive for two or more of these drugs. Across sites, the percentage of detainees who reported drinking heavily remains relatively unchanged compared with 2007 figures. The most common most serious offence category for those detainees that had consumed alcohol in the past 48 hours was a violent offence (30%). This was followed by 19 percent who had been charged with a breach of justice order, 17 percent with a property offence, 10 percent with a drink driving offence, nine percent with a disorder offence, six percent with a traffic offence, five percent with a drug offence and four percent with other offences.

Alcohol addendum

The alcohol addendum was developed in 2006 and first run during that year in Darwin, Adelaide, Elizabeth and East Perth. In 2007 and 2008, the number of sites running this addendum was expanded to include Southport, Bankstown, Parramatta, Brisbane, Footscray and Alice Springs. The alcohol addendum examines levels of alcohol consumption, the location of consumption, frequency of consumption and its associated social and behavioural factors. The addendum also links alcohol use with participation in crime, helping provide an understanding of the effects of alcohol on criminal activity. During the first quarter of 2008, the addendum was run in Adelaide, Alice Springs, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Parramatta and Southport.

Fourteen percent of female detainees and 86 percent of male detainees reported having consumed alcohol in the 24 hours prior to their arrest. The highest percentage of detainees who reported drinking alcohol prior to their arrest were from Alice Springs (77%) and Darwin (69%), followed by East Perth (57%) and Southport (43%). Similar to 2007, Footscray recorded the lowest percentage of detainees who self-reported drinking alcohol in the 24 hours prior to interview (10%).

When asked what sort of alcohol they had been drinking 24 hours prior to arrest, detainees reported that their preferred drink was regular beer (61%), followed by mixers (35%) and wine (20%). Detainees were most likely to drink at a friend/family members home (35%), their own home (33%), or in a public place (22%). The majority also reported drinking in the company of at least one other person (84%). Across all sites, 67 percent purchased alcohol from a bottle shop—either stand-alone or drive through—followed by supermarkets (14%). Fourteen percent of detainees reported that their alcohol had been purchased for them by another person.

Of those detainees who had been drinking at licensed premises 24 hours before arrest, four percent were denied service for being too drunk, while three percent were removed from the premises for being too intoxicated. Detainees from Alice Springs were most likely to report being denied service for being too drunk (13%). Detainees from Alice Springs and Adelaide were equally likely to be removed from a venue due to intoxication (13%).

Table 14 shows the number of drinks a detainee consumed in their last drinking session, by age in years. These figures show that detainees under the age of 20 years are most likely to drink at dangerous levels (more than 15 drinks in one session) compared with older detainees. This Table also indicates that irrespective of age, detainees reported drinking heavily, with most consuming 15 drinks or more in one sitting.

Aggregated across all sites, 43 percent of detainees believed their drinking had contributed to them committing the crime for which they were being detained. This percentage was highest in Parramatta (67%) followed by Alice Springs (65%).

Table 14 Number of drinks consumed in last drinking session, by age in years (%)							
	Under 17	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
1–3	20	13	23	14	25	24	21
4–6	0	24	26	24	18	24	23
7–10	40	11	7	14	14	16	13
11–14	0	11	14	12	10	10	11
15+	40	41	30	36	33	26	32
Total (n)	5	63	90	84	83	135	460

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Drug and alcohol dependency

Since 1999, the DUMA program has collected information on drug and alcohol dependency by using a single item based on self-reported dependency. However, in the third quarter of 2003, in order to obtain a more accurate measure of drug and alcohol dependency, a dependency scale was piloted. In 2004, this scale was included in the core questionnaire. Based on the Hoffman scale, this measure is a series of six questions that have been proven to identify dependence on alcohol and/or drugs among a variety of populations, including police detainees (Hoffman et al. 2003). If a person answers 'yes' to three or more of the six questions in the scale, they are considered to be alcohol and/or drug dependent. The questions reflect each of the diagnostic criterions for abuse and dependence defined by the DSM-IV (for a list of the questions see Milner, Mouzos & Makkai 2004).

Table 15 shows dependency level results for 2008. These results indicate that 34 percent of adult detainees could be considered dependent on alcohol. Alcohol dependency was more common among male detainees than female detainees (36% vs 26%). Furthermore, 41 percent of detainees could be considered dependent on illicit drugs and, in contrast to alcohol dependency, drug dependency was more common among female detainees than males (46% compared with 40%).

Across all sites, the percentage of detainees deemed to be dependent on illicit drugs was greater than the percentage of detainees deemed dependent on alcohol (except in Darwin and Alice Springs). The site with the greatest number of detainees most likely to be deemed dependent on illicit drugs was Footscray (55%), followed by East Perth (53%). Alice Springs was the lowest, with only three percent of detainees being deemed dependent. Over half the detainees at Darwin (53%) were deemed alcohol-dependent, followed by Alice Springs detainees (47%). Since being included in the DUMA program in 2006, Darwin has maintained the highest percentage of detainees likely to be dependent on alcohol.

As with previous years, a high correlation between alcohol and drug dependency was found. Almost half the detainees (49%) who were dependent on alcohol were also dependent on drugs.

Table 15 Dependency levels by substance, 2008 (%)						
	Alcohol			Illegal drugs		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Not dependent	64	74	66	60	54	59
Dependent	36	26	34	40	46	41
Total (n)	3,283	607	3,890	3,278	603	3,881

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Treatment

The DUMA questionnaire asks detainees who self-report ever trying alcohol or an illicit drug a range of questions regarding their involvement in drug and alcohol treatment. Data collected includes information on:

- current treatment history;
- types of treatment accessed;
- the substance being treated for; and
- reasons for entering treatment.

Aggregated across the sites, 38 percent (n=1,541) of detainees who had used alcohol or illegal drugs self-reported that they had been in treatment at some time in their lives. Detainees aged 31–35 years were most likely to report having been in treatment (49%).

Thirty percent (n=455) of adult detainees who had used alcohol or illegal drugs self-reported that they were in a drug/alcohol treatment program at the time of interview. Detainees aged 26–30 years were more likely to self-report that they were currently in treatment (36%), followed by detainees aged between 21 and 25 years (31%) and those aged between 31 and 35 years (29%). Female detainees were more likely to self-report that they were in a drug/alcohol treatment program at the time of interview compared with males (43% vs 27%).

Of those adult detainees who were in a treatment program at the time of interview, 39 percent were in methadone maintenance, 23 percent were in buprenorphine treatment and 23 percent were in an outpatient/counselling program. Among those detainees in treatment at the time of the interview, the drug that most detainees were being treated for was heroin (60%). This figure has increased from 57 percent in 2007.

For those detainees being treated for heroin addiction, fifty-nine percent (n=147) of detainees self-reported that they were in methadone maintenance, while only three percent (n=7) were in group-based support programs for heroin addiction. Detainees being treated for alcohol were more likely to report accessing outpatient and counselling programs (44%) compared with other methods of treatment.

Thirteen percent of detainees were in treatment for methamphetamine at the time of interview, which is consistent with the 2007 figure. Detainees seeking treatment for this drug were most likely to do so at an outpatient or counselling centre (54%).

Looking at long-term treatment trends, there has been an increase in the proportion of detainees using buprenorphine to treat heroin; up from 14 percent in 2002 to 31 percent in 2008. Since 2005, there has been a steady decline in the proportion of detainees accessing methadone treatment programs, falling from 45 percent in 2005 to 39 percent in 2008. In recent years, the use of Naltrexone as a treatment for heroin addiction has also decreased, from 16 percent in 2001 down to six percent in 2008. It should be noted that these trend data exclude Alice Springs, Darwin, Elizabeth and Footscray.

Ten percent of adult detainees who tested positive for at least one drug reported they had been turned away from treatment facilities due to lack of available places. More women reported being turned away than men (14% vs 10%). The highest percentage of adult detainees who self-reported having been turned away from treatment during the 12 months prior to interview came from East Perth (10%), Brisbane (8%) and Parramatta (8%). The lowest proportion of detainees who reported having been turned away from treatment came from Darwin and Alice Springs (both 4%). Compared with 2007, seven percent fewer detainees from Darwin and Footscray reported being turned away from treatment.

Of those in treatment programs at the time of interview, most adult detainees self-reported entering treatment voluntarily (61%). Sixteen percent of detainees self-reported entering treatment via a drug court order, with male detainees more likely to be referred than female detainees (17% vs 10%). As with previous years, few detainees self-reported that they entered treatment via a police diversion option (<1%).

Drugs and crime

Most serious charge and recent drug use

As in 2007, the majority of detainees were charged with three or fewer offences (n=3,174; 81%). Charges are assigned to one of eight categories based on the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) scheme, with the most serious charge determined on the basis of a categorical hierarchy (for further details on this classification system see *Methodology*; ABS 1997).

In 2008, the most serious offence charge categories and the percentage of adult detainees (n=4,023) charged with those offences were:

- 26 percent with a violent offence;
- 22 percent with a property offence;
- 8 percent with a drug offence;
- 5 percent with drink driving;
- 8 percent with a traffic offence;
- 7 percent with disorder offences,
- 19 percent with breaches; and
- 4 percent with other breaches.

Four percent of detainees interviewed by DUMA staff did not have a charge under any of these categories. These miscellaneous charges included those relating to public health and safety offences, regulation offences, property damage and pedestrian offences. Table 16 shows that male detainees were more likely to be charged with a violent 'most serious offence' (28% vs 17%), while female detainees were more likely to have a property charge as their 'most serious offence' (38% vs 20%). Male and female detainees were equally likely (8%) to have been charged with drug-related offences.

Table 17 presents data for the most serious offence for adult detainees who tested positive for drugs in 2008. Comparisons with 2007 data indicate few overall differences between recent drug use and most serious offence charges for adult male detainees. However, there are some changes worth noting:

- The number of detainees testing positive for heroin and having drug-related offences as their most serious offence increased by six percent.
- For detainees with property offences as their most serious offence, those testing positive for benzodiazepines increased by three percent. Property offences remain the highest offence category for this drug.
- Property offences remain the most common offence category across all drug types, except for cannabis, where violent offences are now the leading offence category.

Table 16 Most serious offence for adult detainees by gender, 2008

	Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%
Violent	950	28	116	18
Property	678	20	225	36
Drugs	258	8	54	9
Drink driving	190	6	29	5
Traffic	270	8	52	8
Disorder	233	7	33	5
Breaches	663	20	96	15
Other	150	4	25	4
Total (n)	3,392		630	

Note: Analysis excludes missing data. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 17 Most serious offence by positive test for drugs, adult detainees, 2008 (%)

	Violent	Property	Drug	Drink	Traffic	Disorder	Breach
Benzodiazepines	22	33	11	2	4	5	23
Cannabis	28	25	9	4	8	6	21
Heroin	15	41	16	2	5	2	19
Methamphetamine	20	30	13	2	8	4	23
Any drug (excluding cannabis)	21	32	12	2	6	5	22
Any drug	25	27	10	4	7	6	21

Note: 'Any drug' refers to detainees who tested positive for methamphetamine, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine or heroin

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Offending and recent drug use

Previous research into the link between drugs and crime has demonstrated a complex relationship. DUMA collects information on the percentage of adult detainees who attribute their own offending to alcohol and drug use. In 2008, almost half of adult detainees did not attribute any of their offending to drugs (n=1,901; 49%), while 29 percent (n=1,110) reported at least some of their offences were drug-related (excluding alcohol).

Detainees who tested positive for at least one illicit drug were more likely to attribute at least some of their offending to drugs (n=813; 43%) compared with those who did not test positive to drugs (n=123; 11%). Across all sites, the percentage of detainees who attributed at least some of their offending to illicit drug use was 48 percent at Footscray, 38 percent at Brisbane, 34 percent at East Perth, 31 percent at Southport, 27 percent at Adelaide, 22 percent at Parramatta, 21 percent at Bankstown, 15 percent at Darwin and one percent at Alice Springs.

In terms of prior offending, adult detainees reported that they had been charged by police an average of three times in the past 12 months. However, this varied among the sites. Brisbane detainees had an average of five charges, Southport and East Perth detainees had an average of four charges, Parramatta detainees had an average of three charges, Adelaide and Footscray detainees had an average of two charges, while detainees from Alice Springs, Bankstown and Darwin had an average of one charge in the last 12 months.

Table 18 shows the link between the number of criminal charges and drug use among adult male detainees. When the figures for detainees who have used illegal drugs are compared with those who have not, there is a noticeable difference in the average number of charges in the 12 months prior to interview (3.9 charges for those who used illegal drugs compared with 2.1 for those who did not). Additionally, there is a large difference between the average number of charges for detainees who reported illicitly using drugs in the past 30 days and those who did not (4.0 vs 1.8). These figures suggest that those detainees with recent drug use histories also have the most recent and frequent contact with police. In particular, detainees who tested positive for heroin and methamphetamine had the highest average number of charges in the past 12 months.

Table 18 Average number of charges and drug use patterns, adult male detainees (n)

	Average number of charges in the past 12 months
Never used illegal drugs	0.8
Used illegal drugs in the past 12 months	3.9
Used illegal drugs in the past 30 days	4.0
Tested positive for illegal drugs	4.2
Tested positive for methamphetamine	5.6
Tested positive for heroin	5.1
Tested positive for cannabis	3.5
Dependent on illegal drugs	5.0

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Drug driving addendum

The drug driving addendum was first run in 2003 and has been run every year since, with the exception of 2007. This addendum examines the frequency of drug driving (including alcohol), determines the main substances detainees use prior to driving and offers an insight into how detainees view the effects of drugs on their driving capabilities. This analysis helps determine whether detainees acknowledge the potential consequences of drug driving and may help predict the likelihood that detainees will continue to drive under the influence of drugs. The addendum was run in Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Parramatta and Southport during the third quarter in 2008.

Although modest, the proportion of detainees who report driving while under the influence of drugs has fallen over the past two years across most drug categories. Of those who said they had driven a vehicle while under the influence of drugs, the most common drug was alcohol. However, despite this, driving under the influence of alcohol has fallen from 32 percent in 2006 (n=232) to 29 percent in 2008 (n=170). Similarly, compared with 2006 figures, driving under the influence of cannabis has fallen by nine percentage points to 28 percent, amphetamines/methamphetamines by seven percentage points to 21 percent and the combination of alcohol and drugs by three percentage points to 13 percent. Driving under the influence of heroin was the only increase between 2006 and 2008 (from 5% to 9%).

The 2008 figures show that detainees from Southport were most likely to drive under the influence of cocaine (27%), while detainees from East Perth were most likely to drive under the influence of amphetamines/methamphetamine (35%). Of those detainees who reported driving under the influence of drugs three or more times per week, heroin was the most common substance they were affected by (35%), followed by cannabis (31%) and amphetamines/methamphetamine (31%).

Twenty-three percent of detainees reported that they had failed to stop their vehicle when requested by police, while 13 percent stated that they would drive off if requested to stop. Of those detainees who had been the driver of a vehicle during a police pursuit, 68 percent reported that they had used illegal drugs, alcohol or medications on the same day as the pursuit.

Table 19 shows the perceived effect of substances on detainees' driving abilities. While just under half the detainees reported that alcohol/drugs made their driving capabilities 'much worse', just over one-third of detainees reported that driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs made their driving 'much better'.

When asked if driving under the influence of illegal drugs was an offence, six percent of detainees answered that it was not, while four percent of detainees responded that they were not sure. By site, detainees from Darwin were most likely to answer that drug driving was not an offence (19%) followed by detainees from East Perth (12%).

Table 19 Perceived effect of drug on driving ability, by substance (%)

	Alcohol only	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphetamine/ methamphetamine	Benzodiazepines	Alcohol and any of these drugs	Total
Much worse	48	30	50	42	21	50	63	43
Slightly worse	14	24	–[a]	8	44	–[a]	10	14
Slightly better	5	12	–[a]	17	21	–[a]	3	8
Much better	33	33	50	33	15	50	23	34
Total (n)	58	33	2	12	34	8	30	177

a: Low sample sizes

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Weapons and drugs

DUMA collects information on the possession and ownership of weapons and their use in crime. The program is unique in Australia as it is the only one that collects this information on a national scale from those who come into contact with the police. Data collected includes information on firearms, knives and other weapons that detainees specify, such as martial arts or homemade weapons or sporting equipment which can be used as a weapon (eg baseball bats).

Detainees are also asked about the use of the weapon(s) in crime, their main reason for owning them, where they obtained them and how often they usually carry the weapon(s). There are also specific questions on firearms licensing and registration.

Table 20 presents the results aggregated across all sites for 2008. Key findings include:

- Of those adult detainees who had owned/possessed a knife, 47 percent indicated that their main reason for owning/possessing the knife was for protection and/or self defence, while 13 percent indicated that it was for use in criminal activity.
- Unlike previous years, there were some similarities in drug use among detainees who had used or threatened to use either a handgun or a knife in the course of committing a crime. Twenty-six percent of detainees who reported using or threatening to use a knife in the course of committing a crime then tested positive to at least one drug, while 22 percent who reported using or threatening to use a handgun tested positive to at least one drug.
- Twenty-one percent of detainees had threatened to use a knife during the commission of a crime in the 12 months prior to interview, while 17 percent had threatened to use a handgun during the commission of a crime in the same time period.
- Of those detainees who had threatened to use a handgun during the commission of a crime, 20 percent had served time in prison, on a sentence, in the past 12 months.

In 2008, detainees reported similar levels of ownership/possession of weapons as in 2007. There were minimal differences between the types of weapons most commonly used/threatened to be used in the commission of a crime. However, there has been a continual decline over the past few years in the percentage of detainees reporting that they had used or threatened to use a firearm in the course of committing a crime (27% in 2006, 18% in 2007 and 15% in 2008).

Lifetime offending and drug use

Contact with the criminal justice system

A consistent trend since the inception of the DUMA program in 1999 has been that over half of the adult police detainees interviewed had prior contact with the criminal justice system. In 2008, 50 percent (n=1,972) of detainees had been charged with an offence on a prior occasion during the past 12 months (excluding the current arrest). Of those

Table 20 Adult detainees who owned/possessed one or more weapons in the past 12 months

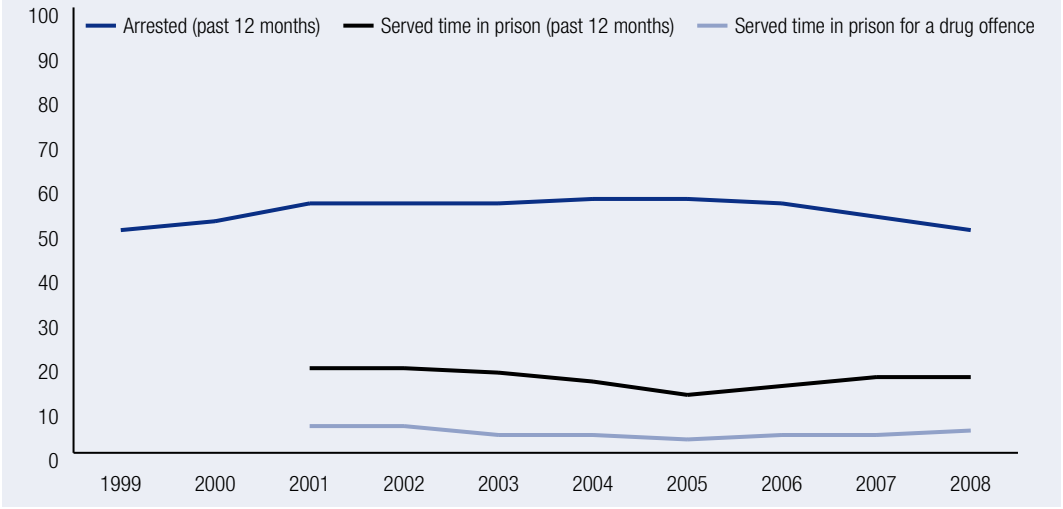
	Owned/possessed		Licensed		Registered		Used/threatened to use in crime	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Handgun	161	4	14	9	20	13	27	17
Long arm firearm	150	4	40	27	47	32	24	16
Other firearm	25	1	3	12	5	20	3	12
Knife	406	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	82	21
Other weapon[a]	319	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	74	23

n=3,789

n/a=not applicable

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Figure 24 Arrested/charged or imprisoned in the past 12 months, all sites (%)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 1999–2008 [computer file]

detainees who had been charged on a prior occasion, 14 percent tested positive for heroin, 24 percent for methamphetamine and two percent for cocaine. In terms of prior imprisonment, 17 percent of detainees had served time in prison over the past 12 months. Of this sample, nine percent had been in prison for a drug offence. Of all the detainees who had been in prison in the past year, 16 percent tested positive for heroin, 27 percent tested positive for methamphetamine and two percent tested positive for cocaine. Forty-four percent of those in prison for a drug offence tested positive for one or more drugs. There has been little change in contact with the criminal justice system figures since the DUMA program began.

Age of initiation and age of arrest

DUMA collects information on the age of first use and regular use of drugs for 11 classes of substance (including alcohol), as well as the age of first arrest. Based on data provided by detainees who reported regular use of a drug, first use usually begins with alcohol and cannabis at around the age of 14 years. For drugs such as heroin and methamphetamine, first use typically occurs in early adulthood (19 years and 18 years of age respectively). If regular use occurs, it is usually two years after first trying the drug.

The average age at which detainees first tried alcohol or illicit substances was lower compared with the general population across most drug categories. Table 21 shows the self-reported average age of first use of substances among detainees:

- Alcohol—14 years of age for male detainees and 15 years of age for female detainees compared with 17 years of age for the general population.
- Cannabis—14 years of age for both male and female detainees compared with 19 years of age for the general population.
- Heroin—18 years of age for male detainees and 19 years of age for female detainees compared with 22 years of age for the general population.
- Methamphetamine/amphetamine—18 years of age for male detainees and 19 years of age for female detainees compared with 21 years of age for the general population.
- MDMA—18 years of age for male detainees and 17 years of age for female detainees compared with 23 years of age for the general population.
- Cocaine—19 years of age for male and female detainees compared with 23 years of age for the general population.

Table 21 Self-reported mean age in years of first and regular use of substances and mean age in years first arrested (for those who had used one more substances in past 12 months)[a]

	Males				Females			
	Total (n)	First use	Regular use	First arrested	Total (n)	First use	Regular use	First arrested
Alcohol	2,566	14	16	18	419	15	16	21
Cannabis	1,730	14	16	16	276	14	16	18
Hallucinogens	60	17	18	15	4	17	18	18
Benzodiazepines	209	19	22	15	56	20	21	16
Methamphetamine	886	18	20	16	194	19	21	18
Cocaine	156	19	21	16	20	19	22	18
Heroin	414	18	20	15	113	19	20	18
MDMA	298	18	19	16	24	17	19	18
Street methadone	53	23	24	16	9	22	24	16

a: Estimates are calculated for detainees who reported regular use of that drug

Note: Comparisons have been made against the results from the 2007 *National Drug Strategy Household Survey* (AIHW 2008)

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Across all drug categories, the age of first arrest for females was either older than or equal to that of males. In addition, age of first use for females was either older than or equal to the age of first use for males (excluding MDMA and street methadone).

Females are more likely than males to be using alcohol and cannabis regularly before their first arrest. This finding is consistent with findings in other studies that women are typically 'already involved in regular illicit drug use by the time they come to the attention of police' (Loxley & Adams 2009: xi). In addition, these results replicate research findings that males are usually arrested for drug use before they become regular users (Loxley & Adams 2009).

Both male and female detainees were of similar age when they commenced regular use of a substance and this was consistent across all drug types. While there may not be any substantial gender differences between age and regular use categories, there are a number of variations when compared with the 2007 results.

Compared with 2007, the average age of both first and regular use of hallucinogens for male detainees increased by two years. In contrast, the average age of first and regular use of hallucinogens among female detainees decreased, particularly regular use which fell by three years. The age of first and regular use of heroin has also decreased since 2007 for both males and females. While the age of first and regular use of cocaine remained unchanged for female detainees, the age of first use for males decreased.

Juvenile data

At the two Sydney sites of Bankstown and Parramatta, juvenile detainees (under the age of 18 years) are also interviewed. In 2008, 191 juvenile detainees were interviewed with 141 of these detainees (74%) agreeing to provide a urine sample.

It is important to note that the juvenile data does not reflect the total number of juveniles processed by the police at each station; police are often able to attend to juveniles away from the police station, parents can refuse access to the young person and, as with adults, young people can refuse to participate, despite their parent(s) agreeing to the interview. Due to specific police protocols, different procedures exist for accessing juveniles aged 15 years or younger at each site. For these reasons, caution should be exercised when interpreting these results.

Eighty-one percent of juveniles interviewed at the two Sydney sites were male and 19 percent were female. In Bankstown, 35 percent of juveniles

reported that they had completed school by Year 10. This was slightly higher at Parramatta, with 41 percent of juveniles completing Year 10 or less. Across the two sites, a similar proportion of juveniles reported they were still in school—28 percent in Bankstown and 30 percent in Parramatta. Eighty-four percent of juveniles reported that they had lived in someone else's house during the past 30 days.

At the Bankstown site, juvenile detainees interviewed by DUMA staff were most likely to have been charged with a violent offence as their most serious offence (30%). At Parramatta, juveniles were most likely to have a property offence as their most serious offence (47%).

These figures have changed considerably compared with last year's results. The number of juveniles with a violent offence as their most serious offence declined significantly at both sites, falling by 17 percentage points at Bankstown and 19 percentage points at Parramatta. At Bankstown, it appears that the decline in detainees with violent offences as their most serious offence has been countered by an increase in detainees with drug offences, traffic offences and disorder offences as their most serious offence. In particular, the increase in drug offences as a most serious offence for juveniles in Bankstown is noticeable, as there were no juveniles listed with a drug offence as their most serious offence in 2007.

The results at Parramatta are also noteworthy, as property offences rose by 20 percentage points from 2007 to become the leading most serious offence category for juvenile offenders in 2008. Numbers have declined for all other offence categories at Parramatta—except for breach of justice orders which increased by four percentage points in 2008.

In terms of prior criminal behaviour, 53 percent of juvenile detainees in Bankstown and 64 percent in Parramatta had been previously charged in the 12 months prior to interview. Overall, 15 percent self-reported having been in a juvenile detention centre in the past 12 months. This figure has declined by eight percentage points since 2007.

Fourteen percent of juvenile detainees reported that they had been trying to either buy or sell drugs in the 24 hours prior to their arrest. This has increased by nine percentage points since 2006. One-quarter of juvenile detainees (25%) reported that they had sold drugs for money or had been involved in the transportation or manufacturing of drugs at some time. It is therefore not surprising that 30 percent of juvenile detainees attributed at least some of their offending to drugs.

Fifty-four percent of juvenile detainees in Parramatta and 28 percent in Bankstown tested positive for at least one drug. While the result for Parramatta is consistent with last year, the percentage of detainees at Bankstown who tested positive for at least one drug declined by eight percentage points in 2008.

Juvenile detainees were more likely to test positive for cannabis (52%) than any other drug. For methamphetamines, MDMA and benzodiazepines, only three percent of juvenile detainees tested positive (however, the results are slightly skewed as, for all drug categories, only Bankstown detainees tested positive). For benzodiazepines, this finding is the opposite of the 2007 results, where only Parramatta detainees tested positive.

Self-report data revealed that seven percent of juveniles said they had used methamphetamine in the past 30 days (down by 9 percentage points from last year), while 16 percent reported they had used MDMA. The percentage of juvenile detainees self-reporting the use of MDMA in the 30 day period prior to interview exceeds the percentage of adult detainees who also self-reported use (16% compared with 10%).

2008 DUMA findings: Site results

This section presents results from self-report and urinalysis data for each of the nine DUMA sites. In 2008, data collection was carried out at nine sites during quarters one and two. These sites included Adelaide, Alice Springs, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Parramatta and Southport. During quarters three and four, data collection was undertaken at Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Parramatta and Southport. It should be noted that these sites vary in catchment area population size as well as the sample size obtained for DUMA. The two sites from New South Wales are separated, with a section for adult detainees followed by juveniles.

When compared with male detainees, fewer females are processed by the police. Accordingly, the sample size for this group is much smaller and, when considering data for female detainees, this should be kept in mind. The number of juveniles is also small, and as such, data for juveniles are not presented on a quarterly basis.

The tables for each site include detailed data on drug use and offending behaviour, socio-demographics, drug treatment and gambling. The data on drug use examines detainees who tested positive by gender, drug type, age, most serious offence and other drug-related behaviour. Results are also presented on self-reported drug use, focusing on gender, drug type, age, age of first and regular use, and intravenous drug use. Results on alcohol use combined with drug use are also included.

Methodological note

In the following tables, some column percentages may not total 100 due to rounding errors and the *any drug* category refers to detainees who tested positive for methamphetamine, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine or heroin. *Multiple drug use* refers to those detainees who tested positive for two or more of the above drugs.

In the 2003 annual report, it was noted that a number of changes had been made in reporting urine data. Specifically, previous annual reports only reported on the proportion testing positive in the screens—that is, the proportion testing positive for opiates and amphetamines. A positive opiate screen does not distinguish between morphine, codeine or monoacetylmorphine. However, the confirmatory results can distinguish between these opiates, thereby providing a more valid measure of heroin use, as well as enabling the tracking of other opiate substances such as morphine. For amphetamines, positive screens do not distinguish between amphetamine, methamphetamine or ecstasy (MDMA). Although MDMA is detected in confirmatory tests for amphetamines, it is usually classed as a separate drug under the phenethylamines category because of its hallucinogenic effects. Since 2003, when reporting urine results, the confirmatory results for opiates and amphetamines have been used to provide separate estimates for heroin, codeine, methamphetamines and MDMA. Any comparison with previous reports must take these changes into consideration. In 2007, further changes were made as one of the sites was returning a high number of false positives for amphetamine results. This may have been due to the degradation of the samples during transport where beta-phenethylamine can develop, producing a false reading. As a consequence, confirmatory testing was used to both detect and confirm a positive result. See *Methodology: Drug testing for further information*.

Adelaide

Table 22 Age of detainees (%)

	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Males	467	14	23	17	16	30
Females	88	14	23	17	15	32
Sample size adults (n)	555	77	126	96	87	169

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 23 Tested positive, by age (%)

	Males	Females	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	66	86	61 89	73 57	64 92	77 100	60 86
Benzodiazepines	24	59	13 33	20 29	17 69	30 75	34 71
Buprenorphine	8	35	0 11	8 14	8 31	11 63	10 50
Cannabis	50	51	55 44	59 57	43 69	58 63	40 29
Cocaine	1	4	0 0	0 14	0 0	0 0	2 7
Heroin	9	24	0 56	3 0	15 15	17 25	10 21
Methamphetamine	25	31	9 22	20 29	27 38	42 38	28 29
Multiple drugs	31	51	16 56	27 29	23 62	45 63	38 43
Any drug other than cannabis	41	73	20 78	35 29	38 77	58 75	51 86
Total males (n)			56	74	53	53	101
Total females (n)			9	7	13	8	14

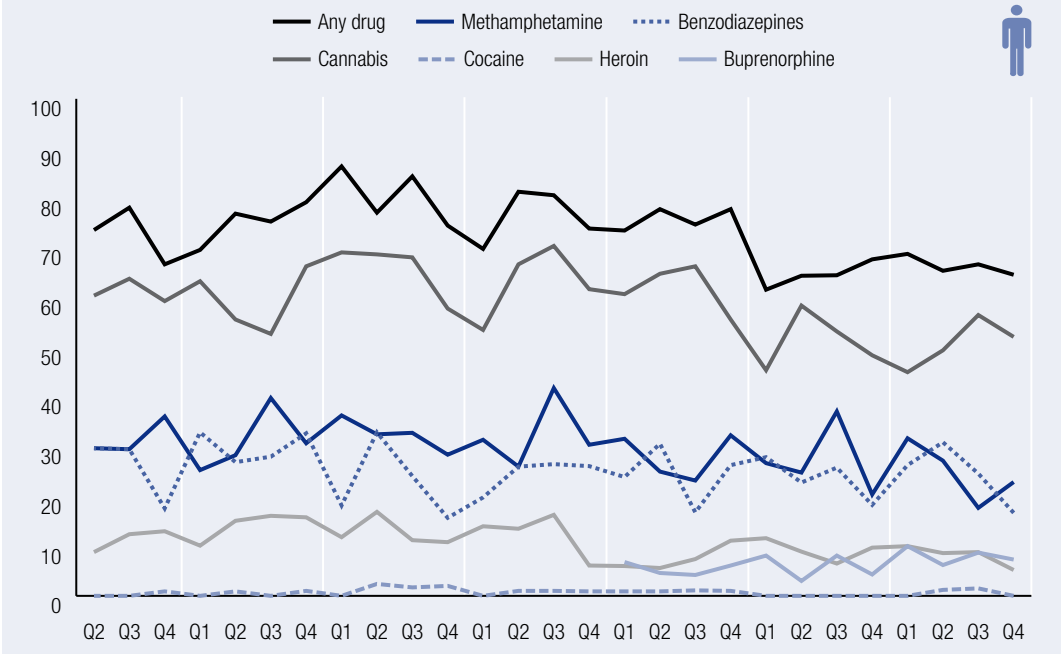
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 24 Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (%)

Offence	n	Benzodiazepines	Buprenorphine	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methamphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	89	20	6	54	1	3	20	63	30
Robbery	13	31	8	62	0	8	33	62	46
Aggravated assault	36	25	6	58	0	3	25	69	36
Common assault	19	11	0	53	0	0	6	63	16
Other violent	21	14	10	43	5	5	14	52	24
Property	73	36	11	52	0	17	31	77	57
Fraud	8	38	13	50	0	25	25	63	50
Car theft	6	50	0	67	0	17	33	100	67
Theft	41	27	15	49	0	17	27	78	51
Other property	18	44	6	50	0	11	33	72	67
Drugs	21	24	19	33	0	14	33	57	43
Produce/supply drugs	18	22	22	33	0	11	28	56	39
Possess/use drugs	3	33	0	33	0	33	67	67	67
Breaches	57	26	5	61	0	9	23	74	42
Breach of bail	46	24	4	65	0	9	22	74	41
Breach of order	4	50	0	25	0	25	25	75	75
Warrant	7	29	14	57	0	0	29	71	29
Traffic	39	21	5	49	3	10	33	74	54
Drink driving	9	0	0	22	0	0	44	56	44
Disorder	33	15	9	36	0	3	15	39	21
Other	13	23	8	46	0	0	8	62	23
Total		24	8	50	1	9	25	66	41
Total (n)	336	81	26	168	2	29	83	223	138

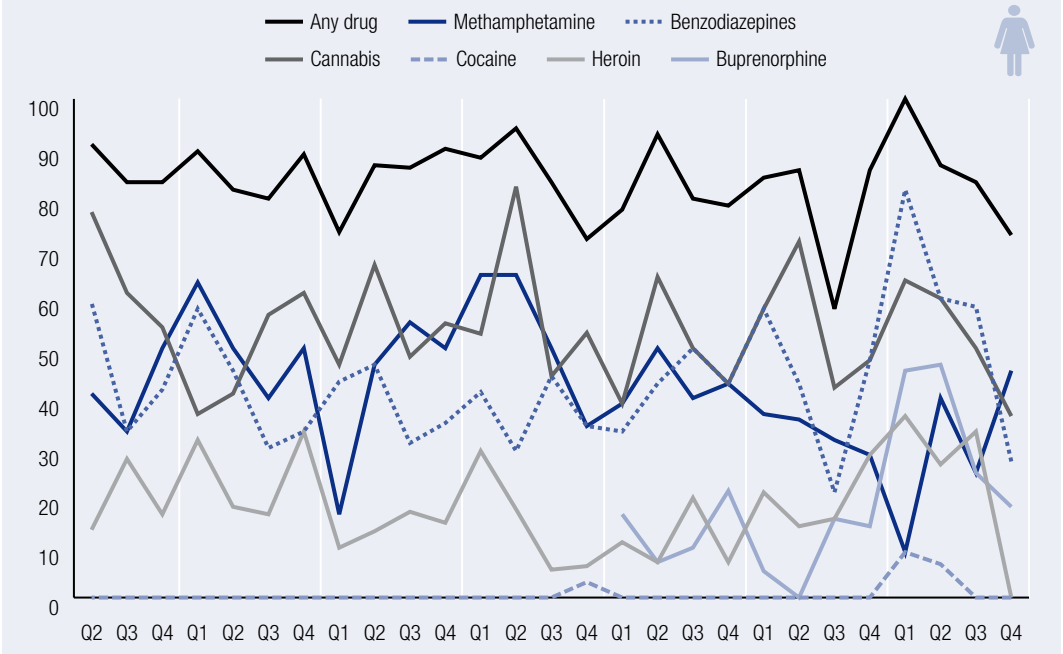
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Figure 25 Tested positive trends, males by drug type, Adelaide, 2002–08 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–08 [computer file]

Figure 26 Tested positive trends, females by drug type, Adelaide, 2002–08 (%)



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–08 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Table 25 Level of education and current housing (%)

Education level of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	39	43	Private house/apartment	47	60
Year 11 or 12	26	18	Someone else's place	38	27
TAFE/university not completed	12	13	Shelter or emergency	<1	0
Completed TAFE	18	13	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	3
Completed university	6	14	Treatment facility	<1	0
			No fixed residence	7	6
			Other	5	3

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 26 Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	34	14
Part-time/odd jobs	18	6
Welfare/government benefit	56	79
Family/friends	21	27
Superannuation/savings	7	6
Sex work	<1	4
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	9	9
Shoplifting	4	14
Other income-generating crime	7	5

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 27 Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months[a] (%)

	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	60	62	22	26
Benzodiazepines	56	64	30	29
Buprenorphine	56	41	24	12
Cannabis	61	63	23	21
Heroin	64	82	41	55
Methamphetamine	61	73	26	40
Multiple drugs	60	71	30	38
Any drug other than cannabis	60	63	25	31
Total (including those not testing positive to any drug)	55	59	16	24

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 28 Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs[a] (%)

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	16	19	46	33
Benzodiazepines	20	18	58	32
Buprenorphine	20	6	56	24
Cannabis	16	21	47	29
Heroin	38	45	52	45
Methamphetamine	26	33	49	53
Multiple drugs	23	29	56	42
Any drug other than cannabis	20	23	50	37
Total	12	16	38	35

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 29 Reporting use in the past 30 days, by age in years and sex (%)

Males / Females	0 20 40 60 80 100%	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	10	5	9	11	15	10
	13	25	10	20	15	4
Cannabis	49	52	53	44	58	41
	44	50	45	67	69	18
Cocaine	4	2	8	2	4	4
	3	0	0	7	8	4
Ecstasy	12	22	20	8	9	5
	3	8	10	0	0	0
Morphine	8	2	6	10	12	9
	6	8	0	20	8	0
Inhalants	1	2	2	1	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	10	2	9	16	18	6
	15	42	0	20	8	14
Hallucinogens	2	3	3	0	1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	25	11	27	23	39	23
	27	8	30	53	31	18
Street methadone	2	2	2	1	1	1
	2	0	0	13	0	0
Total males (n)		65	106	81	74	141
Total females (n)		12	20	15	13	28

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 30 Age in years at first use[a] (for those admitting ever used)

	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	149	19	27	21
Cannabis	402	15	76	15
Morphine	125	23	19	24
Cocaine	196	21	34	22
Ecstasy	249	21	39	21
Heroin	147	20	40	21
Hallucinogens	216	18	31	17
Methamphetamine	308	19	60	20
Street methadone	52	23	8	28
Inhalants	80	15	14	16

a: Rounded to nearest whole year

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 31 Age in years at first and regular use[a, b] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)

	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	39	19	22	8	18	20
Cannabis	225	14	16	38	14	16
Morphine	27	22	24	8	25	26
Cocaine	11	19	22	2	19	23
Ecstasy	37	18	20	0	0	0
Heroin	48	18	20	16	19	20
Hallucinogens	7	17	18	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	136	19	21	26	18	21
Street methadone	5	22	22	0	0	0
Inhalants	4	12	15	0	0	0

a: Regular use is defined as using on 3 or more days a week

b: Rounded to nearest whole year

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 32 Received prior treatment[a, b] (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment	161	50	27	45
Ever been in treatment	105	33	13	22
Currently in treatment	57	18	20	33
Total	323	100	60	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	20	6	7	12

a: Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, church etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and general practitioner

b: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

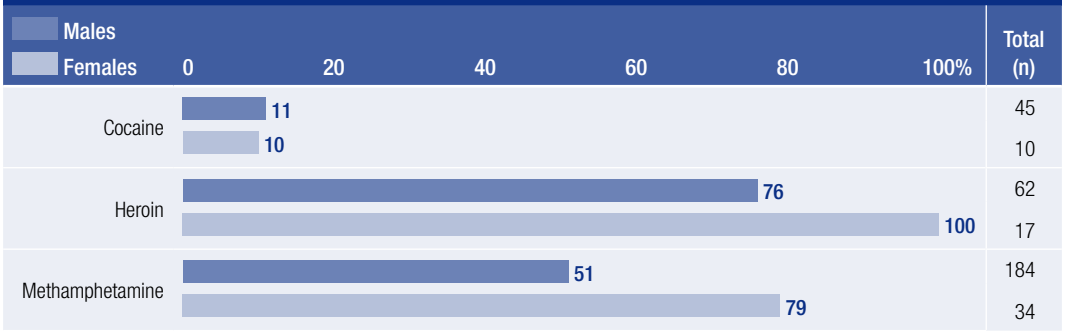
Table 33 Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	4	7	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	15	27	5	26
Other[a]	37	66	14	74
Total	56	100	19	100

a: Other refers to 'referral from general practitioner or health professional' and 'self referral'

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 34 Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months (of those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Table 35 Reported heavy alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age in years and sex (%)

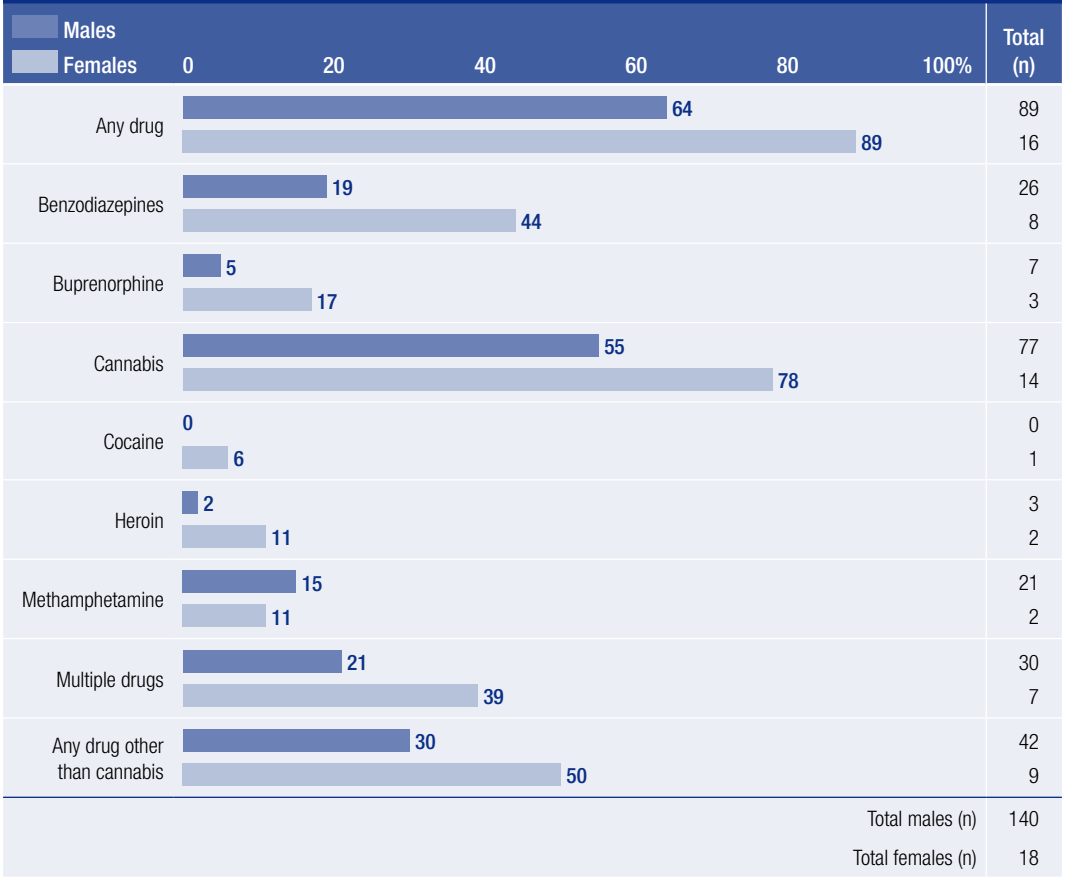
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		77	126	96	87	169	555
Past 48 hours[a]	Males	51	43	46	41	29	40
	Females	33	45	47	23	21	33
Past 30 days[b]	Males	71	65	58	55	40	56
	Females	42	65	53	23	25	41

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also consumed 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males and 3 or more drinks for females

b: Those who report drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

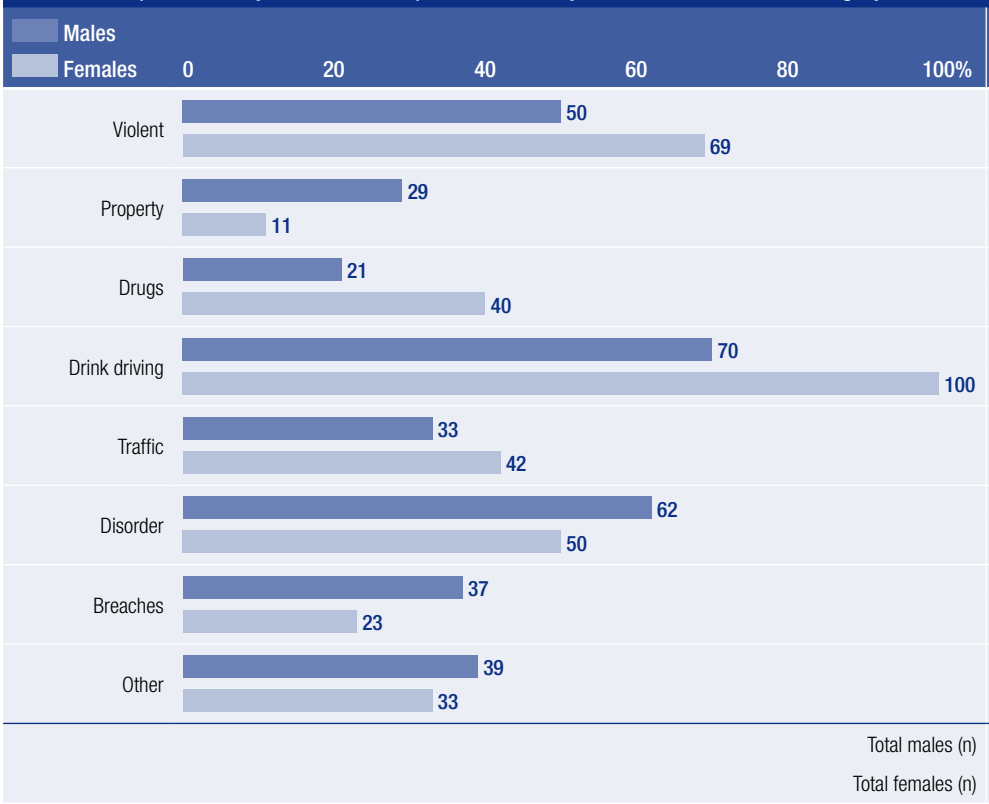
Table 36 Tested positive[a] (of those reporting heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours)



a: And also reported drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 37 Reported heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category[a]



a: And also reported drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Table 38 Mental illness and gambling behaviour[a]

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
% self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	31	8	10	13
% self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	297	67	63	79
Less than once a week	88	20	12	15
Once or twice a week	39	9	2	3
Three times a week or more	21	5	3	4
Total	445	100	80	100

a: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Alice Springs

Please note that site results for Alice Springs only include data from quarters one and two.

Table 39 Age in years of detainees (%)

	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Males	161	11	16	17	20	37
Females	33	15	6	15	18	45
Sample size adults (n)	194	22	28	32	38	74

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 40 Tested positive, by age in years (%)

	Males / Females	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	29 / 11	29 0	58 0	25 20	20 25	24 0
Benzodiazepines	5 / 6	0 0	0 0	0 0	4 25	10 0
Buprenorphine	1 / 6	0 0	0 0	5 0	0 0	0 17
Cannabis	24 / 6	29 0	58 0	25 20	16 0	14 0
Cocaine	0 / 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Heroin	0 / 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Methamphetamine	0 / 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Multiple drugs	0 / 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Any drug other than cannabis	5 / 6	0 0	0 0	0 0	4 25	10 0
Total males (n)		14	19	20	25	49
Total females (n)		1	2	5	4	6

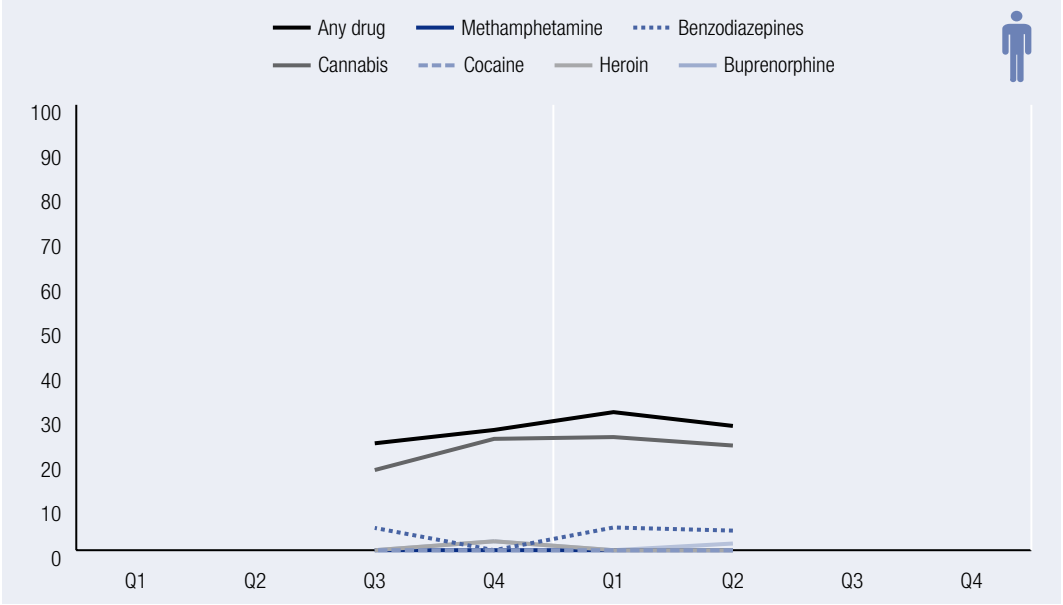
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 41 Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (%)

Offence	n	Benzodiazepines	Buprenorphine	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methamphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	55	7	0	27	0	0	0	35	7
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	43	5	0	28	0	0	0	33	5
Common assault	11	18	0	27	0	0	0	45	18
Other violence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property	11	9	0	18	0	0	0	27	9
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Car theft	5	0	0	20	0	0	0	20	0
Theft	5	20	0	20	0	0	0	40	20
Other property	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Produce/supply drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possess/use drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breaches	15	0	0	13	0	0	0	13	0
Breach of bail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breach of order	11	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	0
Warrant	4	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	0
Traffic	12	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drink driving	27	0	0	37	0	0	0	37	0
Disorder	4	25	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
Other	2	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0
Total		5	1	24	0	0	0	29	5
Total (n)	126	6	1	30	0	0	0	36	6

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

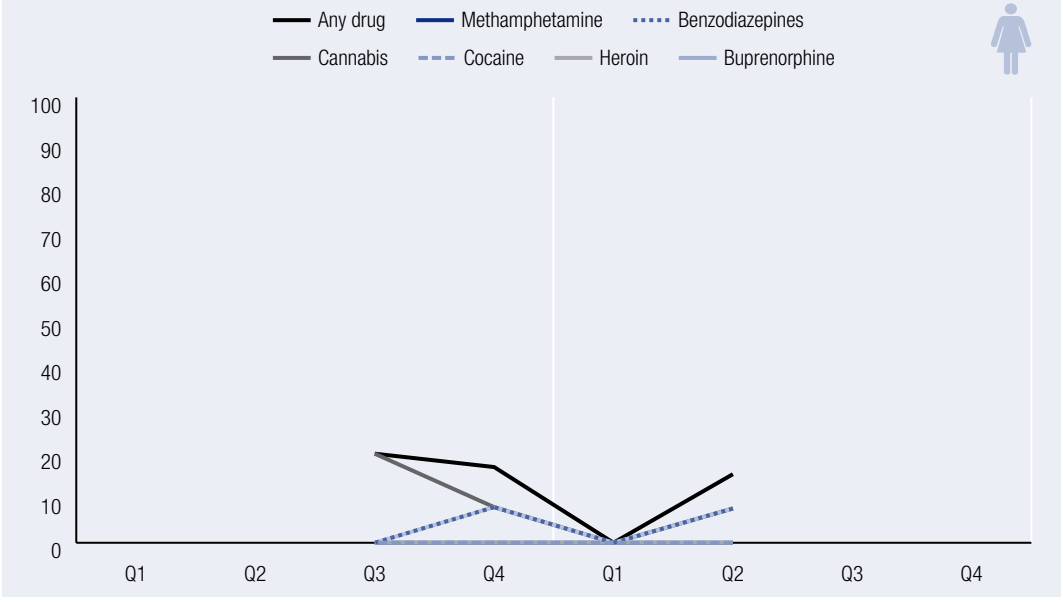
Figure 27 Tested positive trends, males by drug type, Alice Springs, 2007–08 (%)[a]



a: Data was only collected quarters 3 and 4, 2007 and quarters 1 and 2, 2008

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2007–2008 [computer file]

Figure 28 Tested positive trends, females by drug type, Alice Springs, 2007–08 (%)[a]



a: Data was only collected quarters 3 and 4, 2007 and quarters 1 and 2, 2008

Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2007–2008 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Table 42 Level of education and current housing (%)

Education level of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	88	91	Private house/apartment	75	61
Year 11 or 12	11	6	Someone else's place	22	36
TAFE/university not completed	1	0	Shelter or emergency	0	0
Completed TAFE	1	0	Incarceration facility/halfway house	0	0
Completed university	0	3	Treatment facility	1	0
			No fixed residence	2	3
			Other	1	0

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 43 Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	11	6
Part-time/odd jobs	9	6
Welfare/government benefit	82	94
Family/friends	43	30
Superannuation/savings	0	0
Sex work	1	0
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	0	0
Shoplifting	9	9
Other income-generating crime	1	0

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 44 Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months[a] (%)

	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	54	100	35	0
Benzodiazepines	33	100	17	0
Buprenorphine	100	0	100	0
Cannabis	58	100	39	0
Heroin	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	0	0	0	0
Multiple drugs	0	0	0	0
Any drug other than cannabis	33	100	17	0
Total	53	61	40	11

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 45 Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs[a] (%)

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	3	0	3	0
Benzodiazepines	0	0	0	0
Buprenorphine	0	0	0	0
Cannabis	3	0	3	0
Heroin	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	0	0	0	0
Multiple drugs	0	0	0	0
Any drug other than cannabis	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	2	0

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 46 Reported use in the past 30 days, by age in years (%)

Males / Females	0 20 40 60 80 100%	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannabis	8	12	12	11	16	0
	3	0	0	20	0	0
Morphine	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecstasy	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Street methadone	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inhalants	1	0	0	4	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total males (n)	17	26	27	32	59
	Total females (n)	5	2	5	6	15

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 47 Age in years at first use[a] (for those admitting ever used)

	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	1	16	0	–
Cannabis	46	17	5	18
Morphine	1	23	0	–
Cocaine	1	21	0	–
Ecstasy	1	17	0	–
Heroin	1	21	0	–
Hallucinogens	0	–	0	–
Methamphetamine	6	18	1	30
Street methadone	0	–	0	–
Inhalants	17	15	5	16

a: Rounded to nearest whole year

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 48 Age in years at first and regular use[a, b] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)

	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannabis	14	16	18	1	14	14
Morphine	1	23	23	0	0	0
Cocaine	1	21	23	0	0	0
Ecstasy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	1	21	21	0	0	0
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	1	16	17	0	0	0
Street methadone	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inhalants	1	14	28	0	0	0

a: Regular use is defined as using on 3 or more days a week

b: Rounded to nearest whole year

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 49 Received prior treatment[a] (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment	16	76	1	100
Ever been in treatment	5	24	0	0
Currently in treatment	0	0	0	0
Total	21	100	1	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	1	5	0	0

a: Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, church etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and general practitioner

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

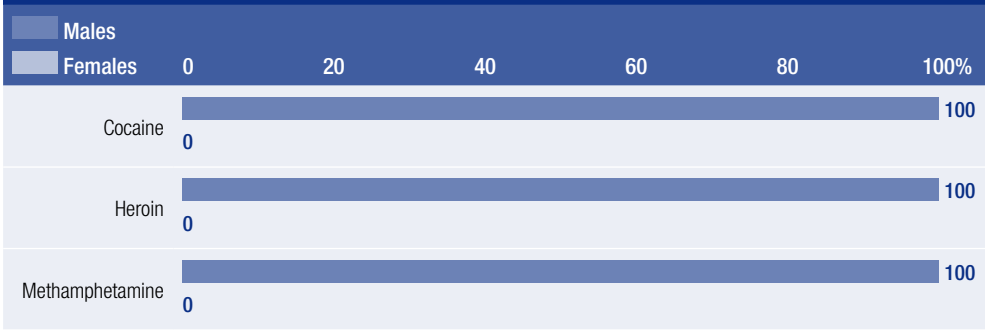
Table 50 Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	0	0	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	0	0	0	0
Other[a]	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

a: Other refers to 'referral from general practitioner or health professional' and 'self referral'

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 51 Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months (of those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Table 52 Reported heavy alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age in years and sex (%)

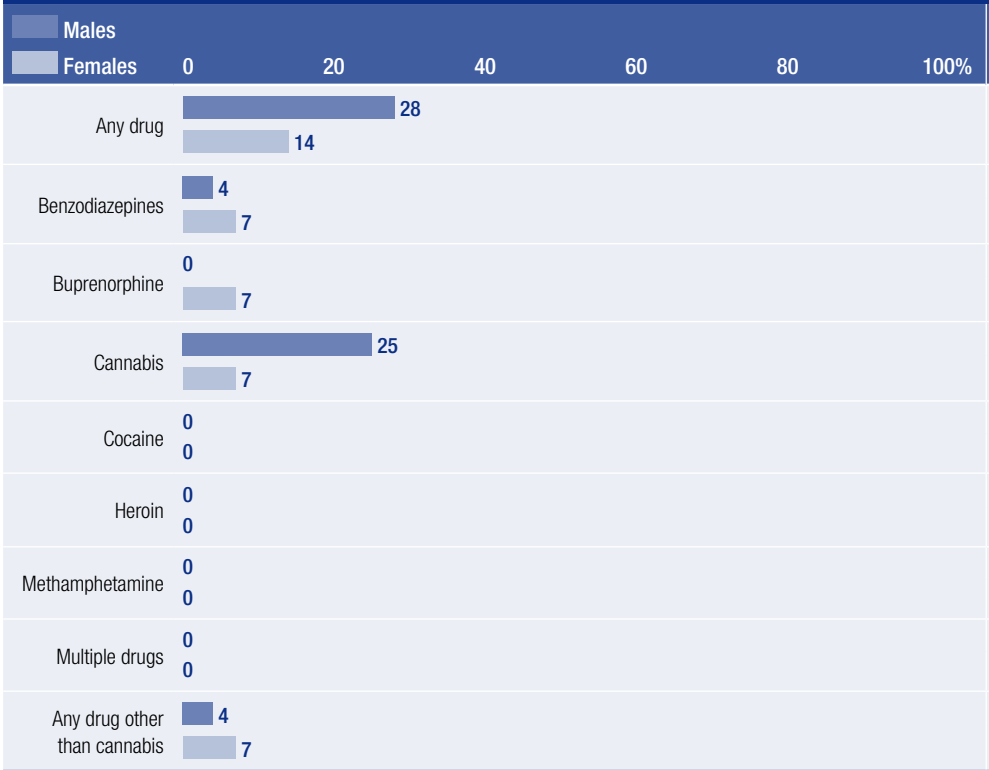
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		22	28	32	38	74	194
Past 48 hours[a]	Males	65	96	81	84	76	81
	Females	100	50	80	67	80	79
Past 30 days[b]	Males	88	100	85	91	95	93
	Females	100	50	80	100	93	91

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also consumed 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males and 3 or more drinks for females

b: Those who report drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

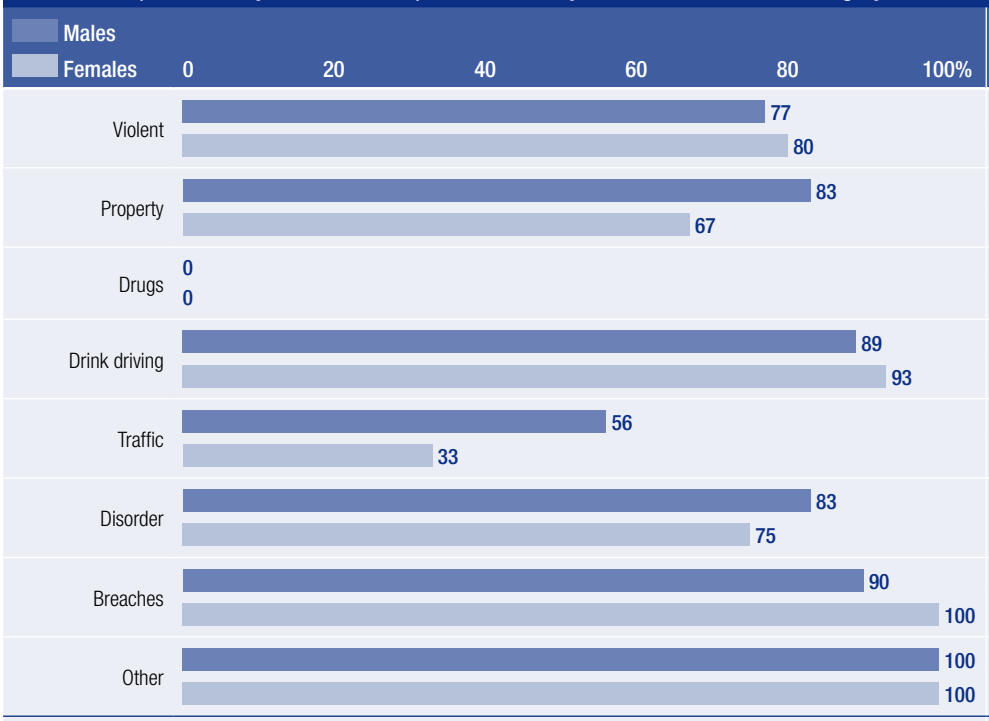
Table 53 Tested positive[a] (of those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours)



a: And also reported drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 54 Reported heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category[a]



	Total (n)
Violent	49
	4
Property	10
	2
Drugs	0
	0
Drink driving	34
	14
Traffic	9
	1
Disorder	5
	3
Breaches	19
	1
Other	2
	1
Total males (n)	159
Total females (n)	33

a: And also reported drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Table 55 Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
% self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	1	1	0	0
% self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	108	68	20	61
Less than once a week	22	14	3	9
Once or twice a week	23	14	9	27
Three times a week or more	6	4	1	3
Total	159	100	33	100

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Bankstown

Table 56 Age in years of detainees (%)

	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Males	255	16	18	15	18	33
Females	60	13	18	25	15	28
Sample size adults (n)	315	50	56	54	55	100

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 57 Tested positive, by age in years (%)

	Males	Females	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	45	68	34 25	54 67	56 80	64 80	31 71
Benzodiazepines	11	35	3 0	4 33	11 40	24 40	11 43
Buprenorphine	6	15	0 0	0 0	4 0	18 20	5 29
Cannabis	33	47	31 0	42 67	48 20	39 40	21 64
Cocaine	6	0	0 0	12 0	7 0	15 0	0 0
Heroin	6	26	0 25	4 0	7 80	15 40	3 14
Methamphetamine	7	12	0 0	4 0	11 0	6 0	10 29
Multiple drugs	15	44	0 0	12 33	22 40	30 40	13 64
Any drug other than cannabis	22	56	3 25	19 33	26 80	42 60	19 64
		Total males (n)	29	26	27	33	62
		Total females (n)	4	6	5	5	14

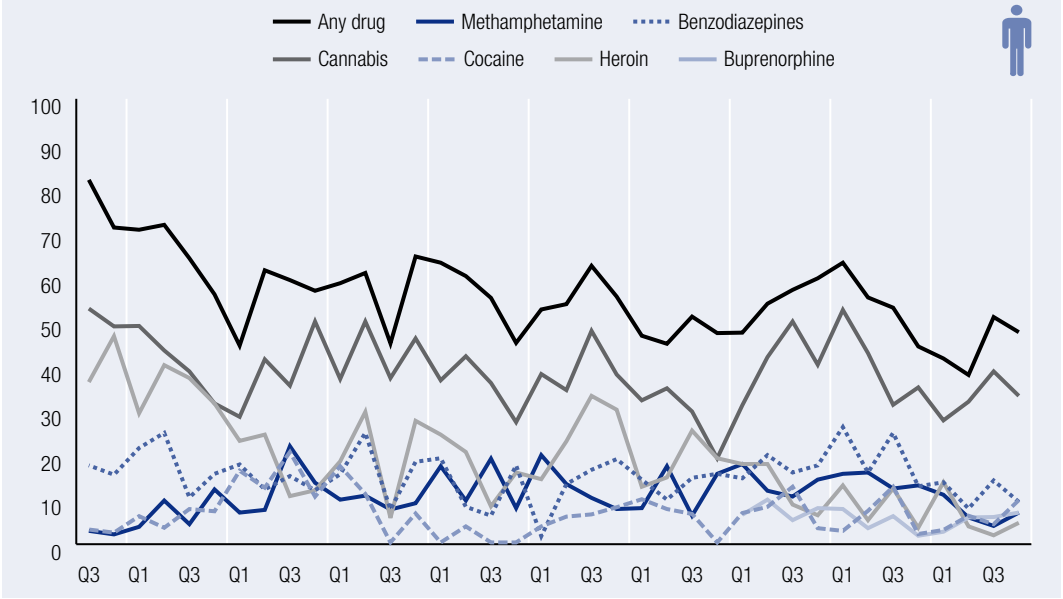
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 58 Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (%)

Offence	n	Benzodiazepines	Buprenorphine	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methamphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	62	10	6	34	2	5	8	45	19
Robbery	5	40	20	60	20	20	0	80	60
Aggravated assault	14	7	7	36	0	7	0	50	14
Common assault	41	7	5	29	0	2	12	39	17
Other violent	2	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0
Property	26	12	4	35	12	15	8	50	31
Fraud	7	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	14
Car theft	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	7	14	14	57	29	43	14	71	71
Other property	11	18	0	45	0	9	9	64	18
Drugs	5	20	40	80	20	0	0	100	40
Produce/supply drugs	1	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0
Possess/use drugs	4	25	50	75	25	0	0	100	50
Breaches	26	27	12	27	12	12	8	46	38
Breach of bail	12	42	17	25	17	17	8	58	58
Breach of order	7	14	0	29	0	14	0	29	14
Warrant	7	14	14	29	14	0	14	43	29
Traffic	13	8	0	54	8	0	15	69	23
Drink driving	15	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0
Disorder	7	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	0
Other	8	13	0	25	13	0	0	38	25
Total		12	6	32	6	6	7	44	23
Total (n)	162	19	10	52	10	10	11	72	37

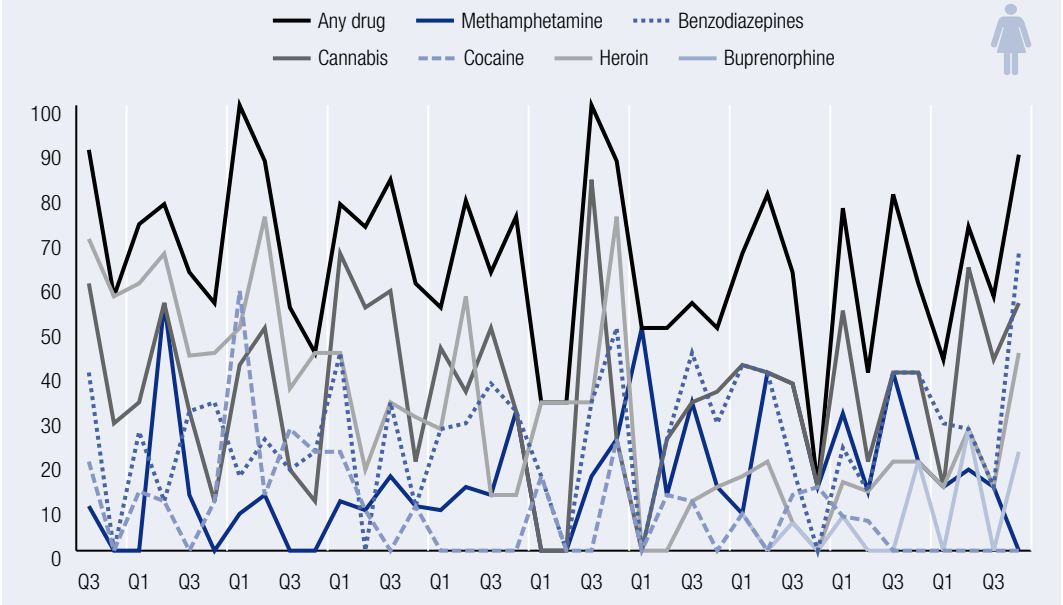
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Figure 29 Tested positive trends, males by drug type, Bankstown, 1999–2008 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 1999–2008 [computer file]

Figure 30 Tested positive trends, females by drug type, Bankstown, 1999–2008 (%)



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size

Source: AIC DUMA collection 1999–2008 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Table 59 Level of education and current housing (%)

Education level of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	34	47	Private house/apartment	53	57
Year 11 or 12	15	10	Someone else's place	43	40
TAFE/university not completed	15	17	Shelter or emergency	0	0
Completed TAFE	27	22	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	0
Completed university	9	5	Treatment facility	<1	0
			No fixed residence	1	3
			Other	2	0

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 60 Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	48	14
Part-time/odd jobs	28	10
Welfare/government benefit	42	69
Family/friends	31	39
Superannuation/savings	9	8
Sex work	0	10
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	4	0
Shoplifting	4	6
Other income-generating crime	3	2

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 61 Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months[a] (%)

	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	46	67	20	6
Benzodiazepines	47	63	42	0
Buprenorphine	78	33	56	0
Cannabis	41	67	16	8
Heroin	70	75	50	0
Methamphetamine	30	50	10	0
Multiple drugs	56	64	36	0
Any drug other than cannabis	56	67	31	0
Total	33	57	14	4

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 62 Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs[a] (%)

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	23	56	23	11
Benzodiazepines	16	63	26	25
Buprenorphine	22	33	11	0
Cannabis	27	50	27	8
Heroin	40	63	40	13
Methamphetamine	10	75	20	0
Multiple drugs	32	64	32	18
Any drug other than cannabis	22	60	22	13
Total	13	36	16	7

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 63 Reported use in the past 30 days, by age in years (%)

	Males / Females	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	Males	2	4	8	9	5
	Females	0	9	20	11	12
Cannabis	Males	43	43	44	35	27
	Females	63	45	27	33	53
Cocaine	Males	10	13	8	28	0
	Females	0	0	0	11	12
Ecstasy	Males	17	9	10	9	5
	Females	13	9	0	0	0
Morphine	Males	0	4	3	4	0
	Females	0	0	0	0	0
Inhalants	Males	0	0	0	0	0
	Females	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	Males	0	7	13	11	5
	Females	0	9	40	22	12
Hallucinogens	Males	2	0	0	0	1
	Females	0	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	Males	7	9	15	7	10
	Females	0	0	0	0	19
Street methadone	Males	0	0	3	9	1
	Females	0	0	7	0	0
	Total males (n)	42	45	39	46	83
	Total females (n)	8	11	15	9	17

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 64 Age in years at first use[a] (for those admitting ever used)

	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	33	21	12	20
Cannabis	174	16	50	15
Morphine	25	22	5	21
Cocaine	94	21	29	20
Ecstasy	98	21	22	20
Heroin	50	19	26	20
Hallucinogens	45	18	10	16
Methamphetamine	98	20	26	21
Street methadone	21	25	5	20
Inhalants	15	20	8	17

a: Rounded to nearest whole year

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 65 Age in years at first and regular use[a, b] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)

	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	14	20	22	4	24	29
Cannabis	86	15	18	24	15	18
Morphine	7	23	24	1	28	28
Cocaine	28	20	22	5	21	26
Ecstasy	15	22	23	0	0	0
Heroin	21	17	18	12	20	20
Hallucinogens	2	16	17	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	31	18	21	6	21	22
Street methadone	2	30	31	1	17	17
Inhalants	1	36	36	1	14	17

a: Regular use is defined as using on 3 or more days a week

b: Rounded to nearest whole year

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 66 Received prior treatment[a, b] (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment	83	63	15	45
Ever been in treatment	31	23	4	12
Currently in treatment	18	14	14	42
Total	132	100	33	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	10	8	7	21

a: Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, church etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and general practitioner

b: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

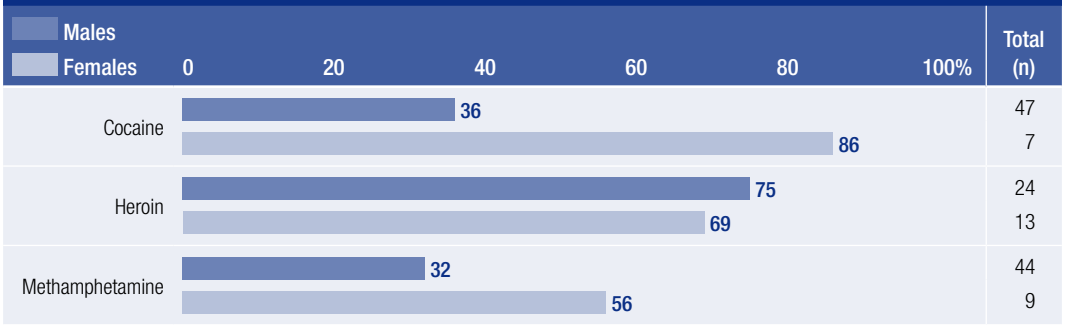
Table 67 Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	4	22	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	2	11	1	7
Other[a]	12	67	13	93
Total	18	100	14	100

a: Other refers to 'referral from general practitioner or health professional' and 'self referral'

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 68 Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months (of those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Table 69 Reported heavy alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age in years and sex (%)

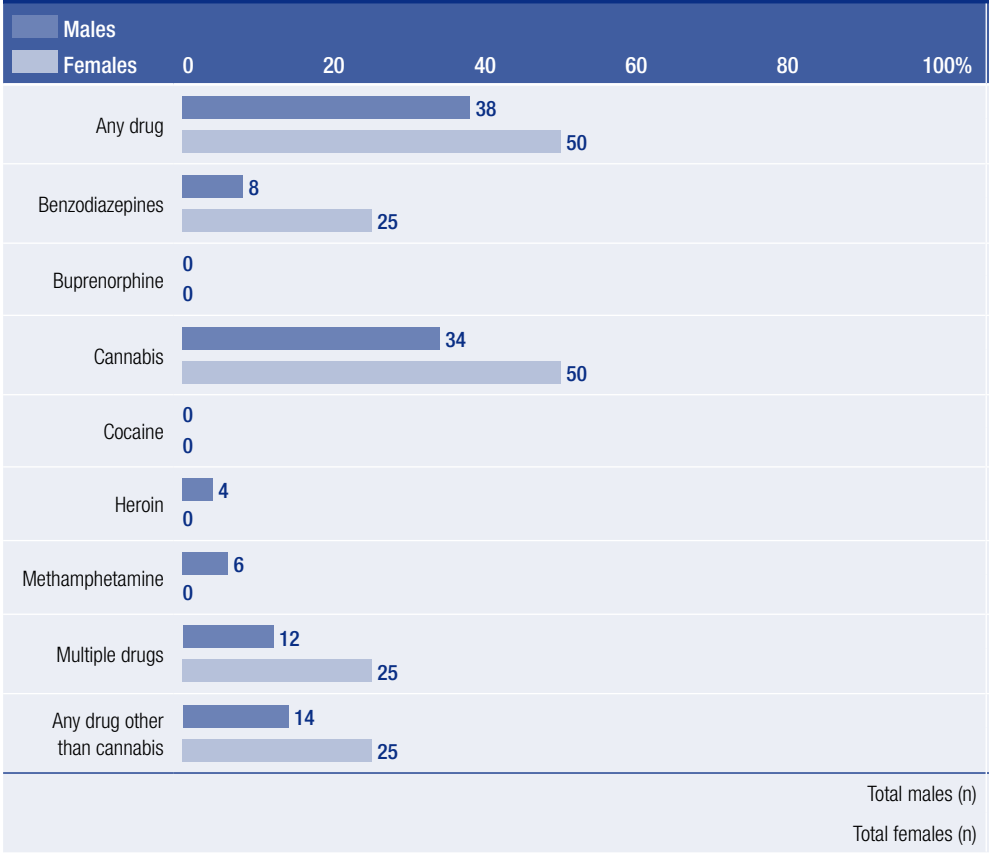
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		50	56	54	55	100	315
Past 48 hours[a]	Males	17	18	28	20	41	27
	Females	25	27	7	22	24	20
Past 30 days[b]	Males	43	42	44	43	48	45
	Females	75	45	20	44	29	38

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also consumed 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males and 3 or more drinks for females

b: Those who report drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

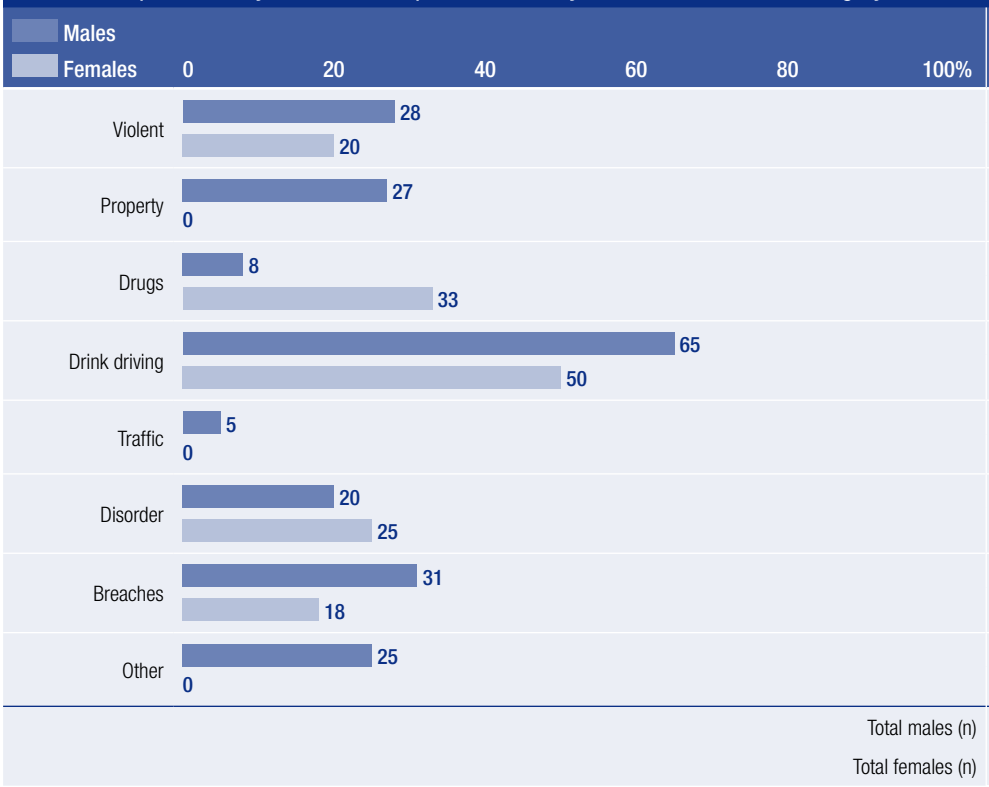
Table 70 Tested positive[a] (of those reporting heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours)



a: And also reported drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 71 Reported heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category[a]



	Total (n)
Violent	22
	2
Property	11
	0
Drugs	1
	2
Drink driving	11
	2
Traffic	1
	0
Disorder	2
	1
Breaches	11
	2
Other	3
	0
Total males (n)	227
Total females (n)	55

a: And also reported drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Table 72 Mental illness and gambling behaviour[a]

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
% self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	10	4	3	6
% self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	133	58	40	82
Less than once a week	48	21	6	12
Once or twice a week	34	15	1	2
Three times a week or more	16	7	2	4
Total	231	100	49	100

a: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Information on juveniles

Table 73 Juvenile detainees by age in years

	13	14	15	16	17	Total
%	4	15	9	26	46	100
(n)	2	8	5	14	25	54

Note: 17 respondents were indicated as a juvenile on the questionnaire information page, but provided no age at question 2. Consequently, they have been excluded

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 74 Juvenile detainees by gender

	n	%
Males	45	83
Females	9	17

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 75 Juvenile detainees who tested positive, by drugs

	n	%
Any drug	10	28
Benzodiazepines	1	3
Buprenorphine	0	0
Cannabis	10	28
Cocaine	0	0
Heroin	0	0
Methamphetamine	1	3
Multiple drugs	2	6
Any drug other than cannabis	2	6

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 76 Juvenile detainees by drugs and criminal history

	n	%
Seeking drugs at time of arrest	9	17
Charged in past 12 months	27	53
In prison in past 12 months	9	17
Ever sold drugs	18	35

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 77 Juvenile detainees by level of education and current housing

Education of juvenile detainees			Current housing arrangements of juvenile detainees		
Schooling	n	%	Type of housing in prior 30 days	n	%
Still at school	15	28	Private house/apartment	4	7
Year 10 or less	19	35	Someone else's place	47	87
Year 11 or 12	3	6	Shelter or emergency	1	2
TAFE not completed	14	26	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	2
Completed TAFE	3	6	Treatment facility	1	2
			No fixed residence	0	0
			Other	0	0

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 78 Juvenile detainees by most serious offence

	n	%
Violent	15	30
Property	9	18
Drugs	6	12
Traffic	5	10
Disorder	3	6
Breaches	6	12
Other	6	12
Total	50	100

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 79 Juvenile detainees reporting use in the past 30 days

	n	%
Benzodiazepines	1	2
Cannabis	21	39
Morphine	0	0
Cocaine	5	9
Ecstasy	11	20
Hallucinogens	2	4
Heroin	0	0
Methamphetamine	4	8
Street methadone	0	0
Inhalants	0	0

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 80 Age in years at first use for juvenile detainees (for those ever admitting use) (n)

	<10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Mean age	Total (n)
Benzodiazepines	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	14	2
Cannabis	0	0	1	1	6	11	4	9	2	15	34
Morphine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	1
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	6	16	11
Ecstasy	0	0	0	1	0	6	4	2	6	15	19
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	16	6
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	1
Methamphetamine	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	2	3	15	15
Street methadone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inhalants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	1

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 81 Received prior treatment for juvenile detainees (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	n	%
Treatment history		
Never been in treatment	30	94
Ever been in treatment	1	3
Currently in treatment	1	3
Total	32	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	1	3

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 82 Alcohol use by juvenile detainees (for those drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months)

	n	%
Reported use in the past 48 hours[a]	7	13
Reported use in the past 30 days[b]	20	37
	n	**Mean age**
Mean age first tried alcohol[c]	54	11

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also consumed 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males and 3 or more drinks for females

b: Those who report drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

c: For those admitting ever used

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 83 Alcohol use and illicit drug use by juvenile detainees[a]

	n	%
Of those who have consumed 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months		
Tested positive for cannabis	9	38
Tested positive for heroin	0	0
Tested positive for methamphetamine	1	4

a: For females the restriction is drinking 3 or more drinks on the same day

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Brisbane

Table 84 Age in years of detainees (%)

	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Males	691	11	23	20	16	30
Females	117	3	25	21	23	28
Sample size adults (n)	808	82	187	160	139	240

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 85 Tested positive, by age in years (%)

Males / Females	0 20 40 60 80 100%	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	65	60	66	72	77	55
	73	100	68	75	73	72
Benzodiazepines	22	3	15	28	32	26
	39	25	32	38	50	38
Buprenorphine	9	0	8	11	14	10
	10	0	14	13	12	3
Cannabis	45	55	54	50	49	31
	41	75	43	50	46	25
Cocaine	1	1	1	1	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	11	3	9	14	18	10
	20	0	25	33	15	13
Methamphetamine	20	8	20	24	29	19
	28	50	36	42	19	16
Multiple drugs	25	6	23	33	38	22
	34	25	39	42	42	19
Any drug other than cannabis	40	12	34	49	58	41
	57	50	50	63	62	56
Total males (n)		77	155	135	111	203
Total females (n)		4	28	24	26	32

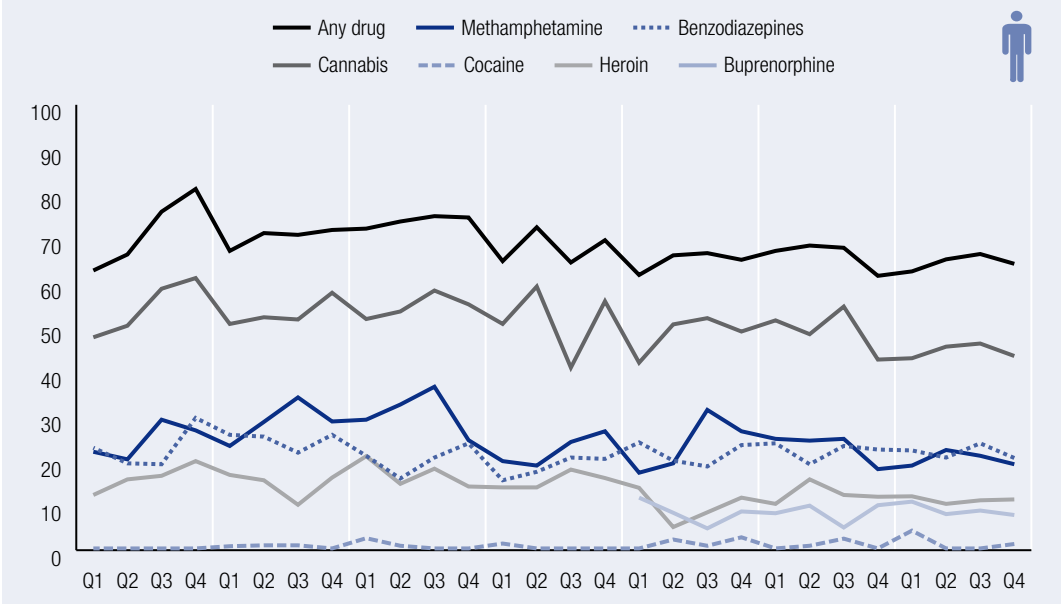
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 86 Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (%)

Offence	n	Benzodiazepines	Buprenorphine	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methamphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	173	19	6	43	1	8	13	57	32
Robbery	41	29	5	78	0	20	15	90	49
Aggravated assault	65	17	5	38	2	8	11	55	29
Common assault	12	25	0	50	0	0	8	50	33
Other violent	55	13	9	20	0	0	16	36	22
Property	160	24	11	47	1	19	22	71	47
Fraud	41	29	5	24	0	12	10	51	35
Car theft	26	23	12	65	0	19	38	88	54
Theft	34	24	12	47	0	21	9	68	35
Other property	59	22	14	56	2	22	32	80	59
Drugs	62	19	10	45	2	6	19	60	37
Produce/supply drugs	38	18	8	31	3	5	13	44	28
Possess/use drugs	23	22	13	70	0	9	30	87	52
Breaches	178	27	13	53	0	14	28	75	49
Breach of bail	16	19	6	38	0	13	31	63	38
Breach of order	129	31	16	53	0	14	31	78	55
Warrant	33	15	6	58	0	15	15	70	30
Traffic	45	11	4	47	2	7	18	58	29
Drink driving	15	0	0	40	0	7	20	53	27
Disorder	48	17	4	35	2	2	13	58	29
Other	14	57	7	43	0	14	14	86	64
Total		22	9	46	1	11	20	66	40
Total (n)	696	153	62	322	5	79	140	457	280

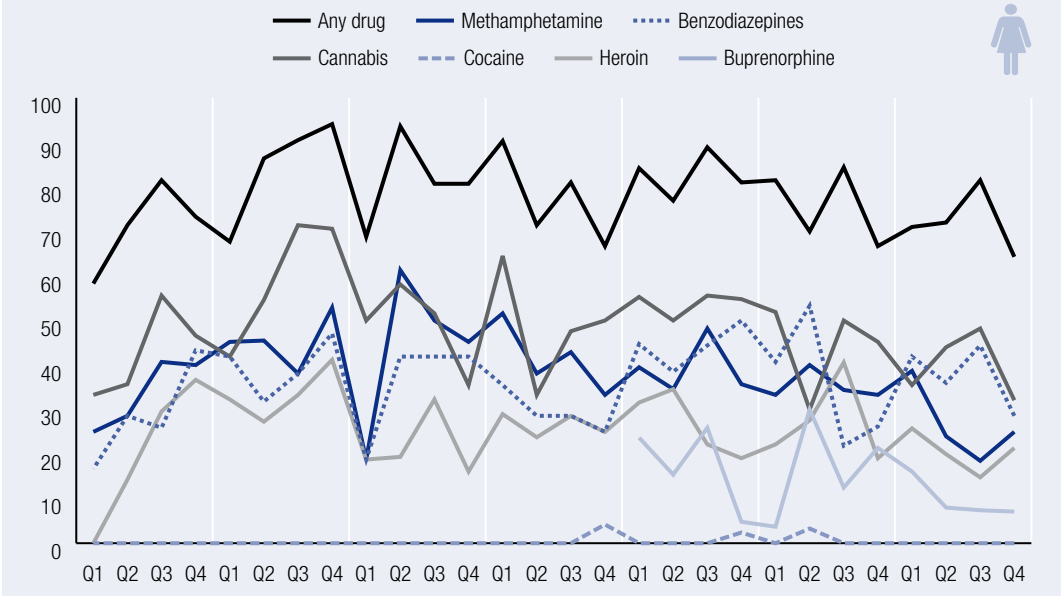
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Figure 31 Tested positive trends, males by drug type, Brisbane, 2002–08 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–08 [computer file]

Figure 32 Tested positive trends, females by drug type, Brisbane, 2002–08 (%)



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–08 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Table 87 Level of education and current housing (%)

Education level of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	46	44	Private house/apartment	52	54
Year 11 or 12	17	13	Someone else's place	30	27
TAFE/university not completed	11	9	Shelter or emergency	1	3
Completed TAFE	19	24	Incarceration facility/halfway house	2	3
Completed university	7	10	Treatment facility	1	1
			No fixed residence	8	7
			Other	6	5

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 88 Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	42	21
Part-time/odd jobs	16	16
Welfare/government benefit	49	72
Family/friends	29	28
Superannuation/savings	11	6
Sex work	1	6
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	8	6
Shoplifting	4	3
Other income-generating crime	8	5

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 89 Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months[a] (%)

	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	53	54	37	28
Benzodiazepines	59	58	44	27
Buprenorphine	52	55	50	36
Cannabis	54	53	33	24
Heroin	61	74	58	47
Methamphetamine	55	70	49	36
Multiple drugs	61	67	48	38
Any drug other than cannabis	56	60	46	32
Total	48	40	29	23

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 90 Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs[a] (%)

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	23	18	46	41
Benzodiazepines	28	19	48	46
Buprenorphine	35	45	60	73
Cannabis	22	17	48	38
Heroin	54	53	56	74
Methamphetamine	30	18	56	57
Multiple drugs	35	29	58	62
Any drug other than cannabis	31	20	52	46
Total	17	12	41	32

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 91 Reported use in the past 30 days, by age in years (%)

Males / Females	0 20 40 60 80 100%	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	7	5	6	11	10	4
	7	0	10	13	4	3
Cannabis	47	54	54	52	57	31
	44	50	48	58	44	30
Morphine	7	3	8	9	9	4
	7	0	7	13	11	0
Cocaine	4	5	4	4	6	2
	4	25	3	4	4	3
Ecstasy	13	33	15	14	7	5
	4	0	10	0	0	3
Heroin	15	5	15	21	21	11
	19	25	24	33	11	9
Hallucinogens	3	4	3	6	1	1
	1	0	0	0	0	3
Methamphetamine	30	24	27	36	39	27
	32	50	38	38	30	24
Street methadone	2	1	2	1	2	1
	4	0	10	0	4	3
Inhalants	1	3	3	0	0	<1
	4	25	10	0	0	3
Total males (n)		78	158	136	112	207
Total females (n)		4	29	24	27	33

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 92 Age in years at first use[a] (for those admitting ever used)

	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	146	20	27	20
Cannabis	598	15	95	15
Morphine	182	23	36	22
Cocaine	282	21	40	21
Ecstasy	359	21	41	20
Heroin	282	19	52	19
Hallucinogens	289	18	31	18
Methamphetamine	439	19	72	19
Street methadone	66	22	19	23
Inhalants	90	15	18	15

a: Rounded to nearest whole year

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 93 Age in years at first and regular use[a, b] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)

	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	44	20	21	12	21	22
Cannabis	371	14	15	55	14	16
Morphine	53	22	23	11	23	24
Cocaine	38	20	22	5	19	19
Ecstasy	73	18	20	3	15	17
Heroin	123	18	20	29	18	19
Hallucinogens	14	16	18	1	17	21
Methamphetamine	225	18	20	44	17	19
Street methadone	10	22	23	5	20	21
Inhalants	12	14	16	3	13	16

a: Regular use is defined as using on 3 or more days a week

b: Rounded to nearest whole year

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 94 Received prior treatment[a, b] (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment	279	57	40	51
Ever been in treatment	162	33	25	32
Currently in treatment	52	11	14	18
Total	493	100	79	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	44	9	16	20

a: Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, church etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and general practitioner

b: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

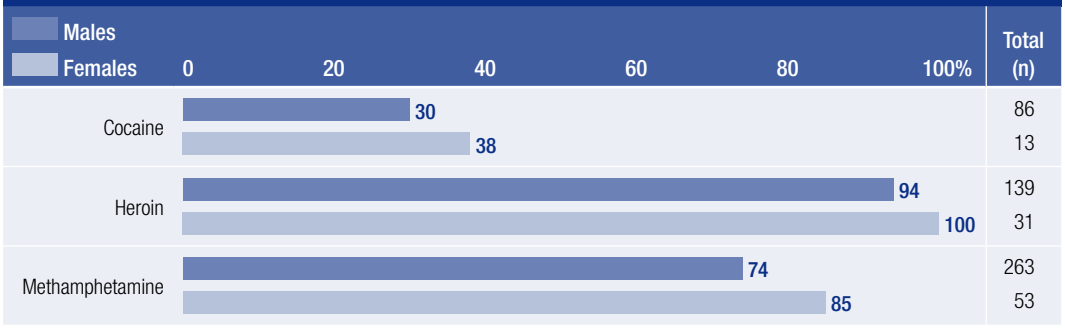
Table 95 Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	11	21	1	7
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	2	4	0	0
Other[a]	39	75	13	93
Total	52	100	14	100

a: Other refers to 'referral from general practitioner or health professional' and 'self referral'

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 96 Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months (of those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Table 97 Reported heavy alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age in years and sex (%)

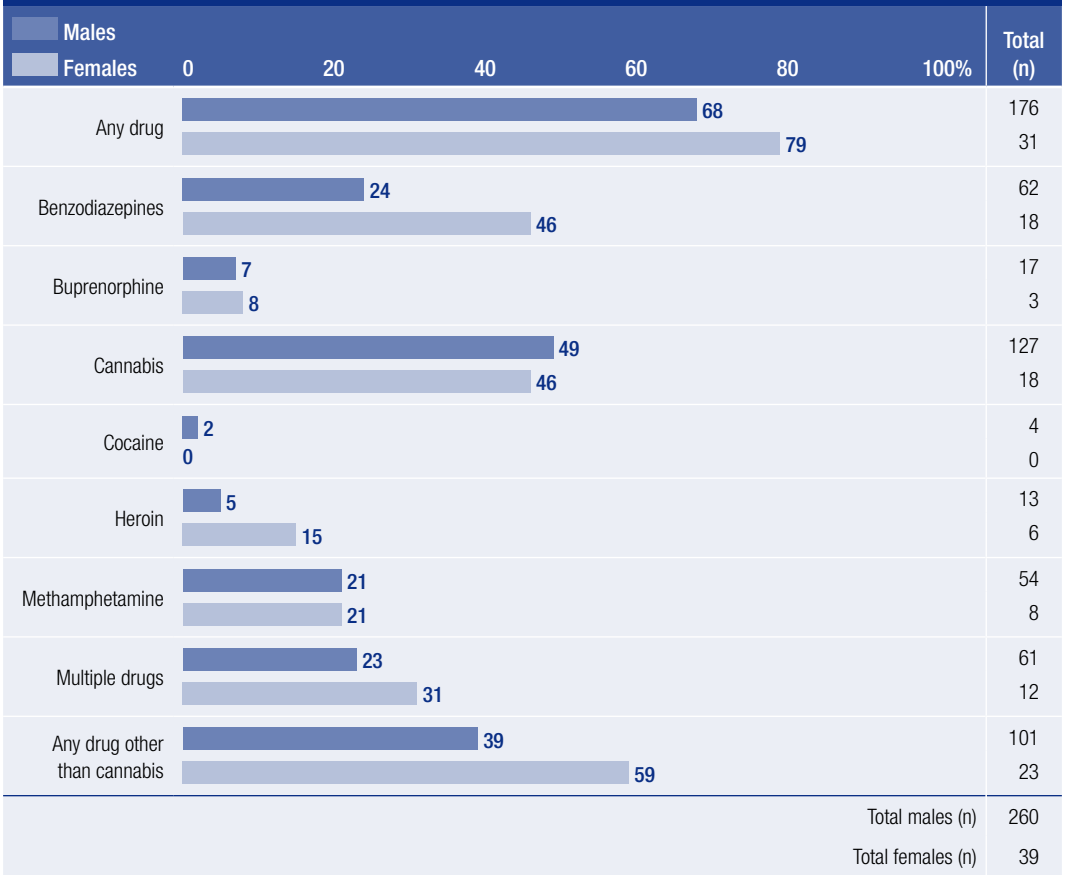
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		82	187	160	139	240	808
Past 48 hours[a]	Males	44	42	46	30	31	38
	Females	50	28	29	33	39	33
Past 30 days[b]	Males	85	70	66	60	48	63
	Females	75	66	58	48	48	56

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also consumed 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males and 3 or more drinks for females

b: Those who report drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

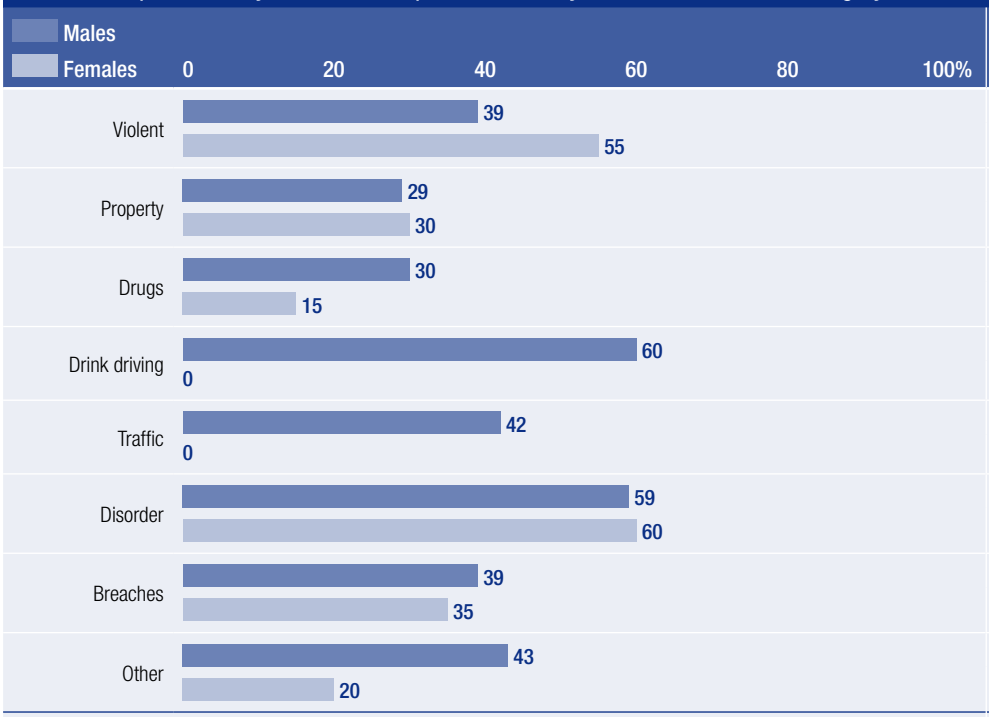
Table 98 Tested positive[a] (of those reporting heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours)



a: And also reported drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 99 Reported heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category[a]



	Total (n)
Violent	65
	11
Property	46
	14
Drugs	19
	2
Drink driving	9
	0
Traffic	19
	0
Disorder	27
	3
Breaches	71
	8
Other	6
	1
Total males (n)	689
Total females (n)	116

a: And also reported drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Table 100 Mental illness and gambling behaviour[a]

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
% self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	39	6	10	10
% self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	406	61	80	74
Less than once a week	149	22	17	16
Once or twice a week	84	13	7	6
Three times a week or more	32	5	4	4
Total	671	100	108	100

a: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Darwin

Table 101 Age in years of detainees (%)

	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Males	253	11	21	15	15	38
Females	37	16	11	14	14	46
Sample size adults (n)	290	35	58	43	42	112

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 102 Tested positive, by age in years (%)

	Males / Females	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	70 / 53	75 75	80 100	78 0	73 50	60 50
Benzodiazepines	11 / 13	6 0	4 100	17 0	14 0	12 17
Buprenorphine	2 / 7	6 0	0 0	0 0	0 50	2 0
Cannabis	65 / 53	75 75	80 100	67 0	68 50	52 50
Cocaine	0 / 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Heroin	5 / 0	0 0	4 0	11 0	0 0	8 0
Methamphetamine	2 / 0	0 0	0 0	11 0	0 0	0 0
Multiple drugs	9 / 13	6 0	8 100	11 0	9 0	10 17
Any drug other than cannabis	14 / 13	6 0	8 100	22 0	14 0	16 17
Total males (n)		16	25	18	22	50
Total females (n)		4	1	2	2	6

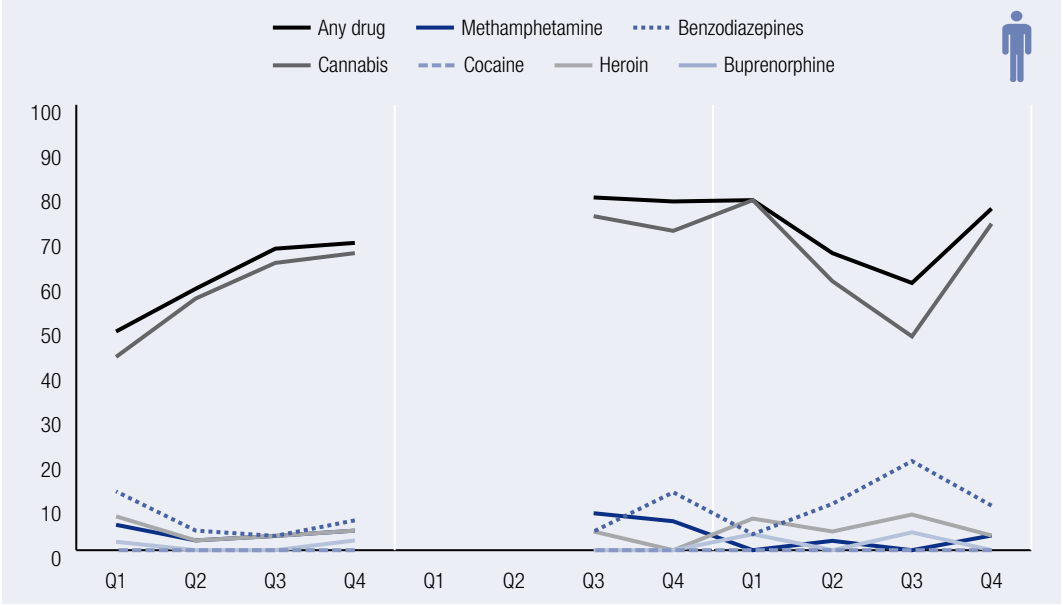
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 103 Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (%)

Offence	n	Benzodiazepines	Buprenorphine	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methamphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	53	9	0	72	0	2	0	74	11
Robbery	3	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0
Aggravated assault	35	9	0	71	0	0	0	71	9
Common assault	6	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0
Other violence	9	22	0	44	0	11	0	56	33
Property	17	24	12	65	0	18	6	71	29
Fraud	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Car theft	4	0	0	75	0	0	0	75	0
Theft	9	33	22	56	0	22	11	56	33
Other property	3	0	0	100	0	33	0	100	33
Drugs	6	0	0	67	0	0	0	67	0
Produce/supply drugs	3	0	0	67	0	0	0	67	0
Possess/use drugs	3	0	0	67	0	0	0	67	0
Breaches	31	3	0	58	0	0	3	58	3
Breach of bail	8	13	0	50	0	0	13	50	13
Breach of order	21	0	0	62	0	0	0	62	0
Warrant	2	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0
Traffic	3	33	0	67	0	67	0	100	67
Drink driving	11	0	0	45	0	9	0	55	9
Disorder	4	50	0	50	0	0	0	100	50
Other	4	25	0	75	0	0	0	100	25
Total		11	2	64	0	5	2	70	14
Total (n)	129	14	2	83	0	7	2	90	18

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

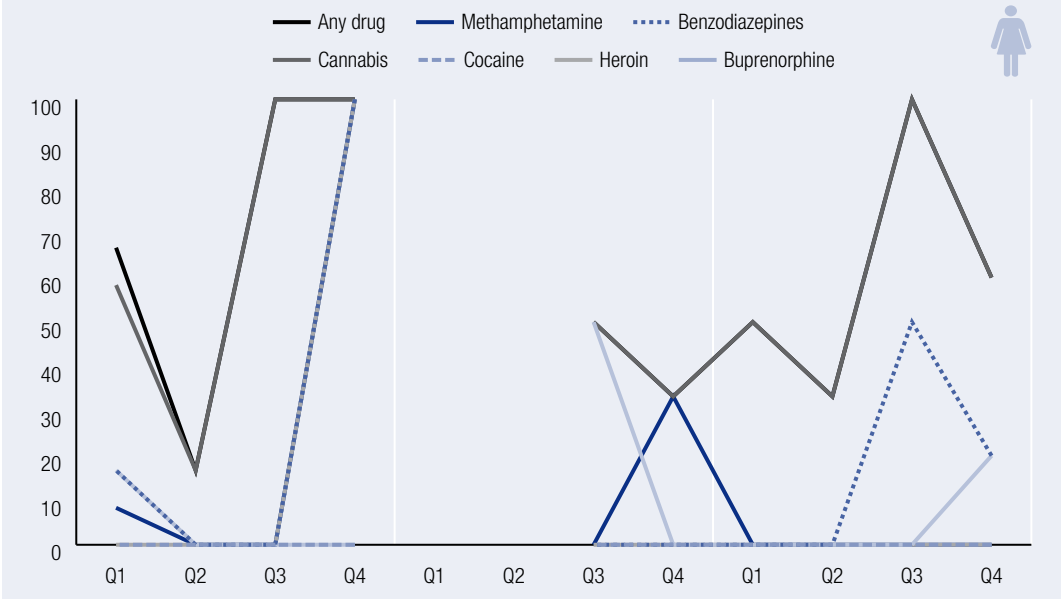
Figure 33 Tested positive trends, males by drug type, Darwin, 2006–08 (%)[a]



a: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 1 and 2, 2007

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2006–08 [computer file]

Figure 34 Tested positive trends, females by drug type, Darwin, 2006–08 (%)[a]



a: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 1 and 2, 2007

Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2006–08 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Table 104 Level of education and current housing (%)

Education level of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	55	68	Private house/apartment	38	31
Year 11 or 12	17	14	Someone else's place	50	67
TAFE/university not completed	10	8	Shelter or emergency	0	0
Completed TAFE	16	8	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	0
Completed university	2	3	Treatment facility	0	0
			No fixed residence	6	3
			Other	5	0

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 105 Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	28	14
Part-time/odd jobs	12	5
Welfare/government benefit	65	86
Family/friends	38	41
Superannuation/savings	7	3
Sex work	0	0
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	10	0
Shoplifting	9	19
Other income-generating crime	3	0

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 106 Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months[a] (%)

	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	53	38	32	13
Benzodiazepines	50	50	14	50
Buprenorphine	0	0	0	0
Cannabis	53	38	33	13
Heroin	43	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	100	0	0	0
Multiple drugs	42	50	8	50
Any drug other than cannabis	44	50	11	50
Total	47	40	27	13

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 107 Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs[a] (%)

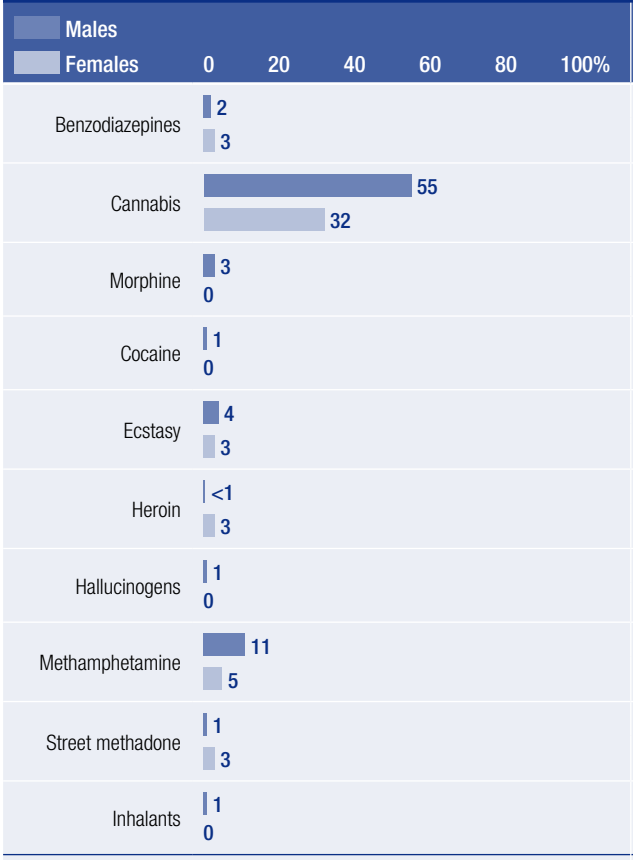
	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	14	0	33	0
Benzodiazepines	7	0	50	0
Buprenorphine	50	0	50	0
Cannabis	15	0	32	0
Heroin	29	0	71	0
Methamphetamine	0	0	50	0
Multiple drugs	17	0	58	0
Any drug other than cannabis	11	0	50	0
Total	10	0	26	0

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 108 Reported use in the past 30 days, by age in years (%)

Males / Females	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	0	2	5	0	1
	17	0	0	0	0
Cannabis	66	69	61	54	41
	67	75	0	20	24
Morphine	0	2	5	0	5
	0	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	0	0	3	3	1
	0	0	0	0	0
Ecstasy	7	7	5	5	0
	17	0	0	0	0
Heroin	0	0	0	0	1
	17	0	0	0	0
Hallucinogens	3	2	0	3	0
	0	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	3	13	11	16	12
	17	0	0	0	6
Street methadone	0	0	0	0	2
	17	0	0	0	0
Inhalants	0	2	0	5	0
	0	0	0	0	0
Total males (n)	29	54	38	37	95
Total females (n)	6	4	5	5	17



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 109 Age in years at first use[a] (for those admitting ever used)

	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	20	21	2	17
Cannabis	202	16	27	19
Morphine	26	23	2	17
Cocaine	44	21	2	18
Ecstasy	73	22	7	24
Heroin	34	20	3	18
Hallucinogens	75	19	8	18
Methamphetamine	92	20	8	23
Street methadone	12	24	2	17
Inhalants	42	15	5	16

a: Rounded to nearest whole year

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 110 Age in years at first and regular use[a, b] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)

	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	5	17	21	1	15	15
Cannabis	124	15	18	11	18	20
Morphine	10	24	24	0	0	0
Cocaine	2	19	20	0	0	0
Ecstasy	9	18	20	0	0	0
Heroin	3	19	19	1	15	17
Hallucinogens	4	16	18	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	22	19	23	2	19	19
Street methadone	1	30	30	0	0	0
Inhalants	4	16	17	0	0	0

a: Regular use is defined as using on 3 or more days a week

b: Rounded to nearest whole year

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 111 Received prior treatment[a, b] (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment	74	47	9	60
Ever been in treatment	73	46	6	40
Currently in treatment	12	8	0	0
Total	159	100	15	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	8	5	0	0

a: Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, church etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and general practitioner

b: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 112 Reasons for being in treatment[a] (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

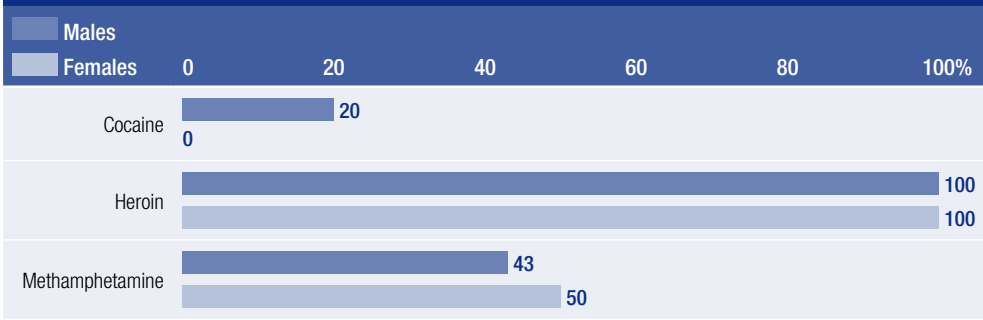
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	1	8	0	0
Police diversion scheme	1	8	0	0
Other legal order	1	8	0	0
Other[b]	9	75	0	0
Total	12	100	0	0

a: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

b: Other refers to 'referral from general practitioner or health professional' and 'self referral'

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 113 Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months (of those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Table 114 Reported heavy alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age in years and sex (%)

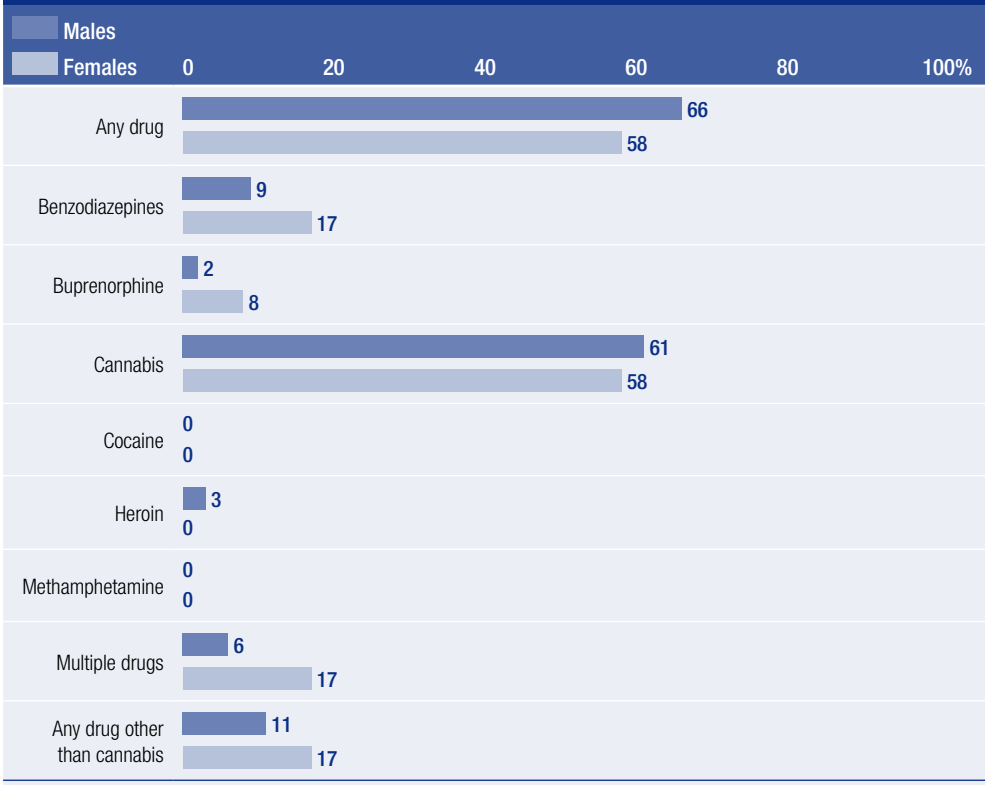
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		35	58	43	42	112	290
Past 48 hours[a]	Males	62	72	58	76	79	72
	Females	67	100	40	80	82	76
Past 30 days[b]	Males	90	83	74	89	86	85
	Females	100	100	60	80	88	86

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also consumed 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males and 3 or more drinks for females

b: Those who report drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

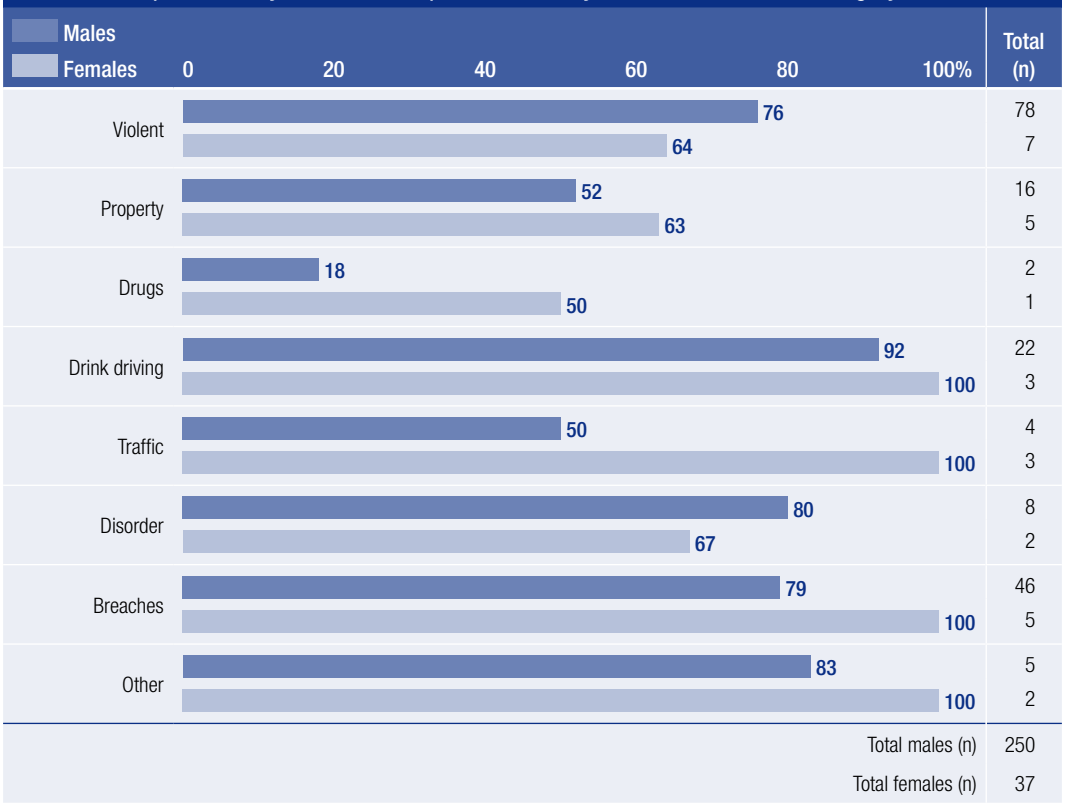
Table 115 Tested positive, for those reporting heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours[a]



a: And also reported drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 116 Reported heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category[a]



a: And also reported drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Table 117 Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
% self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	8	3	1	3
% self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	138	56	17	47
Less than once a week	75	30	16	44
Once or twice a week	29	12	2	6
Three times a week or more	4	2	1	3
Total	246	100	36	100

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

East Perth

Table 118 Age in years of detainees (%)

	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Males	672	15	21	23	16	25
Females	148	12	22	20	15	31
Sample size adults (n)	820	120	175	185	129	211

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 119 Tested positive, by age in years (%)

	Males	Females	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	73	80	80	78	76	76	58
			45	81	92	91	83
Benzodiazepines	18	21	11	16	22	28	17
			0	38	46	0	17
Buprenorphine	4	4	0	2	3	9	5
			0	6	0	0	8
Cannabis	58	53	79	69	57	50	39
			36	56	62	82	42
Cocaine	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
			0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	6	9	2	6	9	9	5
			0	19	23	9	0
Methamphetamine	30	48	20	34	36	29	30
			18	44	31	82	58
Multiple drugs	34	45	26	40	40	33	28
			9	63	54	73	33
Any drug other than cannabis	44	64	27	45	51	53	42
			18	69	69	82	71
Total males (n)			66	88	88	58	88
Total females (n)			11	16	13	11	24

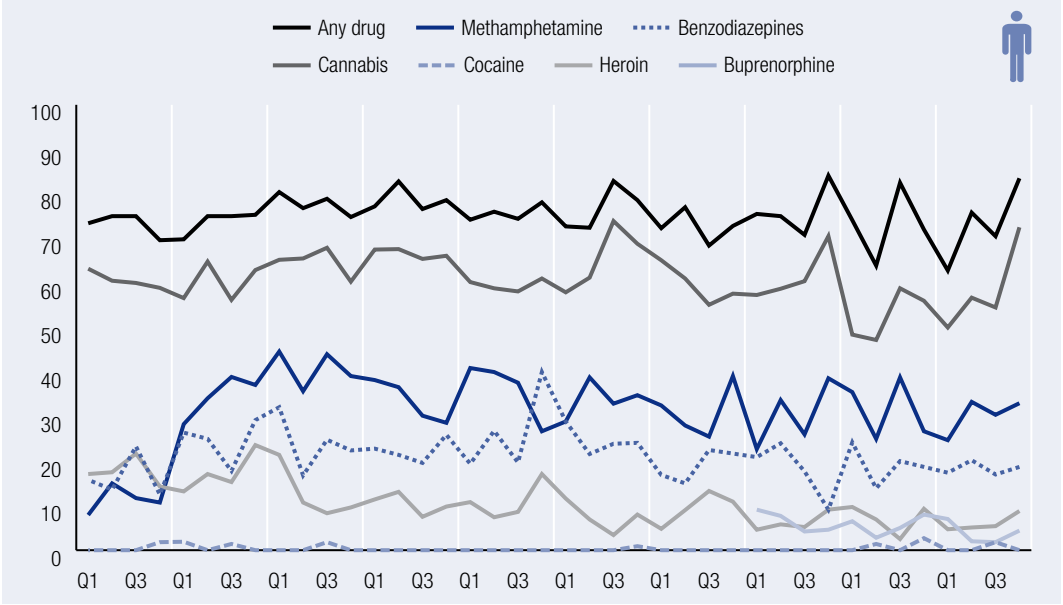
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 120 Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (%)

Offence	n	Benzodiazepines	Buprenorphine	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methamphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	134	19	3	57	0	7	27	72	44
Robbery	38	21	3	61	0	16	37	82	55
Aggravated assault	37	19	3	57	0	5	16	70	35
Common assault	32	22	3	69	0	0	23	72	41
Other violence	27	11	4	41	0	4	33	59	44
Property	70	26	4	67	1	10	41	82	53
Fraud	12	25	0	42	8	8	42	67	50
Car theft	13	15	0	62	0	8	46	77	46
Theft	25	12	8	72	0	0	28	84	36
Other property	20	45	5	80	0	20	45	90	75
Drugs	23	17	4	52	0	9	65	91	70
Produce/supply drugs	11	27	9	45	0	18	64	91	73
Possess/use drugs	12	8	0	58	0	0	67	92	67
Breaches	56	20	2	57	0	2	32	70	46
Breach of bail	12	17	0	42	0	0	33	67	42
Breach of order	33	21	3	58	0	3	24	67	42
Warrant	11	18	0	73	0	0	55	82	64
Traffic	32	6	9	69	3	6	34	84	44
Drink driving	16	6	0	38	0	6	13	44	25
Disorder	45	18	4	51	0	2	9	64	24
Other	7	14	0	71	0	0	29	71	29
Total		18	4	59	1	6	31	74	44
Total (n)	385	71	14	226	2	23	118	284	171

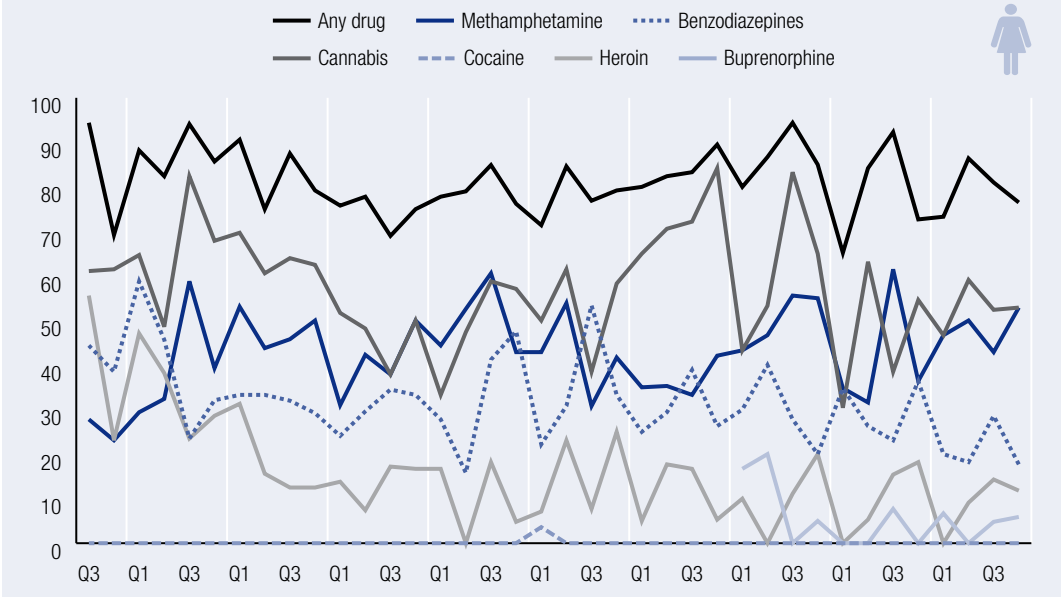
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Figure 35 Tested positive trends, males by drug type, East Perth, 1999–2008 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 1999–2008 [computer file]

Figure 36 Tested positive trends, males by drug type, East Perth, 1999–2008 (%)



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size

Source: AIC DUMA collection 1999–2008 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Table 121 Level of education and current housing (%)

Education level of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	48	59	Private house/apartment	38	39
Year 11 or 12	18	12	Someone else's place	48	49
TAFE/university not completed	11	11	Shelter or emergency	1	3
Completed TAFE	20	15	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	1
Completed university	4	3	Treatment facility	<1	1
			No fixed residence	7	6
			Other	4	2

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 122 Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	39	11
Part-time/odd jobs	27	12
Welfare/government benefit	49	74
Family/friends	37	29
Superannuation/savings	12	3
Sex work	<1	4
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	14	8
Shoplifting	8	12
Other income-generating crime	10	4

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 123 Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months[a] (%)

	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	69	69	25	18
Benzodiazepines	70	50	26	27
Buprenorphine	54	0	21	0
Cannabis	71	71	25	14
Heroin	78	86	39	43
Methamphetamine	69	70	36	21
Multiple drugs	71	63	34	22
Any drug other than cannabis	70	60	32	20
Total	65	67	22	17

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 124 Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs[a] (%)

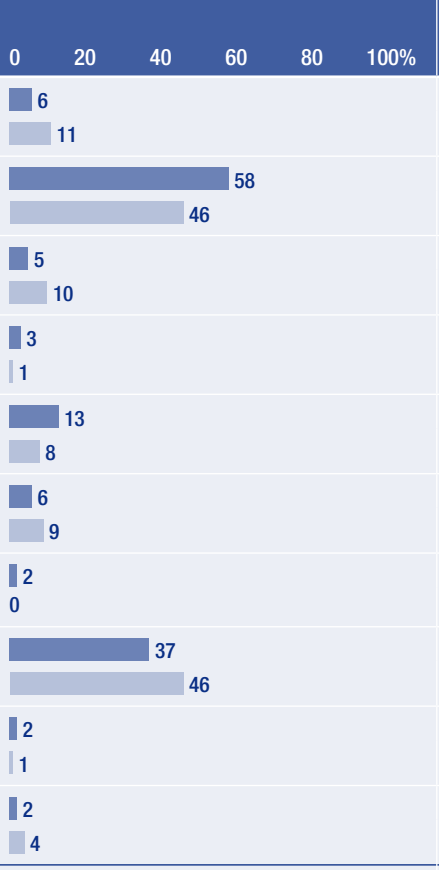
	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	28	21	53	41
Benzodiazepines	29	33	56	47
Buprenorphine	21	50	64	50
Cannabis	28	22	51	43
Heroin	43	57	48	71
Methamphetamine	38	24	64	41
Multiple drugs	36	28	60	47
Any drug other than cannabis	33	24	59	44
Total	21	17	46	34

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 125 Reported use in the past 30 days, by age in years and sex (%)

	Males / Females	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines		7	7	8	7	2
		0	27	14	5	4
Cannabis		75	61	66	55	40
		28	55	48	64	36
Morphine		1	6	6	8	5
		0	24	7	9	4
Cocaine		3	3	7	4	1
		0	0	3	0	2
Ecstasy		19	14	19	13	4
		6	12	11	5	7
Heroin		3	7	6	7	7
		0	15	14	9	4
Hallucinogens		3	1	1	1	2
		0	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine		26	41	51	36	27
		22	52	41	59	47
Street methadone		1	3	3	1	2
		0	0	3	0	0
Inhalants		3	1	2	4	1
		17	0	7	0	2
	Total males (n)	102	142	156	107	165
	Total females (n)	18	33	29	22	46



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 126 Age in years at first use[a] (for those admitting ever used)

	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	170	19	35	19
Cannabis	575	14	126	15
Morphine	177	21	38	21
Cocaine	241	21	53	20
Ecstasy	360	20	64	21
Heroin	185	19	44	20
LSD	289	17	40	18
Methamphetamine	460	19	104	20
Street methadone	82	22	13	21
Inhalants	86	16	28	14

a: Rounded to nearest whole year

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 127 Age in years at first and regular use[a, b] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)

	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	41	17	19	17	19	20
Cannabis	409	14	15	72	14	16
Morphine	39	22	24	17	19	20
Cocaine	25	19	21	0	–	–
Ecstasy	70	18	20	10	18	20
Heroin	49	18	19	16	19	22
LSD	17	17	18	2	18	18
Methamphetamine	272	18	20	74	20	22
Street methadone	14	22	24	2	20	25
Inhalants	12	14	15	6	13	15

a: Regular use is defined as using on 3 or more days a week

b: Rounded to nearest whole year

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 128 Received prior treatment[a, b] (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment	258	52	61	55
Ever been in treatment	185	37	29	26
Currently in treatment	51	10	20	18
Total	494	100	110	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	53	11	16	15

a: Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, church etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and general practitioner

b: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 129 Reasons for being in treatment[a] (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

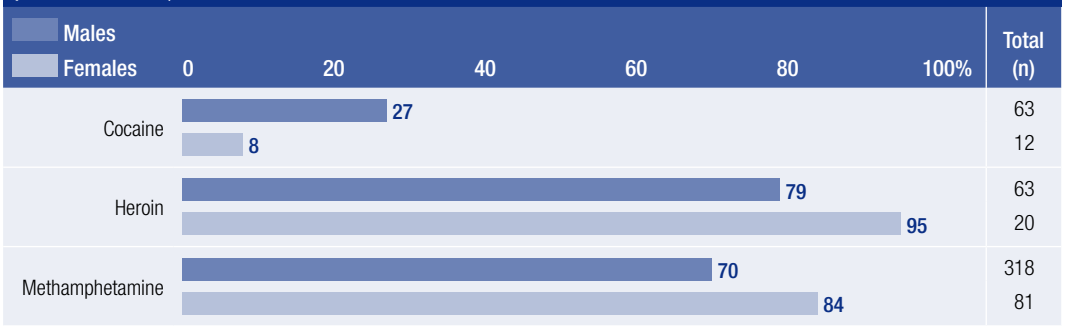
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	6	12	2	10
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	8	16	2	10
Other[b]	37	73	16	80
Total	51	100	20	100

a: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

b: Other refers to 'referral from general practitioner or health professional' and 'self referral'

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 130 Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months (of those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Table 131 Reported heavy alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age in years and sex (%)

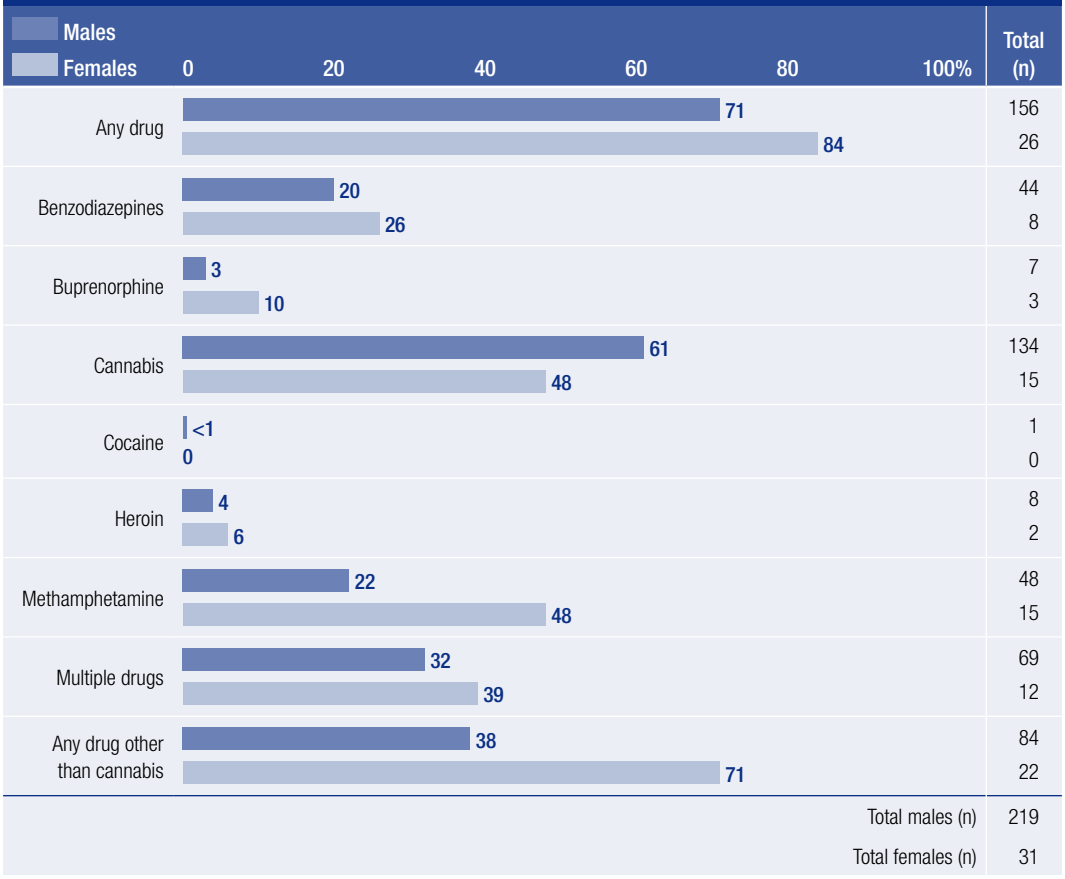
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		120	175	185	130	211	821
Past 48 hours[a]	Males	61	61	54	50	48	54
	Females	39	33	34	32	41	36
Past 30 days[b]	Males	81	76	69	60	63	69
	Females	67	67	48	41	52	55

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also consumed 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males and 3 or more drinks for females

b: Those who report drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

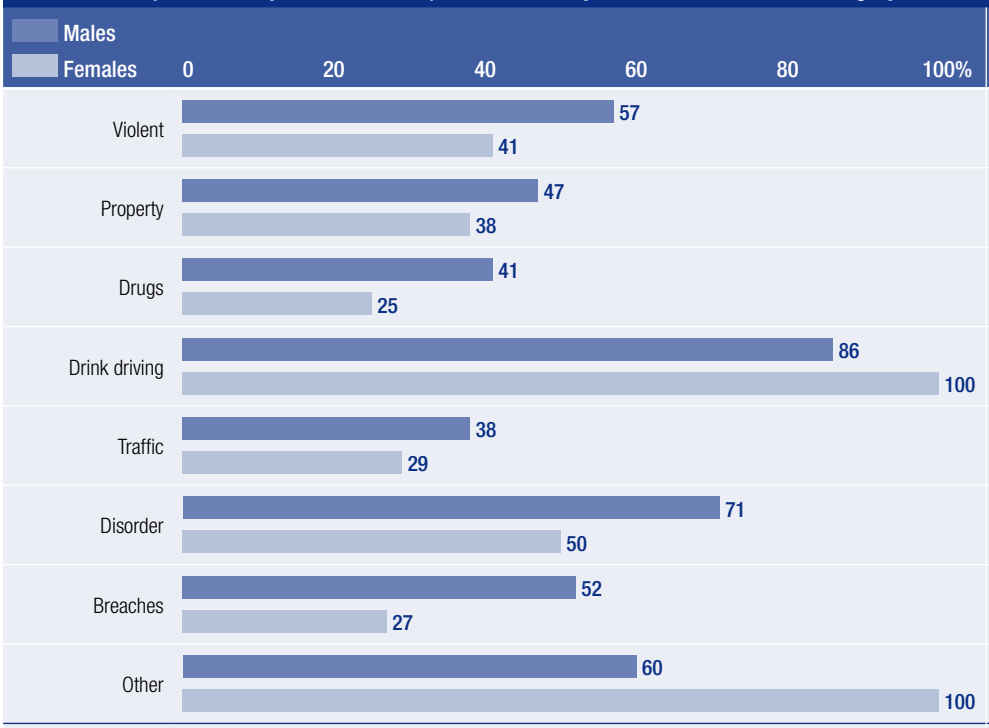
Table 132 Tested positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours[a]



a: And also reported drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 133 Reported heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category[a]



a: And also reported drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Information on mental Illness and gambling behaviour

Table 134 Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
% self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	25	4	5	4
% self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	428	68	100	74
Less than once a week	126	20	23	17
Once or twice a week	50	8	11	8
Three times a week or more	27	4	2	1
Total	631	100	136	100

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Footscray

Table 135 Age in years of detainees (%)

	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Males	181	12	20	23	15	30
Females	46	15	17	20	17	30
Sample size adults (n)	227	29	44	51	35	68

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 136 Tested positive, by age in years (%)

Males / Females	0 20 40 60 80 100%	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	70	58	77	82	93	55
	73	60	67	100	67	60
Benzodiazepines	39	21	52	50	64	23
	42	40	17	57	67	40
Buprenorphine	22	5	19	32	29	23
	27	20	17	71	0	0
Cannabis	43	53	45	46	50	34
	31	40	17	57	0	20
Cocaine	6	0	6	7	21	2
	8	0	0	29	0	0
Heroin	48	11	45	68	86	41
	50	40	67	71	0	40
Methamphetamine	20	5	19	14	43	23
	23	20	17	29	67	0
Multiple drugs	48	21	52	54	86	41
	54	40	33	100	67	20
Any drug other than cannabis	60	21	68	75	93	50
	69	40	67	100	67	60
Total males (n)		19	31	28	14	44
Total females (n)		5	6	7	3	5

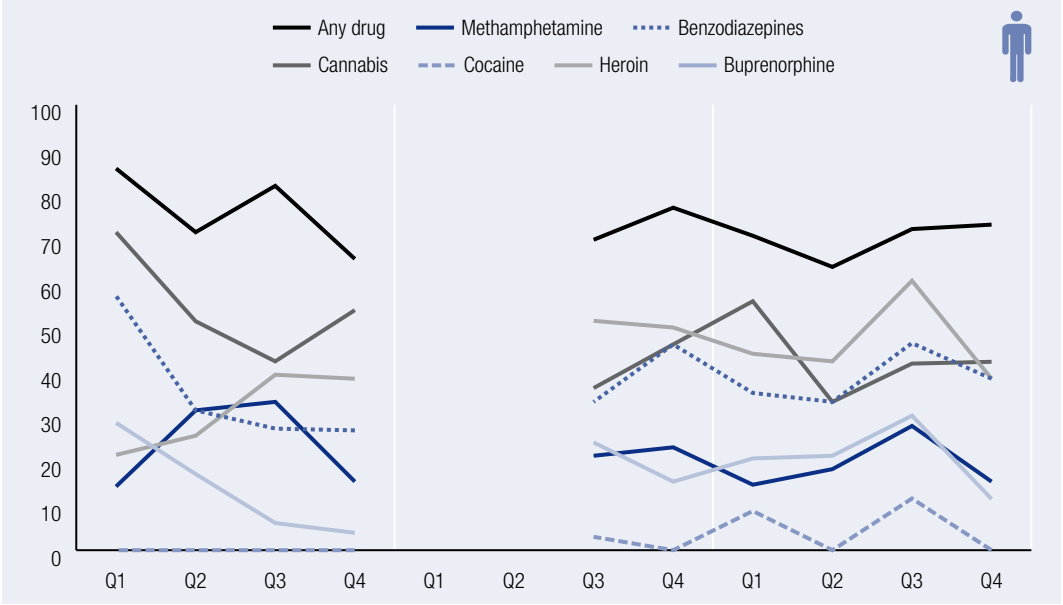
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 137 Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (%)

Offence	n	Benzodiazepines	Buprenorphine	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methamphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	17	18	6	47	0	18	24	47	35
Robbery	4	25	25	50	0	25	50	50	50
Aggravated assault	1	100	0	100	0	0	0	100	100
Common assault	7	0	0	57	0	29	29	57	29
Other violence	5	20	0	20	0	0	0	20	20
Property	48	44	19	52	4	54	15	79	65
Fraud	4	25	25	75	0	50	0	75	50
Car theft	7	43	14	57	14	57	29	86	71
Theft	24	42	8	50	4	46	8	67	54
Other property	13	54	38	46	0	69	23	100	85
Drugs	39	51	49	46	15	77	36	95	87
Produce/supply drugs	20	55	60	35	25	85	35	95	90
Possess/use drugs	19	47	37	58	5	68	37	95	84
Breaches	5	40	0	60	0	60	40	60	60
Breach of bail	2	50	0	50	0	50	50	50	50
Breach of order	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warrant	2	50	0	100	0	100	50	100	100
Traffic	3	67	0	33	0	33	0	67	67
Drink driving	3	33	0	0	0	0	0	33	33
Disorder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	11	27	9	27	0	18	0	36	27
Total		41	24	46	6	52	21	74	63
Total (n)	126	52	30	58	8	65	27	93	80

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

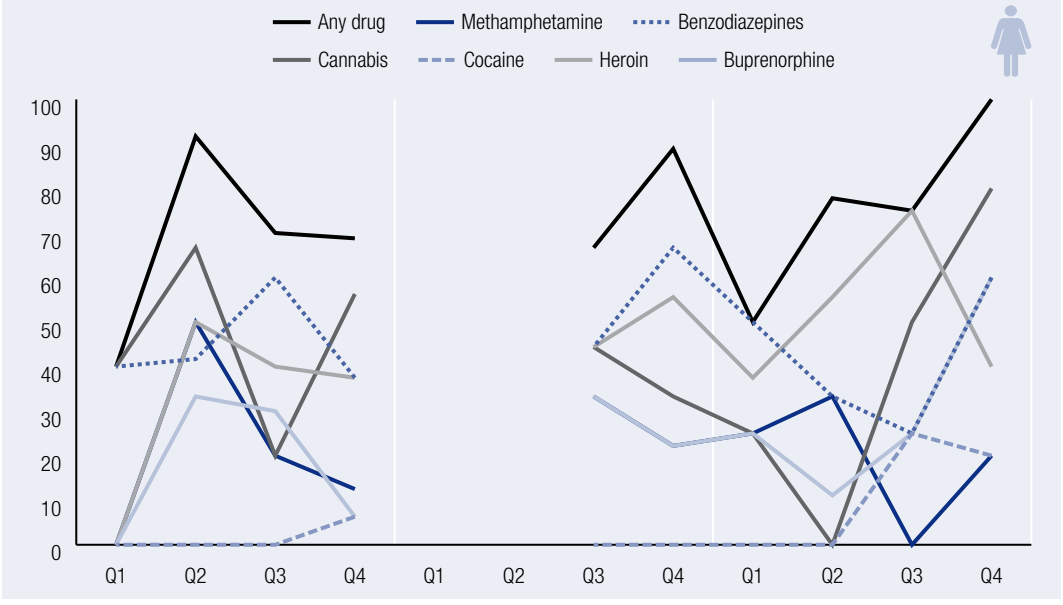
Figure 37 Tested positive trends, males by drug type, Footscray, 2006–08 (%)[a]



a: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 1 and 2, 2007

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2006–08 [computer file]

Figure 38 Tested positive trends, females by drug type, Footscray, 2006–08 (%)[a]



a: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 1 and 2, 2007

Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2006–08 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Table 138 Level of education and current housing (%)

Education level of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	57	46	Private house/apartment	39	46
Year 11 or 12	23	33	Someone else's place	52	41
TAFE/university not completed	7	9	Shelter or emergency	0	7
Completed TAFE	7	7	Incarceration facility/halfway house	0	0
Completed university	7	7	Treatment facility	1	0
			No fixed residence	3	0
			Other	4	7

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 139 Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	28	5
Part-time/odd jobs	19	5
Welfare/government benefit	66	95
Family/friends	21	15
Superannuation/savings	4	0
Sex work	0	5
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	18	10
Shoplifting	9	20
Other income-generating crime	10	10

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 140 Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months[a] (%)

	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	66	59	19	35
Benzodiazepines	72	40	24	40
Buprenorphine	80	71	33	71
Cannabis	63	43	18	43
Heroin	70	75	25	42
Methamphetamine	74	60	27	40
Multiple drugs	72	58	22	50
Any drug other than cannabis	69	63	21	38
Total	54	48	14	25

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 141 Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs[a] (%)

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	51	35	60	35
Benzodiazepines	57	20	70	30
Buprenorphine	76	14	72	43
Cannabis	41	14	54	29
Heroin	65	50	70	50
Methamphetamine	70	20	78	40
Multiple drugs	61	33	70	42
Any drug other than cannabis	58	38	68	38
Total	35	25	48	25

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 142 Reported use in the past 30 days, by age in years and sex (%)

	Males / Females	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	Males	12	9	14	17	19	4
	Females	16	14	25	22	0	15
Cannabis	Males	42	59	43	45	41	33
	Females	30	29	38	33	13	36
Morphine	Males	6	5	6	10	7	4
	Females	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	Males	6	5	17	2	4	2
	Females	4	0	0	22	0	0
Ecstasy	Males	4	14	6	5	0	0
	Females	2	0	0	11	0	0
Heroin	Males	45	5	53	67	56	33
	Females	37	29	63	44	25	29
Hallucinogens	Males	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Females	2	17	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	Males	17	18	25	24	11	9
	Females	18	0	25	38	25	7
Street methadone	Males	1	0	3	0	0	0
	Females	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inhalants	Males	1	5	0	2	0	0
	Females	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total males (n)		22	36	42	27	54
	Total females (n)		7	8	9	8	14

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 143 Age in years at first use[a] (for those admitting ever used)

	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	69	20	20	19
Cannabis	136	16	35	15
Morphine	51	22	13	22
Cocaine	62	20	17	20
Ecstasy	75	20	17	21
Heroin	107	19	29	19
Hallucinogens	47	18	11	17
Methamphetamine	102	19	28	18
Street methadone	15	24	6	24
Inhalants	20	15	6	14

a: Rounded to nearest whole year

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 144 Age in years at first and regular use[a, b] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)

	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	19	19	22	6	20	22
Cannabis	72	15	17	16	14	14
Morphine	9	20	25	1	20	20
Cocaine	7	18	19	0	0	0
Ecstasy	5	20	22	0	0	0
Heroin	81	19	20	20	18	19
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	25	18	22	9	18	20
Street methadone	2	18	20	0	0	0
Inhalants	2	12	12	0	0	0

a: Regular use is defined as using on 3 or more days a week

b: Rounded to nearest whole year

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 145 Received prior treatment[a, b] (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment	39	31	6	21
Ever been in treatment	36	29	9	32
Currently in treatment	50	40	13	46
Total	125	100	28	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	10	8	0	0

a: Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, church etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and general practitioner

b: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

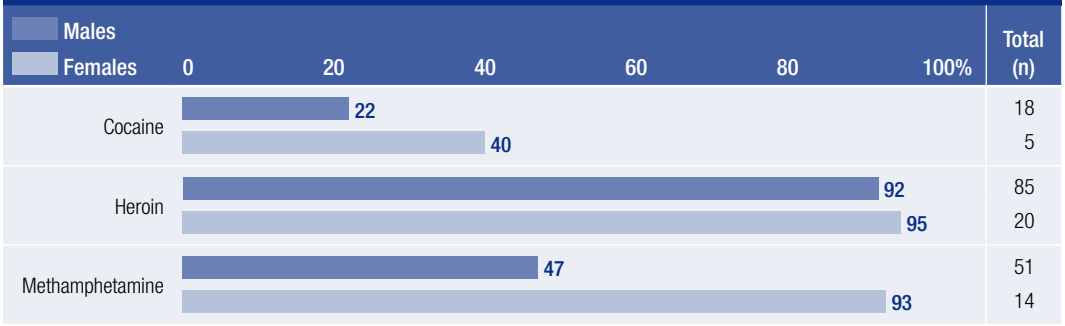
Table 146 Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	4	8	2	15
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	7	14	1	8
Other[a]	39	78	10	77
Total	50	100	13	100

a: Other refers to 'referral from general practitioner or health professional' and 'self referral'

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 147 Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months (of those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Table 148 Reported alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age in years and sex (%)

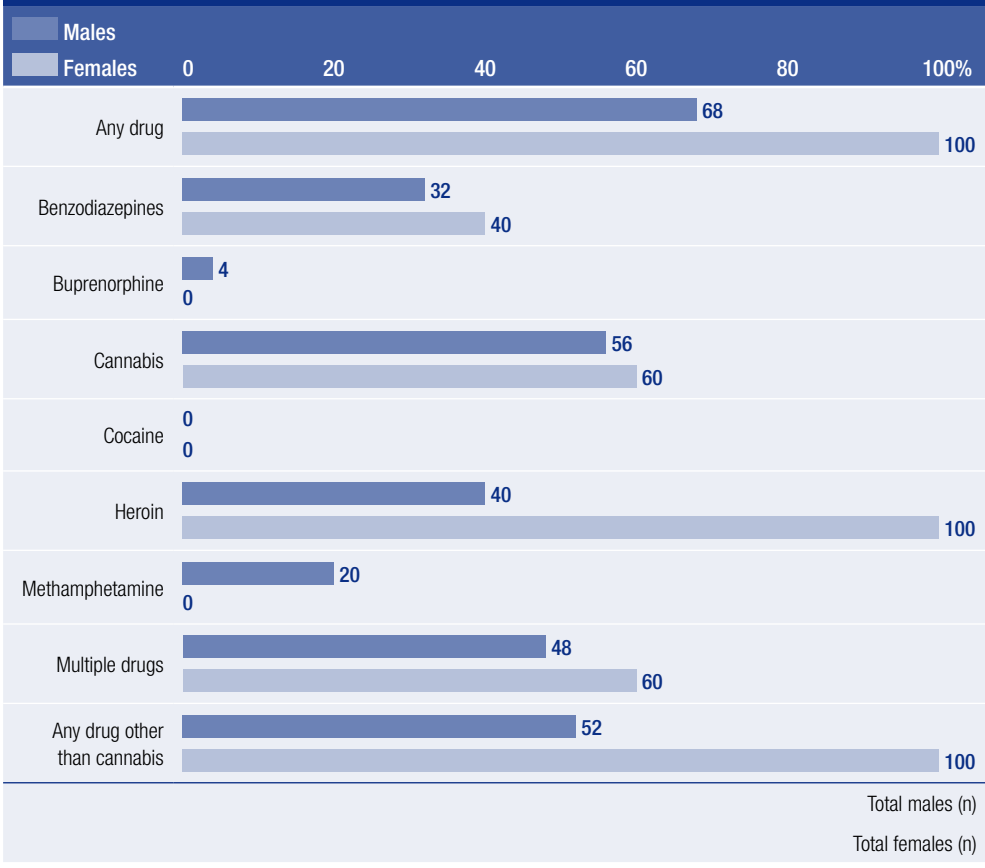
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		29	44	51	35	68	227
Past 48 hours[a]	Males	18	14	19	22	30	22
	Females	0	38	22	13	29	22
Past 30 days[b]	Males	45	22	29	30	31	30
	Females	14	63	22	13	29	28

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also consumed 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males and 3 or more drinks for females

b: Those who report drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

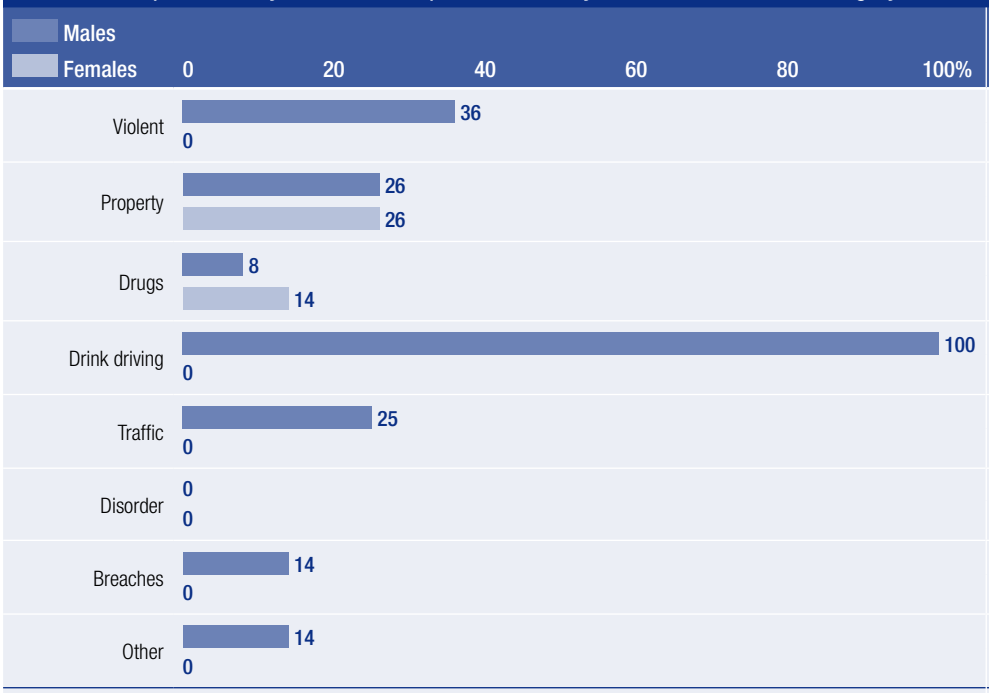
Table 149 Tested positive, for those reporting heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours[a]



a: Heavy alcohol use refers to detainees who reported drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 150 Reported heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category[a]



	Total (n)
Violent	9
	0
Property	16
	9
Drugs	4
	1
Drink driving	5
	0
Traffic	1
	0
Disorder	0
	0
Breaches	1
	0
Other	2
	0
Total males (n)	169
Total females (n)	45

a: And also reported drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Table 151 Mental illness and gambling behaviour[a]

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
% self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	8	5	4	11
% self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	119	70	36	88
Less than once a week	32	19	3	7
Once or twice a week	16	9	1	2
Three times a week or more	4	2	1	2
Total	171	100	41	100

a: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Parramatta

Table 152 Age in years of detainees (%)

	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Males	227	16	15	22	18	29
Females	34	12	3	29	26	29
Sample size adults (n)	261	40	36	59	50	76

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 153 Tested positive, by age in years (%)

Males
Females
0 20 40 60 80 100%

	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	58	38	60	74	48
	100	100	75	100	60
Benzodiazepines	4	14	23	44	28
	0	0	50	83	40
Buprenorphine	4	0	7	7	2
	0	0	0	0	0
Cannabis	54	38	57	59	30
	100	0	25	67	20
Cocaine	8	0	0	4	0
	0	0	0	17	0
Heroin	4	5	3	11	4
	0	0	0	0	20
Methamphetamine	9	10	17	19	13
	0	100	25	50	0
Multiple drugs	17	19	27	44	24
	0	0	25	83	20
Any drug other than cannabis	21	19	30	56	35
	0	100	75	100	60
Total males (n)	24	21	30	27	46
Total females (n)	2	1	4	6	5

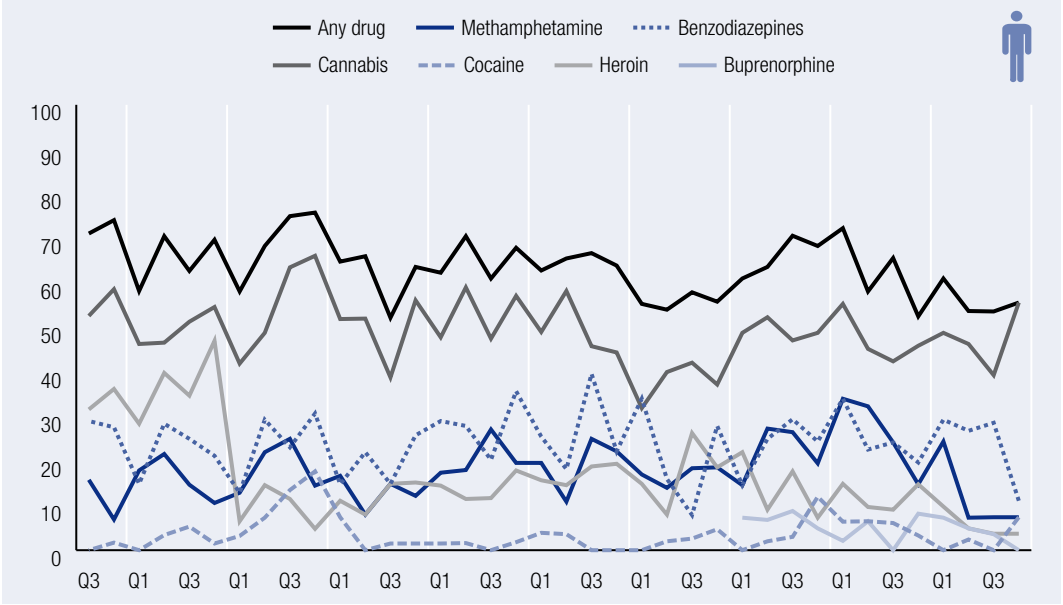
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 154 Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (%)

Offence	n	Benzodiazepines	Buprenorphine	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methamphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	40	25	5	55	3	5	15	63	33
Robbery	5	40	20	20	0	20	40	60	40
Aggravated assault	10	10	10	80	0	0	10	80	20
Common assault	20	20	0	50	5	5	15	50	30
Other violent	5	60	0	60	0	0	0	80	60
Property	33	48	0	52	3	12	21	64	61
Fraud	6	17	0	33	0	0	17	33	33
Car theft	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	10	60	0	70	0	20	30	80	70
Other property	14	64	0	57	7	14	21	79	79
Drugs	7	43	0	71	0	0	43	100	57
Produce/supply drugs	2	50	0	50	0	0	0	100	50
Possess/use drugs	5	40	0	80	0	0	60	100	60
Breaches	22	9	5	27	5	0	5	36	18
Breach of bail	14	7	7	21	7	0	0	29	14
Breach of order	7	0	0	43	0	0	14	43	14
Warrant	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Traffic	9	11	22	22	0	11	11	33	22
Drink driving	10	10	0	50	0	0	10	60	20
Disorder	9	22	11	44	0	0	0	44	22
Other	13	0	0	46	0	8	8	54	8
Total		24	4	47	2	6	14	57	34
Total (n)	143	35	6	67	3	8	20	81	48

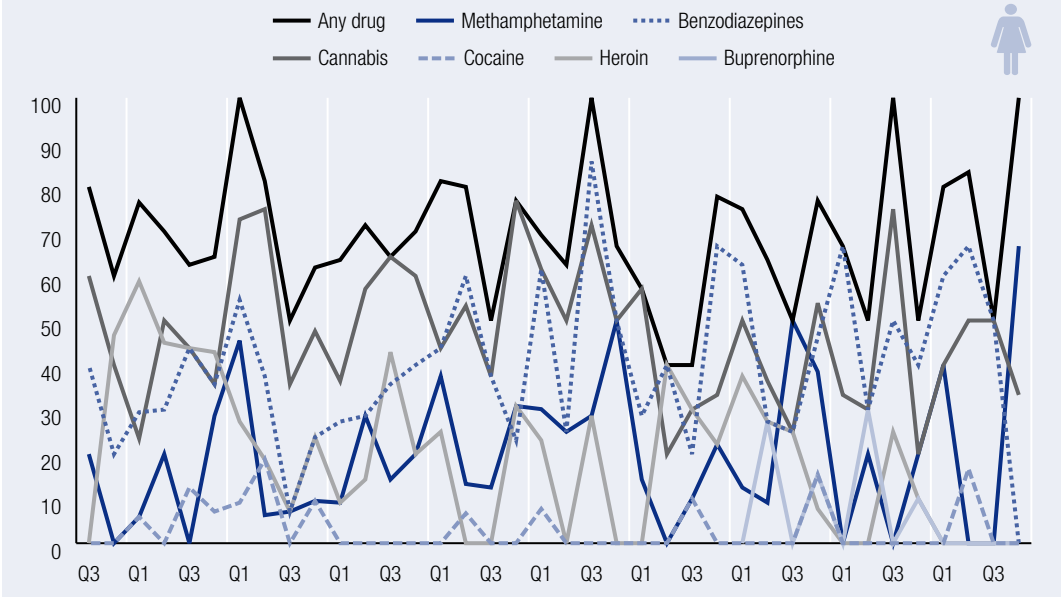
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Figure 39 Tested positive trends, males by drug type, Parramatta, 1999–2008 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 1999–2008 [computer file]

Figure 40 Tested positive trends, females by drug type, Parramatta, 1999–2008 (%)



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size

Source: AIC DUMA collection 1999–2008 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Table 155 Level of education and current housing (%)

Education level of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	40	47	Private house/apartment	49	65
Year 11 or 12	14	21	Someone else's place	42	26
TAFE/university not completed	14	18	Shelter or emergency	1	0
Completed TAFE	27	9	Incarceration facility/halfway house	2	6
Completed university	5	6	Treatment facility	2	3
			No fixed residence	2	0
			Other	1	0

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 156 Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	41	9
Part-time/odd jobs	25	15
Welfare/government benefit	46	79
Family/friends	39	24
Superannuation/savings	8	12
Sex work	0	0
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	4	9
Shoplifting	2	9
Other income-generating crime	5	12

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 157 Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months[a] (%)

	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	52	38	22	14
Benzodiazepines	56	43	38	25
Buprenorphine	60	0	20	0
Cannabis	49	43	19	25
Heroin	75	100	50	0
Methamphetamine	60	20	50	0
Multiple drugs	63	50	39	29
Any drug other than cannabis	59	45	34	17
Total	47	38	18	12

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 158 Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs (%)[a]

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	35	14	38	21
Benzodiazepines	35	25	54	25
Buprenorphine	20	0	60	0
Cannabis	35	25	39	38
Heroin	63	0	88	0
Methamphetamine	31	0	19	0
Multiple drugs	39	29	48	29
Any drug other than cannabis	37	17	45	17
Total	20	12	25	24

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 159 Reported use in the past 30 days, by age in years and sex (%)

Males / Females	0 20 40 60 80 100%	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	7	6	3	6	12	8
	3	0	0	0	0	10
Cannabis	44	47	29	53	50	41
	32	50	0	20	56	20
Morphine	3	0	3	2	5	3
	3	0	0	0	0	10
Cocaine	4	11	6	0	7	2
	9	25	0	0	22	0
Ecstasy	8	25	3	10	10	0
	6	25	100	0	0	0
Heroin	7	3	6	4	15	6
	9	0	0	0	11	20
Hallucinogens	1	6	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	15	14	15	12	27	9
	21	50	100	20	11	10
Street methadone	3	0	3	2	10	2
	3	0	0	0	0	10
Inhalants	<1	0	0	0	3	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total males (n)		36	35	49	40	66
Total females (n)		4	1	10	9	10

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 160 Age in years at first use[a] (for those admitting ever used)

	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	51	21	8	19
Cannabis	170	15	28	16
Morphine	44	23	9	22
Cocaine	99	21	16	19
Ecstasy	103	21	11	22
Heroin	72	19	19	17
Hallucinogens	61	17	7	16
Methamphetamine	110	20	20	19
Street methadone	41	23	8	27
Inhalants	25	16	6	14

a: Rounded to nearest whole year

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 161 Age in years at first and regular use[a, b] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)

	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	21	22	25	2	22	30
Cannabis	103	14	17	12	14	16
Morphine	8	25	26	2	16	34
Cocaine	16	20	23	5	20	24
Ecstasy	10	17	18	2	15	16
Heroin	20	19	20	4	21	21
Hallucinogens	1	18	18	0	–	–
Methamphetamine	39	19	21	7	19	20
Street methadone	12	25	27	1	42	48
Inhalants	1	28	28	0	–	–

a: Regular use is defined as using on 3 or more days a week

b: Rounded to nearest whole year

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 162 Received prior treatment[a, b] (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment	54	46	7	33
Ever been in treatment	33	28	3	14
Currently in treatment	30	26	11	52
Total	117	100	21	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	16	14	2	10

a: Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, church etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and general practitioner

b: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

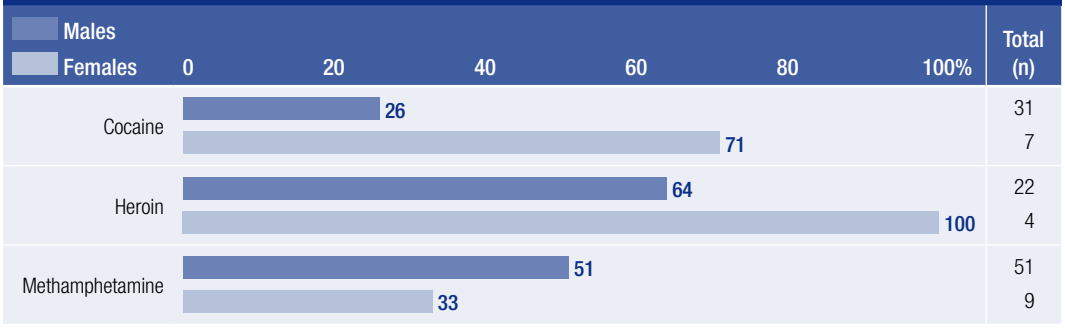
Table 163 Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	8	27	2	18
Police diversion scheme	1	3	0	0
Other legal order	1	3	0	0
Other[a]	20	67	9	82
Total	30	100	11	100

a: Other refers to 'referral from general practitioner or health professional' and 'self referral'

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 164 Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months (of those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Table 165 Reported heavy alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age in years and sex (%)

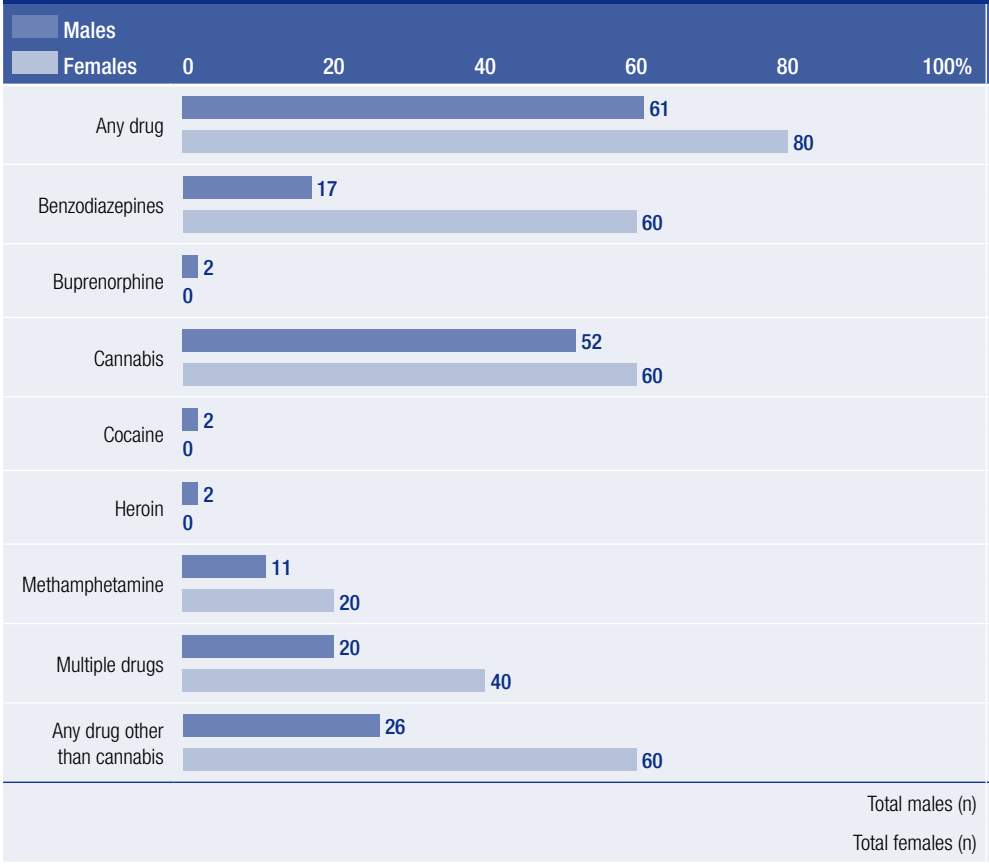
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		40	36	59	50	76	261
Past 48 hours[a]	Males	33	29	37	24	23	29
	Females	25	0	20	11	50	26
Past 30 days[b]	Males	58	49	57	44	38	48
	Females	50	0	50	11	70	44

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also consumed 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males and 3 or more drinks for females

b: Those who report drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

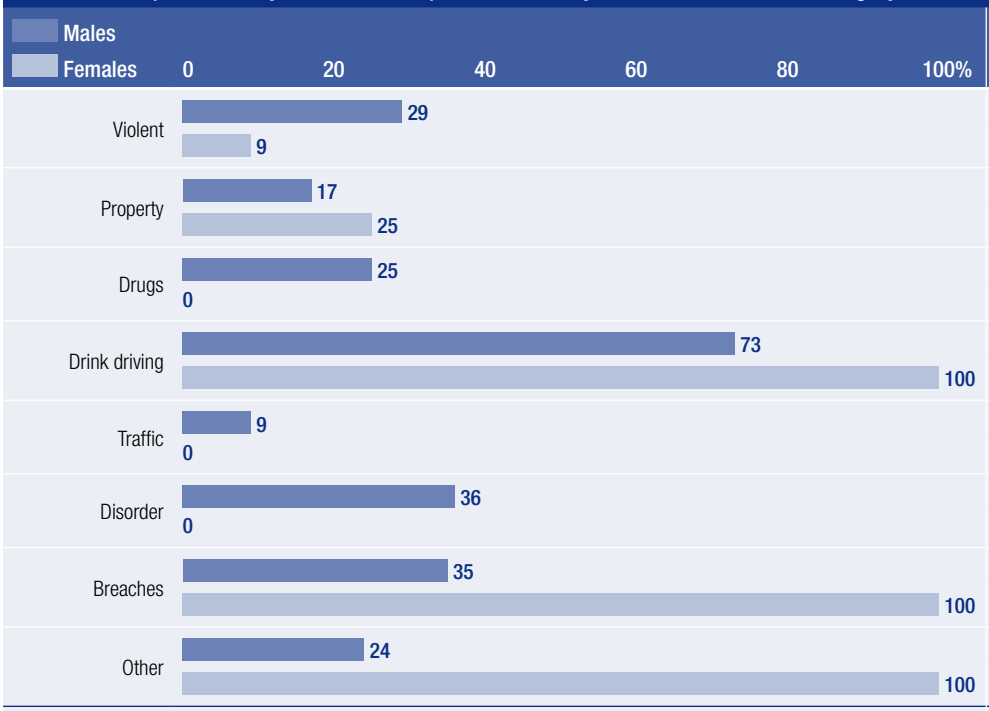
Table 166 Tested positive, for those reporting heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours[a]



a: And also reported drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 167 Reported heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category[a]



a: And also reported drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Table 168 Mental illness and gambling behaviour[a]

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
% self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	12	6	6	19
% self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	117	62	24	73
Less than once a week	29	15	6	18
Once or twice a week	30	16	2	6
Three times a week or more	12	6	1	3
Total	188	100	33	100

a: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Information on juveniles

Table 169 Juvenile detainees by age in years

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
%	0	3	10	21	20	26	20	100
(n)	0	2	8	17	16	21	16	80

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 170 Juvenile detainees by gender

	n	%
Males	60	73
Females	22	27

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 171 Juvenile detainees who tested positive, by drugs

	n	%
Any drug	27	54
Benzodiazepines	0	0
Buprenorphine	0	0
Cannabis	26	52
Cocaine	0	0
Heroin	1	2
Methamphetamine	0	0
Multiple drugs	0	0
Any drug other than cannabis	1	2

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 172 Drugs and criminal history of juvenile detainees

	n	%
Seeking drugs at time of arrest	5	7
Charged in past 12 months	44	64
In prison in past 12 months	11	16
Ever sold drugs	12	17

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 173 Level of education and current housing

Education level of juvenile detainees			Current housing arrangements of juvenile detainees		
Schooling	n	%	Type of housing in prior 30 days	n	%
Still at school	25	30	Private house/apartment	2	2
Year 10 or less	34	41	Someone else's place	76	93
Year 11 or 12	4	5	Shelter or emergency	0	0
TAFE not completed	17	21	Incarceration facility/halfway house	2	2
Completed TAFE	2	2	Treatment facility	0	0
			No fixed residence	1	1
			Other	1	1

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 174 Juvenile detainees by most serious offence

	n	%
Violent	18	24
Property	36	47
Drugs	0	0
Traffic	1	1
Disorder	5	7
Breaches	11	14
Other	5	7
Total	76	100

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 175 Reported use in the past 30 days of juvenile detainees

	n	%
Benzodiazepines	1	1
Cannabis	32	40
Morphine	1	1
Cocaine	2	2
Ecstasy	11	13
Hallucinogens	2	2
Heroin	1	1
Methamphetamine	3	4
Street methadone	0	0
Inhalants	2	2

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 176 Age in years at first use, juvenile detainees (for those ever admitting use) (n)

	<10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Mean age	Total (n)
Benzodiazepines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	1
Cannabis	1	2	3	5	12	9	12	5	1	14	50
Morphine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	1
Cocaine	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	1	0	14	8
Ecstasy	0	0	1	1	2	5	4	4	3	15	20
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	14	4
Heroin	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	14	3
Methamphetamine	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	14	6
Street methadone	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	1
Inhalants	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	13	3

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 177 Received prior treatment, juvenile detainees (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	n	%
Treatment history		
Never been in treatment	39	83
Been in treatment	6	13
Currently in treatment	2	4
Total	47	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	3	6

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 178 Alcohol use, juvenile detainees (for those drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months)

	n	%
Reported use in the past 48 hours[a]	12	15
Reported use in the past 30 days[b]	27	33
	n	**Mean age**
Mean age first tried alcohol[c]	82	9

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also consumed 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males and 3 or more drinks for females

b: Those who report drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

c: For those ever admitting use

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 179 Alcohol use and illicit drug use, juvenile detainees[a]

	n	%
Of those who have drunk 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months		
Tested positive for cannabis	15	56
Tested positive for heroin	1	4
Tested positive for methamphetamine	0	0

a: For females the restriction is drinking 3 or more drinks on the same day

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Southport

Table 180 Age in years of detainees (%)

	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Males	443	16	24	20	14	27
Females	60	20	16	21	14	29
Sample size adults (n)	576	93	134	114	79	156

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 181 Tested positive, by age in years (%)

	Males / Females (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	65 / 71	59 / 43	65 / 82	76 / 85	72 / 80	57 / 70
Benzodiazepines	22 / 44	6 / 14	15 / 45	35 / 62	26 / 70	25 / 40
Buprenorphine	5 / 16	0 / 0	4 / 9	7 / 8	7 / 50	7 / 20
Cannabis	50 / 47	54 / 29	49 / 82	59 / 38	54 / 50	39 / 45
Cocaine	2 / 0	1 / 0	6 / 0	1 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 0
Heroin	10 / 18	0 / 0	6 / 18	14 / 23	16 / 30	13 / 20
Methamphetamine	14 / 24	5 / 21	14 / 36	13 / 31	24 / 10	16 / 20
Multiple drugs	24 / 47	6 / 21	22 / 73	35 / 62	29 / 60	27 / 35
Any drug other than cannabis	35 / 60	12 / 29	30 / 73	49 / 77	46 / 80	40 / 55
Total males (n)		78	120	96	68	134
Total females (n)		14	11	13	10	20

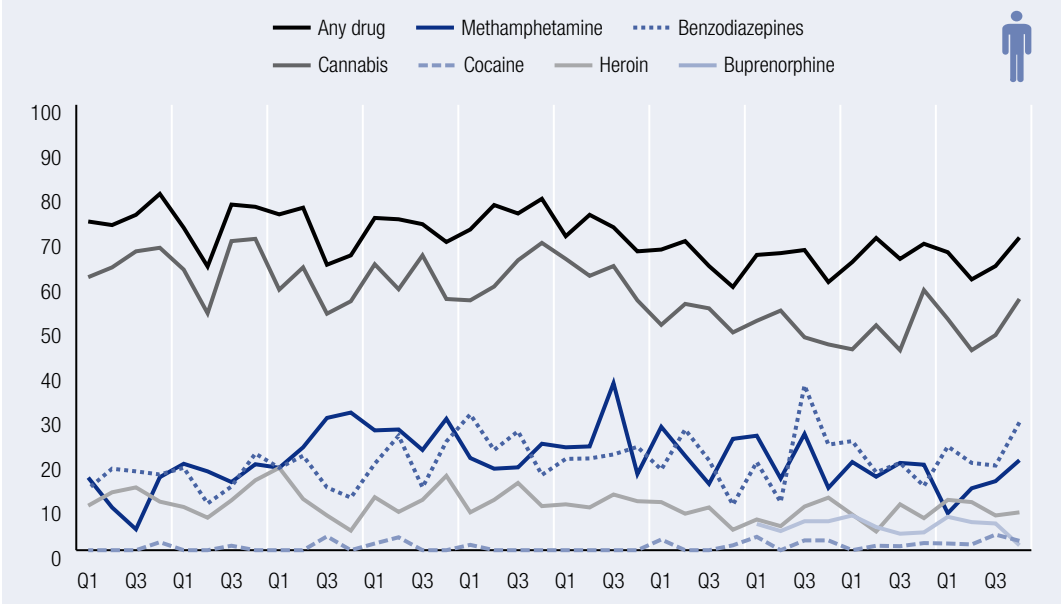
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 182 Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (%)

Offence	n	Benzodiazepines	Buprenorphine	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methamphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	98	14	2	50	4	9	14	61	31
Robbery	29	10	3	62	7	7	7	76	24
Aggravated assault	29	14	3	48	0	10	14	55	31
Common assault	19	21	0	47	11	0	21	53	37
Other violence	21	14	0	38	0	19	19	57	33
Property	93	28	4	56	0	15	23	76	49
Fraud	28	11	7	32	0	7	21	54	36
Car theft	8	13	0	50	0	25	50	75	63
Theft	19	42	0	68	0	16	16	89	58
Other property	38	37	5	68	0	18	21	87	53
Drugs	38	34	5	76	3	18	18	89	50
Produce/supply drugs	9	22	0	33	0	0	11	67	33
Possess/use drugs	29	38	7	90	3	24	21	97	55
Breaches	134	28	9	43	1	9	15	63	37
Breach of bail	45	27	4	58	2	9	11	73	33
Breach of order	50	26	8	46	0	6	20	62	38
Warrant	39	31	15	23	3	13	13	54	41
Traffic	44	2	7	52	0	2	5	55	9
Drink driving	37	22	3	46	0	5	3	65	24
Disorder	27	19	4	48	7	4	11	56	33
Other	51	10	6	47	2	4	8	55	22
Total		21	5	51	2	9	14	65	34
Total (n)	522	109	28	265	10	48	72	341	178

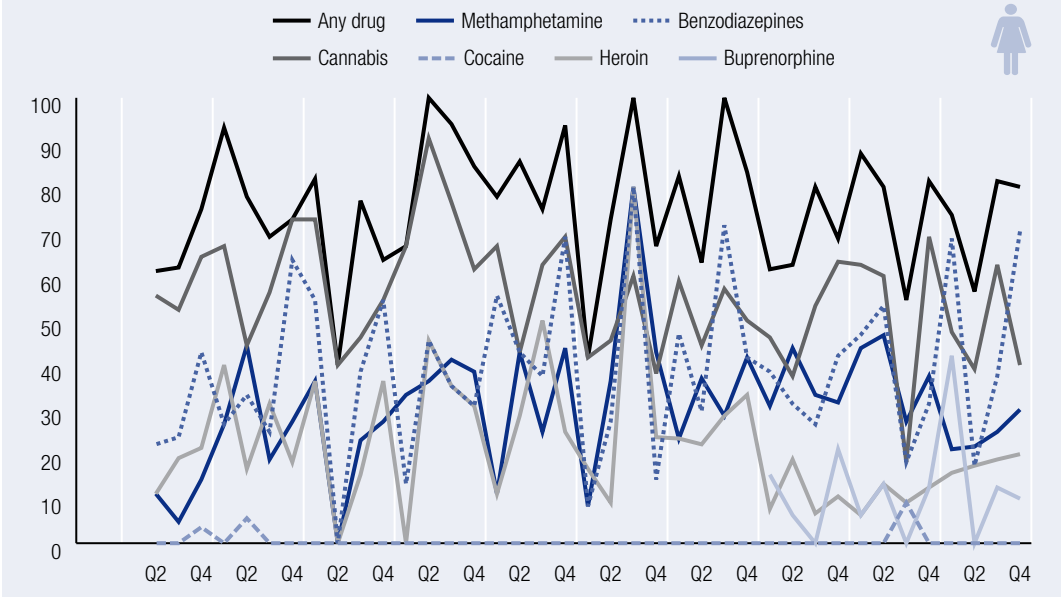
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Figure 41 Tested positive trends, males by drug type, Southport, 1999–2008 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 1999–2008 [computer file]

Figure 42 Tested positive trends, females by drug type, Southport, 1999–2008 (%)



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size

Source: AIC DUMA collection 1999–2008 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Table 183 Level of education and current housing (%)

Education level of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	41	39	Private house/apartment	59	56
Year 11 or 12	20	21	Someone else's place	27	20
TAFE/university not completed	11	10	Shelter or emergency	0	1
Completed TAFE	23	29	Incarceration facility/halfway house	2	0
Completed university	5	1	Treatment facility	3	9
			No fixed residence	5	9
			Other	5	6

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 184 Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	50	15
Part-time/odd jobs	21	16
Welfare/government benefit	40	78
Family/friends	30	28
Superannuation/savings	10	6
Sex work	<1	3
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	6	3
Shoplifting	3	1
Other income-generating crime	6	6

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 185 Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months[a] (%)

	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	51	56	22	13
Benzodiazepines	52	59	33	14
Buprenorphine	52	73	32	18
Cannabis	51	60	18	9
Heroin	44	73	37	9
Methamphetamine	64	57	27	20
Multiple drugs	57	59	29	16
Any drug other than cannabis	54	56	29	15
Total	49	49	17	14

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 186 Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs[a]

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	15	9	35	35
Benzodiazepines	19	10	38	38
Buprenorphine	12	18	40	27
Cannabis	14	9	35	28
Heroin	29	9	46	36
Methamphetamine	22	13	49	47
Multiple drugs	23	13	42	32
Any drug other than cannabis	20	10	39	38
Total	10	9	32	30

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 187 Reported use in the past 30 days, by age in years and sex (%)

	Males / Females	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	Males	6	5	13	7	2
	Females	0	9	13	0	0
Cannabis	Males	54	48	55	59	37
	Females	36	82	33	20	50
Morphine	Males	1	3	11	6	5
	Females	0	9	0	10	5
Cocaine	Males	5	12	4	3	4
	Females	0	0	13	10	5
Ecstasy	Males	23	26	16	3	6
	Females	7	9	20	10	15
Heroin	Males	0	9	11	17	9
	Females	14	18	27	0	25
Hallucinogens	Males	3	7	4	3	1
	Females	7	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	Males	15	23	21	25	15
	Females	21	36	33	10	15
Street methadone	Males	0	0	0	0	1
	Females	0	0	0	0	0
Inhalants	Males	0	2	0	0	0
	Females	7	0	0	0	0
	Total males (n)	79	123	99	69	136
	Total females (n)	14	11	15	10	20

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 188 Age in years at first use[a] (for those admitting ever used)

	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	93	20	15	19
Cannabis	452	15	63	15
Morphine	93	22	17	22
Cocaine	225	20	30	20
Ecstasy	299	20	37	21
Heroin	145	20	29	20
Hallucinogens	198	18	27	18
Methamphetamine	296	19	49	19
Street methadone	42	21	4	20
Inhalants	56	16	7	15

a: Rounded to nearest whole year

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 189 Age in years at first and regular use[a, b] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)

	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	26	20	23	6	17	19
Cannabis	251	14	17	35	14	16
Morphine	31	23	24	5	24	25
Cocaine	25	18	20	3	16	17
Ecstasy	64	17	18	6	20	20
Heroin	63	18	19	15	21	22
Hallucinogens	14	18	19	0	–	–
Methamphetamine	125	18	20	25	18	20
Street methadone	6	23	23	0	–	–
Inhalants	2	16	17	1	13	13

a: Regular use is defined as using on 3 or more days a week

b: Rounded to nearest whole year

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 190 Received prior treatment[a] (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment	213	58	25	47
Ever been in treatment	110	30	18	34
Currently in treatment	43	12	10	19
Total	366	100	53	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	33	9	8	15

a: Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, church etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and general practitioner

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

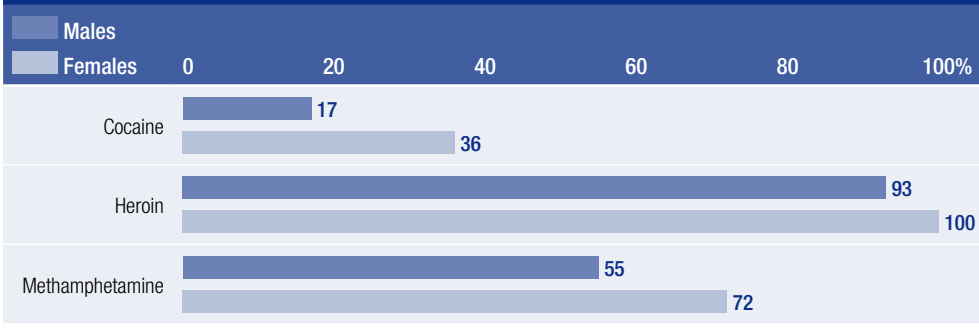
Table 191 Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	19	44	4	40
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	2	5	1	10
Other[a]	22	51	5	50
Total	43	100	10	100

a: Other refers to 'referral from general practitioner or health professional' and 'self referral'

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 192 Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months (of those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Table 193 Reported heavy alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age in years and sex (%)

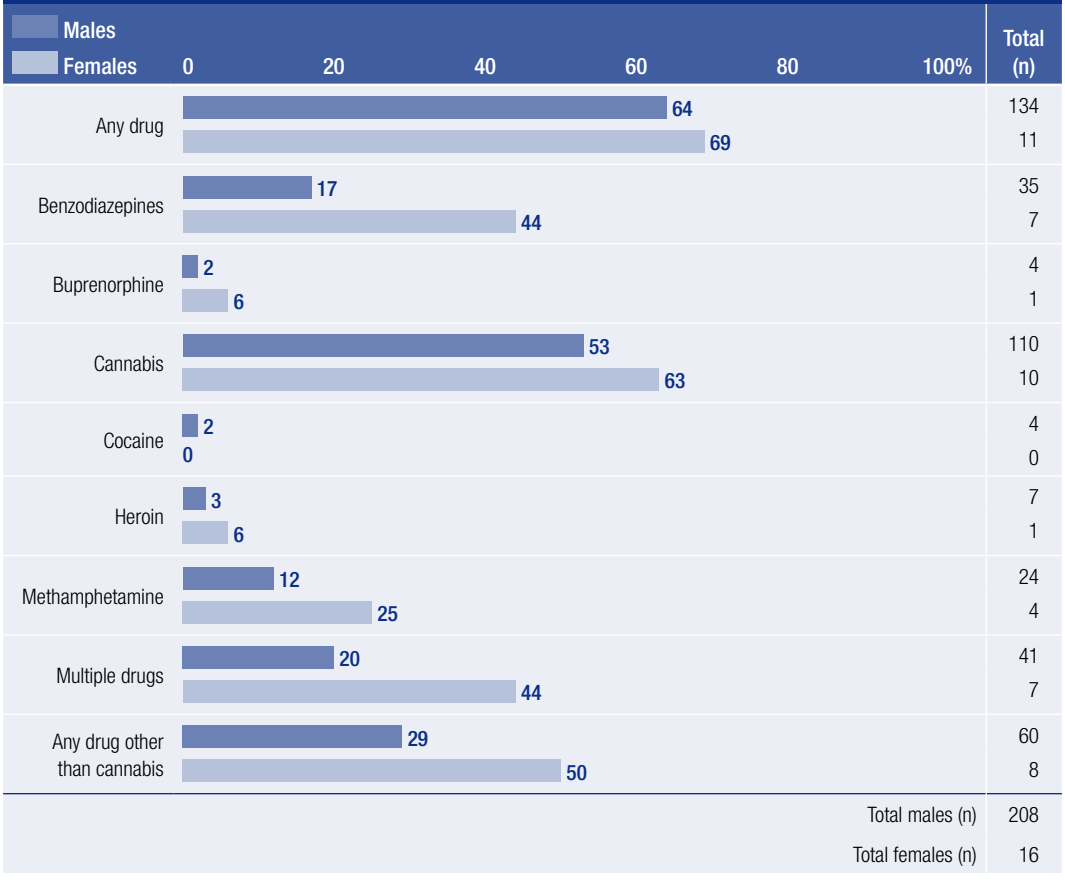
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		93	134	114	79	156	576
Past 48 hours[a]	Males	46	45	43	39	39	42
	Females	29	18	20	30	25	24
Past 30 days[b]	Males	67	74	73	55	56	65
	Females	50	36	40	50	45	44

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also consumed 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males and 3 or more drinks for females

b: Those who report drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

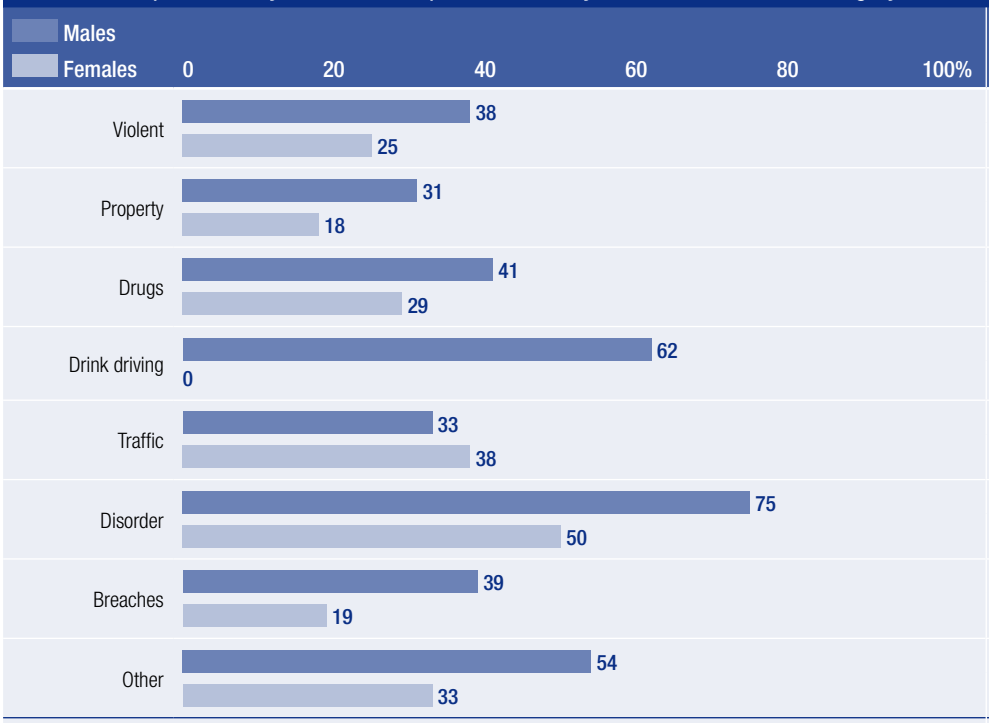
Table 194 Tested positive[a] (of those reporting heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours)



a: And also reported drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 195 Reported heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category[a]



	Total (n)
Violent	35
	2
Property	26
	4
Drugs	15
	2
Drink driving	23
	0
Traffic	14
	3
Disorder	21
	1
Breaches	49
	3
Other	27
	2
Total males (n)	497
Total females (n)	70

a: And also reported drinking 5 or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males and 3 or more drinks for females

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Table 196 Mental illness and gambling behaviour[a]

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
% self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	24	5	6	10
% self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	286	60	47	69
Less than once a week	115	24	13	19
Once or twice a week	54	11	3	4
Three times a week or more	21	4	5	7
Total	476	100	68	100

a: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Methodology

Linking questionnaires and urine records

In order to ensure strict confidentiality, identifiers such as detainees' names are not recorded. So that questionnaires and urine samples can be matched after the interview is complete and a urine sample obtained, a matching barcode is attached to both the survey and urine collection bottle. Completed questionnaires are then sent by registered post to the AIC and urine samples are transported to a single laboratory in Sydney. Questionnaires and samples are then matched by their barcodes at the AIC. No records of names are kept and all urine samples are destroyed once the AIC receives and validates the results.

Quality control processes

Prior to each data collection period, interviewers undergo training on the questionnaire and operational procedures specific to their site. Interviewer error reports are an important part of the quality control processes employed in the program. In the first stage of this process, site coordinators audit each questionnaire and any identified errors are then reported back to interviewers. In the second level of quality assurance, the questionnaires are audited a second time by the AIC DUMA team. Error reports are then compiled by the AIC and distributed to each site manager in time for the next quarter. Errors which occur frequently are:

- nil responses being recorded on particular questions—where an interviewer fails to record a response to a mandatory question;
- skip patterns—where an interviewer incorrectly follows a specified skip pattern leaving some mandatory questions unanswered; and
- incorrect coding.

Error rates are generally higher than acceptable when an interviewer is new to the program or when an interviewer has been with the program for some time and becomes complacent. However, by conducting interviewer training at the beginning of every quarter, the AIC is able to keep the overall error rate within an acceptable range.

The AIC also monitors the level of urine compliance at the site and interviewer level. This internal monitoring system allows for the identification of emerging issues and facilitates an opportunity to address individual or site-based problems if, and when, they arise.

A teleconference is also held at the end of each quarter with members of the AIC's DUMA team and site coordinators and managers. The quarterly teleconference is a forum in which issues related to the administration of the questionnaire or addendum can be discussed in some depth.

Every year, a technical workshop is held that brings together DUMA stakeholders, data collectors and the DUMA team at the AIC. A separate meeting is also held for data collectors (site coordinators and managers) to discuss emerging issues with the AIC in relation to the operation of DUMA. It is an opportunity for staff at sites to share their experiences of how issues have been addressed during the year.

Questionnaire changes in 2008

In order to ensure that the information collected by the DUMA program remains current, minor changes were made to the addenda in 2008. The changes were as follows:

Cannabis addendum

- inclusion of a question asking about changes in potency to usual form of cannabis;
- inclusion of a question asking how much detainees spend on cannabis in a 30 day period;
- inclusion of the option 'received a fine' for the question about the outcome of a cannabis offence;
- inclusion of the option 'not applicable (eg had no effect) for the question about the effect of cannabis at the time of offending; and
- exclusion of questions regarding feelings associated with cannabis use.

Most serious offence

The ABS ASOC scheme is used to assign charges to eight categories, including violent, property and drug offences, drink driving, traffic offences, disorder offences, breaches and other lesser offences (ABS 1997). DUMA detainees are assigned to the most serious of the charges collected. The hierarchy from most serious to least serious is:

- violent offences;
- property offences;
- drug offences;
- drink driving;
- traffic offences;
- disorder offences;
- breaches; and
- other lesser offences.

Therefore, according to this classificatory scheme, if a detainee interviewed for the DUMA program has been charged with a violent offence and a property offence, the violent offence takes precedence.

Response rates

Table 197 provides information on the fieldwork dates for quarterly data collection. This includes information on the periods during which fieldwork was undertaken, the number of hours interviewers were in the police station/watch house, the number of detainees approached and interviewed and the number of urine samples collected in each site.

As shown, data collection at Alice Springs ceased at the end of quarter two. Therefore, data for the Alice Springs site is only available for the first two quarters of 2008. Data collection at Elizabeth ceased at the end of quarter four 2007 and therefore, there is no data for Elizabeth in 2008.

In 2008, a total of 4,243 detainees were interviewed of whom 4,052 were defined as adults in their relevant jurisdiction; 191 were juvenile detainees from the two NSW sites. Detainees can choose to complete the interview and not provide a specimen. Of those who agreed to an interview, 75 percent also provided a urine sample (n=3,193). This is similar to the rate of urinalysis compliance in 2007 (79%).

Table 198 sets out the response rates for adult detainees who agree to an interview according to gender. The Table shows that there are no significant differences by gender and that response rates are similar across sites. However, differences occur in the provision of urine samples. Across all sites except Southport, female detainees were less likely to provide a urine sample. At the Bankstown and Parramatta sites, juveniles had similar rates of urinalysis compliance to adult male detainees, unlike 2007 where juvenile detainees were more likely to provide a specimen than adult detainees.

Several factors may account for the slightly lower rate of urinalysis compliance, which in previous years has been above 80 percent. For example, at the Sydney sites, detainees are normally released within four hours of being brought to the police station. Therefore, the opportunity to obtain an interview and urine specimen is reduced compared with other sites.

In addition, at Darwin and East Perth, the rate of urinalysis compliance was somewhat lower than the other sites (averaging 48% and 55% respectively). At these two sites, there is a greater proportion of Indigenous detainees, where culture and beliefs may affect the willingness to provide urine samples. In Indigenous culture, there are clear divisions between men's and women's roles (Maher 1999). It may have been the case that interviewers of the opposite sex who requested samples from Indigenous detainees breached cultural rules. The introduction of same-sex interviewers has seen an increase in compliance rates, so this practice will be adopted as standard in the program. Language may have also been a prohibiting factor as many Indigenous detainees in Alice Springs and Darwin speak English as a third or fourth language.

Sorcery is also prominent in Indigenous life and culture, and may lead to concerns regarding urine samples. In Indigenous cultures, the beliefs associated with supernatural interventions and sorcery are many and complex, and are part of the perceived reality of Indigenous life (Maher 1999; McGrath & Phillips 2008). The purpose of sorcery is to manipulate and alter behaviour and cause morbidity and mortality, and groups distant from a person's kinship network are believed to be the most potent and dangerous—and are the most feared

Table 197 Fieldwork information, 2008

Quarter	Site	Period	Hours in facility	Detainees approached (n)	Detainees interviewed (n)	Specimens collected
1	Adelaide	21/01/08–16/02/08	336	275	146	92
	Alice Springs	21/01/08–11/02/08	170	136	94	64
	Bankstown	21/01/08–17/02/08	306	166	91	55
	Brisbane	18/02/08–17/03/08	232	247	218	216
	Darwin	11/02/08–08/03/08	180	140	63	30
	East Perth	27/01/08–17/02/08	473	276	212	102
	Footscray	18/02/08–15/03/08	288	73	54	42
	Parramatta	18/02/08–14/03/08	295	146	94	64
	Southport	21/01/08–17/02/08	178	189	163	161
2	Adelaide	12/05/08–07/06/08	336	226	134	100
	Alice Springs	14/04/08–04/05/08	168	125	100	81
	Bankstown	14/04/08–13/05/08	305	187	111	74
	Brisbane	14/05/08–10/06/08	224	236	214	209
	Darwin	12/05/08–07/06/08	180	122	82	54
	East Perth	13/04/08–04/05/08	473	254	204	122
	Footscray	14/04/08–10/05/08	288	77	58	42
	Parramatta	13/05/08–08/06/08	272	165	85	57
	Southport	14/04/08–13/05/08	168	216	194	192
3	Adelaide	04/08/08–30/08/08	336	232	127	87
	Bankstown	09/06/08–08/07/08	307	182	93	63
	Brisbane	04/08/08–01/09/08	232	233	218	215
	Darwin	28/07/08–22/08/08	180	119	70	27
	East Perth	27/07/08–17/08/08	352	243	203	133
	Footscray	07/07/08–02/08/08	288	96	68	50
	Parramatta	04/08/08–30/08/08	279	155	82	44
	Southport	07/07/08–03/08/08	168	167	148	144
4	Adelaide	03/11/08–29/11/08	336	291	148	109
	Bankstown	06/10/08–04/11/08	287	155	74	55
	Brisbane	02/11/08–30/11/08	224	196	176	173
	Darwin	11/10/08–02/11/08	210	96	75	36
	East Perth	19/10/08–09/11/08	348	284	202	108
	Footscray	06/10/08–01/11/08	298	62	47	31
	Parramatta	05/11/08–01/12/08	277	148	82	51
	Southport	06/10/08–02/11/08	184	134	113	110
Total	All sites	2008	9,178	6,049	4,243	3,193

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

Table 198 Response rate by sex and adult status, 2008

	Adelaide	Banks-town	Brisbane	East Perth	Parramatta	Southport	Darwin	Footscray	Alice Springs
Adult males									
Approached (n)	847	470	775	859	386	620	422	247	222
Agreed to interview (n)	467	255	708	672	227	543	253	181	161
Agreed to interview (%)	55	54	91	78	59	88	60	73	73
Provide urine specimen (n)	337	177	698	390	148	533	131	139	127
Provided urine (of those who agreed to interview; %)	72	69	99	58	65	98	52	77	79
Adult females									
Approached (n)	177	97	137	194	63	86	55	61	39
Agreed to interview (n)	88	60	118	148	33	75	37	46	33
Agreed to interview (%)	50	62	86	76	52	87	67	75	85
Provide urine specimen (n)	51	34	115	75	18	74	16	26	18
Provided urine (of those who agreed to interview; %)	58	57	97	51	55	99	43	57	55
Juveniles									
Approached (n)	0	123	0	0	165	0	0	0	0
Agreed to interview (n)	0	54	0	0	83	0	0	0	0
Agreed to interview (%)	0	44	0	0	50	0	0	0	0
Provide urine specimen (n)	0	36	0	0	50	0	0	0	0
Provided urine (of those who agreed to interview; %)	0	67	0	0	60	0	0	0	0

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

(Maher 1999). Also, the effects of sorcery are not only felt by the individual concerned, but also by their family and descendants (Maher 1999).

Indigenous cultural beliefs about the body and bodily fluids/functions may have also played a role in not providing urine samples. For example, hair can have a strong spiritual significance for Indigenous people and, in the case of deceased persons, there are relationship rules about who can handle their hair (McGrath & Phillips 2008). These points provide some suggestions for why the provision of urine among Indigenous detainees is lower compared with non-Indigenous detainees.

These concerns are not unique to the DUMA program, as health professionals often experience difficulties in providing care to Indigenous people. As Maher (1999) suggests, this may be due to the cultural distance between mainstream Australian culture and Indigenous culture (see also McGrath & Phillips 2008). To help overcome some of these barriers, the NT site manager developed additional information for use in negotiating the informed consent of Indigenous detainees that has helped to significantly increase compliance. Further, the AIC is also investigating the possibility of creating visual aids in order to assist with urinalysis and the interviewing process more generally.

Interestingly, while there is also a large Indigenous population at Alice Springs, urinalysis compliance has been comparable to most other sites, with 67 percent of detainees providing a urine sample in 2008. This is, in large, partly due to the culture-specific training of the Alice Springs interviewing team, whose sensitivity towards cultural issues has encouraged a higher rate of urine compliance.

These issues notwithstanding, the response rates obtained in DUMA are higher than those normally

achieved in social science research in Australia. For example, the response rate for the interview (70%) is still higher than achieved in the *National Drug Strategy Household Survey* (46%; AIHW 2008).

DUMA sample

It is important to note that although the sites are referred to by the name of the area where they are located, the catchment area may not necessarily reflect the city boundaries. As such, the estimated size of the catchment area varies between the 10 DUMA sites. Further, state legislation governs length of detention, reason for detention and the procedures for detention.

In regards to the randomness of the DUMA sample, none of the sites have 24 hour coverage and interviewers enter the sites at times when the number of detainees is expected to be at a maximum. During these periods, all eligible detainees are asked to participate in the study. One criterion is that a person has not been held in custody for more than 48 hours (73 detainees were excluded on this basis). Some detainees are also deemed by local police staff to be ineligible for interview. This is usually due an assessment of probable risk to the interviewer. In the 2008, 514 detainees were deemed by the police as unfit for interview, representing nine percent of the potential sample. The number also varied by site; for example, 25 percent of detainees in Adelaide were declared unfit to interview (n=252). Across the other sites, the percentages ranged from two percent in Alice Springs to 10 percent in Footscray and Parramatta. As a consequence, the sample obtained by DUMA is not a random one of all people detained by the police.

Two other factors affect the randomness of the sample. First, in all six jurisdictions, the police use a variety of mechanisms by which they can reduce the number of people brought into the station for processing. These include diversion programs, notices to attend court (or equivalent) or cautions. Normally, these notices or cautions would be for minor offences. Diversion programs tend to focus on drug possession cases and juvenile offenders. The DUMA study, therefore, does not survey people.

Second, the study is anonymous so it is not possible for individuals to be tracked across the interview periods. Given that a substantial number of detainees self-report having been arrested in the past 12 months, it is highly likely that a small group of detainees will appear in twice or more within or across quarterly collection periods. Strictly speaking, the sample is one of 'episodes of detention' rather than 'individual detainees'. Detainees are asked at the end of the interview if they can recall participating in the study on a previous occasion. In 2008, 510 detainees said yes (which represents 13% of the sample) while another 11 said they could not recall.

Drug testing

Research has documented the shortcomings of relying solely on self-report data (see Makkai 1999). Some of the issues affecting self-report data include the ability of the respondent to accurately recall events (especially drug use over defined periods of time) and a respondent's willingness to share information of a sensitive nature with interviewers. These shortcomings are likely to result in the under-reporting of particular behaviours, including drug use and participation in illegal activities. In order to enhance the veracity of self-report information obtained from police detainees, and as a cross-validation measure, the DUMA program conducts urinalysis on the urine samples voluntarily provided by police detainees. Urine testing is the most cost-effective means to objectively measure the presence of illicit drugs. It is also a scientifically valid measure of drug use within the known limits of the test.

Initially, a screening test for seven classes of drugs—amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine, methadone, opiates and buprenorphine—is carried out. A positive result is recorded when the drug or its metabolites are detected at or above the cut-off levels set in accordance with Australian Standards (prescribed at AS/NZS 4308). If a positive result is obtained for opiates, amphetamines and/or benzodiazepines, a further set of tests using confirmatory gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC/MS) is performed to ascertain which specific drugs are present in the urine.

The urinalysis results indicate whether the drug was consumed shortly before detention at the police station or watch house, with the exception of cannabis and benzodiazepines. For these two

drugs, a positive test indicates prior use of up to 30 days for cannabis and 14 days for benzodiazepines. Table 199 indicates the average detection times and the cut-off levels for a positive screen.

For urinalysis results, there are five important points to note:

- the screen detects the class of drug, not the specific metabolite;
- false positives and false negatives can occur, although cut-off levels are designed to minimise their frequency;
- detection times can vary depending on individual person-specific rates of metabolism and excretion;
- a positive result does not necessarily imply illicit use; and
- the presence of the drug does not necessarily mean the person was intoxicated or impaired.

In 2006, further testing was carried out on buprenorphine results as a cross-checking mechanism. Results from these tests indicated a high level of reliability (over 80%). For more information on this see Mouzos et al. 2007.

All drug testing for the program is conducted at one laboratory—Pacific Laboratory Medical Services, Northern Sydney Area Health Service—in Sydney. The laboratory is accredited to the Australian Standard AS/NZS 4308:2008.

Table 200 shows the proportion of detainees who tested positive for heroin, methamphetamine or cocaine use and also self-reported drug use in the past 48 hours and past 30 days. This data is consistent with other studies; there is a higher level of under-reporting for recent use (past 48 hours) than for use in the past 30 days. Just over half of those who tested positive for heroin or methamphetamine self-reported that they had used the substance in the past 48 hours. For the past 30 days, self-reporting increased to slightly less than three-quarters for heroin and three-quarters for methamphetamine. Around one-quarter of methamphetamine users did not disclose their use. The level of discrepancy between self-reported methamphetamine use and urine results has remained consistent throughout the years. Disclosure for cocaine use was similar to 2007 figures. However, there appears to be a gradual increase in the non-reporting of heroin use in the past 30 days among police detainees. In 2001, 21 percent of the detainees who tested positive to heroin did not report use in the past 30 days, in 2002 it was 23 percent, 27 percent in 2003, 30 percent in 2004, 33 percent in 2005, 39 percent in 2006 and 38 percent in 2007. This appears to have stabilised in 2008 at 29 percent.

There are a variety of reasons for not reporting use among those who test positive to a substance. The most obvious reason is that people can be reluctant to self-report drug use around the time of arrest. As DUMA is primarily concerned with measuring drug use at the time of arrest, the importance of urine testing cannot be underestimated. If drug policy is to be underpinned by evidence, the evidence needs to be as reliable and valid as possible. If data are biased, program development and implementation could be harmful to both individuals and the broader community.

Table 199 Cut-off levels and drug detection times (%)

Drug class	Cut off AS 4308 (ug/L)	Average detection time[a]
Amphetamines	300	2–4 days
Benzodiazepines (hydrolysed)	100	2–14 days
Cannabis	50	Up to 30 days for heavy use; 2–10 days for casual use
Cocaine	300	2–3 days
Methadone	300	2–4 days
Opiates	300	2–3 days
Buprenorphine	5	2–7 days

a: Depends on testing method and equipment, the presence of other drugs, level of drug present and frequency of use

Source: Makkai 2000

Explaining compliance levels

Relative to other social science studies, compliance levels for both the interview and the provision of a urine sample are high. Several factors may account for this. First, the measures taken to assure confidentiality include a signed statement from the director of the AIC, which is co-signed by police commissioners. The statement is important in negotiating the informed consent of detainees. Second, the clearly established independence of a well-trained interview team is integral to the program. It is a requirement that no current or former police officers from that jurisdiction be hired as interviewers and all interviewers are required to undergo training prior to entry into the site. This training is compulsory regardless of whether the interviewer has participated in prior rounds of data collection. Third, detainees are assured that their information will only be disseminated in aggregated form, that their names are not recorded and that the urine sample they provide is destroyed once the AIC has validated the results.

The AIC Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC) first cleared this project in January 1999 for a three year pilot study. In December 2001, clearance was granted for the project to continue and in November 2003, ethics clearance was given for the extension of the program. Ethics clearance for the further extension of DUMA to Darwin and Footscray was obtained in December 2005 and in June 2007 for the new site of Alice Springs. Each separate addendum administered as part of the questionnaire is also cleared by the AIC's HREC.

Oversight committees

Each site has its own local steering or advisory committee. The committee's role is to support the local data collectors, monitor the local progress of the study, suggest ways of improving the project, undertake appropriate analyses of their own site data and ensure dissemination of information at a local level to relevant agencies. The AIC has also established a scientific advisory board to assist in technical matters as they arise. All the committees comprise a cross-section of people including representatives from local law enforcement and researchers.

An important aspect of DUMA is the dissemination of questionnaire and urinalysis results. This involves sending quarterly results from the urinalysis to the sites within two weeks of first being received at the AIC. This provides timely intelligence to inform local policy and strategic initiatives. In addition, local sites are provided with confidentialised unit record files for secondary analysis within four weeks of their collection each quarter. This ensures that those in law enforcement, who are tasked with tackling local crime issues, are equipped with the most up-to-date DUMA data for their area to enable them to address problems.

Uses of DUMA data

DUMA provides an important platform for in-depth research in the criminal justice field. A number of additional studies have been launched at the local sites to capture additional data for specific policy purposes. These have included the development of addenda on stolen goods, drug driving, prescription drug use and amphetamines. DUMA provides a unique platform from which to collect data to assist in evidence-based policymaking and to inform strategic intelligence. DUMA also has the potential to assist in the evaluation of public health interventions in the longer term. Overall, trends and issues highlighted in the DUMA data can be used to inform

Table 200 Comparing positive and negative urinalysis with self-reported drug use (%)

	Heroin		Methamphetamine		Cocaine	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Self-reported use past 48 hours	55	1	52	2	40	<1
Self-reported use past 30 days	71	4	75	12	58	4
Total (n)	347	2,751	590	2,503	45	3,053

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008 [computer file]

policy and program development, complementing and enhancing the approaches taken by law enforcement agencies. It also serves to provide insight into some areas where information has not previously been available. The inclusion of the weapons grid into the core questionnaire is one such example.

DUMA data can be used at a variety of levels and for a variety of purposes. Data can be used to argue for policy shifts for internal resources, to determine the effectiveness of particular interventions or police operations at the various sites, or for monitoring purposes. However, the data are also useful at a state and federal government level. Because data are collected, audited and documented under the same set of protocols, greater confidence can be placed on their comparability, validity and reliability—helping to inform policymaking in areas such as housing, treatment, mental health, policing, courts and correctional institutions. DUMA data is also increasingly being used in reports produced by other agencies. Links to published material can be found at the AIC's website www.aic.gov.au.

Examples of agencies and organisations that have requested/used data:

- State and territory police services;
- Australian Government Attorney-General's Department;
- Australian Customs Service;
- Australian Crime Commission;
- Crime and Misconduct Commission, Queensland;
- South Australian Office of Crime Statistics and Research;
- Department of Health and Ageing;
- Drugs and Alcohol Services, South Australia;
- Drugs and Alcohol Office of Western Australia;
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare;
- Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre;
- National Drug Research Unit, Curtin University of Technology;
- Edith Cowan University;
- Flinders University;
- Griffith University;
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
- Alcohol and Other Drugs Council of Australia;
- National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council;
- National Drugs and Alcohol Research Centre, University of NSW;
- Australian National University; and
- Newfoundland and Labrador Centre of Health Information, St Johns, NL.

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