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Australian Institute of Criminology

Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2011–12 report on drug use among police detainees

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Foreword

Alcohol and drug misuse continue to be a significant issue within the Australian community, in particular because of the role it plays as a contributing factor in the commission of crime.

Since 1999, the Australian Institute of Criminology's (AIC), Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program has provided a unique and valued insight into trends in drug use and crime in Australia. The strength of DUMA lies in the depth and breadth of its longitudinal data. Since its inception, 48,251 detainees have been interviewed, 35,277 of whom provided a urine sample for drug analysis. The continuing aim of DUMA is to provide timely and accurate information about trends in alcohol and drug use among Australian detainees to support and inform policing, healthcare and government policy development.

In 2011–12, there was a rise in amphetamine use among Australian detainees. This rise is contrary to a downwards trend in use that had been observed consistently since 2005. Given that amphetamine use is associated with a heightened risk of aggressive and violent behaviour, the AIC will continue to monitor this trend and explore its links with the commission of violent and other forms of crime.

Consistent with community concern regarding alcohol-fuelled violence, 35 percent of detainees for whom a violent offence was the most serious offence for which they were being held in police custody at the time of interview, reported that alcohol consumption had been a contributing factor. Of concern, detainees reported consuming, on average, 22 standard drinks on their

last occasion of alcohol use. This reflects a rise in consumption from previous collection periods. Alcohol consumption at this level greatly exceeds the Commonwealth Government recommendations that no more than six standard units for males and four standard units for females be consumed on any one drinking occasion.

Informing debate on the need for random drug testing of drivers, 54 percent of detainees being held for drink driving or traffic offences tested positive, via urinalysis, to having at least one drug in their system. The most common drug type detected was cannabis. Consumption of cannabis is known to impair cognitive abilities, such as short-term memory and reaction time. There was a 20 percentage point increase in the return of positive drug tests for drink driving or traffic offenders in the current period, compared with the previous collection period. This suggests that either drug driving is becoming more common, or that police are becoming increasingly effective at identifying and charging drug affected drivers.

The AIC extends gratitude to the Commonwealth Government for their continued support of the DUMA project. DUMA would not exist without the commitment and cooperation of state and territory police services. The scale and longevity of the DUMA program is a tribute to the professionalism and commitment of all involved.

Adam Tomison
Director

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Finally, we thank those people who read earlier drafts of this report and provided comments, in particular former AIC staff members Dr Jason Payne and Sarah Napier.

Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ADHD	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
ANZSOC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification
DUMA	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia
HREC	Human Research Ethics Committee
MSO	most serious offence

Executive summary

Funded by the Commonwealth Government and established in 1999, the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program is Australia's largest and longest running ongoing survey of police detainees across Australia. DUMA currently operates at nine data collection sites and comprises two core components:

- a self-report survey detailing a range of criminal justice, demographic, drug use and drug market participation information; and
- voluntary urinalysis, which serves as an important objective method for corroborating self-reported recent drug use (within 48 hours prior to arrest).

This report is part of the Australian Institute of Criminology's (AIC) biennial series and describes key results from the DUMA data collected January 2011 to December 2012 from the nine different sites—Brisbane and Southport (Queensland); Bankstown, Parramatta and Kings Cross (New South Wales); Adelaide (South Australia); East Perth (Western Australia); Footscray (Victoria) and Darwin (Northern Territory).

In 2011–12, a total of 7,591 adult detainees were interviewed as part of the DUMA program. Of these:

- 85 percent were male—a gender ratio that has remained consistent since data collection first began in 1999 and that reflects the gender ratio in the general detainee population;
- 13 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, 15 percent were aged 31 to 35 years and 31 percent were aged 36 years and over. The average age for male and female detainees was the same at 32 years;
- 41 percent of detainees reported having completed fewer than 10 years of formal education, 14 percent were enrolled in TAFE or

university at the time of interview, 21 percent had completed a TAFE qualification and five percent had completed a university qualification. These results represent an improvement in scholastic achievement among detainees compared with previous collection periods;

- 27 percent of detainees were working full-time and 10 percent part-time at the time of interview, and 44 percent of detainees reported that they were unemployed, either currently looking (28%) or not looking (16%) for work. Since 2009–10, there was little change in the employment status of detainees; and
- an additional 130 juvenile detainees were interviewed in the three New South Wales sites of Bankstown, Kings Cross and Parramatta—juvenile and adult detainee data are reported separately. On average, juvenile detainees were 16 years of age and the majority were male (76%).

Drug and alcohol indicators

Drug use (based on urinalysis)

A unique feature of the DUMA program is its use of urinalysis to provide estimates of recent drug use (within the previous 48 hours). The provision of a urine sample is both voluntary and confidential. During a review of the DUMA program in 2011 and early 2012, the urine collection schedule was altered. Urine samples are now collected from detainees every second quarter, rather than every quarter. In 2012, the new collection cycle commenced. Urine was collected in the first and third quarter for the sites of Adelaide, Brisbane, East Perth, Darwin, Footscray and Southport. In New South Wales, Bankstown urine collection was conducted in the

first and fourth quarter, while urine was collected once in 2012 for Kings Cross (first quarter) and Parramatta (fourth quarter).

Urinalysis compliance rates are calculated as a percentage of detainees who provided a urine sample when a sample was requested. In 2011–12, there was a 76 percent urine compliance rate. In 2012, the rate of urinalysis compliance was four percentage points lower than in 2011 (73% *cf* 77%). The collection rate achieved in 2011–12 is consistent with previous years. By drug type, key findings from the 2011–12 urinalysis are as follows:

Benzodiazepines

- 22 percent of detainees who provided a urine sample tested positive to benzodiazepines. This is consistent with the long-term trend in benzodiazepine use, which has remained between 21 and 23 percent since 1999 (with the exception of 2003, where benzodiazepine use rose to 26%). Thirty-two percent of adult female detainees and 21 percent of adult male detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines.

Cannabis

- 47 percent of detainees tested positive to cannabis. Cannabis continued to be the most commonly detected drug among police detainees. There has been a gradual decline in cannabis use since its peak in 1999, when 61 percent of detainees tested positive.
- 48 percent of male detainees tested positive to cannabis, compared with 42 percent of female detainees. Cannabis use was most prevalent among detainees 18 to 20 years of age (58%), followed by those 21 to 25 years of age (54%), 31 to 35 years of age (45%), 26 to 30 years of age (44%); the lowest rate of use was among detainees 36 years of age or older (40%).

Cocaine

- One percent of male and female detainees tested positive to cocaine. Consistent with previous years, cocaine remained one of the least frequently detected drugs among police detainees.

Heroin

- 10 percent of detainees tested positive to heroin. Test positive rates for heroin showed marked variation across data collection sites. For example, detainees in the Victorian site of Footscray were the most likely to test positive to heroin (46%), whereas detainees in Darwin were the least likely (1%).
- 15 percent of female detainees tested positive to heroin and 10 percent of male detainees.
- Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, national test positive rates to heroin decreased by three percentage points. Since the 2000–01 heroin shortage, heroin use indicators among detainees continue to remain at historical lows.

Amphetamines

- 24 percent of police detainees tested positive to amphetamines; this constitutes an increase of eight percentage points since 2009–10 (16%). This is the highest recorded rate of amphetamine use since 2004, when it peaked at 34 percent.
- Rates of amphetamine use varied between data collection sites, ranging from a high of 32 percent in Parramatta, followed by Kings Cross (31%), East Perth (28%), Brisbane (26%), South Port (25%), Adelaide (23%), Footscray (21%), Bankstown (16%), to a low of six percent in Darwin.

MDMA (Ecstasy)

- One percent of detainees tested positive to MDMA. Since DUMA commenced in 1999, the number of detainees testing positive to MDMA has remained low—between less than one and three percent.

Other opiates

- Six percent of detainees tested positive to methadone and nine percent tested positive to buprenorphine.
- 11 percent of females and five percent of males tested positive to methadone.
- In total, five percent of adult detainees tested positive to an opiate metabolite not identified as heroin, buprenorphine or methadone. This includes morphine and codeine.

Self-reported alcohol use

- 47 percent of adult police detainees reported having drunk alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest.
- Although results have fluctuated, there has been a general increase in recent alcohol use since data were first collected in 2001 (38%).
- Male detainees were more likely than female detainees (49% *cf* 37%) to have been drinking in the 48 hours prior to their arrest.
- Alcohol use was identified by detainees as a contributing factor to their current detention by police by 76 percent of drink driving offenders, 35 percent of violent offenders and 48 percent of disorderly conduct offenders.
- The average quantity of alcohol consumed on the last drinking *occasion* was 22 standard drinks, although the average quantity was as high as 35 standard drinks for those who were mixing beer, wine or spirits on the last occasion. These results were consistent throughout 2011 and 2012 and male detainees consumed more alcohol on average than female detainees. Since 2009–10, the average quantity of alcohol consumed on the last occasion has increased (14 *cf* 20 standard drinks in 2011–12).

Drug and alcohol treatment

- Unmet treatment needs remained high among detainees, with only 12 percent of detainees who had used at least one illicit drug in the previous 12 months reporting being in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of arrest. A further 35 percent of detainees tested positive to at least one illicit drug reported previous treatment but were no longer in treatment at the time of their arrest.
- There were no notable differences compared with previous years in the levels of access to treatment (either current or past treatment).
- Of the 629 detainees in treatment, 23 percent were in treatment under a court, or police referral or legal order; 58 percent were self-referred and 19 percent were referred by a general practitioner or health professional. Since 2009–10, these referral ratios have remained relatively stable.

Mental health

- 34 percent of detainees reported having been previously diagnosed with a mental health-related issue. This was a slight decrease from the 38 percent of detainees reporting previous mental health-related diagnosis in 2009–10.
- Female detainees were more likely than male detainees to report a previous mental health diagnosis (47% *cf* 32%).
- One in five detainees (21%) reported being diagnosed with a mood disorder. This was followed by diagnoses of anxiety disorders (14%), schizophrenia and psychosis (7%), and ADHD and behavioural disorders (6%).

Relationship between drug use and offending

Most serious offence and drug use

- By most serious offence category, male detainees were most commonly categorised as violent offenders (29%) and female detainees were most commonly categorised as property offenders (30%).
- For male violent offenders, 64 percent tested positive via urinalysis to at least one drug, excluding alcohol, with cannabis being the most common (46%).
- For property offenders, 78 percent tested positive to at least one drug, with female and male property offenders both similarly likely to test positive to at least one drug (77% *cf* 78%).
- Drug offenders were most likely to test positive to amphetamines (40%), followed by property offenders (31%), breach offenders (25%), traffic offenders (24%), violent offenders (20%), drink driving offenders (16%) and disorderly conduct offenders (11%).
- Drug offenders were most likely to test positive to heroin (22%), followed by property offenders (19%) and breach offenders (9%).
- Property offenders were more likely than other offender types to test positive to benzodiazepines (31%).

Crime attributed to drug use

- The DUMA survey includes specific questions that quantify the relationship reported by detainees between substance use (drugs and/or alcohol) and the offences for which they were in custody at the time of interview.
- 47 percent of detainees confirmed that their substance use (drugs and/or alcohol) contributed to their current offences—28 percent reported that alcohol use and 23 percent reported that drug use had contributed to their current detention by police.
- Alcohol was more likely than drug use to be identified as a contributing factor to offending by most serious violent, drink driving, traffic, disorder and breach offenders, whereas drug use was more likely than alcohol to be identified as contributing factors by property and drug offenders.

Prior contact with the criminal justice system

- In 2011–12, 44 percent of detainees interviewed reported having been charged on at least one separate occasion in the previous 12 months. This represented a slight decline in the recidivism rate compared with previous years (51% in 2009–10) and is the lowest rate recorded by DUMA.
- Male detainees (45%) were slightly more likely than females (40%) to report having been previously charged in the 12 months prior to interview.
- In 2011–12, 17 percent of detainees reported having been incarcerated in prison in the 12 months prior to interview. This is consistent with 2009–10 rates, which were also 17 percent.

Juveniles

- Where possible and with parental consent (as well as the consent of the detainee), juvenile detainees under 18 years of age are interviewed in New South Wales as part of the DUMA program.
- In 2011–12, 130 juvenile detainees were interviewed across the three Sydney sites—61 were interviewed at Bankstown, 61 at Parramatta and eight at Kings Cross.

- The majority were male (76%) aged 16 or 17 years (66%).
- In 2011–12, fewer juveniles were interviewed compared with previous years. This may be due, in part, to methodological changes that saw the introduction of data collection at Kings Cross, where fewer juveniles tend to be processed. It also reflects a general decline in the number of juveniles who were detained across the Sydney data collection sites during the data collection period.
- 55 percent of juveniles who provided a urine sample tested positive to at least one drug type. This is among the highest recorded figures for juveniles since data collection commenced in 1999 and shows a 10 percentage point increase from 2009–10.
- In 2011–12, the drug most commonly detected via urinalysis for juvenile detainees was cannabis (53%), followed by methamphetamine (7%) and benzodiazepines (3%). These figures represent a shift in juvenile drug usage since 2009–10. In 2009–10, the most commonly detected drugs for juvenile detainees were cannabis (44%), benzodiazepines (5%) and opiates (2%).

Addenda

- Each year, specific issues of interest are addressed via a quarterly survey addendum. Addenda are developed in consultation with both Commonwealth and state stakeholders and collect information on emerging issues of policy relevance.
- *Housing and Employment Addendum*—An investigation into homelessness and housing stress among the detainee population during the second quarter of 2011 estimated that 23 percent of the detainee population is experiencing homelessness or housing stress in some form. Family or relationship breakdown, financial circumstances/job loss and illicit drug addiction were the most commonly cited causes of housing instability. Barriers to stable housing were discussed, with populations in contact with the criminal justice system being identified as vulnerable in terms of housing.
- *Prescription Drug Addendum*—An investigation into the use and methods of obtaining

pharmaceutical drugs during the third quarter of 2011 revealed that more than one in three detainees used prescription drugs such as buprenorphine, methadone, morphine, benzodiazepines or dexamphetamine in the 12 months prior to interview. Of those who had used the listed pharmaceuticals, almost two-thirds had obtained them from an illegitimate source.

- *Stolen Goods and Motive Addendum*—A comparison of 2007 and 2012 DUMA data revealed that food and cash were the most commonly stolen items reported in both periods. In 2012, with regard to detainees who stole, the majority of detainees reported that they usually stole from a shop (70%). This is consistent with 2007 data. There was an eight percentage point decrease in stealing from a person between 2007 (15%) and 2012 (8%). Motivations for stealing can primarily be categorised as a perceived need for income and illicit drug-related motivations.
- *Drink Driving Addendum*—An examination of drink driving behaviours during the third quarter of 2012 revealed that random roadside testing serves as a deterrent to drink driving for the majority of detainees (59%). A subgroup of detainees (25%) were identified as having engaged in drink driving in the previous 12 months, 47 percent of whom did so on at least a monthly basis. The majority of drink

drivers reported having been apprehended by police for drink driving offences at some point in their lifetime. This suggests that while existing measures may not be a sufficient deterrent for this subgroup, they appear to be effective, with apprehensions for drink driving offences being reported.

- *Domestic Violence Addendum*—An examination of detainees' perceptions of domestic violence, conducted during the fourth quarter of 2012, showed that detainees more readily identified overt physical and verbal behaviours such as hitting or threatening, and acts against property that constitute domestic violence compared with covert or indirect acts, such as monitoring activities and withholding money.

Summary

- Overall, across the 2011–12 period, the most notable trend in illicit drug use within the Australian detainee sample was an increase in prevalence of use of amphetamines.
- A slight decrease in prevalence of use was observed for cannabis, which has continued on a downwards trend since 1999 and heroin.
- Prevalence of use of benzodiazepines, cocaine and MDMA remained relatively stable across the period.



DUMA program overview: 2011–12

What is DUMA?

Established in 1999, the DUMA program is a quarterly collection of criminal justice and drug use information from police detainees at multiple sites (police stations or watchhouses) across Australia. It is the only nationwide survey of alleged offenders held in police custody that is conducted on a routine basis. In 2011 and 2012, DUMA operated at nine sites across the country, including at least one site in each mainland capital city.

There are two parts to the information collected through the DUMA program. The first component is a self-report questionnaire administered by a trained interviewer, who is independent of police. The questionnaire collects demographic data, detainee drug use history, drug market participation, treatment history and prior contact with the criminal justice system. The second component is a urine sample. If provided, the urine sample is sent to a toxicology unit and tested for seven different classes of drug. Participation in the survey and the provision of a urine sample is voluntary and participants' responses to the survey will be included in the analysis regardless of whether a urine sample is provided. No identifying data are collected. For a detailed discussion of the DUMA project methodology (see Makkai 1999).

Monitoring the prevalence and patterns of drug use among police detainees offers a number of advantages over alternative data collection methods. Unlike drug arrests and seizure data from police administrative systems, the DUMA program has the capacity to examine the extent and nature of drug use that may not otherwise come to the attention of law enforcement agencies. Drug arrest and seizure data are likely to reflect policing priorities and operational practices that could skew our understanding of the local drug markets. Further, police detainees are a key sentinel population whose patterns of drug use are likely to be of significant value in the formulation of policy and programs. Unlike general household and incarcerated offender surveys, DUMA's focus on police detainees ensures a targeted approach to populations that are likely to have had the most recent and close contact with local drug markets. Research 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 source of data on drugs and offending among this population in Australia.

Unique to the DUMA study is the collection of urine samples. Through the collection and analysis of urine, DUMA allows self-reported information on recent drug use to be cross-validated and verified

through an independent measure of drug consumption. Urinalysis has been identified as a major strength of DUMA, as it objectively measures the prevalence of drug use by detainees within a specified period and allows for valid comparisons across time. It provides an invaluable countermeasure to the problems of underreporting identified in other studies (see Makkai 1999).

DUMA provides an evidence base that influences drug and crime policy and practices. It achieves this through:

- monitoring a particular group that comes into contact with the criminal justice system and is involved in crime and drug markets;
- providing regular tracking data that allows law enforcement and other key stakeholders at the state, territory and federal level to examine trends;

- providing information on comorbidity (eg 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 new psychoactive drugs, pharmaceutical drug use, drug driving and the use of weapons in crime.

The nine DUMA sites active at the beginning of 2011 represent a range of different community configurations, including major state capital cities, metropolitan city areas, major tourist destinations and regional centres (see Table 1).

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)
Kings Cross	2009 (quarter 1)	

Note: A full list of fieldwork dates for 2011 and 2012 is provided in *Appendix A*

Addenda

The DUMA survey instrument comprises two core components—a core questionnaire and a quarterly addendum. Addenda are developed in consultation with both Commonwealth and state stakeholders and collect information on emerging issues of policy relevance. As of 2013, the AIC has made available the DUMA addenda space for purchase by other organisations and researchers. If you wish to purchase space in the DUMA addenda, please contact the AIC at duma@aic.gov.au.

In 2011–12, the following addenda were developed and implemented:

Quarter 1, 2011—No addendum

Quarter 2, 2011—Housing and employment (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Parramatta and Southport)

Quarter 3, 2011—Prescription drugs (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Kings Cross and Southport)

Quarter 4, 2011—No addendum

Quarter 1, 2012—Synthetic cannabis (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Kings Cross and Southport)

Quarter 2, 2012—Stolen goods and motives (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Parramatta and Southport)

Quarter 3, 2012—Drink driving (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Kings Cross and Southport)

Quarter 4, 2012—Domestic violence (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Parramatta and Southport)

National DUMA summary 2011–12



Sample and demographics

Between January 2011 and December 2012, 7,721 detainees participated in DUMA interviews, 7,591 of which were adult detainees, aged 18 years or over, and 130 were juveniles. Of the adult detainees, 85 percent were male and on average, detainees were 32 years of age at the time of interview (see Table 2). The age distributions for male and female detainees were similar across the sites (see Table 2a). The sample size, age and gender composition was comparable with previous collection periods.

Juveniles are only interviewed, subject to their consent and the consent of their primary caregiver, in DUMA's three New South Wales sites—Parramatta, Bankstown and Kings Cross. Juvenile detainee data are presented separately; see *Juvenile Detainees*.

Total number of urine samples collected in the two year period was lower than previous collection periods, due to a change in DUMA methodology that resulted in biannual urine collection. Of those detainees requested to provide a urine sample, 76 percent complied. This compliance rate is consistent with previous collection periods.

Offending

The total number of charges recorded across the two years was 17,936, with two charges being recorded, on average, against each detainee. For each detainee interviewed, a maximum of 10 charges can be recorded as part of the DUMA interview schedule. All charges recorded must relate to the detainee's current period of police custody.

Aggregated across all sites, presented in order of prevalence, the charges related to breaches of a justice order (21%), followed by property charges (20%), violent offence charges (19%), drug charges—including drug possession, supply and trafficking (11%), traffic (8%), disorder (7%) and drink driving (2%). Finally, a further 11 percent of charges were recorded as 'other charges', not otherwise classified into the categories listed above (see Table 3).

Prevalence of charge categories varied between DUMA data collection sites (see Table 3a). For example, violent offence charges were more prevalent among detainees interviewed at Bankstown (28%), Adelaide (23%), Darwin (22%) and Parramatta (21%) compared with those interviewed at Southport (11%), Footscray (16%) and Kings Cross (14%). Property-related charges were more prevalent at Footscray (40%) and

Brisbane (26%) compared with the remaining sites, for which property charges comprised between nine and 21 percent of charges recorded.

Most serious offence categorisation

To facilitate comparison between detainees, each detainee is categorised by the most serious offence for which they are being held under charge at the time of interview.

In 2011–12, 28 percent of detainees were categorised (by most serious offence) as violent offenders, 25 percent as breach offenders, 19 percent as property offenders, nine percent as drug offenders, seven percent as disorder offenders and five percent as traffic or drink driving offenders. A further three percent were recorded as 'other offenders' not classified into the categories listed above (see Table 3).

Male detainees were most commonly categorised (by most serious offence) as violent offenders (29%), followed by breach (25%), property (17%) and drug or disorder offenders (both 8%). Female detainees were most commonly categorised (by most serious offence) as property offenders (30%), followed by breach offenders (23%), violent offenders (20%) and drug offenders (10%; see Table 3).

In the 2011–12 collection period, there was a notable decline in the percentage of property charges, consistent with a longer term change in DUMA data that is also noted by other sources (see Table 3a; Sweeney & Payne 2012). However, from 2009–10 to 2011–12, there was no decline in the percentage of property charges recorded for data aggregated across Australia (20%). From 2009–10 to 2011–12, there was a downward trend in the percentage of property charges recorded for Darwin (down 3 percentage points), Bankstown (down 5 percentage points) and Parramatta (down 11 percentage points). There was a slight increase in the percentage of property charges recorded for Adelaide, Brisbane and Southport (1 percentage point increase) and East Perth (2 percentage point increase). There was no change recorded across this period for Footscray and Kings Cross.

The percentage of violent offence charges by total number of charges has been increasing in the DUMA data over the long term, a trend that is also

reflected in other sources (Sweeney & Payne 2012). From 2009–10 to 2011–12, there was no change in the percentage of violent offence charges recorded for data aggregated across Australia (19%; see Table 3a). However, from 2009–10 to 2011–12, a rise in the percentage of violent offence charges recorded was observed for Adelaide (up 1 percentage point), Bankstown (up 3 percentage points), Darwin (up 1 percentage points), East Perth (up 2 percentage points), Footscray (up 3 percentage points) and Kings Cross (up 1 percentage point). These rises were countered by a fall in the percentage of violent offence charges recorded for Brisbane (down 3 percentage points) and Parramatta (down 3 percentage points), with no change recorded for Southport.

Prior criminal justice contact

The 2011–12 collection period recorded the lowest level of recidivism in the detainee sample since the inception of the DUMA project in 1999. In 2011–12, only 44 percent of detainees interviewed reported having been charged with at least one offence in the previous 12 months (see Table 4). This represents a seven percentage point reduction in recidivism from the 2009–10 DUMA sample. Males (45%) were more likely than females (40%) to report having been charged on a separate occasion in the previous 12 months. The reduction in recidivist offenders within the sample cannot be attributed to incarceration in the previous 12 months, as incarceration rates were consistent between 2009–10 and 2011–12 (17% *cf* 17%).

Education, housing and employment

Education

Nationally, there was an improvement in education levels among detainees, with a four percentage point increase in completed TAFE program qualifications and a five percentage point decrease in detainees with minimum education levels (Year 10 as the highest level of education). However, this improvement did not bear out when education levels of detainees were examined individually for each collection site. Therefore, there appears to be a small cumulative increase in educational standards of detainees across Australia. Education levels were comparable between male and female detainees.

Housing

Consistent with previous years, nearly all detainees (87%) reported residing in stable accommodation in the 30 days prior to their arrest, which was owned or rented, either from a private owner or social housing, by themselves (44%) or someone else (43%). A small number of detainees (7%) reported having no fixed address or living in emergency accommodation (see Table 5). Accommodation of detainees did not differ substantially from previous collection periods. By gender, females were more likely than males to be residing in their own house or apartment (52% *cf* 43%). Males were more likely than females to report residing in someone else's home (44% *cf* 37%). There were no notable gender differences in homelessness.

Employment

Consistent with previous years, just over a quarter of detainees (27%) reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest; a further 10 percent reported undertaking part-time employment (see Table 5). The remaining 63 percent were not working at the time of their arrest and of these:

- 28 percent were looking for work (n=2,125);
- 16 percent were not looking for work (n=1,172);
- 13 percent were not working, either because they were on leave from work or due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment (n=992);
- three percent were full-time homemakers (n=254); and
- three percent were retired or studying (n=245).

Comparing employment status by gender, males were more likely than females to be employed on a full-time basis (29% *cf* 10%). Female detainees were more likely than males to report being employed on a part-time basis (12% *cf* 10%), unemployed and not looking for work (22% *cf* 14%) or working as a full-time homemaker (15% *cf* 1%).

From 2011 to 2012, the employment status of male and female detainees remained consistent at Brisbane, East Perth and Southport sites. Where changes in employment status were observed, they most commonly occurred for female detainees. Increases in the percentage of female detainees

engaged in part-time employment were reported for Adelaide, Darwin, Kings Cross and Parramatta. Increases in the percentage of female detainees engaged in full-time employment were reported for Darwin, Kings Cross and Parramatta. In addition, Bankstown and Footscray results showed a substantial increase in the percentage of female detainees unemployed and not looking for work (22 percentage points and 21 percentage points respectively). There were few changes in the employment status of male detainees, with the exception of Footscray, where there was a six percentage point increase in male detainees who reported being unemployed and looking for work (26% *cf* 32%) and a nine percentage point decrease in male detainees who were not working due to disability (22% *cf* 13%).

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples testing positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including codeine and morphine). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines). In 2011–12, the collection of urine was reduced in comparison with earlier collection periods, with samples being collected in all four quarters in 2011 and two out of four quarters in 2012.

Of the 4,273 detainees who provided a urine sample (76% of those who were interviewed and asked for a sample), 69 percent tested positive to at least one drug type. The 2011 collection marked the first increase in prevalence of positive drug tests among detainees since 2004. Of concern, this positive trend continued into 2012 (71%), suggesting that drug use among Australian detainees may be on the rise.

The drug most commonly detected was cannabis (47%), followed by amphetamines (24%), benzodiazepines (22%) and opiates (21%). Only one percent (n=59) of detainees tested positive to

cocaine (see Table 6). Of those who tested positive to amphetamines (24%), the majority were confirmed to have used methamphetamine (94%). Only one percent ($n=29$) of detainees had used MDMA and one percent ($n=44$) of detainees tested positive to another amphetamine-type substance. Of those who tested positive to an opiate-based substance (21%), 49 percent tested positive to heroin, 43 percent to buprenorphine, 26 percent to methadone and 24 percent to other opiate-based substances (detainees can test positive to multiple substances). Between 2011 and 2012, there was a four percentage point increase in positive amphetamine tests (23% *cf* 27%), a three percentage point decrease in positive opiates tests (22% *cf* 19%), a two percentage point decrease in positive benzodiazepines tests (23% *cf* 21%) and a one percentage point increase in cannabis tests (47% *cf* 48%).

Female detainees were more likely than males to test positive to amphetamines (32% *cf* 23%), opiates (33% *cf* 19%) and benzodiazepines (32% *cf* 21%). From 2009–10 to 2011–12, the percentage of females who tested positive to amphetamines increased by 11 percentage points (21% *cf* 32%). Male detainees were more likely than females to test positive to cannabis (48% *cf* 42%).

Cannabis

In 2011–12, cannabis use continued to decline (47%) by comparison with previous collection periods, from the peak of use recorded in 1999 (61%; see Table 6a). Detainees aged between 18 and 20 years were the most likely to test positive to cannabis (58%), followed by those aged 21 to 25 years (54%), 31 to 35 years (45%), 26 to 30 years (44%) and 36 years or more (40%). Calculations based on each detainee's most serious charge showed a degree of consistency in prevalence of cannabis use across the offence spectrum (drug offenders, 55%; breach offenders, 50%; disorder offenders, 48%; property offenders, 47%; violent offenders, 46%; traffic offenders, 41%; and drink driving offenders, 30%).

From 2011 to 2012, there was a substantial rise of 17 percentage points in detainees held on drink driving charges who tested positive to cannabis (25% *cf* 42%). Of note is that this rise was noted only among drink driving offenders, with rates of positive cannabis

use remaining fairly stable for other offending types across this period, with the exception of drug offenders who experienced a five percent decline in cannabis use (down to 51% in 2012).

Amphetamine

The 2011–12 period saw the first rise in prevalence of amphetamine use recorded among the DUMA detainee population since 2005. The level of amphetamine use recorded (24%) remained under the peak use recorded in 2004 (34%) but represents an eight percentage point rise from the previous collection period. The rise in use was first recorded in 2011 (22%) and continued in 2012 (27%) and is consistent with the findings of Macgregor and Payne (2011).

Female detainees (32%) were more likely than male detainees (23%) to test positive to amphetamines (see Table 6b). From 2011 to 2012, the rate of amphetamines use among female detainees increased by six percentage points (30% *cf* 36%) alongside a four percentage point increase among male detainees (22% *cf* 26%).

By age, detainees aged 26 to 30 years were most likely to test positive to amphetamines (29%), followed by those aged 31 to 35 years (28%), 21 to 25 years (24%), 36 or older (24%), with younger detainees aged 18 to 20 years (16%) being the least likely to test positive (see Table 6b). Between the 2009–10 and 2011–12 collection periods, the increase in amphetamines use was evident across all age groups. Between 2011 and 2012, there was a six percentage point increase in amphetamine use among detainees aged 18 to 20 years (14% *cf* 20%), 26 to 30 years (27% *cf* 33%) and 31 to 35 years (26% *cf* 32%).

Across most serious offence types, drug offenders were most likely to test positive to amphetamines (40%), followed by property offenders (31%), breach offenders (25%), traffic offenders (24%), violent offenders (20%), drink driving offenders (16%) and disorderly conduct offenders (11%). Of note, from 2011 to 2012, there was a substantial increase in the test positive rate for amphetamines for drink driving offenders (12% *cf* 24%). This mirrors the five percentage point rise observed in the 2009–10 to 2011–12 collection period.

Heroin

In 2011–12, 10 percent of detainees tested positive to heroin, a three percentage point decrease since the 2009–10 collection (13%). Aggregated across Australia, rates of heroin use have remained relatively stable since the unprecedented fall in heroin use in 2001.

Female detainees (15%) were more likely than male detainees (10%) to have tested positive to heroin (see Table 6c).

Heroin use was more prevalent among those aged 31 to 35 years (18%) than those aged 26 to 30 years (12%), 36 plus years (12%), 21 to 25 years (5%) and 18 to 20 years (3%). The test positive rate for detainees aged 31 to 35 years in 2012 decreased by four percentage points compared with 2011 (19% *cf* 15%) and also decreased by five percentage points among those aged 36 and over (14% *cf* 9%).

By most serious offence type, those detained on drug charges were most likely to test positive to heroin (22%), followed closely by property offenders (19%) and breach offenders (9%; see Table 6c). Heroin test positive rates in each offence type were similar to previous years.

Cocaine

In 2011–12, one percent of detainees tested positive to cocaine. This figure is consistent with previous years. Given the small sample size, caution should be exercised in interpreting the findings, but there were no notable differences in detection of cocaine use among genders, age groups and most serious offence categories (see Table 6d).

Benzodiazepines

In 2011–12, 22 percent of detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines. This was consistent with rates recorded in previous years. Positive tests to benzodiazepine may, in some cases, represent benzodiazepine use under medical supervision. Female detainees (32%) were more likely than male detainees (21%) to test positive to benzodiazepines.

By age, detainees aged 31 to 35 years had the highest test positive rate for benzodiazepines (31%), followed by those aged 36 or over (27%), 26 to 30

years (21%), 21 to 25 years (16%) and 18 to 20 years (12%). From 2011 to 2012, the test positive rate for detainees aged 18 to 20 years increased by four percentage points (11% *cf* 15%), while test positive rates for detainees aged 21 to 25 years decreased by four percentage points (18% *cf* 14%).

Property offenders were most likely to test positive to benzodiazepines (31%), followed by drug offenders (26%), breach offenders (23%), violent offenders (21%), disorder offenders (14%), traffic offenders (11%) and drink driving offenders (10%; see Table 6e).

Self-reported alcohol use

Alcohol use among detainees cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. The DUMA survey assesses alcohol consumption through a range of self-report questions regarding recent and lifetime alcohol use, including whether the detainee had consumed alcohol in the 48 hours before their arrest. In 2011–12, 47 percent of detainees reported drinking alcohol in the 48 hours before their arrest (see Table 7). This prevalence rate is consistent with that observed in 2009–10 (47%). Male detainees were more likely to report alcohol consumption in the 48 hours prior to arrest than female detainees (49% *cf* 37%).

Alcohol consumption patterns

Seventy-four percent of detainees reported consuming at least one alcoholic drink in the 30 days prior to their arrest. On the last occasion of drinking, 32 percent of these detainees had consumed beer only, 12 percent had consumed wine only, 34 percent had consumed spirits only and 21 percent reported having consumed at least two types of alcohol.

In 2011–12, the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion was 22. This is a notable increase since 2009–10, where the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion was 15. The average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion varied by the alcoholic beverage consumed. Beer-only drinkers consumed an average of nine standard drinks, while wine-only drinkers consumed an average of 23 standard drinks and spirit-only drinkers consumed an average of 11 standard drinks on the last occasion of drinking. Those who mixed drinks

reported the highest consumption rate at 35 standard drinks, on average, a substantial increase since 2009–10 (24 standard drinks). Although these figures are high, it is important to note that the length of time spent drinking on the last occasion would have varied from person to person and in some cases would have involved drinking sessions that lasted more than one day. For further details of associations between alcohol consumption and offending, see Sweeney and Payne 2011.

Female detainees were more likely than males to have most recently consumed spirits or wine, while males were more likely than females to have most recently consumed beer. Almost half of all female detainees who had consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days had consumed only spirits on the last occasion (49% *cf* 32% for males), whereas more than one-third of all male detainees had consumed only beer (35% *cf* 13% for females). The quantity of alcohol consumed on the last occasion was, on average, higher among males than females across all alcohol types (see Table 7).

Drug and alcohol treatment and mental health

For those detainees who reported using alcohol or drugs in the 12 months prior to their current police detention, 12 percent reported that they were in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of their arrest (see Table 8). Avenues of treatment included support groups, counselling and pharmacotherapy. A further 35 percent reported previously being in a treatment program but were no longer in treatment at the time of their arrest. From 2009–10 to 2011–12, there were no notable differences in access to treatment. Of detainees currently in treatment, 23 percent (n=145) had been referred by the courts or police or were in treatment as a result of a legal order. The remaining 77 percent (n=477) were either self-referred or referred by a health practitioner.

Detainees were asked whether they had ever been diagnosed with depression, anxiety or any other mental health-related issue (ie not just in the previous 12 months). In 2011–12, over a third of detainees (34%) reported having a mental illness diagnosis (see Table 9). From 2009–10 to 2011–12, the percentage of detainees reporting a mental illness diagnosis

declined slightly (38% *cf* 34%). In 2011–12, the most commonly diagnosed mental illness reported were mood disorders (21%), followed by anxiety disorders (14%), schizophrenia and other psychosis (7%) and ADHD and behavioural disorders (6%). Female detainees were more likely than males to report a mood disorder diagnosis (35% *cf* 18%) and an anxiety disorder diagnosis (25% *cf* 12%). Male detainees were more likely than females to report having been diagnosed with schizophrenia and other psychosis (7% *cf* 6%) and ADHD and behavioural disorders (7% *cf* 3%). From 2011 to 2012, the prevalence of mental illness and specific disorders within the detainee samples was similar.

Linking drugs and crime

The link between drug use and crime is examined in the DUMA study through two approaches:

- a comparison of the extent to which drug use varies among detainees charged with different offence types; and
- an examination of the extent to which detainees report that alcohol or illicit drugs were a contributing factor in their current detention by police

Most serious offence categorisations are utilised to facilitate this analysis; that is, detainees are categorised based on the most serious offence for which they are being held under charge at the time of interview.

DUMA detainees are asked specific questions that seek to identify the relationship between substance use and the offences for which they are currently in custody. In 2011–12, nearly half of all detainees (47%) stated that substance use was a contributing factor in their current police detention. By most serious offence type, those detained on a drink driving offence had the highest level of attribution of drugs or alcohol as a cause of their current detention by police (78%; n=265). This was followed by:

- 62 percent for drug offenders (n=399);
- 52 percent for disorder offenders (n=273);
- 48 percent for violent offenders (n=989);
- 45 percent for breach offenders (n=811);
- 42 percent for property offenders (n=602); and
- 22 percent for traffic offenders (n=85).

Alcohol was more likely than other substances to be identified as a contributing factor by violent, traffic, disorder and breach offenders, whereas other drugs were more likely than alcohol to be identified as contributing factors by property and drug offenders (see Table 10). Of 339 drink driving offenders, 76

percent reported that their alcohol use had been a contributing factor. This suggests a reasonable level of self-awareness of the role of substance use in offending among detainees or at least those being held for drink driving offences.

Table 2 National DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2011–12 ^a						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (yrs)						
18–20	877	14	145	13	1,022	13
21–25	1,346	21	235	21	1,581	21
26–30	1,253	19	200	17	1,453	19
31–35	984	15	185	16	1,169	15
36+	1,983	31	378	33	2,361	31
Total	6,443		1,143		7,586	
Min/max age		18/81		18/72		18/81
Mean age (median)		32(29)		32(30)		32(30)

a: Excludes cases where gender was unknown
Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 2a National DUMA sample, by location, age and gender, 2011–12 (%)										
	Adelaide	Bankstown	Brisbane	Darwin	East Perth	Footscray	Kings Cross	Parramatta	Southport	All sites
Males (age in yrs)										
18–20	14	16	11	10	16	12	13	12	16	14
21–25	20	18	21	19	25	13	19	15	22	21
26–30	20	18	19	20	19	20	19	23	20	19
31–35	13	15	17	17	13	20	16	14	15	15
36+	34	33	31	33	27	35	32	36	28	31
Min/max age	18/79	18/73	18/80	18/81	18/78	18/73	18/67	18/59	18/74	18/81
Mean age (median)	32(30)	32(30)	32(30)	32(31)	30(28)	33(31)	32(30)	33(31)	31(29)	32(29)
Females (age in yrs)										
18–20	11	15	10	10	14	14	8	21	15	13
21–25	16	16	19	31	23	19	23	15	20	21
26–30	13	23	23	5	17	15	15	17	25	17
31–35	18	19	21	11	16	13	15	8	15	16
36+	42	28	27	44	30	40	39	40	26	33
Min/max age	18/65	18/61	18/56	18/53	18/61	18/72	18/56	18/55	18/55	18/72
Mean age (median)	34(33)	31(30)	31(30)	33(32)	31(30)	33(32)	32(32)	31(30)	30(28)	32(30)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 3 National DUMA sample, by offence and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence	
Charges recorded	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	3,074	20	1,853	29	303	11	219	20	3,377	19	2,072	28
Property	2,826	19	1,086	17	804	30	338	30	3,630	20	1,424	19
Drug	1,624	11	528	8	298	11	114	10	1,922	11	642	9
Drink driving	376	2	293	5	54	2	45	4	430	2	338	5
Traffic	1,259	8	321	5	209	8	72	6	1,468	8	393	5
Disorder	1,212	8	482	8	114	4	40	4	1,326	7	522	7
Breach	3,243	21	1,560	25	542	20	256	23	3,785	21	1,816	25
Other	1,639	11	169	3	359	13	35	3	1,998	11	204	3
Total	15,253		6,292		2,683		1,119		17,936		7,411	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 3a National DUMA sample, by location and offence, 2011–12 (%)										
Charges recorded	Adelaide	Bankstown	Brisbane	Darwin	East Perth	Footscray	Kings Cross	Parramatta	Southport	All sites
Violent	23	28	19	22	20	16	14	21	11	19
Property	21	16	26	9	19	40	17	16	19	20
Drug	7	10	14	6	5	20	28	9	14	11
Drink driving	1	3	1	7	1	2	7	1	3	2
Traffic	9	10	6	12	7	4	3	8	11	8
Disorder	15	8	5	8	8	6	8	9	5	7
Breach	17	11	18	21	34	8	9	14	19	21
Other	7	15	12	15	5	5	13	21	17	11

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 4 National DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2011–12 ^a						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	2,576	45	406	40	2,982	44
No	3,204	55	601	60	3,805	56
Prior prison history (past 12 months)						
Yes	1,046	18	127	12	1,173	17
No	4,852	82	906	88	5,758	83

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 5 National DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	2,659	41	465	41	3,124	41
Year 11 or 12	1,197	19	198	17	1,395	18
TAFE/university not completed	868	13	157	14	1,025	14
Completed TAFE	1,384	22	241	21	1,625	21
Completed university	329	5	81	7	410	5
Total	6,437		1,142		7,579	
Housing						
Owned or rented by self	2,730	43	588	52	3,318	44
Someone else's place	2,816	44	417	37	3,233	43
Shelter or emergency	73	1	16	1	89	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	90	1	6	1	96	1
Treatment facility	62	1	11	1	73	1
No fixed residence	372	6	60	5	432	6
Other	237	4	33	3	270	4
Total	6,380		1,131		7,511	
Employment						
Full-time	1,892	29	116	10	2,008	26
Part-time	655	10	133	12	788	10
Have job but out due to illness/leave/strike/disability/seasonal work	832	13	160	14	992	13
Looking for work	1,849	29	276	24	2,125	28
Not looking for work	919	14	253	22	1,172	15
Full-time homemakers	85	1	169	15	254	3
Retired or studying	209	3	36	3	245	3
Total	6,441		1,143		7,584	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 6 National DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine ^b						
Yes	3,665	76	608	72	4,273	76
No	1,140	24	238	28	1,378	24
Test results						
Cannabis	1,750	48	253	42	2,003	47
Cocaine	51	1	8	1	59	1
Amphetamines ^c	841	23	194	32	1,035	24
Methamphetamine	795	22	182	30	977	23
MDMA	26	1	3	0	29	1
Other amphetamines	35	1	9	1	44	1
Opiates ^d	707	19	199	33	906	21
Heroin	355	10	90	15	445	10
Methadone	169	5	67	11	236	6
Buprenorphine	302	8	91	15	393	9
Other opiates	167	5	46	8	213	5
Benzodiazepines	752	21	197	32	949	22
Any drug	2,505	68	445	73	2,950	69
Any drug other than cannabis	1,620	44	362	60	1,982	46
Multiple drugs	1,132	31	262	43	1,394	33

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which in 2011 was all four quarters and in 2012 was two out of four quarters

c: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

d: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

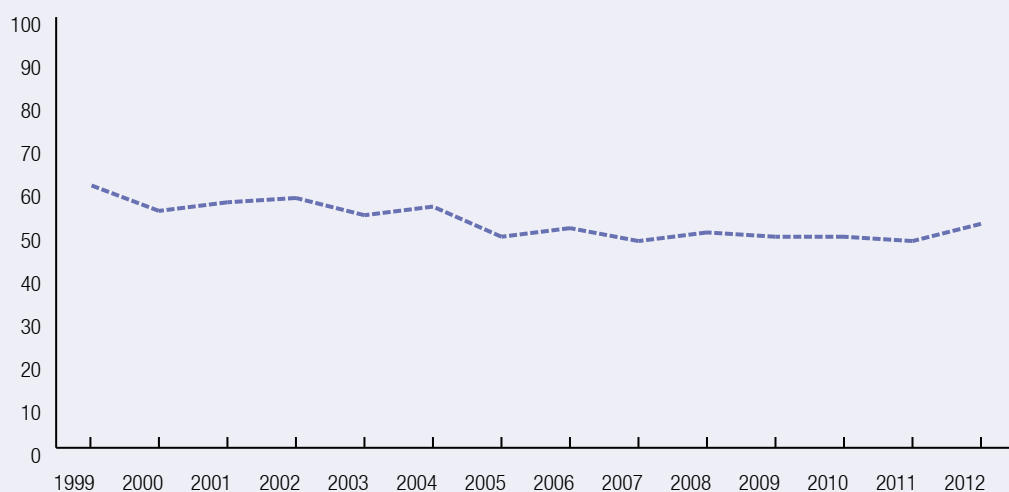
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 6a Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to cannabis, 2011–12

	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
Gender				
Male	1,750	48	1,912	52
Female	253	42	354	58
Age (yrs)				
18–20	348	58	253	42
21–25	476	54	410	46
26–30	363	44	455	56
31–35	298	45	361	55
36+	518	40	788	60
Most serious charge				
Violent	540	46	636	54
Property	378	47	427	53
Drug	181	55	151	45
Drink driving	54	30	126	70
Traffic	92	41	132	59
Disorder	144	48	156	52
Breach	534	50	530	50
Other	51	47	58	53

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Figure 1 Trends for adult detainees who tested positive to cannabis, by year (%)



Note: Only includes the 4 original DUMA sites—Southport, East Perth, Bankstown and Parramatta

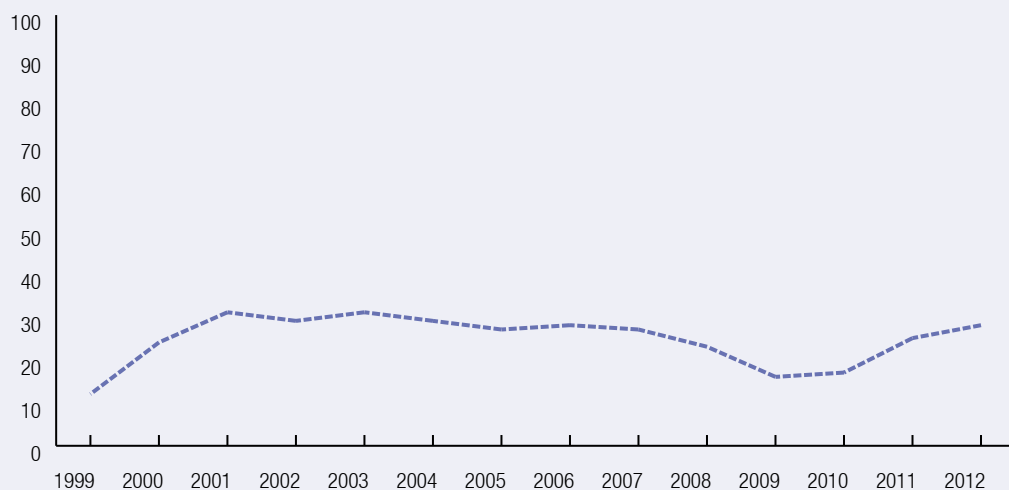
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 6b Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to amphetamines, 2011–12

	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
Gender				
Male	841	23	2,822	77
Female	194	32	413	68
Age (yrs)				
18–20	94	16	507	84
21–25	210	24	676	76
26–30	237	29	582	71
31–35	183	28	476	72
36+	311	24	995	76
Most serious charge				
Violent	240	20	936	80
Property	248	31	557	69
Drug	133	40	199	60
Drink driving	28	16	152	84
Traffic	53	24	171	76
Disorder	33	11	267	89
Breach	270	25	795	75
Other	20	18	89	82

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

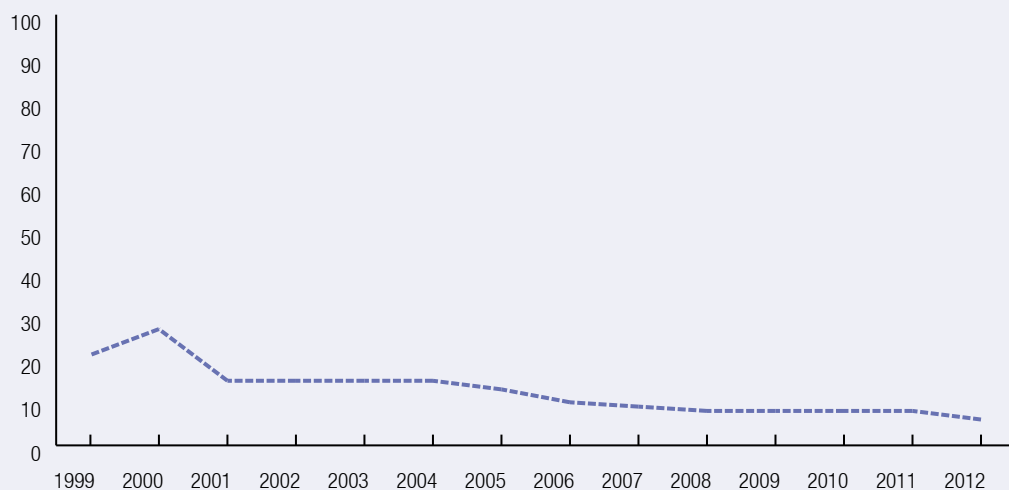
Figure 2 Trends for adult detainees who tested positive to amphetamines, by year (%)



Note: Only includes the 4 original DUMA sites—Southport, East Perth, Bankstown and Parramatta

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Figure 3 Trends for adult detainees who tested positive to heroin, by year (%)



Note: Only includes the 4 original DUMA sites—Southport, East Perth, Bankstown and Parramatta

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 6c Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to heroin, 2011–12

	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
Gender				
Male	355	10	3,308	90
Female	90	15	516	85
Age (yrs)				
18–20	19	3	582	97
21–25	46	5	840	95
26–30	102	12	717	88
31–35	117	18	542	82
36+	161	12	1,144	88
Most serious charge				
Violent	69	6	1,107	94
Property	155	19	649	81
Drug	73	22	259	78
Drink driving	5	3	175	97
Traffic	18	8	206	92
Disorder	11	4	289	96
Breach	94	9	971	91
Other	14	13	95	87

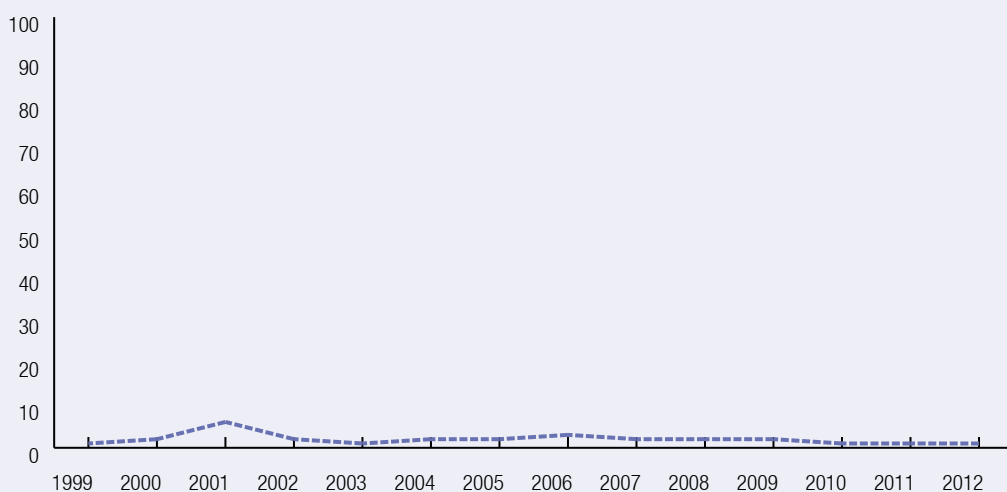
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 6d Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to cocaine, 2011–12

	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
Gender				
Male	51	1	3,612	99
Female	8	1	599	99
Age (yrs)				
18–20	5	1	596	99
21–25	13	1	873	99
26–30	16	2	803	98
31–35	11	2	648	98
36+	14	1	1,292	99
Most serious charge				
Violent	11	1	1,165	99
Property	9	1	796	99
Drug	15	5	317	95
Drink driving	2	1	178	99
Traffic	2	1	222	99
Disorder	3	1	297	99
Breach	11	1	1,054	99
Other	2	2	107	98

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Figure 4 Trends for adult detainees who tested positive to cocaine, by year (%)



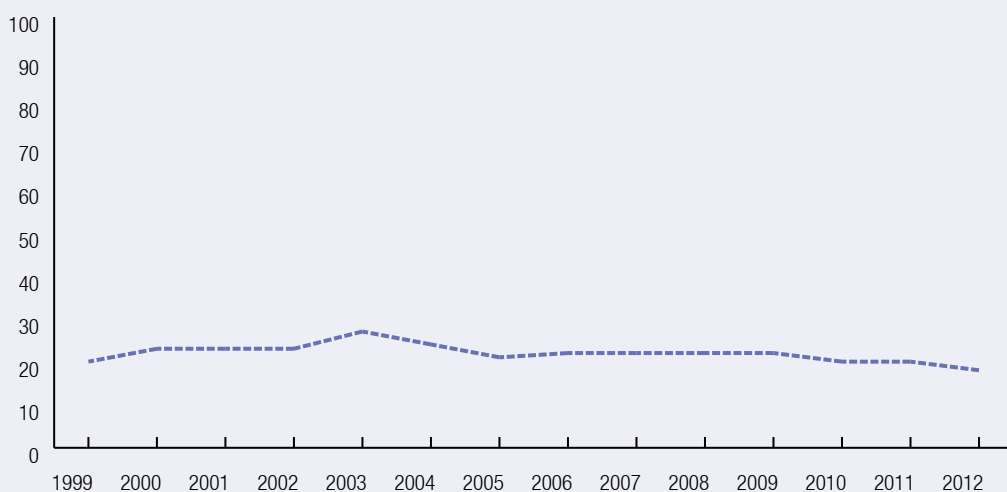
Note: Only includes the 4 original DUMA sites—Southport, East Perth, Bankstown and Parramatta

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 6e Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to benzodiazepines, 2011–12

	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
Gender				
Male	752	21	2,908	79
Female	197	32	410	68
Age (yrs)				
18–20	73	12	528	88
21–25	145	16	741	84
26–30	174	21	645	79
31–35	204	31	454	69
36+	353	27	951	73
Most serious charge				
Violent	245	21	930	79
Property	247	31	558	69
Drug	86	26	246	74
Drink driving	18	10	162	90
Traffic	25	11	199	89
Disorder	43	14	257	86
Breach	248	23	815	77
Other	29	27	80	73

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Figure 5 Trends for adult detainees who tested positive to benzodiazepines, by year (%)

Note: Only includes the 4 original DUMA sites—Southport, East Perth, Bankstown and Parramatta

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 7 National DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	3,010	49	415	37	3,425	47
Past 30 days	4,726	76	710	61	5,436	74
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion						
Beer only	1,669	35	96	13	1,765	32
Wine only	506	11	171	24	677	12
Spirits only	1,509	32	351	49	1,860	34
Mixed drinks ^b	1,055	22	101	14	1,156	21
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks)						
Beer only	1,658	10(6)	95	8(6)	1,753	9(6)
Wine only	506	24(15)	171	20(15)	677	23(15)
Spirits only	1,497	11(8)	345	10(6)	1,842	11(7)
Mixed drinks ^b	1,055	35(30)	101	30(26)	1,156	35(29)

a: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

b: 'Mixed drinks' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 8 National DUMA sample, by drug and alcohol treatment and gender, 2011–12^{a,b}

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Treatment						
Never been in treatment	2,293	54	378	49	2,671	53
Been in, but not currently in treatment	1,498	35	249	32	1,747	35
Currently in treatment	486	11	143	19	629	12
Treatment referral of those currently in treatment						
Drug court requirement	60	12	9	6	69	11
Court diversion scheme	16	3	3	2	19	3
Police diversion scheme	5	1	0	0	5	1
Other legal order	44	9	8	6	52	8
Other ^c	356	74	121	86	477	77

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

b: Only of those who had used drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months

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

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 9 National DUMA sample, by mental health and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health-related issue ^b						
Yes	1,898	32	488	47	2,386	34
No	3,991	68	547	53	4,538	66
Diagnosed mental health issue						
Mood disorder	1,084	18	362	35	1,446	21
Anxiety disorder	722	12	262	25	984	14
Schizophrenia and other psychosis	413	7	66	6	479	7
Learning disorder	104	2	11	1	115	2
ADHD & behavioural disorders	384	7	36	3	420	6
Substance related disorder	184	3	49	5	233	3
Sleep disorder	171	3	53	5	224	3
Personality disorder	112	2	52	5	164	2
Other mental health issue ^b	53	1	20	2	73	1

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes developmental, somatoform, dissociative, sexual or gender identity, paraphilia, eating or adjustment disorders

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 10 National DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug–crime attributions by most serious offending, 2011–12^a

	Violent		Property		Drug		Drink driving		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	540	46	378	47	181	55	54	30	92	41	144	48	534	50	51	47	1,974	47
Cocaine	11	1	9	1	15	5	2	1	2	1	3	1	11	1	2	2	55	1
Amphetamines ^b	240	20	248	31	133	40	28	16	53	24	33	11	270	25	20	18	1,025	24
Opiates ^c	190	16	268	33	111	33	12	7	35	16	30	10	225	21	25	23	896	21
Benzodiazepines	245	21	247	31	86	26	18	10	25	11	43	14	248	23	29	27	941	22
(Any drug)	747	64	624	78	289	87	83	46	138	62	182	61	778	73	71	65	2,912	69
(Any drug other than cannabis)	469	40	486	60	216	65	51	28	90	40	89	30	510	48	50	46	1,961	47
(Multiple drugs)	336	29	353	44	156	47	25	14	55	25	56	19	359	34	38	35	1,378	33
(Total urine samples)	1,176		805		332		180		224		300		1,065		109		4,191	
Self-reported drug–crime attribution ^d																		
Alcohol	716	35	223	16	76	12	258	76	55	14	250	48	483	27	51	25	2,112	28
Other drugs	393	19	445	31	359	56	16	5	33	8	50	10	416	23	26	13	1,738	23
Any attribution	989	48	602	42	399	62	265	78	85	22	273	52	811	45	73	36	3,497	47
(Total detainees interviewed)	2,073		1,424		642		339		393		522		1,817		204		7,414	

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

d: Missing data excluded from analysis

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Juvenile detainees

In 2011–12 juvenile detainees (detainees under 18 years of age) were interviewed only at the New South Wales sites of Bankstown, Parramatta and Kings Cross. 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; primary caregivers can refuse access to the young person; and, as with adults, young people can refuse to participate, despite their primary caregiver(s) agreeing to the interview. Due to specific police protocols, different procedures exist for accessing juveniles aged 15 years or younger at each site. These factors may lead to a biased sample. Caution should be exercised when interpreting juvenile detainee findings.

Sample

In the two years between January 2011 and December 2012, a total of 130 juvenile detainees were interviewed at the three Sydney sites—61 juvenile detainees were interviewed at Bankstown, 61 juveniles at Parramatta and eight juveniles at Kings Cross. The majority of juvenile detainees across the three sites were male (76%).

Juvenile detainees were, on average, 16 years of age, with the majority being 16 or 17 years of age (25% *cf* 38%; see Table 11).

From 2011 to 2012, the number of juvenile detainees surveyed decreased by 27 percent ($n=75$ *cf* $n=55$), this also represented a decline compared with previous collection periods. By gender, there was a 29 percent decrease in the number of male juvenile detainees surveyed ($n=58$ *cf* $n=41$) and an 18 percent decrease in the number of female detainees surveyed ($n=17$ *cf* $n=14$).

Offending

A total of 211 charges were recorded against the 130 juvenile detainees interviewed. The average number of charges per juvenile was two, which is consistent with previous years. Charges for property offences were most frequently recorded, comprising 37 percent of all charges. This was followed by violent offences (24%), breach of justice orders

(18%), drug offences (9%) and disorder offences (7%). In 2011–12, no juvenile detainees were charged with drink driving or traffic offences. A further five percent of charges were recorded as 'other charges', not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 12).

As with adult detainees, juvenile detainees were categorised by the most serious offence for which they were being held under charge at the time of interview. In 2011–12, 34 percent of juvenile detainees were categorised as violent offenders, 31 percent as property offenders, 18 percent were breach offenders, 11 percent were drug offenders, five percent were disorder offenders and one percent were recorded as 'other offenders' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 12a). A spike in the percentage of juvenile detainees interviewed, who were categorised as violent offenders, by most serious offence, was observed in 2011. In 2011, 38 percent of juvenile detainees interviewed were categorised as violent offenders. This figure is 10 percentage points higher than that observed in 2012 (28%) and nine percentage points higher than that observed in the 2009–2010 data collection period (29%).

Between 2011 and 2012, there was a 19 percentage point rise in juveniles categorised as property offenders (24% *cf* 43%). This represented a 17 percentage point rise from the 2009–10 collection period (26%).

It is unclear whether the 2011 rise in juvenile detainees being categorised as violent offenders and the 2012 rise in property offenders reflects bias in the juvenile detainee sampling methodology, police practices targeting juvenile offending, or whether it reflects a rise in juvenile offending within these categories.

Prior criminal justice contact

There is a high degree of recidivism among juvenile offenders, with 62 percent reporting that they had been charged with at least one additional offence in the previous 12 months (see Table 13). This is consistent with recidivism rates reported in previous years. Across 2011–12, male juvenile detainees were more likely than female detainees to report having been arrested in the previous 12 months (65% *cf* 55%).

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines). In 2011–12, the collection of urine was reduced in comparison with earlier collection periods, with samples being collected in all four quarters in 2011 and two out of four quarters in 2012.

In 2011–12, of the 73 juvenile detainees who provided a urine sample, 55 percent (n=40) tested positive to at least one drug type, an increase of

10 percentage points since 2009–10. However, this difference should be interpreted with caution as the result is drawn from a small sample size.

Comparisons cannot be made between 2012 and 2011 urinalysis results. From 2011 to 2012, changes to DUMA urine collection methodology resulted in a substantial reduction in juvenile detainee urine samples (57 *cf* 16).

In 2011–12, 57 percent (n=33) of male juvenile detainees tested positive for cannabis, seven percent (n=4) for amphetamine and three percent (n=2) for benzodiazepines. Forty percent (n=6) of female juvenile detainees tested positive for cannabis and seven percent for amphetamines. No juvenile detainee tested positive for cocaine or opiates. Gender comparisons cannot be made, as urine samples were provided by 58 male and only 15 female juvenile detainees (see Table 14).

Table 11 Juveniles DUMA sample, by age in years and gender, 2011–12

Age (in yrs)	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
11	1	1	0	0	1	2
12	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	6	6	3	10	9	7
14	9	9	5	16	14	11
15	18	18	6	19	24	18
16	22	22	10	32	32	25
17	43	43	7	23	50	38
Total	99		31		130	

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 12 Juveniles DUMA sample, by total charges and gender, 2011–12^a

Total charges	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Charges recorded						
Violent	41	30	9	12	50	24
Property	33	24	46	61	79	37
Drug	18	13	0	0	18	9
Drink driving	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic	1	1	0	0	1	0
Disorder	10	7	5	7	15	7
Breach	30	22	8	11	38	18
Other	3	2	7	9	10	5
Total	136		75		211	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 12a Juveniles DUMA sample, by most serious offence and gender, 2011–12

Most serious offence	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Charges recorded						
Violent	32	36	8	29	40	34
Property	22	24	15	54	37	31
Drug	13	14	0	0	13	11
Drink driving	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorder	4	4	2	7	6	5
Breach	18	20	3	11	21	18
Other	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total	90		28		118	

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 13 Juveniles DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Arrested in the past 12 months						
Yes	52	65	16	55	68	62
No	28	35	13	45	41	38

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 14 Juveniles DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine ^a						
Yes	58	69	15	60	73	67
No	26	31	10	40	36	33
Test results						
Cannabis	33	57	6	40	39	53
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines ^b	4	7	1	7	5	7
Methamphetamine	4	7	1	7	5	7
MDMA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opiates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methadone	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buprenorphine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other opiates	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benzodiazepines	2	3	0	0	2	3
Any drug	34	59	6	40	40	55
Any drug other than cannabis	6	10	1	7	7	10
Multiple drugs	5	9	1	7	6	8

a: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which in 2011 was all four quarters and in 2012 was 2 out of 4 quarters

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]



Addenda results

Each year as part of the DUMA survey, specific issues of interest are assessed via quarterly survey addenda. Addenda are developed in consultation with both Commonwealth and state stakeholders and collect information on emerging issues of policy relevance.

Housing and employment addendum

During the second quarter of 2011, the housing and employment addendum was administered. This addendum examined the prevalence of unstable accommodation among detainees and factors that contribute to unstable accommodation, such as employment status.

The analysis illustrated that well over half of detainees (58%) had not undertaken any hours of paid work during the month leading up to their arrest, while just over a quarter (27%) of all detainees reported being unemployed for at least one year. Seventy-one percent of police detainees had worked less per week than the national average. With regards to age, the youngest (18–20 years) and oldest offenders (36 years and over) tended to be the least likely to have engaged in any work in the 30 days leading up to their arrest. During the 30 days prior to arrest, almost a quarter (23%) of detainees were living in unstable accommodation.

For further details of the housing and employment addendum findings see Payne, MacDonald and Macgregor (in press).

Prescription drugs addendum

During the third quarter of 2011, the prescription drugs addendum was administered. This addendum examined the illegal use of prescription drugs among detainees, including diversion of pharmaceuticals to the black market and availability of prescription drugs through illegitimate means. Key stakeholders in the justice and health sectors have identified the abuse of prescription medication as a priority research area.

Thirty-six percent of adult police detainees reported using buprenorphine, methadone, morphine, benzodiazepines or dexamphetamine on at least one occasion in the previous year. Regardless of the method by which the drugs were obtained, benzodiazepines were the most commonly reported pharmaceutical drug to be used by detainees (25%), followed by morphine (12%), buprenorphine (8%), methadone (7%) and dexamphetamine (4%). For detainees who reported sourcing prescription drugs through illegal means, 16 percent reported using benzodiazepines, nine percent morphine, five percent buprenorphine, three percent methadone and three percent dexamphetamine.

When asked how they sourced the drug, two-thirds of detainees reported at least one illegal method. The most common source for illegally obtaining pharmaceutical drugs was via family and friends. Seventy-four percent of detainees also noted that

pharmaceutical drugs are readily available through illegitimate sources. Over half of the detainees using buprenorphine (59%) and morphine (53%) knew of someone dealing the drug at the time of their arrest.

For further details of the prescription drugs addendum findings see Ng and Macgregor (2012).

Cannabis addendum

During the first quarter of 2012, the cannabis addendum was administered. This addendum examined the use of synthetic cannabis among detainees, as well as experiences or knowledge of the effects of synthetic cannabis. The addendum also examined detainee knowledge of the cannabis market with regard to the growing of 'bush weed' and hydroponic cannabis.

Forty-nine percent of detainees had heard of synthetic cannabis, but only four percent had used synthetic cannabis in the previous month. The low prevalence of use reflects a general distrust of the substance among detainees, with use reported to be associated with side effects including dizziness, nausea, paranoia, panic, headaches, delusions and hallucinations. Of those who had used synthetic cannabis, Kronic was the most common brand.

Detainees were also asked how they obtained synthetic cannabis. Of those who used synthetic cannabis, the largest proportion (44%) obtained it from friends, followed by tobacconists (21%) and street dealers (12%). Regarding their motivations for using synthetic forms of cannabis, 32 percent of users cited that they wanted to try it, 24 percent used it because they lacked bush or hydroponically grown cannabis and 12 percent used it when offered by peers.

Eighty percent of detainees who self-reported using cannabis consumed hydroponically grown cannabis on their last use and 14 percent used bush cannabis. Only a small percentage of detainees who had used cannabis in the 30 days prior to their arrest (3%) reported growing or being involved in growing cannabis. Of the detainees who reporting growing cannabis, 54 percent reported selling the cannabis they had grown to others.

For further details refer to the *Synthetic Cannabis: Prevalence of Use Among Offenders, Perception of Risk and Negative Side Effects Experienced* bulletin

(Macgregor & Payne 2013), available on the National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre website <http://ncpic.org.au/>.

Stolen goods and motives addendum

During the second quarter of 2012, the stolen goods and motives addendum was administered. This addendum examined the nature of property offending including targets of property crime, methods of 'offloading' stolen goods (ie selling, swapping or disposing of goods), motives for property crime and reasons for failed attempts. The addendum also sought detainees' perceptions of the underlying reasons for the downward trend in property crime over the last 10 years. This addendum was similar in format and served as an update to the 'stolen goods' and 'motives for offending' addenda administered in the first quarter of 2007.

One in four detainees (24%) reported stealing property in the last year. Consistent with 2007 findings, food (49%) was identified as the most commonly stolen item, followed by cash (27%). Clothing (26%) and consumer electronics (21%) were also commonly stolen items.

In 2007, detainees most commonly reported stealing to obtain money for drugs (26%) or to eat or use the item (24%). However, in 2012, the reason chosen by the highest percentage of detainees was that the theft was a spur of the moment or unplanned activity (68%). Motivations describing a need for money such as to support self or family (51%), unemployment (47%) and to buy things (not drugs; 42%) were also commonly selected. Motivations associated with illicit drug use were reported by a number of detainees, these included being high on drugs (48%), hanging out for drugs (45%) and needing money to buy drugs (43%).

Comparing 2007 and 2012 findings, for both years the majority of detainees who stole reported stealing from a shop (54% *cf* 70%), with other common sources being people (15% *cf* 8%), houses (10% *cf* 9%) and cars (4% *cf* 3%). It can be seen that stealing from people has decreased by seven percentage points over this period, but stealing from houses and cars has remained relatively stable.

While the overall level of property crime may have decreased over the 2007 to 2012 period (see AIC 2012 for further details), goods stolen and locations of theft favoured by those engaging in such acts has, for the most part, remained relatively stable. The most prominent motivations for stealing appear to be a perceived need for income and illicit drug related motivations.

Drink driving addendum

During the third quarter of 2012, the drink driving addendum was administered. This addendum examined the frequency with which detainees engaged in drink driving, locations where alcohol was consumed prior to driving and the perceived effect of alcohol consumption on driving ability. The addendum also examined reasons for drink driving, methods used to avoid detection and the extent to which random breath testing deters drink driving among this population. The addendum was only administered to detainees who had driven a vehicle in the previous 12 months (n=547).

Of the 547 detainees who had driven a vehicle in the previous 12 months, two in five (41%) reported driving without a valid licence and of these, 27 percent held a suspended or disqualified licence, 11 percent had never held a licence and three percent held an expired licence. Over a quarter of detainees had been driving immediately prior to their arrest (28%).

Twenty-five percent of detainees admitted to driving in the previous 12 months when they thought they were over the legal limit in. A private residence was the most common location in which detainees reported consuming alcohol prior to drink driving (49%), followed by a pub or nightclub (34%). Twenty-three percent of detainees who admitted to drink driving in the previous 12 months (n=31) did so multiple times per month.

Of those that reported drink driving, 29 percent stated that they did so out of convenience, 19 percent reported that they felt fine to drive and 10 percent reported they were only driving a short distance. Fifty-two percent of detainees who had driven while intoxicated stated that they had not intended to drink and drive but had ended up doing so anyway. Of these detainees, 38 percent cited that after drinking they did not care and 29 percent reported a lack of alternate transportation.

Almost 60 percent of detainees reported that random breath testing stations serve as a deterrent to drink driving, with a similar percentage reportedly aware that they can be breath tested if stopped by any police vehicle. Approximately half of drivers (48%) reported being stopped for a random breath test in the previous 12 months. Of those who reported drink driving, 58 percent reported having at some time in their life failed a random breath test, 70 percent of who reported having lost their licence for drink driving offences. Over 30 percent of drink drivers have tried to avoid a breath test station by methods such as turning down a side street, performing a U-turn, stopping prior to the breath-testing station or by switching drivers.

Random roadside breath testing served as a deterrent to drink driving for the majority of police detainees. However, a minority of detainees reported drink driving despite the perceived risk of random breath testing and having, at some point in their lives, failed a random breath test or lost a driver's licence for drink driving offences. Additional deterrents or education may be required to discourage this subgroup of persistent drink drivers. High rates of testing reported by the subgroup of drink drivers suggests that current methods employed by police are effective at detecting and apprehending individuals who drive when intoxicated.

Domestic violence addendum

During the fourth quarter of 2012, the domestic violence addendum was administered. This addendum examined detainee's understanding of domestic violence, their perception of its prevalence in the community and their individual history with domestic violence, both as victim and perpetrator. Also examined was detainees' acceptance of violence towards domestic partners, assessed through responses to items describing behaviours that could be considered domestic violence. Detainee willingness to intervene in incidents of domestic violence was also assessed.

The analysis found that the definition of domestic violence varied between individual detainees. A number of criteria as to what constituted domestic violence were commonly identified by the majority of detainees. These criteria were:

- hitting or kicking a partner;
- threatening to damage or destroy a partner's property;
- insults and humiliation on a regular basis;
- threatening physical violence while having a verbal argument;
- pushing or shoving a partner;
- throwing, smashing or breaking things during an argument; and

- threatening harm to animals, children or other family members.

Detainees more readily identified direct physical and verbal acts and acts against property as examples of domestic violence than indirect or covert acts, such as withholding money or monitoring activities.

For further details of the domestic violence addendum findings, see Ng and Bricknell (forthcoming).



2011–12 DUMA findings: Site results

In this section, self-report and urinalysis results are presented separately for each of the nine DUMA sites. In 2011–12, these sites included Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, Footscray, East Perth, Kings Cross, Parramatta and Southport. Data collection at the Kings Cross and Parramatta sites alternate on a quarterly basis; data was collected at Kings Cross in quarters one and three and at Parramatta in quarters two and four in both years.

The Tables for each site show drug use and offending behaviour, sociodemographics, drug treatment and drug attribution data. Drug use data from urinalysis is displayed 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 and age.

Methodological note

When interpreting the site-based results presented in these sections, the following points should be considered:

- Males are overrepresented in the detainee samples. However, proportions are consistent with the population from which the samples were derived, with police processing fewer female than male detainees.
- In some cases, column percentages may not total 100 due to rounding or because multiple responses were permitted across a range of response options.
- Sample sizes vary across analysis; detainees were only excluded from analysis in which data were missing.
- The *any drug* category refers to detainees who tested positive, via urinalysis, to any of the following drugs—methamphetamine, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine or heroin.
- *Multiple drug use* refers to those detainees who tested positive, via urinalysis, to two or more of the following drugs—methamphetamine, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine or heroin.
- Throughout the 14 years of DUMA's operation, a number of changes have been made to both the methodology and annual reporting. These changes have been made to improve the reliability and accuracy of the data and to ensure the relevance of the DUMA data to key stakeholders. This report and the trend data presented within it represent the current methodology and item format adopted by the DUMA program. Direct comparisons with earlier reports should only be undertaken with this in mind.

Adelaide

Sample

During 2011–12, 984 detainees were interviewed at the Adelaide city police watchhouse. The average age of detainees was 32 years; 85 percent of detainees were male. On average, female detainees were two years older than male detainees (34 *cf* 32 years; see Table 15).

From 2011 to 2012, there was a small increase in the number of detainees interviewed ($n=489$ *cf* $n=495$). However, by comparison with earlier collection periods, there was a decrease in the number of detainees processed during 2011–12.

In both 2011 and 2012, the average age of Adelaide detainees was 32 years; this is consistent with the average age of detainees recorded in the 2009–10 period. In 2011 and 2012, the average age of female detainees was 35 and 32 years of age respectively. In both 2011 and 2012, the average age of male detainees was 32 years.

Offending

In 2011–12, Adelaide detainees were arrested and detained on a total of 1,745 charges. Consistent with previous years, the average number of charges per detainee was two. In 2011–12, charges for violent offences were most commonly recorded among the Adelaide sample, comprising 23 percent of total charges recorded. This was followed by charges for property offences (21%), breach offences (17%), disorder offences (15%), traffic offences (9%), drug offences (7%) and drink driving offences (1%). A further seven percent of charges were recorded as 'other offences' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 16). From 2011 to 2012, the percentage of offences recorded in each category was relatively stable, with the exception of breach offences. From 2011 to

2012, there was a six percentage point rise in the number of breach offences recorded (14% *cf* 20%).

To facilitate comparison between detainees, each detainee is categorised by the most serious offence for which they are being held under charge at the time of interview. In 2011–12, 29 percent of Adelaide detainees were classified as violent offenders (an increase of 4 percentage points from 2009–10), 20 percent were property offenders, 17 percent were disorder offenders, 16 percent were breach offenders, eight percent were traffic offenders, seven percent were drug offenders and one percent were drink driving offenders. A further two percent were recorded as 'other offenders' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 16).

From 2011 to 2012, the most notable difference was a six percentage point increase in offenders categorised, by most serious charge, as breach offenders (13% *cf* 19%); this increase mirrors the aforementioned increase in the percentage of total charges that were for breach offences. In addition, from 2011 to 2012, there was a four percentage point decrease in traffic offenders (10% *cf* 6%). This is the lowest percentage of traffic offenders observed since collection began for Adelaide in 2002. In 2011–12, the percentage of property offenders interviewed was also a historical low (20%).

In 2011–12, different patterns of offending were observed between males and females. Male detainees were most likely to be categorised, by most serious offence, as a violent offender (31%), disorder offender (19%), property offender (17%) or breach offender (16%). Female detainees were most likely to be categorised as a property offender (36%), violent offender (18%), or breach offender (15%). From 2009–10 to 2011–12, there was a five percentage point rise in the females in custody on property offences (31% *cf* 36%). This finding is

contrary to the overall downward trend in property crime at this site since collection began in 2002.

Prior criminal justice contact

In 2011–12, for almost half of all Adelaide detainees, the current episode of contact with police was not an isolated incident; 45 percent had been charged on at least one separate occasion in the previous 12 months (see Table 17). From 2011 to 2012, there was a five percentage point increase in recidivism among Adelaide detainees (43% *cf* 48%). However, in 2011–12, the proportion of detainees who reported a prior history of police contact was lower when compared with earlier years. Male detainees were slightly more likely than female detainees to have been charged on a separate occasion in the previous 12 months (46% *cf* 42%).

Approximately one in every 10 (12%) of Adelaide detainees reported having spent time in prison in the previous 12 months. This figure was notably lower than the first Adelaide collection period in 2002 (23%) but was consistent with the 2009–10 collection (12%). In 2011–12, male detainees were twice as likely as female detainees to report a recent prison history (13% *cf* 6%; see Table 17).

Education, housing and employment

In 2011–12, Year 10 was the highest level of education attained for 36 percent of Adelaide detainees (see Table 18). Although this figure is up by one percentage point since the 2009–10 collection, there has been a gradual decline in this category since 2002. From 2011 to 2012, there was a decrease in the percentage of detainees who had attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification (43% *cf* 38%). The 2011–12 collection period figure for post-secondary TAFE or university qualification was down slightly from 2009–10 (40% *cf* 42%). In 2011–12, males were more likely than females to have completed Year 11 or 12 (25% *cf* 20%).

Three in four Adelaide detainees (84%) reported residing in stable accommodation for most of the time in the 30 days prior to their arrest. A small percentage of detainees (9%) reported having no fixed address or living in emergency accommodation (see Table 18). From 2011 to 2012, the most notable

difference was a decrease in the percentage of detainees who reported residing in accommodation that they owned or rented, from a private owner or social housing (47% *cf* 42%). However, compared with earlier years, there were no notable differences in the housing and accommodation status of Adelaide detainees.

Housing for male and female detainees differed considerably. A greater percentage of females reported living in stable accommodation that they owned or rented, either from a private owner or from social housing, than males (59% *cf* 43%), while males were more likely than females to report living in a residence owned or rented by someone else (41% *cf* 26%). While there was little difference between the percentage of males and females reporting no fixed address (7% *cf* 6%), females were slightly more likely than males to be living in emergency accommodation (4% *cf* 2%).

Twenty-four percent of Adelaide detainees reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest, while one in 10 detainees (10%) reported being in part-time employment (see Table 18). The remaining 651 detainees (66%) were not working at the time of their arrest and of these:

- 22 percent were looking for work (n=215);
- 18 percent were not working either because they were on leave from work or due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment (n=181);
- 17 percent were not looking for work (n=166);
- six percent were retired or studying (n=60); and
- three percent were full-time homemakers (n=29).

From 2011 to 2012, the pattern of employment among detainees remained relatively stable. The 2011–12 detainee employment pattern was also comparable with previous years.

Examining employment by gender, there were a number of differences. Males were almost twice as likely to be employed full-time or part-time (37%) when compared with females (17%). Females (45%) reported higher rates of unemployment than males (38%). Consistent with expectations, females were more likely to report employment as a full-time homemaker (13%) than males (1%). Caution should be taken when interpreting gender comparisons due to the overrepresentation of males in the sample.

From 2011 to 2012, there were some changes in the employment status of female detainees. The percentage of female detainees unemployed and not looking for work increased by eight percentage points (24% *cf* 32%) and the percentage working part-time increased by five percentage points (11% *cf* 16%). From 2011 to 2012, there was also a six percentage point decrease in female detainees unemployed and looking for work (20% *cf* 14%) and an 11 percentage point decrease in the number of female detainees not working because of their role as a full-time homemaker (18% *cf* 7%). Conversely, from 2011 to 2012, there were no substantial differences in employment status for male detainees. In 2011–12, there was a 10 percentage point decrease compared with 2009–10 in the number of female detainees defining their employment as a full-time homemaker (23% *cf* 13%).

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples testing positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines). In the 2011–12 collection period, the rate of urine collection was reduced compared with earlier collection periods; urine samples were collected for all four data collection quarters in 2011 and two out of the four data collection quarters in 2012.

Of the 451 detainees who provided a urine sample, two-thirds (66%) tested positive to at least one drug type. While this percentage is higher than in 2009–10 (60%), it remains substantially lower than the percentage that tested positive to any drug prior to 2009–10 (ranging from 69% in 2007 to 83% in 2004). This may be partly attributed to the decline in cannabis use by Adelaide detainees prior to 2009–10 (currently at 43%), dropping by 22 percentage points from its peak of use in 2004

(63%). Despite its decline in use, cannabis continues to be the drug most commonly detected among Adelaide detainees. In 2011–12, the next most commonly detected drug was benzodiazepines (25%), followed by amphetamines (23%; including 22% methamphetamine and 1% MDMA—detainees can test positive to more than one substance) and opiates (19%; including 7% heroin, 7% methadone, 9% buprenorphine—detainees can test positive to more than one substance; see Table 19). Since 2009–10, there has been a three percent decrease in heroin use and a three percent increase in buprenorphine use.

In 2011–12, female detainees were more likely than males to test positive to amphetamines (28% *cf* 23%), opiates (41% *cf* 16%), and benzodiazepines (47% *cf* 22%), whereas male detainees were slightly more likely than females to test positive to cannabis (44% *cf* 40%).

Between 2011 and 2012, there was a seven percentage point decrease in positive heroin tests (10% *cf* 3%), a five percentage point decrease in buprenorphine positive tests (11% *cf* 6%) and a three percentage point increase in positive amphetamine tests (22% *cf* 25%). From 2011 to 2012, there were no substantial changes in the test positive results of benzodiazepine (25% for both years) or cannabis (43% *cf* 42%).

Self-reported alcohol use

Alcohol use among detainees cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. Instead, the DUMA survey relies on a range of questions regarding recent and lifetime alcohol use, including whether the detainee had consumed alcohol in the 48 hours before their arrest. In 2011–12, 46 percent of Adelaide detainees reported drinking in the previous 48 hours (see Table 20); this represents a five percentage point decrease from 2009–10 (51%). Since 2002, the prevalence of alcohol consumption in the 48 hours prior to arrest has steadily increased within the Adelaide detainee sample (39% in 2002). In 2011–12, male detainees were notably more likely than females to have been drinking in the 48 hours prior to their arrest (48% *cf* 38%).

Alcohol consumption patterns

In 2011–12, 70 percent of detainees reported consuming at least one alcoholic drink in the 30 days prior to their arrest (see Table 20). On the last occasion of drinking, 30 percent of these detainees had consumed beer only, 16 percent had consumed wine only, 31 percent had consumed spirits only and the remaining 23 percent had consumed at least two types of alcohol (referred to in the discussion below as mixed drinks) on the last occasion.

By quantity, the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion of drinking was 21, a notable increase in the reported average number of drinks since 2009–10 (14 standard drinks). Beer-only drinkers consumed on average eight standard drinks, while wine-only drinkers consumed on average 21 standard drinks and spirit-only drinkers consumed on average nine standard drinks on the last occasion of drinking. Those who mixed drinks tended to have the highest consumption rate at, on average, 35 standard drinks (up from an average of 26 standard drinks in 2009–10). Although these figures are high, it is important to note that the length of time spent drinking on the last occasion would have varied from person to person and in some cases would have involved drinking sessions that lasted more than one day.

In 2011–12, differences between genders were seen in the type of alcohol consumed most recently. Females were more likely than males to have consumed spirits only (44% *cf* 29%) or wine only (33% *cf* 14%) on the last occasion. Male detainees were more likely than females to have consumed beer only (33% *cf* 11%) and mixed drinks (25% *cf* 12%). Between 2011 and 2012, the percentage of female detainees drinking wine decreased by 18 percentage points (42% down to 24%), while the percentage of female detainees consuming mixed drinks increased by 10 percentage points (7% up to 17%). The quantity of alcohol consumed on the last occasion was, on average, higher among male detainees than females across all alcohol types except for mixed drinks (see Table 20).

Drug and alcohol treatment and mental health

In 2011–12, 93 Adelaide detainees reported that they were in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of

their arrest. This figure represents approximately 16 percent of detainees who reported using alcohol or drugs in the previous 12 months and is consistent with 2009–10 data. Treatment options included support groups, counselling and pharmacotherapy. A further 157 detainees (27%) had previously been in a treatment program but were no longer in treatment at the time of their arrest. Of detainees currently in treatment, 15 percent (n=14) had been referred by the courts or as a result of a legal order. The remaining 85 percent (n=79) were either self-referred or referred by a health practitioner (see Table 21). From 2011 to 2012, treatment access was consistent and it was not notably different when compared with previous years.

Detainees were asked whether they had ever been diagnosed with depression, anxiety or any other mental health-related issue (ie not just in the previous 12 months). In 2011–12, almost half (46%) of Adelaide detainees reported having been diagnosed with a mental health-related issue (see Table 22); this represents a three percentage point decrease since 2009–10. Female detainees were more likely than males to report a mental health diagnosis (62% *cf* 44%). Between 2011 and 2012, there was a rise in the percentage of female detainees reporting a mental health diagnosis (59% *cf* 65%); there was no notable change in the mental health status of male detainees across this period.

Linking drugs and crime

The link between drugs and crime is measured in the DUMA study using a range of indicators, including the extent to which drug use varies between offenders of different offence types and the extent to which an offender reports that drugs or alcohol were a contributing factor in their most recent offending.

Of the 451 detainees who provided a urine sample, two-thirds (66%) tested positive to at least one drug type (see Table 23). From 2011 to 2012, the test positive rate remained unchanged. In 2011–12, the prevalence of recent drug use varied by most serious offence type, with drug offenders most likely to test positive to at least one drug type (91%; n=31). Test positive rates by most serious offence classification are:

- 79 percent for traffic offenders (n=30);
- 76 percent for property offenders (n=73);
- 73 percent for breach offenders (n=45);
- 56 percent for violent offenders (n=74); and
- 51 percent for disorder offenders (n=40).

Caution should be exercised when making comparisons between offending categories and across collection periods due to the presence of small cell sizes. In addition, in 2012, substantial changes were made to the DUMA methodology with regards to urine collection, limiting comparability of findings with previous collection periods.

DUMA detainees are asked specific questions to identify the relationship between substance use and the commission of the offence(s) for which they are held in custody at the time of interview. In 2011–12,

41 percent of Adelaide detainees reported that substance use contributed to their current offending. By most serious offence, drug/alcohol attribution rates were:

- 60 percent for disorder offenders (n=102);
- 59 percent for drug offenders (n=38);
- 44 percent for violent offenders (n=125);
- 33 percent for property offenders (n=65);
- 29 percent for breach offenders (n=46); and
- 17 percent for traffic offenders (n=13).

Alcohol was more likely than drug use to be identified by detainees as a contributing factor for violent, drink driving, disorder and breach offences, while drug use was more likely than alcohol to be identified as a contributing factor by drug and property offenders (see Table 23).

Table 15 Adelaide DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (yrs)						
18–20	117	14	16	11	133	14
21–25	169	20	23	16	192	20
26–30	167	20	18	13	185	19
31–35	106	13	26	18	132	13
36+	282	34	60	42	342	35
Total	841		143		984	
Min/max age		18/79		18/65		18/79
Mean age (median)		32(30)		34(33)		32(30)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 16 Adelaide DUMA sample, by offence and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence	
Charges recorded	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	365	24	259	31	29	12	26	18	394	23	285	29
Property	261	17	145	17	100	41	51	36	361	21	196	20
Drug	113	8	50	6	17	7	14	10	130	7	64	7
Drink driving	15	1	8	1	3	1	1	1	18	1	9	1
Traffic	139	9	63	8	23	9	15	10	162	9	78	8
Disorder	236	16	160	19	21	9	11	8	257	15	171	17
Breach	262	17	136	16	38	16	21	15	300	17	157	16
Other	110	7	16	2	13	5	4	3	123	7	20	2
Total	1,501		837		244		143		1,745		980	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 17 Adelaide DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	310	46	49	42	359	45
No	362	54	69	58	431	55
Prior prison history (past 12 months)						
Yes	89	13	7	6	96	12
No	607	87	116	94	723	88

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 18 Adelaide DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	304	36	49	35	353	36
Year 11 or 12	207	25	29	20	236	24
TAFE/university not completed	129	15	24	17	153	16
Completed TAFE	154	18	28	20	182	19
Completed university	47	6	12	8	59	6
Total	841		142		983	
Housing						
Owned or rented by self	358	43	84	59	442	45
Someone else's place	343	41	37	26	380	39
Shelter or emergency	15	2	6	4	21	2
Incarceration facility/halfway house	15	2	0	0	15	2
Treatment facility	9	1	3	2	12	1
No fixed residence	59	7	8	6	67	7
Other	42	5	5	3	47	5
Total	841		143		984	
Employment						
Full-time	228	27	6	4	234	24
Part-time	80	10	19	13	99	10
Have job but out due to illness/leave/strike/disability/ seasonal work	151	18	30	21	181	18
Looking for work	190	23	25	17	215	22
Not looking for work	126	15	40	28	166	17
Full-time homemakers	11	1	18	13	29	3
Retired or studying	55	7	5	3	60	6
Total	841		143		984	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 19 Adelaide DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine ^a						
Yes	393	63	58	55	451	62
No	235	37	47	45	282	38
Test results						
Cannabis	171	44	23	40	194	43
Cocaine	5	1	0	0	5	1
Amphetamines ^b	89	23	16	28	105	23
Methamphetamine	85	22	16	28	101	22
MDMA	6	2	0	0	6	1
Other amphetamines	1	0	0	0	1	0
Opiates ^c	62	16	24	41	86	19
Heroin	27	7	6	10	33	7
Methadone	22	6	10	17	32	7
Buprenorphine	25	6	16	28	41	9
Other opiates	8	2	5	9	13	3
Benzodiazepines	85	22	27	47	112	25
Any drug	251	64	46	79	297	66
Any drug other than cannabis	172	44	41	71	213	47
Multiple drugs	111	28	34	59	145	32

a: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which in 2011 was all 4 quarters and in 2012 was 2 out of 4 quarters

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 20 Adelaide DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	400	48	54	38	454	46
Past 30 days	598	72	86	62	684	70
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion						
Beer only	196	33	10	11	206	30
Wine only	82	14	29	33	111	16
Spirits only	176	29	39	44	215	31
Mixed drinks ^b	149	25	11	12	160	23
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks)						
Beer only	191	8(5)	10	5(5)	201	8(5)
Wine only	82	21(15)	29	20(15)	111	21(15)
Spirits only	173	9(5)	39	7(3)	212	9(5)
Mixed drinks ^b	149	35(27)	11	38(30)	160	35(27)

a: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

b: 'Mixed drinks' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 21 Adelaide DUMA sample, by drug and alcohol treatment and gender, 2011–12^{a,b}

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Treatment						
Never been in treatment	284	59	37	41	321	56
Been in, but not currently in treatment	129	27	28	31	157	27
Currently in treatment	68	14	25	28	93	16
Treatment referral of those currently in treatment						
Drug court requirement	4	6	0	0	4	4
Court diversion scheme	3	4	0	0	3	3
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	6	9	1	4	7	8
Other ^c	55	81	24	96	79	85

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

b: Only of those who had used drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months

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

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 22 Adelaide DUMA sample, by mental health and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health-related issue ^b						
Yes	302	44	76	62	378	46
No	388	56	47	38	435	54

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes developmental, somatoform, dissociative, sexual or gender identity, paraphilia, eating or adjustment disorders

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 23 Adelaide DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug–crime attributions by most serious offending, 2011–12^a

	Violent		Property		Drug		Drink driving		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	49	37	47	49	14	41	1	20	19	50	32	41	31	50	1	17	194	43
Cocaine	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	5	1
Amphetamines ^b	23	18	27	28	20	59	1	20	13	34	10	13	10	16	1	17	105	23
Opiates ^c	17	13	35	36	9	26	0	0	8	21	3	4	12	19	2	33	86	19
Benzodiazepines	33	25	37	39	6	18	0	0	7	18	9	11	17	27	3	50	112	25
(Any drug)	74	56	73	76	31	91	1	20	30	79	40	51	45	73	3	50	297	66
(Any drug other than cannabis)	53	40	59	61	25	74	1	20	21	55	21	27	30	48	3	50	213	47
(Multiple drugs)	36	27	49	51	12	35	1	20	13	34	13	16	19	31	2	33	145	32
(Total urine samples)	131		96		34		5		38		79		62		6		451	
Self-reported drug–crime attribution ^d																		
Alcohol	94	33	23	12	0	0	7	78	6	8	96	56	28	18	8	40	262	27
Other drugs	39	14	44	22	38	59	1	11	7	9	16	9	18	11	0	0	163	17
Any attribution	125	44	65	33	38	59	8	89	13	17	102	60	46	29	8	40	405	41
(Total detainees interviewed)	285		196		64		9		78		171		157		20		980	

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

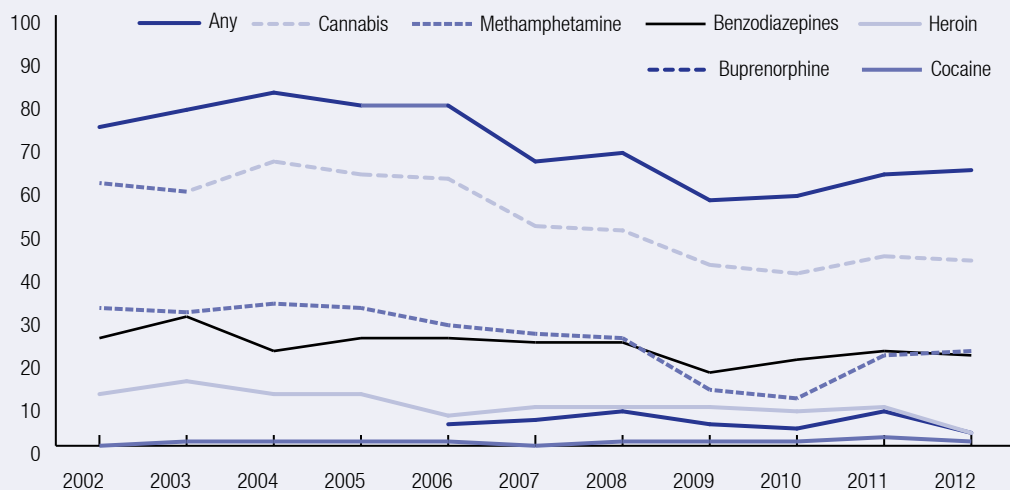
c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

d: Missing data excluded from analysis

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

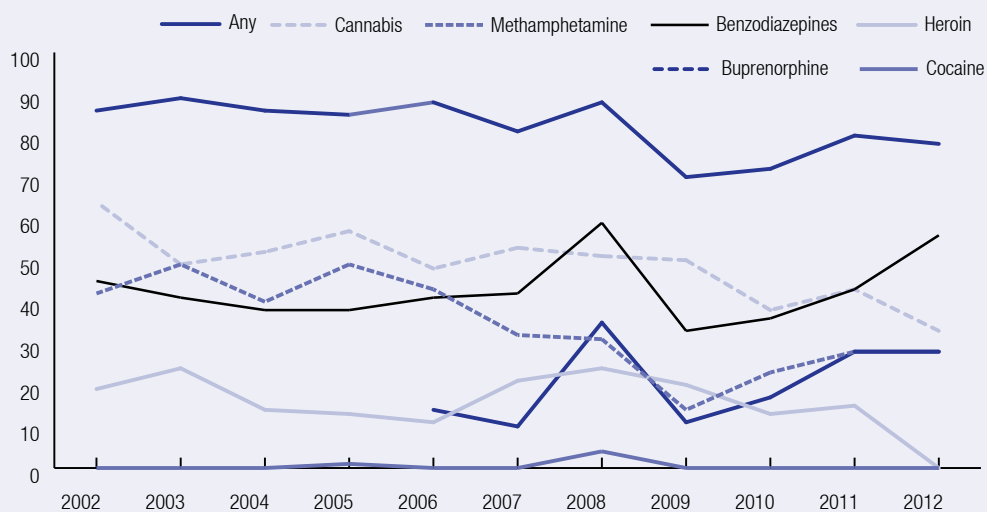
Figure 6 Test positive trends, males by drug type, Adelaide 2002–12 (%)



Note: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 2 and 4, 2012

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Figure 7 Test positive trends, females by drug type, Adelaide 2002–12 (%)



Note: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 2 and 4, 2012

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Bankstown

Sample

In 2011–12, 598 detainees were interviewed at the Bankstown police watchhouse. The average age of detainees was 32 years and 87 percent of detainees were male. On average, male detainees were one year older than female detainees (32 *cf* 31 years; see Table 24).

From 2011 to 2012, there was a 20 percent decrease in the number of detainees interviewed ($n=333$ *cf* $n=265$). In 2011–12, the number of detainees interviewed was only two percent less than the number of detainees interviewed in 2009–10 ($n=608$), but it was notably lower when compared with earlier collection periods.

From 2011 to 2012, the average age of Bankstown detainees increased modestly from 31 years to 32 years. In both 2011 and 2012, the average age of female detainees was 31 years and the average age of male detainees was 32 years. This was only slightly different to the average age of detainees recorded in the 2009–10 period, which for female detainees was 31 years and for male detainees was 33 years.

Offending

In 2011–12, Bankstown detainees were arrested and detained for a total of 1,125 charges. Consistent with previous years, the average number of charges per detainee was two. In 2011–12, charges for violent offences were the most commonly recorded among the Bankstown sample, comprising 28 percent of total charges. This was followed by charges for property offences (16%), breach offences (11%), drug offences (10%), traffic offences (10%), disorder offences (8%) and drink driving offences (3%). A further 15 percent of charges were recorded as 'other offences' not otherwise falling

into the categories listed above (see Table 25). Since the 2009–10 collection, the percentage of violent charges increased by three percentage points (from 25%) and property charges decreased by five percentage points (from 21%).

To facilitate comparison between detainees, each detainee is categorised by the most serious offence for which they were being held under charge at the time of interview. In 2011–12, 36 percent of Bankstown detainees were classified as violent offenders (an increase of 2 percentage points from 2009–10), 17 percent as property offenders, 14 percent as breach offenders, nine percent as traffic offenders, seven percent as drug offenders, five percent as disorder offenders and five percent as drink driving offenders. A further seven percent were recorded as 'other offenders' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 25). There were no notable differences in the percentage of each offence type in Bankstown compared with 2009–10.

From 2011 to 2012, the percentage of charged detainees classified as violent offenders increased marginally, by two percentage points (35% *cf* 37%), continuing the gradual increase observed since data were first collected at Bankstown in 1999. In both 2011 and 2012, property offences were stable at 17 percent.

In 2011–12, different patterns of offending were observed between males and females. Based on most serious offence categories, violent offences were the single most frequently recorded offence for male detainees (38%), followed by property (15%), breach (15%) and traffic offences (9%). Female detainees were most likely to be categorised as property offenders (29%), followed by violent offenders (26%), traffic offenders (11%) and drug offenders (11%). There was an eight percentage

point decrease in the percentage of females in custody for a violent offence in the 2011–12 period (26%) compared with the 2009–10 period (34%).

Prior criminal justice contact

In 2011–12, for approximately one in three Bankstown detainees, the current episode of contact with the police was not an isolated incident—34 percent had been charged on at least one separate occasion in the previous 12 months (see Table 26). This represents a six percentage point decline from the 2009–10 recidivism rate (40%). From 2011 to 2012, there was a seven percentage point increase in recidivism among Bankstown detainees (31% *cf* 38%). In 2011–12, male detainees and female detainees were almost equally likely to have been charged on a separate occasion in the previous 12 months (34% *cf* 33%).

In 2011–12, 13 percent of Bankstown detainees reported having spent time in prison in the previous 12 months. This figure was three percentage points higher than in 2009–10 (10%). In 2012, the percentage of detainees with a recent prison history increased by two percentage points compared with 2011. In 2011–12, male detainees were more likely than female detainees to report a recent prison history (13% *cf* 9%; see Table 26).

Education, housing and employment

In 2011–12, Year 10 was the highest level of education attained for 39 percent of Bankstown detainees (see Table 27), an eight percentage point decrease since 2009–10 (47%). Forty-six percent of detainees reported attempting or completing a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification—results that indicate an increase in overall scholastic achievement when compared with education levels in 2009–10, when 36 percent of detainees fell into this category. The levels of education of male detainees and female detainees were generally consistent. From 2011 to 2012, for female detainees, the most substantial change was a 15 percentage point increase in the percentage having completed Year 12 or less (43% *cf* 58%). From 2011 to 2012, for male detainees, the self-reported level of education remained relatively stable.

Nearly all detainees (95%) reported residing in stable accommodation, which was owned or rented, either from a private owner or social housing, by them (44%) or someone else (51%). A small percentage of detainees (2%) reported having no fixed address or living in emergency accommodation (see Table 27). The housing situation in 2011–12 was consistent with that reported in previous collection periods.

Over one-quarter of detainees (29%) reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest, while 14 percent of detainees reported being in part-time employment (see Table 27). The remaining 339 detainees (56%) were not working at the time of their arrest and of these:

- 23 percent were looking for work (n=140);
- 16 percent were not working either because they were on leave from work or due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment (n=97);
- nine percent were not looking for work (n=54);
- four percent were full-time homemakers (n=22); and
- four percent were retired or studying (n=26).

From 2011 to 2012, the most notable change was a six percentage point increase in detainees employed and not looking for work (6% *cf* 12%). Between 2009–10 (39%) and 2011–12 (29%), there was a 10 percentage point decrease in the number of detainees working full-time.

Examining employment by gender, there were a number of differences. Males were more likely to be employed full-time or part-time (46%) when compared with female detainees (24%). Females were more likely to be unemployed and not looking for work than males (18% *cf* 8%) or not working because of their role as a full-time homemaker (13% *cf* 2%; see Table 27). Caution should be taken when interpreting gender comparisons due to the overrepresentation of males in the sample.

From 2011 to 2012, there were some noticeable changes in the employment status of female detainees. From 2011 to 2012, the percentage of female detainees who reported being full-time homemakers or working full-time decreased by 18 percentage points (31% *cf* 13%), while the percentage of female detainees who reported being

unemployed and not looking for work increased by 22 percentage points (7% *cf* 29%). There were no notable changes in the employment status of male detainees.

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples testing positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines). In the 2011–12 collection period, the rate of urine collection was reduced compared with earlier collection periods; urine samples were collected for all four data collection quarters in 2011 and two out of the four data collection quarters in 2012.

Of the 346 detainees who provided a urine sample, 56 percent tested positive to at least one drug type. The percentage of urine samples testing positive for any drug was not notably different when compared with previous years. In 2011–12, the drug most commonly detected was cannabis (37%), followed by opiates (23%; including 14% heroin, 11% methadone and 6% buprenorphine—detainees can test positive to more than one substance), benzodiazepines (17%) and methamphetamine (16%). In 2011–12, there was a seven percentage point increase in methamphetamine use compared with 2009–10 (16% *cf* 9%). Only 10 detainees tested positive to cocaine in 2011–12 (3%; see Table 28). From 2009–10 to 2011–12, there was a two percentage point increase in heroin use (12% *cf* 14%).

In 2011–12, female detainees were more likely than males to test positive to opiates (28% *cf* 22%), whereas male detainees were more likely than female detainees to test positive to amphetamines (16% *cf* 14%), benzodiazepines (17% *cf* 14%) and cannabis (38% *cf* 35%).

From 2011 to 2012, there was a six percentage point increase in positive tests for any drug (55% *cf*

61%). This increase was predominately driven by an increase in the detection of amphetamines (13% *cf* 23%), benzodiazepines (16% *cf* 21%) and buprenorphine (5% *cf* 10%). From 2011 to 2012, test positive results for other categories of drug were generally consistent.

Self-reported alcohol use

Alcohol use among detainees cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. Instead, the DUMA survey relies on a range of questions regarding recent and lifetime alcohol use, including whether the detainee had consumed alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest. In 2011–12, over a quarter (27%) of Bankstown detainees reported drinking in the previous 48 hours (see Table 29). Rates of recent alcohol consumption were consistent when compared with previous years. Male detainees were more likely than females to have been drinking in the previous 48 hours (28% *cf* 24%; see Table 29). Rates of recent alcohol consumption were relatively stable for male and female detainees when compared with 2009–10.

Alcohol consumption patterns

In 2011–12, 52 percent of detainees reported consuming at least one alcoholic drink in the 30 days before their arrest (see Table 29). On the last occasion of drinking, 34 percent of these detainees had consumed beer only, eight percent had consumed wine only and 37 percent had consumed spirits only, with the remaining 21 percent having consumed at least two types of alcohol (referred to in the discussion below as mixed drinks) on the last occasion.

By quantity, the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion of drinking was 18, an increase in the average number of drinks reported in 2009–10 (11 standard drinks). Beer-only drinkers consumed on average eight standard drinks, while wine-only drinkers consumed on average 17 standard drinks and spirit-only drinkers consumed on average 11 standard drinks on the last occasion of drinking. Those who mixed drinks tended to report the highest consumption rate at, on average, 28 standard drinks (up from an average of 19 standard drinks in 2009–10). Although these figures are high, it is important to note that the

length of time spent drinking on the last occasion would have varied from person to person and in some cases would have involved drinking sessions that lasted more than one day.

In 2011–12, males were more likely than females to have most recently consumed beer only (36% *cf* 16%), while females were more likely than males to have most recently consumed wine only (18% *cf* 6%) or spirits only (50% *cf* 36%). The quantity of alcohol consumed on the last occasion was, on average, higher among males than females across all alcohol types except spirits (9 standard drinks for males *cf* 20 standard drinks for females; see Table 29).

Drug and alcohol treatment and mental health

In 2011–12, 55 Bankstown detainees reported that they were in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of their arrest. This figure represents approximately 17 percent of those who had used at least one illicit drug in the previous 12 months and is three percentage points higher than that reported in 2009–10 (14%). Treatment options included support groups, counselling and pharmacotherapy. A further 85 detainees (26%) had previously been in a treatment program but were no longer in treatment at the time of their arrest. Of detainees currently in treatment, 31 percent (n=17) had been referred by the courts or police or as a result of a legal order (up from 11% in 2009–10). The remaining 69 percent (n=38) were either self-referred or referred by a health practitioner (see Table 30). From 2011 to 2012, treatment access was consistent and it was not notably different when compared with previous years.

Detainees were asked whether they had ever been diagnosed with depression, anxiety or any other mental health-related issue (ie not just in the previous 12 months). In 2011–12, 175 Bankstown detainees (33%) reported having been diagnosed with a mental health-related issue (see Table 31), which was consistent with 2009–10. Nearly half of female detainees (47%) reported having been diagnosed with a mental health-related issue, which was notably higher than the percentage of male detainees (31%).

Linking drugs and crime

The link between drugs and crime is measured in the DUMA study using a range of indicators, including the extent to which drug use varies between offenders of different offence types and the extent to which an offender reports that drugs or alcohol were a contributing factor in their most recent offending.

Of the 316 detainees who provided a urine sample, 57 percent tested positive to at least one drug type (see Table 32). However, by most serious offence type, the percentage of detainees testing positive to at least one drug type varied. Test positive rates by most serious offence classification are:

- 89 percent of drug offenders (n=16)
- 67 percent of property offenders (n=38);
- 61 percent of breach offenders (n=22);
- 58 percent of disorder offenders (n=11); and
- 53 percent of violent offenders (n=62).

Caution should be taken when making comparisons between offending categories and across collection periods due to the presence of small cell sizes. In addition, in 2012, substantial changes were made to the DUMA methodology in regards to urine collection, limiting comparability of findings with previous collection periods.

DUMA detainees are asked specific questions to identify the relationship between substance use and the commission of the offence(s) for which they are held in custody at the time of interview. In 2011–12, approximately one-third of all detainees (34%) reported that substance use contributed to their current offending. By most serious offence, those detained on a drink driving offence had the highest level of combined drug/alcohol attribution (89%; n=24). Proportionally, this was followed by:

- 70 percent for drug offenders (n=26);
- 37 percent for property offenders (n=35);
- 32 percent for breach offenders (n=24); and
- 26 percent for violent offenders (n=52).

Alcohol was more likely than drug use to be identified as a contributing factor by drink driving, violent and disorder offenders, whereas drug use were more likely than alcohol to be identified by property, drug and traffic offenders (see Table 32).

Table 24 Bankstown DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (yrs)						
18–20	82	16	12	15	94	16
21–25	97	19	13	16	110	18
26–30	91	18	18	23	109	18
31–35	76	15	15	19	91	15
36+	172	33	22	28	194	32
Total	518		80		598	
Min/max age		18/73		18/61		18/73
Mean age (median)		32(30)		31(30)		32 (30)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 25 Bankstown DUMA sample, by offence and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence	
Charges recorded	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	282	29	180	38	30	19	19	26	312	28	199	36
Property	139	14	73	15	42	26	21	29	181	16	94	17
Drug	96	10	29	6	14	9	8	11	110	10	37	7
Drink driving	28	3	26	5	1	1	1	1	29	3	27	5
Traffic	91	9	42	9	19	12	8	11	110	10	50	9
Disorder	82	8	25	5	6	4	2	3	88	8	27	5
Breach	119	12	70	15	9	6	5	7	128	11	75	14
Other	128	13	32	7	39	24	9	12	167	15	41	7
Total	965		477		160		73		1,125		550	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 26 Bankstown DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	154	34	23	33	177	34
No	297	66	47	67	344	66
Prior prison history (past 12 months)						
Yes	59	13	7	9	66	13
No	392	87	67	91	459	87

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 27 Bankstown DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	203	39	27	34	230	39
Year 11 or 12	77	15	13	16	90	15
TAFE/university not completed	101	20	14	18	115	19
Completed TAFE	111	21	22	28	133	22
Completed university	25	5	4	5	29	5
Total	517		80		597	
Housing						
Owned or rented by self	226	44	40	50	266	44
Someone else's place	267	52	38	48	305	51
Shelter or emergency	3	1	0	0	3	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	5	1	1	1	6	1
Treatment facility	2	0	0	0	2	0
No fixed residence	7	1	1	1	8	1
Other	8	2	0	0	8	1
Total	518		80		598	
Employment						
Full-time	165	32	8	10	173	29
Part-time	74	14	11	14	85	14
Have job but out due to illness/leave/strike/disability/seasonal work	83	16	14	18	97	16
Looking for work	121	23	19	24	140	23
Not looking for work	40	8	14	18	54	9
Full-time homemakers	12	2	10	13	22	4
Retired or studying	22	4	4	5	26	4
Total	517		80		597	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 28 Bankstown DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine ^a						
Yes	302	75	43	70	345	75
No	100	25	18	30	118	25
Test results						
Cannabis	114	38	15	35	129	37
Cocaine	10	3	0	0	10	3
Amphetamines ^b	48	16	6	14	54	16
Methamphetamine	48	16	6	14	54	16
MDMA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opiates ^c	68	23	12	28	80	23
Heroin	40	13	7	16	47	14
Methadone	31	10	6	14	37	11
Buprenorphine	18	6	4	9	22	6
Other opiates	10	3	1	2	11	3
Benzodiazepines	53	18	6	14	59	17
Any drug	172	57	23	53	195	57
Any drug other than cannabis	114	38	18	42	132	38
Multiple drugs	83	27	12	28	95	28

a: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which in 2011 was all 4 quarters and in 2012 was 2 out of 4 quarters

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 29 Bankstown DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	143	28	19	24	162	27
Past 30 days	269	53	36	46	305	52
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion						
Beer only	98	36	6	16	104	34
Wine only	17	6	7	18	24	8
Spirits only	96	36	19	50	115	37
Mixed drinks ^b	58	22	6	16	64	21
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks)						
Beer only	97	8(5)	6	7(4)	103	8(5)
Wine only	17	18(17)	7	15(15)	24	17(16)
Spirits only	95	9(6)	18	20(4)	113	11(6)
Mixed drinks ^b	58	29(25)	6	22(23)	64	28(24)

a: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

b: 'Mixed drinks' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 30 Bankstown DUMA sample, by drug and alcohol treatment and gender, 2011–12^{a,b}

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Treatment						
Never been in treatment	169	59	20	45	189	57
Been in, but not currently in treatment	71	25	14	32	85	26
Currently in treatment	45	16	10	23	55	17
Treatment referral of those currently in treatment						
Drug court requirement	7	15	0	0	7	13
Court diversion scheme	3	7	0	0	3	5
Police diversion scheme	2	4	0	0	2	4
Other legal order	4	9	1	11	5	9
Other ^c	30	65	8	89	38	69

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

b: Only of those who had used drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months

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

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 31 Bankstown DUMA sample, by mental health and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health-related issue ^b						
Yes	140	31	35	47	175	33
No	309	69	39	53	348	67

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes developmental, somatoform, dissociative, sexual or gender identity, paraphilia, eating or adjustment disorders

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 32 Bankstown DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug–crime attributions by most serious offending, 2011–12^a

	Violent		Property		Drug		Drink driving		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	41	35	16	28	12	67	2	14	13	39	8	42	16	44	10	45	118	37
Cocaine	5	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	8	3
Amphetamines ^b	16	14	14	25	6	33	0	0	5	15	2	11	6	17	2	9	51	16
Opiates ^c	22	19	24	42	6	33	1	7	6	18	4	21	11	31	3	14	77	24
Benzodiazepines	23	20	14	25	2	11	0	0	4	12	1	5	8	22	4	18	56	18
(Any drug)	62	53	38	67	16	89	3	21	16	48	11	58	22	61	12	55	180	57
(Any drug other than cannabis)	43	37	31	54	10	56	1	7	11	33	6	32	13	36	8	36	123	39
(Multiple drugs)	31	26	22	39	6	33	0	0	9	27	4	21	10	28	7	32	89	28
(Total urine samples)	117		57		18		14		33		19		36		22		316	
Self-reported drug–crime attribution ^d																		
Alcohol	35	18	11	12	2	5	24	89	4	8	4	15	13	17	4	10	97	18
Other drugs	23	12	25	27	24	65	0	0	5	10	2	7	12	16	6	15	97	18
Any attribution	52	26	35	37	26	70	24	89	9	18	6	22	24	32	10	24	186	34
(Total detainees interviewed)	199		94		37		27		50		27		75		41		550	

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

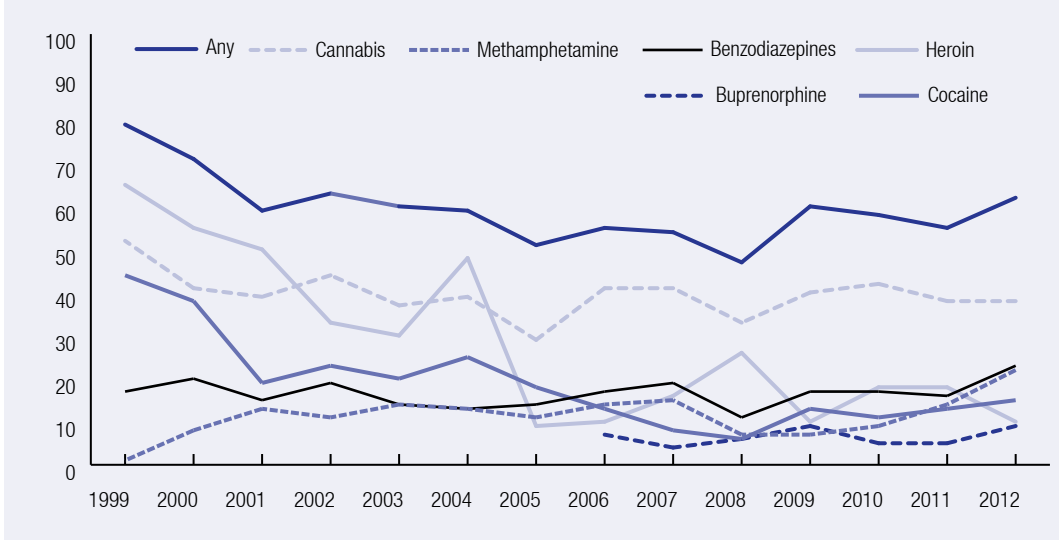
c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

d: Missing data excluded from analysis

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

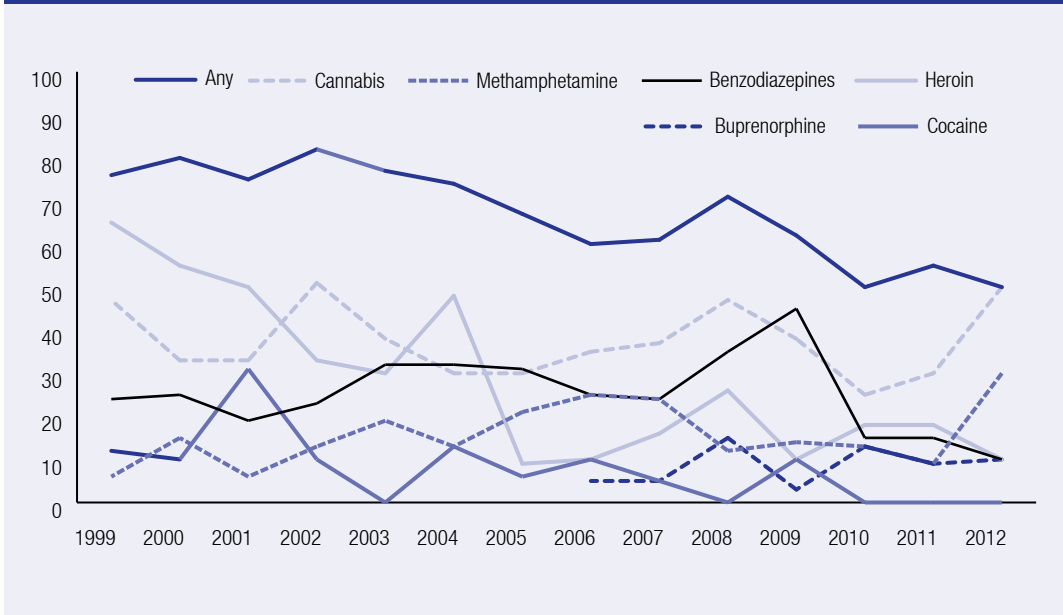
Figure 8 Test positive trends, males by drug type, Bankstown, 1999–2012 (%)



Note: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 2 and 3, 2012

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Figure 9 Test positive trends, females by drug type, Bankstown, 1999–2012 (%)



Note: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 2 and 3, 2012

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Brisbane

Sample

In 2011–12, 1,348 detainees were interviewed at the Brisbane police watchhouse. The average age of detainees was 32 years and 87 percent of detainees were male. On average, male detainees were one year older than female detainees (32 *cf* 31 years; see Table 33).

From 2011 to 2012, there was a four percent increase in the number of detainees interviewed ($n=662$ *cf* $n=686$). The number of detainees interviewed in 2011–12 was consistent with the number interviewed in 2009–10. However, the number of detainees interviewed in 2009–10 represented a decrease when compared with earlier years. The proportion of males and females surveyed was consistent from 2011 to 2012 and comparable with earlier years.

From 2011 to 2012, the average age of Brisbane detainees remained constant at 32 years, as did the average age of female and male detainees at 31 years and 32 years respectively. In 2011–12, the average age of detainees was slightly lower than in 2009–10 (33 years).

Offending

In 2011–12, Brisbane detainees were arrested and detained for a total of 4,176 charges. Consistent with previous years, the average number of charges per detainee was three. In 2011–12, charges for property offences were most commonly recorded, comprising 26 percent of total charges. This was followed by charges for violent offences (19%), breach offences (18%), drug offences (14%), traffic offences (6%), disorder offences (5%) and drink driving offences (1%). A further 12 percent of charges were recorded as 'other offences' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 34).

To facilitate comparison between detainees, each detainee is categorised by the most serious offence for which they are being held under charge at the time of interview. In 2011–12, 32 percent of Brisbane detainees were classified as breach offenders (an increase of 8 percentage points from 2009–10), 27 percent were violent offenders, 22 percent were property offenders, nine percent were drug offenders, four percent were disorder offenders, three percent were traffic offenders and two percent were drink driving offenders. A further one percent was recorded as 'other offenders' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 34).

From 2011 to 2012, there were no notable changes in the proportions of most serious offence types. There were no substantial changes in the offence categories when compared with earlier years.

In 2011–12, different patterns of offending were observed between males and females. Based on most serious offence categories, one in three male detainees was in custody for a breach offence (32%), followed by violent (28%), property (21%) and drug offences (9%). Female detainees were most often categorised as breach offenders (34%), followed by property (33%), violent (21%) and drug offenders (8%).

Prior criminal justice contact

In 2011–12, for almost half of all Brisbane detainees, the current episode of contact with the police was not an isolated incident—47 percent had been charged on at least one separate occasion in the previous 12 months (see Table 35). The percentage of detainees reporting a prior history of police contact dropped marginally from previous years (down three percentage points from 2009–10). Male detainees were slightly more likely than female

detainees to have been charged on a separate occasion in the previous 12 months (47% *cf* 44%).

In 2011–12, approximately one in four Brisbane detainees (27%) reported having spent time in prison in the previous 12 months, with males being more likely than females to report a recent prison history (28% *cf* 23%; see Table 35). This rate is higher than that observed in 2009–10 (males 22%; females 14%). From 2011 to 2012, there was an 18 percent increase in the number of female detainees who reported a recent prison history (13% *cf* 31%).

Education, housing and employment

In 2011–12, Year 10 was the highest level of education attained for 40 percent of Brisbane detainees (see Table 36); a three percent decrease since 2009–10 (43%). A slightly higher percentage of detainees (43%) had attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification—results that are generally consistent between male and female detainees. Male detainees were more likely to have attained Year 10 as their highest education level than female detainees (40% *cf* 35%), whereas females were more likely than males to have attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification (47% *cf* 42%).

By gender, the most notable change between 2011 and 2012 for male detainees was a six percentage point decrease in reporting TAFE as the highest level of education achieved (22% *cf* 28%). From 2011 to 2012, for female detainees, the most notable change was a five percentage point increase in completion of Year 11 or 12 at high school (15% *cf* 20%). However, when 2011–12 data were compared with previous years, the levels of education of detainees, for both males and females, did not substantially differ.

The majority of Brisbane detainees reported residing in stable accommodation, which was owned or rented, either from a private owner or social housing, by them (45%) or someone else (37%). A small number of detainees (10%) reported having no fixed address or living in emergency accommodation (see Table 36), which represented a small increase from 2009–10 (8%). There were no other notable differences in the housing situation of detainees compared with previous collection periods.

Over a quarter of detainees (28%) reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest, while 107 detainees (8%) reported being in part-time employment. Almost two-thirds of detainees (64%) were not working at the time of their arrest and of these:

- 29 percent were looking for work (n=390);
- 20 percent were not looking for work (n=271);
- 10 percent were not working either because they were on leave from work or due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment (n=138);
- three percent were retired or studying (n=40); and
- two percent were full-time homemakers (n=29).

From 2011 to 2012, the pattern of employment among detainees remained relatively constant. The 2011–12 pattern of employment among detainees is comparable with previous years.

Examining employment by gender, there were a number of differences. Male detainees were more likely to be employed on a full-time or part-time basis (38%), compared with female detainees (18%). Female detainees were more likely than male detainees to be unemployed and not looking for work (28% *cf* 19%) or not working because of their role as a full-time homemaker (14% *cf* 0%; see Table 36). Caution should be taken when interpreting gender comparisons due to the overrepresentation of males in the sample.

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples testing positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines). In the 2011–12 collection period, the rate of urine collection was reduced compared with earlier

collection periods; urine samples were collected for all four data collection quarters in 2011 and two out of the four data collection quarters in 2012.

Of the 977 detainees who provided a urine sample, 70 percent tested positive to at least one drug type (see Table 37). This is higher than the percentage of detainees who tested positive to any drug in previous years. In 2011–12, the most commonly detected drug in Brisbane was cannabis (44%), followed by benzodiazepines (27%), opiates (26%; including 11% heroin, 3% methadone and 15% buprenorphine—detainees can test positive to more than one substance) and methamphetamine (26%). Only seven detainees tested positive to cocaine (1%).

In 2011–12, female detainees were more likely than males to test positive to amphetamines (35% *cf* 25%), opiates (39% *cf* 24%) and benzodiazepines (43% *cf* 24%), whereas male detainees were more likely than females to test positive to cannabis (46% *cf* 33%).

From 2011 to 2012, urinalysis test positive results for any drug increased by four percentage points (69% *cf* 73%), but variations were noted for several categories of drug. There was a seven percentage point increase in the detection of amphetamines (24% *cf* 31%), a four percentage point decrease in opiates (27% *cf* 23%), a two percentage point decrease in cannabis use (45% *cf* 43%) and a two percentage point increase in benzodiazepine use (26% *cf* 28% in 2012).

Self-reported alcohol use

Alcohol use among detainees cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. Instead, the DUMA survey relies on a range of questions regarding recent and lifetime alcohol use, including whether the detainee had consumed alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest. In 2011–12, 41 percent of Brisbane detainees reported drinking in the 48 hours prior to arrest (see Table 38). This percentage was consistent with earlier years. Male detainees were substantially more likely than females to report drinking alcohol in the 48 hours prior to arrest (42% *cf* 31%; see Table 38). Rates of recent alcohol consumption were relatively stable for male and female detainees when compared with 2009–10.

Alcohol consumption patterns

In 2011–12, 74 percent of detainees reported consuming at least one alcoholic drink in the 30 days prior to their arrest (see Table 38). On the last occasion of drinking, 30 percent of these detainees had consumed beer only, 10 percent had consumed wine only and 41 percent had consumed spirits only, with the remaining 18 percent having consumed at least two types of alcohol (referred to in the discussion below as mixed drinks) on the last occasion.

By quantity, the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion of drinking was 22, an increase in the reported average number of drinks since 2009–10 (13 standard drinks). Beer-only drinkers consumed on average 10 standard drinks, while wine-only drinkers consumed on average 26 standard drinks and spirit-only drinkers consumed on average 11 standard drinks on the last occasion of drinking. Those who mixed drinks tended to have the highest consumption rate, at 36 standard drinks on average (up from an average of 21 standard drinks in 2009–10). Although these figures are high, it is important to note that the length of time spent drinking on the last occasion would have varied from person to person and in some cases would have involved drinking sessions that lasted more than one day.

In 2011–12, differences between genders were seen in the type of alcohol consumed most recently by those who had consumed alcohol in the 30 days prior to interview. Male detainees were more likely than female detainees to have most recently consumed beer only (32% *cf* 12%), while female detainees were more likely than male detainees to have most recently consumed spirits only (55% *cf* 40%) or wine only (17% *cf* 9%). The quantity of alcohol consumed on the last occasion was, on average, higher among males than females across all alcohol types (see Table 38).

Drug and alcohol treatment and mental health

In 2011–12, 85 Brisbane detainees reported that they were in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of their arrest. This figure represents approximately nine percent of those who had used alcohol or drugs in

the previous 12 months and is one percentage point lower than in 2009–10 (10%). Treatment options included support groups, counselling and pharmacotherapy. A further 427 detainees (43%) had previously been in a treatment program but were no longer in treatment at the time of their arrest. Of detainees currently in treatment, 20 percent (n=17) had been referred by the courts or as a result of a legal order. The remaining 80 percent (n=68) were either self-referred or referred by a health practitioner (see Table 39). Treatment access increased from 2011 to 2012 (7% *cf* 10%). However, it did not differ substantially from the rates reported in previous years.

Detainees were asked whether they had ever been diagnosed with depression, anxiety or any other mental health-related issue (ie not just in the previous 12 months). In 2011–12, 474 Brisbane detainees (37%) reported having been diagnosed with a mental health-related issue (see Table 40), which was six percentage points lower than in 2009–10 (43%). Female detainees were more likely than males to report having been diagnosed with a mental health-related issue (47% *cf* 35%). From 2011 to 2012, rates of diagnosis increased slightly (33% *cf* 40%), but did not substantially differ from rates observed in previous collection periods.

Linking drugs and crime

The link between drugs and crime is measured in the DUMA study using a range of indicators, including the extent to which drug use varies between offenders of different offence types and the extent to which an offender reports that drugs or alcohol were a contributing factor in their most recent offending.

Of the 978 detainees who provided a urine sample, 70 percent tested positive to at least one drug type. The prevalence of recent drug use varied by most serious offence type, with breach offenders most likely to test positive to at least one drug type (79%; n=249). Test positive rates for other offence classifications were:

- 74 percent for property offenders (n=166);
- 75 percent for drug offenders (n=60);
- 63 percent for traffic offenders (n=17);

- 60 percent for drink driving offenders (n=12);
- 69 percent for disorder offenders (n=25); and
- 58 percent for violent offenders (n=156).

Caution should be exercised when making comparisons between offending categories and across collection periods due to the presence of small cell sizes. In addition, in 2012, substantial changes were made to the DUMA methodology in regards to urine collection limiting comparability of findings with previous collection periods.

While the prevalence of drug use varied somewhat between detainees depending on their offence, the pattern of use by drug type was relatively consistent across detainees who had tested positive to any drug. In 2011–12, across all offender categories, the most commonly detected drug was cannabis (see Table 41).

DUMA detainees are asked specific questions to identify the relationship between substance use and the commission of the offence(s) for which they are held in custody at the time of interview. Half of all Brisbane detainees (51%) reported that substance use contributed to their offending. By most serious offence, those detained on a drink driving offence had the highest level of combined drug/alcohol attribution (67%; n=20). Proportionally, this was followed by:

- 61 percent for breach offenders (n=265);
- 57 percent for disorder offenders (n=28);
- 53 percent for drug offenders (n=63);
- 48 percent for violent offenders (n=173);
- 43 percent for property offenders (n=130); and
- 33 percent for traffic offenders (n=13).

Alcohol was more likely than drug use to be identified as a contributing factor for violent, drink driving, traffic and disorder offenders, while drug use was more likely than alcohol to be identified by property, drug and breach offenders (see Table 41).

Table 33 Brisbane DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (yrs)						
18–20	134	11	17	10	151	11
21–25	249	21	34	19	283	21
26–30	227	19	41	23	268	20
31–35	194	17	38	21	232	17
36+	366	31	48	27	414	31
Total	1,170		178		1,348	
Min/max age		18/80		18/56		18/80
Mean age (median)		32(30)		31(30)		32(30)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 34 Brisbane DUMA sample, by offence and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence	
Charges recorded	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	724	20	325	28	70	12	37	21	794	19	362	27
Property	883	25	243	21	202	35	58	33	1,085	26	301	22
Drug	489	14	105	9	82	14	14	8	571	14	119	9
Drink driving	43	1	27	2	4	1	3	2	47	1	30	2
Traffic	219	6	36	3	26	4	3	2	245	6	39	3
Disorder	190	5	46	4	13	2	3	2	203	5	49	4
Breach	631	18	378	32	109	19	60	34	740	18	438	32
Other	413	11	10	1	78	13	0	0	491	12	10	1
Total	3,592		1,170		584		178		4,176		1,348	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 35 Brisbane DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	527	47	73	44	600	47
No	590	53	93	56	683	53
Prior prison history (past 12 months)						
Yes	311	28	38	23	349	27
No	817	72	128	77	945	73

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 36 Brisbane DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	472	40	63	35	535	40
Year 11 or 12	204	17	31	17	235	17
TAFE/university not completed	122	10	22	12	144	11
Completed TAFE	290	25	50	28	340	25
Completed university	82	7	12	7	94	7
Total	1,170		178		1,348	
Housing						
Owned or rented by self	510	44	92	52	602	45
Someone else's place	441	38	59	33	500	37
Shelter or emergency	28	2	2	1	30	2
Incarceration facility/halfway house	27	2	3	2	30	2
Treatment facility	14	1	2	1	16	1
No fixed residence	95	8	12	7	107	8
Other	55	5	8	4	63	5
Total	1,170		178		1,348	
Employment						
Full-time	356	30	17	10	373	28
Part-time	92	8	15	8	107	8
Have job but out due to illness/leave/strike/disability/seasonal work	122	10	16	9	138	10
Looking for work	337	29	53	30	390	29
Not looking for work	222	19	49	28	271	20
Full-time homemakers	4	0	25	14	29	2
Retired or studying	37	3	3	2	40	3
Total	1,170		178		1,348	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 37 Brisbane DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine ^a						
Yes	846	98	133	99	979	98
No	19	2	2	1	21	2
Test results						
Cannabis	387	46	44	33	431	44
Cocaine	6	1	1	1	7	1
Amphetamines ^b	212	25	46	35	258	26
Methamphetamine	206	24	45	34	251	26
MDMA	6	1	0	0	6	1
Other amphetamines	4	0	1	1	5	1
Opiates ^c	205	24	51	38	256	26
Heroin	86	10	23	17	109	11
Methadone	22	3	11	8	33	3
Buprenorphine	123	15	21	16	144	15
Other opiates	68	8	15	11	83	8
Benzodiazepines	206	24	57	43	263	27
Any drug	585	69	100	75	685	70
Any drug other than cannabis	425	50	87	65	512	52
Multiple drugs	302	36	63	47	365	37

a: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which in 2011 was all 4 quarters and in 2012 was 2 out of 4 quarters

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 38 Brisbane DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	490	42	56	31	546	41
Past 30 days	875	75	121	68	996	74
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion						
Beer only	283	32	15	12	298	30
Wine only	83	9	21	17	104	10
Spirits only	346	40	67	55	413	41
Mixed drinks ^b	163	19	18	15	181	18
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks)						
Beer only	283	10(6)	15	6(5)	298	10(6)
Wine only	83	28(17)	21	19(15)	104	26(15)
Spirits only	344	12(8)	65	9(5)	409	11(8)
Mixed drinks ^b	163	37(33)	18	27(25)	181	36(32)

a: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

b: 'Mixed drinks' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 39 Brisbane DUMA sample, by drug and alcohol treatment and gender, 2011–12^{a,b}

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Treatment						
Never been in treatment	419	49	55	41	474	48
Been in, but not currently in treatment	374	44	53	40	427	43
Currently in treatment	60	7	25	19	85	9
Treatment referral of those currently in treatment						
Drug court requirement	2	3	0	0	2	2
Court diversion scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	11	18	4	16	15	18
Other ^c	47	78	21	84	68	80

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

b: Only of those who had used drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months

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

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 40 Brisbane DUMA sample, by mental health and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health-related issue ^b						
Yes	396	35	78	47	474	37
No	731	65	88	53	819	63

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes developmental, somatoform, dissociative, sexual or gender identity, paraphilia, eating or adjustment disorders

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 41 Brisbane DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug–crime attributions by most serious offending, 2011–12^a

	Violent		Property		Drug		Drink driving		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	108	40	94	42	36	45	9	45	11	41	17	47	155	49	1	20	431	44
Cocaine	1	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	7	1
Amphetamines ^b	57	21	62	28	28	35	4	20	4	15	5	14	98	31	0	0	258	26
Opiates ^c	54	20	69	31	13	16	3	15	3	11	5	14	108	34	1	20	256	26
Benzodiazepines	59	22	78	35	19	24	4	20	4	15	9	25	89	28	1	20	263	27
(Any drug)	156	58	166	74	60	75	12	60	17	63	25	69	249	79	1	20	686	70
(Any drug other than cannabis)	107	40	137	61	42	53	8	40	9	33	16	44	193	61	1	20	513	52
(Multiple drugs)	80	30	101	45	27	34	6	30	4	15	10	28	136	43	1	20	365	37
(Total urine samples)	269		224		80		20		27		36		317		5		978	
Self-reported drug–crime attribution ^d																		
Alcohol	114	31	44	15	26	22	17	57	8	21	24	49	103	24	2	20	338	25
Other drugs	84	23	101	34	50	42	3	10	6	15	6	12	187	43	0	0	437	32
Any attribution	173	48	130	43	63	53	20	67	13	33	28	57	265	61	2	20	694	51
(Total detainees interviewed)	362		301		119		30		39		49		438		10		1,348	

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

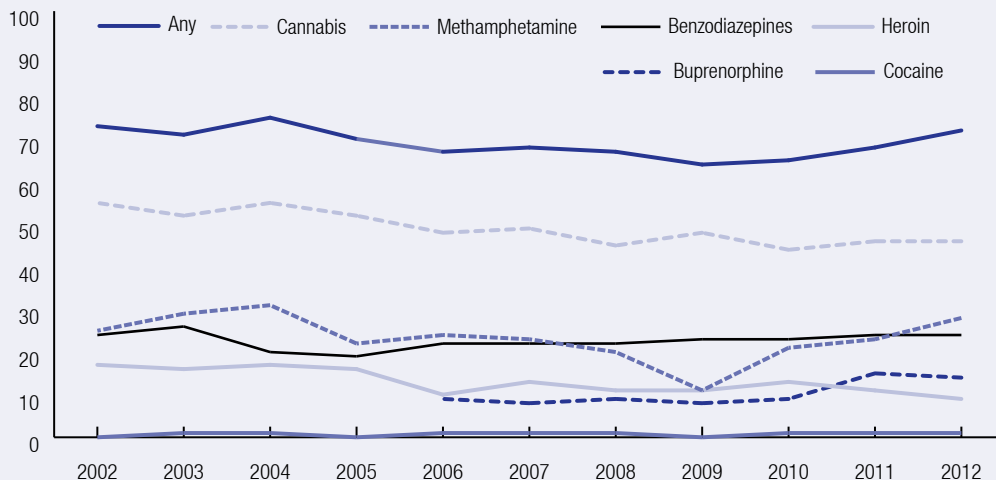
c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

d: Missing data excluded from analysis

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

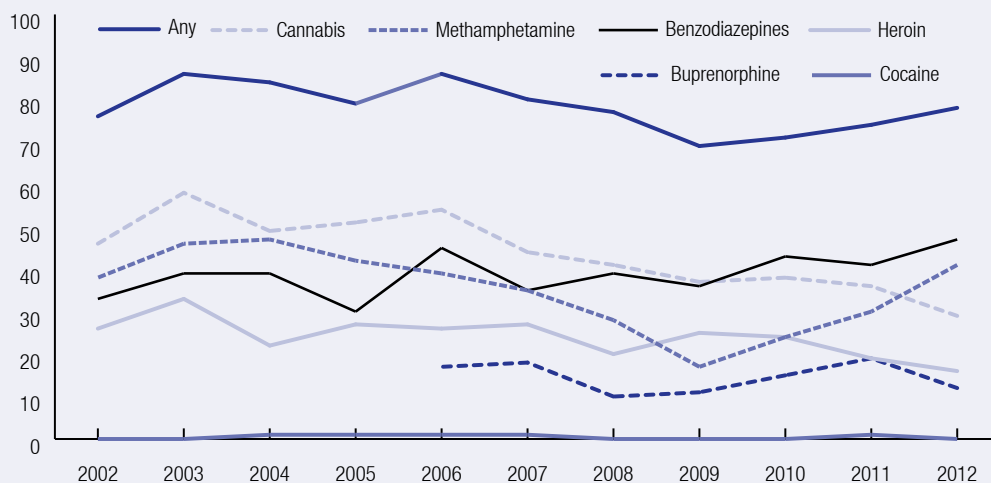
Figure 10 Test positive trends, males by drug type, Brisbane, 2002–12



Note: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 2 and 4, 2012

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Figure 11 Tested positive trends, females by drug type, Brisbane 2002–12



Note: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 2 and 4, 2012

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Darwin

Sample

In 2011–12, 761 detainees were interviewed at the Darwin police watchhouse. The average age of detainees was 32 years and 89 percent of detainees were male. On average, female detainees were one year older than male detainees (33 years *cf* 32 years; see Table 42).

From 2011 to 2012, the number of detainees surveyed increased by 11 percent, although this increase was not equal for male and female detainees. From 2011 to 2012, the number of female detainees surveyed increased by five percent, while the number of male detainees surveyed increased by 12 percent. This represented an increase in the number of detainees surveyed compared with previous years (290 detainees surveyed in 2008, 360 in 2011 and 401 in 2012).

From 2011 to 2012, the average age of Darwin detainees decreased modestly from 33 years to 32 years. By gender, the average age of female detainees increased by one year (32 years *cf* 33 years), whereas the average age of males decreased by one year (33 years *cf* 32 years).

Offending

In 2011–12, Darwin detainees were arrested and detained for a total of 1,696 charges. Consistent with previous years, the average number of charges per detainee was two. In 2011–12, charges for violent offences were those most commonly recorded among the Darwin sample, comprising 22 percent of total charges. This was followed by breach offences (21%), traffic offences (12%), property offences (9%), disorder offences (8%), drink driving offences (7%) and drug offences (6%). A further 15 percent of charges were recorded as 'other offences' not otherwise falling into the

categories listed above (see Table 43). Since the 2009–10 collection, breach charges increased by five percentage points (from 16%), drug charges increased by four percentage points (from 2%) and property charges decreased by three percentage points (from 12%).

To facilitate comparison between detainees, each detainee is categorised by the most serious offence for which they are being held under charge at the time of interview. In 2011–12, 39 percent of Darwin detainees were categorised as violent offenders (an increase of 6 percentage points from 2009–10), 21 percent as breach offenders, 13 percent as drink driving offenders, nine percent as property offenders, six percent as drug offenders, five percent as traffic offenders and six percent as disorder offenders. A further one percent were recorded as 'other' offenders not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 43).

From 2011 to 2012, there was a seven percentage point increase in detainees charged with a violent offence (34% *cf* 41%) and a three percentage point decrease in the percentage of detainees charged with a breach offence (22% *cf* 19%). When compared with 2009–10, in 2011–12, there was an increase in the percentage of violent offenders (33% *cf* 38%) and drug offenders (3% *cf* 7%), and a decrease in the percentage of disorder offenders (9% *cf* 6%).

In 2011–12, different patterns of offending were observed between males and females. Based on most serious offence categories, violent offences were the most frequently recorded for both males (39%) and females (29%). For male detainees, this was followed by breach (21%), drink driving (13%), property (9%) and drug offences (7%). For female detainees, the most prevalent offence categories after violent offences were breach (19%), drink driving (18%) and traffic offences (11%).

Prior criminal justice contact

In 2011–12, for almost one-third of Darwin detainees, the current episode of contact with police was not an isolated incident, with 29 percent having been charged on at least one separate occasion in the previous 12 months (see Table 44). The 2011–12 recidivism rate was substantially lower than that recorded in 2009–10 (55% *cf* 29%). By gender, in 2011–12, male detainees were more likely than females to have been charged on a separate occasion in the previous 12 months (30% *cf* 21%).

In 2011–12, almost one in five Darwin detainees (17%) reported having spent time in prison in the previous 12 months. This figure was lower than that observed in earlier years (down from 30% in 2006). In 2011–12, male detainees were more likely than female detainees to report a recent prison history (18% *cf* 10%; see Table 44).

Education, housing and employment

In 2011–12, there was a decline in the number of Darwin detainees reporting Year 10 as the highest level of education attained (54%). This decrease was largely driven by 2011 results, where the percentage of detainees having only attained Year 10 or less (50%) reached the lowest level since collection began in Darwin in 2006. Consistent with this rise in scholastic achievement, the percentage of Darwin detainees reporting having attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification also rose (30%).

By gender, from 2011 to 2012, there was a 14 percentage point increase in female detainees having attained Year 10 as their highest level of education (37% *cf* 51%). For males, there was an eight percentage point increase in attainment of Year 10 as their highest level of education (51% *cf* 59%) and a six percentage point decrease in males having attempted a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification (14% *cf* 8%). From 2009–10 to 2011–12, the percentage of female detainees who completed only Year 10 or less decreased by 28 percentage points (72% *cf* 44%).

The vast majority (92%) of Darwin detainees reported residing in stable accommodation (which was owned or rented either from a private owner or

social housing, by them (60%) or someone else (33%)) for most of the time in the 30 days prior to their arrest. A small percentage of detainees (3%) reported having no fixed address or living in emergency accommodation (see Table 45). From 2011 to 2012, detainee housing data remained relatively stable and was comparable with that reported in previous periods.

Just over one in five detainees (21%) reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest, while five percent reported being in part-time employment (see Table 45). The remaining 568 detainees (74%) were not working at the time of their arrest and of these:

- 30 percent were looking for work (n=231);
- 20 percent were not looking for work (n=152);
- 20 percent were not working either because they were on leave from work or due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment (n=155);
- two percent were full-time homemakers (n=18); and
- two percent were retired or studying (n=12).

From 2011 to 2012, the employment status of Darwin detainees was generally consistent except for a few modest variations. There was a three percentage point decrease in full-time employment (22% *cf* 19%) and a one percentage point increase in part-time employment (4% *cf* 5%), as well as a two percentage point increase in the percentage of detainees looking for work (29% *cf* 31%) and a three percentage point increase in the percentage of detainees not looking for work (18% *cf* 21%). The 2011–12 employment pattern is comparable with previous years.

In 2011–12, the percentage of male and female detainees employed on a full-time or part-time basis was identical (25%). By gender, male detainees were more likely than females to be looking for work (32% *cf* 19%) or not looking for work (20% *cf* 17%). Female detainees were more likely than males to be on leave from work due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment (27% *cf* 19%) or be full-time homemakers (11% *cf* 1%). Caution should be exercised when interpreting gender comparisons due to the overrepresentation of males in the sample.

From 2011 to 2012, there were a number of variations in the employment status of female detainees including a 13 percentage point decrease in the number of female detainees working full-time (22% *cf* 9%), a 14 percentage point increase in part-time work (2% *cf* 16%), a 12 percentage point decrease in homemakers (17% *cf* 5%) and a 15 percentage point increase in female detainees reporting not working due to disability (20% *cf* 35%). From 2011 to 2012, there were no substantial changes to the employment status of male detainees.

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples testing positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines). In the 2011–12 collection period, the rate of urine collection was reduced compared with earlier collection periods; urine samples were collected for all four data collection quarters in 2011 and two out of the four data collection quarters in 2012.

Of the 280 detainees who provided a urine sample, 65 percent tested positive to at least one drug type (see Table 46); a 10 percent increase since 2009–10 (55%). This increase was driven largely by an increase in cannabis use (49% in 2009–10 *cf* 58% in 2011–12). In 2011–12, the most commonly detected drug among Darwin detainees was cannabis (58%). This was followed by benzodiazepines (9%), amphetamines (6%; including 5% methamphetamine and 1% MDMA—detainees can test positive to more than one substance) and opiates (5%; including 2% buprenorphine and 1% heroin—detainees can test positive to more than one substance). In 2011–12, it should be noted that no Darwin detainee tested positive to methadone or cocaine.

In 2011–12, male detainees were more likely than females to test positive to cannabis (59% *cf* 41%),

whereas female detainees were more likely than males to test positive to benzodiazepines (18% *cf* 9%).

From 2011 to 2012, there was a four percentage point decrease in detainees testing positive to at least one drug type (67% *cf* 63%). This decrease was largely driven by an eight percentage point decrease in the test positive rate of benzodiazepine (12% *cf* 4%). When compared with periods prior to 2009–10, the proportion of detainees testing positive to at least one drug type was not notably different. From 2011 to 2012, there was a four percentage point decrease in the test positive rate of cannabis (59% *cf* 55%) and a six percentage point increase in the test positive rate of amphetamines (4% *cf* 10%)—this included a four percentage point increase in positive methamphetamine tests (4% *cf* 8%). From 2011 to 2012, for all other drug categories, the test positive rate remained relatively stable.

Self-reported alcohol use

Alcohol use among detainees cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. Instead, the DUMA survey relies on a range of questions regarding recent and lifetime alcohol use, including whether the detainee consumed alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest. During 2011–12, 71 percent of Darwin detainees reported drinking alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest (see Table 47). Rates of recent alcohol consumption were relatively consistent with earlier years. In 2011–12, male detainees were more likely than females to report having consumed alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest (72% *cf* 63%). From 2011 to 2012, the proportion of detainees who reported having consumed alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest remained relatively stable for male and female detainees.

Alcohol consumption patterns

In 2011–12, the majority (85%) of Darwin detainees reported consuming at least one alcoholic drink in the 30 days prior to their arrest (see Table 47). On the last occasion of drinking, one in three detainees reported consuming beer only (30%), while 20 percent reporting consuming spirits only and 17 percent reported consuming wine only, with the remaining 33 percent reporting consuming at least

two types of alcohol (referred to in the discussion below as mixed drinks) on the last occasion.

By quantity, the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion of drinking was 25, an increase in the reported average number of drinks since 2009–10 (18 standard drinks). On average, beer-only drinkers consumed 13 standard drinks, wine-only drinkers consumed 19 standard drinks and spirit-only drinkers consumed 13 standard drinks on the last occasion of drinking. Detainees who mixed drinks tended to have the highest consumption rate, at an average of 35 standard drinks on the last occasion (up from an average of 27 standard drinks in 2009–10). Although these figures are high, it is important to note that the length of time spent drinking on the last occasion would vary from person to person and in some cases would have involved drinking sessions that lasted more than one day.

In 2011–12, differences between genders were seen in the type of alcohol consumed most recently by those who had consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days. One in three male detainees had consumed beer only on the last occasion (31% *cf* 21% for females), whereas 27 percent of female detainees consumed wine only (*cf* 16% for males) and 27 percent of female detainees spirits only (*cf* 19% for males). The quantity of alcohol consumed was relatively consistent between male and female detainees, with the exception of mixed drinks. Males who consumed mixed drinks reported consuming a higher number of standard drinks on the last drinking occasion than female mixed drinkers (36 standard drinks *cf* 26 standard drinks; see Table 47).

Drug and alcohol treatment and mental health

In 2011–12, 11 Darwin detainees reported that they were in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of their arrest. This figure represents approximately three percent of those who had used at least one illicit drug in the past 12 months and is only one percentage point higher than in 2009–10 (2%). Treatment options included support groups, counselling and pharmacotherapy. A further 176 detainees (42%) reported having been in a treatment program but were no longer in treatment at the time

of their arrest. Of those detainees currently in treatment, 27 percent (n=3) were referred through a drug court, while the 73 percent (n=8) were either self-referred or referred by a health practitioner (see Table 48). From 2011 to 2012, the number of detainees reporting current treatment was comparable. The 2011–12 results represent a four percentage point decrease in detainees undergoing drug and alcohol treatment since the peak in treatment recorded in 2008 (7%).

Detainees were asked whether they had ever been diagnosed with depression, anxiety or any other mental health-related issue (ie not just in the previous 12 months). In 2011–12, 15 percent of detainees in Darwin reported having been diagnosed with a mental health-related issue (see Table 49), which is four percentage points lower than that reported in 2009–10 (19%). By gender, female detainees were more likely than males to report having been previously diagnosed with a mental health-related issue (27% *cf* 13%).

Linking drugs and crime

The link between drugs and crime is measured in the DUMA study using a range of indicators, including the extent to which drug use varies between offenders of different offence types and the extent to which an offender reports that drugs or alcohol were a contributing factor in their most recent offending.

Of the 277 detainees who provided a urine sample, two-thirds (66%) tested positive to at least one type of drug (see Table 50). However, by most serious offence type, the percentage of detainees testing positive to at least one drug type varied. Test positive rates by most serious offence classification were:

- 79 percent for drug offenders (n=11)
- 77 percent for breach offenders (n=44);
- 68 percent for disorder offenders (n=15);
- 65 percent for property offenders (n=13);
- 65 percent for traffic offenders (n=11);
- 64 percent for violent offenders (n=69); and
- 51 percent for drink driving offenders (n=19).

Caution should be exercised when making comparisons between offending categories and across collection periods due to the presence of

small cell sizes. In addition, in 2012, substantial changes were made to the DUMA methodology with regards to urine collection, limiting comparability of findings with previous collection periods.

DUMA detainees are asked specific questions to identify the relationship between substance use and the commission of the offence(s) for which they are held in custody at the time of interview. In 2011–12, over half of total Darwin detainees (62%) reported that substance use contributed to their current offending. By most serious offence type, those detained for a drink driving offence had the highest level of combined drug/alcohol attribution (88%;

n=91). Combined drug/alcohol attribution rates for other offence classifications were:

- 67 percent for violent offenders (n=189);
- 60 percent for drug offenders (n=31);
- 55 percent for property offenders (n=36);
- 55 percent for breach offenders (n=85);
- 44 percent for disorder offenders (n=19); and
- 23 percent for traffic offenders (n=19).

Alcohol was more likely than drug use to be identified as a contributing factor by violent, property, drink driving, traffic, disorder and breach offenders (see Table 50).

Table 42 Darwin DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2011–12						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (yrs)						
18–20	68	10	8	10	76	10
21–25	131	19	26	31	157	21
26–30	136	20	4	5	140	18
31–35	117	17	9	11	126	17
36+	225	33	37	44	262	34
Total	677		84		761	
Min/max age		18/81		18/53		18/81
Mean age (median)		32(31)		33(32)		32(31)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 43 Darwin DUMA sample, by offence and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence	
Charges recorded	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	354	23	260	39	27	15	24	29	381	22	284	38
Property	133	9	58	9	13	7	8	10	146	9	66	9
Drug	87	6	44	7	18	10	8	10	105	6	52	7
Drink driving	110	7	89	13	17	10	15	18	127	7	104	14
Traffic	173	11	35	5	32	18	9	11	205	12	44	6
Disorder	117	8	39	6	12	7	4	5	129	8	43	6
Breach	326	21	138	21	28	16	16	19	354	21	154	20
Other	218	14	6	1	31	17	0	0	249	15	6	1
Total	1,518		669		178		84		1,696		753	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 44 Darwin DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	191	30	17	21	208	29
No	449	70	64	79	513	71
Prior prison history (past 12 months)						
Yes	117	18	8	10	125	17
No	543	82	75	90	618	83

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 45 Darwin DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	372	55	37	44	409	54
Year 11 or 12	104	15	16	19	120	16
TAFE/university not completed	72	11	12	14	84	11
Completed TAFE	114	17	14	17	128	17
Completed university	12	2	5	6	17	2
Total	674		84		758	
Housing						
Owned or rented by self	194	31	31	43	225	33
Someone else's place	380	62	35	49	415	60
Shelter or emergency	6	1	1	1	7	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	6	1	0	0	6	1
Treatment facility	1	0	0	0	1	0
No fixed residence	13	2	1	1	14	2
Other	17	3	4	6	21	3
Total	617		72		689	
Employment						
Full-time	144	21	13	15	157	21
Part-time	28	4	8	10	36	5
Have job but out due to illness/leave/strike/disability/ seasonal work	132	19	23	27	155	20
Looking for work	215	32	16	19	231	30
Not looking for work	138	20	14	17	152	20
Full-time homemakers	9	1	9	11	18	2
Retired or studying	11	2	1	1	12	2
Total	677		84		761	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 46 Darwin DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine ^a						
Yes	258	52	22	33	280	50
No	237	48	45	67	282	50
Test results						
Cannabis	152	59	9	41	161	58
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines ^b	16	6	1	5	17	6
Methamphetamine	14	5	0	0	14	5
MDMA	1	0	1	5	2	1
Other amphetamines	2	1	0	0	2	1
Opiates ^c	12	5	1	5	13	5
Heroin	4	2	0	0	4	1
Methadone	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buprenorphine	5	2	1	5	6	2
Other opiates	6	2	0	0	6	2
Benzodiazepines	22	9	4	18	26	9
Any drug	170	66	13	59	183	65
Any drug other than cannabis	45	17	5	23	50	18
Multiple drugs	28	11	2	9	30	11

a: These percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which in 2011 was all 4 quarters and in 2012 was 2 out of 4 quarters

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 47 Darwin DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	484	72	53	63	537	71
Past 30 days	571	86	64	78	635	85
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion						
Beer only	181	31	14	21	195	30
Wine only	91	16	18	27	109	17
Spirits only	109	19	18	27	127	20
Mixed drinks ^b	197	34	16	24	213	33
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks)						
Beer only	180	13(11)	14	15(9)	194	13(11)
Wine only	91	19(15)	18	20(15)	109	19(15)
Spirits only	108	13(11)	18	13(10)	126	13(10)
Mixed drinks ^b	197	36(30)	16	26(27)	213	35(30)

a: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

b: 'Mixed drinks' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 48 Darwin DUMA sample, by drug and alcohol treatment and gender, 2011–12^{a,b}

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Treatment						
Never been in treatment	209	56	24	52	233	55
Been in, but not currently in treatment	154	41	22	48	176	42
Currently in treatment	11	3	0	0	11	3
Treatment referral of those currently in treatment						
Drug court requirement	3	27	0	0	3	27
Court diversion scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other ^c	8	73	0	0	8	73

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

b: Only of those who had used drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months

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

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 49 Darwin DUMA sample, by mental health and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health-related issue ^b						
Yes	88	13	22	27	110	15
No	571	87	61	73	632	85

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes developmental, somatoform, dissociative, sexual or gender identity, paraphilia, eating or adjustment disorders

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 50 Darwin DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug–crime attributions by most serious offending, 2011–12^a

	Violent		Property		Drug		Drink driving		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	68	63	11	55	9	64	14	38	10	59	12	55	36	63	1	50	161	58
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines ^b	3	3	1	5	4	29	4	11	1	6	1	5	3	5	0	0	17	6
Opiates ^c	2	2	2	10	0	0	1	3	1	6	2	9	5	9	0	0	13	5
Benzodiazepines	7	6	1	5	2	14	4	11	2	12	2	9	8	14	0	0	26	9
(Any drug)	69	64	13	65	11	79	19	51	11	65	15	68	44	77	1	50	183	66
(Any drug other than cannabis)	11	10	4	20	5	36	8	22	3	18	5	23	14	25	0	0	50	18
(Multiple drugs)	10	9	2	10	4	29	4	11	2	12	2	9	6	11	0	0	30	11
(Total urine samples)	108		20		14		37		17		22		57		2		277	
Self-reported drug–crime attribution ^d																		
Alcohol	176	62	27	41	6	12	91	88	9	20	18	42	81	53	6	0	414	55
Other drugs	24	8	13	20	25	48	3	3	1	2	2	5	6	4	1	0	75	10
Any attribution	189	67	36	55	31	60	91	88	10	23	19	44	85	55	6	0	467	62
(Total detainees interviewed)	284		66		52		104		44		43		154		6		753	

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

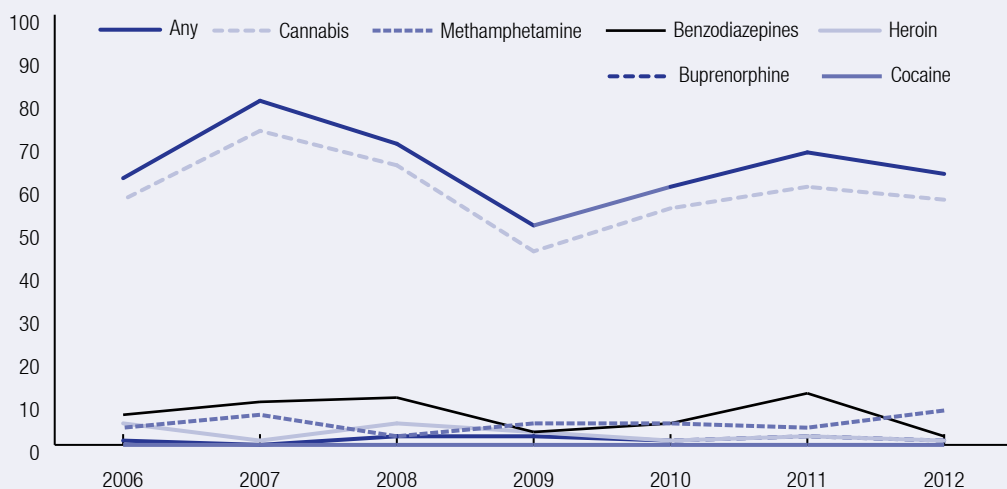
c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

d: Missing data excluded from analysis

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

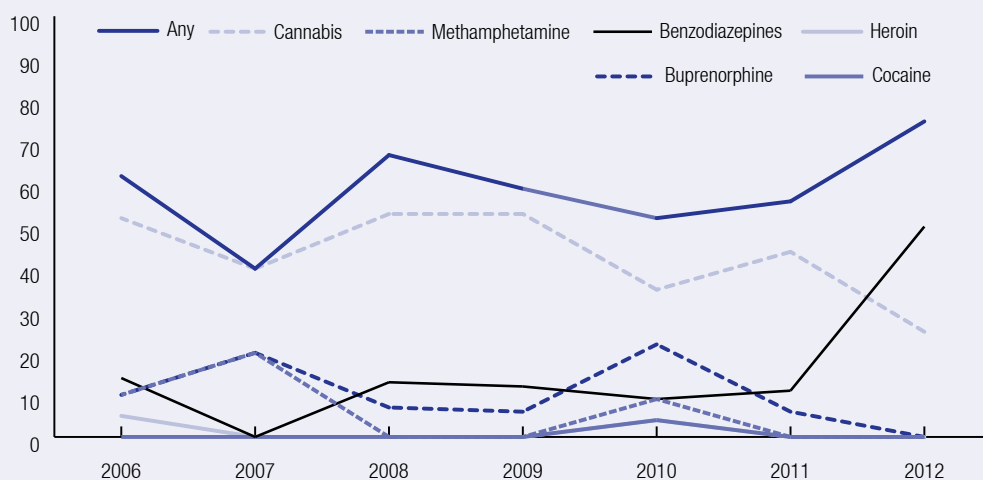
Figure 12 Test positive trends, males by drug type, Darwin, 2006–12 (%)



Note: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 1 and 2, 2007 and quarters 2 and 4, 2012

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Figure 13 Test positive trends, females by drug type, Darwin, 2006–12 (%)



Note: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 1 and 2, 2007 and quarters 2 and 4, 2012

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

East Perth

Sample

During 2011–12, 1,702 detainees were interviewed at the East Perth police watchhouse. The average age of detainees was 30 years and 83 percent were male. On average, female detainees were one year older than their male counterparts (31 *cf* 30; see Table 51).

From 2011 to 2012, the number of detainees interviewed increased by 14 percent ($n=794$ *cf* $n=908$). This increase was largely driven by a 17 percent increase in the number of male detainees processed during DUMA interview hours ($n=648$ *cf* $n=760$). From 2011 to 2012, the number of female detainees interviewed remained relatively stable ($n=146$ *cf* $n=148$). While in 2011–12, the number of detainees interviewed and processed was lower than 2009–10, the number surveyed and processed during 2011–12 was greater than when collection began in East Perth in 1999.

The average age of East Perth detainees remained static across the current two years of data collection at 30 years. From 2011 to 2012, by gender, the average age was also consistent—31 years for females and 30 years for males.

Offending

In 2011–12, East Perth detainees were arrested and detained for a total of 4,375 charges. Similar to earlier years, the average number of charges per detainee was three. In 2011–12, charges for breach offences were those most commonly recorded among the East Perth sample, comprising 34 percent of total charges. This was followed by charges for violent offences (20%), property offences (19%), disorder offences (8%), traffic offences (7%), drug offences (5%) and drink driving offences (1%). A further five percent of charges were recorded as ‘other offences’ not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 52). Since the

2009–10 collection period, the percentage of breach offences increased by six percentage points (from 28%), while other offence categories only decreased or increased by one or two percentage points.

To facilitate comparison between detainees, each detainee is categorised by the most serious offence for which they are being held under charge at the time of interview. In 2011–12, 32 percent of East Perth detainees were classified as breach offenders (an increase of 10 percentage points from 2009–10), 30 percent as violent offenders, 16 percent as property offenders, seven percent as disorder offenders, five percent as traffic offenders, four percent as drug offenders and two percent as drink driving offenders. A further two percent were recorded as ‘other offenders’ not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 52).

From 2011 to 2012, there was a seven percentage point decrease in violent offenders (34% *cf* 27%) and a seven percentage point increase in breach offenders (29% *cf* 36%). Compared with previous years, the proportion of detainees charged with a drug, drink driving or traffic offence in 2011–12 declined, while the percentage of breach offenders in 2012 was notably higher than recorded in any year since collection began.

In 2011–12, different patterns of offending were observed between males and females. Based on most serious offence classification, male detainees were most likely to be detained for a breach offence (33%), followed by a violent offence (32%), property offence (13%) and disorder offence (8%). Female detainees were most likely to be detained for a breach offence (32%), property offence (28%), violent offence (22%) and disorder offence (26%). From 2009–10 to 2011–12, there was a 10 and 13 percentage point increase in male (23% *cf* 33%) and female detainees (19% *cf* 32%) respectively, categorised as breach offenders.

Prior criminal justice contact

In 2011–12, for half the East Perth detainees, the current episode of contact with police was not an isolated incident, with 50 percent having been charged on at least one separate occasion in the 12 months prior to interview (see Table 53). From 2011 to 2012, there was an eight percentage point decrease in recidivism (54% *cf* 46%). However, the proportion of detainees reporting prior police contact was relatively stable when compared with earlier years. By gender, in 2011–12, male detainees were more likely than females to have been charged on a separate occasion in the 12 months prior to interview (51% *cf* 45%).

In 2011–12, 15 percent of East Perth detainees reported spending time in prison in the previous 12 months. This was four percentage points lower than in 2009–10 (19%). Males were more likely than females to have spent time in prison (15% *cf* 11%). Between 2011 and 2012, there was a four percentage point decrease in the number of detainees reporting a recent prison history (17% *cf* 13%). The number of detainees reporting a recent prison history was notably lower when compared with historical data for East Perth.

Education, housing and employment

In 2011–12, Year 10 was the highest level of education attained for almost half of East Perth detainees (47%; see Table 54), a six percentage point decrease since 2009–10 (53%). Just over a third of detainees (35%) had attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification. These results indicate an increase in scholastic achievement when compared with education levels in 2009–10, when 25 percent of detainees fell into this category. When comparing genders, male detainees were slightly more likely than females to have attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification (35% *cf* 31%), whereas female detainees were more likely than males to have attained Year 10 as their highest level of education (50% *cf* 46%). From 2011 to 2012, for male detainees, the most notable change was a seven percentage point decrease in detainees for whom Year 10 was the highest level of education attained. For females, the level of education remained relatively stable across the two year period.

The vast majority of detainees (89%) in East Perth reported residing in stable accommodation (which

was owned or rented, either from a private owner or social housing, by them (41%) or someone else (48%)) for most of the time in the 30 days prior to their arrest. A small percentage of detainees (7%) reported having no fixed address or living in emergency accommodation (see Table 54). In 2011–12, there were no notable differences in housing situation compared with previous years.

In 2011–12, one in four detainees (26%) reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest and one in 10 detainees (10%) reported being in part-time employment (see Table 54). However, the majority (64%) were not working at the time of their arrest and of these:

- 36 percent were looking for work (n=605);
- 13 percent were not looking for work (n=225);
- eight percent were not working either because they were on leave from work or due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment (n=135);
- five percent were full-time homemakers (n=83); and
- three percent were retired or studying (n=45).

The most notable change from 2011 to 2012 was a three percentage point increase in detainees who reported being in full-time employment (24% *cf* 27%). The 2011–12 detainee employment pattern was comparable with previous years.

Examining the employment pattern by gender, there were a number of differences. Male detainees were more likely than females to be looking for work (36% *cf* 33%) or employed full-time (30% *cf* 5%). Female detainees were more likely than males to be full-time homemakers (21% *cf* 1%) or not looking for work (20% *cf* 12%). Caution should be exercised when interpreting gender comparisons due to the overrepresentation of males in the sample. From 2011 to 2012, the employment status for both male and female detainees remained relatively consistent.

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and

buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples testing positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines). In the 2011–12 collection period, the rate of urine collection was reduced compared with earlier collection periods; urine samples were collected for all four data collection quarters in 2011 and two out of the four data collection quarters in 2012.

Of the 936 detainees who provided a urine sample, three in four (75%) tested positive to at least one type of drug (see Table 55). The rate of drug use among East Perth detainees has decreased since collection began in 1999. This decrease is partly due to a decline in the proportion of detainees testing positive to cannabis. Nevertheless, in 2011–12, cannabis remained the most commonly detected drug among detainees, with 54 percent testing positive. This was followed by amphetamines (28%; including 26% methamphetamine), benzodiazepines (18%) and opiates (14%; including 6% buprenorphine, 4% heroin and 3% methadone—detainees can test positive to more than one substance). In 2011–12, female detainees were more likely than males to test positive to amphetamines (40% *cf* 25%), opiates (28% *cf* 10%) and benzodiazepines (26% *cf* 16%), while male detainees were more likely than females to test positive to cannabis (55% *cf* 51%).

From 2011 to 2012, there was a two percentage point decrease in positive tests for any drug (73% *cf* 71%). From 2011 to 2012, there were modest differences in drug use—a two percentage point decrease in positive cannabis tests (55 % *cf* 53%), a four percentage point decrease in positive benzodiazepine tests (19 % *cf* 15%) and a five percentage point decrease in positive opiate tests (15% *cf* 10%). In 2011–12, the percentage of detainees who tested positive to amphetamines in East Perth increased by eight percentage points from the rate recorded in 2009–10 (28% *cf* 20%).

Self-reported alcohol use

Alcohol use among detainees cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. Instead, the DUMA survey relies on a range of questions regarding recent and

lifetime alcohol use, including whether the detainee consumed alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest. During 2011–12, approximately half (53%) of East Perth detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest (see Table 56). Rates of recent alcohol consumption were consistent when compared with previous years. Male detainees were more likely than females to report drinking in the 48 hours prior to their arrest (55% *cf* 45%). Between 2011 and 2012, the percentage of detainees reporting alcohol consumption in the 48 hours prior to arrest decreased by three percentage points (55% *cf* 52%).

Alcohol consumption patterns

In 2011–12, 80 percent of detainees reported consuming at least one alcohol drink in the 30 days prior to their arrest (see Table 56). On the last occasion of drinking, 33 percent of these detainees had consumed beer only, 11 percent had consumed wine only and 36 percent had consumed spirits only, with the remaining 20 percent reporting having consumed at least two types of alcohol (referred to in the discussion below as mixed drinks) on the last occasion.

By quantity, the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion of drinking was 24, an increase in the reported average number of drinks since 2009–10 (16 standard drinks). Beer-only drinkers consumed an average of 10 standard drinks, wine-only drinkers consumed an average of 27 standard drinks and spirit-only drinkers consumed an average of 13 standard drinks on the last occasion. Those who mixed drinks tended to have the highest consumption rate at 40 standard drinks on average (up from an average of 28 standard drinks in 2009–10). Although these figures are high, it is important to note that the length of time spent drinking on the last occasion would vary from person to person and in some cases would have involved drinking sessions that lasted more than one day.

In 2011–12, differences between genders were seen in the type of alcohol consumed most recently by those who had consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days. Female detainees were more likely than males to have consumed spirits only (54% *cf* 32%) or wine only (20% *cf* 10%) on the last occasion, while males were more

likely than females to have consumed beer only (36% *cf* 13%). The average quantity of alcohol consumed on the last occasion was higher among male detainees than females across all alcohol types (see Table 56).

Drug and alcohol treatment and mental health

In 2011–12, 119 East Perth detainees reported they were in a drug or alcohol treatment program at the time of their arrest. This figure represents approximately one in 10 (9%) of those who had used at least one illicit drug in the past 12 months and is three percentage points lower than in 2009–10 (13%). Treatment options included support groups, counselling and pharmacotherapy. A further 430 detainees (34%) had previously been in a treatment program but were no longer in treatment at the time of their arrest. Of detainees currently in treatment, 33 percent (n=37) had been referred by the courts or police or as a result of a legal order. The remaining 68 percent (n=77) had been self-referred or referred by a health practitioner (see Table 57). From 2011 to 2012, the proportion of those currently in treatment remained relatively stable.

Detainees were asked whether they had ever been diagnosed with depression, anxiety or any other mental health-related issue (ie not just in the previous 12 months). In 2011–12, 31 percent of East Perth detainees reported having been diagnosed with a mental health-related issue, which was seven percentage points lower than in 2009–10 (38%; see Table 58). Female detainees were more likely than males to report a diagnosis of a mental health-related issue (36% *cf* 30%).

Linking drugs and crime

The link between drugs and crime is measured in the DUMA study using a range of indicators, including the extent to which drug use varies between offenders or different offence types and the extent to which an offender reports that drugs or alcohol were a factor that contributed to their most recent offending.

Of the 922 detainees who provided a urine sample, three in four (72%) tested positive to at least one

drug type (see Table 59). From 2011 to 2012, there was a slight decrease, of two percentage points, in the number of detainees testing positive (73 *cf* 71%). By most serious offence type, the percentage of detainees testing positive to at least one type of drug varied, with drug offenders being most likely to test positive to recent drug use (90%; n=35). Test positive rates for other offence classifications were:

- 85 percent for property offenders (n=120);
- 74 percent for violent offenders (n=220);
- 68 percent for traffic offenders (n=28);
- 67 percent for breach offenders (n=196); and
- 65 percent for disorder offenders (n=44).

Caution should be taken when making comparisons between offending categories and across collection periods, due to the presence of small cell sizes. In addition, in 2012, substantial changes were made to the DUMA methodology in regards to urine collection limiting comparability of findings with previous collection periods.

DUMA detainees are asked specific questions to identify the relationship between substance use and the commission of the offence(s) for which they are held in custody at the time of interview. During 2011–12, two in five East Perth detainees (41%) reported that substance use contributed to their current offending. By most serious offence, those detained on a drug or drink driving offence had the highest level of combined drug/alcohol attribution (51%, n=38 for drug offenders; 51%, n=20 for drink driving offenders). Proportionally, these were followed by:

- 50 percent for violent offenders (n=253);
- 44 percent for disorder offenders (n=55);
- 38 percent for property offenders (n=102);
- 35 percent for breach offenders (n=188); and
- 25 percent for traffic offenders (n=21).

Alcohol was more likely than drug use to be identified by violent, drink driving, traffic, disorder and breach of justice offenders as a contributing factor in offending, whereas drug use was more likely than alcohol to be identified as a contributing factor for property and drug offenders (see Table 59).

Table 51 East Perth DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (yrs)						
18–20	220	16	41	14	261	15
21–25	357	25	68	23	425	25
26–30	268	19	49	17	317	19
31–35	189	13	48	16	237	14
36+	374	27	88	30	462	27
Total	1,408		294		1,702	
Min/max age		18/78		18/61		18/78
Mean age (median)		30(28)		31(30)		30(28)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 52 East Perth DUMA sample, by offence and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence	
Charges recorded	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	778	21	440	32	83	12	63	22	861	20	503	30
Property	618	17	186	13	195	27	80	28	813	19	266	16
Drug	196	5	62	4	33	5	12	4	229	5	74	4
Drink driving	46	1	35	3	7	1	4	1	53	1	39	2
Traffic	281	8	69	5	45	6	15	5	326	7	84	5
Disorder	314	9	109	8	40	6	16	6	354	8	125	7
Breach	1,244	34	451	33	263	37	93	32	1,507	34	544	32
Other	181	5	35	3	51	7	5	2	232	5	40	2
Total	3,658		1,387		717		288		4,375		1,675	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 53 East Perth DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	680	51	123	45	803	50
No	662	49	152	55	814	50
Prior prison history (past 12 months)						
Yes	209	15	32	11	241	15
No	1,167	85	254	89	1,421	85

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 54 East Perth DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	650	46	146	50	796	47
Year 11 or 12	259	18	57	19	316	19
TAFE/university not completed	162	12	37	13	199	12
Completed TAFE	290	21	46	16	336	20
Completed university	46	3	8	3	54	3
Total	1,407		294		1,701	
Housing						
Owned or rented by self	554	39	138	47	692	41
Someone else's place	695	49	128	44	823	48
Shelter or emergency	9	1	1	0	10	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	15	1	2	1	17	1
Treatment facility	8	1	0	0	8	0
No fixed residence	85	6	21	7	106	6
Other	41	3	4	1	45	3
Total	1,407		294		1,701	
Employment						
Full-time	425	30	16	5	441	26
Part-time	139	10	29	10	168	10
Have job but out due to illness/leave/strike/disability/ seasonal work	112	8	23	8	135	8
Looking for work	509	36	96	33	605	36
Not looking for work	166	12	59	20	225	13
Full-time homemakers	21	1	62	21	83	5
Retired or studying	36	3	9	3	45	3
Total	1,408		294		1,702	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 55 East Perth DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine ^a						
Yes	774	74	162	76	936	75
No	268	26	52	24	320	25
Test results						
Cannabis	424	55	83	51	507	54
Cocaine	2	0	0	0	2	0
Amphetamines ^b	196	25	65	40	261	28
Methamphetamine	181	23	61	38	242	26
MDMA	1	0	0	0	1	0
Other amphetamines	14	2	4	2	18	2
Opiates ^c	81	10	46	28	127	14
Heroin	25	3	15	9	40	4
Methadone	11	1	14	9	25	3
Buprenorphine	32	4	20	12	52	6
Other opiates	35	5	19	12	54	6
Benzodiazepines	126	16	42	26	168	18
Any drug	549	71	124	77	673	72
Any drug other than cannabis	317	41	94	58	411	44
Multiple drugs	222	29	72	44	294	31

a: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which in 2011 was all 4 quarters and in 2012 was 2 out of 4 quarters

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 56 East Perth DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	770	55	131	45	901	53
Past 30 days	1,146	82	208	71	1,354	80
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion						
Beer only	415	36	28	13	443	33
Wine only	114	10	41	20	155	11
Spirits only	369	32	112	54	481	36
Mixed drinks ^b	246	22	28	13	274	20
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks)						
Beer only	413	10(8)	27	9(6)	440	10(8)
Wine only	114	29(17)	41	24(17)	155	27(17)
Spirits only	367	13(9)	110	11(6)	477	13(9)
Mixed drinks ^b	246	40(32)	28	34(26)	274	40(30)

a: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

b: 'Mixed drinks' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 57 East Perth DUMA sample, by drug and alcohol treatment and gender, 2011–12^{a,b}

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Treatment						
Never been in treatment	584	56	134	61	718	57
Been in, but not currently in treatment	369	35	61	28	430	34
Currently in treatment	94	9	25	11	119	9
Treatment referral of those currently in treatment						
Drug court requirement	20	22	5	21	25	22
Court diversion scheme	6	7	1	4	7	6
Police diversion scheme	1	1	0	0	1	1
Other legal order	4	4	0	0	4	4
Other ^c	59	66	18	75	77	68

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

b: Only of those who had used drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months

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

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 58 East Perth DUMA sample, by mental health and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health-related issue ^b						
Yes	419	30	103	36	522	31
No	959	70	184	64	1,143	69

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes developmental, somatoform, dissociative, sexual or gender identity, paraphilia, eating or adjustment disorders

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 59 East Perth DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug–crime attributions by most serious offending, 2011–12^a

	Violent		Property		Drug		Drink driving		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	168	57	86	61	24	62	4	21	19	46	35	51	153	52	12	48	501	54
Cocaine	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Amphetamines ^b	81	27	56	39	18	46	3	16	18	44	9	13	68	23	5	20	258	28
Opiates ^c	45	15	35	25	7	18	2	11	6	15	3	4	26	9	1	4	125	14
Benzodiazepines	69	23	33	23	3	8	1	5	3	7	7	10	46	16	5	20	167	18
(Any drug)	220	74	120	85	35	90	8	42	28	68	44	65	196	67	15	60	666	72
(Any drug other than cannabis)	143	48	83	58	25	64	6	32	19	46	17	25	105	36	9	36	407	44
(Multiple drugs)	104	35	61	43	16	41	2	11	14	34	9	13	79	27	6	24	291	32
(Total urine samples)	296		142		39		19		41		68		292		25		922	
Self-reported drug–crime attribution ^d																		
Alcohol	173	34	46	17	13	18	20	51	16	19	49	39	145	27	15	38	477	28
Other drugs	123	24	73	27	30	41	3	8	7	8	14	11	73	13	3	8	326	19
Any attribution	253	50	102	38	38	51	20	51	21	25	55	44	188	35	17	43	694	41
(Total detainees interviewed)	503		266		74		39		84		125		544		40		1,675	

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

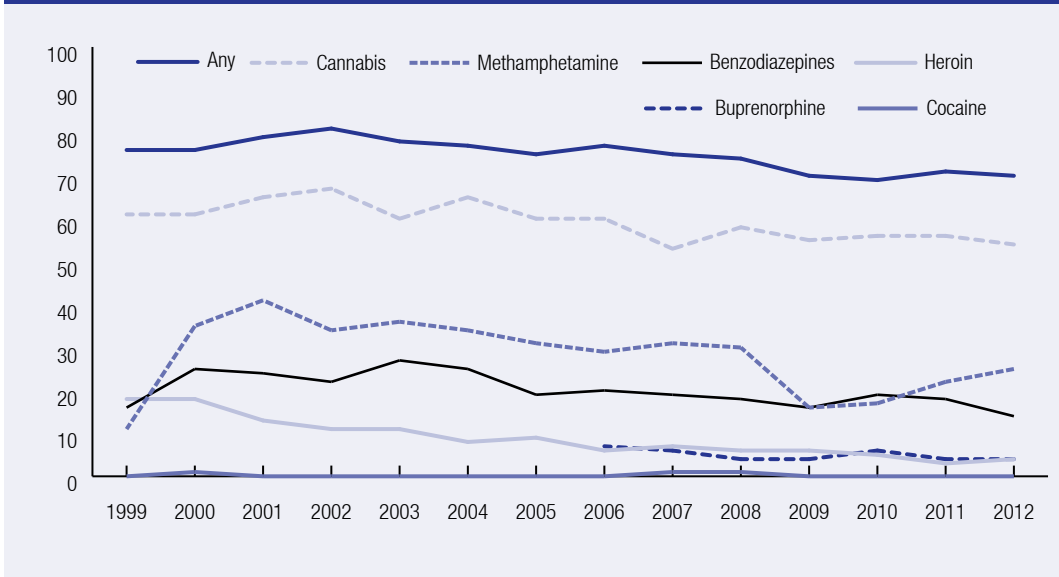
c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

d: Missing data excluded from analysis

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

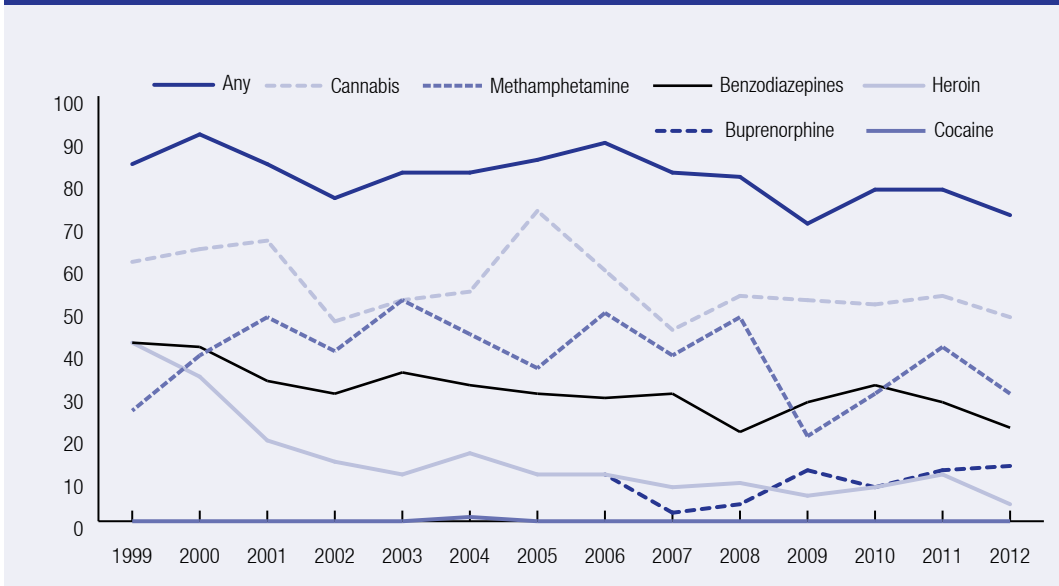
Figure 14 Test positive trends, males by drug type, East Perth, 1999–2012 (%)



Note: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 2 and 4, 2012

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Figure 15 Test positive trends, females by drug type, East Perth, 1999–2012 (%)



Note: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 2 and 4, 2012

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Footscray

Sample

In 2011–12, 515 detainees were interviewed at the Footscray police watchhouse. The average age of both male and female detainees was 33 years and 80 percent of detainees were male (see Table 60).

From 2011 to 2012, the number of detainees interviewed increased by eight percent ($n=248$ *cf* $n=267$), although this increase was not reflected in an increase in both male and female detainees interviewed. From 2011 to 2012, there was a 13 percent increase in the number of male detainees surveyed (194 *cf* 220), whereas there was a 13 percent decrease in the number of female detainees surveyed (54 *cf* 47). In 2011–12, when compared with earlier years, there was an increase in the number of detainees processed during DUMA interview hours.

From 2011 to 2012, the average age of detainees remained stable at 33 years, with the average age of female detainees decreasing by one year (33 *cf* 32) and the average age of male detainees remaining constant at 33 years.

Offending

In 2011–12, Footscray detainees were arrested and detained for a total of 739 charges. The average number of charges per detainee was two, which is, on average, one additional charge per detainee compared with previous years. In 2011–12, charges for property offences were most commonly recorded among the Footscray sample, comprising 40 percent of total charges. This was followed by drug offences (20%), violent offences (16%), breach offences (8%), disorder offences (6%), traffic offences (4%) and drink driving offences (2%). A further five percent of charges were recorded as 'other offences' not otherwise falling into the

categories listed above (see Table 61). From 2011 to 2012, the most notable change across offence types was a five percentage point increase in breach offences (5% *cf* 10%). Since the 2009–10 collection, the percentage of violent charges increased by three percentage points (from 13%) and the percentage of drug charges decreased by four percentage points (from 24%).

To facilitate comparison between detainees, each detainee is categorised by the most serious offence for which they are being held under charge at the time of interview. In 2011–12, 44 percent of Footscray detainees were classified as property offenders (a decrease of only one percentage point from 2009–10), 21 percent as drug offenders, 20 percent as violent offenders, six percent as breach offenders, two percent as drink driving offenders, two percent as disorder offenders and one percent as traffic offenders. A further four percent were recorded as 'other offenders' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 61).

From 2011 to 2012, there was a four percentage point increase in property offenders (42% *cf* 46%). From 2009–10 to 2011–12, based on most serious offence classification, violent and breach offenders increased by four and five percentage points respectively. By gender, females were more likely than males to be detained for a property offence (63% *cf* 39%) and less likely to be detained for a violent offence (13% *cf* 22%) or a drug offence (12% *cf* 23%).

Prior criminal justice contact

In 2011–12, for one in three Footscray detainees, the current episode of contact with police was not an isolated incident; 33 percent had been charged on at least one separate occasion in the 12 months

prior to their interview (see Table 62). From 2011 to 2012, the figure increased by three percentage points (32% *cf* 35%). In 2011–12, the percentage of detainees who reported a prior arrest was substantially lower when compared with previous years (52% in 2009–10). In 2011–12, male detainees were slightly more likely than female detainees to report being charged in the 12 months prior to interview (34% *cf* 30%).

In 2011–12, less than one in five Footscray detainees (15%) reported spending time in prison in the 12 months prior to arrest (see Table 62). Male detainees were more likely than females to report recent prison history (17% *cf* 7%). Between 2011 and 2012, there was a three percentage point decrease in detainees reporting a recent prison history (17% *cf* 14%). However, the proportion who reported a recent prison history in 2011–12 was not notably different when compared with previous years.

Education, housing and employment

In 2011–12, Year 10 was the highest level of education attained for 39 percent of Footscray detainees (see Table 63), a seven percentage point decrease since 2009–10 (46%). A further two in five detainees (42%) had attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification. From 2011 to 2012, there was a six percentage point increase in detainees having attained Year 10 as their highest level of education (36% *cf* 42%), a six percentage point increase in detainees having Year 11 or 12 as their highest level of education (16% *cf* 22%) and a 12 percentage point decrease in detainees having attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification (48% *cf* 36%). These results indicate a decrease in scholastic achievement from 2011 to 2012. However, from 2009–10 to 2011–12 there was an increase in scholastic achievement.

From 2011 to 2012, for males, there was a seven percentage point increase in attainment of only Year 10 or less as the highest level of education (35% *cf* 42%) and a 16 percentage point decrease in the number who had attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification (48% *cf* 33%). From 2011 to 2012, for female detainees, the most notable changes were a five percentage point decrease in attainment of only Year 10 as the

highest level of education (43% *cf* 38%) and a three percentage point increase in the number who had attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification (44% *cf* 47%).

The majority of Footscray detainees (85%) reported residing in stable accommodation that was owned or rented, either from a private owner or social housing, by them (44%) or someone else (41%). A small percentage of detainees (7%) reported having no fixed address or living in emergency accommodation (see Table 63).

Female detainees were more likely than males to report living in stable accommodation that they owned or rented, either from a private owner or social housing, (51% *cf* 42%), while male detainees were more likely than females to report living in a residence owned or rented by someone else (42% *cf* 39%). There were no notable differences in the accommodation status of Footscray detainees when compared with earlier years.

Less than one in five detainees (18%) reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest, while a little over one in 10 (13%) reported being in part-time employment (see Table 63). The remaining 355 detainees (69%) were not working at the time of their arrest and of these:

- 26 percent were looking for work (n=132);
- 18 percent were not working either because they were on leave from work or due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment (n=94);
- 14 percent were not looking for work (n=73);
- seven percent were full-time homemakers (n=34); and
- four percent were retired or studying (n=22).

From 2011 to 2012, the most notable change to occur in employment status was a five percentage point increase in detainees looking for work (23% *cf* 28%) and a seven percentage point decrease in detainees not working due to disability (21% *cf* 14%). The employment status of detainees in 2011–12 was not notably different when compared with earlier years.

Examining the employment pattern by gender, there were a number of differences. Male detainees were more likely than females to report being in full-time

employment (20% *cf* 11%) or unemployed and looking for work (29% *cf* 12%), whereas female detainees were more likely than males to be unemployed and not looking for work (21% *cf* 13%) or to be in the role of a full-time homemaker (20% *cf* 3%; see Table 63). Caution should be exercised when interpreting gender comparisons due to the overrepresentation of males in the sample.

From 2011 to 2012, the percentage of male detainees who reported being unemployed and looking for work increased by six percentage points (26% *cf* 32%); there was also a nine percentage point decrease in male detainees who were not working due to disability (22% *cf* 13%). For females, from 2011 to 2012, the percentage who reported being unemployed and not looking for work increased by 21 percentage points (11% *cf* 32%), while the percentage who were in the role of a full-time homemaker decreased by 17 percentage points (28% *cf* 11%).

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples testing positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines). In the 2011–12 collection period, the rate of urine collection was reduced compared with earlier collection periods; urine samples were collected for all four data collection quarters in 2011 and two out of the four data collection quarters in 2012.

Of the 209 Footscray detainees who provided a urine sample, 74 percent tested positive to at least one drug type (see Table 64)—a figure that was not notably different when compared with earlier years. However, in 2012, 70 percent of detainees tested positive to a drug, which is six percentage points lower than in 2011 and is the lowest rate of drug use recorded in Footscray since data collection began in

2006. The decline in drug use from 2011 to 2012 was partly driven by a decrease of 10 percentage points in the use of opiates (58% *cf* 48%). Despite this decline, in 2011–12, opiates (54%; including 46% heroin, 23% buprenorphine and 18% methadone—detainees can test positive to more than one substance) remained the drug most commonly detected in Footscray detainees. This was followed by cannabis (43%), benzodiazepines (34%) and amphetamines (21%; including 18% methamphetamine). Since 2009–10, opiate use has decreased by six percentage points (down from 60%) and benzodiazepine use has decreased by nine percentage points (down from 43%).

In 2011–12, female detainees were more likely than males to test positive to amphetamines (28% *cf* 19%), buprenorphine (41% *cf* 20%) and benzodiazepines (41% *cf* 33%), whereas male detainees were more likely than females to test positive to cannabis (46% *cf* 25%).

From 2011 to 2012, reductions in test positive results were seen for all drug categories. In addition to the decrease in test positive results for opiates mentioned earlier, there was a two percentage point decrease in cannabis (44% in 2011), a three percentage point decrease in amphetamines (22% in 2011) and a seven percentage point decrease in benzodiazepines (37% in 2011). In 2011–12, while buprenorphine use was low across the DUMA sample, it is interesting to note that urinalysis results indicated a high level of use in Footscray at 23 percent, which is comparable with the rate reported in 2009–10.

Self-reported alcohol use

Alcohol use among detainees cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. Instead, the DUMA survey relies on a range of questions regarding recent and lifetime alcohol use, including whether the detainee had consumed alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest. In 2011–12, 27 percent of Footscray detainees reported drinking in the 48 hours prior to arrest (see Table 65). Rates of recent alcohol consumption were slightly higher when compared with previous years. Male detainees were more likely than female detainees to report drinking alcohol in the 48 hours prior to arrest (29% *cf* 19%).

Alcohol consumption patterns

In 2011–12, 53 percent of Footscray detainees reported consuming at least one alcoholic drink in the 30 days prior their arrest (see Table 65). On the last occasion of drinking, 35 percent of these detainees consumed beer only, 15 percent consumed wine only and 37 percent consumed spirits only, with the remaining 13 percent having consumed at least two types of alcohol (referred to in the discussion below as mixed drinks) on the last occasion of drinking.

By quantity, the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion was 16. This represents an increase in the average number of standard drinks reportedly consumed on the last occasion in 2009–10 (9 standard drinks). Beer-only drinkers consumed on average six standard drinks, wine-only drinkers consumed on average 20 standard drinks and spirit-only drinkers consumed on average six standard drinks on the last occasion. Those who mixed drinks tended to have the highest consumption rate, at 29 standard drinks on average (up from an average of 19 standard drinks in 2009–10). Although these figures are high, it should be noted that the length of time spent drinking on the last occasion would have varied from person to person and in some cases would have involved drinking sessions that lasted more than one day.

In 2011–12, differences between genders were seen in the type of alcohol consumed most recently by those who had consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days. Female detainees were more likely than males to have most recently consumed spirits only (47% *cf* 35%), while male detainees were more likely than females to have recently consumed beer only (39% *cf* 16%). On average, the quantity of beer and spirits consumed on the last occasion was higher among male detainees when compared with females, whereas the quantity of wine and mixed drinks was higher among female detainees than males (see Table 65).

Drug and alcohol treatment and mental health

In 2011–12, 120 detainees at Footscray reported that they were in drug or alcohol treatment at the

time of their arrest. This figure represents approximately 40 percent of those who had used at least one illicit drug in the past 12 months and is one percentage point higher than was reported in 2009–10 (39%). Treatment options included support groups, counselling and pharmacotherapy. A further 88 detainees (29%) reported being previously in a treatment program, but were no longer in treatment at the time of their arrest. Of detainees currently in treatment, nine percent (n=11) had been referred by the courts or as a result of a legal order. The remaining 91 percent (n=108) were either self-referred to or referred by a health practitioner (see Table 66). Treatment access in 2011–12 has remained relatively consistent compared with earlier years.

Detainees were asked whether they had ever been diagnosed with depression, anxiety or any other mental health-related issue (that is, not just in the previous 12 months). In 2011–12, 48 percent of detainees reported that they had been diagnosed with a mental health-related issue (see Table 67), which was a seven percentage point increase compared with 2009–10 (41%). Female detainees were more likely than males to report having been diagnosed with a mental health-related issue (64% *cf* 44%). From 2011 to 2012, the percentage of detainees who reported a previous diagnosis was almost identical (47% *cf* 48%). Between 2011 and 2012, the percentage of female detainees who reported a previous diagnosis of a mental health-related issue decreased by two percentage points (65% *cf* 63%), whereas the percentage of male detainees who reported a previous diagnosis increased by three percentage points (42% *cf* 45%).

Linking drugs and crime

The link between drugs and crime is measured in the DUMA study using a range of indicators, including the extent to which drug use varies between offenders of different offence types and the extent to which an offender reported that drugs or alcohol were a contributing factor in their most recent offending.

Of the 199 respondents who provided a urine sample, 75 percent tested positive to at least one drug (see Table 68). However, by most serious

offence type, the percentage of detainees testing positive to at least one drug type varied. Test positive rates by most serious offence classification are:

- 98 percent for drug offenders (n=41);
- 80 percent for property offenders (n=66); and
- 46 percent for violent offenders (n=19).

Caution should be taken when making comparisons between offending categories and across collection periods, due to the presence of small cell sizes. In addition, in 2012, substantial changes were made to the DUMA methodology with regards to urine collection, limiting comparability of findings with previous collection periods.

While the prevalence of drug use varied somewhat between detainees depending on their offence, the pattern of use by drug type was relatively consistent across detainees who had tested positive to any drug. In 2011–12, opiates were the most commonly detected drug for Footscray detainees across all offender categories except disorder offenders, whose most commonly detected drug was

cannabis. All offenders, except breach offenders, had higher rates of cannabis use when compared with benzodiazepines; breach offenders had equal levels of use of both these drug types (see Table 68).

DUMA detainees are asked specific questions to identify the relationship between substance use and the commission of the offence(s) for which they are held in custody at the time of interview. During 2011–12, almost half of all respondents (46%) reported that substance use contributed to their current offending. By most serious offence, drug/alcohol attribution rates were:

- 83 percent for drug offenders (n=82);
- 42 percent for property offenders (n=88); and
- 26 percent for violent offenders (n=25).

Alcohol was more likely than drug use to be identified as a contributing factor by violent, drink driving and disorder offenders, whereas drug use was more likely than alcohol to be implicated by property, drug, traffic and breach offenders (see Table 68).

Table 60 Footscray DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2011–12						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (yrs)						
18–20	51	12	14	14	65	13
21–25	55	13	19	19	74	14
26–30	81	20	15	15	96	19
31–35	84	20	13	13	97	19
36+	143	35	40	40	183	36
Total	414		101		515	
Min/max age		18/73		18/72		18/73
Mean age (median)		33(31)		33(32)		33(31)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 61 Footscray DUMA sample, by offence and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence	
Charges recorded	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	102	17	83	22	18	12	13	13	120	16	96	20
Property	202	35	149	39	94	61	62	63	296	40	211	44
Drug	127	22	87	23	19	12	12	12	146	20	99	21
Drink driving	12	2	8	2	1	1	1	1	13	2	9	2
Traffic	24	4	2	1	6	4	1	1	30	4	3	1
Disorder	39	7	11	3	2	1	0	0	41	6	11	2
Breach	49	8	26	7	9	6	5	5	58	8	31	6
Other	29	5	15	4	6	4	4	4	35	5	19	4
Total	584		381		155		98		739		479	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 62 Footscray DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	109	34	23	30	132	33
No	210	66	53	70	263	67
Prior prison history (past 12 months)						
Yes	59	17	6	7	65	15
No	282	83	75	93	357	85

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 63 Footscray DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	160	39	41	41	201	39
Year 11 or 12	86	21	14	14	100	19
TAFE/university not completed	66	16	15	15	81	16
Completed TAFE	76	18	24	24	100	19
Completed university	26	6	7	7	33	6
Total	414		101		515	
Housing						
Owned or rented by self	175	42	52	51	227	44
Someone else's place	174	42	39	39	213	41
Shelter or emergency	3	1	3	3	6	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	0	0	0	1	0
Treatment facility	2	0	1	1	3	1
No fixed residence	26	6	5	5	31	6
Other	33	8	1	1	34	7
Total	414		101		515	
Employment						
Full-time	81	20	11	11	92	18
Part-time	55	13	13	13	68	13
Have job but out due to illness/leave/strike/disability/ seasonal work	76	18	18	18	94	18
Looking for work	120	29	12	12	132	26
Not looking for work	52	13	21	21	73	14
Full-time homemakers	14	3	20	20	34	7
Retired or studying	16	4	6	6	22	4
Total	414		101		515	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 64 Footscray DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine ^a						
Yes	177	56	32	42	209	53
No	141	44	44	58	185	47
Test results						
Cannabis	82	46	8	25	90	43
Cocaine	6	3	0	0	6	3
Amphetamines ^b	34	19	9	28	43	21
Methamphetamine	31	18	7	22	38	18
MDMA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other amphetamines	3	2	2	6	5	2
Opiates ^c	97	55	16	50	113	54
Heroin	83	47	14	44	97	46
Methadone	32	18	6	19	38	18
Buprenorphine	35	20	13	41	48	23
Other opiates	3	2	0	0	3	1
Benzodiazepines	59	33	13	41	72	34
Any drug	135	76	19	59	154	74
Any drug other than cannabis	111	63	19	59	130	62
Multiple drugs	83	47	16	50	99	47

a: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which in 2011 was all 4 quarters and in 2012 was 2 out of 4 quarters

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 65 Footscray DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	118	29	19	19	137	27
Past 30 days	227	55	44	44	271	53
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion						
Beer only	89	39	7	16	96	35
Wine only	26	11	14	31	40	15
Spirits only	81	35	21	47	102	37
Mixed drinks ^b	33	14	3	7	36	13
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks)						
Beer only	89	6(5)	7	5(3)	96	6(5)
Wine only	26	19(12)	14	22(12)	40	20(12)
Spirits only	80	6(5)	20	4(4)	100	6(5)
Mixed drinks ^b	33	29(26)	3	32(37)	36	29(27)

a: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

b: 'Mixed drinks' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 66 Footscray DUMA sample, by drug and alcohol treatment and gender, 2011–12^{a,b}

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Treatment						
Never been in treatment	81	33	11	20	92	31
Been in, but not currently in treatment	67	27	21	38	88	29
Currently in treatment	97	40	23	42	120	40
Treatment referral of those currently in treatment						
Drug court requirement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Court diversion scheme	2	2	0	0	2	2
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	8	8	1	4	9	8
Other ^c	86	90	22	96	108	91

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

b: Only of those who had used drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months

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

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 67 Footscray DUMA sample, by mental health and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health-related issue ^b						
Yes	149	44	52	64	201	48
No	192	56	29	36	221	52

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes developmental, somatoform, dissociative, sexual or gender identity, paraphilia, eating or adjustment disorders

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 68 Footscray DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug–crime attributions by most serious offending, 2011–12^a

	Violent		Property		Drug		Drink driving		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	10	24	38	46	24	57	1	25	0	0	5	71	5	42	5	56	88	44
Cocaine	1	2	2	2	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3
Amphetamines ^b	5	12	20	24	13	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	25	2	22	43	22
Opiates ^c	11	27	50	60	34	81	0	0	1	100	2	29	6	50	7	78	111	56
Benzodiazepines	6	15	34	41	18	43	0	0	1	100	2	29	5	42	4	44	70	35
(Any drug)	19	46	66	80	41	98	1	25	1	100	5	71	8	67	9	100	150	75
(Any drug other than cannabis)	14	34	58	70	37	88	0	0	1	100	2	29	8	67	8	89	128	64
(Multiple drugs)	7	17	46	55	31	74	0	0	1	100	2	29	5	42	5	56	97	49
(Total urine samples)	41		83		42		4		1		7		12		9		199	
Self-reported drug–crime attribution ^d																		
Alcohol	17	18	19	9	2	2	9	100	0	0	4	36	2	6	1	5	54	11
Other drugs	10	10	79	37	82	83	0	0	1	33	0	0	7	23	3	16	182	38
Any attribution	25	26	88	42	82	83	9	100	1	33	4	36	8	23	4	21	221	46
(Total detainees interviewed)	96		211		99		9		3		11		31		19		479	

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

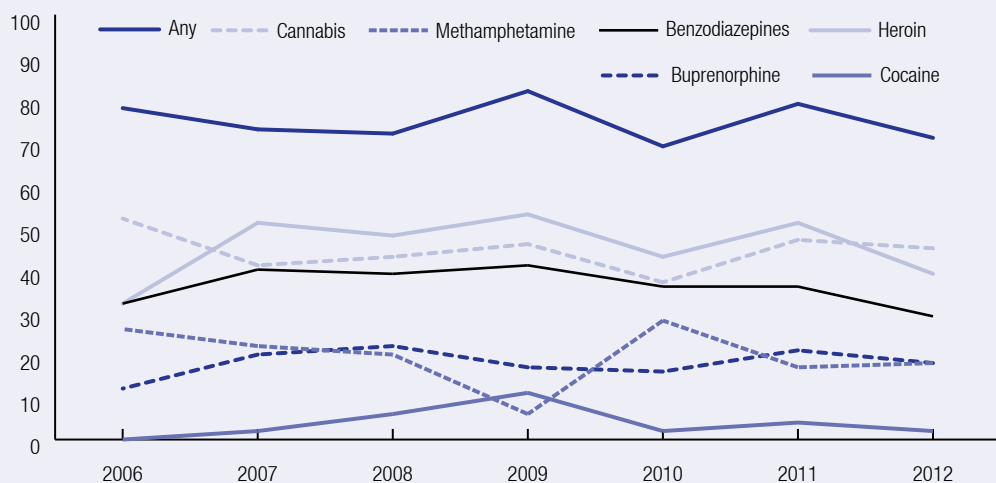
c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

d: Missing data excluded from analysis

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

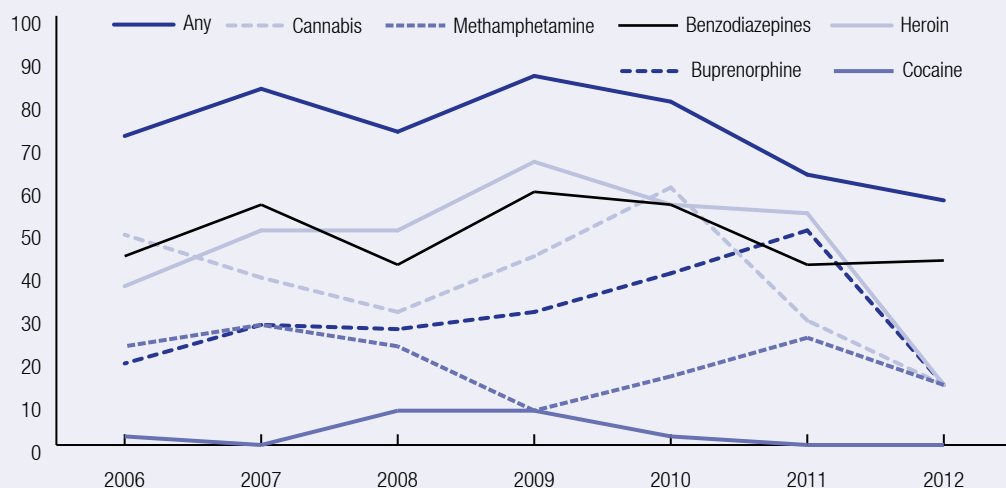
Figure 16 Test positive trends, males by drug type, Footscray, 2006–12 (%)



Note: Data was not collected at this site during quarter 1 and 2, 2007 and quarters 2 and 4, 2012

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Figure 17 Test positive trends, females by drug type, Footscray, 2006–12 (%)



Note: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 1 and 2, 2007 and quarters 2 and 4, 2012

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Kings Cross

Sample

In 2009, Kings Cross was introduced as a new data collection site. Its data collection activities were rotated on a quarterly basis with the Parramatta collection site. During 2011–12, 325 detainees were interviewed in Kings Cross. The average age of detainees was 32 years and 80 percent were male (see Table 69).

From 2011 to 2012, there was a 32 percent decrease in the number of detainees interviewed ($n=193$ *cf* $n=132$). There was a 28 percent decrease in the number of male detainees interviewed ($n=151$ *cf* $n=108$) and a 43 percent decrease in the number of female detainees interviewed ($n=42$ *cf* $n=24$). In 2011–12, the number of detainees interviewed was consistent with the number interviewed in 2009–10.

From 2011 to 2012, there was no change in the average age of detainees, remaining at 32 years. In 2012, the average age of male detainees increased by one year compared with 2011 (33 years *cf* 32 years) while the average age of female detainees decreased by two years (31 years *cf* 33 years).

Offending

In 2011–12, Kings Cross detainees were arrested and charged with a total of 602 charges. Consistent with previous years, the average number of charges per detainee was two. In 2011–12, charges for drug offences were those most frequently recorded, comprising 28 percent of all charges. This was followed by property offences (17%), violent offences (14%), breach offences (9%), disorder offences (8%), drink driving offences (7%) and traffic offences (3%). A further 13 percent of charges were recorded as 'other offences' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 70). This distribution of charges is comparable with the 2009–10 collection period.

To facilitate comparison between detainees, each detainee is categorised by the most serious offence for which they are being held under charge at the time of interview. In 2011–12, 26 percent of Kings Cross detainees were classified as drug offenders (a decrease of 4 percentage points from 2009–10), 20 percent as violent offenders, 17 percent as property offenders, 14 percent as drink driving offenders, 10 percent as disorder offenders, eight percent as breach offenders and none as traffic offenders. A further five percent were recorded as 'other offenders' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 70).

From 2011 to 2012, there was a four percentage point increase in violent offenders (18% *cf* 22%) and a four percentage point decrease in breach offenders (10% *cf* 6%).

By gender and most serious offence classification, almost one-quarter of male detainees were categorised in 2011–12 as drug offenders (23%), followed by violent offenders (21%), property offenders (18%), drink driving offenders (13%) and disorder offenders (12%). Female detainees were categorised as drug offenders (38%), property offenders (17%), drink driving offenders (17%), violent offenders (15%), breach offenders (7%) and disorder offenders (2%). In 2011–12, there was a seven percentage point increase in females in custody for violent offences compared with the 2009–10 collection period (8%). There was also a five percentage point increase in females in custody for drug offences (33% in 2009–10) and a six percentage point decrease in females in custody for property offences (23% in 2009–10).

Prior criminal justice contact

In 2011–12, approximately two out of every five Kings Cross detainees reported that the current episode of contact with police was not an isolated

incident—35 percent had been charged on at least one separate occasion in the 12 months prior to interview (see Table 71). In 2011, well over one-third of detainees (37%) reported an arrest in the 12 months prior to interview compared with 32 percent of detainees in 2012. In 2011–12, the percentage of detainees who reported a prior history of police contact was relatively stable when compared with earlier years (37% in 2009–10). Male detainees were slightly more likely than female detainees to have been recidivist offenders (35% *cf* 32%).

In 2011–12, 15 percent of detainees in Kings Cross reported having spent time in prison in the 12 months prior to interview (see Table 71), a figure comparable with that recorded in the 2009–10 collection period. Female detainees were more likely than male detainees to report a recent prison history (18% *cf* 14%). In 2011, 16 percent of detainees reported having been in prison in the 12 months prior to interview compared with 12 percent recorded in 2012.

Education, housing and employment

In 2011–12, Year 10 was the highest level of education attained for almost one-third (30%) of Kings Cross detainees (see Table 72). This constitutes an eight percentage point decrease since 2009–10 (38%). Over half of detainees had attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification (56%)—results that were consistent between 2011 and 2012. In 2011–12, females were more likely than males to have attained only Year 10 or less as their highest level of education (44% *cf* 26%), compared with 2009–10, when 38 percent of both males and females had attained only Year 10 or less as their highest level of education.

In 2011–12, the majority of Kings Cross detainees (82%) reported residing in stable accommodation, which was owned or rented, either from a private owner or social housing, by them (44%) or someone else (38%). A small number of detainees (8%) reported having no fixed address or living in emergency accommodation (see Table 72). The housing and accommodation status of detainees was consistent from 2011 to 2012 and comparable with 2009–10.

In 2011–12, just over a third of detainees (37%) reported being in full-time employment at the time of

their arrest, while 41 detainees (13%) reported being in part-time employment (see Table 72). The remaining 163 detainees (50%) were not working at the time of their arrest and of these:

- 18 percent were not working either because they were on leave from work or due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment (n=60);
- 15 percent were looking for work (n=50); and
- 12 percent were not looking for work (n=38).

From 2011 to 2012, the most notable changes were a seven percentage point increase in detainees who were unable to work due to disability (12% *cf* 19%), a five percentage point decrease in the number of detainees working full-time (39% *cf* 34%) and a five percentage point decrease of those who were unemployed and looking for work (18% *cf* 13%). In 2011–12, the percentage of detainees who worked full-time increased slightly compared with 2009–10 (37% *cf* 32%). Low cell sizes may partially account for the variation observed across collection periods.

By gender, male detainees were more likely than female detainees to be employed full-time or part-time (52% *cf* 43%). Female detainees were more likely than males to be unemployed and not looking for work (17% *cf* 10%) or not working because of their role as a full-time homemaker (8% *cf* <1%). Caution should be taken when interpreting gender comparisons due to the overrepresentation of males in the sample.

From 2011 to 2012, there were substantial changes in the employment status of female detainees. There was a 21 percentage point decrease in female detainees working full-time or part-time (50% *cf* 29%), a three percentage point increase in those unemployed and looking for work (14% *cf* 17%) and a 24 percentage point increase in the number of female detainees who reported being unable to work due to disability (5% *cf* 29%). From 2011 to 2012, no substantial differences were found in the employment status of male detainees.

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary

screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples testing positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines). In the 2011–12 collection period, the rate of urine collection was lower compared with earlier collection periods; urine samples were collected for all four data collection quarters in 2011 and one out of the four data collection quarters in 2012.

Of the 181 detainees who provided a urine sample, 67 percent tested positive to at least one drug type. This was four percentage points lower than the percentage of urine samples testing positive to any drug in 2009–10 (71%). In 2011–12, the drug most commonly detected was opiates (35%; including 23% heroin, 16% methadone and 9% buprenorphine—detainees can test positive to more than one substance), followed by cannabis (32%), amphetamines (31%; including 27% methamphetamine and 2% MDMA—detainees can test positive to more than one substance) and benzodiazepines (31%). In 2011–12, 15 detainees tested positive to cocaine (8%; see Table 73). Female detainees were more likely than male detainees to test positive to amphetamines (35% *cf* 30%), opiates (53% *cf* 31%), cannabis (35% *cf* 31%) and benzodiazepines (44% *cf* 28%).

Compared with the 2009–10 collection, in 2011–12 there was a five percentage point decrease in heroin use (28% *cf* 23%) and a seven percentage point increase in amphetamine use (24% *cf* 31%). From 2011 to 2012, there was a nine percentage point increase in the rate of positive tests for any drug at Kings Cross (65% *cf* 74%), which was primarily driven by a substantial increase in the use of heroin and amphetamines in 2012. There was a 14 percentage point increase in amphetamines use (26% *cf* 40%) and a 12 percentage point increase in the use of heroin (19% *cf* 32%). From 2011 to 2012, the test positive rates for cannabis (31% *cf* 33%), benzodiazepines (31% *cf* 30%) and buprenorphine (9% *cf* 11%) stayed relatively stable.

Self-reported alcohol use

Alcohol use among detainees cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. Instead, the DUMA survey relies on a range of questions regarding recent and lifetime alcohol use, including whether the detainee had consumed alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest. In 2011–12, 58 percent of Kings Cross detainees had been drinking in the 48 hours prior to their arrest (see Table 74). From 2011 to 2012, there was a slight increase of three percentage points in detainees reporting alcohol use in the 48 hours prior to arrest (57% *cf* 60%).

Alcohol consumption patterns

In 2011–12, 69 percent of detainees reported consuming at least one alcoholic drink in the 30 days prior to their arrest (see Table 74). On the last occasion of drinking, 26 percent of these detainees had consumed beer only, 13 percent had consumed wine only and 30 percent had consumed spirits only, with the remaining 31 percent reporting having consumed at least two types of alcohol (referred to in the discussion below as mixed drinks) on the last occasion.

By quantity, the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion was 19, an increase in the reported average number of drinks since 2009–10 (12 standard drinks). Beer-only drinkers consumed an average of seven standard drinks, wine-only drinkers consumed an average of 19 standard drinks and spirit-only drinkers consumed an average of nine standard drinks on the last occasion. Those who mixed drinks tended to have the highest consumption rate, at 28 standard drinks (up from an average of 18 standard drinks in 2009–10). Although these figures are high, it is important to note that the length of time spent drinking on the last occasion would have varied from person to person and in some cases would have involved drinking sessions that lasted more than one day.

In 2011–12, two out of five female detainees who had consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days had consumed spirits only on the last occasion of drinking (40% *cf* 28% for males), whereas one in three males had consumed beer only (30% *cf* 10% for females). The quantity of alcohol consumed on the last occasion was, on average, higher among

males than females across all alcohol types (see Table 74).

Drug and alcohol treatment and mental health

In 2011–12, 33 Kings Cross detainees reported that they were in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of their arrest. This figure represents approximately 18 percent of those who had used at least one illicit drug in the past 12 months and is four percentage points lower than in 2009–10 (22%). Treatment options include support groups, counselling and pharmacotherapy. A further 39 detainees (21%) had previously been in a treatment program but were no longer in treatment at the time of their arrest. Of those currently in treatment, 21 percent (n=7) had been referred by the courts or police. The remaining 78 percent (n=25) were either self-referred or referred by a health practitioner (see Table 75). From 2011 to 2012, levels of access to treatment remained consistent.

Detainees were asked whether they had ever been diagnosed with depression, anxiety or any other mental health-related issue (ie not just in the previous 12 months). In 2011–12, 78 Kings Cross detainees (40%) reported having been diagnosed with a mental health-related issue (see Table 76), which was six percentage points higher than in 2009–10 (34%). Female detainees were more likely than male detainees to report a mental health diagnosis (61% cf 35%).

Linking drugs and crime

The link between drugs and crime is measured in the DUMA study using a range of indicators, including the extent to which drug use varied between offenders of different offence types and the extent to which an offender reports that drugs or alcohol were a contributing factor in their most recent offending.

Of the 164 respondents who provided a urine sample, 68 percent tested positive to at least one type of drug (see Table 77). The prevalence of recent drug use varied by most serious offence type, with drug offenders most likely to test positive to at least one drug type (93%, n=38). Test positive rates for other offence classifications were:

- 87 percent for breach offenders (n=13);
- 85 percent for property offenders (n=23); and
- 59 percent for violent offenders (n=19).

Caution should be exercised when making comparisons between offending categories and across collection periods, due to the presence of small cell sizes. In addition, in 2012, substantial changes were made to the DUMA methodology in regards to urine collection, limiting comparability of findings with previous collection periods.

DUMA detainees are asked specific questions to identify the relationship between substance use and the commission of the offence(s) for which they are held in custody at the time of interview. In 2011–12, over three in five detainees (63%) reported that substance use contributed to their current offending. By most serious offence, those detained on a drink driving offence had the highest level of combined drug/alcohol attribution (95%, n=39). Proportionally, this was followed by:

- 68 percent for disorder offenders (n=19);
- 62 percent for drug offenders (n=47);
- 62 percent for violent offenders (n=36); and
- 57 percent for property offenders (n=29).

Alcohol was more likely than drug use to be identified as a contributing factor by violent, drink driving, disorder and breach offenders, whereas drug use was more likely than alcohol to be implicated by property and drug offenders (see Table 77).

Table 69 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (yrs)						
18–20	33	13	5	8	38	12
21–25	50	19	15	23	65	20
26–30	50	19	10	15	60	18
31–35	42	16	10	15	52	16
36+	84	32	26	39	110	34
Total	259		66		325	
Min/max age		18/67		18/56		18/67
Mean age (median)		32(30)		32(32)		32(31)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 70 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by offence and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence	
Charges recorded	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	72	15	49	21	10	9	9	15	82	14	58	20
Property	81	17	41	18	24	21	10	17	105	17	51	17
Drug	135	28	53	23	36	32	23	38	171	28	76	26
Drink driving	32	7	31	13	10	9	10	17	42	7	41	14
Traffic	11	2	1	0	5	4	0	0	16	3	1	0
Disorder	46	9	27	12	4	4	1	2	50	8	28	10
Breach	46	9	19	8	9	8	4	7	55	9	23	8
Other	67	14	13	6	14	13	3	5	81	13	16	5
Total	490		234		112		60		602		294	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 71 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	56	35	12	32	68	35
No	102	65	26	68	128	65
Prior prison history (past 12 months)						
Yes	22	14	7	18	29	15
No	138	86	31	82	169	85

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 72 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	67	26	29	44	96	30
Year 11 or 12	38	15	8	12	46	14
TAFE/university not completed	59	23	7	11	66	20
Completed TAFE	50	19	11	17	61	19
Completed university	45	17	11	17	56	17
Total	259		66		325	
Housing						
Owned or rented by self	108	42	34	52	142	44
Someone else's place	105	41	20	30	125	38
Shelter or emergency	3	1	1	2	4	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	4	2	0	0	4	1
Treatment facility	6	2	1	2	7	2
No fixed residence	16	6	6	9	22	7
Other	17	7	4	6	21	6
Total	259		66		325	
Employment						
Full-time	100	39	21	32	121	37
Part-time	34	13	7	11	41	13
Have job but out due to illness/leave/strike/disability/ seasonal work	50	19	10	15	60	18
Looking for work	40	15	10	15	50	15
Not looking for work	27	10	11	17	38	12
Full-time homemakers	1	0	5	8	6	2
Retired or studying	7	3	2	3	9	3
Total	259		66		325	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 73 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine ^a						
Yes	147	70	34	61	181	68
No	62	30	22	39	84	32
Test results						
Cannabis	46	31	12	35	58	32
Cocaine	9	6	6	18	15	8
Amphetamines ^b	44	30	12	35	56	31
Methamphetamine	37	25	11	32	48	27
MDMA	3	2	1	3	4	2
Other amphetamines	4	3	0	0	4	2
Opiates ^c	45	31	18	53	63	35
Heroin	31	21	11	32	42	23
Methadone	19	13	10	29	29	16
Buprenorphine	12	8	4	12	16	9
Other opiates	4	3	2	6	6	3
Benzodiazepines	41	28	15	44	56	31
Any drug	97	66	25	74	122	67
Any drug other than cannabis	80	54	23	68	103	57
Multiple drugs	56	38	18	53	74	41

a: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which in 2011 was all 4 quarters and in 2012 was 2 out of 4 quarters

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 74 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	155	60	34	52	189	58
Past 30 days	177	69	48	73	225	69
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion						
Beer only	53	30	5	10	58	26
Wine only	15	8	14	29	29	13
Spirits only	49	28	19	40	68	30
Mixed drinks ^b	61	34	10	21	71	31
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks)						
Beer only	52	7(5)	5	4(5)	57	7(5)
Wine only	15	21(17)	14	16(15)	29	19(17)
Spirits only	48	10(8)	19	7(3)	67	9(6)
Mixed drinks ^b	61	29(25)	10	27(18)	71	28(24)

a: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

b: 'Mixed drinks' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 75 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by drug and alcohol treatment and gender, 2011–12^{a,b}

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Treatment						
Never been in treatment	91	64	19	49	110	60
Been in, but not currently in treatment	30	21	9	23	39	21
Currently in treatment	22	15	11	28	33	18
Treatment referral of those currently in treatment						
Drug court requirement	2	10	1	9	3	9
Court diversion scheme	0	0	2	18	2	6
Police diversion scheme	2	10	0	0	2	6
Other legal order	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other ^c	17	81	8	73	25	78

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

b: Only of those who had used drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months

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

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 76 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by mental health and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health-related issue ^b						
Yes	55	35	23	61	78	40
No	103	65	15	39	118	60

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes developmental, somatoform, dissociative, sexual or gender identity, paraphilia, eating or adjustment disorders

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 77 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug–crime attributions by most serious offending, 2011–12^a

	Violent		Property		Drug		Drink driving		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	10	31	9	33	16	39	0	0	0	0	5	24	7	47	4	36	51	31
Cocaine	3	9	1	4	4	10	2	12	0	0	0	0	2	13	1	9	13	8
Amphetamines ^b	11	34	12	44	19	46	1	6	0	0	1	5	5	33	3	27	52	32
Opiates ^c	9	28	14	52	27	66	1	6	0	0	2	10	7	47	2	18	62	38
Benzodiazepines	6	19	16	59	19	46	1	6	0	0	2	10	5	33	5	45	54	33
(Any drug)	19	59	23	85	38	93	4	24	0	0	8	38	13	87	7	64	112	68
(Any drug other than cannabis)	14	44	21	78	36	88	4	24	0	0	4	19	12	80	7	64	98	60
(Multiple drugs)	10	31	15	56	29	71	1	6	0	0	1	5	10	67	5	45	71	43
(Total urine samples)	32		27		41		17		0		21		15		11		164	
Self-reported drug–crime attribution ^d																		
Alcohol	24	41	5	10	16	21	39	95	0	0	19	68	7	29	4	25	114	39
Other drugs	17	29	28	55	40	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	21	4	25	94	32
Any attribution	36	62	29	57	47	62	39	95	0	0	19	68	9	38	7	44	186	63
(Total detainees interviewed)	58		51		76		41		1		28		24		16		295	

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

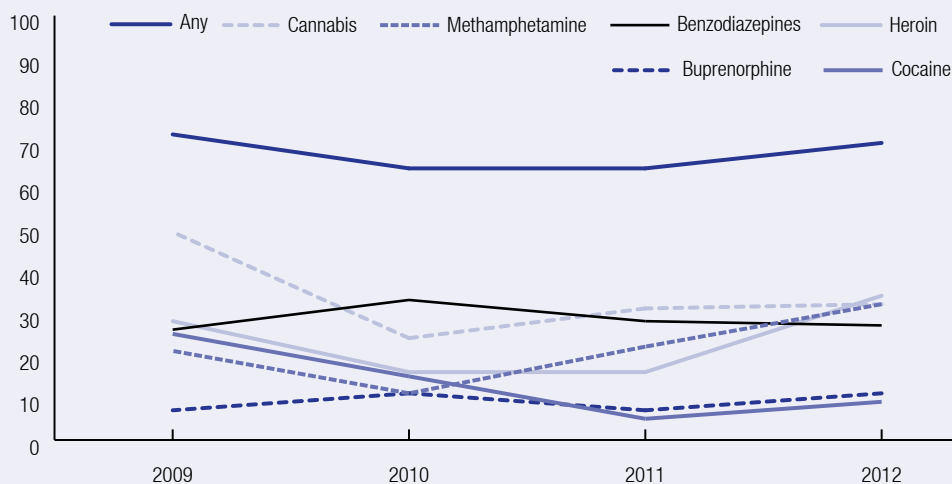
c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

d: Missing data excluded from analysis

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

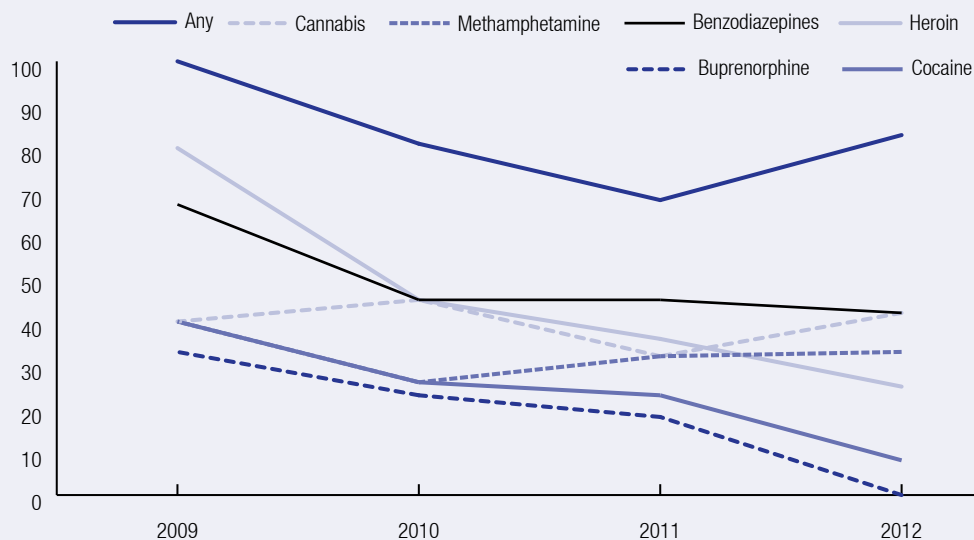
Figure 18 Test positive trends, males by drug type, Kings Cross, 2009–2012



Note: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 2 and 4 of 2009–11 and quarters 2–4 of 2012

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Figure 19 Test positive trends, females by drug type, Kings Cross, 2009–2012



Note: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 2 and 4 of 2009–11 and quarters 2–4 of 2012

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Parramatta

Sample

In 2011–12, 263 detainees were interviewed at the Parramatta police watchhouse. Since the beginning of 2009, data collection activities at the Parramatta site have been rotated on a quarterly basis with the Kings Cross site. The average age of detainees was 32 years and 82 percent of detainees were males. Male detainees were, on average, two years older than female detainees (33 *cf* 31 years; see Table 78).

Compared with 2011, the number of detainees surveyed in 2012 was down by seven percent, driven by a decline in the number of males surveyed. From 2011 to 2012, there was an eight percent decrease in the number of men surveyed, while the number of female detainees remained consistent, with 24 surveyed in both 2011 and 2012.

Between 2011 and 2012, the average age of detainees decreased by one year to 32 years of age. In 2012, the average age of female detainees in Parramatta decreased by three years compared with 2011 (29 *cf* 32 years). From 2011 to 2012, the average age of male detainees decreased by one year (33 *cf* 32 years).

Offending

In 2011–12, Parramatta detainees were arrested and detained on a total of 564 charges. Consistent with previous years, the average number of charges per detainee was two. In 2011–12, charges for violent offences were those most commonly recorded, comprising 21 percent of total charges. This was followed by property offences (16%), breach offences (14%), drug and disorder offences (both 9%), traffic offences (8%) and drink driving offences (1%). A further 21 percent of charges were recorded as 'other offences' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 79). Since the

2009–10 collection, violent charges have decreased by three percentage points (from 24%) and property charges have decreased by 11 percentage points (from 27%).

To facilitate comparison between detainees, each detainee is categorised by the most serious offence for which they are being held under charge at the time of interview. In 2011–12, 32 percent of Parramatta detainees were categorised as violent offenders (an increase of only one percentage point from 2009–10), 21 percent as breach offenders, 17 percent as property offenders, six percent as traffic offenders, five percent as disorder offenders, five percent as drug offenders and one percent as drink driving offenders. A further 13 percent were recorded as 'other offenders' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 79).

In 2011–12, the percentage of breach offenders in Parramatta increased by 11 percentage points (10% *cf* 21%), and the percentage of property offenders decreased by eight percentage points (25% *cf* 17%) since the 2009–10 collection. From 2011 to 2012, there was a five percentage point decrease in detainees charged with traffic offences (8% *cf* 3%), while disorder offences increased by four percentage points (3% *cf* 7%) and breach offences increased by six percentage points (18% to 24%). There were no notable differences in the frequency of offence types recorded for male and female detainees.

Prior criminal justice contact

In 2011–12, for half of the Parramatta detainees, the current episode of contact with the police was not an isolated incident—52 percent had been charged on at least one separate occasion in the 12 months prior to interview (see Table 80). From 2011 to 2012, detainees reporting a recent history of arrest

increased by seven percentage points (48% *cf* 55%). However, in 2011–12, there was no notable change in the percentage of recidivist detainees when compared with earlier years. In 2011–12, female and male detainees were almost equally as likely to have been charged in the 12 months prior to interview (52% *cf* 51%).

In 2011–12, one in five Parramatta detainees (19%) had spent time in prison in the previous 12 months. This figure was three percentage points higher than in 2009–10 (16%). In 2011–12, males were more likely than females to report a recent prison history (20% *cf* 15%).

Education, housing and employment

In 2011–12, Year 10 was the highest level of education attained for two out of five Parramatta detainees (38%); an eight percentage point decrease since 2009–10 (46%). Nearly half of the detainees (48%) had attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification, compared with 35 percent in 2009–10. These results indicate an increase in scholastic achievement when compared with education levels in 2009–10. Female detainees were more likely to have completed Year 10 or less than male detainees (46% *cf* 36%) and were more likely to have completed a university qualification (15% *cf* 6%; see Table 81).

In 2011–12, the majority of detainees (87%) reported residing in stable accommodation, which was owned or rented, either from a private owner or social housing, by them (52%) or someone else (35%). A small number of detainees (6%) reported having no fixed address or living in emergency accommodation (see Table 81). In 2011–12, the housing and accommodation status of detainees was comparable with previous years.

In 2011–12, one in four detainees (23%) reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest, while 41 detainees (16%) reported being in part-time employment (see Table 81). The remaining 161 detainees (61%) were not working at the time of their arrest and of these:

- 24 percent were looking for work (n=63);
- 18 percent were not working either because they were on leave from work or due to illness,

disability or the seasonal nature of their employment (n=47); and

- 15 percent were not looking for work (n=40).

Examining employment by gender, there were a number of differences. In 2011–12, male detainees were more likely to be employed full-time (26%) than female detainees (8%), while female detainees were more likely than male detainees to be disabled and unable to work (25% *cf* 12%), not looking for work (25% *cf* 13%) or not working because of their role as a full-time homemaker (4% *cf* 1%). Gender comparisons should be made with caution, due to the overrepresentation of males within the sample.

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples testing positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines). In the 2011–12 collection period, the rate of urine collection was reduced compared with earlier collection periods; urine samples were collected for all four data collection quarters in 2011 and one out of the four data collection quarters in 2012.

Of the 141 detainees who provided a urine sample, 70 percent tested positive to at least one drug type, a notably higher level of drug use when compared with earlier years in Parramatta (60% in 2009–10). In 2011–12, the drug most commonly detected was cannabis (42%), followed by amphetamines (32%; including 29% methamphetamine and 1% MDMA—detainees can test positive to more than one substance), opiates (28%; including 19% methadone, 11% heroin and 7% buprenorphine—detainees can test positive to more than one substance) and benzodiazepines (26%). In 2011–12, only three detainees tested positive to cocaine (2%; see Table 82). Compared with the 2009–10 collection, in 2011–12 the percentage of detainees

who tested positive to amphetamines in Parramatta doubled (16% *cf* 32%). There was also a slight decrease in heroin use (13% *cf* 11%) and a slight increase in methadone use (16% *cf* 19%).

From 2011 to 2012, there was a 13 percentage point increase in positive cannabis tests (38% *cf* 51%), a four percentage point increase in positive benzodiazepine tests (24% *cf* 28%), a two percentage point decline in heroin use (11% *cf* 9%) and a seven percentage point decrease in buprenorphine use (9% *cf* 2%). There was no substantial change in the level of amphetamines use between 2011 and 2012 (32% *cf* 33%).

Self-reported alcohol use

Alcohol use among detainees cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. Instead, the DUMA survey relies on a range of questions regarding recent and lifetime alcohol use, including whether the detainee had consumed alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest. In 2011–12, 29 percent of detainees reported drinking in the 48 hours prior to arrest (see Table 83), which is consistent with previous years. Female detainees were more likely than male detainees to have been drinking alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest (33% *cf* 28%). From 2011 to 2012, rates of recent alcohol consumption were relatively stable.

Alcohol consumption patterns

In 2011–12, 53 percent of detainees had consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the 30 days prior to their arrest (down from 60% in 2009–10; see Table 83). On the last occasion of drinking, 36 percent of these detainees had consumed beer only, 11 percent had consumed wine only and 33 percent had consumed spirits only, with the remaining 21 percent reporting having consumed at least two types of alcohol (referred to in the discussion below as mixed drinks) on the last occasion.

By quantity, the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion was 17, an increase in the reported average number of drinks since 2009–10 (9 standard drinks). Beer-only drinkers consumed an average of six standard drinks, wine-only drinkers consumed an average of 15 standard drinks and spirit-only drinkers consumed an average of nine standard drinks on the last

occasion. Those who mixed drinks tended to have the highest consumption rate, at 30 standard drinks on average (up from 22 standard drinks in 2009–10). Although these figures are high, it is important to note that the length of time spent drinking on the last occasion would have varied from person to person and in some cases would have involved drinking sessions that lasted more than one day.

Drug and alcohol treatment and mental health

In 2011–12, 36 Parramatta detainees reported that they were in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of their arrest. This figure represents approximately 23 percent of those who had used at least one illicit drug in the past 12 months and is two percentage points lower than in 2009–10 (25%). Treatment options included support groups, counselling and pharmacotherapy. A further 48 detainees (30%) had been previously in a treatment program but were no longer in treatment at the time of their arrest. Of those currently in treatment, 45 percent (*n*=16) had been referred by the courts or as a result of a legal order. The remaining 56 percent (*n*=20) were either self-referred or referred by a health practitioner (see Table 84). From 2011 to 2012, treatment access generally remained stable and was consistent with earlier years. In 2012, there was a notable increase in the number of detainees currently in treatment who were self-referred compared with 2011 (64% *cf* 36%).

Detainees were asked whether they had ever been diagnosed with depression, anxiety or any other mental health-related issue (ie not just in the previous 12 months). Eighty-eight detainees (40%) reported having been diagnosed with a mental health-related issue (see Table 85). Although the numbers are small, female detainees were more likely than males to report a mental health diagnosis (55% *cf* 37%).

Linking drugs and crime

The link between drugs and crime is measured in the DUMA study using a range of indicators, including the extent to which drug use varies between offenders of different offence types and the extent to which an offender reports that drugs or alcohol were a contributing factor in their most recent offending.

Of the 134 respondents who provided a urine sample, 71 percent tested positive to at least one type of drug (see Table 86). However, by most serious offence type, the percentage of detainees testing positive to at least one drug type varied. Test positive rates by most serious offence classification are:

- 88 percent for property offenders (n=21);
- 68 percent for breach offenders (n=21); and
- 55 percent for violent offenders (n=22).

Caution should be exercised when making comparisons between offending categories and across collection periods, due to the presence of small cell sizes. In addition, in 2012, substantial changes were made to the DUMA methodology in regards to urine collection, limiting comparability of findings with previous collection periods.

DUMA detainees are asked specific questions to identify the relationship between substance use and the commission of the offence(s) for which they are held in custody at the time of interview. Over one-third of all detainees (35%) reported that their substance use contributed to their current offending. By most serious offence, drug/alcohol attribution rates were:

- 39 percent for breach offenders (n=20);
- 37 percent for property offenders (n=15); and
- 31 percent for violent offenders (n=24).

Alcohol was more likely than drug use to be identified as a contributing factor by disorder and drink driving offenders, whereas drug use was more likely than alcohol to be implicated by violent, property, drug, traffic and breach offenders (see Table 86).

Table 78 Parramatta DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2011–12						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (yrs)						
18–20	25	12	10	21	35	13
21–25	32	15	7	15	39	15
26–30	49	23	8	17	57	22
31–35	31	14	4	8	35	13
36+	78	36	19	40	97	37
Total	215		48		263	
Min/max age		18/59		18/55		18/59
Mean age (median)		33(31)		31(30)		32(31)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 79 Parramatta DUMA sample, by offence and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence	
Charges recorded	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	98	22	63	32	22	18	14	30	120	21	77	32
Property	62	14	33	17	30	24	8	17	92	16	41	17
Drug	43	10	11	6	8	6	2	4	51	9	13	5
Drink driving	2	0	2	1	2	2	1	2	4	1	3	1
Traffic	44	10	13	7	2	2	1	2	46	8	14	6
Disorder	42	10	11	6	9	7	1	2	51	9	12	5
Breach	68	15	40	20	13	10	11	24	81	14	51	21
Other	81	18	24	12	38	31	8	17	119	21	32	13
Total	440		197		124		46		564		243	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 80 Parramatta DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	91	51	22	52	113	52
No	86	49	20	48	106	48
Prior prison history (past 12 months)						
Yes	36	20	6	15	42	19
No	140	80	35	85	175	81

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 81 Parramatta DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	78	36	22	46	100	38
Year 11 or 12	36	17	3	6	39	15
TAFE/university not completed	41	19	8	17	49	19
Completed TAFE	46	21	8	17	54	21
Completed university	13	6	7	15	20	8
Total	214		48		262	
Housing						
Owned or rented by self	110	51	25	52	135	52
Someone else's place	76	36	17	35	93	35
Shelter or emergency	1	0	2	4	3	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	6	3	0	0	6	2
Treatment facility	9	4	1	2	10	4
No fixed residence	11	5	2	4	13	5
Other	1	0	1	2	2	1
Total	214		48		262	
Employment						
Full-time	56	26	4	8	60	23
Part-time	33	15	8	17	41	16
Have job but out due to illness/leave/strike/disability/seasonal work	33	15	14	29	47	18
Looking for work	57	27	6	13	63	24
Not looking for work	28	13	12	25	40	15
Full-time homemakers	2	1	2	4	4	2
Retired or studying	5	2	2	4	7	3
Total	214		48		262	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 82 Parramatta DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine ^a						
Yes	115	72	26	87	141	75
No	44	28	4	13	48	25
Test results						
Cannabis	50	43	9	35	59	42
Cocaine	3	3	0	0	3	2
Amphetamines ^b	37	32	8	31	45	32
Methamphetamine	34	30	7	27	41	29
MDMA	1	1	0	0	1	1
Other amphetamines	2	2	1	4	3	2
Opiates ^c	32	28	8	31	40	28
Heroin	12	10	3	12	15	11
Methadone	20	17	7	27	27	19
Buprenorphine	6	5	4	15	10	7
Other opiates	4	3	0	0	4	3
Benzodiazepines	28	24	8	31	36	26
Any drug	79	69	19	73	98	70
Any drug other than cannabis	63	55	17	65	80	57
Multiple drugs	46	40	9	35	55	39

a: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which in 2011 was all 4 quarters and in 2012 was 2 out of 4 quarters

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 83 Parramatta DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	60	28	16	33	76	29
Past 30 days	120	56	20	42	140	53
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion						
Beer only	48	40	2	10	50	36
Wine only	11	9	4	20	15	11
Spirits only	36	30	10	50	46	33
Mixed drinks ^b	25	21	4	20	29	21
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks)						
Beer only	48	6(3)	2	8(8)	50	6(3)
Wine only	11	15(15)	4	15(14)	15	15(15)
Spirits only	36	9(3)	10	9(4)	46	9(3)
Mixed drinks ^b	25	29(25)	4	34(21)	29	30(23)

a: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

b: 'Mixed drinks' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 84 Parramatta DUMA sample, by drug and alcohol treatment and gender, 2011–12^{a,b}

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Treatment						
Never been in treatment	65	50	11	38	76	48
Been in, but not currently in treatment	38	29	10	34	48	30
Currently in treatment	28	21	8	28	36	23
Treatment referral of those currently in treatment						
Drug court requirement	9	32	2	25	11	31
Court diversion scheme	2	7	0	0	2	6
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	3	11	0	0	3	8
Other ^c	14	50	6	75	20	56

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

b: Only of those who had used drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months

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

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 85 Parramatta DUMA sample, by mental health and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health-related issue ^b						
Yes	65	37	23	55	88	40
No	111	63	19	45	130	60

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes developmental, somatoform, dissociative, sexual or gender identity, paraphilia, eating or adjustment disorders

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 86 Parramatta DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug–crime attributions by most serious offending, 2011–12^a

	Violent		Property		Drug		Drink driving		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	13	33	12	50	5	63	0	0	3	30	4	67	12	39	7	58	56	42
Cocaine	0	0	1	4	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	2
Amphetamines ^b	13	33	9	38	4	50	1	33	3	30	1	17	9	29	5	42	45	34
Opiates ^c	4	10	10	42	5	63	0	0	3	30	1	17	10	32	5	42	38	28
Benzodiazepines	5	13	7	29	4	50	0	0	1	10	4	67	11	35	4	33	36	27
(Any drug)	22	55	21	88	8	100	1	33	7	70	5	83	21	68	10	83	95	71
(Any drug other than cannabis)	16	40	16	67	7	88	1	33	7	70	4	67	19	61	8	67	78	58
(Multiple drugs)	11	28	10	42	6	75	0	0	3	30	3	50	13	42	7	58	53	40
(Total urine samples)	40		24		8		3		10		6		31		12		134	
Self-reported drug–crime attribution ^d																		
Alcohol	9	12	3	7	1	8	3	100	0	0	3	25	11	22	6	19	36	15
Other drugs	16	21	12	29	6	46	1	33	1	7	2	17	12	24	6	19	56	23
Any attribution	24	31	15	37	6	46	3	100	1	7	4	33	20	39	12	38	85	35
(Total detainees interviewed)	77		41		13		3		14		12		51		32		243	

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

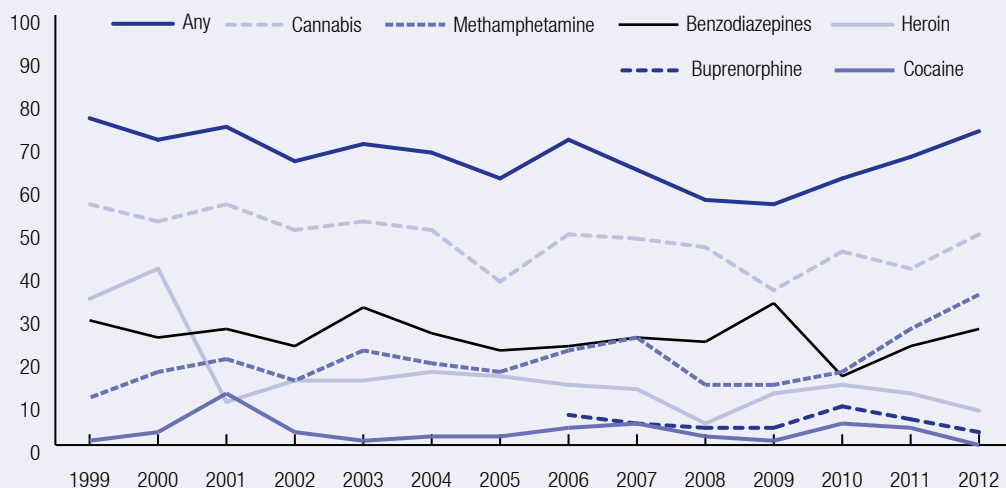
c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

d: Missing data excluded from analysis

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

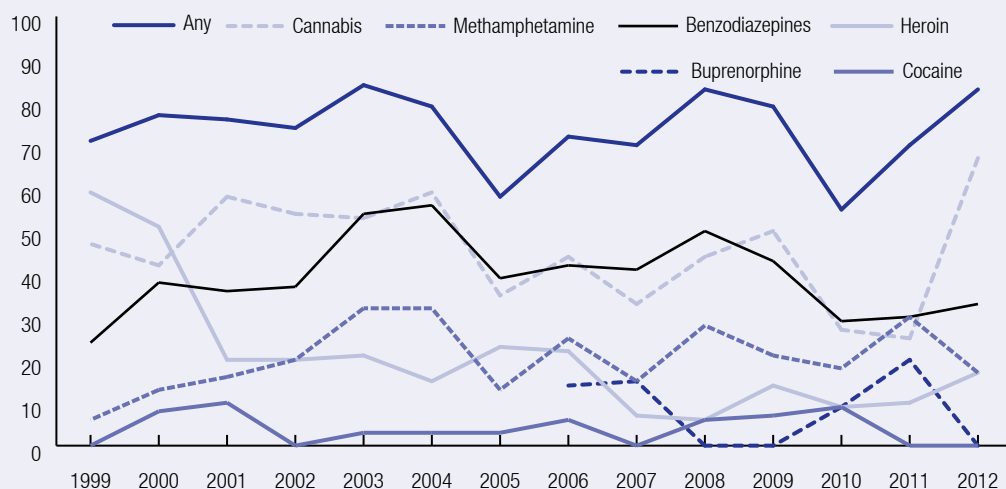
Figure 20 Test positive trends, males by drug type, Parramatta, 1999–2012 (%)



Note: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 1 and 3 of 2009–11 and quarters 1–3 of 2012

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Figure 21 Test positive trends, females by drug type, Parramatta, 1999–2012 (%)



Note: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 1 and 3 of 2009–11 and quarters 1–3 of 2012

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Southport

Sample

In 2011–12, 1090 detainees were interviewed at the Southport police watchhouse. The average age was 31 years and 86 percent were males. On average, male detainees were one year older than females (31 *cf* 30 years; see Table 87).

From 2011 to 2012, the number of detainees interviewed increased by five percent, although this increase was not equal for male and females. From 2011 to 2012, there was a 19 percent increase in the number of women interviewed and a two percent increase in the number of men interviewed. In 2011–12, the number of detainees processed during DUMA interview hours was not substantially different when compared with earlier years.

From 2011 to 2012, the average age of Southport detainees increased by one year (30 *cf* 31 years). By gender, the average age of female detainees increased by two years (29 *cf* 31 years), whereas the average age of male detainees was static across the two year period, at 31 years of age.

Offending

In 2011–12, Southport detainees were arrested and detained on a total of 2,919 charges. Consistent with previous years, the average number of charges per detainee was three. In 2011–12, charges for breach offences and property offences were those most commonly recorded, with each comprising 19 percent of total charges. This was followed by charges for drug offences (14%), traffic offences (11%), violent offences (11%), disorder offences (5%) and drink driving offences (3%). A further 17 percent of charges were recorded as ‘other offences’ not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 88).

To facilitate comparison between detainees, each detainee is categorised by the most serious offence for which they are being held under charge at the time of interview. In 2011–12, 31 percent of Southport detainees were categorised as breach offenders (an increase of 4 percentage points from 2009–10), 19 percent as violent offenders, 18 percent as property offenders, 10 percent as drug offenders, seven percent as drink driving offenders, seven percent as traffic offenders and five percent as disorder offenders. A further two percent were classified as ‘other offenders’ not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 88). From 2011 to 2012, there was a six percentage point increase in the number of detainees categorised as drug offenders (up to 13% in 2012) and a four percentage point decrease in disorder offenders (down to 3% in 2012). However, when compared with previous years, there were no notable differences in the offender categorisation distribution of detainees.

In 2011–12, different patterns of offending were observed between males and females. One in three male detainees was categorised as a breach offender (32%), followed by violence offender (21%) and property offender (17%). Female detainees were most likely to be categorised as a breach offender (28%), followed by a property offender (27%), a drug offender (14%) and a traffic offender (13%).

Prior criminal justice contact

In 2011–12, for half of the Southport detainees, the current episode of contact with the police was not an isolated incident—50 percent had been charged on at least one separate occasion in the 12 months prior to their arrest (see Table 89). Compared with 2011, detainees with a recent history of police contact in 2012 increased slightly (48% *cf* 52%).

However, these figures were consistent with previous years. By gender, male detainees were more likely than female detainees to have been previously charged in the 12 months prior (51% *cf* 45%).

In 2011–12, less than one in five Southport detainees (15%) reported spending time in prison in the 12 months prior to their arrest. Male detainees were more likely than females to report a recent prison history (16% *cf* 11%). From 2011 to 2012, the percentage of detainees reporting a recent prison history remained stable, at 15 percent—a figure that was not notably different when compared with earlier years.

Education, housing and employment

In 2011–12, Year 10 was the highest level of education attained for 37 percent of Southport detainees (see Table 90). Two in five (43%) Southport detainees had attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification. Results were generally consistent between male and female detainees. Male detainees were more likely than females to have attained only Year 10 or less as their highest education level (38% *cf* 34%), whereas female detainees were more likely than males to have attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification (48% *cf* 43%).

Between 2011 and 2012, the most notable change for male detainees was a four percentage point decrease in attainment of Year 10 or less as their highest education level (down to 36% in 2012) and a four percentage point increase in attempted or completed post-secondary TAFE or university qualification (up to 45% in 2012). For females, there was an 18 percentage point decrease in attainment of Year 10 or less as their highest education level (down to 26% in 2012) and an 18 percentage point increase attempted or completed post-secondary TAFE or university qualification (up to 56% in 2012). These results represent an improvement in scholastic achievement from 2011 to 2012, particularly for females. The 2011–12 level of education of detainees was comparable with earlier collection periods.

In 2011–12, the majority of detainees (89%) reported residing in stable accommodation, which was owned or rented, either from a private owner or social housing, by them (54%) or someone else (35%). A small percentage of detainees (6%)

reported having no fixed address (see Table 90). In 2011–12, the housing and accommodation status of detainees was comparable with previous years.

In 2011–12, one in three Southport detainees (33%) reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest, while 143 detainees (13%) reported being in part-time employment (see Table 90). The remaining 590 detainees (54%) were not working at the time of their arrest and of these:

- 27 percent were looking for work (n=299);
- 14 percent were not looking for work (n=153);
- eight percent were not working either because they were on leave from work or due to illness, disability of the seasonal nature of their employment (n=85);
- three percent were full-time homemakers (n=29); and
- two percent were retired or studying (n=24).

From 2011 to 2012, these results were generally stable, with the exception of a six percentage point decrease in the number of detainees working full-time (36% *cf* 30%). The employment status of Southport detainees in 2011–12 was consistent with previous years.

By gender, male detainees were more likely to be employed full-time (36%) when compared with females (13%), who were more likely to be unemployed and not looking for work than males (22% *cf* 13%) or not working because of their role as a full-time homemaker (12% *cf* 1%). Caution should be exercised when interpreting gender comparisons due to the overrepresentation of males in the sample.

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples testing positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines

(including prescription amphetamines). In the 2011–12 collection period, the rate of urine collection was reduced compared with earlier collection periods; urine samples were collected for all four data collection quarters in 2011 and two out of the four data collection quarters in 2012.

Of the 751 detainees who provided a urine sample, 72 percent tested positive to at least one drug type. The drug most commonly detected over the two year period was cannabis (50%), followed by amphetamines (26%; including 25% methamphetamine and 1% MDMA—detainees can test positive to more than one substance), benzodiazepines (21%) and opiates (17%; including 8% heroin, 7% buprenorphine and 2% methadone—detainees can test positive to more than one substance). In 2011–12, only 11 detainees tested positive to cocaine (1%; see Table 91). Compared with the 2009–10 collection, in 2011–12 there was an 11 percentage point increase in amphetamine use among Southport detainees (26% *cf* 15%). There were no other notable differences in the levels of drug use recorded compared with earlier collection periods.

In 2011–12, female detainees were more likely than males to test positive to amphetamines (32% *cf* 25%), opiates (23% *cf* 16%) and benzodiazepines (26% *cf* 20%). Male and female detainees were almost equally likely to test positive to cannabis (50% *cf* 51%) and buprenorphine (7% *cf* 8%).

From 2011 to 2012, there was an increase of four percentage points in test positive results (71% *cf* 75%). Test positive results for most categories of drug were relatively stable between 2011 and 2012, with the exception of cannabis for which there was a seven percentage point increase (48% *cf* 55%) and amphetamine which had a four percentage point increase (25% *cf* 29%).

Self-reported alcohol use

Alcohol use among detainees cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. Instead, the DUMA survey relies on a range of questions regarding recent and lifetime alcohol use, including whether the detainee had consumed alcohol in the 48 hours prior to

arrest. In 2011–12, 39 percent of Southport detainees had been drinking in the 48 hours prior to arrest (see Table 92). From 2011 to 2012, there was a 10 percentage point decrease in detainees who reported consuming alcohol in the 48 hours prior to arrest (44% *cf* 34%). In 2011–12, male detainees were almost twice as likely as females to have been drinking (41% *cf* 22%).

Alcohol consumption patterns

In 2011–12, 76 percent of detainees had consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the 30 days prior to their arrest (see Table 92). On the last occasion of drinking, 38 percent of these detainees had consumed beer only, 11 percent had consumed wine only and 35 percent had consumed spirits only, with the remaining 15 percent reporting having consumed at least two types of alcohol (referred to in the discussion below as mixed drinks) on the last occasion.

By quantity, the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion was 21, an increase in the reported average number of drinks since 2009–10 (13 standard drinks). Beer-only drinkers consumed an average of nine standard drinks, wine-only drinkers drank an average of 21 standard drinks and spirit-only drinkers consumed an average of 12 standard drinks on the last occasion. Those who mixed drinks tended to have the highest consumption rate, at 31 standard drinks on average (up from an average of 23 standard drinks in 2009–10). Although these figures are high, it is important to note that the length of time spent drinking on the last occasion would have varied from person to person and in some cases would have involved drinking sessions that lasted more than one day.

During 2011–12, differences between genders were seen in the type of alcohol consumed most recently by those who had consumed alcohol in the 30 days prior to arrest. Over half of all female detainees who had consumed alcohol had consumed spirits only on the last occasion (55% *cf* 33% for males), whereas two in every five males had consumed beer only (41% *cf* 11% for females). The quantity of alcohol consumed on the last occasion was, on average, higher among males than females across all types of alcohol (see Table 92).

Drug and alcohol treatment and mental health

In 2011–12, 77 Southport detainees reported that they were in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of their arrest. This figure represents approximately nine percent of those who had used at least one illicit drug in the past 12 months and is three percentage points lower than in 2009–10 (12%). Treatment options included support groups, counselling and pharmacotherapy. A further 297 detainees (36%) had been previously in a treatment program but were no longer in treatment at the time of their arrest. Of detainees currently in treatment, 30 percent (n=23) had been referred by the courts or as a result of a legal order. The remaining 70 percent (n=54) were either self-referred or referred by a health practitioner (See Table 93). Levels of access to treatment were consistent across 2011 to 2012 and comparable with earlier collection periods.

Detainees were asked whether they had ever been diagnosed with depression, anxiety or any other mental health-related issue (ie not just in the previous 12 months). In 2011–12, 34 percent of detainees reported having been diagnosed with a mental health-related issue. Female detainees were more likely than males to report a mental health diagnosis (54% *cf* 31%; see Table 94).

Linking drugs and crime

The link between drugs and crime is measured in the DUMA study using a range of indicators, including the extent to which drug use varies between offenders of different offence types and the extent to which an offender reports that drugs or alcohol were a factor that contributed to their most recent offending.

Of the 750 respondents who provided a urine sample, 72 percent tested positive to at least one type of drug (see Table 95). The prevalence of recent drug use varied by most serious offence category,

with drug offenders most likely to test positive to at least one drug type (88%; n=49). Test positive rates for other offence classifications were:

- 79 percent for property offenders (n=104);
- 75 percent for violent offenders (n=106);
- 74 percent for breach offenders (n=180);
- 69 percent for disorder offenders (n=29);
- 56 percent for drink driving offenders (n=34); and
- 49 percent for traffic offenders (n=28).

Caution should be exercised when making comparisons between offender categories and across collection periods, due to the presence of small cell sizes. In addition, in 2012, substantial changes were made to the DUMA methodology in regards to urine collection, limiting comparability of findings with previous collection periods.

DUMA detainees are asked specific questions to identify the relationship between substance use and the commission of the offence(s) for which they are held in custody at the time of interview. In 2011–12, approximately half of Southport detainees (51%) reported that substance use contributed to their current offending. By most serious offence, those detained on a drink driving offence had the highest level of combined drug/alcohol attribution (66%; n=51). This was followed by:

- 64 percent for disorder offenders (n=36);
- 63 percent for drug offenders (n=68);
- 54 percent for violent offenders (n=112);
- 52 percent for property offenders (n=102);
- 48 percent for breach offenders (n=166); and
- 21 percent for traffic offenders (n=17).

Alcohol was more likely than drug use to be identified as a contributing factor by violent, drink driving, traffic and disorder offenders, whereas drug use was more likely than alcohol to be implicated by property, drug and breach offenders (See Table 95).

Table 87 Southport DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (yrs)						
18–20	147	16	22	15	169	16
21–25	206	22	30	20	236	22
26–30	184	20	37	25	221	20
31–35	145	15	22	15	167	15
36+	259	28	38	26	297	27
Total	941		149		1,090	
Min/max age		18/74		18/55		18/74
Mean age (median)		31(29)		30(28)		31(29)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 88 Southport DUMA sample, by offence and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence	
Charges recorded	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	299	12	194	21	14	3	14	9	315	11	208	19
Property	447	18	158	17	104	25	40	27	551	19	198	18
Drug	338	13	87	9	71	17	21	14	409	14	108	10
Drink driving	88	4	67	7	9	2	9	6	98	3	76	7
Traffic	277	11	60	6	51	12	20	13	329	11	80	7
Disorder	146	6	54	6	7	2	2	1	153	5	56	5
Breach	498	20	302	32	64	16	41	28	562	19	343	31
Other	412	16	18	2	89	22	2	1	502	17	20	2
Total	2,505		940		409	100	149		2,919		1,089	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 89 Southport DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	458	51	64	45	522	50
No	446	49	77	55	523	50
Prior prison history (past 12 months)						
Yes	144	16	16	11	160	15
No	766	84	125	89	891	85

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 90 Southport DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	353	38	51	34	404	37
Year 11 or 12	186	20	27	18	213	20
TAFE/university not completed	116	12	18	12	134	12
Completed TAFE	253	27	38	26	291	27
Completed university	33	4	15	10	48	4
Total	941		149		1,090	
Housing						
Owned or rented by self	495	53	92	62	587	54
Someone else's place	335	36	44	30	379	35
Shelter or emergency	5	1	0	0	5	0
Incarceration facility/halfway house	11	1	0	0	11	1
Treatment facility	11	1	3	2	14	1
No fixed residence	60	6	4	3	64	6
Other	23	2	6	4	29	3
Total	940		149		1,089	
Employment						
Full-time	337	36	20	13	357	33
Part-time	120	13	23	15	143	13
Have job but out due to illness/leave/strike/disability/ seasonal work	73	8	12	8	85	8
Looking for work	260	28	39	26	299	27
Not looking for work	120	13	33	22	153	14
Full-time homemakers	11	1	18	12	29	3
Retired or studying	20	2	4	3	24	2
Total	941		149		1,090	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 91 Southport DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine ^a						
Yes	653	95	98	96	751	95
No	34	5	4	4	38	5
Test results						
Cannabis	324	50	50	51	374	50
Cocaine	10	2	1	1	11	1
Amphetamines ^b	165	25	31	32	196	26
Methamphetamine	159	24	29	30	188	25
MDMA	8	1	1	1	9	1
Other amphetamines	5	1	1	1	6	1
Opiates ^c	105	16	23	23	128	17
Heroin	47	7	11	11	58	8
Methadone	12	2	3	3	15	2
Buprenorphine	46	7	8	8	54	7
Other opiates	29	4	4	4	33	4
Benzodiazepines	132	20	25	26	157	21
Any drug	467	72	76	78	543	72
Any drug other than cannabis	293	45	58	59	351	47
Multiple drugs	201	31	36	37	237	32

a: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which in 2011 was all 4 quarters and in 2012 was 2 out of 4 quarters

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 92 Southport DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2011–12

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	390	41	33	22	423	39
Past 30 days	743	79	83	56	826	76
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion						
Beer only	306	41	9	11	315	38
Wine only	67	9	23	28	90	11
Spirits only	247	33	46	55	293	35
Mixed drinks ^b	123	17	5	6	128	15
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks)						
Beer only	305	10(7)	9	7(5)	314	9(7)
Wine only	67	24(17)	23	15(12)	90	21(15)
Spirits only	246	12(10)	46	9(6)	292	12(9)
Mixed drinks ^b	123	31(30)	5	25(21)	128	31(29)

a: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

b: 'Mixed drinks' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 93 Southport DUMA sample, by drug and alcohol treatment and gender, 2011–12^{a,b}

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Treatment						
Never been in treatment	391	54	67	59	458	55
Been in, but not currently in treatment	266	37	31	27	297	36
Currently in treatment	61	8	16	14	77	9
Treatment referral of those currently in treatment						
Drug court requirement	13	21	1	6	14	18
Court diversion scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	8	13	1	6	9	12
Other ^c	40	66	14	88	54	70

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

b: Only of those who had used drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months

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

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 94 Southport DUMA sample, by mental health and gender, 2011–12^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health-related issue ^b						
Yes	284	31	76	54	360	34
No	627	69	65	46	692	66

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes developmental, somatoform, dissociative, sexual or gender identity, paraphilia, eating or adjustment disorders

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table 95 Southport DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug–crime attributions by most serious offending, 2011–12^a

	Violent		Property		Drug		Drink driving		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	73	51	65	49	41	73	23	38	17	30	26	62	119	49	10	59	374	50
Cocaine	1	1	0	0	3	5	0	0	2	4	0	0	5	2	0	0	11	1
Amphetamines ^b	31	22	47	36	21	38	14	23	9	16	4	10	68	28	2	12	196	26
Opiates ^c	26	18	29	22	10	18	4	7	7	12	8	19	40	16	4	24	128	17
Benzodiazepines	37	26	27	20	13	23	8	13	3	5	7	17	59	24	3	18	157	21
(Any drug)	106	75	104	79	49	88	34	56	28	49	29	69	180	74	13	76	543	72
(Any drug other than cannabis)	68	48	77	58	29	52	22	36	19	33	14	33	116	48	6	35	351	47
(Multiple drugs)	47	33	47	36	25	45	11	18	9	16	12	29	81	33	5	29	237	32
(Total urine samples)	142		132		56		61		57		42		243		17		750	
Self-reported drug–crime attribution ^d																		
Alcohol	74	35	45	23	10	9	48	62	12	15	33	59	93	27	5	25	320	29
Other drugs	57	27	70	35	64	59	5	6	5	6	8	14	96	28	3	15	308	28
Any attribution	112	54	102	52	68	63	51	66	17	21	36	64	166	48	7	35	559	51
(Total detainees interviewed)	209		198		108		77		80		56		343		20		1,091	

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

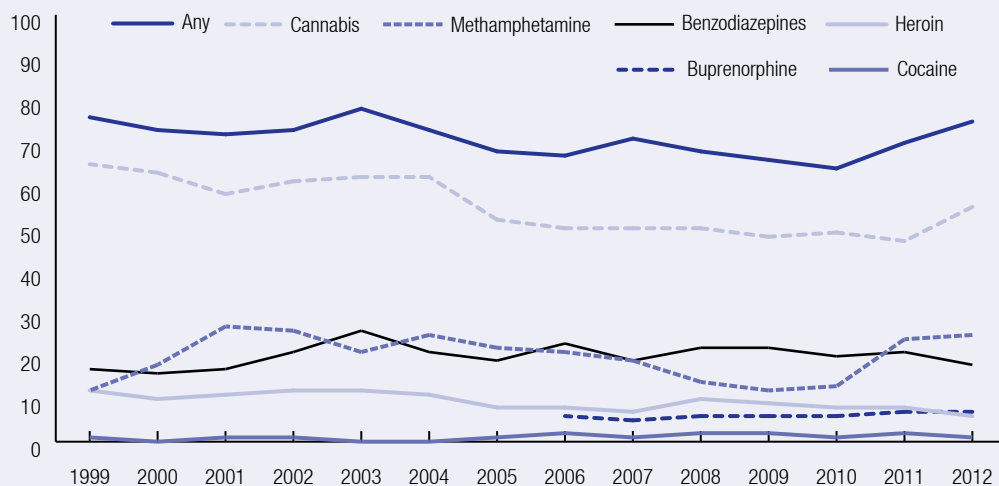
c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

d: Missing data excluded from analysis

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

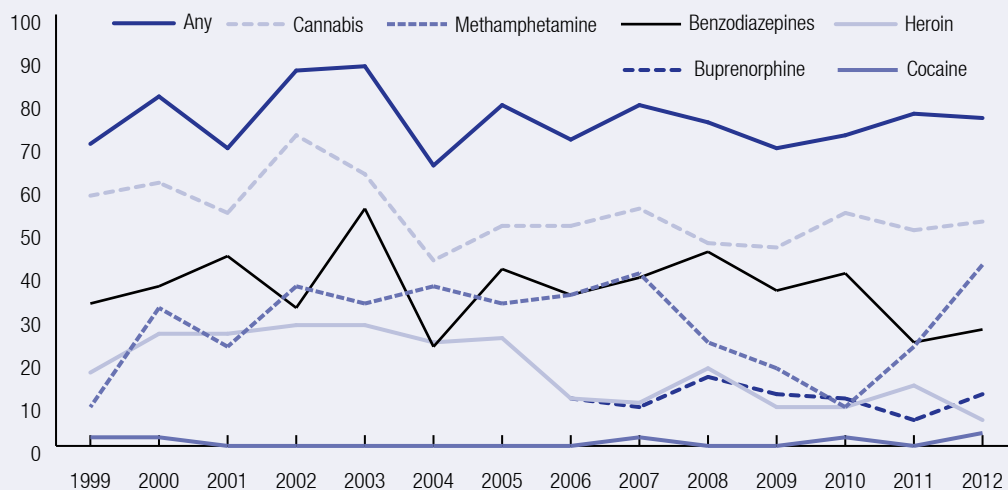
Figure 22 Test positive trends, males by drug type, Southport, 1999–2012 (%)



Note: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 2 and 4, 2012

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Figure 23 Test positive trends, females by drug type, Southport, 1999–2012 (%)



Note: Data was not collected at this site during quarters 2 and 4, 2012

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]



Methodology

Participation in the DUMA program is both voluntary and confidential. Each quarter, trained interviewers work onsite during peak hours to conduct interviews with detainees. Access is facilitated by the police officer in charge of the watchhouse, or their delegate, who determines a detainee's initial eligibility. Detainees are not interviewed if they are:

- deemed unfit for interview due to alcohol/drug/medication;
- mentally unfit;
- children and juveniles (except for New South Wales);
- alleged offenders who would require an interpreter;
- considered to be potentially violent;
- held in custody in excess of 48 hours; or
- deemed ineligible for other reasons at the discretion of the custody manager.

If eligible, a detainee is approached by a police officer and asked if they are willing to participate in the DUMA study. Using a prepared introductory statement, the police officer tells the detainee that:

There is a researcher here who is doing some research. Would you be willing to speak to him/her for a few minutes? The researcher is completely independent from the police and anything you said would be treated in strict confidence.

At this point, a detainee may choose not to participate and will be returned to their cell. Their decision not to participate has no impact on their case or processing by the police.

If the detainee agrees to be interviewed, they are escorted from their cell to an interview room where they will have their first contact with a DUMA interviewer. Upon greeting the detainee, the interviewer advises that the research project is government funded and that participation is confidential and voluntary. The detainee is then asked to give informed consent to undertake a structured interview, as well as provide a urine sample (if relevant to the collection period). They are reminded of the confidential nature of the research and assured that none of their responses can be linked back to them in any way. Names and addresses are not kept and the data are not linked at a later stage to any official data such as their criminal record. The participant may elect not to answer questions and they may refuse to provide a urine sample if one is requested. As at December 2012, 5,044 detainees had refused to be interviewed, 48,251 had agreed to be interviewed and 35,822 had provided a urine sample (6,935 of those who agreed to answer a questionnaire refused to provide a urine sample and 4,483 did not provide a urine sample for other reasons such as being unable to produce a specimen).

If the detainee indicates to the police officer or the interviewer that they do not wish to participate, the reason for their refusal is recorded on a separate interview form (known as a *refusal form*) and the detainee is returned to their cell. Again, their decision not to participate has no impact on their criminal case or subsequent processing by the police.

If the detainee agrees to be interviewed, 'informed consent' procedures are undertaken. On several occasions during the survey, detainees are reminded of the confidential and voluntary nature of the survey, as well as their right to end the survey at any time.

At the completion of the interview, if relevant to the collection period, detainees are reminded about the collection of the urine sample. They are again asked whether they consent to the provision of the sample. Detainees who refuse to provide the sample are then read the following statement:

Your participation is completely voluntary, but I would like to remind you that no names will appear on the specimen and the results will not be given to the police or affect the outcome of your case. An independent laboratory will perform the analysis and the sample will be destroyed as soon as the tests have been done. There is no way that the results can be tied back to you. Would you agree to provide a sample?

If a detainee refuses to provide a sample after the second prompt, the interviewer thanks them for their time and ends the interview. The detainee is then escorted back to their cell. A detainee who agrees to provide a urine sample is given a urine collection bottle and escorted to an appropriate location within the watchhouse. The sample is then returned to the interviewer, the interview ends and the detainee is escorted back to their cell. Urine samples are then given a unique barcode, refrigerated and later sent to an authorised testing laboratory in New South Wales. The laboratory returns test results to the AIC in an electronic form. At no point during the survey process are the police or local data collectors informed of the individual test results. Similarly, the AIC receives no personally identifying information about the detainees and so interview forms or urinalysis results cannot be re-identified.

At the completion of each interview and for each detainee who refuses, interviewers complete the

front page of the survey using information from the police charge book. Protocols for collecting charge information vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, although in no situation is the name of the detainee recorded on the interview form. Completed interview forms are locked in a secure cabinet until the end of the four week collection period, at which time they are couriered to the AIC using registered mail.

Once the interview forms are received by the AIC, they are coded by DUMA staff in accordance with a range of coding frameworks, including the Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC). The coded surveys are then entered into a database by an external data entry contractor. Data are returned to the AIC for cleaning and analysis. Questionnaires and samples are 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

Before each data collection period, interviewers undergo training in 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 errors that are identified are then reported back to interviewers. In the second level of quality assurance, the questionnaires are audited by the AIC. Error reports are then compiled by the AIC and distributed to each site manager in time for the next quarter. Errors that occur frequently are:

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

Error rates are generally higher 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 both the site and interviewer level. This internal monitoring allows for the identification of emerging issues and provides an opportunity to address individual or site-based problems if and when they arise.

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

Most serious offence

The Australian Bureau of Statistics' ANZSOC (formerly known as the Australian Standard Offence Classification) scheme is used to assign charges to eight categories—violent offences, property offences, drug offences, drink driving, traffic offences, disorder offences, breaches and other lesser offences (ABS 2011). Since 2009, the ANZSOC codes have been adopted and all historical codes have been updated to reflect these new codes. 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

Appendix A 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 or watchhouse, the number of detainees approached and interviewed and the number of urine samples collected at each site.

As shown, data collection at Parramatta and Kings Cross alternated each quarter. Kings Cross operated during the first and third quarters of 2011 and 2012, and Parramatta operated during the second and fourth quarters.

In 2011–12, a total of 7,716 detainees were interviewed, of whom 7,586 were defined as adults in their relevant jurisdiction and 130 were juvenile detainees from the three New South Wales sites. Detainees can choose to complete the interview without providing a urine sample. During a 2011–12 review of the DUMA program, the urine collection schedule was altered. Urine samples are now collected from detainees every second quarter, rather than every quarter. In 2012, the new collection cycle commenced. Urine was collected in the first and third quarter for the sites of Adelaide, Brisbane, East Perth, Darwin, Footscray and Southport. In New South Wales, Bankstown urine collection was conducted in the first and fourth quarter, while urine was collected once in 2012 for Kings Cross (first quarter) and Parramatta (fourth quarter). In 2011–12, of those who agreed to interview in a urine collection quarter, 75 percent also provided a urine sample. The rate of urinalysis compliance in 2012 (73%) was four percentage points lower than in 2011 (77%). The collection rate achieved in 2011–12 is consistent with that recorded in previous years.

Table 96 sets out the response rates for adult detainees who agreed to an interview. The data shows that there are no substantial differences by gender and that response rates are generally consistent across sites, with the exception of East Perth, where male detainees were nine percentage points more likely than females to agree to be interviewed (65% *cf* 56%). However, there are differences between sites in the provision of urine samples.

Urinalysis

Across the sites of Adelaide, Bankstown, Darwin, Footscray and Kings Cross, female detainees were less likely to provide a urine sample, while at Parramatta, male detainees were less likely to

provide a urine sample. In the remaining sites, male and female detainees were almost as likely to agree to be interviewed. At the Bankstown and Parramatta sites, juveniles voluntarily provided a urine sample at rates similar to adult detainees, while at Kings Cross, juvenile detainees were more likely to provide a sample than adults.

In Darwin, the rate of urinalysis compliance continues to be the lowest among all the sites (50% of all detainees interviewed in urine collection quarters). At this site, there are a greater proportion of Indigenous detainees, and culture and beliefs may affect their willingness to provide urine samples. However, while there is also a large Indigenous population at East Perth, urinalysis compliance is comparable to other sites (75% of all detainees interviewed in urine collection quarters). In Indigenous culture, there are clear divisions between men's and women's roles (Maher 1999). It may be the case that interviewers of the opposite sex who requested samples from Indigenous detainees inadvertently breached cultural rules or norms. The introduction of same-sex interviewers has seen an increase in compliance rates, so where possible, this practice will be adopted as a minimum standard. Language may have also been a prohibiting factor because English is not the first language for many Indigenous detainees, particularly in Darwin.

Sorcery is also prominent in traditional Indigenous life and culture (Maher 1999; McGrath & Phillips 2008). Indigenous cultural beliefs about the body and bodily fluids, and in particular how such things might be misused in sorcery, may have played a role in the lower than average urine compliance rates among Indigenous detainees.

These concerns are not unique to the DUMA program—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 DUMA site manager in Darwin developed additional information for use in negotiating the informed consent of Indigenous detainees that has helped to substantially increase 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 (68.7%) is higher than that achieved in the Australian National Drug Strategy Household Survey (50.6%; AIHW 2011).

Table 96 Response rate by sex and adult status, 2011–12

	Adelaide	Bankstown	Brisbane ^a	East Perth	Parramatta	Southport ^a	Darwin	Footscray	Kings Cross
Adult males									
Approached (n)	1,575	792	1,307	2,172	346	1,043	1039	570	387
Agreed to interview (n)	841	518	1,170	1,408	215	941	677	414	259
Agreed to interview (%)	53	65	90	65	62	90	65	73	67
Agreed to interview during urine collection quarters (n)	628	402	865	1,042	159	687	495	318	209
Provide urine specimen (n)	393	302	846	774	115	653	258	177	147
Provided urine (of those who agreed to interview during urine collection quarters; %) ^b	63	75	98	74	72	95	52	56	70
Adult females									
Approached (n)	268	119	209	521	82	170	132	137	97
Agreed to interview (n)	143	80	178	294	48	149	84	101	66
Agreed to interview (%)	53	67	85	56	59	88	64	74	68
Agreed to interview during urine collection quarters (n)	105	61	135	214	30	102	67	76	56
Provide urine specimen (n)	58	43	133	162	26	98	22	32	34
Provided urine (of those who agreed to interview during urine collection quarters; %) ^b	55	70	99	76	87	96	33	42	61

Table 96 Response rate by sex and adult status, 2011–12 cont.									
	Adelaide	Bankstown	Brisbane ^a	East Perth	Parramatta	Southport ^a	Darwin	Footscray	Kings Cross
Juveniles									
Approached (n)	0	141	0	0	104	0	0	0	15
Agreed to interview (n)	0	60	0	0	59	0	0	0	8
Agreed to interview (%)	0	43	0	0	57	0	0	0	53
Agreed to interview during urine collection quarters (n)	0	53	0	0	47	0	0	0	7
Provide urine specimen (n)	0	33	0	0	33	0	0	0	7
Provided urine (of those who agreed to interview during urine collection quarters; %) ^b	0	62	0	0	70	0	0	0	100

a: Detainees aged 17 years were traditionally surveyed in Queensland sites but have been removed, so the number reflects only adult detainees in Queensland

b: Percentage has been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which in 2011 was all 4 quarters and in 2012 was 2 out of 4 quarters

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

DUMA sample

It is important to note that although the sites are referred to by the name of the area in which they are located, the catchment area may not necessarily reflect the city boundaries. Because of this, the estimated size of the catchment area varies between the nine DUMA sites. Further, state legislation governs length of detention, reason for detention and the procedures for detention. These will then vary between the DUMA sites.

In regard 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 (63 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 2011–12, 933 detainees were deemed by the police to have been unfit for interview, representing eight percent of the potential sample. The number also varied by site; for example, 23 percent of detainees in Adelaide were declared unfit to interview. Across the other sites, the percentages ranged from three percent in Southport and Darwin to 10 percent in Parramatta. As a consequence, the sample obtained by DUMA is not a random sample 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 through which they can reduce the number of people brought into the station for processing. These include diversion programs, notices to attend court (or equivalent) and cautions. Normally, these notices or cautions would be for minor offences. Diversion programs tend to focus on drug possession cases and cases involving juvenile offenders. As a result, the DUMA study generally does not survey these 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 report that they have been arrested in the previous 12 months, it is highly likely that a small group of detainees will appear 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 2011–12, 930 detainees confirmed having previously participated in the DUMA study (which represents 13% of the sample) and a further 30 detainees said they could not recall.

Drug testing

Research has documented the shortcomings of relying solely on self-report data when reporting on drug use (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 underreporting 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 of objectively measuring the presence of illicit drugs. It is also a scientifically valid measure of drug use within the known limits of the test.

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. 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, 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 97 indicates the average detection times and the cut-off levels for a positive screen.

Table 97 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	24–36 hours
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

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 the individual person and 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 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 98 shows the percentage of detainees who tested positive for heroin, methamphetamine or cocaine use and also reported drug use in the

previous 48 hours and previous 30 days. These data are consistent with other studies; there is a higher level of underreporting for recent use (past 48 hours) than for use in the past 30 days.

Approximately half of those who tested positive to heroin, methamphetamine and cocaine reported that they had used the substance in the previous 48 hours. For the previous 30 days, self-reporting decreased to approximately two-thirds of those who test positive for heroin, methamphetamine and cocaine. From 2011 to 2012, the level of discrepancy between reported use and urine results has remained relatively consistent for heroin. In 2012, the level of discrepancy for cocaine decreased by 13 percentage points while for methamphetamine and heroin, the level of discrepancy stayed consistent over the years.

There are a number of reasons that a police detainee may not accurately report their recent drug use, despite their urine positively indicating recent use. The most obvious reason is that some detainees can be reluctant to 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 98 Comparing urinalysis and self-reported drug use (%)^a

	Heroin		Methamphetamine		Cocaine	
	Positive urinalysis result	Negative urinalysis result	Positive urinalysis result	Negative urinalysis result	Positive urinalysis result	Negative urinalysis result
Self-reported use past 48 hours	53	2	47	2	42	<1
Self-reported use past 30 days	71	4	75	12	71	3
Total (n)	443	3,825	975	3,289	59	4,209

a: Results for 2011–12

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Explaining compliance levels

Relative to other social science studies, compliance levels for both the interview and providing 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. 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 before entering 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 will be destroyed once the AIC has validated the results.

The AIC Human Research Ethics Committee 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 the DUMA study to Darwin and Footscray was obtained in December 2005 and in June 2007 to the new site of Alice Springs. An additional ethics clearance was given for the extension of the program in November 2010. Each separate addendum administered as part of the

questionnaire is also cleared by the AIC's Human Research Ethics Committee.

Oversight committees

Selected sites have their own local steering or advisory committee, which is engaged as needed to discuss key issues about the DUMA methodology and operation. 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. All of 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 as soon as practicable after their receipt at the AIC. This provides timely intelligence to inform local policy and strategic initiatives. In addition, local sites are provided with anonymised unit record files for secondary analysis by request. 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, synthetic cannabis 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. Trends and issues highlighted in the DUMA data can be used to inform 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.

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 are also increasingly being used in reports produced by other agencies. Links to published material can be found at the AIC's website <http://www.aic.gov.au>.

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

- 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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Appendices

Appendix A

Table A1 Fieldwork information, 2011

Quarter	Site	Period	Hours in facility	Detainees approached (n)	Detainees interviewed (n)	Specimens collected (n)
1	Adelaide	17.01.11–12.02.11	300	228	117	78
	Bankstown	17.01.11–14.01.11	279	157	105	88
	Brisbane ^a	21.02.11–22.03.11	288	176	155	151
	Darwin	07.02.11–01.03.11	180	128	82	41
	East Perth	30.01.11–27.02.11	365	319	199	150
	Footscray	31.01.11–26.02.11	288	77	58	35
	Kings Cross	16.02.11–02.04.11	278	167	116	80
	Southport ^a	24.01.11–20.02.11	216	130	117	112
2	Adelaide	11.04.11–10.05.11	300	222	117	71
	Bankstown	11.04.11–09.05.11	280	141	88	62
	Brisbane ^a	09.05.11–07.06.11	288	199	178	176
	Darwin	07.05.11–29.05.11	170	137	84	46
	East Perth	10.04.11–09.04.11	365	316	185	140
	Footscray	09.05.11–04.06.11	288	76	60	37
	Parramatta	11.05.11–08.06.11	278	166	103	71
	Southport ^a	11.04.11–08.05.11	216	139	124	119
3	Adelaide	04.07.11–30.07.11	300	238	128	78
	Bankstown	04.07.11–01.08.11	293	137	82	72
	Brisbane ^a	01.08.11–01.09.11	288	186	161	159
	Darwin	16.07.11–08.08.11	180	129	92	44
	East Perth	17.07.11–14.08.11	365	359	222	176
	Footscray	01.08.11–27.08.11	288	89	68	40

	Kings Cross	03.08.11–19.09.11	289	116	84	51
	Southport ^a	04.07.11–04.08.11	216	144	130	125
4	Adelaide	31.10.11–26.11.11	300	255	127	72
	Bankstown	04.10.11–31.10.11	281	155	93	69
	Brisbane ^a	01.11.11–30.11.11	288	193	168	163
	Darwin	05.11.11–25.11.11	173	152	102	57
	East Perth	30.09.11–26.10.11	366	305	188	142
	Footscray	03.10.11–29.10.11	289	93	62	28
	Parramatta	02.11.11–30.10.11	280	108	67	49
	Southport ^a	03.10.11–30.10.11	216	179	162	156
Total	All sites	2011	8,791	5,616	3,824	2,938

a: Detainees aged 17 years were traditionally surveyed in Queensland sites but have been removed, so the number reflects only adult detainees in Queensland

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

Table A2 Fieldwork information, 2012

Quarter	Site	Period	Hours in facility	Detainees approached (n)	Detainees interviewed (n)	Specimens collected (n)
1	Adelaide	16.01.12–11.02.12	300	230	123	85
	Bankstown	23.01.12–21.02.12	285	136	74	47
	Brisbane ^a	20.02.12–20.03.12	288	211	190	185
	Darwin	17.02.12–07.03.12	180	149	102	47
	East Perth	05.02.12–04.03.12	365	398	238	178
	Footscray	13.02.12–10.03.12	288	80	56	30
	Kings Cross	22.02.12–06.04.12	293	127	75	58
	Southport ^a	23.01.12–19.02.12	216	150	132	124
2	Adelaide	16.04.12–12.05.12	300	193	119	0
	Bankstown	16.04.12–14.05.12	279	106	75	0
	Brisbane ^a	16.04.12–13.05.12	288	197	177	0
	Darwin	27.04.12–18.05.12	180	158	97	0
	East Perth	15.04.12–13.05.12	366	364	237	0
	Footscray	07.05.12–02.06.12	288	86	61	0
	Parramatta	18.05.12–15.06.12	280	126	86	0
	Southport ^a	14.05.12–10.06.12	216	172	159	0
3	Adelaide	09.07.12–08.08.12	300	231	121	67
	Bankstown	09.07.12–04.08.12	284	110	74	40
	Brisbane ^a	09.07.12–05.08.12	288	168	148	145
	Darwin	08.07.12–29.07.12	180	156	100	45
	East Perth	15.07.12–12.08.12	365	333	224	150
	Footscray	06.08.12–01.09.12	288	122	90	39
	Kings Cross	08.08.12–16.09.12	282	92	61	0
	Southport ^a	08.10.12–04.11.12	216	144	124	115
4	Adelaide	01.10.12–27.10.12	300	246	132	0
	Bankstown	02.10.12–29.10.12	283	111	68	0
	Brisbane ^a	05.11.12–02.12.12	288	186	171	0
	Darwin	26.10.12–19.11.12	180	163	102	0

	East Perth	30.09.12–28.10.12	365	299	209	0
	Footscray	31.10.12–24.11.12	294	84	60	0
	Parramatta	31.10.12–28.11.12	283	134	68	54
	Southport ^a	08.10.12–04.11.12	216	158	144	0
Total	All sites	2012	8,824	5,620	3,897	1,409

a: Detainees aged 17 years were traditionally surveyed in Queensland sites but have been removed, so the number reflects only adult detainees in Queensland

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 [computer file]

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