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Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2013–14 report on drug use among police detainees

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Foreword

Delivered by the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program supports the National Drug Strategy through its timely provision of data on changes in alcohol and other drug consumption habits among Australian police detainees and through its monitoring and reporting of fluctuations in the illicit drug market. Since 1999, 51,748 detainees have been interviewed, of whom 37,398 also provided a urine sample that was analysed to identify licit and illicit drug use. The data gathered through DUMA has informed government policy and research, and contributed to the National Drug Strategy aims of improving health, social and economic outcomes by reducing supply, demand and harm.

There has been significant interest in the AIC's monitoring of methamphetamine trends over the past two years. The AIC has contributed to the national debate on this important issue by releasing a number of publications on methamphetamine in 2013–14, presenting DUMA data in a range of forums and informing government policy via parliamentary inquiry submissions.

First detected in the 2011–12 DUMA monitoring report, this new DUMA data shows the continuing national rise in methamphetamine use among Australian police detainees. Methamphetamine use was identified in 23 percent of urine samples provided by detainees in Adelaide, 24 percent in Bankstown, 34 percent in Brisbane, 37 percent in East Perth and 52 percent in Kings Cross.

Given the high rate of methamphetamine dependency and the side effects associated with its use, the AIC will continue to monitor trends in the use of methamphetamines and market trends such as availability and purity. Through the DUMA program, the AIC will also continue to seek opportunities to examine broader issues associated with methamphetamine use, such as its relationship to criminal and antisocial behaviour and its impacts on Australian communities.

The DUMA program also contributed to the National Drug Strategy discourse through its examination of the harm minimisation impact of reductions in supply of methamphetamine and cannabis. In the third quarter of 2013, 60 percent of detainees were identified as recent cannabis users and 47 percent as recent methamphetamine users. While detainees reported both substances were readily available, almost half of these users reported experiencing a period of reduced availability (50% of cannabis users and 44% of methamphetamine users). During a period of reduced availability the majority of cannabis (80%) and methamphetamine (78%) users reported abstaining from using that drug. The majority of users also reported no increase in their use of alcohol or illicit drugs during periods of reduced cannabis or methamphetamine availability. These findings suggest that supply-side reduction strategies may be effective in terms of harm minimisation: that is, a reduction in supply appears to reduce use of that drug without increasing the use of other substances.

In 2013–14 the DUMA program extended its collection of data to meet an identified need in the community for greater information on recidivism, particularly concerning offending while on bail or court orders. A substantial proportion of the DUMA sample were identified as recidivist offenders: 47 percent of detainees reported they had been charged on another occasion in the past 12 months, although the outcome of those charges was not reported; 21 percent reported they had been released from prison in the last 12 months; seven percent reported they had been released from prison

in the last one to two years; and 17 percent reported they were on parole at the time of their current police detention. The AIC will continue to monitor this important issue and develop the depth of DUMA data, particularly in terms of the indicators of recidivism.

The ability of the DUMA program to provide trend data and confidently report emerging illicit drug market trends is a realisation of the Commonwealth government's commitment to and support of this program over the past 16 years. The program's longevity would also be impossible without the efforts and expertise of local researchers, and particularly the ongoing support and professionalism of the state and territory police connected to the DUMA collection sites.

Chris Dawson APM
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

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Neither the external collectors nor the police services bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented in this report.

Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANZSOC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification
DUI	Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs
DUMA	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia
HREC	Human Research Ethics Committee
MDMA	3,4-methylenedioxy-methamphetamine
MSO	Most serious offence (category)
NDLERF	National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund
NDSHS	National Drug Strategy Household Survey
TAFE	Technical and Further Education

The *Technical Appendix* at the close of this report contains a glossary of terms.

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 six 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 AIC's biennial series and describes key results from the DUMA data collected between July 2013 and December 2014 at six sites—Brisbane (Queensland); Bankstown, Kings Cross and Surry Hills (New South Wales); Adelaide (South Australia); and East Perth (Western Australia).

In 2013–14, a total of 3,456 adult detainees were interviewed as part of the DUMA program. Of these:

- 81 percent were male. This percentage is slightly lower than in the 2011–12 data collection period (85%), however the gender ratio is comparable with the ratio reported in other years of the program. It also reflects the gender ratio in the general detainee population;
- 11 percent of detainees were aged 18 to 20 years, 20 percent were aged 21 to 25 years, 19 percent were aged 26 to 30 years, 17 percent were aged 31 to 35 years and 33 percent were aged 36 years and over. On average, male detainees were 32 years of age and female detainees were 31 years of age;
- 41 percent of detainees reported having completed year 10 or less of formal education, 20 percent reported having completed year 11 or 12, 12 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 are similar to those reported in the 2011–12 data collection period;
- the majority of detainees (81%) reported residing in stable accommodation (private or social housing), owned or rented by themselves (43%) or someone else (38%), in the 30 days prior to their arrest, while 11 percent of detainees reported having no fixed address; and
- 23 percent of detainees reported they were working full time and 10 percent part time at the time of interview; 51 percent of detainees reported that they were unemployed and either currently looking (30%) or not looking (21%) for work. From 2011–12 to 2013–14 there was a decrease in the percentage of detainees who reported they were in full-time employment (from 26% in 2011–12) and an increase in the percentage of detainees who reported they were unemployed (from 43% in 2011–12).

In addition to the adult detainees, thirty-five 17 year old detainees were also interviewed at the Brisbane site and six juvenile detainees were interviewed at the Bankstown, Kings Cross and Surry Hills sites. Juvenile and adult detainee data are reported separately.

Contact with the criminal justice system

- In 2013–14, 47 percent of adult detainees interviewed reported having been charged on at least one separate occasion in the previous 12 months. This represents a slight rise in the

recidivism rate compared with the 2011–12 data collection period (44%), but is still lower than the rate recorded in the 2009–10 data collection period (51%).

- Male detainees (48%) were slightly more likely than females (43%) to report having been charged in the 12 months prior to interview—that is, on an occasion prior to their current detention by police.
- In 2013–14, 21 percent of adult detainees reported having been released from prison in the 12 months prior to interview. This is higher than in the 2011–12 data collection period (17%).
- In 2013–14, 20 percent of adult detainees reported being released from prison in the past one to 10 years and four percent reported being released from prison more than 10 years ago.
- Seventeen percent of adult detainees reported they were on parole, eight percent reported they were on probation and three percent reported they were on a community service order.

Offending

- Twenty-three percent of all charges recorded against detainees were breaches of orders, typically apprehended violence or similar orders, or conditional release orders.
- Male detainees most commonly had breach charges recorded against them (23%), while female detainees most commonly had property charges recorded against them (28%).
- Detainees may have been charged with multiple offences; each detainee was categorised according to the most serious offence (MSO) they were charged with (see *Technical Appendix*). Twenty-nine percent of detainees across both sexes combined had an MSO that was violent.
- Male detainees most commonly had an MSO that was violent (30%), while female detainees most commonly had an MSO related to a breach (30%).

Drug and alcohol indicators

Drug use based on urinalysis

A unique feature of the DUMA program is its use of urinalysis to provide an objective estimate of recent (within the previous 48 hours) drug use. The provision of a urine sample is both voluntary and confidential. Urine was collected biannually during the 2013–14 collection period (see *Technical Appendix* for details of the urine collection schedule).

Urine provision compliance rates are calculated as a percentage of adult detainees who provided a urine sample when a sample was requested. In 2013–14, there was a 71 percent urine provision compliance rate. In 2014, the rate of urine provision compliance was six percentage points higher than in 2013 (74% cf 68%). The collection rate achieved in the 2013–14 period is comparable to previous years. By drug type, key findings from the 2013–14 urinalysis are as follows.

Benzodiazepines

- Twenty-four percent of adult detainees who provided a urine sample tested positive to benzodiazepines. This was only slightly higher than the rate recorded in most collection periods. Since 1999, benzodiazepine test positive rates have ranged between 21 and 23 percent, with the exception of 2003, when benzodiazepine use rose to 26 percent. Thirty-one percent of adult female detainees and 22 percent of adult male detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines.

Cannabis

- Forty-six percent of adult detainees tested positive to cannabis. Cannabis continues 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.
- Forty-six 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 (62%), followed by those 21 to 25 years of age (54%), 26 to 30 years of age (46%), and 31 to 35 years of age (40%); the lowest rate of use was among detainees 36 years of age or older (38%).

Cocaine

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

Heroin

- Eight percent of adult detainees tested positive to heroin.
- Eleven percent of female detainees and seven percent of male detainees tested positive to heroin.
- Between 2011–12 and 2013–14, national test positive rates to heroin decreased by two percentage points. Since the 2000–01 heroin shortage, heroin use indicators among detainees continue to remain at historical lows.

Amphetamines

- Thirty-seven percent of adult detainees tested positive to amphetamines; this constitutes an increase of 13 percentage points since 2011–12 (24%). This is the highest recorded rate of amphetamine use in DUMA's history, with the previous peak being 35 percent in both 2003 and 2004.
- Rates of amphetamine use varied between data collection sites, ranging from a high of 61 percent in Kings Cross (n=42), followed by Surry Hills (43%; n=18), East Perth (39%; n=176), Brisbane (38%; n=265), Adelaide (27%; n=66) and Bankstown (26%; n=9)—noting that direct comparison of rates across sites should be undertaken with caution as the number of urine samples collected at each site varies.

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—under three percent.

Other opiates

- Five percent of adult detainees tested positive to methadone and nine percent tested positive to buprenorphine.
- Ten percent of female detainees and four percent of male detainees tested positive to methadone. Sixteen percent of female detainees and four percent of male detainees tested positive to buprenorphine.
- Six percent of adult detainees tested positive to an opiate metabolite not identified as heroin, buprenorphine or methadone; this suggests the use of substances such as morphine and codeine.

Self-reported alcohol use

- Forty-one percent of adult police detainees reported having drunk alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest.
- Male detainees were more likely than female detainees (42% cf 34%) to report having been drinking in the 48 hours prior to their arrest.
- The average quantity of alcohol detainees reported consuming on the last occasion of drinking was 19 standard drinks, although it was as high as 31 standard drinks for the sub-group of detainees who reported consuming a mix of beer, wine or spirits on the last occasion.
- Male detainees reported consuming, on average, a similar amount of alcohol per hour on the last occasion of drinking as female detainees (approximately 4 standard drinks), but a greater total number of drinks on their last occasion of drinking (20 standard drinks cf 17 standard drinks).
- From 2011–12 to 2013–14, the average quantity of alcohol consumed on the last occasion of drinking decreased (22 cf 19 standard drinks).

Relationship between drug use and offending

Most serious offence (MSO) and drug use

- Eighty-one percent of adult detainees whose MSOs was property, tested positive to at least one drug, with amphetamines being the most common (48%).
- Sixty-seven percent of adult detainees whose MSOs were violent tested positive for at least one drug, with cannabis being the most common (44%) and amphetamines the second most common (31%).
- Detainees whose MSO was drug were most likely to test positive to amphetamines (50%), followed by detainees whose MSO was:
  - property (48%);
  - breach (38%);
  - violent (31%);
  - traffic (30%);
  - disorder (25%); and
  - DUI (14%).
- Detainees whose MSO was property were most likely to test positive to opiates (29%), followed by detainees whose MSO was:
  - drug (23%);
  - breach (23%);
  - disorder (15%);
  - traffic (14%);
  - violent (13%); and
  - DUI (9%).
- Detainees whose MSO was property were more likely to test positive for benzodiazepines (31%) than detainees whose MSOs fell into other categories.

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.

- Forty-five percent of detainees confirmed that their substance use (drugs and/or alcohol) contributed to their current detention by police; 23 percent reported that alcohol had contributed and 25 percent reported that other drugs (ie cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine, MDMA) had contributed.
- Detainees whose MSO was violent, DUI or disorder were more likely to identify alcohol than other drugs as a contributing factor to their current police detention. Detainees whose MSO was property, drug, traffic or breach were more likely to identify drugs other than alcohol as a contributing factor to their current police detention.

New South Wales juvenile detainees

Where possible, and with the consent of a primary caregiver as well as the consent of the detainee, juvenile detainees under the age of 18 years are interviewed in New South Wales as part of the DUMA program.

- In 2013–14, six juvenile detainees were interviewed across the three Sydney sites—three at Bankstown, two at Surry Hills and one at Kings Cross.
- The majority of juvenile detainees were male (83%) and juvenile detainees were on average 15 years of age.
- Fewer juveniles were interviewed in 2013–14 compared with previous years. This may be due in part to data collection occurring at Kings Cross, where fewer juveniles tend to be processed. It also reflects the lower response rate for juveniles in 2013–14 compared with 2011–12 (17% cf 43% at Bankstown; 13% cf 53% at Kings Cross).
- Of the five detainees who were eligible, three (60%) provided a urine sample.
- None of the three detainees who provided a urine sample tested positive for a drug.

Brisbane 17 year old detainees

Seventeen year olds detained by police in Queensland are regarded as adults by the Queensland justice system and are therefore eligible for interview by DUMA personnel at the Brisbane site. In this report, 'adult detainee' refers only to a detainee who is 18 years of age or older, and the findings for this group of detainees have been reported separately to ensure national consistency in the adult detainee sample.

- In 2013–14, thirty-five 17 year old detainees were interviewed at the Brisbane site.
- The majority of these detainees were male (83%).
- Of the 24 detainees who were eligible, 22 (92%) provided a urine sample.
- Eighty-six percent of those who provided a urine sample tested positive for at least one drug type; test positive rates were highest for cannabis (77%), followed by amphetamines (45%).

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.

- *Drug substitution*—During the third quarter of 2013, the addenda examined the impact of a reduction in availability of a particular drug on detainees' use of that drug, alcohol and other illicit drugs. In the case of both cannabis and methamphetamine, the majority of detainees reported reduced consumption or abstention during periods of reduced supply. The majority also reported that they did not increase consumption of alcohol or illicit drugs during these periods. These findings suggest that a reduction in the supply of cannabis or methamphetamine may result in reductions in harm among cannabis and methamphetamine users. However, a substantial proportion of detainees reported never having experienced a period of reduced supply, indicating that cannabis and methamphetamine remain readily available across Australia and that reductions in supply may be temporary and localised. For further detail, see *Findings from the DUMA program: Impact of reduced cannabis supply on consumption of illicit drugs and alcohol* (Goldsmid 2015) and *Findings from the DUMA program: Impact of reduced methamphetamine supply on consumption of illicit drugs and alcohol* (Coghlan & Goldsmid 2015).
- *Internet access and frequency and nature of use*—An investigation into the use of the internet by police detainees in the first quarter of 2014 found that the majority of police detainees had regular and private access to the internet. Almost one-third of detainees who had access to the internet (n=119) reported sourcing information about illicit drugs online. However, only five percent (n=8) of detainees who had heard of drugs being sold online reported purchasing illicit drugs online, and only three percent (n=12) of all detainees reported they might consider purchasing drugs online in the future. Although the nature of the online searches cannot be determined from the data, it may be that detainees were searching for information related to use, side effects, or help-seeking. It is possible that the lack of engagement in the online drug market reflects a general lack of engagement with the internet for purchasing activities, with 59 percent (n=223) of detainees reporting never having engaged in online shopping. Alternatively, with high levels of dependence in the detainee population, the immediacy of the physical drug market may drive this preference. For further detail, see *Findings from the DUMA program: Internet access, frequency and nature of use among police detainees* (Goldsmid & Patterson, 2015).
- *Readiness to change drug use and help-seeking intentions*—An investigation into detainee readiness to change drug use and help-seeking intentions for drug misuse was conducted in the second quarter of 2014. This examination revealed that detainees most in need of drug treatment were also those most ready to change their drug use behaviour. Based on participants' intentions to seek help, sources of help involving face-to-face interactions received the highest level of endorsement. Face-to-face illicit drug

interventions administered by medical professionals in the custodial setting may foster a high level of engagement by police detainees suffering from drug abuse. For further detail, please see *Readiness to change drug use and help-seeking intentions of police detainees: Findings from the DUMA program* (Gannoni & Goldsmid forthcoming).

- *Drink and drug driving*—An examination of detainees' opinions on the impact of various substances on their driving ability, and their perceptions of how likely it was that police would test them while driving for the same substances, was conducted in the third quarter of 2014. There was evidence that detainees do perceive a risk related to drink and drug driving, with most users reporting impaired driving when under the influence and a risk of detection by police. Marked variations between users and between substances were noted. The strength of the perception of risk is likely to determine the resultant deterrence from drink and drug driving. For further detail, see *Findings from the DUMA program: Drink and drug driving among police detainees* (Goldsmid, Coghlan & Patterson 2015).
- *Managing intoxicated offenders: Best practice in responding to individuals affected by drugs and alcohol (NDLERF-funded)*—In the third and fourth quarters of 2014, addenda were administered in support of this project. In the third quarter, the addendum compared alcohol and illicit drug recent use profiles for offenders identified by police as being either intoxicated or not intoxicated. Analysis revealed that police were better than chance at detecting alcohol consumption, but no better than chance at detecting illicit drug use. In the fourth quarter, the addendum examined predictors of police assessments of intoxication; namely, whether detainee self-reported levels of intoxication, sedation, stimulation, hostility or psychological distress predicted police assessments of intoxication. Logistic regression analysis revealed that the higher the detainees' self-reported level of stimulation or hostility, the more likely police were to identify them as intoxicated. Stimulation and hostility are side effects associated with the consumption of alcohol and stimulants such as methamphetamine. These findings suggest that police are more likely to correctly identify a detainee as being intoxicated if the detainee has consumed alcohol or a stimulant. For further detail, including the methodological limitations of this study, see *Managing intoxicated offenders: Best practice in responding to individuals affected by drugs and alcohol* (Fuller, Goldsmid & Brown forthcoming).

Featured results

- *The influence of cannabis dependency and use on criminal offending*—A study conducted using 2013 DUMA data examined the association between cannabis use and offending by comparing frequency of use and dependence on cannabis for detainees who reported that cannabis had contributed to their offending with that of cannabis-using detainees who reported it had not. Of detainees who reported using cannabis in the 30 days prior to their arrest (n=571), 18 percent (n=100) reported they thought cannabis contributed 'a little' or 'a lot' to the events leading up to their current police detention. Detainees who attributed their criminal offending to cannabis use reported a higher number of days of use in the 30 days prior to their detention than those who did not attribute offending to cannabis use (22 days cf 15 days). Users who attributed offending to cannabis use also reported higher frequencies of use per day than detainees who did not report cannabis as a contributing factor in their offence (4 times per day cf 3 times per day). In addition, 26 percent of dependent cannabis users identified cannabis use as a contributing factor, compared with eight percent of non-dependent cannabis users. For further detail, see *Findings from the DUMA program: The influence of cannabis dependency and use on criminal offending, through the eyes of police detainees* (Goldsmid 2015).
- *South Hedland*—In an attempt to better understand a regional offending population and their alcohol and drug use, the DUMA program was utilised to collect data in the Pilbara region of WA via a one-off data collection at South Hedland in the third quarter of 2013. In South Hedland, 51 police detainees were interviewed and compared

with a sample of 209 detainees from the regular DUMA site of East Perth. The South Hedland sample were significantly more likely than the East Perth sample to have consumed alcohol in the past 48 hours, and to consume it more frequently and at higher levels. South Hedland detainees were significantly less likely than East Perth detainees to have used both cannabis and amphetamine-type stimulants. South Hedland detainees were also significantly less likely than East Perth detainees to report feeling dependent on cannabis or amphetamine-type stimulants. South Hedland detainees were more likely than East Perth detainees to attribute their current police detention to alcohol rather than illicit drug use. For further detail, see *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: An expansion into the Pilbara* (Gately, Ellis & Morris forthcoming).

Summary

- Overall, in 2013–14 the most notable trend in illicit drug use within the Australian detainee sample was a 13 percent increase in detainees testing positive to amphetamines. This was mainly due to an 11 percentage point increase in detainees testing positive to methamphetamine.
- There was also a four percentage point increase in detainees testing positive to at least one drug type.
- A slight decrease in prevalence of cannabis use was observed, continuing the downward trend observed since 1999. Despite its use decreasing, cannabis remains the most commonly detected illicit drug.
- The prevalence of use of benzodiazepines, heroin, MDMA and cocaine remained relatively stable from 2011–12 to 2013–14.

DUMA program overview: 2013–14

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 watch houses) across Australia. The DUMA program collects data via interview and urinalysis. Following a budget review, in January 2013 the AIC Executive took a decision to temporarily suspend data collection to allow a review of the program's relevance as a criminological and public health data collection system. This review meant that DUMA data collection was not undertaken during the first and second quarters of 2013. Data collection was subsequently recommenced in the third quarter of 2013 using a rationalised number of collection sites. The DUMA questionnaire was also revised (see *Technical Appendix*).

DUMA is the only Australian survey of alleged offenders held in police custody conducted on a routine basis, and there is no other known regular collection of data on drugs and offending among this population in Australia. Police detainees are a sentinel population whose patterns of drug use are likely to be of significant value in the formulation of policy and programs. The police detainee population is more likely to have had recent and close contact with the illicit drug market than non-detainees or incarcerated offenders. In addition, they are likely to be the first group within a particular area to begin using a new drug (Bennett 1998). The DUMA program also has the capacity to examine the extent and nature of drug use in a way that is not possible through drug arrest and seizure data.

By examining the police detainee population, the DUMA program aims to:

- improve the quality of data available on illicit drug use in the offender population;
- provide data to local law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders in a timely manner to enable risk assessment and evaluation of local policy initiatives;
- provide an early warning system for changes in patterns of illicit drug use;
- provide regular tracking data that allows law enforcement and other key stakeholders at the state, territory and Commonwealth level to examine trends; and
- provide information on other issues of importance to law enforcement, such as new psychoactive drugs, pharmaceutical drug use, drink and drug driving, drug substitution, the use of the internet to obtain illicit drugs, and the readiness of detainees to change drug use habits.

All individuals detained by police at selected police stations and watch houses during periods of data collection are eligible to participate. Participation is

voluntary and confidential. However, detainees may be excluded from participating in an interview if the detainee:

- has been in police custody for more than 96 hours;
- has been in a custodial setting within 48 hours prior to their arrest;
- is highly intoxicated;
- is potentially violent;
- is mentally unfit; or
- requires an interpreter.

The police custody manager can also deem a detainee ineligible to interview.

Urine samples are collected from detainees in select quarters if the detainee has been in custody for less than 48 hours.

There are two parts to the information collected through the DUMA program. The first part is a self-report questionnaire administered by a trained interviewer who is independent of the police. The DUMA survey comprises two components, a core questionnaire and a quarterly addendum. The core questionnaire collects charge information, demographic data, past criminal justice system contact, alcohol use and alcohol and drug attribution data. All information is collected via the detainee interview with the exception of charge information, which is obtained from police records.

Quarterly addenda are developed in consultation with both Commonwealth and state stakeholders and collect information on emerging issues of policy relevance. In 2013–14, the following addenda were administered:

Quarter 3, 2013—Drug substitution (Adelaide, Brisbane, East Perth, Kings Cross)

Quarter 4, 2013—Drug use and aggression (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth and Surry Hills)

Quarter 1, 2014—Internet access and frequency and nature of internet use (Adelaide, Brisbane, East Perth, Kings Cross and Surry Hills)

Quarter 2, 2014—Readiness to change drug use and help-seeking intentions (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and East Perth)

Quarter 3, 2014—Drink and drug driving; and Managing intoxicated offenders: Best practice in responding to individuals affected by drugs and alcohol data collection (NDLERF funded) (Adelaide, Brisbane, East Perth, and Kings Cross)

Quarter 4, 2014—Managing intoxicated offenders: Best practice in responding to individuals affected by drugs and alcohol data collection (NDLERF funded) (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, and East Perth)

Unique to the DUMA study is the collection of urine samples, which is the second part of the information collected. 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).

Urine samples are sent to an independent toxicology unit and tested for five classes of drug—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests are conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. Confirmatory analysis is conducted on samples testing positive for amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies), resulting in opiate classifications of heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates) and amphetamine classifications of methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines). Recent alcohol use is measured via self-report only, as it cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. Detainee interview responses are included in the dataset regardless of whether a urine sample was provided.

In 2013 and 2014, DUMA operated at six sites across the country, representing a range of different community configurations. The Bankstown and East Perth sites have operated since the DUMA program commenced in1999, while other sites have been operating for varying periods: Brisbane and Adelaide since 2002, Kings Cross since 2009 and Surry Hills since 2013 (see Table 1).

Table 1 Date of establishment of DUMA sites		
Site	Commencement date and quarter	Discontinued
Southport	1999 (quarter 1)	2012 (quarter 4)
Bankstown	1999 (quarter 3)	
Parramatta	1999 (quarter 3)	2012 (quarter 4)
East Perth	1999 (quarter 1)	
Brisbane	2002 (quarter 1)	
Adelaide	2002 (quarter 2)	
Elizabeth	2002 (quarter 2)	2007 (quarter 2)
Darwin	2006 (quarter 1)	2012 (quarter 4)
Footscray	2006 (quarter 1)	2012 (quarter 4)
Alice Springs	2007 (quarter 3)	2008 (quarter 2)
Kings Cross	2009 (quarter 1)	
Pilot Sites		
South Hedland	2013 (quarter 3)	2013 (quarter 4)[a]
Surry Hills	2013 (quarter 4)	

a: This was a one-off data collection site

Note: A full list of fieldwork dates for 2013 and 2014 is provided in the *Technical Appendix*

Methodological notes

When interpreting the results presented in this report, the following points should be considered.

- Self-reported and urinalysis results are presented separately for each of the six DUMA sites surveyed in 2013–14: Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth, Kings Cross and Surry Hills. Data collection at the Bankstown and Kings Cross sites alternated on a quarterly basis, and data were only collected at Surry Hills in two quarters (see *Technical Appendix*).
- In the 2013–14 data collection period, urine samples were collected in the third and fourth quarter of 2013 and the first and third quarter of 2014 at the Adelaide, Brisbane and East Perth sites. In New South Wales, urine samples were collected at Kings Cross in the third quarter of 2013 and the first and third quarter of 2014; at Surry Hills in the fourth quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2014; and at Bankstown in the fourth quarter of 2013 (see *Technical Appendix*).
- Males are over-represented in the detainee samples. However, the proportions are consistent with the population from which the samples were derived, with police processing fewer female than male detainees. Due to the low number of female detainees, caution should be exercised when interpreting the results or making gender-based comparisons. Sections relating to 17 year old Brisbane detainees and adult detainees at Bankstown, Kings Cross and Surry Hills do not report findings by gender due to the small number of detainees in those groups.
- Sample sizes vary across the analysis as there were instances where detainees were unable or unwilling to respond to survey items. In order to preserve the largest sample size possible, detainees were only excluded from the analysis of those variables for which their data were missing.

- Due to rounding, the sum of the individual site results may be slightly different to the results reported in the national summary section.
- Standard drink calculations are based on conversion figures consistent with those used in the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS).
- Throughout the 16 years of DUMA's operation, a number of changes have been made to both the methodology and the annual reporting. These changes have been made to improve the reliability and accuracy of the data and ensure it remains relevant. This report and the trend data presented in it represent the current methodology and item format adopted by the DUMA program. Direct comparisons with earlier annual reports should be undertaken with consideration for the relevant methodological changes.
- Some methodological changes that should be considered when interpreting the results listed in this report include:
  - From the third quarter of 2013 to the first quarter of 2014, detainees who reported having ever spent time in prison on a sentence were asked whether they were currently on parole, probation or a community service order. From the second quarter of 2014, all detainees were asked these questions.
  - The calculation of incarceration in the past 12 months changed from the 2011–12 to the 2013–14 collection period. In 2011–12 detainees who reported having ever spent time in prison on a sentence were asked whether they had served time in prison on a sentence in the past 12 months, while in 2013–14 detainees who reported having ever spent time in prison on a sentence were asked how long it had been since they were released.
  - Figures representing urinalysis results by year for individual drugs (cannabis, amphetamines, heroin, cocaine and benzodiazepines) in the national summary are based on data from five long-term sites (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth and Kings Cross) for the period 2002 to 2014, as the majority of active sites have operated since 2002. In the 2011–12 monitoring report, these figures were based on data from the four original sites (Southport, East Perth, Bankstown and Parramatta) and reported from 1999 to 2012.
  - The MSO of DUI (driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs) includes detainees who have been charged with drink or drug driving offences. In previous monitoring reports this category was labelled 'drink driving'.

National DUMA summary 2013–14

Between July 2013 and December 2014, data were collected at six sites across Australia—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth, Kings Cross and Surry Hills. This section reports the results of these collections for adult detainees at an aggregate level.

Sample and demographics

Table 2 National DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (yrs)						
18–20	311	11	71	11	382	11
21–25	548	19	131	20	679	20
26–30	516	18	142	22	658	19
31–35	482	17	111	17	593	17
36+	955	34	189	29	1,144	33
Total	2,812		644		3,456	
Min/max age		18/77		18/64		18/77
Mean age (median)		32 (31)		31 (30)		32 (31)

a: Excludes cases where gender was unknown

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Table 2a National DUMA sample, by location, age and gender, 2013–14 (%)							
	Adelaide	Bankstown	Brisbane	East Perth	Kings Cross	Surry Hills	All sites
Males (Age in yrs)							
18–20	11	10	10	12	11	6	11
21–25	24	10	18	20	19	14	19
26–30	17	18	20	19	14	10	18
31–35	15	18	16	19	18	14	17
36+	33	43	35	30	39	56	34
Min/max age	18/74	18/75	18/77	18/71	18/60	18/53	18/77
Mean age (median)	32 (30)	35 (33)	33 (31)	32 (30)	33 (33)	35 (37)	32 (31)
Females (Age in yrs)							
18–20	15	7	9	10	19	18	11
21–25	14	17	23	22	11	27	20
26–30	20	28	24	23	11	9	22
31–35	16	14	18	17	22	27	17
36+	35	34	27	29	37	18	29
Min/max age	18/63	18/64	18/60	18/57	18/51	18/43	18/64
Mean age (median)	32 (31)	32 (29)	31 (29)	31 (29)	32 (32)	28 (30)	31 (30)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Between July 2013 and December 2014:

- 3,456 adult detainees participated in DUMA interviews at Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth, Kings Cross and Surry Hills police stations or watch houses;
- 81 percent of detainees were male;
- on average, detainees were 32 years of age (see Table 2);
- there was some variation in age distributions between the sites, which may be due to demographic differences in the general population at the sites (see Table 2a);
- the number of detainees interviewed in the 2013–14 period was less than in previous collection periods, due to the hiatus in the first and second quarter of 2013 and the reduction in the number of data collection sites; and
- the age and gender composition was comparable with previous collection periods.

Education, housing and employment

Table 3 National DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	1,178	42	250	39	1,428	41
Year 11 or 12	566	20	126	20	692	20
TAFE/university not completed	317	11	87	14	404	12
Completed TAFE	598	21	142	22	740	21
Completed university	148	5	39	6	187	5
Total	2,807		644		3,451	
Housing						
Owned or rented by self	1,199	43	286	45	1,485	43
Someone else's place	1,082	39	242	38	1,324	38
Shelter or emergency	33	1	7	1	40	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	39	1	6	1	45	1
Treatment facility	30	1	4	1	34	1
No fixed residence	294	10	83	13	377	11
Other	127	5	14	2	141	4
Total	2,804		642		3,446	
Employment						
Full-time	731	26	58	9	789	23
Part-time	294	10	66	10	360	10
Have job but not currently working[b]	290	10	71	11	361	10
Looking for work	861	31	180	28	1,041	30
Not looking for work	531	19	185	29	716	21
Full-time homemakers	29	1	66	10	95	3
Studying	46	2	16	2	62	2
Retired	30	1	2	0	32	1
Total	2,812		644		3,456	

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

b: Due to illness, leave, strike, disability or seasonal work

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Education

Between July 2013 and December 2014:

- year 10 or less was the highest education level attained by 41 percent (n=1,428) of detainees. This was followed by those who had:
  - completed TAFE (21%; n=740);
  - completed year 11 or 12 (20%; n=692);
  - commenced TAFE/university studies but did not complete them (12%; n=404); and
  - completed university (5%; n=187);
- males most commonly reported their highest level of education as having completed year 10 or less (42%; n=1,178), followed by having completed TAFE (21%; n=598), having completed year 11 or 12 (20%; n=566), having commenced TAFE/university studies but not completed them (11%; n=317), and having completed university (5%; n=148); and
- females most commonly reported their highest level of education was year 10 or less (39%; n=250), followed by having completed TAFE (22%; n=142), having completed year 11 or 12 (20%; n=126), having commenced TAFE/university studies but not completed them (14%; n=87), and having completed university (6%; n=39) (see Table 3).

From 2011–12 to 2013–14:

- there was no change in the percentage of detainees who had completed year 10 or less, TAFE or university;
- there was a two percentage point increase in the percentage of detainees who had completed year 11 or 12 (18% cf 20%);
- there was a two percentage point decrease in the percentage of detainees who had commenced, but not completed, TAFE or university (14% cf 12%); and
- there appeared to be little change in the education attainment levels of the detainee population from the 2011–12 collection period.

Housing

Between July 2013 and December 2014:

- the majority of detainees (81%; n=2,809) reported residing in stable accommodation (private or social housing) in the 30 days prior to their arrest, which was owned or rented by themselves (43%; n=1,485) or by someone else (38%; n=1,342);
- a small percentage of detainees (11%; n=377) reported having no fixed address;
- males most commonly reported residing in stable accommodation which was owned or rented by themselves (43%; n=1,199) or by someone else (39%; n=1,082). Ten percent of males reported having no fixed address (n=294); and
- females most commonly reported residing in stable accommodation which was owned or rented by themselves (45%; n=286) or by someone else (38%; n=242). Thirteen percent of females reported having no fixed address (n=83) (see Table 3).

From 2011–12 to 2013–14:

- there was a six percentage point decrease in detainees who reported residing in stable accommodation in the 30 days prior to their arrest (87% cf 81%), made up of a one percentage point decrease in those who owned or rented themselves (44% cf 43%) and a five percentage point decrease in those residing in someone else's home (43% cf 38%);
- this decrease was also reflected in the five percentage point increase in detainees who reported having no fixed address (6% cf 11%).

Employment

Between July 2013 and December 2014:

- less than a quarter of detainees (23%; n=789) reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest;
- 10 percent (n=360) reported being in part-time employment;
- the remaining 67 percent (n=2,307) of detainees were not working at the time of their arrest and were:
  - looking for work (30%; n=1,041);
  - not looking for work (21%; n=716);
  - not working, as they were on leave from work or due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment (10%; n=361);
  - full-time homemakers (3%; n=95);

  - studying (2%; n=62); or
  - retired (1%; n=32);
- males most commonly reported that they were unemployed and looking for work (31%; n=861), that they were in full-time employment (26%; n=731), that they were unemployed and not looking for work (19%; n=531), that they were in part-time employment (10%; n=294), or that they were not working due to being on leave, illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment (10%; n=290); and
- females most commonly reported that they were unemployed and not looking for work (29%; n=185), that they were unemployed and looking for work (28%; n=180), that they were not working due to being on leave, illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment (11%; n=71), that they were in part-time employment (10%; n=66), or that they were full-time homemakers (10%; n=66) (see Table 3).

From 2011–12 to 2013–14:

- there was a six percentage point increase in detainees who were unemployed and not looking for work (15% cf 21%) and a two percentage point increase in detainees who were unemployed and looking for work (28% cf 30%); and
- there was a three percentage point decrease in detainees employed on a full-time basis (26% cf 23%) and in detainees who were not working as they were on leave from work, or due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment (13% cf 10%).

Criminal justice contact

Table 4 National DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	1,249	48	258	43	1,507	47
No	1,375	52	338	57	1,713	53
Prior prison history (past 12 months)[b]						
Yes	581	22	117	19	698	21
No	2,083	78	502	81	2,585	79
Currently on parole[c]						
Yes	331	17	76	18	407	17
No	1,629	83	352	82	1,981	83
Currently on probation[c]						
Yes	149	8	35	8	184	8
No	1,812	92	393	92	2,205	92
Currently on community service order[c]						
Yes	68	3	13	3	81	3
No	1,892	97	415	97	2,307	97

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

b: Calculated as anyone who reported being released from prison up to 365 days ago

c: From third quarter 2013 to first quarter 2014, only those who had served time in prison were asked this question. From second quarter 2014 onwards all detainees were asked this question. Detainees who skipped the question in third quarter 2013 to first quarter 2014 have been treated as missing data as it cannot be known how they would have answered this question

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Table 4a National DUMA sample, by prison history and gender, 2013–14

Released from prison	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Never been to prison	1,455	55	383	62	1,838	56
Up to one year ago	581	22	117	19	698	21
More than one year, up to two years ago	185	7	40	6	225	7
More than two years, up to four years ago	164	6	31	5	195	6
More than four years, up to six years ago	70	3	20	3	90	3
More than six years, up to eight years ago	49	2	4	1	53	2
More than eight years, up to ten years ago	51	2	7	1	58	2
More than ten years ago	109	4	17	3	126	4
Total	2,664		619		3,283	

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Between July 2013 and December 2014:

- 47 percent (n=1,507) of detainees reported having been charged on a separate occasion in the past 12 months;
- 21 percent (n=698) of detainees reported being released from prison in the past 12 months;
- 17 percent (n=407) of detainees reported being on parole, eight percent (n=184) reported being on probation and three percent (n=81) reported being on a community service order (see Table 4);
- 20 percent (n=621) of detainees reported being released from prison in the past one to 10 years and four percent (n=126) of detainees reported being released from prison more than 10 years ago (see Table 4a);
- by site, 29 percent (n=349) of Brisbane detainees reported being released from prison in the past 12 months, followed by 20 percent (n=219) of East Perth detainees and 12 percent (n=77) of Adelaide detainees. Seventy-two percent (n=453) of Adelaide detainees reported never having served time in prison on a sentence, followed by 53 percent (n=597) of East Perth detainees and 48 percent (n=586) of Brisbane detainees; and
- there were small samples sizes at the New South Wales sites—31 percent (n=16) of Surry Hills detainees reported being released from prison in the past 12 months, followed by 17 percent (n=17) of Kings Cross detainees and 13 percent (n=20) of Bankstown detainees. Seventy-three percent (n=116) of Bankstown detainees reported never having served time in prison on a sentence, followed by 62 percent (n=64) of Kings Cross detainees and 43 percent (n=22) of Surry Hills detainees (see *2013–14 DUMA findings: Site results*).

From 2011–12 to 2013–14:

- the rate of recidivism, as measured by the percentage of detainees who reported having been charged with at least one offence in the previous 12 months, increased by three percentage points (44% cf 47%). However, despite the increase, the 2013–14 rate remained lower than the 2009–10 rate of 51 percent. It should be noted that the data collected does not include any information relating to the outcome (conviction or otherwise) of charges from the previous 12 months;
- rates of incarceration in the past 12 months increased by five percentage points (17% cf 22%), having remained stable from 2009–10 to 2011–12. However, it should be noted that the survey question from which this result was calculated changed in 2012 and now asks detainees who have served time in prison to report how long ago they were released, rather than whether they had been in prison in the last 12 months.

Offending

Table 5 National DUMA sample, by offence and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees' MSO[b]		Charges		Detainees' MSO[b]		Charges		Detainees' MSO[b]	
Charges recorded	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	1,462	19	843	30	214	12	134	21	1,676	18	977	29
Property	1,395	18	519	19	494	28	177	28	1,889	20	696	20
Drug	1,014	13	243	9	228	13	59	9	1,242	13	302	9
DUI[c]	92	1	73	3	13	1	8	1	105	1	81	2
Traffic	558	7	147	5	80	5	20	3	638	7	167	5
Disorder	621	8	209	8	110	6	40	6	731	8	249	7
Breach	1,753	23	713	26	423	24	187	30	2,176	23	900	26
Other	676	9	33	1	190	11	8	1	866	9	41	1
Total	7,571		2,780		1,752		633		9,323		3,413	

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

b: Detainees may have been charged with multiple offences; each detainee was categorised according to the most serious offence (MSO) they were charged with (see *Technical Appendix*)

c: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Table 5a National DUMA sample, by location and charges, 2013–14 (%)

Charges recorded	Adelaide	Bankstown	Brisbane	East Perth	Kings Cross	Surry Hills	All sites
Violent	24	39	17	16	17	17	18
Property	16	13	21	22	20	23	20
Drug	10	10	18	7	25	25	13
DUI[a]	1	2	1	1	6	4	1
Traffic	7	5	6	9	3	2	7
Disorder	14	7	7	6	11	17	8
Breach	21	20	17	34	14	9	23
Other	7	3	13	6	5	3	9

a: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Charges recorded

Between July 2013 and December 2014:

- an average of three charges, and a median of two charges, were recorded per detainee, and 76 percent (n=2,599) of detainees had three or less charges;
- a total of 9,323 charges were recorded;
- aggregated across all sites, charges were recorded in the following categories in order of prevalence:
  - breach (23%; n=2,176);
  - property (20%; n=1,889);
  - violent (18%; n=1,676);
  - drug (13%; n=1,242);
  - disorder (8%; n=731);
  - traffic (7%; n=638); and
  - DUI (1%; n=105);
- a further nine percent (n=866) of charges were recorded as 'other' charges and not classified into the categories listed above;
- males most commonly had breach charges (23%; n=1,753) recorded against them, followed by violent (19%; n=1,462), property (18%; n=1,395) and drug charges (13%; n=1,014);
- females most commonly had property charges (28%; n=494) recorded against them, followed by breach (24%; n=423), drug (13%; n=228) and violent charges (12%; n=214) (see Table 5);
- the prevalence of charges varied between data collection sites:
  - violent charges were more prevalent among detainees at Bankstown (39%; n=99) and Adelaide (24%; n=316) compared with the remaining sites, where violent charges comprised 16 or 17 percent of charges recorded;
  - property charges were more prevalent among detainees at Surry Hills (23%; n=24), East Perth (22%; n=650) and Brisbane (21%; n=931) compared with Adelaide (16%; n=212) and Bankstown (13%; n=33); and
  - drug charges were more prevalent among detainees at Kings Cross (25%; n=49), Surry Hills (25%; n=26) and Brisbane (18%; n=808) compared with the remaining sites, where drug charges comprised seven or 10 percent of charges recorded (see Table 5a).

From 2011–12 to 2013–14:

- there was no change in the percentage of property charges recorded for data aggregated across Australia (20%), indicating that the decline in property offences seen in the 2011–12 and 2009–10 collection periods may have slowed or ceased;
- property charges increased by three percentage points at East Perth (19% cf 22%) and Kings Cross (17% cf 20%);
- property charges decreased by between three and five percentage points at Adelaide (21% cf 16%), Brisbane (26% cf 21%) and Bankstown (16% cf 13%);
- there was a small decline in the percentage of violent charges recorded for data aggregated across Australia (19% cf 18%), continuing a period from 2008 in which the percentage of violent charges has remained relatively stable at around 18 or 19 percent;
- the percentage of violent charges increased a small amount (between 1 and 3 percentage points) at Kings Cross (14% cf 17%) and Adelaide (23% cf 24%), and a substantial amount (11 percentage points) at Bankstown (28% cf 39%). The increase seen at Bankstown was made up of an 11 percentage point increase in charges for common assault (8% cf 19%) and small increases in charges for murder and serious assault, offset by small reductions in charges for stalking, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated robbery, and selling, possessing or using prohibited weapons or explosives; and
- the percentage of violent charges decreased by between two and four percentage points at East Perth (20% cf 16%) and Brisbane (19% cf 17%).

Most serious offence (MSO) classification

Detainees may have been charged with multiple offences. Detainees were categorised according to the most serious offence (MSO) they were charged with (see *Technical Appendix*). Between July 2013 and December 2014:

- aggregated across all sites, detainees' MSOs were categorised as:
  - violent (29%; n=977);
  - breach (26%; n=900);
  - property (20%; n=696);
  - drug (9%; n=302);
  - disorder (7%; n=249);
  - traffic (5%; n=167); or
  - DUI (2%; n=81);
- a further one percent (n=41) of detainees were categorised in the MSO of 'other' as they could not be categorised in the MSOs listed above;
- males were most commonly categorised in the violent MSO (30%; n=843), followed by MSOs that were breach (26%; n=713), property (19%; n=519), drug (9%; n=243) and disorder (8%; n=209); and
- females were most commonly categorised in the breach MSO (30%; n=187), followed by property (28%; n=177), violent (21%; n=134) and drug (9%; n=59) (see Table 5).

From 2011–12 to 2013–14:

- there was a one percentage point increase in detainees whose MSO was violent (28% cf 29%), breach (25% cf 26%) or property (19% cf 20%); and
- there was a three percentage point decrease in detainees whose MSO was DUI (5% cf 2%).

Drug use

Table 6 National DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine[b]						
Yes	1,265	71	286	73	1,551	71
No	527	29	108	27	635	29
Test results						
Cannabis	587	46	121	42	708	46
Cocaine	26	2	5	2	31	2
Amphetamines[c]	432	34	144	50	576	37
Methamphetamine	396	31	134	47	530	34
MDMA	17	1	3	1	20	1
Other amphetamines	26	2	9	3	35	2
Opiates[d]	222	18	87	30	309	20
Heroin	88	7	31	11	119	8
Methadone	49	4	30	10	79	5
Buprenorphine	87	7	45	16	132	9
Other opiates	63	5	25	9	88	6
Benzodiazepines	284	22	90	31	374	24
Any drug	903	71	233	81	1,136	73
Any drug other than cannabis	643	51	195	68	838	54
Multiple drugs	447	35	135	47	582	38

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 2013 was quarters 3 and 4 and in 2014 was quarters 1 and 3 (see *Technical Appendix* for further detail)

c: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

d: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Between July 2013 and December 2014:

- of those detainees who were asked to provide a urine sample, 71 percent (n=1,551) complied;
- of the 1,551 detainees who provided a urine sample, 73 percent (n=1,136) tested positive for at least one drug type;
- the drugs detected were, in order of prevalence:
  - cannabis (46%; n=708);
  - amphetamines (37%; n=576) including methamphetamine (34%; n=530), other amphetamines (2%; n=35) and MDMA (1%; n=20) (detainees can test positive to multiple substances);
  - benzodiazepines (24%; n=374);
  - opiates (20%; n=309) including buprenorphine (9%; n=132), heroin (8%; n=119), other opiates (6%; n=88) and methadone (5%; n=79) (detainees can test positive to multiple substances); and
  - cocaine (2%; n=31);
- males most commonly tested positive to cannabis (46%; n=587), followed by amphetamines (34%; n=432), benzodiazepines (22%; n=284) and opiates (18%; n=222); and
- females most commonly tested positive to amphetamines (50%; n=144), followed by cannabis (42%; n=121), benzodiazepines (31%; n=90) and opiates (30%; n=87) (see Table 6).

From 2011–12 to 2013–14:

- there was a reduction in the overall number of urine samples collected due to methodological changes (see *Technical Appendix*;
- the urine provision compliance rate decreased by five percentage points (76% cf 71%);
- there was a four percentage point increase in detainees testing positive to at least one drug type (69% cf 73%). This continues the increase in positive drug tests reported in 2011–12, suggesting that drug use among Australian detainees could be on the rise;
- there was a 13 percentage point increase in detainees testing positive to amphetamines (24% cf 37%), mainly due to an 11 percentage point increase in detainees testing positive to methamphetamine (23% cf 34%);
- there was a two percentage point increase in detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines (22% cf 24%) and a one percentage point increase in detainees testing positive to cocaine (1% cf 2%); and
- there was a one percentage point decrease in detainees testing positive to cannabis (47% cf 46%) and in detainees testing positive to opiates (21% cf 20%).

Cannabis

Table 6a Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to cannabis, 2013–14[a]

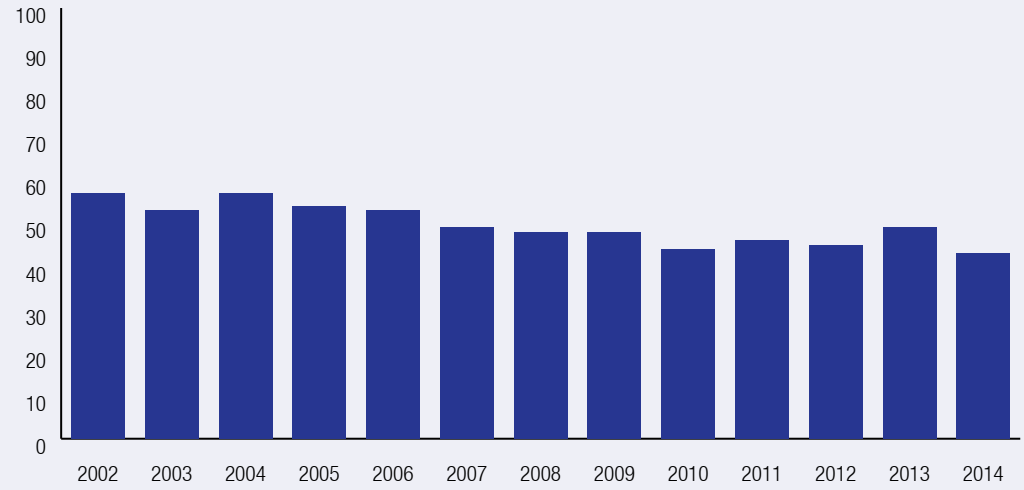
	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
Gender				
Male	587	46	678	54
Female	121	42	165	58
Age (yrs)				
18–20	113	62	70	38
21–25	153	54	132	46
26–30	148	46	172	54
31–35	109	40	162	60
36+	185	38	307	62
Most serious offence category (MSO)				
Violent	192	44	248	56
Property	151	47	173	53
Drug	71	46	82	54
DUI[b]	9	26	26	74
Traffic	23	37	40	63
Disorder	59	51	57	49
Breach	191	49	195	51
Other	9	50	9	50

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

b: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Figure 1 Adult detainees who tested positive to cannabis, by year (%)



Note: Includes five long-term DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth and Kings Cross

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–14 [computer file]

Between July 2013 and December 2014:

- 46 percent (n=708) of detainees tested positive to cannabis;
- test positive rates for the different age groups were, in descending order:
  - 18 to 20 years (62%; n=113);
  - 21 to 25 years (54%; n=153);
  - 26 to 30 years (46%; n=148);
  - 31 to 35 years (40%; n=109); and
  - 36 years and over (38%; n=185);
- test positive rates by MSO were, in descending order:
  - disorder (51%; n=59);
  - breach (49%; n=191);
  - property (47%; n=151);
  - drug (46%; n=71);
  - violent (44%; n=192);
  - traffic (37%; n=23); and
  - DUI (26%; n=9) (see Table 6a); and
- by site, 53 percent (n=243) of East Perth detainees tested positive to cannabis, followed by 44 percent (n=108) of Adelaide detainees and 43 percent (n=303) of Brisbane detainees. Small numbers of urine samples were collected at the New South Wales sites, with 45 percent (n=31) of Kings Cross detainees testing positive to cannabis, followed by 36 percent (n=15) of Surry Hills detainees and 24 percent (n=8) of Bankstown detainees (see *2013–14 DUMA findings: Site results*).

From 2011–12 to 2013–14:

- The overall test positive rate for cannabis declined one percentage point (47% cf 46%), continuing the decline, seen over previous collection periods, from the peak of use recorded across five long-term sites in 2002 and 2004 (57%; see Figure 1).
- There were small fluctuations both upward and downward in the test positive rates by age and MSO. The most substantial difference was a nine percentage point decrease in the test positive rate for detainees whose MSO was drug (55% cf 46%).

Box 1 The influence of cannabis dependency and use on criminal offending

Cannabis is the most widely used illicit drug in Australia, which is reflected in the test positive rates of the 2013–14 collection period (46% nationally). It has been reported that cannabis users are more likely to participate in criminal offending than non-cannabis users (Bennett, Holloway & Farrington 2008). However, the nature of the association between cannabis use and offending is unclear. A study conducted using 2013 DUMA data examined the association between cannabis use and offending by comparing the frequency of use and dependence on cannabis of detainees who reported that cannabis had contributed to their offending, with cannabis-using detainees who reported it had not.

Of the 1,149 detainees interviewed in 2013, 50 percent (n=578) reported they had used cannabis in the 30 days prior to their arrest and 31 percent (n=356) reported they had used cannabis in the 48 hours prior to their arrest. Cannabis was, on average, consumed on 13 of the 30 days prior to arrest; 12 percent of cannabis-using detainees reported daily use. Cannabis was, on average, consumed three times per day. Of the 685 detainees who reported using cannabis in the 12 months prior to their arrest, 37 percent (n=254) reported they were dependent on cannabis.

Of detainees who reported using cannabis in the 30 days prior to their arrest (n=571), 18 percent (n=100) reported that they thought cannabis contributed 'a little' or 'a lot' to the events leading up to their current police detention. Specifically, 30 detainees reported that they were high on cannabis at the time, 12 detainees reported that they needed money to buy cannabis, nine detainees reported that they were 'hanging out' for cannabis and 55 detainees cited other reasons (detainees could provide multiple responses). Those other reasons included being detained for possession or supply of cannabis (n=36), mental health issues connected to cannabis use (n=6) and behavioural or cognitive changes attributed to intoxication (n=7).

Detainees who attributed their criminal offending to cannabis use reported a higher number of days of use in the 30 days prior to their detention than those who did not attribute their offending to cannabis use (22 days cf 15 days). Users who attributed offending to cannabis use also reported higher frequency of use per day than did detainees who did not report cannabis as a contributing factor (4 times per day cf 3 times per day). In addition, 26 percent of dependent cannabis users identified cannabis use as a contributing factor, compared with eight percent of non-dependent cannabis users.

For further detail, see *Findings from the DUMA program: The influence of cannabis dependency and use on criminal offending, through the eyes of police detainees* (Goldsmid 2015).

Amphetamines

Table 6b Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to amphetamines, 2013–14[a]

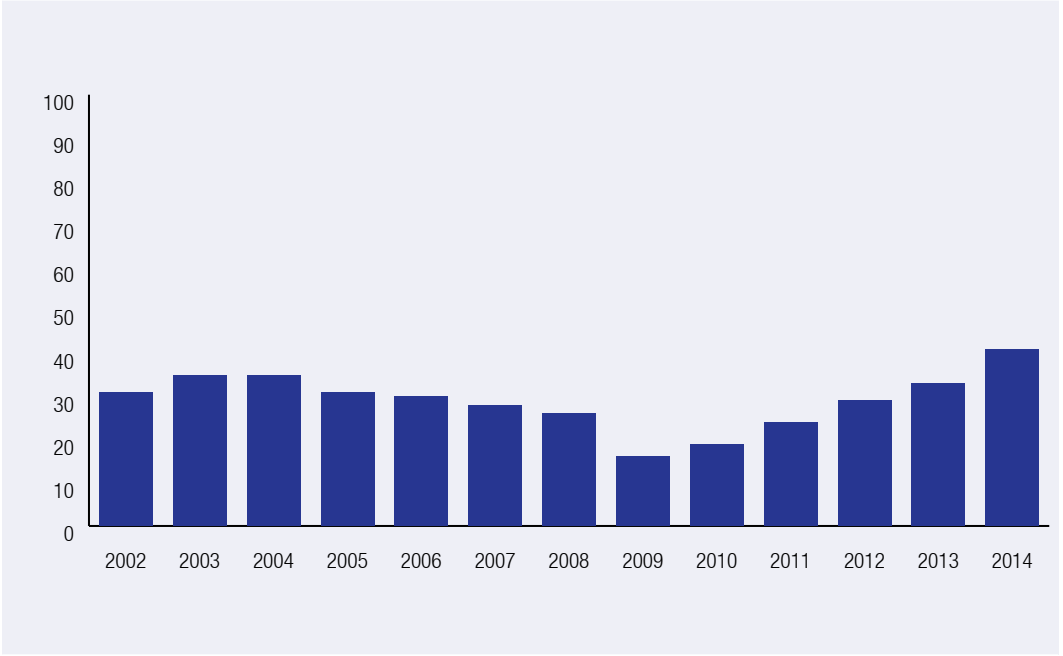
	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
Gender				
Male	432	34	833	66
Female	144	50	142	50
Age (yrs)				
18–20	56	31	127	69
21–25	105	37	180	63
26–30	131	41	189	59
31–35	110	41	161	59
36+	174	35	318	65
Most serious offence category (MSO)				
Violent	135	31	305	69
Property	157	48	167	52
Drug	76	50	77	50
DUI[b]	5	14	30	86
Traffic	19	30	44	70
Disorder	29	25	87	75
Breach	147	38	239	62
Other	5	28	13	72

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

b: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Figure 2 Adult detainees who tested positive to amphetamines, by year (%)



Note: Includes five long-term DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth and Kings Cross

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–14 [computer file]

Between July 2013 and December 2014:

- 37 percent (n=576) of detainees tested positive to amphetamines;
- test positive rates for the different age groups were, in descending order:
  - 26 to 30 years (41%; n=131);
  - 31 to 35 years (41%; n=110);
  - 21 to 25 years (37%; n=105);
  - 36 years and over (35%; n=174); and
  - 18 to 20 years (31%; n=56).
- test positive rates by MSO were, in descending order:
  - drug (50%; n=76);
  - property (48%; n=157);
  - breach (38%; n=147);
  - violent (31%; n=135);
  - traffic (30%; n=19);
  - disorder (25%; n=29); and
  - DUI (14%; n=5) (see Table 6b); and
- by site, 39 percent (n=176) of East Perth detainees tested positive to amphetamines, followed by 38 percent (n=265) of Brisbane detainees and 27 percent (n=66) of Adelaide detainees. Small numbers of urine samples were collected at the New South Wales sites with 61 percent (n=42) of Kings Cross detainees testing positive to amphetamine, followed by 43 percent (n=18) of Surry Hills detainees and 26 percent (n=9) of Bankstown detainees (see *2013–14 DUMA findings: Site results*).

From 2011–12 to 2013–14:

- the test positive rate for amphetamines increased 13 percentage points (24% cf 37%). This continues the rise in the test positive rate reported in 2011–12 and brings the rate above the previous peak of 35 percent reported across five long-term sites in both 2003 and 2004 (see Figure 2); and
- the increase in the test positive rate for amphetamines was evident across all age groups and MSO categories. In particular, there was a 15 percentage point increase in test positive rates for detainees in the 18 to 20 year age group (16% cf 31%) and a 17 percentage point increase for detainees whose MSO was property (31% cf 48%).

Heroin

Table 6c Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to heroin, 2013–14[a]

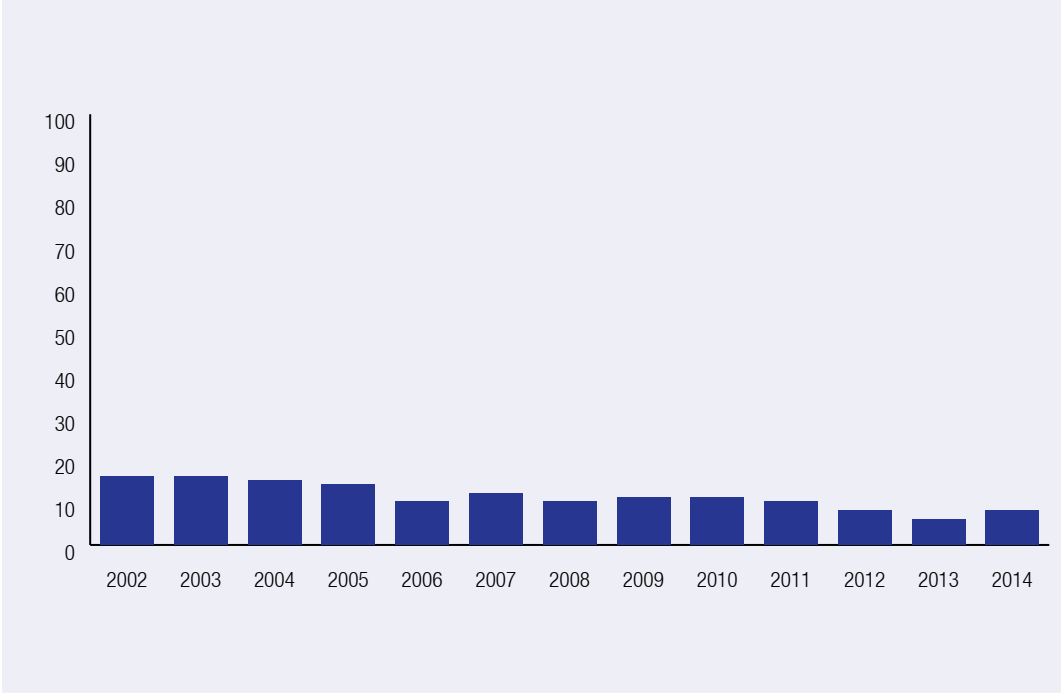
	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
Gender				
Male	88	7	1,177	93
Female	31	11	255	89
Age (yrs)				
18–20	3	2	180	98
21–25	8	3	277	97
26–30	21	7	299	93
31–35	33	12	238	88
36+	54	11	438	89
Most serious offence category (MSO)				
Violent	16	4	424	96
Property	38	12	286	88
Drug	21	14	132	86
DUI[b]	0	0	35	100
Traffic	5	8	58	92
Disorder	6	5	110	95
Breach	30	8	356	92
Other	1	6	17	94

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

b: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Figure 3 Adult detainees who tested positive to heroin, by year (%)



Note: Includes five long-term DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth and Kings Cross

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–14 [computer file]

Between July 2013 and December 2014:

- eight percent (n=119) of detainees tested positive to heroin
- test positive rates for the different age groups were, in descending order:
  - 31 to 35 years (12%; n=33);
  - 36 years and over (11%; n=54);
  - 26 to 30 years (7%; n=21);
  - 21 to 25 years (3%; n=8); and
  - 18 to 20 years (2%; n=3);
- test positive rates by MSO were, in descending order:
  - drug (14%; n=21);
  - property (12%; n=38);
  - breach (8%; n=30);
  - traffic (8%; n=5);
  - disorder (5%; n=6); and
  - violent (4%; n=16) (see Table 6c).

From 2011–12 to 2013–14:

- the test positive rate for heroin decreased by two percentage points (10% cf 8%), continuing the small downward trend seen across the 2009–10 to 2011–12 collection periods (see Figure 3); and
- test positive rates decreased for detainees whose MSO was drug (22% cf 14%) or property (19% cf 12%).

Cocaine

Table 6d Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to cocaine, 2013–14[a]

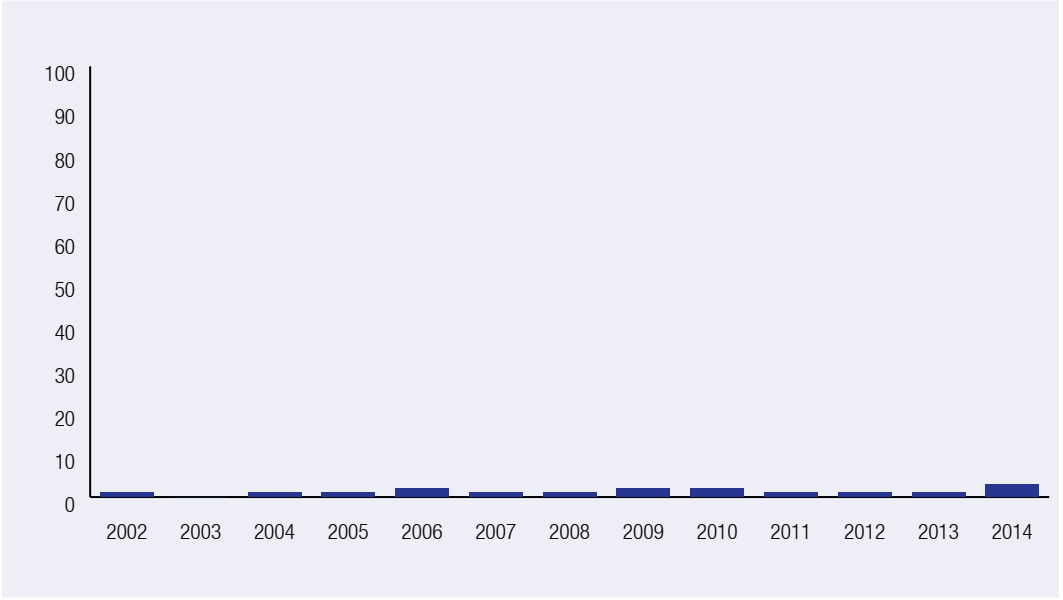
	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
Gender				
Male	26	2	1,239	98
Female	5	2	281	98
Age (yrs)				
18–20	1	1	182	99
21–25	1	0	284	100
26–30	7	2	313	98
31–35	13	5	258	95
36+	9	2	483	98
Most serious offence category (MSO)				
Violent	3	1	437	99
Property	12	4	312	96
Drug	8	5	145	95
DUI[b]	0	0	35	100
Traffic	1	2	62	98
Disorder	1	1	115	99
Breach	6	2	380	98
Other	0	0	18	100

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

b: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Figure 4 Adult detainees who tested positive to cocaine, by year (%)



Note: Includes five long-term DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth and Kings Cross

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–14 [computer file]

Between July 2013 and December 2014:

- two percent (n=31) of detainees tested positive to cocaine. This figure is consistent with previous years (see Figure 4); and
- given the small sample size, caution should be exercised in making comparisons between age groups and MSO category, but the following was noted:
  - detainees in the 31 to 35 age group had the highest test positive rate (5%; n=13).
  - detainees whose MSO was drug or property had the highest test positive rates (5%, n=8; and 4%, n=12 respectively) (see Table 6d).

From 2011–12 to 2013–14:

- the test positive rates were comparable among most groups, with the exception of:
  - a three percentage point increase in test positive rates for detainees aged 31 to 35 years (2% cf 5%); and
  - a three percentage point increase in test positive rates for detainees whose MSO was property (1% cf 4%).

Benzodiazepines

Table 6e Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to benzodiazepines, 2013–14[a]

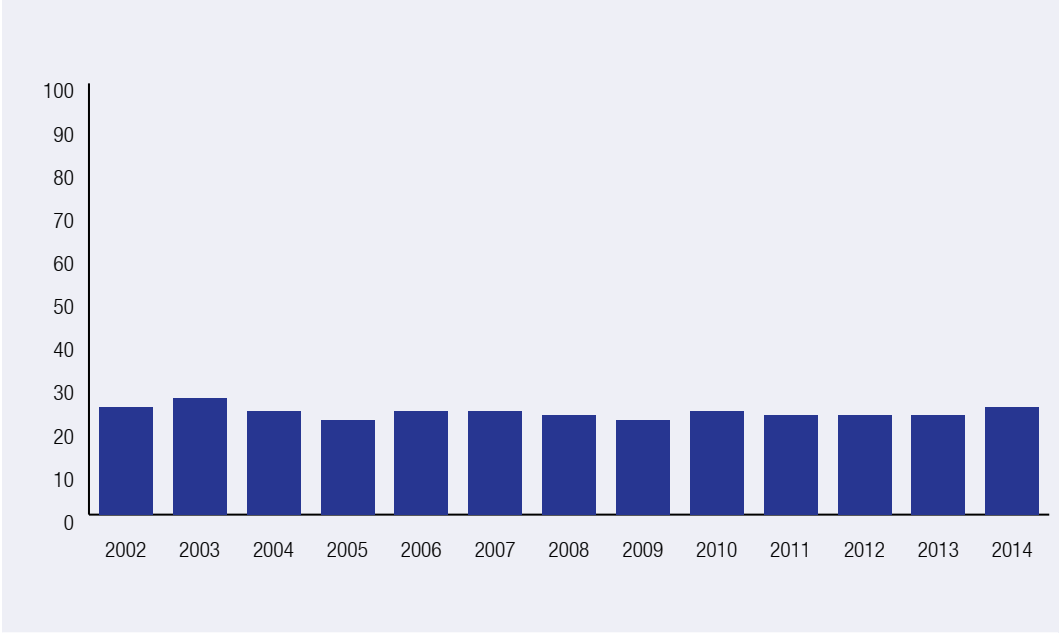
	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
Gender				
Male	284	22	981	78
Female	90	31	196	69
Age (yrs)				
18–20	19	10	164	90
21–25	44	15	241	85
26–30	74	23	246	77
31–35	84	31	187	69
36+	153	31	339	69
Most serious offence category (MSO)				
Violent	98	22	342	78
Property	99	31	225	69
Drug	37	24	116	76
DUI[b]	4	11	31	89
Traffic	4	6	59	94
Disorder	22	19	94	81
Breach	104	27	282	73
Other	3	17	15	83

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

b: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Figure 5 Adult detainees who tested positive to benzodiazepines, by year (%)



Note: Includes five long-term DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth and Kings Cross

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–14 [computer file]

Between July 2013 and December 2014:

- 24 percent (n=374) of detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines (positive tests may, in some cases, represent benzodiazepine use under medical supervision);
- females were more likely than males to test positive to benzodiazepines (31% cf 22%);
- test positive rates for the different age groups were, in descending order:
  - 36 years and over (31%; n=153);
  - 31 to 35 years (31%; n=84);
  - 26 to 30 years (23%; n=74);
  - 21 to 25 years (15%; n=44); and
  - 18 to 20 years (10%; n=19);
- test positive rates by MSO were, in descending order:
  - property (31%; n=99);
  - breach (27%; n=104);
  - drug (24%; n=37);
  - violent (22%; n=98);
  - disorder (19%; n=22);
  - DUI (11%; n=4); and
  - traffic (6%; n=4) (see Table 6e).

From 2011–12 to 2013–14:

- test positive rates for benzodiazepines were comparable for most groups, with the exception of:
  - a five percentage point increase for detainees whose MSO was disorderly (14% *cf* 19%);
  - a four percentage point increase for detainees whose MSO was breach (23% cf 27%); and
  - a five percentage point decrease for detainees whose MSO was traffic (11% cf 6%).

Self-reported alcohol use

Table 7 National DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours[b]	1,187	42	217	34	1,404	41
Past 30 days	1,948	70	387	61	2,335	68
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion						
Beer only	333	29	33	16	366	27
Wine only	145	13	50	24	195	14
Spirits only	326	28	84	40	410	30
Mixed drinks[c]	352	30	44	21	396	29

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (total standard drinks)						
Beer only	329	12 (7)	31	5 (4)	360	11 (7)
Wine only	142	26 (16)	47	18 (11)	189	24 (16)
Spirits only	317	12 (8)	81	14 (11)	398	12 (8)
Mixed drinks[c]	352	32 (21)	44	28 (18)	396	31 (21)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks per hour)						
Beer only	320	4 (3)	30	3 (2)	350	3 (2)
Wine only	129	6 (4)	44	5 (3)	173	6 (4)
Spirits only	298	4 (2)	73	3 (2)	371	4 (2)
Mixed drinks[c]	325	5 (3)	38	4 (2)	363	5 (3)

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

b: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Between July 2013 and December 2014:

- 41 percent (n=1,404) of detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest;
- 68 percent (n=2,335) of detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 30 days prior to their arrest;
- males were more likely than females to report alcohol consumption in the 48 hours prior to arrest (42% cf 34%), and in the 30 days prior to arrest (70% cf 61%) (see Table 7);
- by site, 45 percent of East Perth (n=518) and Adelaide (n=323) detainees, and 34 percent (n=419) of Brisbane detainees, reported consuming alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest. Seventy-one percent (n=808) of East Perth detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 30 days prior to their arrest, followed by 68 percent (n=841) of Brisbane detainees and 67 percent (n=475) of Adelaide detainees;
- 57 percent (n=62) of Kings Cross detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest, followed by 50 percent (n=30) of Surry Hills detainees and 32 percent (n=52) of Bankstown detainees. Seventy-five percent (n=46) of Surry Hills detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 30 days prior to their arrest, followed by 74 percent (n=77) of Kings Cross detainees and 54 percent (n=88) of Bankstown detainees (see *2013–14 DUMA findings: Site results*). There were small sample sizes at the New South Wales sites;
- on the last occasion of drinking:
  - 30 percent (n=410) reported consuming spirits only;
  - 29 percent (n=396) reported consuming at least two types of alcohol;
  - 27 percent (n=366) reported consuming beer only; and
  - 14 percent (n=195) reported consuming wine only;
- males most commonly reported consuming at least two types of alcohol (30%; n=352) on the last occasion of drinking, followed by beer only (29%; n=333), spirits only (28%; n=326) and wine only (13%; n=145);
- females most commonly reported consuming spirits only (40%; n=84) on the last occasion of drinking, followed by wine only (24%; n=50), at least two types of alcohol (21%; n=44) and beer only (16%; n=33);
- the average total number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion was 19 (median 12) and varied by the alcoholic beverage consumed:
  - 31 (median 21) for detainees who consumed at least two types of alcohol;
  - 24 (median 16) for wine-only drinkers;
  - 12 (median 8) for spirit-only drinkers; and
  - 11 (median 7) for beer-only drinkers;
- the average number of standard drinks consumed per hour on the last occasion was four (median 3), and varied by the alcoholic beverage consumed:
  - six (median 4) for wine-only drinkers;
  - five (median 3) for detainees who consumed at least two types of alcohol;
  - four (median 2) for spirit-only drinkers; and
  - three (median 2) for beer-only drinkers;
- the average total number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion by males was highest for detainees who had consumed at least two types of alcohol, followed by wine-only, spirit-only and beer-only drinkers. A similar consumption pattern was observed in females, although the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion differed from that of males; and
- the average number of standard drinks consumed per hour on the last occasion by males was highest for wine-only drinkers, followed by detainees who consumed at least two types of alcohol, beer-only drinkers and spirit-only drinkers. A similar consumption pattern by alcohol type was observed for females, although the average number of standard drinks consumed per hour on the last occasion differed from that of males (see Table 7).

From 2011–12 to 2013–14:

- the rates of self-reported alcohol consumption decreased in both the 48 hours prior to arrest (47% cf 41%) and the 30 days prior to arrest (74%

cf 68%), having remained consistent from 2009–10 to 2011–12;

- the average total number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion decreased by three standard drinks (22 drinks cf 19 drinks); and
- there was a four standard drink decrease in the average total number of standard drinks for detainees who consumed at least two types of alcohol on the last occasion (35 standard drinks cf 31 standard drinks). For all other alcohol categories there was a small increase in the average total number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion (beer only: 9 standard drinks cf 11 standard drinks, wine only: 23 standard drinks cf 24 standard drinks, and spirit only: 11 standard drinks cf 12 standard drinks).

Linking drugs and crime

Table 8 National DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug-crime attributions by most serious offence category (MSO), 2013–14[a]

	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI[b]		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	192	44	151	47	71	46	9	26	23	37	59	51	191	49	9	50	705	46
Cocaine	3	1	12	4	8	5	0	0	1	2	1	1	6	2	0	0	31	2
Amphetamines[c]	135	31	157	48	76	50	5	14	19	30	29	25	147	38	5	28	573	37
Opiates[d]	59	13	94	29	35	23	3	9	9	14	17	15	88	23	2	11	307	20
Benzodiazepines	98	22	99	31	37	24	4	11	4	6	22	19	104	27	3	17	371	24
(Any drug)	294	67	264	81	120	78	14	40	37	59	77	66	307	80	13	72	1,126	73
(Any drug other than cannabis)	202	46	218	67	100	65	10	29	25	40	47	41	221	57	8	44	831	54
(Multiple drugs)	142	32	165	51	65	42	7	20	15	24	32	28	150	39	5	28	581	38
(Total urine samples)	440		324		153		35		63		116		386		18		1,535	
Self-reported drug-crime attribution																		
Alcohol	282	29	102	15	18	6	52	64	16	10	116	47	198	22	9	22	793	23
Other drugs	209	21	219	32	153	51	4	5	30	18	22	9	212	24	7	17	856	25
Any attribution	447	46	286	41	164	54	56	69	42	25	129	52	384	43	15	37	1,523	45
(Total detainees interviewed)	977		695		302		81		167		249		901		41		3,413	

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

b: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

c: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

d: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Between July 2013 and December 2014:

- nearly half of all detainees (45%; n=1,523) stated that substance use was a contributing factor in their current police detention;
  - by MSO, detainees reported drug or alcohol attribution at the following rates, in descending order:
  - DUI (69%; n=56);
  - drug (54%; n=164);
  - disorder (52%; n=129);
  - violent (46%; n=447);
  - breach (43%; n=384);
  - property (41%; n=286); and
  - traffic (25%; n=42);
- detainees whose MSO was DUI were more likely to identify alcohol as a contributing factor in their current police detention than other drugs such as cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine or MDMA (64% alcohol cf 5% other drugs), as were detainees whose MSO was violent (29% alcohol cf 21% other drugs) or disorder (47% alcohol cf 9% other drugs); and
- detainees whose MSO was property were more likely to identify drugs other than alcohol as a contributing factor in their current police detention (32% other drugs cf 15% alcohol), as were detainees whose MSO was drug (51% other drugs cf 6% alcohol), traffic (18% other drugs cf 10% alcohol) or breach (24% other drugs cf 22% alcohol, see Table 8).

From 2011–12 to 2013–14:

- the overall rate of alcohol/drug crime attribution decreased by two percentage points (47% cf 45%);
- the rate of alcohol/drug crime attribution increased by three percentage points for detainees whose MSO was traffic (22% cf 25%);
- the rate of alcohol/drug crime attribution decreased by:
  - nine percentage points for detainees whose MSO was DUI (78% cf 69%). This was driven by a decrease in the rate of alcohol attribution (76% cf 64%)—the attribution for other drugs remained constant (5% in both collection periods);
  - eight percentage points for detainees whose MSO was drug (62% cf 54%);
  - two percentage points for detainees whose MSO was violent (48% *cf* 46%);
  - two percentage points for detainees whose MSO was breach (45% cf 43%); and
  - one percentage point for detainees whose MSO was property (42% *cf* 41%); and
- the changes in alcohol/drug-crime attribution by MSO may appear to be greater than the overall change when looking at percentage point increases and decreases. However, this is due to the variability in the number of people in each MSO.

New South Wales juvenile detainees

In 2013–14, juvenile detainees were only interviewed at the New South Wales (NSW) sites of Bankstown, Kings Cross and Surry Hills. It is important to note that the juvenile data do 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.

Summary

Of the 31 juvenile detainees who were approached, only six (19%) agreed to be interviewed. Given the small number of juveniles interviewed, caution should be exercised when interpreting the findings outlined below.

- The majority of juvenile detainees were male (83%; n=5) and juvenile detainees were, on average, 15 years of age.
- Fifty percent (n=3) of juvenile detainees reported having been charged on a previous occasion in the past 12 months.
- Forty-four percent (n=4) of all charges recorded against juvenile detainees were violent, and 33 percent (n=3) were disorder.
- Detainees may have been charged with multiple offences; each detainee was categorised according to the most serious offence (MSO) that they were charged with (see *Technical Appendix*). Sixty-seven percent (n=4) of juvenile detainees were categorised in the violent MSO category.
- Of the five detainees who agreed to the interview who were eligible to provide a urine sample, three (60%) agreed to provide a urine sample.
- None of the urine samples provided tested positive for a drug.

Brisbane 17 year old detainees

Seventeen year olds detained by police in Queensland are regarded as adults by the Queensland justice system; they are therefore eligible for interview by DUMA personnel at the Brisbane site. The findings for this group of detainees are provided separately in this report to ensure national consistency in the adult detainee sample—that is, in this report, adult detainee refers only to a detainee who is 18 years of age or older.

Summary

Of the 35 detainees who were approached, 35 (100%) agreed to be interviewed. Given the small number of detainees interviewed, caution should be exercised when interpreting the findings outlined below.

- Eighty-three percent (n=29) of 17 year old detainees were male.
- Seventy-four percent (n=26) of 17 year old detainees reported having been charged on a previous occasion in the past 12 months (see Table 9).
- Twenty-seven percent (n=46) of all charges recorded against 17 year old detainees were property, and 20 percent (n=34) were breach (see Table 10).
- Detainees may have been charged with multiple offences; each detainee was categorised according to the MSO they were charged with (see *Technical Appendix*). Forty-three percent (n=15) of detainees were categorised with a MSO violent and 40 percent (n=14) with a property related MSO.
- Of the 24 detainees who were eligible, 22 (92%) provided a urine sample.
- Eighty-six percent (n=19) of those who provided a urine sample tested positive for at least one drug type; test positive rates were highest for cannabis (77%; n=17) and amphetamines (45%; n=10) (see Table 11).
- Ninety-seven percent (n=34) reported ever having tried cannabis, while 66 percent (n=23) reported having tried methamphetamine, 34 percent (n=12) reported ever having tried MDMA and 23 percent (n=8) reported having tried heroin.
- The age of initiation (when the drug was first tried) for cannabis ranged from seven to 17, with 82 percent (n=28) of those who had tried cannabis reporting they tried it between 12 and 17 years of age. The age of initiation for heroin ranged from 14 to 17; for methamphetamine it ranged from 10 to 17 and for ecstasy from 13 to 17.

Criminal justice contact

Table 9 Brisbane 17 year old DUMA sample, by criminal history, 2013–14[a]

	n	%
Arrested in the past 12 months		
Yes	26	74
No	9	26

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Offending

Table 10 Brisbane 17 year old sample, by offence, 2013–14[a]

	Charges		Detainees' MSO[b]	
	n	%	n	%
Violent	32	19	15	43
Property	46	27	14	40
Drug	18	11	1	3
DUI[c]	0	0	0	0
Traffic	4	2	0	0
Disorder	23	14	1	3
Breach	34	20	4	11
Other	13	8	0	0
Total	170		35	

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

b: Detainees may have been charged with multiple offences; each detainee was categorised according to the most serious offence (MSO) that they were charged with (see *Technical Appendix*)

c: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Drug use

Table 11 Brisbane 17 year old DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results, 2013–14[a]

	Total	
	n	%
Provided urine[b]		
Yes	22	92
No	2	8
Test results		
Cannabis	17	77
Cocaine	0	0
Amphetamines[c]	10	45
Methamphetamine	9	41
MDMA	0	0
Other amphetamines	1	5
Opiates[d]	0	0
Heroin	0	0
Methadone	0	0
Buprenorphine	0	0
Other opiates	0	0
Benzodiazepines	2	9
Any drug	19	86
Any drug other than cannabis	11	50
Multiple drugs	9	41

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 2013 was quarters 3 and 4 and in 2014 was quarters 1 and 3

c: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

d: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Addenda results

Drug substitution

During the third quarter of 2013, the drug substitution addendum was administered for cannabis, heroin and methamphetamine. The addendum was administered to adult detainees across four sites—Adelaide, Brisbane, East Perth and Kings Cross. The aim of the addendum is to understand the impact a reduction in the availability of a particular drug has on patterns of consumption of that drug, alcohol and other illicit drugs. It is important to understand whether a reduction in the availability of a drug will result in reduced harm through reduced consumption, or whether such benefits would be mitigated by unintended adverse outcomes such as increased consumption of other illicit drugs or alcohol.

The heroin drug substitution addendum was administered to only 10 percent (n=54) of the total detainees interviewed in the quarter and so the results are not reported below.

Cannabis

The cannabis drug substitution addendum was administered to 276 detainees. Approximately 50 percent (n=137) of these detainees reported they had never experienced a reduction in cannabis supply. Of the 139 detainees who had previously experienced a shortage, 33 percent (n=46) reported that during periods of reduced supply they reduced the quantity of cannabis they consumed; 47 percent (n=65) abstained from using cannabis altogether; and 20 percent (n=28) used the same amount of cannabis. With regard to the consumption of other drugs and alcohol during periods of reduced cannabis supply, 26 percent (27 of 103 detainees) reported an increase in the consumption of alcohol and 18 percent (19 of 103 detainees) reported an increase in the consumption of other illicit drugs.

Methamphetamine

The methamphetamine drug substitution addendum was administered to 194 detainees. Approximately 56 percent (n=109) of these detainees reported they had never experienced a reduction in methamphetamine supply. Of the 85 detainees who had previously experienced a shortage, nine percent (n=8) reported that during periods of reduced supply they reduced the quantity of methamphetamine they consumed, 68 percent (n=58) abstained from using methamphetamine altogether, and 22 percent (n=19) used the same amount of methamphetamine. With regard to the consumption of other drugs and alcohol during periods of reduced methamphetamine supply, 25 percent (15 of 61 detainees) reported an increase in the consumption

of alcohol and 34 percent (21 of 61 detainees) reported an increase in the consumption of other illicit drugs.

In the case of both cannabis and methamphetamine, the majority of detainees reported reduced consumption or abstention during periods of reduced supply. The majority also reported they did not increase consumption of alcohol or illicit drugs during these periods. These findings suggest that a reduction in the supply of cannabis or methamphetamine may result in reductions in harm among cannabis and methamphetamine users. However, a substantial proportion of detainees reported never having experienced a period of reduced supply, indicating that cannabis and methamphetamine remain readily available across Australia and that reductions in supply may be temporary and localised.

For further detail, see *Findings from the DUMA program: Impact of reduced cannabis supply on consumption of illicit drugs and alcohol* (Goldsmid 2015) and *Findings from the DUMA program: Impact of reduced methamphetamine supply on consumption of illicit drugs and alcohol* (Coghlan & Goldsmid 2015).

Internet access, frequency and nature of use

In the first quarter of 2014 police detainee access to the internet and frequency of engagement in online activities, including illicit drug purchasing, was examined. The addendum was administered to 535 adult detainees across five sites: Adelaide, Brisbane, East Perth, Kings Cross and Surry Hills. The majority of police detainees reported having regular and private internet access, with 71 percent (n=381) reporting having used the internet in the 30 days prior to detention. Of those who reported having access, 71 percent reported daily use of the internet, 70 percent reported accessing the internet through a smart phone, and 82 percent reported that they usually accessed the internet at home.

Detainees who had used the internet in the 30 days prior to detention (n=381) were also asked about the frequency with which they engaged in particular online activities. Detainees could nominate more than one activity. Of those who reported using the internet in the past 30 days, 52 percent (n=197) reported frequent use of the internet for social media, 35 percent (n=134) for online banking, 34 percent (n=127) for email, and 26 percent (n=100) for work. These activities are consistent with what may be expected of internet use in the general community. A small proportion of detainees reported frequent use of the internet for watching movies or TV shows (16%; n=60), online video gaming (11%; n=42), shopping (8%; n=31) and gambling (5%; n=19).

Almost one-third (31%; n=118) of detainees reported using the internet to source information about illicit drugs including methamphetamine (42%), cannabis (27%) and ecstasy/MDMA (27%). In terms of illicit drug purchases, five percent of detainees (n=8) who had heard of drugs being sold online reported they had purchased illicit drugs online and three percent (n=12) of all detainees who had used the internet in the past 30 days reported they may consider buying drugs online in the future. This finding suggests that while detainees may search online for information about illicit drugs, they are doing so for reasons other than illicit drug purchase. Although the nature of the online searches cannot be determined from the data, it may be that detainees searched for information related to use, side effects, or help seeking.

In terms of help seeking, the results indicate that detainees are capable of engaging with online resources, as the majority have regular and private internet access. While 73 percent of the sample tested positive for recent illicit drug use via urinalysis, only five percent reported purchasing drugs online. This suggests a preference for obtaining drugs through the physical, rather than the online, illicit drug market. It would be of interest to monitor this preference over time. It is possible that the lack of engagement with the online drug market reflects a general lack of engagement with the internet for purchasing activities, with 59 percent (n=223) of detainees reporting never having engaged in online shopping. Alternatively, with high levels of dependence in the detainee population, the immediacy of the physical drug market may drive this preference.

For further detail, see *Findings from the DUMA program: Internet access, frequency and nature of use among police detainees* (Goldsmid & Patterson 2015).

Readiness to change drug use and help-seeking intentions

During the second quarter of 2014 an addendum was administered to examine readiness to change drug use and help-seeking intentions for drug problems among Australian police detainees. The addendum was administered to 514 adult detainees at four sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and East Perth. Detainees who reported using a drug in the 12 months prior to interview (62%; n=321) were asked to complete the *Readiness to Change Questionnaire for drugs* and the *General Help-seeking Questionnaire*.

Of the 321 detainees who reported using a drug in the last 12 months, the majority (86%) fell into the contemplation and action stages of change, with a small minority falling into the precontemplation stage (14%). Regression analysis revealed that drug dependency, drug abuse and drug-crime attribution predicted level of readiness to change. Detainees reported a stronger intention to seek help from informal rather than formal sources should they need to, for drug misuse; these included a romantic partner, friend or family member. In terms of formal services, detainees indicated they were most likely to seek the help of a doctor, followed by that of a mental health professional.

The findings indicate that the detainees most in need of drug treatment are also those most ready to change their drug use behaviour. The high level of readiness to change among drug-using police detainees suggests that, at least within the context of arrest, the majority of detainees are receptive to intervention efforts. Based on reported intentions to seek help, sources of help involving face-to-face interactions had the highest level of intended engagement.

Face-to-face illicit drug interventions administered by medical professionals in the custodial setting may foster a high level of engagement by police detainees suffering from drug abuse. For further detail, please see *Readiness to change drug use and help-seeking intentions of police detainees: Findings from the DUMA program* (Gannoni & Goldsmid forthcoming).

Drink and drug driving

During the third quarter of 2014, the drink and drug driving addendum was administered to 285 adult detainees at four sites: Adelaide, Brisbane, East Perth and Kings Cross. These detainees represented 53 percent of the total detainees interviewed this quarter, as detainees who terminated the interview early or reported they had not driven a motor vehicle in the 12 months prior to interview were not asked to respond to the drink and drug driving addendum. Detainees who responded to the addendum were asked whether, in their opinion, their driving ability was impaired or improved within one hour of consuming alcohol, cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine, MDMA or cocaine. Detainees were also asked how likely they thought it was that police would test them while driving for the same list of substances.

Detainees' perceptions of the risk of police testing were substance specific. The majority of detainees (59%) reported that it was likely, very likely or extremely likely that police would stop them while driving and test them for alcohol. This was followed by a 38 percent endorsement for methamphetamines, 36 percent for cannabis, 31 percent for MDMA, 29 percent for cocaine and 29 percent for heroin.

Detainees were more likely to report that drug use would impair their driving ability than that drug use would have no impact or improve their driving ability. The majority of detainees believed that their driving ability would suffer a small, noticeable or large impairment within one hour of using or consuming the substances examined (alcohol, 79%; cannabis, 64%; heroin, 81%; methamphetamine, 51%; MDMA, 81%; and cocaine, 67%). Less than 20 percent of detainees reported that they would demonstrate a small, noticeable or large improvement in their driving ability within an hour of consuming cannabis (18%) or cocaine (15%), while less than 10 percent thought the same thing in relation to the use or consumption of heroin (9%), alcohol (7%), or MDMA (3%). However, 36 percent of detainees reported they thought their driving ability would improve within an hour of using methamphetamine. Only 51 percent of detainees reported that methamphetamine would impair their driving within an hour of use—the lowest level of

endorsement across all substances. This perception is contrary to empirical evidence of the adverse impact of methamphetamine use on driving ability.

There was evidence that detainees do perceive there to be a risk related to drink and drug driving, with most users reporting impaired driving when under the influence and the risk of detection by police. The strength of these perceptions is likely to determine the resulting deterrence from drink and drug driving, with marked variations noted between users and substances.

For further detail, see *Findings from the DUMA program: Drink and drug driving among police detainees* (Goldsmid, Coghlan & Patterson 2015).

National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund—Managing intoxicated offenders: Best practice in responding to individuals affected by drugs and alcohol

In the third and fourth quarters of 2014, addenda were administered in support of the NDLERF funded project, Managing intoxicated offenders: Best practice in responding to individuals affected by drugs and alcohol.

In the third quarter of 2014, an addendum was administered to compare the alcohol and illicit drug recent use profiles of detainees identified by police either as intoxicated or not intoxicated. Data were collected for 216 detainees who were interviewed at Adelaide, East Perth and Kings Cross; 60 percent (n=129) of detainees provided a urine sample. Twenty-two percent (n=48) of detainees were identified as intoxicated based on police charge system records. Analysis revealed that police were better than chance at detecting alcohol consumption; that is, when alcohol had been consumed, 41 percent of offenders were identified by police as intoxicated. In contrast, when alcohol was not consumed, only six percent of offenders were classified as intoxicated (false positives). Police were no better than chance at detecting illicit drug use. Detainees identified as intoxicated reported consuming, on average, five standard drinks more than detainees identified as not intoxicated. This finding is consistent with other research suggesting that intoxication is more accurately detected at higher levels of consumption.

In the fourth quarter of 2014, an addendum was administered to examine predictors of police assessments of intoxication—namely, whether detainees' self-reported levels of intoxication, sedation, stimulation, hostility or psychological distress predicted police assessments of intoxication. The addendum was administered to 516 detainees at Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and East Perth. Twenty-eight percent (n=145) of detainees were identified as intoxicated based on police charge system records. Urine was not collected this quarter.

Logistic regression analysis revealed that self-reported levels of stimulation and hostility predicted police assessments of intoxication when self-reported levels of intoxication, sedation and psychological distress were controlled for. That is, the higher the detainee's self-reported level of stimulation or hostility, the more likely police were to identify them as intoxicated. Stimulation and hostility are side effects associated with the consumption of alcohol and stimulants such as methamphetamine. This would suggest that police are more likely to correctly identify a detainee as intoxicated if the detainee has consumed alcohol or a stimulant. For further detail, including the methodological limitations of this study, see *Managing intoxicated offenders: Best practice in responding to individuals affected by drugs and alcohol* (Fuller, Goldsmid & Brown forthcoming).

The AIC has made the DUMA addenda space available for purchase by other organisations and researchers since 2013. If you wish to purchase space in the DUMA addenda, please contact the AIC at duma@aic.gov.au.

2013–14 DUMA findings: Site results

Adelaide

Demographic information

- The DUMA programinterviewed 726 detainees; they were on average 32 years old, and 85 percent (n=616) were male (see Table 12).
- Year 10 or less was the highest education level attained by 31 percent (n=227) of detainees (see Table 13).
- Eighty-two percent (n=597) of detainees reported residing in stable accommodation (private or social housing), owned or rented by themselves (45%; n=330) or by someone else (37%; n=267), in the 30 days prior to their arrest (see Table 13).
- Twenty-five percent (n=178) of detainees reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest; 22 percent (n=163) of detainees reported being unemployed and looking for work (see Table 13).
- Forty-seven percent (n=293) of detainees reported having been charged on a previous occasion in the past 12 months, and 12 percent (n=77) of detainees reported having been in prison in the past 12 months (see Table 14).
- Eleven percent (n=74) of detainees reported being released from prison in the past one to 10 years and four percent (n=24) of detainees reported being released from prison more than 10 years ago (see Table 14a).
- Twenty-four percent (n=316) of all charges recorded against detainees were for violent offences.
- Detainees may have been charged with multiple offences; each detainee was categorised according to the most serious offence (MSO) they were charged with (see *Technical Appendix*). Thirty percent (n=215) of detainees were categorised in the MSO of violent (see Table 15).

Drug, alcohol and drug-crime attribution findings

- Of the 248 detainees who provided a urine sample, 69 percent (n=171) tested positive to at least one drug type (see Table 16), which is three percentage points higher than the test positive rate in 2011–12 (66%) and continues the rise in test positive rates noted in the 2011–12 monitoring report.
- Test positive rates were highest for cannabis (44%; n=108), followed by amphetamines (27%; n=66), benzodiazepines (20%; n=49) and opiates (16%; n=39) (see Table 16).
- Test positive rates were higher in 2013–14 than in 2011–12 for amphetamines (27% cf 23%) and cannabis (44% cf 43%); test positive rates were

lower in 2013–14 than in 2011–12 for benzodiazepines (20% cf 25%) and opiates (16% cf 19%).

- The increase in the test positive rate for amphetamines from 2011–12 to 2013–14 was due to a two percentage point increase in the number of detainees testing positive to MDMA (1% cf 3%) and a one percentage point increase in methamphetamine (22% cf 23%) and other amphetamines (0% cf 1%). The test positive rate for amphetamines has continued to increase from the rate of 15 percent reported in the 2009–10 monitoring report.
- Forty-five percent (n=323) of detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest and 67 percent (n=475) of detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 30 days prior to their arrest (see Table 17). These percentages have decreased slightly since the 2011–12 collection period (48% and 70% respectively).
- Detainees most commonly reported consuming two or more types of alcohol on the last occasion of drinking (35%; n=113), followed by beer only (25%; n=81), spirits only (24%; n=79) and wine only (16%; n=51) (see Table 17). Since 2011–12 there has been a decrease in spirit-, beer- and wine-only drinkers (31%, 30% and 16% respectively in 2011–12) and an increase in detainees who consumed two or more types of alcohol on the last occasion of drinking (23% in 2011–12).
- The average total number of drinks consumed on the last occasion of drinking was 20—only slightly lower than the average of 21 standard drinks reported in the 2011–12 monitoring report. Detainees who reported consuming two or more types of alcohol on the last occasion of drinking reported the highest level of consumption—on average, 29 standard drinks—followed by wine-only drinkers (26 standard drinks), beer-only drinkers (12 standard drinks) and spirit-only drinkers (10 standard drinks). This consumption pattern was also reflected in the average number of standard drinks consumed per hour on the last occasion of drinking (see Table 17).
- The consumption pattern for total drinks consumed on the last occasion of drinking was similar to the pattern reported in 2011–12; the average number of standard drinks consumed per hour on the last occasion of drinking was not reported in 2011–12.
- Examining drug use by crime type, the MSO with the highest percentage of detainees who tested positive to at least one type of drug was breach (82%; n=14), property (81%; n=34), drug (74%; n=14), violent (62%; n=51), disorder (55%; n=23) and DUI (20%; n=1) (see Table 18).
- Detainees whose MSO was DUI were more likely to identify alcohol than other drugs (such as cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine or MDMA) as a contributing factor in their current police detention (77% alcohol cf 8% other drugs), as were detainees whose MSO was violent (31% alcohol cf 12% other drugs), disorder (52% alcohol cf 6% other drugs) or breach (28% alcohol cf 10% other drugs). Detainees whose MSO was drug were more likely to identify drugs other than alcohol as a contributing factor in their current police detention (44% other drugs cf 0% alcohol), as were detainees whose MSO was traffic (20% other drugs cf 14% alcohol) or property (18% other drugs cf 16% alcohol) (see Table 18). This attribution pattern is similar to that reported in the 2011–12 monitoring report.

Sample and demographics

Table 12 Adelaide DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (yrs)						
18–20	68	11	17	15	85	12
21–25	148	24	15	14	163	22
26–30	102	17	22	20	124	17
31–35	92	15	18	16	110	15
36+	206	33	38	35	244	34
Total	616		110		726	
Min/max age		18/74		18/63		18/74
Mean age (median)		32 (30)		32 (31)		32 (30)

a: Excludes cases where gender was unknown

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Education, housing and employment

Table 13 Adelaide DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	197	32	30	27	227	31
Year 11 or 12	142	23	19	17	161	22
TAFE/university not completed	95	15	23	21	118	16
Completed TAFE	151	25	26	24	177	24
Completed university	29	5	12	11	41	6
Total	614		110		724	
Housing						
Owned or rented by self	272	44	58	53	330	45
Someone else's place	233	38	34	31	267	37
Shelter or emergency	6	1	1	1	7	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	6	1	3	3	9	1
Treatment facility	6	1	0	0	6	1
No fixed residence	61	10	9	8	70	10
Other	32	5	5	5	37	5
Total	616		110		726	

Employment						
Full-time	170	28	8	7	178	25
Part-time	69	11	17	15	86	12
Have job but not currently working[b]	100	16	22	20	122	17
Looking for work	141	23	22	20	163	22
Not looking for work	95	15	25	23	120	17
Full-time homemakers	6	1	13	12	19	3
Studying	25	4	3	3	28	4
Retired	10	2	0	0	10	1
Total	616		110		726	

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

b: Due to illness, leave, strike, disability or seasonal work

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Criminal justice contact

Table 14 Adelaide DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	253	48	40	42	293	47
No	271	52	55	58	326	53
Prior prison history (past 12 months)[b]						
Yes	67	13	10	10	77	12
No	464	87	87	90	551	88
Currently on parole[c]						
Yes	14	4	5	9	19	5
No	327	96	53	91	380	95
Currently on probation[c]						
Yes	50	15	6	10	56	14
No	291	85	52	90	343	86
Currently on community service order[c]						
Yes	7	2	1	2	8	2
No	334	98	57	98	391	98

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

b: Calculated as anyone who reported being released from prison up to 365 days ago

c: From Q3 2013 to Q1 2014 only those who had served time in prison were asked this question. From Q2 2014 onwards all detainees were asked this question. Detainees who skipped the question in Q3 2013 to Q1 2014 have been treated as missing data as it is unknown how they would have answered this question

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Table 14a Adelaide DUMA sample, by prison history and gender, 2013–14						
	Male		Female		Total	
Released from prison	n	%	n	%	n	%
Never been to prison	381	72	72	74	453	72
Up to one year ago	67	13	10	10	77	12
More than one year, up to two years ago	19	4	4	4	23	4
More than two years, up to four years ago	23	4	5	5	28	4
More than four years, up to six years ago	6	1	3	3	9	1
More than six years, up to eight years ago	5	1	0	0	5	1
More than eight years, up to ten years ago	8	2	1	1	9	1
More than ten years ago	22	4	2	2	24	4
Total	531		97		628	

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Offending

Table 15 Adelaide DUMA sample, by offence and gender, 2013–14[a]												
	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees' MSO[b]		Charges		Detainees' MSO[b]		Charges		Detainees' MSO[b]	
Charges recorded	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	285	25	192	31	31	16	23	21	316	24	215	30
Property	162	14	96	16	50	26	32	29	212	16	128	18
Drug	116	10	46	7	18	9	11	10	134	10	57	8
DUI[c]	13	1	12	2	1	1	1	1	14	1	13	2
Traffic	88	8	47	8	5	3	3	3	93	7	50	7
Disorder	162	14	99	16	27	14	15	14	189	14	114	16
Breach	237	21	106	17	40	21	20	18	277	21	126	17
Other	77	7	18	3	18	9	5	5	95	7	23	3
Total	1,140		616		190		110		1,330		726	

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

b: Detainees may have been charged with multiple offences; each detainee was categorised according to the most serious offence (MSO) that they were charged with (see *Technical Appendix*)

c: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Drug use

Table 16 Adelaide DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine[b]						
Yes	204	50	44	56	248	51
No	202	50	35	44	237	49
Test results						
Cannabis	90	44	18	41	108	44
Cocaine	3	1	0	0	3	1
Amphetamines[c]	51	25	15	34	66	27
Methamphetamine	45	22	13	30	58	23
MDMA	6	3	1	2	7	3
Other amphetamines	1	0	1	2	2	1
Opiates[d]	27	13	12	27	39	16
Heroin	7	3	3	7	10	4
Methadone	3	1	4	9	7	3
Buprenorphine	13	6	9	20	22	9
Other opiates	10	5	3	7	13	5
Benzodiazepines	37	18	12	27	49	20
Any drug	138	68	33	75	171	69
Any drug other than cannabis	84	41	24	55	108	44
Multiple drugs	47	23	15	34	62	25

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

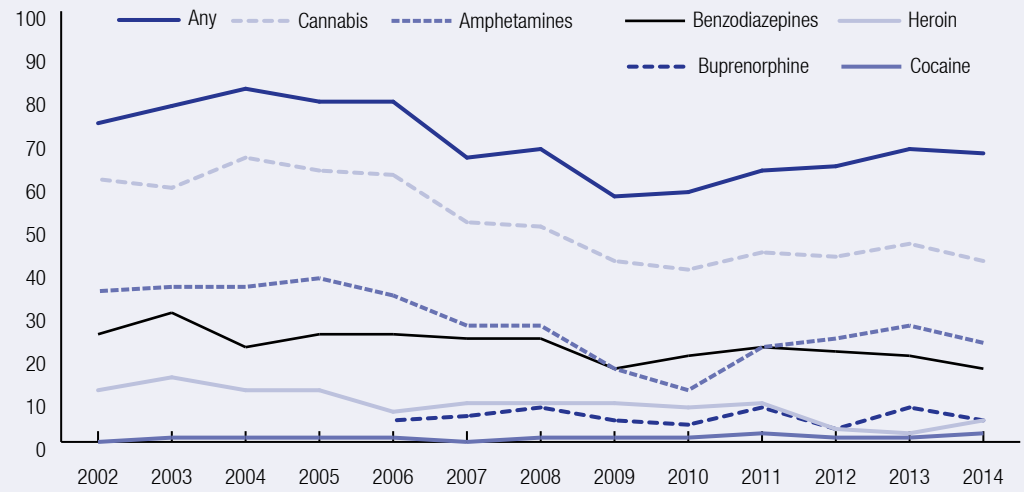
b: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which in 2013 was quarters 3 and 4 and in 2014 was quarters 1 and 3 (see *Technical Appendix* for further detail)

c: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

d: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

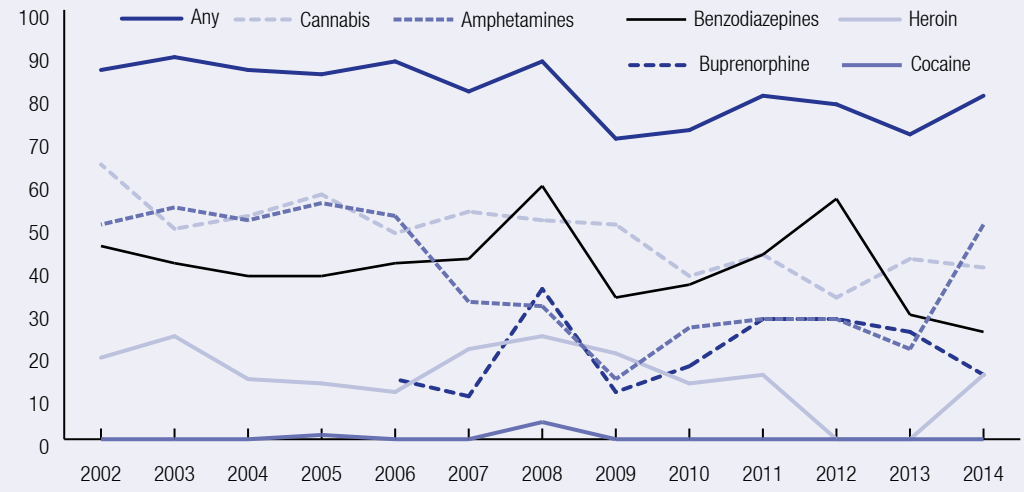
Figure 6 Test positive trends, adult males by drug type, Adelaide, 2002–14 (%)



Note: Data were not collected at this site during quarters 2 and 4 of 2012, quarters 1 and 2 of 2013, or quarters 2 and 4 of 2014

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–14 [computer file]

Figure 7 Test positive trends, adult females by drug type, Adelaide, 2002–14 (%)



Note: Data were not collected at this site during quarters 2 and 4 of 2012, quarters 1 and 2 of 2013, or quarters 2 and 4 of 2014

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–14 [computer file]

Self-reported alcohol use

Table 17 Adelaide DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours[b]	277	45	46	43	323	45
Past 30 days	405	67	70	65	475	67
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion						
Beer only	75	27	6	13	81	25
Wine only	42	15	9	20	51	16
Spirits only	59	21	20	44	79	24
Mixed drinks[c]	103	37	10	22	113	35

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (total standard drinks)						
Beer only	74	12 (9)	5	10 (6)	79	12 (9)
Wine only	41	29 (16)	8	9 (10)	49	26 (16)
Spirits only	58	10 (5)	20	12 (7)	78	10 (6)
Mixed drinks[c]	103	29 (23)	10	29 (21)	113	29 (23)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks per hour)						
Beer only	73	3 (3)	5	2 (1)	78	3 (3)
Wine only	32	4 (4)	8	4 (2)	40	4 (4)
Spirits only	51	3 (2)	15	2 (2)	66	3 (2)
Mixed drinks[c]	90	5 (3)	8	4 (4)	98	5 (3)

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

b: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Linking drugs and crime

Table 18 Adelaide DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug-crime attributions by most serious offence category, 2013–14[a]

	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI[b]		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	36	44	19	45	6	32	1	20	7	41	18	43	16	50	5	56	108	44
Cocaine	0	0	1	2	1	5	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Amphetamines[c]	14	17	19	45	7	37	1	20	8	47	6	14	9	28	2	22	66	27
Opiates[d]	8	10	15	36	1	5	0	0	3	18	4	10	6	19	2	22	39	16
Benzodiazepines	15	18	15	36	1	5	0	0	2	12	6	14	8	25	2	22	49	20
(Any drug)	51	62	34	81	14	74	1	20	14	82	23	55	27	84	7	78	171	69
(Any drug other than cannabis)	26	32	27	64	10	53	1	20	10	59	12	29	17	53	5	56	108	44
(Multiple drugs)	15	18	20	48	2	11	1	20	6	35	7	17	8	25	3	33	62	25
(Total urine samples)	82		42		19		5		17		42		32		9		248	
Self-reported drug-crime attribution																		
Alcohol	66	31	21	16	0	0	10	77	7	14	59	52	35	28	4	17	202	28
Other drugs	25	12	23	18	25	44	1	8	10	20	7	6	13	10	5	22	109	15
Any attribution	86	40	39	30	25	44	11	85	16	32	63	55	47	37	9	39	296	41
(Total detainees interviewed)	215		128		57		13		50		114		126		23		726	

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

b: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

c: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

d: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Bankstown

Demographic information

- The DUMA program interviewed 166 detainees; they were on average 35 years old and 83 percent (n=137) were male.
- Year 10 or less was the highest education level attained by 39 percent (n=64) of detainees (see Table 20).
- Ninety-four percent (n=154) of detainees reported residing in stable accommodation (private or social housing), owned or rented by themselves (55%; n=90) or by someone else (39%; n=64), in the 30 days prior to their arrest (see Table 20).
- Thirty-one percent (n=52) of detainees reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest; 27 percent (n=44) of detainees reported being unemployed and looking for work (see Table 20).
- Thirty-three percent (n=53) of detainees reported having been charged on a previous occasion in the past 12 months, and 13 percent (n=20) of detainees reported having been in prison in the past 12 months (see Table 21).
- Ten percent (n=14) of detainees reported being released from prison in the past one to 10 years and six percent (n=10) of detainees reported being released from prison more than 10 years ago (see Table 21a).
- Thirty-nine percent (n=99) of all charges recorded against detainees were for violent offences.
- Detainees may have been charged with multiple offences; each detainee was categorised according to the most serious offence (MSO) they were charged with (see *Technical Appendix*). Fifty-two percent (n=80) of detainees were categorised in the MSO of violent (see Table 22).

Drug, alcohol and drug-crime attribution findings

- Of the 34 detainees who provided a urine sample, 47 percent (n=16) tested positive to at least one drug type (see Table 23), which is 10 percentage points lower than the test positive rate in 2011–12 (57%).
- Test positive rates were highest for amphetamines (26%; n=9), followed by cannabis (24%; n=8), benzodiazepines (24%; n=8) and opiates (9%; n=3) (see Table 23).
- Test positive rates were higher in 2013–14 than in 2011–12 for amphetamines (26% *cf* 16%) and benzodiazepines (24% cf 17%); test positive rates were lower in 2013–14 than in 2011–12 for cannabis (24% cf 37%) and opiates (9% cf 23%).
- The increase in the test positive rate for

amphetamines from 2011–12 to 2013–14 was mainly due to an eight percentage point increase in detainees testing positive to methamphetamine (16% cf 24%). The test positive rate for amphetamines has continued to increase from the rate of 10 percent reported in the 2009–10 monitoring report.

- Thirty-two percent (n=52) of detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest and 54 percent (n=88) of detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 30 days prior to their arrest (see Table 24). These percentages have increased slightly since the 2011–12 collection period (27% and 52% respectively).
- It was most common for detainees to report consuming beer only on their last occasion of drinking (51%; n=23), followed by two or more types of alcohol (22%; n=10), spirits only (18%; n=8) and wine only (9%; n=4) (see Table 24). Since 2011–12 there has been an increase in the percentage of detainees who reported consuming beer only (34% in 2011–12) and a decrease in the percentage of detainees who reported consuming spirits only (37% in 2011–12) on their last occasion of drinking.
- The average total number of drinks consumed on the last occasion of drinking was 10, a decrease in the average number of drinks reported in the 2011–12 monitoring report (18 standard drinks). The highest levels of consumption—on average, 19 standard drinks—were reported by detainees who consumed two or more types of alcohol on the last occasion of drinking, followed by beer-only drinkers (9 standard drinks), spirit-only drinkers (4 standard drinks) and wine-only drinkers (3 standard drinks). This consumption pattern was also reflected in the average number of standard drinks consumed per hour on the last occasion of drinking (see Table 24).
- The average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion of drinking was lower in 2013–14 than in 2011–12 for wine-only drinkers (3 cf 17 standard drinks), spirit-only drinkers (4 cf 11 stand drinks) and those who consumed two or more types of alcohol (19 cf 28 standard drinks). The average number of standard drinks consumed per hour on the last occasion of drinking was not reported in 2011–12.
- Examining drug use by crime type, the MSO category with the highest percentage of detainees who tested positive to at least one type of drug was traffic (100%; n=1), followed by the MSO of violent (50%; n=10), property (50%; n=2), drug (50%; n=2), and breach (33%; n=1) (see Table 25). As only 34 detainees provided a urine sample, caution should be exercised in interpreting these results.
- Detainees whose MSO was DUI were more likely to identify alcohol than other drugs (such as cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine and MDMA) as a contributing factor in their current police detention (67% alcohol cf 0% other drugs), as were detainees whose MSO was disorderly (50% alcohol cf 0% other drugs). Detainees whose MSO was property were more likely to identify drugs other than alcohol as a contributing factor in their current police detention (18% other drugs cf 6% alcohol), as were detainees whose MSO was drug (36% other drugs cf 0% alcohol), traffic (20% other drugs cf 0% alcohol) or breach (26% other drugs cf 4% alcohol) (see Table 25). Detainees whose MSO was violent were equally likely to identify alcohol and other drugs as contributing factors in their current police detention. This attribution pattern is similar to that reported in the 2011–12 monitoring report.

Sample and demographics

Table 19 Bankstown DUMA sample, by age, 2013–14		
	n	%
Age (yrs)		
18–20	16	10
21–25	19	11
26–30	33	20
31–35	29	17
36+	69	42
Total	166	
Min/max age		18/75
Mean age (median)		35 (33)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Education, housing and employment

Table 20 Bankstown DUMA sample, by education, housing and employment, 2013–14[a]		
	n	%
Education		
Year 10 or less	64	39
Year 11 or 12	47	28
TAFE/university not completed	17	10
Completed TAFE	26	16
Completed university	12	7
Total	166	
Housing		
Owned or rented by self	90	55
Someone else's place	64	39
Shelter or emergency	1	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	0	0
Treatment facility	1	1
No fixed residence	2	1
Other	7	4
Total	165	
Employment		
Full-time	52	31
Part-time	23	14
Have job but not currently working[b]	14	8
Looking for work	44	27
Not looking for work	16	10
Full-time homemakers	9	5
Studying	3	2
Retired	5	3
Total	166	

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

b: Due to illness, leave, strike, disability or seasonal work

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Criminal justice contact

Table 21 Bankstown DUMA sample, by criminal history, 2013–14[a]		
	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)		
Yes	53	33
No	107	67
Prior prison history (past 12 months)[b]		
Yes	20	13
No	140	88
Currently on parole[c]		
Yes	17	14
No	102	86
Currently on probation[c]		
Yes	9	8
No	110	92
Currently on community service order[c]		
Yes	5	4
No	114	96

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

b: Calculated as anyone who reported being released from prison up to 365 days ago

c: From Q3 2013 to Q1 2014 only those who had served time in prison were asked this question. From Q2 2014 onwards all detainees were asked this question. Detainees who skipped the question in Q3 2013 to Q1 2014 have been treated as missing data as it is unknown how they would have answered this question

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Table 21a Bankstown DUMA sample, by prison history, 2013–14		
Released from prison	n	%
Never been to prison	116	73
Up to one year ago	20	13
More than one year, up to two years ago	4	3
More than two years, up to four years ago	3	2
More than four years, up to six years ago	5	3
More than six years, up to eight years ago	1	1
More than eight years, up to ten years ago	1	1
More than ten years ago	10	6
Total	160	

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Offending

Table 22 Bankstown DUMA sample, by offence, 2013–14[a]

Charges recorded	Charges		Detainees' MSO[b]	
	n	%	n	%
Violent	99	39	80	52
Property	33	13	17	11
Drug	25	10	14	9
DUI[c]	6	2	6	4
Traffic	13	5	5	3
Disorder	17	7	4	3
Breach	51	20	27	18
Other	8	3	1	1
Total	252		154	

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

b: Detainees may have been charged with multiple offences; each detainee was categorised according to the most serious offence (MSO) that they were charged with (see *Technical Appendix*)

c: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Drug use

Table 23 Bankstown DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results, 2013–14[a]		
	n	%
Provided urine[b]		
Yes	34	67
No	17	33
Test results		
Cannabis	8	24
Cocaine	0	0
Amphetamines[c]	9	26
Methamphetamine	8	24
MDMA	0	0
Other amphetamines	1	3
Opiates[d]	3	9
Heroin	2	6
Methadone	2	6
Buprenorphine	1	3
Other opiates	0	0
Benzodiazepines	8	24
Any drug	16	47
Any drug other than cannabis	14	41
Multiple drugs	9	26

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

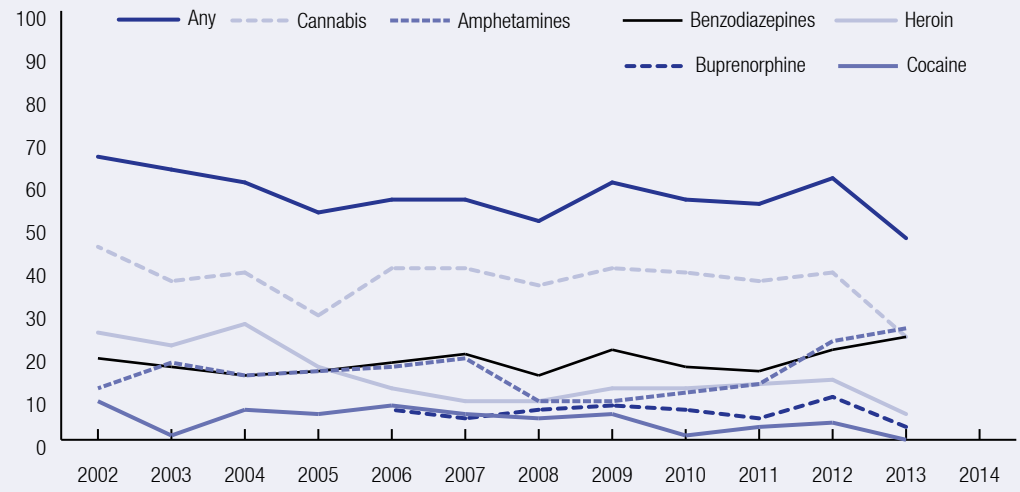
b: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which in 2013 was quarter 4. No urine samples were requested at Bankstown in 2014 (see *Technical Appendix* for further detail)

c: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

d: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Figure 8 Test positive trends, adult detainees by drug type, Bankstown, 2002–2014 (%)



Note: Data were not collected at this site during quarters 2 and 4 of 2012, quarters 1 to 3 of 2013, or quarters 1 to 4 of 2014

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–14 [computer file]

Self-reported alcohol use

Table 24 Bankstown DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use, 2013–14[a]		
	n	%
Alcohol use		
Past 48 hours[b]	52	32
Past 30 days	88	54
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion		
Beer only	23	51
Wine only	4	9
Spirits only	8	18
Mixed drinks[c]	10	22
	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (total standard drinks)		
Beer only	23	9 (6)
Wine only	4	3 (3)
Spirits only	7	4 (3)
Mixed drinks[c]	10	19 (14)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks per hour)		
Beer only	22	3 (2)
Wine only	4	1 (1)
Spirits only	7	1 (1)
Mixed drinks[c]	9	4 (2)

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

b: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Linking drugs and crime

Table 25 Bankstown DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug-crime attributions by most serious offence category, 2013–14[a]

	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI[b]		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	4	20	2	50	2	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	24
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines[c]	4	20	2	50	2	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	0	0	9	26
Opiates[d]	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9
Benzodiazepines	7	35	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	24
(Any drug)	10	50	2	50	2	50	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	33	0	0	16	47
(Any drug other than cannabis)	8	40	2	50	2	50	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	33	0	0	14	41
(Multiple drugs)	5	25	2	50	2	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	26
(Total urine samples)	20		4		4		1		1		1		3		0		34	
Self-reported drug-crime attribution																		
Alcohol	10	13	1	6	0	0	4	67	0	0	2	50	1	4	1	100	19	12
Other drugs	10	13	3	18	5	36	0	0	1	20	0	0	7	26	0	0	26	17
Any attribution	17	21	3	18	5	36	4	67	1	20	2	50	8	30	1	100	41	27
(Total detainees interviewed)	80		17		14		6		5		4		27		1		154	

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

b: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

c: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

d: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Brisbane

Demographic information

- The DUMA program interviewed 1,238 detainees; they were on average 32 years of age and 81 percent (n=1,001) of them were male.
- Year 10 or less was the highest education level attained by 39 percent (n=481) of detainees, followed by 26 percent (n=328) who reported having completed TAFE (see Table 27).
- Seventy-eight percent (n=962) of detainees reported residing in stable accommodation (private or social housing), owned or rented by themselves (42%, n=521) or by someone else (36%, n=441), in the 30 days prior to their arrest (see Table 27).
- Twenty-nine percent (n=362) of detainees reported they were unemployed and looking for work, 26 percent (n=316) of detainees reported they were not looking for work, and 21 percent (n=261) of detainees reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest (see Table 27).
- Forty-nine percent (n=590) of detainees reported having been charged on a previous occasion in the past 12 months, and 29 percent (n=349) of detainees reported having been in prison in the past 12 months (see Table 28).
- Twenty percent (n=239) of detainees reported being released from prison in the past one to 10 years and four percent (n=45) of detainees reported being released from prison more than 10 years ago (see Table 28a).
- Twenty-one percent (n=931) of all charges recorded against detainees were for property offences.
- Detainees may have been charged with multiple offences; each detainee was categorised according to the most serious offence (MSO) they were charged with (see *Technical Appendix*). Twenty-two percent (n=277) of detainees were categorised in the MSO of property (see Table 29).

Drug, alcohol and drug-crime attribution findings

- Of the 701 detainees who provided a urine sample, 73 percent (n=514) tested positive to at least one drug type (see Table 30), which is three percentage points higher than the test positive rate in 2011–12 (70%) and continues the rise in test positive rates noted in the 2011–12 monitoring report.
- Test positive rates were highest for cannabis (43%; n=303), followed by amphetamines (38%; n=265), benzodiazepines (27%; n=192) and opiates (23%; n=162) (see Table 30). Test positive

rates were higher in 2013–14 than in 2011–12 for amphetamines (38% cf 26%); test positive rates were lower in 2013–14 than in 2011–12 for cannabis (43% cf 44%) and opiates (23% cf 26%).

- The increase in the test positive rate for amphetamines from 2011–12 to 2013–14 was mainly due to an eight percentage point increase in detainees testing positive to methamphetamine (26% cf 34%). The test positive rate for amphetamines has continued to increase from the rate of 18 percent reported in the 2009–10 monitoring report.
- Thirty-four percent (n=419) of detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest and 68 percent (n=841) of detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 30 days prior to their arrest (see Table 31). This is a decrease from the 2011–12 collection period (41% and 74% respectively).
- It was most common for detainees to report consuming spirits only on the last occasion of drinking (33%; n=137), followed by two or more types of alcohol (30%; n=127), beer only (21%; n=87), and wine only (16%; n=66) (see Table 31). Since 2011–12, there has been a decrease in the percentage of detainees who reported consuming beer and spirits only (30% and 41% respectively in 2011–12) and an increase in the percentage of detainees who reported consuming wine only, or two or more types of alcohol, on the last occasion of drinking (10% and 18% respectively in 2011–12).
- The average total number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion of drinking was 23, only slightly higher than the average reported in the 2011–12 monitoring report (22 standard drinks). Detainees who reported consuming two or more types of alcohol on the last occasion reported the highest levels of consumption—on average, 34 standard drinks—followed by wine-only drinkers (27 standard drinks), spirit-only drinkers (15 standard drinks), and beer-only drinkers (13 standard drinks). This consumption pattern was also reflected in the average number of drinks consumed per hour on the last occasion of drinking, with the exception of spirit- and beer-only drinkers, who consumed, on average, four standard drinks per hour (see Table 31).
- The consumption pattern for total drinks consumed on the last occasion of drinking was similar to the pattern reported in 2011–12; the average number of standard drinks consumed per hour on the last occasion of drinking was not reported in 2011–12.
- Examining drug use by crime type, the MSO categories with the highest percentage of detainees who tested positive to at least one type of drug were breach and DUI (82%; n=164 breach; n=9 DUI), followed by the MSO of drug (81%; n=73), property (79%; n=124), disorder (75%; n=27), violent (59%; n=109), and traffic MSOs (38%; n=8) (see Table 32).
- Detainees whose MSO was DUI were more likely to identify alcohol than other drugs (such as cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine and MDMA) as a contributing factor in their current police detention (60% alcohol cf 0% other drugs), as were detainees whose MSO was disorder (55% alcohol cf 13% other drugs), or violent (33% alcohol cf 25% other drugs). Detainees whose MSO was drug were more likely to identify drugs other than alcohol as a contributing factor in their current police detention (57% other drugs cf 8% alcohol), as were detainees whose MSO was breach (40% other drugs cf 22% alcohol), property (39% other drugs cf 14% alcohol), or traffic (19% other drugs cf 7% alcohol) (see Table 32). This attribution pattern is similar to that reported in the 2011–12 monitoring report with the exception of detainees whose MSO was traffic, who were more likely to report alcohol than other drugs as a contributing factor in 2011–12.

Sample and demographics

Table 26 Brisbane DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (yrs)						
18–20	103	10	22	9	125	10
21–25	183	18	54	23	237	19
26–30	198	20	56	24	254	21
31–35	164	16	42	18	206	17
36+	353	35	63	27	416	34
Total	1,001		237		1,238	
Min/max age		18/77		18/60		18/77
Mean age (median)		33 (31)		31 (29)		32 (31)

a: Excludes cases where gender was unknown

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Education, housing and employment

Table 27 Brisbane DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	398	40	83	35	481	39
Year 11 or 12	148	15	35	15	183	15
TAFE/university not completed	121	12	43	18	164	13
Completed TAFE	266	27	62	26	328	26
Completed university	68	7	14	6	82	7
Total	1,001		237		1,238	
Housing						
Owned or rented by self	415	42	106	45	521	42
Someone else's place	356	36	85	36	441	36
Shelter or emergency	18	2	1	0	19	2
Incarceration facility/halfway house	19	2	2	1	21	2
Treatment facility	10	1	2	1	12	1
No fixed residence	121	12	35	15	156	13
Other	61	6	6	3	67	5
Total	1,000		237		1,237	

Table 27 Brisbane DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2013–14[a] cont.						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Employment						
Full-time	237	24	24	10	261	21
Part-time	94	9	21	9	115	9
Have job but not currently working[b]	103	10	25	11	128	10
Looking for work	298	30	64	27	362	29
Not looking for work	237	24	79	33	316	26
Full-time homemakers	11	1	20	8	31	3
Studying	12	1	4	2	16	1
Retired	9	1	0	0	9	1
Total	1,001		237		1,238	

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

b: Due to illness, leave, strike, disability or seasonal work

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Criminal justice contact

Table 28 Brisbane DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2013–14[a]						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	483	49	107	47	590	49
No	498	51	120	53	618	51
Prior prison history (past 12 months)[b]						
Yes	280	28	69	30	349	29
No	706	72	164	70	870	71
Currently on parole[c]						
Yes	242	32	62	36	304	32
No	524	68	112	64	636	68
Currently on probation[c]						
Yes	61	8	21	12	82	9
No	706	92	153	88	859	91
Currently on community service order[c]						
Yes	8	1	1	1	9	1
No	759	99	173	99	932	99

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

b: Calculated as anyone who reported being released from prison up to 365 days ago

c: From Q3 2013 to Q1 2014 only those who had served time in prison were asked this question. From Q2 2014 onwards all detainees were asked this question. Detainees who skipped the question in Q3 2013 to Q1 2014 have been treated as missing data as it is unknown how they would have answered this question

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Table 28a Brisbane DUMA sample, by prison history and gender, 2013–14

	Male		Female		Total	
Released from prison	n	%	n	%	n	%
Never been to prison	466	47	120	52	586	48
Up to one year ago	280	28	69	30	349	29
More than one year, up to two years ago	81	8	17	7	98	8
More than two years, up to four years ago	61	6	10	4	71	6
More than four years, up to six years ago	24	2	5	2	29	2
More than six years, up to eight years ago	18	2	3	1	21	2
More than eight years, up to ten years ago	18	2	2	1	20	2
More than ten years ago	38	4	7	3	45	4
Total	986		233		1,219	

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Offending

Table 29 Brisbane DUMA sample, by offence and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees' MSO[b]		Charges		Detainees' MSO[b]		Charges		Detainees' MSO[b]	
Charges recorded	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	647	18	302	30	85	10	43	18	732	17	345	28
Property	701	20	204	20	230	27	73	31	931	21	277	22
Drug	652	18	104	10	156	18	31	13	808	18	135	11
DUI[c]	30	1	15	1	9	1	5	2	39	1	20	2
Traffic	197	6	35	3	52	6	8	3	249	6	43	3
Disorder	279	8	46	5	36	4	7	3	315	7	53	4
Breach	610	17	292	29	162	19	70	30	772	17	362	29
Other	456	13	3	0	124	15	0	0	580	13	3	0
Total	3,572		1,001		854		237		4,426		1,238	

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

b: Detainees may have been charged with multiple offences; each detainee was categorised according to the most serious offence (MSO) that they were charged with (see *Technical Appendix*)

c: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Drug use

Table 30 Brisbane DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine[b]						
Yes	572	94	129	94	701	94
No	38	6	8	6	46	6
Test results						
Cannabis	254	44	49	38	303	43
Cocaine	13	2	2	2	15	2
Amphetamines[c]	195	34	70	54	265	38
Methamphetamine	174	30	66	51	240	34
MDMA	1	0	0	0	1	0
Other amphetamines	20	3	4	3	24	3
Opiates[d]	114	20	48	37	162	23
Heroin	35	6	19	15	54	8
Methadone	23	4	19	15	42	6
Buprenorphine	48	8	22	17	70	10
Other opiates	37	6	11	9	48	7
Benzodiazepines	144	25	48	37	192	27
Any drug	408	71	106	82	514	73
Any drug other than cannabis	308	54	97	75	405	58
Multiple drugs	216	38	71	55	287	41

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

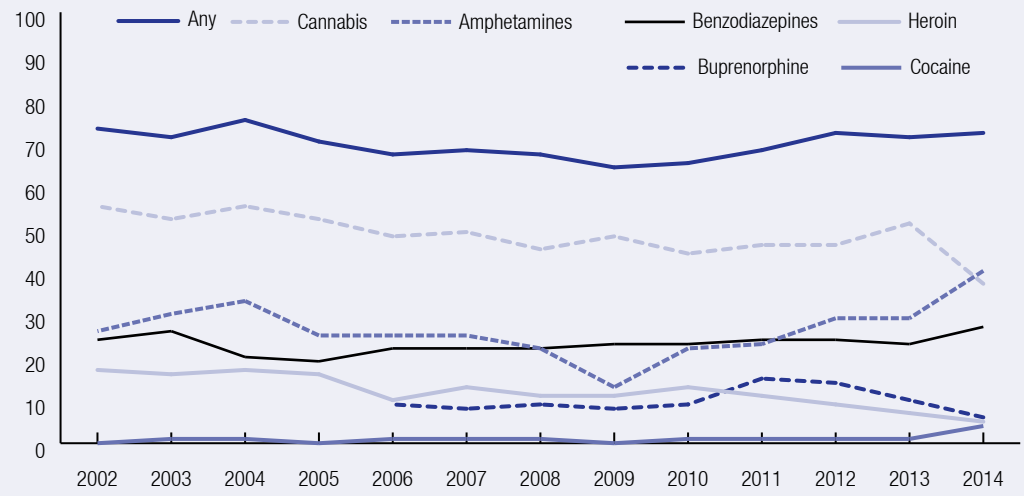
b: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which in 2013 was quarters 3 and 4 and in 2014 was quarters 1 and 3 (see *Technical Appendix* for further detail)

c: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

d: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

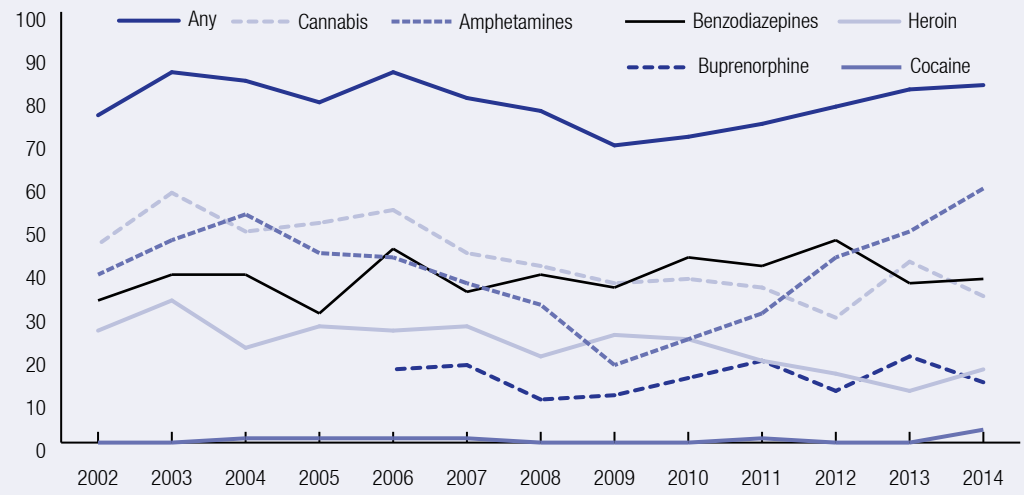
Figure 9 Test positive trends, adult males by drug type, Brisbane, 2002–2014 (%)



Note: Data were not collected at this site during quarters 2 and 4 of 2012, quarters 1 and 2 of 2013, or quarters 2 and 4 of 2014

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Figure 10 Test positive trends, adult females by drug type, Brisbane, 2002–2014 (%)



Note: Data were not collected at this site during quarters 2 and 4 of 2012, quarters 1 and 2 of 2013, or quarters 2 and 4 of 2014

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Self-reported alcohol use

Table 31 Brisbane DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours[b]	352	35	67	28	419	34
Past 30 days	694	69	147	62	841	68
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion						
Beer only	77	22	10	16	87	21
Wine only	52	15	14	22	66	16
Spirits only	113	32	24	38	137	33
Mixed drinks[c]	111	31	16	25	127	30

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (total standard drinks)						
Beer only	77	14 (8)	9	5 (4)	86	13 (7)
Wine only	52	28 (22)	14	22 (10)	66	27 (16)
Spirits only	111	15 (12)	24	16 (12)	135	15 (12)
Mixed drinks[c]	111	35 (24)	16	30 (17)	127	34 (22)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks per hour)						
Beer only	74	5 (3)	9	3 (2)	83	4 (3)
Wine only	50	6 (4)	13	5 (3)	63	6 (4)
Spirits only	108	4 (3)	22	4 (2)	130	4 (3)
Mixed drinks[c]	109	6 (4)	14	3 (2)	123	5 (3)

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

b: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Linking drugs and crime

Table 32 Brisbane DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug-crime attributions by most serious offence category, 2013–14[a]

	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI[b]		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	65	35	67	43	47	52	4	36	5	24	21	58	94	47	0	0	303	43
Cocaine	1	1	4	3	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	15	2
Amphetamines[c]	52	28	72	46	40	44	2	18	3	14	10	28	86	43	0	0	265	38
Opiates[d]	28	15	50	32	22	24	3	27	2	10	7	19	50	25	0	0	162	23
Benzodiazepines	43	23	42	27	24	27	4	36	0	0	8	22	71	35	0	0	192	27
(Any drug)	109	59	124	79	73	81	9	82	8	38	27	75	164	82	0	0	514	73
(Any drug other than cannabis)	83	45	102	65	60	67	7	64	5	24	19	53	129	64	0	0	405	58
(Multiple drugs)	59	32	75	48	43	48	4	36	2	10	14	39	90	45	0	0	287	41
(Total urine samples)	184		156		90		11		21		36		201		2		701	
Self-reported drug-crime attribution																		
Alcohol	113	33	40	14	11	8	12	60	3	7	29	55	79	22	0	0	287	23
Other drugs	85	25	107	39	77	57	0	0	8	19	7	13	144	40	1	33	429	35
Any attribution	181	52	129	47	83	61	12	60	10	23	33	62	208	57	1	33	657	53
(Total detainees interviewed)	345		277		135		20		43		53		362		3		1,238	

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

b: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

c: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

d: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

East Perth

Demographic information

- The DUMA program interviewed 1,153 detainees; they were an average of 31 years of age and 80 percent (n=923) were male (see Table 33).
- Year 10 or less was the highest education level attained by 50 percent (n=581) of detainees (see Table 34).
- Eighty-four percent (n=960) of detainees reported residing in stable accommodation (private or social housing), owned or rented by themselves (40%; n=455) or by someone else (44%; n=505), in the 30 days prior to their arrest (see Table 34).
- Twenty-one percent (n=247) of detainees reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest; 38 percent (n=438) of detainees reported being unemployed and looking for work (see Table 34).
- Forty-seven percent (n=497) of detainees reported having been charged on a previous occasion in the past 12 months, and 20 percent (n=219) of detainees reported having been in prison in the past 12 months (see Table 35).
- Twenty-three percent (n=268) of detainees reported being released from prison in the past one to 10 years and three percent (n=38) of detainees reported being released from prison more than 10 years ago (see Table 35a).
- Thirty-four percent (n=1,039) of all charges recorded against detainees were for breach offences.
- Detainees may have been charged with multiple offences; each detainee was categorised according to the most serious offence (MSO) they were charged with (see *Technical Appendix*). Thirty-three percent (n=371) of detainees were categorised in the MSO of breach (see Table 36).

Drug, alcohol and drug-crime attribution findings

- Of the 457 detainees who provided a urine sample, 77 percent (n=351) tested positive to at least one drug type (see Table 37), which is five percentage points higher than the test positive rate in 2011–12 (72%), and continues a rise in test positive rates from the 2009–10 collection period (70%).
- Test positive rates were highest for cannabis (53%; n=243), followed by amphetamines (39%; n=176), benzodiazepines (20%; n=91) and opiates (15%; n=69) (see Table 37).
- Test positive rates were higher in 2013–14 than in 2011–12 for amphetamines (39% cf 28%), benzodiazepines (20% cf 18%) and opiates

(15% cf 14%); test positive rates were slightly lower in 2013–14 than in 2011–12 for cannabis (53% cf 54%).

- The increase in the test positive rate for amphetamines from 2011–12 to 2013–14 was mainly due to an 11 percentage point increase in detainees testing positive to methamphetamine (26% cf 37%). The test positive rate for amphetamines has continued to increase from the rate of 20 percent reported in the 2009–10 monitoring report.
- Forty-five percent (n=518) of detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest and 71 percent (n=808) of detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 30 days prior to their arrest (Table 38). These percentages have decreased since the 2011–12 collection period (53% and 80% respectively).
- It was most common for detainees to report consuming spirits only on the last occasion of drinking (34%; n=170), followed by beer only (29%; n=146), two or more types of alcohol (25%; n=129) and wine only (12%; n=61) (see Table 38). Since 2011–12 there has been a decrease in the percentage of detainees who reported consuming spirits and beer only (36% and 33%, respectively, in 2011–12) and an increase in the percentage of detainees who reported consuming two or more types of alcohol, or wine, only on the last occasion of drinking (20% and 11% respectively in 2011–12).
- The average total number of drinks consumed on the last occasion of drinking was 19, which was lower than the average reported in the 2011–12 monitoring report (24 standard drinks). Detainees who reported consuming two or more types of alcohol on the last occasion of drinking reported the highest level of consumption—on average, 35 standard drinks—followed by wine-only drinkers (22 standard drinks), spirit-only drinkers (12 standard drinks) and beer-only drinkers (11 standard drinks). This consumption pattern differed from the average number of standard drinks consumed per hour on the last occasion of drinking, which was highest for wine-only drinkers (7 standard drinks), followed by drinkers who consumed two or more types of alcohol (5 standard drinks) and spirit-only and beer-only drinkers (3 standard drinks for both) (see Table 38).
- The consumption pattern for the average number of total drinks consumed on the last occasion of drinking was similar to the pattern reported in 2011–12; the average number of standard drinks consumed per hour on the last occasion of drinking was not reported in 2011–12.
- Examining drug use by crime type, the MSO category with the highest percentage of detainees who tested positive to at least one type of drug was property (86%; n=81), followed by the MSO of violent (81%; n=100), breach (76%; n=107), disorder (74%; n=17), drug (68%; n=15), traffic (58%; n=14) and DUI (27%; n=3) (see Table 39).
- Detainees whose MSO was DUI were more likely to identify alcohol than other drugs (such as cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine and MDMA) as a contributing factor in their current police detention (50% alcohol cf 11% other drugs), as were detainees whose MSO was violent (30% alcohol cf 27% other drugs), disorder (29% alcohol cf 10% other drugs) or breach (22% alcohol cf 12% other drugs). Detainees whose MSO was drug were more likely to identify drugs other than alcohol as a contributing factor in their current police detention (49% other drugs cf 5% alcohol), as were detainees whose MSO was property (31% other drugs cf 14% alcohol) or traffic (16% other drugs cf 9% alcohol) (see Table 39). This attribution pattern is similar to that reported in the 2011–12 monitoring report, with the exception of detainees whose MSO was traffic, who were more likely to identify alcohol than other drugs as a contributing factor in 2011–12.

Sample and demographics

Table 33 East Perth DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (yrs)						
18-20	114	12	23	10	137	12
21-25	180	20	51	22	231	20
26-30	174	19	52	23	226	20
31-35	179	19	38	17	217	19
36+	276	30	66	29	342	30
Total	923		230		1,153	
Min/max age		18/71		18/57		18/71
Mean age (median)		32 (30)		31 (29)		31 (30)

a: Excludes cases where gender was unknown

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Education, housing and employment

Table 34 East Perth DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	473	51	108	47	581	50
Year 11 or 12	201	22	50	22	251	22
TAFE/university not completed	76	8	18	8	94	8
Completed TAFE	148	16	47	20	195	17
Completed university	24	3	7	3	31	3
Total	922		230		1,152	
Housing						
Owned or rented by self	368	40	87	38	455	40
Someone else's place	401	44	104	45	505	44
Shelter or emergency	6	1	1	0	7	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	12	1	1	0	13	1
Treatment facility	8	1	2	1	10	1
No fixed residence	101	11	32	14	133	12
Other	24	3	2	1	26	2
Total	920		229		1,149	
Employment						
Full-time	232	25	15	7	247	21
Part-time	91	10	24	10	115	10
Have job but not currently working[b]	57	6	18	8	75	7
Looking for work	362	39	76	33	438	38
Not looking for work	160	17	65	28	225	20
Full-time homemakers	12	1	23	10	35	3
Studying	4	0	8	3	12	1
Retired	5	1	1	0	6	1
Total	923		230		1,153	

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

b: Due to illness, leave, strike, disability or seasonal work

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Criminal justice contact

Table 35 East Perth DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	406	47	91	43	497	47
No	451	53	119	57	570	53
Prior prison history (past 12 months)[b]						
Yes	191	21	28	12	219	20
No	705	79	198	88	903	80
Currently on parole[c]						
Yes	45	7	7	5	52	6
No	640	93	144	95	784	94
Currently on probation[c]						
Yes	26	4	6	4	32	4
No	659	96	145	96	804	96
Currently on community service order[c]						
Yes	47	7	10	7	57	7
No	637	93	141	93	778	93

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

b: Calculated as anyone who reported being released from prison up to 365 days ago

c: From Q3 2013 to Q1 2014 only those who had served time in prison were asked this question. From Q2 2014 onwards all detainees were asked this question. Detainees who skipped the question in Q3 2013 to Q1 2014 have been treated as missing data as it is unknown how they would have answered this question

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Table 35a East Perth DUMA sample, by prison history and gender, 2013–14						
	Male		Female		Total	
Released from prison	n	%	n	%	n	%
Never been to prison	448	50	149	66	597	53
Up to one year ago	191	21	28	12	219	20
More than one year, up to two years ago	78	9	17	8	95	8
More than two years, up to four years ago	68	8	11	5	79	7
More than four years, up to six years ago	31	3	11	5	42	4
More than six years, up to eight years ago	24	3	1	0	25	2
More than eight years, up to ten years ago	24	3	3	1	27	2
More than ten years ago	32	4	6	3	38	3
Total	896		226		1,122	

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Offending

Table 36 East Perth DUMA sample, by offence and gender, 2013–14[a]												
	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees' MSO[b]		Charges		Detainees' MSO[b]		Charges		Detainees' MSO[b]	
Charges recorded	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	406	17	249	28	71	12	45	20	477	16	294	26
Property	456	19	177	20	194	32	58	26	650	22	235	21
Drug	162	7	50	6	38	6	9	4	200	7	59	5
DUI[c]	29	1	27	3	2	0	1	0	31	1	28	2
Traffic	255	11	59	7	20	3	8	4	275	9	67	6
Disorder	136	6	44	5	36	6	15	7	172	6	59	5
Breach	838	35	289	32	201	33	82	37	1,039	34	371	33
Other	125	5	9	1	45	7	3	1	170	6	12	1
Total	2,407		904		607		221		3,014		1,125	

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

b: Detainees may have been charged with multiple offences; each detainee was categorised according to the most serious offence (MSO) that they were charged with (see *Technical Appendix*)

c: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Drug use

Table 37 East Perth DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine[b]						
Yes	378	63	79	59	457	63
No	219	37	54	41	273	37
Test results						
Cannabis	202	53	41	52	243	53
Cocaine	3	1	0	0	3	1
Amphetamines[c]	133	35	43	54	176	39
Methamphetamine	130	34	40	51	170	37
MDMA	4	1	2	3	6	1
Other amphetamines	3	1	3	4	6	1
Opiates[d]	53	14	16	20	69	15
Heroin	26	7	4	5	30	7
Methadone	10	3	1	1	11	2
Buprenorphine	21	6	9	11	30	7
Other opiates	13	3	7	9	20	4
Benzodiazepines	75	20	16	20	91	20
Any drug	282	75	69	87	351	77
Any drug other than cannabis	183	48	52	66	235	51
Multiple drugs	135	36	33	42	168	37

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

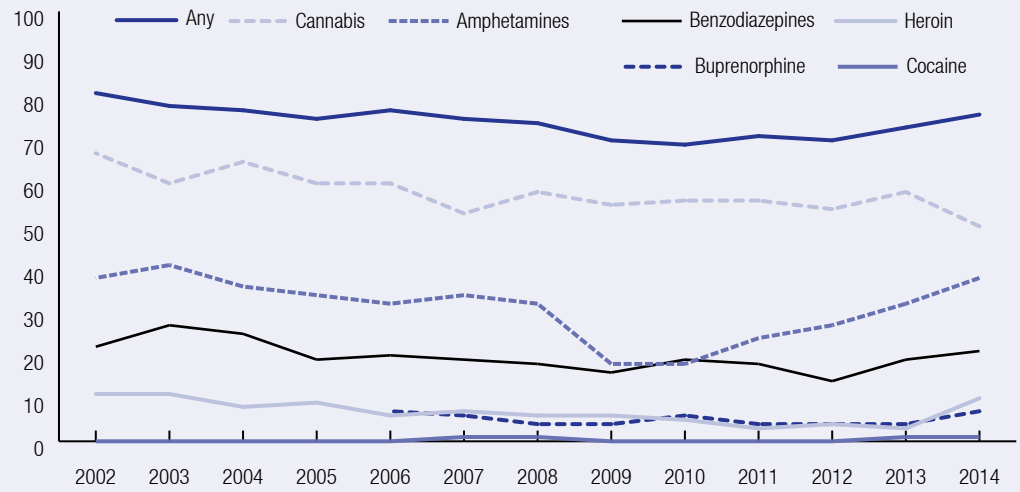
b: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which in 2013 was quarters 3 and 4 and in 2014 was quarters 1 and 3 (see *Technical Appendix* for further detail)

c: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

d: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

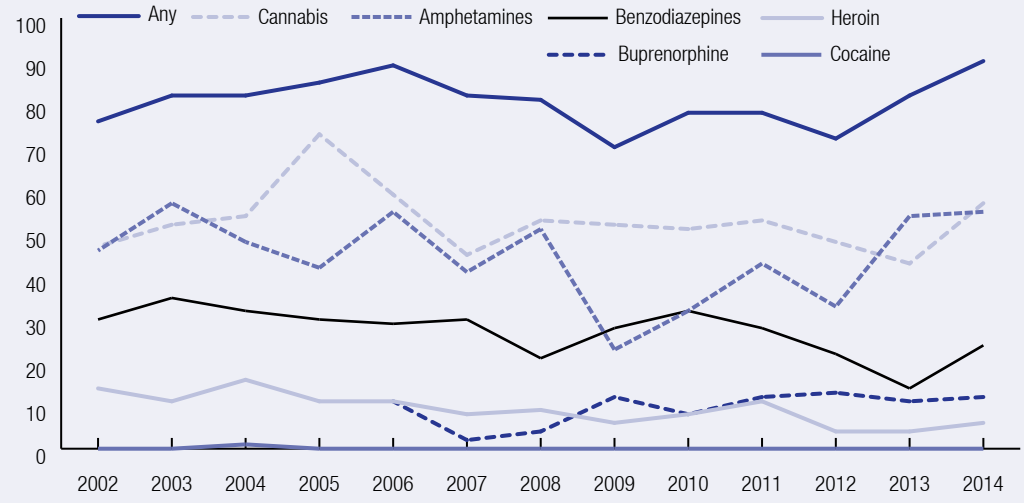
Figure 11 Test positive trends, adult males by drug type, East Perth, 2002–2014 (%)



Note: Data were not collected at this site during quarters 2 and 4 of 2012, quarters 1 and 2 of 2013, or quarters 2 and 4 of 2014

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–14 [computer file]

Figure 12 Test positive trends, adult females by drug type, East Perth, 2002–2014 (%)



Note: Data were not collected at this site during quarters 2 and 4 of 2012, quarters 1 and 2 of 2013, or quarters 2 and 4 of 2014

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–14 [computer file]

Self-reported alcohol use

Table 38 East Perth DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2013–14[a]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours[b]	431	47	87	38	518	45
Past 30 days	669	74	139	61	808	71
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion						
Beer only	132	32	14	16	146	29
Wine only	40	10	21	24	61	12
Spirits only	133	32	37	43	170	34
Mixed drinks[c]	114	27	15	17	129	25

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (total standard drinks)						
Beer only	129	12 (7)	14	4 (3)	143	11 (7)
Wine only	39	22 (13)	19	22 (16)	58	22 (14)
Spirits only	128	11 (8)	35	14 (11)	163	12 (8)
Mixed drinks[c]	114	35 (20)	15	29 (29)	129	35 (21)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks per hour)						
Beer only	127	3 (3)	13	2 (2)	140	3 (2)
Wine only	38	7 (4)	17	7 (4)	55	7 (4)
Spirits only	120	3 (2)	34	3 (2)	154	3 (2)
Mixed drinks[c]	105	5 (3)	14	6 (3)	119	5 (3)

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

b: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Linking drugs and crime

Table 39 East Perth DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug-crime attributions by most serious offence category, 2013–14[a]

	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI[b]		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	73	59	52	55	6	27	3	27	11	46	15	65	76	54	4	67	240	54
Cocaine	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	0	0	3	1
Amphetamines[c]	51	41	48	51	12	55	1	9	8	33	6	26	45	32	2	33	173	39
Opiates[d]	13	11	19	20	5	23	0	0	3	13	2	9	26	19	0	0	68	15
Benzodiazepines	24	20	31	33	5	23	0	0	2	8	4	17	23	16	0	0	89	20
(Any drug)	100	81	81	86	15	68	3	27	14	58	17	74	107	76	5	83	342	77
(Any drug other than cannabis)	66	54	65	69	12	55	1	9	9	38	8	35	66	47	2	33	229	52
(Multiple drugs)	48	39	51	54	7	32	1	9	7	29	7	30	46	33	1	17	168	38
(Total urine samples)	123		94		22		11		24		23		140		6		443	
Self-reported drug-crime attribution																		
Alcohol	87	30	33	14	3	5	14	50	6	9	17	29	81	22	2	17	243	22
Other drugs	79	27	74	31	29	49	3	11	11	16	6	10	46	12	0	0	248	22
Any attribution	147	50	99	42	31	53	17	61	15	22	20	34	117	32	2	17	448	40
(Total detainees interviewed)	294		235		59		28		67		59		371		12		1,125	

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

b: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

c: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

d: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Box 2 South Hedland

Little is known about patterns of substance use and crime in regional Western Australia (WA). In an attempt to better understand the alcohol and drug use of a regional offending population, the DUMA program was utilised to collect data in the Pilbara region of WA via a one-off data collection at South Hedland in the third quarter of 2013.

Regional locations are acknowledged to be unique and complex, with distinct patterns of drug use and offending behaviour (Carcach 2000). There has been a small but steady increase in Pilbara's detected drug crimes over the last 10 years (WA Police 2012). Reported alcohol related assaults (both domestic and non-domestic) were also considerably higher in the Pilbara when compared with WA as a whole (Drug and Alcohol Office 2013). It is therefore important to investigate the links between drugs, alcohol and crime in the Pilbara region.

In South Hedland, 51 police detainees were interviewed and compared with a sample of 209 detainees from the regular DUMA site of East Perth. The South Hedland sample were significantly more likely than the East Perth sample to have consumed alcohol in the past 48 hours, to consume alcohol more frequently and to have consumed alcohol at higher levels. Detainees in both locations, but particularly at South Hedland, reported consuming in excess of two standard drinks on a single day. South Hedland detainees were 2.6 times more likely to state that they thought alcohol contributed 'a lot' to their offence than East Perth detainees.

The drug most commonly used by South Hedland detainees in the previous 30 days was cannabis. There were no reports of heroin or opiate use and only low reported levels of cocaine, ecstasy and inhalant use. In comparison with East Perth detainees, South Hedland detainees were significantly less likely to have used both cannabis and amphetamine-type stimulants. South Hedland detainees were also significantly less likely than East Perth detainees to report feeling dependent on cannabis or amphetamine-type stimulants. South Hedland detainees were more likely than East Perth detainees to attribute their current police detention to alcohol rather than illicit drug use.

The findings indicate that while illicit drug use among those interviewed in a regional setting was significantly lower across most drug types, alcohol use was higher. Of particular concern were the levels of risky drinking reported by South Hedland detainees and their assertions that alcohol contributed to their current police detention. These findings are important in informing stakeholders of the need to reduce the demand for, supply of and harms due to alcohol and other drugs in a regional population.

For further detail, see *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: An expansion into the Pilbara* (Gately, Ellis & Morris forthcoming).

Kings Cross

Demographic information

- The DUMA program interviewed 112 detainees; 76 percent (n=85) were male and they were, on average, 33 years of age (see Table 40).
- Year 10 or less was the highest education level attained by 42 percent (n=47) of detainees (see Table 41).
- Seventy-eight percent (n=84) of detainees reported residing in stable accommodation (private or social housing), owned or rented by themselves (56%; n=60) or by someone else (22%; n=24), in the 30 days prior to their arrest (see Table 41).
- Fourteen percent (n=15) of detainees reported having no fixed address or living in emergency accommodation (see Table 41), an increase of seven percentage points since 2011–12.
- Twenty-eight percent (n=31) of detainees reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest; 22 percent (n=25) of detainees reported being unemployed and looking for work (see Table 41).
- Forty-eight percent (n=51) of detainees reported having been charged on a previous occasion in the past 12 months, and 17 percent (n=17) of detainees reported having been in prison in the past 12 months (see Table 42).
- Fifteen percent (n= 15) of detainees reported being released from prison in the past one to 10 years and seven percent (n=7) reported being released from prison more than 10 years ago (see Table 42a).
- Twenty-five percent (n=49) of all charges recorded against detainees were for drug offences.
- Detainees may have been charged with multiple offences; each detainee was categorised according to the most serious offence (MSO) they were charged with (see *Technical Appendix*). Twenty-four percent (n=27) of detainees were categorised in the MSO of violent (see Table 43).

Drug, alcohol and drug-crime attribution findings

- Of the 69 detainees who provided a urine sample, 80 percent (n=55) tested positive to at least one drug type (see Table 44), which is 13 percentage points higher than the test positive rate in 2011–12 (67%) and continues the rise in test positive rates noted in the 2011–12 monitoring report.
- Test positive rates were highest for amphetamines (61%; n=42), followed by cannabis (45%; n=31), benzodiazepines (33%; n=23) and opiates (32%; n=22) (see Table 44).

- Test positive rates were higher in 2013–14 than in 2011–12 for cannabis (45% cf 32%), amphetamines (61% cf 31%) and benzodiazepines (33% cf 31%); test positive rates were slightly lower in 2013–14 than in 2011–12 for opiates (32% cf 35%).
- The increase in the test positive rate for amphetamines from 2011–12 to 2013–14 was mainly due to a 25 percentage point increase in detainees testing positive to methamphetamine (27% cf 52%). The test positive rate for amphetamines has continued to increase from the rate of 24 percent reported in the 2009–10 monitoring report.
- Fifty-seven percent (n=62) of detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest and 74 percent (n=77) of detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 30 days prior to their arrest (see Table 45). The percentage of detainees who reported consuming alcohol in the 30 days prior to their arrest has increased since the 2011–12 data collection period (69%), while the percentage of detainees who reported consuming alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest has remained consistent (58% in 2011–12).
- It was most common for detainees to report consuming beer only on the last occasion of drinking (35%; n=19), followed by spirits only (22%; n=12), more than two types of alcohol (22%; n=12) and wine only (20%; n=11) (see Table 45). Since 2011–12 there has been an increase in the percentage of detainees who reported consuming beer and wine only (26% and 13%, respectively, in 2011–12) and a decrease in the percentage of detainees who reported consuming spirits only or two or more types of alcohol on the last occasion of drinking (30% and 31% respectively in 2011–12).
- The average total number of drinks consumed on the last occasion of drinking was 10, a decrease from the average reported in the 2011–12 monitoring report (19 standard drinks). Detainees who reported consuming wine only on the last occasion of drinking reported the highest level of consumption—on average, 23 standard drinks—followed by those who consumed two or more types of alcohol (9 standard drinks), beer-only drinkers (7 standard drinks) and spirit-only drinkers (5 standard drinks). The average number of drinks consumed per hour on the last occasion of drinking was highest for wine-only drinkers (6 standard drinks), followed by beer-only drinkers (3 standard drinks), spirit-only drinkers (2 standard drinks) and detainees who consumed two or more types of alcohol (1 standard drink).
- The consumption pattern for total drinks consumed on the last occasion of drinking was higher in 2013–14 than in 2011–12 for wine-only drinkers (23 cf 19 standard drinks), and lower for spirit-only drinkers (5 cf 9 standard drinks) and those who consumed two or more types of alcohol (9 cf 28 standard drinks). The average number of standard drinks consumed per hour on the last occasion of drinking was not reported in 2011–12.
- Examining drug use by crime type, the MSO category with the highest percentage of detainees who tested positive to at least one type of drug was property (94%; n=16), followed by those whose MSO was drug (91%; n=10), violent (80%; n=16), disorder (75%; n=6) and breach (75%; n=6) (see Table 46). As only 69 detainees provided a urine sample, caution should be exercised in interpreting these results.
- Detainees whose MSO was DUI were more likely to identify alcohol than other drugs (such as cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine and MDMA) as a contributing factor in their current police detention (100% alcohol cf 0% other drugs), as were detainees whose MSO was disorder (55% alcohol cf 0% other drugs) or breach (17% alcohol cf 8% other drugs). Detainees whose MSO was violent were more likely to identify drugs other than alcohol as a contributing factor to their current police detention (22% other drugs cf 7% alcohol), as were detainees whose MSO was property (41% other drugs *cf* 23% alcohol) or drug (48% other drugs *cf* 12% alcohol) (see Table 46). This attribution pattern is similar to that reported in the 2011–12 monitoring report, with the exception of detainees whose MSO was violent, who were more likely to identify alcohol than other drugs as a contributing factor in 2011–12.

Sample and demographics

Table 40 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by age, 2013–14		
	n	%
Age (yrs)		
18–20	14	13
21–25	19	17
26–30	15	13
31–35	21	19
36+	43	38
Total	112	
Min/max age		18/60
Mean age (median)		33 (33)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Education, housing and employment

Table 41 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by education, housing, and employment, 2013–14[a]		
	n	%
Education		
Year 10 or less	47	42
Year 11 or 12	31	28
TAFE/university not completed	7	6
Completed TAFE	10	9
Completed university	16	14
Total	111	
Housing		
Owned or rented by self	60	56
Someone else's place	24	22
Shelter or emergency	1	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	2	2
Treatment facility	5	5
No fixed residence	14	13
Other	2	2
Total	108	
Employment		
Full-time	31	28
Part-time	19	17
Have job but not currently working[b]	14	13
Looking for work	25	22
Not looking for work	21	19
Full-time homemakers	0	0
Studying	0	0
Retired	2	2
Total	112	

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

b: Due to illness, leave, strike, disability or seasonal work

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Criminal justice contact

Table 42 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by criminal history, 2013–14[a]

	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)		
Yes	51	48
No	55	52
Prior prison history (past 12 months)[b]		
Yes	17	17
No	86	83
Currently on parole[c]		
Yes	9	14
No	57	86
Currently on probation[c]		
Yes	2	3
No	64	97
Currently on community service order[c]		
Yes	2	3
No	64	97

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

b: Calculated as anyone who reported being released from prison up to 365 days ago

c: From Q3 2013 to Q1 2014 only those who had served time in prison were asked this question. From Q2 2014 onwards all detainees were asked this question. Detainees who skipped the question in Q3 2013 to Q1 2014 have been treated as missing data as it is unknown how they would have answered this question

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Table 42a Kings Cross DUMA sample, by prison history, 2013–14		
Released from prison	n	%
Never been to prison	64	62
Up to one year ago	17	17
More than one year, up to two years ago	1	1
More than two years, up to four years ago	10	10
More than four years, up to six years ago	3	3
More than six years, up to eight years ago	0	0
More than eight years, up to ten years ago	1	1
More than ten years ago	7	7
Total	103	

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Offending

Table 43 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by offence, 2013–14[a]				
	Charges		Detainees' MSO[b]	
Charges recorded	n	%	n	%
Violent	34	17	27	24
Property	39	20	22	20
Drug	49	25	25	23
DUI[c]	11	6	10	9
Traffic	6	3	2	2
Disorder	21	11	11	10
Breach	28	14	12	11
Other	10	5	2	2
Total	198		111	

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

b: Detainees may have been charged with multiple offences; each detainee was categorised according to the most serious offence (MSO) that they were charged with (see *Technical Appendix*)

c: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Drug use

Table 44 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results, 2013–14[a]		
	n	%
Provided urine[b]		
Yes	69	62
No	43	38
Test results		
Cannabis	31	45
Cocaine	8	12
Amphetamines[c]	42	61
Methamphetamine	36	52
MDMA	5	7
Other amphetamines	2	3
Opiates[d]	22	32
Heroin	13	19
Methadone	8	12
Buprenorphine	6	9
Other opiates	5	7
Benzodiazepines	23	33
Any drug	55	80
Any drug other than cannabis	50	72
Multiple drugs	38	55

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

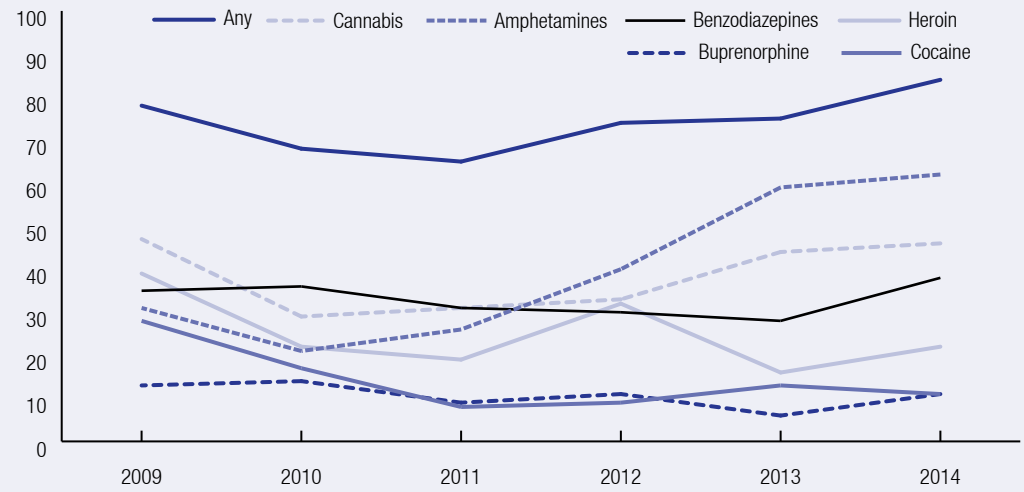
b: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which in 2013 was quarter 3 and in 2014 was quarters 1 and 3 (see *Technical Appendix* for further detail)

c: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

d: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Figure 13 Test positive trends, adult detainees by drug type, Kings Cross, 2009–2014 (%)



Note: Data were not collected at this site during quarters 2 and 4 of 2012, quarters 1, 2 and 4 of 2013, or quarters 2 and 4 of 2014

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2009–14 [computer file]

Self-reported alcohol use

Table 45 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use, 2013–14[a]		
	n	%
Alcohol use		
Past 48 hours[b]	62	57
Past 30 days	77	74
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion		
Beer only	19	35
Wine only	11	20
Spirits only	12	22
Mixed drinks[c]	12	22
	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (total standard drinks)		
Beer only	19	7 (4)
Wine only	10	23 (9)
Spirits only	12	5 (4)
Mixed drinks[c]	12	9 (8)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks per hour)		
Beer only	18	3 (2)
Wine only	9	6 (2)
Spirits only	11	2 (2)
Mixed drinks[c]	9	1 (1)

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

b: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Linking drugs and crime

Table 46 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug-crime attributions by most serious offence category, 2013–14[a]

	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI[b]		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	8	40	8	47	7	64	0	0	0	0	3	38	5	63	0	0	31	45
Cocaine	1	5	5	29	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	12
Amphetamines[c]	11	55	11	65	10	91	0	0	0	0	4	50	5	63	1	100	42	61
Opiates[d]	4	20	7	41	4	36	0	0	0	0	2	25	5	63	0	0	22	32
Benzodiazepines	6	30	8	47	4	36	0	0	0	0	3	38	1	13	1	100	23	33
(Any drug)	16	80	16	94	10	91	0	0	0	0	6	75	6	75	1	100	55	80
(Any drug other than cannabis)	13	65	15	88	10	91	0	0	0	0	5	63	6	75	1	100	50	72
(Multiple drugs)	9	45	13	76	8	73	0	0	0	0	2	25	5	63	1	100	38	55
(Total urine samples)	20		17		11		4		0		8		8		1		69	
Self-reported drug-crime attribution																		
Alcohol	2	7	5	23	3	12	10	100	0	0	6	55	2	17	2	100	30	27
Other drugs	6	22	9	41	12	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	1	50	29	26
Any attribution	8	30	12	55	14	56	10	100	0	0	6	55	3	25	2	100	55	50
(Total detainees interviewed)	27		22		25		10		2		11		12		2		111	

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

b: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

c: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

d: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Surry Hills

Data collection commenced at the pilot site of Surry Hills in the fourth quarter of 2013 as a feasibility study for an alternative site in the inner suburbs of Sydney. Data were collected in the fourth quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2014, with urine samples collected in both quarters. As data were only collected over two quarters, the sample size at this site is small and caution should be exercised when interpreting the findings outlined below. As data were not collected at this site prior to 2013, there are no previous findings with which comparisons can be made.

Demographic information

- Sixty-one detainees were interviewed; 82 percent (n=50) of them were male and they were, on average, 34 years of age (see Table 47).
- Year 10 or less was the highest education level attained for 47 percent (n=28) of detainees (see Table 48).
- Eighty-six percent (n=52) of detainees reported residing in stable accommodation (private or social housing) in the 30 days prior to their arrest (see Table 48).
- Thirty-three percent (n=20) of detainees reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest; 30 percent (n=18) of detainees reported being unemployed and not looking for work (see Table 48).
- Thirty-eight percent (n=23) of detainees reported having been charged on a previous occasion in the past 12 months, and 21 percent (n=6) of detainees reported being on parole (see Table 49).
- Thirty-one percent (n=16) of detainees reported being released from prison in the past 12 months and 26 percent (n=13) of detainees reported being released from prison more than one year ago (see Table 49a).
- Twenty-five percent (n=26) of all charges recorded against detainees were for drug offences.
- Detainees may have been charged with multiple offences; each detainee was categorised according to the most serious offence (MSO) they were charged with (see *Technical Appendix*). Twenty-nine percent (n=17) of detainees were categorised in the MSO of property (see Table 50).

Drug, alcohol and drug-crime attribution findings

- Of the 42 detainees who provided a urine sample, 69 percent (n=29) tested positive to at least one drug type (see Table 51).

- Test positive rates were highest for amphetamines (43%; n=18), followed by cannabis (36%; n=15), opiates (33%; n=14) and benzodiazepines (26%; n=11) (see Table 51).
- Fifty percent (n=30) of detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 48 hours prior to their arrest and 75 percent (n=46) of detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 30 days prior to their arrest (see Table 52).
- It was most common for detainees to report consuming beer only on the last occasion of drinking (48%; n=10), followed by two or more types of alcohol (24%; n=5), spirits only (19%; n=4) and wine only (10%; n=2) (see Table 52).
- The average total number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion of drinking was 11. Detainees who reported consuming two or more types of alcohol on the last occasion of drinking reported the highest level of consumption—on average, 25 standard drinks—followed by wine-only drinkers (16 standard drinks), spirit-only drinkers (14 standard drinks) and beer-only drinkers (4 standard drinks) (see Table 52).
- The average number of drinks consumed per hour on the last occasion of drinking was highest for detainees who reported consuming spirits only (11 standard drinks), followed by detainees who reported consuming two or more types of alcohol (4 standard drinks), wine only (4 standard drinks) and beer only (3 standard drinks) (see Table 52).
- Examining drug use by crime type, the MSO category with the highest percentage of detainees who tested positive to at least one type of drug was breach (100%; n=2), followed by those whose MSO was drug (86%; n=6), violent (73%; n=8), disorder (67%; n=4), property (64%; n=7) and DUI (33%; n=1) (see Table 53). As only 42 detainees provided a urine sample, caution should be exercised in interpreting these results.
- Detainees whose MSO was DUI were more likely to identify alcohol than other drugs (such as cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine and MDMA) as a contributing factor in their current police detention (50% alcohol cf 0% other drugs), as were detainees whose MSO was disorder (38% alcohol cf 25% other drugs). Detainees whose MSO was property were more likely to identify drugs other than alcohol as a contributing factor in their current detention (18% other drugs cf 12% alcohol), as were detainees whose MSO was drug (42% other drugs cf 8% alcohol) or breach (50% other drugs cf 0% alcohol). Detainees whose MSO was violent were equally likely to identify alcohol or other drugs as contributing factors in their current police detention (see Table 53).

Sample and demographics

Table 47 Surry Hills DUMA sample, by age, 2013–14

	n	%
Age (yrs)		
18–20	5	8
21–25	10	16
26–30	6	10
31–35	10	16
36+	30	49
Total	61	
Min/max age		18/53
Mean age (median)		34 (35)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Education, housing and employment

Table 48 Surry Hills DUMA sample, by education, housing, and employment, 2013–14[a]		
	n	%
Education		
Year 10 or less	28	47
Year 11 or 12	19	32
TAFE/university not completed	4	7
Completed TAFE	4	7
Completed university	5	8
Total	60	
Housing		
Owned or rented by self	29	48
Someone else's place	23	38
Shelter or emergency	5	8
Incarceration facility/halfway house	0	0
Treatment facility	0	0
No fixed residence	2	3
Other	2	3
Total	61	
Employment		
Full-time	20	33
Part-time	2	3
Have job but not currently working[b]	8	13
Looking for work	9	15
Not looking for work	18	30
Full-time homemakers	1	2
Studying	3	5
Retired	0	0
Total	61	

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

b: Due to illness, leave, strike, disability or seasonal work

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Criminal justice contact

Table 49 Surry Hills DUMA sample, by criminal history, 2013–14[a]

	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)		
Yes	23	38
No	37	62
Prior prison history (past 12 months)[b]		
Yes	16	31
No	35	69
Currently on parole[c]		
Yes	6	21
No	22	79
Currently on probation[c]		
Yes	3	11
No	25	89
Currently on community service order[c]		
Yes	0	0
No	28	100

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

b: Calculated as anyone who reported being released from prison up to 365 days ago

c: From Q3 2013 to Q1 2014 only those who had served time in prison were asked this question. From Q2 2014 onwards all detainees were asked this question. Detainees who skipped the question in Q3 2013 to Q1 2014 have been treated as missing data as it is unknown how they would have answered this question

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Table 49a Surry Hills DUMA sample, by prison history, 2013–14		
Released from prison	n	%
Never been to prison	22	43
Up to one year ago	16	31
More than one year, up to two years ago	4	8
More than two years, up to four years ago	4	8
More than four years, up to six years ago	2	4
More than six years, up to eight years ago	1	2
More than eight years, up to ten years ago	0	0
More than ten years ago	2	4
Total	51	

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Offending

Table 50 Surry Hills DUMA sample, by offence, 2013–14[a]				
	Charges		Detainees' MSO[b]	
Charges recorded	n	%	n	%
Violent	18	17	16	27
Property	24	23	17	29
Drug	26	25	12	20
DUI[c]	4	4	4	7
Traffic	2	2	0	0
Disorder	17	17	8	14
Breach	9	9	2	3
Other	3	3	0	0
Total	103		59	

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

b: Detainees may have been charged with multiple offences; each detainee was categorised according to the most serious offence (MSO) that they were charged with (see *Technical Appendix*)

c: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Drug use

Table 51 Surry Hills DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results, 2013–14[a]		
	n	%
Provided urine[b]		
Yes	42	69
No	19	31
Test results		
Cannabis	15	36
Cocaine	2	5
Amphetamines[c]	18	43
Methamphetamine	18	43
MDMA	1	2
Other amphetamines	0	0
Opiates[d]	14	33
Heroin	10	24
Methadone	9	21
Buprenorphine	3	7
Other opiates	2	5
Benzodiazepines	11	26
Any drug	29	69
Any drug other than cannabis	26	62
Multiple drugs	18	43

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

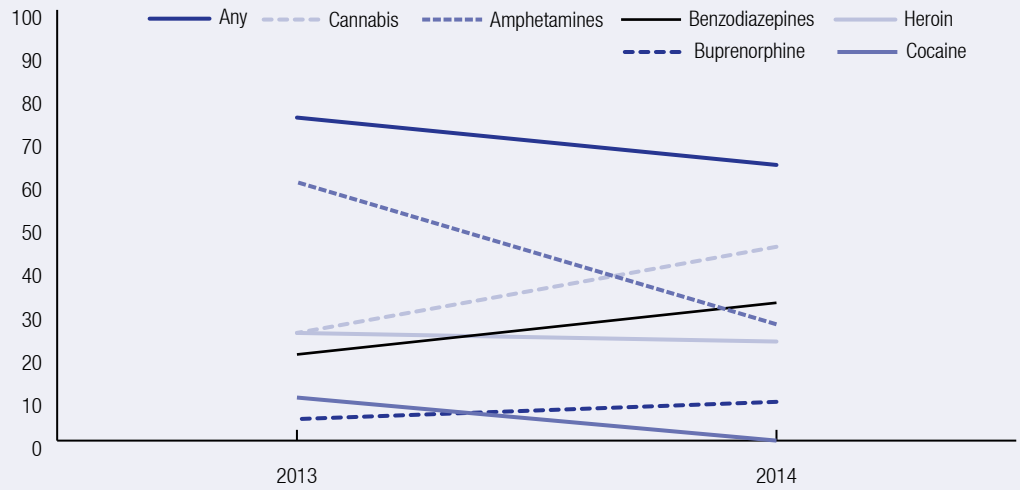
b: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which in 2013 was quarter 4 and in 2014 was quarter 1 (see *Technical Appendix* for further detail)

c: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

d: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Figure 14 Test positive trends, adult detainees by drug type, Surry Hills, 2013–2014 (%)



Note: Data were not collected at this site during quarters 1 to 3 of 2013, or quarters 2 to 4 of 2014

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Self-reported alcohol use

Table 52 Surry Hills DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use, 2013–14[a]		
	n	%
Alcohol use		
Past 48 hours[b]	30	50
Past 30 days	46	75
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion		
Beer only	10	48
Wine only	2	10
Spirits only	4	19
Mixed drinks[c]	5	24
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (total standard drinks)		
Beer only	10	4 (3)
Wine only	2	16 (16)
Spirits only	3	14 (3)
Mixed drinks[c]	5	25 (11)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks per hour)		
Beer only	9	3 (2)
Wine only	2	4 (4)
Spirits only	3	11 (13)
Mixed drinks[c]	5	4 (3)

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

b: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Linking drugs and crime

Table 53 Surry Hills DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug-crime attributions by most serious offence category, 2013–14[a]

	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI[b]		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	6	55	3	27	3	43	1	33	0	0	2	33	0	0	0	0	15	38
Cocaine	1	9	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Amphetamines[c]	3	27	5	45	5	71	1	33	0	0	3	50	1	50	0	0	18	45
Opiates[d]	4	36	3	27	3	43	0	0	0	0	2	33	1	50	0	0	13	33
Benzodiazepines	3	27	3	27	2	29	0	0	0	0	1	17	1	50	0	0	10	25
(Any drug)	8	73	7	64	6	86	1	33	0	0	4	67	2	100	0	0	28	70
(Any drug other than cannabis)	6	55	7	64	6	86	1	33	0	0	3	50	2	100	0	0	25	63
(Multiple drugs)	6	55	4	36	3	43	1	33	0	0	2	33	1	50	0	0	17	43
(Total urine samples)	11		11		7		3		0		6		2		0		40	
Self-reported drug-crime attribution																		
Alcohol	4	25	2	12	1	8	2	50	0	0	3	38	0	0	0	0	12	20
Other drugs	4	25	3	18	5	42	0	0	0	0	2	25	1	50	0	0	15	25
Any attribution	8	50	4	24	6	50	2	50	0	0	5	63	1	50	0	0	26	44
(Total detainees interviewed)	16		17		12		4		0		8		2		0		59	

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

b: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

c: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

d: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

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Technical Appendix

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program glossary

Most serious offence (MSO) —The *Australian Bureau of Statistics' Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) (ABS 2011*) scheme is used to assign charges to eight categories—violent offences, property, drug, DUI (driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs), traffic, disorder, breach and other lesser offences. DUMA detainees are assigned to a most serious offence (MSO) category based on the charges recorded against them for their current detention by police. The charge nominated as the most serious is based on the following hierarchy, from most serious to least serious offence category:

- violent;
- property;
- drug;
- DUI;
- traffic;
- disorder;
- breach; and
- other lesser offences.

According to this classification, if a detainee has been charged with both a violent offence and a property offence, the detainee's MSO is categorised as violent.

Any drug—Detainees described as testing positive to any drug tested positive via urinalysis to any of the following: amphetamines (methamphetamine, MDMA and/or other amphetamines), benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine or opiates (heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and/or other opiates).

Multiple drugs—Detainees described as testing positive to multiple drugs tested positive via urinalysis to two or more of the following: amphetamines (methamphetamine, MDMA and/or other amphetamines), benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine or opiates (heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and/or other opiates). A detainee who tested positive to more than one amphetamine (or opiate) type will not be recorded as a multiple drug user unless they also tested positive to another drug.

Overview of the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program review

In January 2013, the AIC Executive temporarily suspended DUMA data collection to allow a review of the program's relevance as a criminological and public health data collection system. This review meant data collection was not undertaken in the first and second quarter of 2013. Data collection was recommenced in the third quarter of 2013, using a rationalised number of collection sites. The DUMA questionnaire was also substantially revised during the review period. Direct comparisons with earlier annual reports should take into consideration the following changes:

- in 2011–12, DUMA operated at nine sites. During the 2013–14 data collection period, DUMA operated at six sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth, Kings Cross and Surry Hills (see Tables A3 & A4);
- in 2013–14, data collection at Bankstown and Kings Cross alternated each quarter (see Tables A3 & A4). Kings Cross operated during the first and third quarters of the 2013–14 data collection period and Bankstown operated during the second and fourth quarters. Surry Hills operated during the fourth quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2014;
- prior to 2013, a detainee had to be in custody for less than 48 hours to be eligible for interview. Since the third quarter of 2013, detainees are eligible for interview if they have been in custody for less than 96 hours;
- from 2012, urine samples have been collected in alternate quarters (see Table A3 & A4). For the 2013–14 data collection period, urine was collected in the third and fourth quarter of 2013 and the first and third quarter of 2014 at the Adelaide, Brisbane and East Perth sites. In New South Wales, urine was collected at Kings Cross in the third quarter of 2013 and the first and third quarters of 2014, urine was collected at Surry Hills in the fourth quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2014, and urine was collected at Bankstown in the fourth quarter of 2013; and
- the MSO category of drink driving has been relabelled as DUI—driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs—to more accurately reflect the inclusion of detainees who have been charged with drink and drug driving offences.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program data collection method

Participant eligibility

Interviewer access to detainees is facilitated by the police officer in charge of the watch house or police station, or their delegate. The police officer in charge determines a detainee's eligibility for participation. This assessment of eligibility reflects the level of risk a detainee may pose to the interviewer. Detainees are not interviewed if they:

- are deemed unfit for interview due to alcohol/drug/medication consumption;
- are mentally unfit;
- are children or juveniles (except for juveniles in New South Wales);
- require an interpreter;
- are considered to be potentially violent;
- have been held in custody for longer than 96 hours; or
- are deemed ineligible for other reasons at the discretion of the custody manager.

Data collection shifts are scheduled for times of the day and days of the week when the number of detainees is expected to be at a maximum, within a set four week collection period. During data collection shifts all eligible detainees are asked to participate in the study.

In 2013–14, 635 detainees were deemed by police to be unfit for interview—this represents 13 percent of the potential sample. The percentage deemed unfit for interview varied by site, ranging from a high of 30 percent of detainees in Adelaide, followed by Kings Cross (14%), Bankstown (11%), East Perth (7%), Brisbane (4%) and Surry Hills (1%). As a

consequence, the DUMA sample is not a random sample of all persons detained by the police.

DUMA interviewers do not have access to persons processed by police away from the watch house or police station. In all jurisdictions, alleged offenders can be processed off-site through methods such as diversion programs, notices to attend court (or the equivalent) and cautions. Normally, police would give notices or cautions for minor offences. Diversion programs may be used for drug possession cases and cases involving juvenile offenders.

State legislation governs the length of detention, reason for detention and procedures for detention. This may influence the potential for detainees to be interviewed; sites with longer holding periods provide greater opportunities for participation.

Given the high rate of recidivism in the detainee population, it is likely that a small group of detainees will appear twice or more across quarterly collection periods. As participation is anonymous and detainee names are not recorded, individuals cannot be tracked across interview 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 recall participating in the study on a previous occasion. In 2013–14, 418 detainees—representing 12 percent of the sample—confirmed they had previously participated in the DUMA study; a further 25 detainees could not recall whether they had previously participated.

It is important to note that although the DUMA sites are referred to by the name of the area in which they are located, the catchment area may not necessarily reflect the suburb or city boundaries. Because of this, the estimated size of the catchment area varies between the six DUMA sites.

Consent

If eligible, a detainee is approached by a police officer or interviewer and asked if they are willing to participate in the DUMA study. Detainees are informed that the researcher is independent of the police and that anything they say will be treated in strict confidence.

If the detainee declines to be interviewed, the reason for their refusal is recorded on a separate interview form known as a refusal form. 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. The interviewer advises the detainee that the research project is Commonwealth Government-funded and that participation is confidential and voluntary. The detainee is provided with a plain language information statement describing the aims of the project. The detainee is informed that they may end the interview at any time and that they can choose not to answer individual questions. Detainees are informed that they can make a complaint to watch house staff or the AIC ethics secretariat if they feel they have been treated unfairly or unethically. The detainee is then asked to consent to a structured interview and provide a urine sample (during relevant collection periods). Detainees' interview responses are included in the DUMA study regardless of whether they provide a urine sample.

At several points during the interview—before questions relating to drug use and prior offending—detainees are reminded of the confidential nature of the research. The detainee's name is never recorded on the survey or urine sample.

In New South Wales, juveniles are interviewed if both they and their primary caregiver give consent.

Provision of a urine sample

During relevant collection periods, detainees are asked to provide a urine sample at the end of the interview.

Eligibility for urine collection depends on the length of time in custody. Only detainees who have been in a custodial setting for less than 48 hours are deemed eligible to provide a urine sample.

Detainees who refuse to provide a urine sample are 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. The urine sample cannot and will not be used for DNA extraction. Would you agree to provide a sample?

If a detainee declines to provide a urine sample after the second prompt, they are thanked for their participation and escorted back to their cell.

If a detainee agrees to provide a urine sample, they are given a urine collection bottle and escorted to an appropriate location to provide the sample. The sample is then returned to the interviewer and the detainee is escorted back to their cell.

Urine samples are given a unique barcode, refrigerated and sent to an authorised testing laboratory in New South Wales.

Charge and demographic information

At the completion of each interview and for each detainee for whom a refusal form is completed, interviewers collect charge and demographic information (year of birth, gender and adult/juvenile status) from police charge records. A maximum of 10 charges can be recorded. All charges recorded must relate to the detainee's current period of police custody. Protocols for collecting charge information vary between jurisdictions. Gender is recorded based on the gender assigned on police charge records.

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 via safe handling or registered mail.

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 respondent's ability to accurately recall events (especially drug use over defined periods of time) and their willingness to share information of a sensitive nature with interviewers. These shortcomings are likely to result in the under-reporting of particular behaviours, including drug use and participation in illegal activities. In order to enhance the veracity of self-report information obtained from police detainees, and as a cross-validation measure, the DUMA program conducts urinalysis on the urine samples voluntarily provided by police detainees. Urine testing is the most cost-effective means 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

Urinalysis screening is conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests are 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 or amphetamines, 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. Opiates are then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines are classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines). Urinalysis results indicate whether the drug was consumed shortly before detention, with the exception of cannabis and benzodiazepines. A positive test indicates prior use within up to 30 days for cannabis and 14 days for benzodiazepines. Table A1 indicates the average detection times and the cut-off levels for a positive screen.

There are five important points to note about urinalysis:

- 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, NSW Forensic & Analytical Science Service, Drug Toxicology Unit a business unit of the Northern Sydney Area Health Service. The laboratory is accredited to Australian Standard AS/NZS 4308: 2008. The laboratory provides urinalysis test results to the AIC in electronic form. At no point are police or local data collectors informed of individual test results. All urine samples are destroyed once the AIC receives and validates the results.

Table A2 shows the percentage of detainees who tested positive for heroin, methamphetamine or cocaine use by self-reported drug use in the previous 48 hours and previous 30 days. There is a higher level of under-reporting for recent use (past 48 hours) than for use in the past 30 days. Less than 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 increased to almost two-thirds of those who tested positive for heroin, methamphetamine and cocaine. From 2013 to 2014, the level of discrepancy between reported use and urine results has remained relatively consistent for heroin and methamphetamine, while the level of discrepancy for cocaine decreased by 15 percentage points. However, this difference may be a result of the small number of detainees who tested positive to cocaine in 2013 and 2014.

Quality control processes

Before each data collection period, interviewers undergo training in the questionnaire and operational procedures specific to their site.

During data collection, site coordinators audit each questionnaire and report any errors back to interviewers.

At the completion of the data collection quarter, the AIC audits all questionnaires. Error reports are compiled by the AIC and distributed to each site manager prior to the next quarter. Errors that frequently occur are:

- nil responses to 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.

The AIC also monitors the level of urine provision 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.

Teleconferences are 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.

Data entry

The questionnaire results are entered into a database by an external data entry contractor, and the dataset is returned to the AIC for cleaning and analysis. Questionnaire responses and urinalysis data are matched by the AIC using barcode numbers.

Response rates

As at December 2014, 5,278 detainees had refused to be interviewed, 51,748 had agreed to be interviewed and 37,398 had provided a urine sample; of those who agreed to answer the questionnaire, 7,382 refused to provide a urine sample and 4,719 did not provide a urine sample for other reasons such as being unable to produce a specimen or not being eligible for urine collection, or because urine samples were not being collected during that quarter.

Tables A3 and A4 provide information on the fieldwork dates for the 2013–14 quarterly data

collections. This includes information on the periods during which fieldwork was undertaken, the number of hours interviewers were in the police station or watch house, the number of detainees approached and interviewed and the number of urine samples collected at each site. As noted earlier, the AIC Executive temporarily suspended data collection in order to review the program; this meant DUMA data collection was not undertaken during the first and second quarter of 2013.

In 2013–14, a total of 3,497 detainees were interviewed, of whom 3,456 were adults aged 18 years and over; thirty-five were 17 years of age from Brisbane; and six were juvenile detainees from the three NSW sites. In 2013–14, of those who agreed to be interviewed in a urine collection quarter and who were eligible to provide a urine sample, 71 percent provided a urine sample. The rate of urine provision compliance in 2014 (74%) was six percentage points higher than in 2013 (68%). The collection rate achieved in 2013–14 is consistent with that recorded in previous years.

Table A5 sets out the response rates for adult detainees who agreed to an interview. The data show there are no substantial differences by gender and response rates are generally consistent across sites—with the exception of Adelaide, where male detainees were eight percentage points more likely than females to agree to be interviewed (58% cf 50%).

There were a number of differences between sites in the provision of urine samples. At the Adelaide, Bankstown, Kings Cross and Surry Hills sites, female detainees were more likely than males to provide a urine sample, whereas at East Perth female detainees were less likely than males to provide a urine sample. In Brisbane, male and female detainees were equally as likely to agree to the provision of a urine sample. Given the small sample size of females across the NSW sites, these differences should be interpreted with caution.

The response rates obtained by the DUMA program are higher than those normally achieved in social science research in Australia; for example, the response rate for interview (69%) is higher than that achieved by the Australian National Drug Strategy Household Survey (49%; AIHW 2014). Response rates for DUMA are calculated by dividing the number of those who agreed to be interviewed by the potential sample—that is, it includes detainees who were deemed ineligible (eg those who were mentally unfit or potentially violent) or were unavailable (eg due to watch house constraints or being taken to court). If the response rate is calculated by dividing the number of those who agreed to be interviewed by the number of detainees who were eligible but who refused to be interviewed only (ie those who declined to police or the DUMA interviewer), the response rate increases to 87 percent.

Ethics

The AIC Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC) first approved the DUMA project in January 1999 as a three year pilot study. Continuation of the DUMA project was subsequently approved by the AIC HREC in December 2001, November 2003, November 2010 and July 2013. Addenda administered as part of the DUMA questionnaire are also approved by the AIC HREC.

Oversight committees

Each jurisdiction has a local steering or advisory committee, which is engaged as needed to discuss key issues around 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 and ensure the dissemination of information at a local level to relevant agencies.

An important aspect of the DUMA program is the dissemination of questionnaire and urinalysis results to stakeholders as soon as practicable after their receipt by the AIC. Test positive rates for drugs and a list of detainee responses relating to new and re-emerging drugs are developed for each quarter in which data are collected in order to provide timely intelligence to inform local policy and strategic initiatives. The dissemination of questionnaire and urinalysis results ensures 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.

Uses of DUMA data

The DUMA program continues to provide a unique source of data collected from people detained in police custody. DUMA is the only Australian survey of police detainees conducted on a routine basis, and there is no other regular source of data on drugs and offending among this population in Australia. 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 policy, evaluations and strategic planning. Because data are collected, audited and documented under the same set of protocols for each site, greater confidence can be placed in their comparability, validity and reliability.

As well as the information published through monitoring reports, DUMA data are regularly used by law enforcement agencies, healthcare organisations, government policymakers and researchers. Quarterly addenda administered with the primary questionnaire provide the opportunity to examine data on a broad range of criminological topics of specific research interest. Addenda findings were used by the AIC in 2013–14 to inform several research papers exploring issues such as drink and drug driving, substitution patterns during periods of reduced illicit drug availability, the use of the Internet to obtain illicit drugs, and detainees' intentions to seek help from informal and formal sources for drug misuse.

As of 2013, the AIC has made the DUMA addenda space available 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.

Table A1 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

Table A2 Comparing urinalysis and self-reported drug use (%)[a,b]

		Self-reported use past 48 hours		Self-reported use past 30 days		Total (n)
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
Heroin	Positive urinalysis result	48	52	69	31	119
	Negative urinalysis result	2	98	5	95	1,432
Methamphetamine	Positive urinalysis result	55	45	81	19	530
	Negative urinalysis result	2	98	18	82	1,021
Cocaine	Positive urinalysis result	26	74	35	65	31
	Negative urinalysis result	1	99	4	96	1,520

a: Results for 2013–14

b: The figures reflect adult detainees aged 18 years and over only

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–2014 [computer file]

Table A3 Fieldwork information, 2013

Quarter	Site	Period	Hours in facility	Detainees approached (n)	Detainees interviewed (n)	Specimens collected
3	Adelaide	20.07.13–16.08.13	300	201	126	68
	Brisbane	01.07.13–30.07.13	390	215	202	177
	East Perth	28.07.13–26.08.13	307	302	180	103
	Kings Cross	10.07.13–04.08.13	320	63	48	32
4	Adelaide	05.10.13–01.11.13	307	186	115	53
	Bankstown	02.11.13–03.11.13	320	77	53	36
	Brisbane	07.10.13–03.11.13	360	224	213	194
	East Perth	13.10.13–10.11.13	311	330	187	92
	Surry Hills	01.11.13–30.11.13	176	33	33	20
Total	All sites	2013	2,791	1,631	1,157	775

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Table A4 Fieldwork information, 2014						
Quarter	Site	Period	Hours in facility	Detainees approached (n)	Detainees interviewed (n)	Specimens collected
1	Adelaide	11.01.14–07.02.14	303	204	111	60
	Brisbane	06.01.14–02.02.14	360	213	192	174
	East Perth	19.02.14–16.01.14	365	342	221	158
	Kings Cross	15.01.14–09.02.14	160	39	29	18
	Surry Hills	15.01.14–09.02.14	160	37	30	23
2	Adelaide	29.04.14–26.05.14	304	205	119	NA
	Bankstown	09.04.14–04.05.14	320	79	54	NA
	Brisbane	07.04.14–04.05.14	210	221	209	NA
	East Perth	06.04.14–04.05-14	288	363	229	NA
3	Adelaide	26.07.14–22.08.14	300	244	138	67
	Brisbane	07.07.14–03.08.14	390	223	209	178
	East Perth	06.07.14–03.08.14	288	284	157	104
	Kings Cross	16.07.14–10.07.14	295	60	36	19
4	Adelaide	23.10.14–19.11.14	304	242	117	NA
	Bankstown	15.10.14–14.11.14	320	100	62	NA
	Brisbane	06.10.14–02.11.14	390	255	248	NA
	East Perth	05.10.14–03.11.14	288	316	179	NA
Total	All sites	2014	5,045	3,427	2,340	801

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

Table A5 Response rate by gender and adult status, 2013–14

	Adelaide	Bankstown	Brisbane	East Perth	Kings Cross	Surry Hills
Adult males						
Approached (n)	1,064	198	1,070	1,538	114	53
Agreed to interview (n)	616	137	1,001	923	85	50
Agreed to interview (%)	58	69	94	60	75	94
Agreed to interview[a] during urine collection quarters (n)	406	44	610	597	85	50
Provide urine specimen (n)	204	28	572	378	50	33
Provided urine (of those who agreed to interview[a] during urine collection quarters; %)[b]	50	64	94	63	59	66
Adult females						
Approached (n)	218	40	246	397	40	12
Agreed to interview (n)	110	29	237	230	27	11
Agreed to interview (%)	50	73	96	58	68	92
Agreed to interview[a] during urine collection quarters (n)	79	7	137	133	27	11
Provide urine specimen (n)	44	6	129	79	19	9
Provided urine (of those who agreed to interview[a] during urine collection quarters; %)[b]	56	86	94	59	70	82
Juveniles						
Approached (n)	0	18	0	0	8	5
Agreed to interview (n)	0	3	0	0	1	2
Agreed to interview (%)	0	17	0	0	13	40
Agreed to interview[a] during urine collection quarters (n)	0	2	0	0	1	2
Provide urine specimen (n)	0	2	0	0	0	1
Provided urine (of those who agreed to interviewa during urine collection quarters; %)[b]	0	100	0	0	0	50
Brisbane 17 year olds						
Approached (n)	0	0	35	0	0	0
Agreed to interview (n)	0	0	35	0	0	0
Agreed to interview (%)	0	0	100	0	0	0
Agreed to interview[a] during urine collection quarters (n)	0	0	24	0	0	0
Provide urine specimen (n)	0	0	22	0	0	0
Provided urine (of those who agreed to interviewa during urine collection quarters; %)[b]	0	0	92	0	0	0

a: Detainees who have been in custody for less than 48 hours

b: Percentage has been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which in 2013 was both quarters and in 2014 was 2 out of 4 quarters

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–14 [computer file]

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