Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA)

2001 Annual Report on
Drug Use Among Police Detainees

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From the Director of the AIC

For the AIC's Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program, 2001 was the final year of data collection in a three-year pilot project. Funding was provided under the Commonwealth's National Illicit Drug Strategy in July 1998 to establish a pilot research program that would monitor illicit drug use among detainees over a three-year period. Quarterly collections began at two sites in January 1999 and at another two sites in June 1999.

The results continue to be encouraging. Over the course of the year, 85 percent of detainees who were approached voluntarily agreed to complete an interview. Around 74 percent of those detainees agreed to provide a urine specimen.

The success of DUMA is a reflection of the strong commitment by the participating police services to improve their monitoring, and understanding, of illicit drugs and crime. DUMA could not work without the strong support of police at the sites. Their support and commitment is gratefully acknowledged. DUMA provides police, policy-makers, criminal justice practitioners and other professionals with systematic empirical data on illicit drug use among people detained by the police and brought to a police station for charging.

As will be seen, DUMA detected a decline in opiate use across all sites, although the most noticeable declines were in the two Sydney sites. Importantly, declines in opiate use were detected in mid-2000 at Bankstown; however, it is only with the 2001 data that we could confidently identify this change in the pattern. This is an example of DUMA's capacity to detect shifts in drug use patterns that can be fed back to local sites, but it also highlights that long-term data are required if we are to identify changes in the drug market with any confidence. To effectively tackle the "drug–crime" problem, practitioners and policy-makers need quality and timely data to inform an evidenced-based approach; we believe that DUMA provides such data. More importantly, DUMA data confirms self-report data via urine testing, ensuring the veracity of drug use reports.

The 2001 report expands on the 2000 report with an additional section that summarises the key overall drug trends from the three-year pilot collection. The success of DUMA has resulted in funding from the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department to extend the program for a further two years. This funding will enable quarterly collections to be undertaken through to the end of 2003. In addition, the South Australian Government is funding a DUMA site in South Australia from 2002. This will ensure continuous collection at the current sites with new sites being mounted at the Brisbane City watchhouse, the Adelaide City watchhouse, and the Elizabeth watchhouse in South Australia.

The AIC has released a number of other publications using DUMA data that are available on the Internet at http://www.aic.gov.au/research/duma.html.

Adam Graycar
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

Acknowledgments

DUMA is funded under a three-year grant from the Commonwealth's National Illicit Drug Strategy. The data used here were collected for the Australian Institute of Criminology's Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) project by the National Drug Research Institute at the Curtin University of Technology, Marg Hauritz Pty Ltd and Forsythe Consultants Pty Ltd, with the assistance of the New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australian police services. Neither the collectors nor the police services bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented here.

Large research projects require a dedicated and skilled workforce. Both police and researchers at the local sites provide the AIC with invaluable comment and feedback in an ongoing process. The AIC thanks them for their contribution to the continued improvement of the research program. A range of AIC research staff contribute to the success of the project and their significant contribution is acknowledged. The United States National Institute of Justice has generously supplied details and "in-kind" assistance in the setting up the program via the International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (I-ADAM) program.

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

Finally we would like to thank those people who read earlier drafts and provided comments. Any errors remain our own.

Disclaimer

This research paper does not necessarily reflect the policy position of the Commonwealth Government.

Contents

DUMA Program: 2001 Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide drug use information on those people who are detained and brought to a police station. A key goal of policing is to reduce crime, and given that certain forms of criminal activity are associated with illicit drug use, monitoring the use of drugs by detainees is of strategic importance to law enforcement. DUMA provides a reasonable and independent indicator of drug-related crime within a specific area. More importantly, it also validates other collections, such as the Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS), as well as providing additional information specific to law enforcement. As an ongoing monitoring system, DUMA enables law enforcement to track long-term changes in drugs and crime within their police district. Furthermore, as a quarterly data collection system it can detect changes within a relatively short time span.

An overview of 1999 and 2000 findings and site-by-site tables on illicit drug use among detainees by specific sites is available in earlier annual reports. There are four sites, one at the Southport watchhouse (on the Gold Coast of Queensland), another at the East Perth lockup (in Perth, Western Australia) and two in Sydney, New South Wales, at the Bankstown and Parramatta police stations. Two sites represent the urban conurbation of a major state capital city; one location covers a metropolitan city area and a fourth covers a major tourist and retirement destination.

Much of the discussion on the link between drugs and crime is based on anecdotal evidence, or localised studies. More rigorous national collections are required for evidence-based policy-making purposes. The long-term goal of DUMA is to overcome a significant limitation in Australia's national surveillance of illicit drug use by including detainees as a key group requiring ongoing monitoring of their involvement in illicit drugs and crime markets. DUMA data demonstrate that illicit drugs are widely used by police detainees at the specific sites, and around 48 percent have used an illicit substance at or around the time of arrest. Furthermore, use of illicit drugs is spread across a range of offending behaviour, although there tend to be stronger links between particular drugs and particular kinds of offences. The site-by-site tables provide more detailed information.

The institutions of the criminal justice system potentially represent key intervention points in the criminal justice system to focus on prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of illicit drug users. These data indicate the extent to which police detainees are in frequent contact with those institutions. The data show that 57 percent of detainees had a prior arrest in the past 12 months (excluding the current arrest) and of these, 52 percent tested positive to either heroin, amphetamines or cocaine. In terms of prior imprisonment, 20 percent of detainees had been in prison during the past 12 months. Of these, 59 percent tested positive to either heroin, amphetamines or cocaine. To gain better data on which interventions can be implemented, the Australian Institute of Criminology will be producing a number of reports from another study—the Drug Use Careers of Offenders (DUCO) project. This study will provide the most comprehensive information to date on drugs and crime among incarcerated offenders in Australia.

The law enforcement sector concerns itself not just with demand but also with the supply side of illicit drugs. To enact successful policies for intervening in illicit drug markets, long-term monitoring of those markets is required. Like all commercial markets for a major product, local markets are inextricably tied to global markets; it is not possible to understand one without the other. To understand supply it is necessary to understand where, how and when demand occurs and changes. As markets are where demand and supply converge, intervention strategies to tackle local illicit drug markets will affect both and will ripple upwards to the high end of the supply market. Similarly, factors that affect supply, if sufficiently effective, will ripple down to the local drug market. Furthermore, markets are potentially susceptible to manipulation by dealers at the low level and suppliers at the high level.

DUMA enhances understanding of the supply and demand for illicit drugs among detainees at the local level while at the same time providing comparable data across sites. DUMA is affiliated with the International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (I-ADAM) Program. Members of this network are collecting comparable data in a range of countries including the United States, England, Chile and South Africa. This will enable comparisons of local illicit drug markets at an international level for the first time. The AIC has produced a short bulletin ("Drug Use Amongst Police Detainees: Some Comparative Data") that has reported on the international data and is available from the AIC web site. In conclusion, DUMA represents a research platform within the criminal justice system that potentially enables monitoring of supply and demand for illicit drugs at the local, national and international level.

Demographic Data

The demographic characteristics for the sample are similar across all sites. Averaged across sites, males represented 81 percent of the sample. The bulk of adult detainees (46%) were aged between 21 and 30. Twenty percent of adult detainees were aged 18 to 20, 15 percent aged 31 to 35 and 20 percent were aged over 36. Over half the adult detainees had less than 10 years of formal education. Few had completed university however 13% had finished a TAFE course. Forty-six percent of adult detainees reported that they had lived at someone else's house during the past 30 days and seven percent reported that they had lived on the street during the past 30 days. Females reported slightly higher levels of education and were somewhat more likely to have lived on the street.

In terms of income support in the past 30 days, 24 percent of adult detainees had a full-time job and 66 percent obtained money through government benefits. There are noticeable gender differences, with females much less likely to have income from full-time work and to rely on government benefits. Family / friends represent a significant source of money; 33 percent reported income from this source. In terms of illegal sources of income, women were more likely to report sex work and shoplifting, while men were more likely to report income from drugs, and other illegal sources of income including property crime.

Drug Use Among Adult Detainees

Amphetamines

The percentage of detainees who test positive to amphetamines varies between the sites. East Perth has been fairly consistent, ranging between 37 and 46 percent of adult male detainees testing positive. Southport has increased throughout 2001 from 19 to 32 percent of adult male detainees. Across 2001 the average number who tested positive was 13 percent in Bankstown and 21 percent in Parramatta.

Differences between males and females fluctuate from year to year. These fluctuations could be due to the smaller sample size for females. Averaged across the four sites:

- 35 percent of females tested positive; and
- 30 percent of males tested positive.

It is possible for some amphetamine use to be prescription use. Urinalysis cannot distinguish between legal and illegal use. The confirmatory tests indicated that out of 412 positive amphetamine screens across all sites, 385 were confirmed with methylamphetamine only or in combination with amphetamines; nine persons tested positive to amphetamines only; and 10 persons were confirmed with MDMA being present in their urine. The detection of methylamphetamine is confirmation of illegal use.

Amphetamine use tends to be concentrated among those aged under 30 years across all sites, although less so in the Sydney sites. Averaging across sites, 63 percent of males who tested positive to the drug were aged 30 or younger, 20 percent were aged 18 to 20 years.

Detainees were asked about their self-reported use of illicit drugs. These questions were restricted to illegal use of the drugs. The percentages that self-reported use of amphetamines in the past 30 days were:

- 52 percent at East Perth;
- 38 percent at Southport;
- 31 percent at Parramatta; and
- 13 percent at Bankstown.

Benzodiazepines

No less than 12 percent of adult male detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines across the sites in any quarter in 2001. Averaging across the four sites, the percentages that tested positive were:

- 21 percent of males; and
- 33 percent of females.

As benzodiazepines are widely available under prescription it is important to keep in mind that a positive result can occur through legitimate use of the drug. The self-report data does,

however, refer specifically to illegal use. Use in the past 30 days indicates that 12 percent of all adult male detainees and 11 percent of all adult female detainees self-report using benzodiazepines illegally.

Cannabis

Marijuana use is very common in all the sites, which is consistent with the National Drug Strategy Household Survey. None of the four sites reported less than 29 percent of the adult male sample and 11 percent of the adult females testing positive to cannabis in any quarter.

Averaged across all the sites, the percentages that tested positive were:

- 57 percent of males; and
- 57 percent of females.

The majority of cannabis use is concentrated amongst the youngest detainees. Averaged across sites, 62 percent of males aged 18 to 20 years tested positive as compared to 37 percent of those aged 36 years or older.

Cocaine

Cocaine has begun to emerge in the Sydney sites. Forty-six people (18%) in Bankstown and 28 (12%) in Parramatta tested positive to cocaine during 2001. The other sites remained low, with two people in both Southport and East Perth testing positive. Averaged across sites, 12 percent of detainees self-reported use of cocaine in the past 30 days.

Opiates

The level of positive opiate tests has traditionally varied between sites, with the Sydney sites being almost double the rates of the other two sites. During 2001 a change in this trend occurred. Seventeen percent and 26 percent of all adult detainees in Parramatta and Bankstown tested positive to opiates, 17 percent of all adults in East Perth tested positive to opiates while 16 percent of adults in Southport tested positive. In all sites, a higher percentage of females tested positive to opiates than males.

The average rates testing positive across the sites were:

- 17 percent of males; and
- 28 percent of females.

Heroin rapidly breaks down into its metabolites. The confirmatory test allows for the positive identification of these constituent parts. Heroin use is indicated with MAM (monoacetylmorphine) and morphine alone or where the morphine concentration is greater than or equal to the codeine concentration.

Of the 250 positive tests, across all the sites, 38 were confirmed with MAM. This indicates that use of heroin had occurred very shortly prior to arrest. A further 166 were confirmed with either morphine alone or where the morphine concentration was greater or equal to the

codeine concentration. The balance of probabilities is that 82 percent of those detainees testing positive to opiates were using heroin within 48 hours prior to the interview. The remaining 18 percent have used a substance containing an opiate metabolite; this use may have been legal or illegal.

Averaged across the sites, around 19 percent of male detainees tested positive to opiates across the middle three age categories used in the report. Twelve percent of male detainees aged 18 to 20 years tested positive, as did 15 percent of male detainees aged 36 years or older.

Consistent with the urine results, Bankstown had the highest rates of self-reported heroin use in the past 30 days. Self-reported use showed similar rates to the urine testing in Southport, East Perth and Parramatta. In Bankstown, where there are higher proportions testing positive to opiates, fewer respondents admitted use in the past 30 days. Thus in Bankstown, 26 percent of adults tested positive while 22 percent admitted to use in the past 30 days. Averaged across the sites, 17 percent of adult male detainees and 27 percent of adult female detainees self-reported use of heroin in the past 30 days.

Trends in Recent Drug Use, 1999–2001

No single source of data can provide a complete picture on the illicit drug market. The DUMA program provides quarterly data, collected in a consistent and reliable manner, on drug use among police detainees at the selected sites. The strength of DUMA data is evidenced by the changing drug use patterns detected over the past three years. Two major changes have been detected:

- Within a space of 10 weeks there had been a significant increase in the proportion of detainees testing positive to amphetamines in the East Perth site between the last quarter in 1999 and the first quarter in 2000.
- The DUMA data found a drop in the percentage of detainees testing positive to opiates in Bankstown in mid-2000. No such decline was detected at Parramatta at this time.

The research team thought the results might be a statistical aberration. In the case of East Perth, continuous monitoring has continued to detect high rates of amphetamine use among the detainee population. At Bankstown, by early 2001, there was clearly a long-term trend in declining opiate consumption among police detainees. Furthermore, DUMA detected substantial drops in the proportion testing positive to opiates at the Parramatta site in the first quarter of 2001 that has continued throughout the year. It is only continuous monitoring, however, that allows these trends to be placed in a context that allows policy-makers and practitioners to confidently identify changes in drug markets.

The DUMA data in the Sydney sites show that although there were substantial declines, heroin use is still prevalent. As a result, Sydney rates at the end of 2001 were comparable with the other DUMA sites. This raises interesting questions for supply and demand reduction. By how much was the supply of opiates reduced? Is there a subgroup of drug-using offenders who are able to obtain illicit drugs even when supply is greatly reduced?

Are those left in the heroin market hard-core drug users? Do those drug suppliers left in the market have more long-term stable supply routes?

The trend data from the Southport site show that over the 1999–2000 period there had been a slight upward trend in opiate use that has been reversed in 2001. The level has reverted back to the original levels detected at the beginning of 1999, but not below those levels. In East Perth the decline has been much more significant so that by the end of 2001 the proportion of detainees testing positive to opiates was lower than the proportion initially detected at the beginning of 1999.

The trend data show that the declines in East Perth and Southport did not occur in the first quarter of 2001 as happened in Parramatta. The heroin shortage took another three months to impact on police detainees in these centres. In terms of mapping how a phenomenon such as a heroin shortage is displaced across drug markets, DUMA data suggest that there may be different supply routes into and out of different geographical drug markets. It also suggests that some users and dealers may have more stable supply routes and sources.

The DUMA data highlight that the patterns of drug use vary across locations, even where those locations are relatively close, such as Bankstown and Parramatta. For example, in Bankstown in mid-2000 the proportion testing positive to cannabis began to decline, but no such trend was observed in Parramatta. In fact in Parramatta there has been an upward trend from early 2000 through to the end of 2001 for cannabis. These trend data confirm that local drug markets vary from each other and it is problematic to take results from one area and assume the same patterns apply elsewhere, even within a city. This has implications for policing drug markets as well as providing facilities for users. Different forms of drug markets and different drug types require very different interventions. For example, treatment provision in a heroin-dominated market will be very different from one dominated by methylampehetamine. Similarly, high levels of violence are usually associated with street-level cocaine markets but not street-level cannabis markets.

Although there have been reports of cocaine in Australia over the past couple of years, the DUMA data did not detect this in any sizeable number among police detainees at the selected sites throughout 1999 or 2000. However, in early 2001 there were increases that have been sustained throughout the year in the Sydney sites. No such trends were detected at the other sites. This, again, suggests the localised nature of markets in terms of supply but also demand. The upward trend in cocaine has not filled the decline in opiates in the Sydney sites. However, as opiate use has declined in these sites, amphetamine use seems to be increasing; this has also occurred at Southport. East Perth has remained stable throughout 2000–2001, with very high amphetamine rates.

Traditionally, heroin use and property crime have been linked, with many believing there is a causal link. This has partly been due to the increasing property crime rate and the increase in heroin use in the community. There has been little empirical research in Australia that has unpicked the relationship between heroin use and property offending. Correlation estimates fluctuate widely depending on the sample and the question. Interestingly, an examination of a range of police-recorded property crime from the beginning of 1999 to late 2001 in the Bankstown and Parramatta areas showed little sustained change after 2001,

despite the heroin shortage. One noticeable exception was the significant decline in retail theft after Christmas 2001 in the Parramatta area. A heroin shortage and a reported increase in price does not appear to have resulted in either increased or decreased property crime, as recorded by police at these sites.

Illicit Drug Use and Self-Reported Criminal Activity

Averaging across the four sites, over half of all adult detainees self-reported that they had been arrested on a prior occasion in the past 12 months. This is the case for both males and females. Twenty-one percent of all adult detainees self-reported that they had served time in prison during the past 12 months. In most cases, those who had a prior arrest or had served time in prison in the past 12 months were more likely to test positive to drug use.

Detainees were asked if they had used any drugs, including medications, prior to their arrest by the police. Forty-seven percent of adult detainees said this was the case. Around one-third (39 percent) said that they sold illegal drugs for money at some point in their lives, however only 10 percent said they were looking for illegal drugs at the time of their arrest. Generally, those who used drugs prior to arrest, had sold illegal drugs, and / or were looking for illegal drugs, were more likely to test positive.

DUMA collects the three most serious charges for each detainee. The Australian Bureau of Statistics' Australian National Offence Classification scheme is used to assign charges to eight categories—violent, property, drug offences, drink driving, traffic, disorder, breaches and other. In this report, detainees are assigned to the most serious of the three charges collected. The hierarchy from most serious to least serious is: violent, property, drug offences, drink driving, traffic, disorder, breaches and other. Thus, if the person has been charged with a violent offence and a property offence, the violent offence will take precedence. Using this classification scheme, 21 percent of detainees were charged with a violent offence, 32 percent with a property offence, seven percent with a drug offence, six percent with drink driving, 15 percent with a traffic offence, five percent with disorder offences and 20 percent with breaches. Three percent did not have a charge which came under any of these categories. Table 1 indicates females are more likely to be charged with a property offence while males are more likely to be charged with a violent offence.

Table 1: Most serious offence, adults

Offence	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Violent	316	22.1	47	14.2
Property	420	29.4	137	41.3
Drugs	97	6.8	19	5.7
Drink driving	99	6.9	9	2.7
Traffic	119	8.3	18	5.4
Disorder	75	5.2	14	4.2
Breaches	264	18.5	81	24.4
Other	40	2.8	7	2.1
Total	**1,430**	**100.0**	**332**	**100.0**

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Consistently across all sites, adult male and female detainees tested positive to a range of drugs regardless of the charge. Due to the small sample size, breakdowns of female offending and drug use are not provided. Males detained for minor offences up to the most serious violent offences tested positive. The rates testing positive to cannabis will be higher than for the other drugs as the test can detect use up to 30 days whereas it can only detect use of benzodiazepines up to 14 days and, for the other drugs, use within the last two to three or four days. These data are averaged across the sites but there are differences in the offence and drug use profiles of the sites; readers should consult the site-by-site tables to determine the extent of variation from the average results presented below.

Violent Charge: Adult Male Detainees

Those detained for a violent offence tested positive to a range of drugs:

- 25 percent to amphetamines;
- 25 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 57 percent to cannabis;
- 16 percent to opiates;
- 70 percent tested positive to any drug; and
- 45 percent tested positive to any drug excluding cannabis.

Property Charge: Adult Male Detainees

Of those detainees whose most serious charge was property offending:

- 33 percent tested positive to amphetamines;
- 26 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 57 percent to cannabis;
- 23 percent to opiates;
- 77 percent to any drug; and
- 60 percent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Drug Offences: Adult Male Detainees

For those who were detained on a drug offence as their most serious charge:

- 44 percent tested positive to amphetamines;
- 19 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 69 percent to cannabis;
- 17 percent to opiates;
- 84 percent to any drug; and
- 55 percent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Drink Driving Offences: Adult Male Detainees

Of the people detained for a drink driving offence as their most serious charge:

- 11 percent tested positive to amphetamines;
- 3 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 39 percent to cannabis;
- 8 percent to opiates;
- 49 percent to any drug; and
- 20 percent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Traffic Offences: Adult Male Detainees

People detained for a traffic offence as their most serious charge tested positive to a range of substances:

- 34 percent to amphetamines;
- 12 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 57 percent to cannabis;
- 15 percent to opiates;
- 75 percent to any drug; and
- 53 percent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Disorder Offences: Adult Male Detainees

Of those people detained on a disorder offence as their most serious charge:

- 23 percent tested positive for amphetamines;
- 26 percent for benzodiazepines;
- 55 percent for cannabis;
- 9 percent for opiates;
- 66 percent for any drug; and
- 38 percent for any drug excluding cannabis.

Breaches: Adult Male Detainees

People can be detained by the police for an outstanding warrant or breach of an existing legal order. This was the case for 20 percent of the detainees in the 2001 DUMA study. Of these people:

- 39 percent tested positive to amphetamines;
- 22 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 61 percent to cannabis;

- 18 percent to opiates;
- 78 percent to any drug; and
- 57 percent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Self-Reported Alcohol Use

The vast majority of detainees, like the general population, have used alcohol. Ninety-seven percent of all detainees reported that they had tried alcohol. The DUMA questionnaire attempts to focus on heavy drinking. Unfortunately, time constraints in the watchhouses precluded asking the detailed alcohol questions that are used in the National Drug Strategy Household Survey on Drugs. Male detainees were asked if they had ever had five or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months; for females the question asked about three or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months. In total, 70 percent of male

Drug Driving Addendum

The AIC and the Queensland Police Service were funded by the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund to undertake research into drug driving. As part of this project, secondary analyses of these data were undertaken. To faciliate this research project an addendum was devised by the DUMA team to measure:

- the extent of drug driving among detainees interviewed as part of DUMA;
- patterns of drug use among those who were driving at the time of arrest; and
- sociodemographic profiles of drug drivers and association with other offending behaviour.

The policy objectives were to inform the development of:

- a legislative framework;
- strategies for prevention and education; and
- strategies for dealing with drug driving behaviour

Some preliminary results from the data show that 71 percent of people arrested for a traffic offence tested positive to an illicit substance, declining to 47 percent if cannabis is excluded. In terms of specific drugs, 25 percent tested positive to opiates and 20 percent to amphetamines. Those traffic offenders who tested positive to a substance were more likely to be arrested for vehicle theft and driving without a licence. They were also much more likely to have been arrested and/or served time in prison in the past 12 months than traffic detainees who did not test positive.

Twenty-seven percent of detainees who were interviewed specifically for the addendum reported that they drove once a week, or more often, after taking an illicit drug. More specifically, 19 percent reported driving once a week, or more often, after taking amphetamines. When asked about impairment while driving, 14 percent of those who had used cannabis felt their driving had improved, while this was the case for 42 percent of those who had used amphetamines, 20 percent who had used cocaine and 18 percent who had used heroin. The perception of being detected by police while drinking and driving was very high at 90 percent. This compared to 61 percent who thought they would be detected driving while under the influence of heroin, 30 percent who thought this would occur for amphetamine use, 25 percent for cannabis and 12 percent for cocaine.

detainees and 64 percent of female detainees said yes. Respondents who had drunk at that level were then asked if they had done so in the past 30 days and if they had drunk at all in the past 48 hours. Fewer indicated they had drunk at this level in the past 30 days—53 percent of males and 48 percent of females—and still fewer who reported drinking at this level in the past 30 days reported drinking in the past 48 hours—35 percent of males and 25 percent of females.

The age at which detainees first tried alcohol is younger than for the illicit substances. Age of first use is the same for males and females (14.1 years). This compares to 15 years for adult males and females for cannabis, and 18.6 years for adult females and 19.8 years for adult males for heroin.

There is considerable overlap between heavy drinking and testing positive to illicit drugs. Of those who reported drinking at this level and in the past 48 hours, 69 percent tested positive to at least one other drug. Fifty-nine percent tested positive to cannabis, 23 percent to amphetamines, 16 percent to benzodiazepines, nine percent to opiates and one percent to cocaine. Twenty-nine percent tested positive to two or more of these drugs.

Not unexpectedly, adult male detainees charged with a drink driving offence were most likely to report that they had consumed alcohol in the past 48 hours and drunk at least five or more drinks on the same day during the past 30 days (69 percent). Fifty-seven percent of those charged with disorder offences had consumed alcohol at this level, followed by 38 percent of those charged for a breach of justice order, 37 percent for a violent offence, 27 percent who were charged with a drug offence and 21 percent of those charged with a property offence.

Juvenile Data

In Bankstown and Parramatta, 111 juveniles in 2001 participated in the study, of whom 67 percent were male and 33 percent were female. In Bankstown, just over half of the juvenile detainees (54 percent) reported they had completed Year 10 or less at school, while this was the case for 45 percent of the juveniles at Parramatta. More juveniles reported still being in school in Parramatta (32 percent) than in Bankstown (24 percent). This is partly a function of age—more of the Bankstown detainees were aged 16 or older (78 percent) than in Parramatta (52 percent). It is important to recognise that the data from juveniles are not a reflection of the overall numbers that police deal with at each police station. Police are sometimes able to deal with juveniles away from the police station, parents can refuse access to the young person and, as with adults, the young person can refuse to participate despite the parent agreeing to the interview. There are also differences in access protocols to juveniles aged 15 or younger at each site, due to specific police concerns. For these reasons we would caution about drawing wider conclusions from these data to the broader group of juveniles who may be taken into custody at these police stations.

The overwhelming majority of juveniles reported that they lived with someone; three juveniles indicated that they lived on the streets. In both sites, juveniles who were interviewed were most likely to have been arrested for a property offence, however 24 percent at Bankstown and 21 percent at Parramatta had been arrested for a violent

offence. Police had arrested around half of the juveniles at some other time during the past 12 months. Seventeen percent of juveniles in Bankstown and eight percent in Parramatta said they had been in prison in the past 12 months. Few juveniles said they had been seeking drugs at the time of the arrest, although 28 percent had used drugs just prior to the arrest. Overall, 36 percent also said they had sold drugs for money at some time.

Forty-six percent in Bankstown and 56 percent in Parramatta tested positive to at least one drug. They were most likely to test positive to cannabis, however 14 percent in Bankstown and eight percent in Parramatta tested positive to amphetamines. Self-report information from juveniles indicated that 11 juveniles had used cocaine in the past month. Sixteen (14 percent) self-reported using ecstasy in the past 30 days which is higher than for the adults at these sites (nine percent).

Data Collection Process

Interviews occur in each site usually over a three-week period every three months. Fieldwork began in January 1999 (quarter 1) in the Southport watchhouse and the East Perth lockup. The two Sydney sites began data collection in the third quarter of 1999. After local police have processed detainees they are approached and asked to participate in a confidential and voluntary research project. As part of this process, detainees are initially shown a statement describing the study; for those with reading difficulties, interviewers read the statement to them. Following this, interviewers point out that the person does not have to do the interview if they do not want to; that they do not have to answer any questions that they do not want to; and that they can stop the interview and leave at anytime. Finally, they are asked if they agree to participate in the study.

Twenty-one people did in fact start the interview and then chose not to complete the process. Detainees can choose to complete the interview and not provide a urine specimen. Of those who completed interviews, 389 chose not to provide urine specimens (20 percent) and 99 (five percent) tried to produce a specimen but were unable. In some sites detainees are offered confectionary or coffee / tea to thank them for their participation. No monetary incentives are provided.

Linking Questionnaires and Urine Records

On completion of the interview and the collection of the urine, a barcode is attached to each so that the two sets of data can be matched at the AIC. The questionnaires are mailed directly to the AIC and the urine specimens are couriered to the laboratory in Sydney. No other record of names or signatures is kept and urine specimens are destroyed once the urine results are received by the AIC.

Quality Control Processes

Prior to each data collection period, interviewers undergo training that covers both the questionnaire and the operating procedures at their specific site. An important quality control is the interviewer error reports. Each questionnaire is audited on-site by the site

coordinator. Errors are fed back to interviewers to address any problems. The questionnaires are then audited a second time at the AIC where every error is noted for each interviewer. These are compiled and sent back to site managers for the next training round. Experience has shown that interviewer error rates are higher than is acceptable at two points:

- when an interviewer is first starting; and
- when an interviewer has worked on the project for some time and a level of complacency slips into the process.

Urine compliance levels by interviewer are also closely monitored and problems addressed as they arise.

Response Rates

Table 2 shows the periods over which the fieldwork was undertaken; the starting times in each site vary according to local conditions, however, they are generally within a few weeks of each other. The exception is Sydney where the fieldwork was undertaken sequentially rather than consecutively in the two sites.

Table 2: Fieldwork information, 2001

Quarter	Site	Period	Hours in facility	Number approached [a]	Number interviewed	Specimens collected
Q1	Bankstown	07/02/01 – 07/03/01	307.5	117	96	68
	East Perth	28/01/01 – 18/02/01	398.0	203	189	145
	Parramatta	08/03/01 – 06/04/01	275.5	130	109	73
	Southport	12/01/01 – 08/02/01	177.0	109	94	76
Q2	Bankstown	02/05/01 – 31/05/01	299.0	135	102	73
	East Perth	22/04/01 – 13/05/01	338.0	216	203	146
	Parramatta	01/06/01 – 02/07/01	256.0	109	84	57
	Southport	19/04/01 – 18/05/01	177.5	115	83	57
Q3	Bankstown	23/07/01 – 22/08/01	309.0	146	116	70
	East Perth	29/07/01 – 19/08/01	337.0	196	173	134
	Parramatta	23/08/01 – 20/09/01	259.3	112	98	66
	Southport	23/07/01 – 19/08/01	222.5	114	93	77
Q4	Bankstown	15/10/01 – 13/11/01	294.8	120	100	67
	East Perth	18/11/01 – 09/12/01	398.0	203	177	140
	Parramatta	13/11/01 – 11/12/01	276.5	121	102	83
	Southport	29/10/01 – 26/11/01	179.0	119	100	79
Total	All sites	2001		2,265	1,919	1,411

(a) "Number approached" includes those who agreed to interview and those who were approached by the interviewer and declined for one reason or another, including language difficulties.

Table 3: Response rate by gender and adult status, 2001

	Bankstown	East Perth	Southport	Parramatta
Adult males				
Number approached	381	647	401	299
Number agreed to interview	313	587	321	251
(Percent who agreed to interview)	(82.2)	(90.7)	(80.0)	(83.9)
Number who provided urine specimen	220	450	249	189
(Percent who provided urine of those who agreed to interview)	(70.3)	(76.7)	(77.6)	(75.3)
Adult females				
Number approached	75	171	56	88
Number agreed to interview	55	155	49	77
(Percent who agreed to interview)	(73.3)	(90.6)	(87.5)	(87.5)
Number who provided urine specimen	35	115	40	51
(Percent who provided urine of those who agreed to interview)	(63.6)	(74.2)	(81.6)	(66.2)
Juveniles				
Number approached	62			85
Number agreed to interview	46			65
(Percent who agreed to interview)	(74.2)			(76.5)
Number who provided urine specimen	23			39
(Percent who provided urine of those who agreed to interview)	(50.0)			(60.0)

Throughout 2001 all sites interviewed both adult females and males. Data were also collected from juveniles in New South Wales. As fewer females than males are detained by the police, the sample size for this group is considerably smaller. This factor should be borne in mind when examining the data for females. Similarly, the number of juveniles is small, so those data are not presented quarterly but aggregated for the whole year.

In 2001 the program conducted interviews with 1,919 detainees of whom 1,808 were defined as adults in their relevant jurisdiction; 111 were juvenile detainees from the New South Wales sites. Both the interview and provision of a urine specimen for testing are voluntary. Detainees can choose to complete the interview and not provide a specimen. Of those who agreed to an interview, 74 percent also provided a urine sample.

Table 3 shows that the response rate for the interview is similar across sites and between adult males and females and juveniles. Differences do occur, however, in terms of the provision of a urine specimen. Females were slightly less likely to provide urine in the Sydney sites while juveniles were less likely to provide a specimen than adult detainees across all sites. In the Sydney sites detainees are normally released within four hours of being brought to the police station. Thus the window of opportunity for obtaining an interview and urine specimen is short. In overall terms the response rates for the interviews

are higher than those normally achieved in social science research in Australia, while the response rate for urine sampling is still higher than the response rate for the Australian National Drug Strategy Household Survey on Drugs.

Although the sites are referred to by the name of the area where the site is located, the catchment area for the site may not necessarily reflect the city boundaries. Different jurisdictions deal with detainees in different ways. State legislation governs length of detention, reason for detention and the procedures for detention. The estimated size of the catchment area varies between the four sites with the smallest being Parramatta (58,962 people) and the largest being Southport (332,952 people).

None of the sites have 24-hour coverage; interviewers enter the sites at times when the number of detainees is expected to be at a maximum. During these periods all eligible detainees are asked to participate in the study. The major eligibility criteria are that the person has not been held in custody for more than 48 hours. Some detainees are deemed by local police staff to be ineligible; this is usually due to an assessment that there is a risk to the interviewer. Site managers reported that this happened in 142 cases throughout the year. Thus, the sample is not a random sample of all detainees brought to the police station, nor is it a random sample of all people detained by the police.

Two other factors affect the "randomness" of the sample. First, in all three jurisdictions police are increasingly using a number of mechanisms to reduce the number of people being brought into the police station for processing. These include diversion programs, "notices to attend court" (or equivalent) or "cautions". Normally, these notices or cautions would be for minor offending. Diversion programs tend to focus on drug possession cases and juvenile offenders. These people are missed by the DUMA study. Second, the study is anonymous so it is not possible for individuals to be tracked across the interview periods. Given that a substantial number of detainees self-report having been arrested in the past 12 months, it is highly likely that a small group of detainees will be appearing in more than one of the quarters. It is also possible for a person to appear more than once in a quarter. Strictly speaking, the sample is one of detentions rather than detainees. Detainees are asked at the end of the interview if they can recall participating in the study on a previous occasion. In 2001, 156 respondents said yes while another three said they could not recall.

This report presents both urinalysis and self-report data from participating detainees. The written overview provides average results across the four sites and, where appropriate, site-by-site data are also reported. Specific site-by-site data are provided in the accompanying tables and figures.

Drug Testing

Urine samples are routinely tested for six classes of drugs—amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine, methadone and opiates. A positive test is deemed to have occurred when the drug or its metabolites are detected at the cut-off levels proscribed at AS 4308. The urinalysis results indicate whether the drug has been consumed shortly prior to detention at

Table 4: Cut-off levels and drug detection times

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

the police station for all drugs except cannabis and benzodiazepines. With these two drugs a positive test indicates use up to 30 days for cannabis and 14 days for benzodiazepines. Table 4 indicates the average detection times and the cut-off levels for a positive screen.

There are five important points to note:

- the screen detects the class of drug, not the specific metabolite;
- false positives and false negatives can occur;
- detection times can vary depending on rates of metabolism and excretion;
- a positive result does not necessarily imply illegal use of the drug; and
- the presence of the drug does not necessarily mean the person was intoxicated or impaired.

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

More detailed information on urinalysis testing is provided in *DUMA: Drug Detection Testing*, Research and Public Policy Series, no. 25, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra.

Analyses of data internationally show that in the criminal justice system respondents do under-report their drug use, particularly recent use. Urine testing is the most cost-effective means to objectively measure the presence of illicit drugs. Table 5 shows the proportion of respondents in 2001 that tested positive to probable heroin use, methylamphetamines or cocaine, and reported drug use in the past 48 hours and the past 30 days. The data are consistent with other studies—there is a higher level of under-reporting for recent use. As DUMA is primarily concerned with measuring drug use around the time of arrest, the importance of urine testing cannot be underestimated in this environment. More particularly, if drug policy is to be underpinned by "evidence", that evidence needs to be as reliable and valid as is humanly possible. If data are biased, for whatever reason, program development and implementation could be harmful to both individuals and the broader community.

Explaining Compliance Levels

Relative to other social science studies, the compliance levels on both the interview and the urine are relatively high. A number of factors can account for this but there are three important ones. First are the assurances of confidentiality, including a statement assuring confidentiality signed by the director of the AIC (and, in two jurisdictions, co-signed by the Police Commissioner). The clear independence of a well-trained interview team is another factor. It is a requirement that no current or former police officers from that jurisdiction can be hired as interviewers and all interviewers are required to undergo training prior to entry into the site. This training is compulsory regardless of whether the interviewer has participated in prior collections. In addition to these factors, detainees are assured that their information will only be presented in aggregated form, that no names are recorded and that the urine specimens are destroyed immediately after the test has been completed. The AIC Ethics Board gave ethics clearance for the project in January 1999 for the duration of the pilot study. Finally, once processed by the police, the interview can alleviate the boredom of confinement.

Oversight Committees

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

An important part of DUMA is to communicate key results to sites as quickly as possible. This involves sending quarterly results from the urinalysis to the sites within two weeks of their being received at the AIC; this annual report provides an overview while the quarterly reporting is designed to provide timely intelligence to inform local policy and strategic initiatives. In addition, local sites are provided with confidentialised unit record files for secondary analysis within four weeks of their collection each quarter. This ensures that those who know best about local problems and issues have timely access to all the DUMA data for their area.

Table 5: Comparing urinalysis and self-reported drug use

	Heroin		Methylamphetamine		Cocaine	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Self-reported use past 48 hours	64.9	2.8	56.3	2.7	67.9	1.0
Self-reported use past 30 days	78.9	9.5	83.8	19.7	80.7	7.4
(Total n)	(185)	(1,150)	(382)	(953)	(78)	(1,259)

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

A Platform for Further Research

DUMA provides an important platform for more detailed research in the criminal justice field. A number of additional studies have been launched at the local sites to capture additional data for specific policy purposes. These include the methylamphetamine market in East Perth and Southport and stolen property markets in East Perth, Parramatta and Bankstown. DUMA provides a unique platform from which to collect the data needed for

Weapons Addendum

In the third quarter of 2001 the DUMA team administered a short addendum survey on self-reported use of weapons. The survey sought to determine the extent to which police detainees self-reported:

- owning weapons;
- using weapons to commit a crime;
- reasons for owning;
- supply source;
- links to criminal history; and
- drug links.

The policy objectives were to provide:

- empirical data on the form and size of the problem;
- data to inform policing strategies for stemming supply;
- data to street-level policing in terms of how likely they are to be encountering people who have a weapon; and
- data to inform police training.

Results from the addendum were presented at the DUMA Technical Meeting held in Canberra on 17 and 18 December 2001. The data indicated that 13 percent of detainees reported that they had owned a firearm in the past 12 months, with 10 percent reporting that the weapon was a handgun. Thirty-four percent reported that they had owned a knife in the past 12 months. In terms of using a weapon for illegal purposes, 18 percent reported using a weapon to commit a crime, 19 percent reported that they carried a knife every day and eight percent said they carried a firearm every day.

Seventy-two percent of those who said they used a weapon to commit a crime had been arrested on another occasion in the past 12 months; their average number of arrests in the past 12 months was 4.6. This compared to an average number of arrests of 1.5 for those who said they had not used a weapon to commit a crime. Detainees who tested positive to illicit substances were more likely to report using a weapon to commit a crime. There were a variety of reasons for carrying a weapon, with just under half indicating protection or self-defence as the primary reason. When asked where they obtained their weapon, 50 percent of those who owned a firearm said it came from a family member or friend, 12 percent said they obtained it on the street, nine percent said from a private sale, seven percent said from a gun shop and seven percent said from a drug dealer. In terms of knives, 25 percent said they obtained them from family or a friend, 21 percent from an army disposal store, 19 percent from other retail outlet, and 13 percent from a knife dealer.

evidence-based policy-making, and to inform strategic intelligence. More detailed material on the process is contained in *DUMA: A Brief Description*, Research and Public Policy Series, no. 21, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra. Two recent examples of addendums, weapons and drug driving, are highlighted in the boxes on pages 18 and 26 of this report.

International Collaboration—I-ADAM

DUMA is affiliated with the International Drug Abuse Monitoring program. In late 1998 a number of countries met to discuss the possibility of developing a common research strategy for monitoring drugs and crime in local communities based on the ADAM program in the United States. The ADAM program has been running since 1986. The goal of I-ADAM is to develop a standardised international drug surveillance system that will provide researchers with the ability to compare the prevalence of drug use among detainees in different nations, and allow researchers to assess the consequences of drug use within and across national boundaries. Since this meeting, pilot programs have been established in Australia, South Africa and Malaysia. In addition, Chile and England have established ongoing monitoring systems.

Meetings are held annually and the AIC would like to acknowledge the financial assistance provided by the United States National Institute of Justice in supporting a DUMA researcher to attend these meetings.

Data Usage

DUMA data can be used at a variety of levels and for a variety of purposes. For example, aggregated data at the local level can provide local police and treatment agencies with better information on which to formulate their strategic operational strategies. Data can also be used to argue for policy shifts in internal resources, or to determine whether particular interventions are in fact working, or just for monitoring purposes. However, the data are also useful at the more macro level of state and federal government. Because data are collected, audited and documented under the same set of protocols, greater confidence can be placed on their comparability, validity and reliability. DUMA uses urinalysis testing to confirm recent drug use. Such data can inform policy-making in the realms of housing, treatment, policing, courts and correctional institutions, to name a few. Again, the data can inform policy development, strategic directions and provide a monitoring system. The pilot study has largely concentrated on developing the methodology and implementation of the project. However, an important function of DUMA must be to communicate the results to its key stakeholders, various levels of government, the non-government sector, other researchers and the general public. Following are some examples of usage to date.

Published Material

(see www.aic.gov.au)

"Illicit Drugs and Crime", *The Cambridge Handbook of Australian Criminology*, Cambridge University Press, forthcoming, Toni Makkai.

"Multiple drug use among police detainees", *Crime and Justice Bulletin*: *Contemporary Issues in Crime and Justice*, no. 65, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney, 2002, Jacqueline Fitzgerald and Marilyn Chilvers.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA): Quarterly Reports, Bankstown, NSW Results, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA): Quarterly Reports, Parramatta, NSW Results, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

"The Australian heroin drought and its implications for drug policy", *Crime and Justice Bulletin*: *Contemporary Issues in Crime and Justice*, no. 59, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney, 2001, Don Weatherburn, Craig Jones, Karen Freeman and Toni Makkai.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: Western Australian 2000 Report on Drug Use Among Police Detainees, National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology, 2001, Wendy Loxley and Debbie Lien.

"Patterns of recent drug use amongst a sample of Australian detainees", *Addiction*, vol. 96, 2001, pp. 1799–1808, Toni Makkai.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA): 2000 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Police Detainees, Research and Public Policy Series, no. 37, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 2001, Toni Makkai and Kiah McGregor.

"Age of illicit drug initiation", *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, no. 201, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 2001, Doug Johnson.

"Drug use amongst police detainees: Some comparative data", *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, no. 191, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 2001, Toni Makkai.

"DUMA pilot project and analysis of cannabis use in Western Australia", *Crime Analysis: Crime Trends and Issues in Western Australia*, Crime and Research Development Unit, 2000, Murray Lampard and Ed Benier.

"Drug trends and policies" in D. Chappell and P. Wilson (eds), *Australian Criminal Justice System*, 5th Edition, Butterworths, Melbourne, 2000, pp. 63–86, Toni Makkai.

"Drug transactions: Some results from the DUMA project", *Australian Illicit Drug Report, 1998–1999*, Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, Canberra, 2000, pp. 91–99, Toni Makkai.

Examples of verbal presentations at police training

- Kings Cross Local Area Command for the Medically Supervised Injecting Centre
- Drug law enforcement at Greater Hume region (specifically Cabramatta and Fairfield Local Area Commands)
- Bankstown Crime Management Unit, personnel and detectives
- Bankstown and Parramatta Local Area Commands, intelligence personnel
- Western Australian Police, DUMA briefing to senior executive staff
- Queensland Police Senior Executive Conference
- Queensland Police Southport Watchhouse staff

"Drug use among police detainees", *Crime and Justice Bulletin: Contemporary Issues in Crime and Justice*, no. 49, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney, 2000, Toni Makkai, Jacqueline Fitzgerald and Peter Doak.

"Recent patterns of drug use amongst police detainees: Some results from the DUMA project", *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, no. 185, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 2000, Toni Makkai, Doug Johnson and Wendy Loxley.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA): 1999 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Adult Detainees, Research and Public Policy Series, no. 26, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 2000, Toni Makkai.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA): Drug Detection Testing, Research and Public Policy Series, no. 25, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 2000, Toni Makkai.

"The Western Australia DUMA pilot project—Introduction", *Crime Analysis: Crime Trends and Issues in Western Australia*, Crime and Research Development Unit, 1999, Murray Lampard, Ed Benier and Carrie Cooper.

"DUMA: Some results from the Southport site", *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, no. 142, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 1999, Toni Makkai and Marni Feather.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA): A Brief Description, Research and Public Policy Series, no. 21, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 1999, Toni Makkai.

Presentations 2001–2002

"Drug driving among police detainees in three states of Australia", Drug Driving in Police Detainees Roundtable, Australian Federal Police College, March 2002, Carmel Poyser.

"Drugs and law enforcement", Drugs, Rehabilitation and the Criminal Justice System, NSW Drug Courts, March 2002, Adam Graycar, Kiah McGregor and Toni Makkai.

"Latest trends from the DUMA monitoring program", I-ADAM Technical Meetings, London, March 2002, Toni Makkai and Kiah McGregor.

"Including juveniles in I-ADAM: Issues and problems", I-ADAM Technical Meetings, London, March 2002, Toni Makkai.

"The Australian heroin drought and its implications for drug policy", DUMA Technical Meeting, Australian Institute of Criminology, December 2001, Don Weatherburn, Craig Jones, Karen Freeman and Toni Makkai.

"Weapons addendum: Highlighting some DUMA data", DUMA Technical Meeting, Australian Institute of Criminology, December 2001, Toni Makkai.

"DUMA data and NSW police illicit drugs intelligence", DUMA Technical Meeting, Australian Institute of Criminology, December 2001, Brian Moir.

"Drug driving among police detainees: A preliminary analysis of DUMA data", DUMA Technical Meeting, Australian Institute of Criminology, December 2001, Carmel Poyser and Louise Norman.

"Illicit market scans and DUMA: Linking illicit market scans and DUMA in the analysis of local drug markets", DUMA Technical Meeting, Australian Institute of Criminology, December 2001, Damien Voltz.

"Using DUMA for different purposes: Australian Customs Service", DUMA Technical Meeting, Australian Institute of Criminology, December 2001, Chris Kordzik.

"Drug driving among police detainees in Australia: Preliminary findings", National Police Drug and Alcohol Coordinators' committee meeting, Australian Federal Police, November 2001, Carmel Poyser, Louise Norman and Toni Makkai.

Examples of agencies and organisations that have requested data

- Australian Broadcasting Corporation
- Australian National Council on Drugs
- Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care
- Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs
- National Expert Advisory Committee on Illicit Drugs
- Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet
- Sydney Morning Herald
- Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence
- Crime Prevention Victoria
- Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department
- New South Wales Police Minister's Office
- National Centre for Education and Training on Addiction
- South Australian Justice Portfolio

"Drug driving among police detainees in Australia: Preliminary findings", Australasian Traffic Policing Forum, Victoria Police, November 2001 Carmel Poyser.

"The Australian heroin drought and its implications for drug policy", Defining the Roles of Drug Law Enforcement in Harm Reduction Conference, Sydney, 2 November 2001, Don Weatherburn, Craig Jones, Karen Freeman and Toni Makkai.

"The Australian heroin drought", APSAD National Conference, Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs, Sydney, 29–31 October 2001, Don Weatherburn, Craig Jones, Karen Freeman and Toni Makkai.

"Drug Use Monitoring in Australia", South Australian Department of Justice, July 2001, Toni Makkai.

"How illicit drug use is associated with criminal behaviour", Winter School in the Sun: Lifestyle, Values and Substance Abuse, Queensland Alcohol and Drug Foundation, Brisbane, July 2001, Adam Graycar.

"Current drug use and experiences of treatment amongst Australian police detainees: Some results from the DUMA project", 12th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug-Related Harm, New Delhi, India, 1–5 April 2001, Wendy Loxley, Toni Makkai and David Indermaur.

"The reliability of self-reported drug use by adult detainees: An analysis of DUMA data from four sites", 15th Annual Conference of ANZSOC, Criminology in the Twenty-first Century: Public Good or Private Interest?, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, Melbourne, 21–23 February 2001, Wendy Loxley, Toni Makkai and David Indermaur.

Methodological Note

In the following tables some column percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding errors.

The “any drug” category in the following tables refers to detainees who tested positive to amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine, methadone or opiates. “Multiple drug use” refers to those detainees who tested positive to two or more of the above drugs.

2001 DUMA Findings

Bankstown New South Wales

Catchment area—approximate population size: 158,358

	Age of detainees (%)					
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults	368	87	85	71	46	79
Males	313	22.4	22.7	19.5	14.1	21.4
Females	55	30.9	25.5	18.2	3.6	21.8

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent positive by age

	Percent positive	Percent positive by age				
	0 20 40 60 80 100%	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	59.1	58.7	70.6	52.5	75.0	43.1
	75.0	83.3	100.0	71.4	100.0	44.4
Amphetamines	13.6	17.4	15.7	7.5	15.6	11.8
	8.3	8.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0
Benzodiazepines	15.5	6.5	15.7	7.5	31.3	19.6
	19.4	16.7	42.9	14.3	100.0	0.0
Cannabis	39.1	45.7	47.1	40.0	40.6	23.5
	33.3	33.3	28.6	42.9	100.0	22.2
Cocaine	15.9	10.9	21.6	15.0	21.9	11.8
	30.6	50.0	28.6	42.9	0.0	0.0
Opiates	22.3	15.2	29.4	27.5	31.3	11.8
	50.0	41.7	85.7	42.9	100.0	33.3
Multiple drugs	32.7	23.9	39.2	37.5	40.6	25.5
	38.9	41.7	57.1	28.6	100.0	22.2
Any drug other than cannabis	41.4	30.4	49.0	40.0	59.4	33.3
	63.9	75.0	85.7	57.1	100.0	33.3
Total males (n)		46	51	40	32	51
Total females (n)		12	7	7	1	9

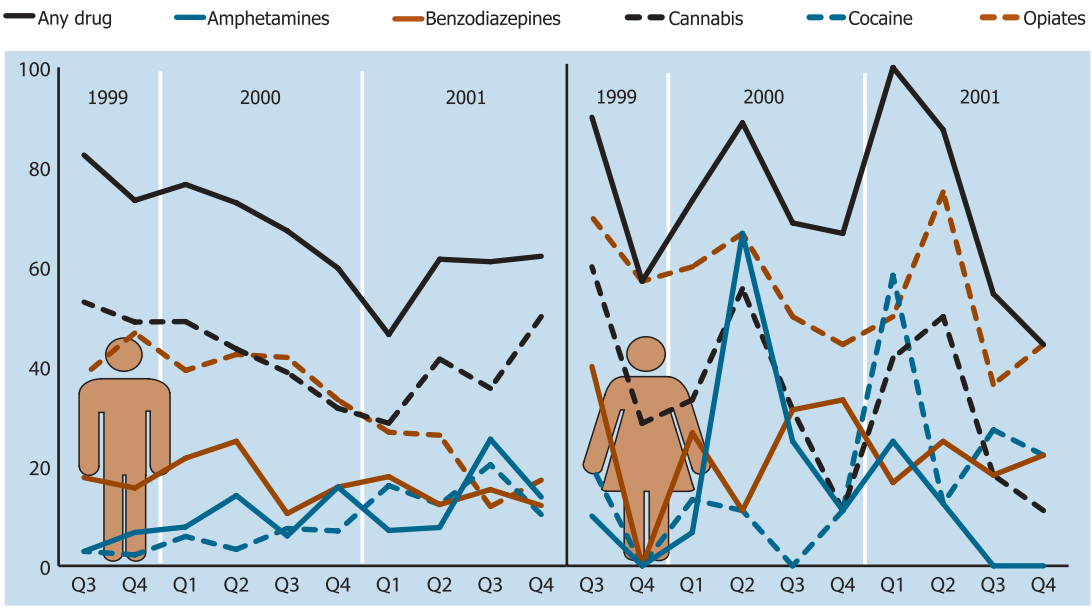
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent positive, by most serious offence category, males only

Offence	N	Amphet-amines	Benzodia-zepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	48	14.6	14.6	43.8	12.5	14.6	64.6	41.7
Property	73	12.3	23.3	39.7	21.9	39.7	65.8	53.4
Drugs	13	38.5	7.7	69.2	15.4	7.7	84.6	38.5
Traffic	22	13.6	13.6	45.5	13.6	13.6	59.1	45.5
Disorder	5	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	20.0
Breaches	23	13.0	17.4	43.5	26.1	21.7	65.2	43.5
Drink driving	22	4.5	4.5	18.2	4.6	13.6	31.8	22.7
Other	7	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0
Total	213	13.6	16.0	39.9	16.4	23.0	60.1	42.3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive, by drugs



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size.
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 1999, 2000, 2001 [computer file]

Self-Reported Information

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)		
Schooling	**Males**	**Females**
Year 10 or less	44.4	56.4
Year 11 or 12	13.1	18.2
TAFE/university not completed	16.3	9.1
Completed TAFE	22.4	10.9
Completed university	3.8	5.5

Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Type of housing in prior 30 days	**Males**	**Females**
Private house/apartment	39.5	41.8
Someone else's place	52.7	45.5
Shelter or emergency	0.0	0.0
Incarceration facility/halfway house	2.2	0.0
Treatment facility	0.0	0.0
No fixed residence	4.5	7.3
Other	1.0	5.5

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	36.3	18.5
Part-time/odd jobs	21.9	11.1
Welfare/government benefit	47.4	72.2
Family/friends	27.8	29.6
Sex work	0.0	9.3
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	4.9	1.9
Shoplifting	9.8	22.2
Other income-generating crime	9.2	9.3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months

(for those testing positive for each category)

	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	57.0	55.6	26.2	25.9
Amphetamines	66.7	33.3	30.0	33.3
Benzodiazepines	48.5	71.4	20.6	42.9
Cannabis	54.8	50.0	25.6	33.3
Opiates	62.5	55.6	28.6	27.8
Multiple drugs	62.0	64.3	30.6	28.6
Any drug other than cannabis	63.3	60.9	29.7	26.1
Total	44.7	50.0	18.6	19.4

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent reported looking for drugs at time of arrest, used drugs prior to arrest, ever sold drugs (for those testing positive for each category)

	Looking for drugs		Used drugs prior to arrest		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	17.1	14.8	55.4	40.7	45.4	25.9
Amphetamines	20.0	0.0	56.7	33.3	60.0	0.0
Benzodiazepines	29.4	0.0	73.5	28.6	38.2	28.6
Cannabis	15.3	8.3	53.5	16.7	45.4	33.3
Opiates	35.4	5.6	69.4	38.9	51.0	27.8
Multiple drugs	23.9	7.1	65.3	28.6	50.0	28.6
Any drug other than cannabis	21.1	13.0	63.7	47.8	49.5	30.4
Total	11.5	13.9	37.6	33.3	33.9	22.2

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent reporting use in the past 30 days, by age and sex

	Percent reporting use	Percent reporting use by age and sex				
	0 20 40 60 80 100%	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Amphetamines	13.5	11.4	14.3	18.0	16.3	9.0
	7.3	11.8	0.0	10.0	50.0	0.0
Benzodiazepines	8.7	5.7	7.0	13.3	15.9	4.5
	16.7	18.8	7.1	30.0	50.0	8.3
Cannabis	46.9	58.6	53.6	44.3	39.5	34.9
	34.6	35.3	21.4	50.0	100.0	25.0
Cocaine	18.0	12.9	25.4	23.0	20.9	9.1
	36.4	58.8	21.4	40.0	50.0	16.7
Heroin	17.3	11.4	21.1	21.7	27.3	9.0
	47.3	70.6	35.7	40.0	100.0	25.0
Ecstasy	8.0	12.9	8.6	13.3	4.6	0.0
	3.7	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	1.6	2.9	2.9	1.6	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Street methadone	2.6	1.4	4.2	1.6	4.6	1.5
	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
Total males (n)		70	70	61	44	67
Total females (n)		17	14	10	2	12

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use)

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Amphetamines	134	19.6	29	17.0
Benzodiazepines	74	21.3	21	17.4
Cannabis	247	15.9	42	14.6
Cocaine	143	21.9	33	20.5
Heroin	121	20.9	35	18.0
Ecstasy	122	20.9	23	18.9
LSD	107	17.4	17	15.6
Street methadone	34	25.1	16	19.8

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use* (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)

	Males			Females		
	Total n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	Total n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Amphetamines	34	19.1	21.2	8	17.8	18.3
Benzodiazepines	25	22.7	24.6	7	19.3	19.9
Cannabis	148	15.1	16.9	22	13.4	14.3
Cocaine	53	22.2	24.0	18	19.7	20.3
Heroin	76	20.0	21.2	32	17.4	18.2
Ecstasy	9	21.0	21.4	3	20.3	25.7
LSD	5	14.4	15.2	1	14.0	19.0
Street methadone	6	23.5	24.0	3	21.0	21.3

* Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week.
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent received prior treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment [(a)]	122	59.2	16	43.2
Ever been in treatment	40	19.4	11	29.7
Treatment in 2001	17	8.3	3	8.1
Currently in treatment	27	13.1	7	18.9
Total	206	100.0	37	100.0
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	27	13.2	5	13.5

(a) Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (AA, NA, church etc.), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and GP.
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

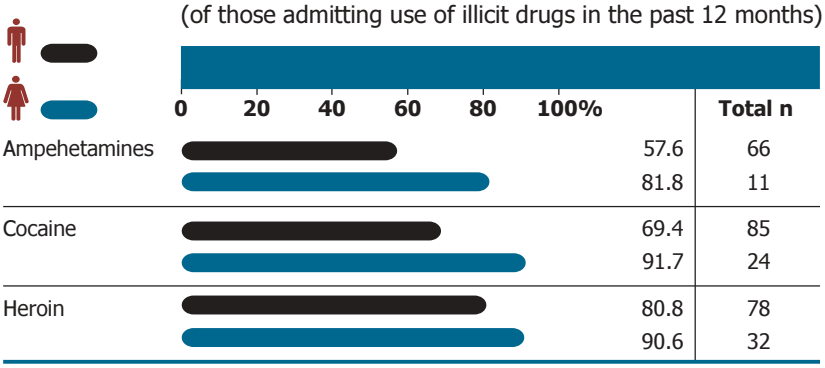
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	1	3.7	0	0.0
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other legal order	0	0.0	1	14.3
Voluntary/other	26	96.3	6	85.7
Total	27	100.0	7	100.0
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2001				
Drug court requirement	5	8.8	1	7.1
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other legal order	3	5.3	0	0.0
Voluntary/other	49	86.0	13	92.9
Total	57	100.0	14	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months

(of those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Information on Alcohol Use

Percent reporting alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex

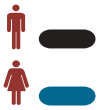
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		87	85	71	46	79	368
Past 48 hours [a]	Males	12.9	16.9	27.9	27.3	40.3	24.6
	Females	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.7	10.9
Past 30 days [b]	Males	41.4	38.0	34.4	34.1	52.2	40.6
	Females	23.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	58.3	21.8

(a) Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females.

(b) Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours*

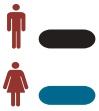


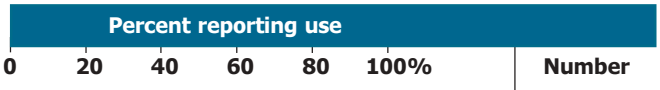
	Percent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)		Number
Any drug		49.1	26
		0.0	0
Amphetamines		11.3	6
		0.0	0
Benzodiazepines		7.5	4
		0.0	0
Cannabis		32.1	17
		0.0	0
Cocaine		1.9	1
		0.0	0
Opiates		7.5	4
		0.0	0
Multiple drugs		9.4	5
		0.0	0
Any drug other than cannabis		22.6	12
		0.0	0
		Total males (n)	53
		Total females (n)	2

* And also reported drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category*





	Percent reporting use	Number
Violent	32.3	21
	40.0	2
Property	13.6	14
	6.3	2
Drugs	12.0	3
	0.0	0
Drink driving	66.7	22
	50.0	2
Traffic	10.3	3
	0.0	0
Disorder	14.3	1
	0.0	0
Breaches	23.5	8
	0.0	0
Other	44.4	4
	0.0	0
	Total males (n)	305
	Total females (n)	55

* And also reported drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Information on Mental Illness and Gambling Behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Percent self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	8	2.6	1	1.9
Percent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	176	57.9	43	79.6
Less than once a week	65	21.4	6	11.1
Once or twice a week	38	12.5	4	7.4
Three times a week or more	25	8.2	1	1.9
Total	304	100.0	54	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Information on Juveniles

Age of juvenile detainees

	14	15	16	17	Total
Percent	6.5	15.2	26.1	52.2	100.0
Number	3	7	12	24	46

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Gender of juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Males	34	73.9
Females	12	26.1

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent positive, by drugs, juvenile detainees

	Percent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Any drug	45.5	10
Amphetamines	13.6	3
Benzodiazepines	4.5	1
Cannabis	31.8	7
Cocaine	9.1	2
Opiates	9.1	2
Multiple drugs	13.6	3
Any drug other than cannabis	18.2	4

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Drugs and criminal history, juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Seeking drugs at time of arrest	3	6.5
Used drugs prior to arrest	15	32.6
Arrested in past 12 months	21	48.8
In prison in past 12 months	8	17.4
Ever sold drugs	16	35.6

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Description of the sample

Education of juvenile detainees		
Schooling	**N**	**%**
Still at school	11	23.9
Year 10 or less	25	54.3
Year 11 or 12	2	4.3
TAFE not completed	5	10.9
Completed TAFE	3	6.5

Current housing arrangements of juvenile detainees		
Type of housing in prior 30 days	**N**	**%**
Private house/apartment	5	10.9
Someone else's place	36	78.3
Shelter or emergency	0	0.0
Incarceration facility/halfway house	3	6.5
Treatment facility	0	0.0
No fixed residence	2	4.3
Other	0	0.0

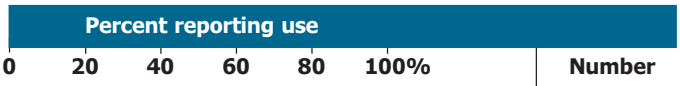
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Most serious offence, juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Violent	11	23.9
Property	26	56.5
Drugs	1	2.2
Traffic	2	4.3
Disorder	2	4.3
Breaches	1	2.2
Other	3	6.5
Total	46	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent reporting use in the past 30 days, juvenile detainees



	Percent reporting use	Number
Amphetamines	4.3	2
Benzodiazepines	2.2	1
Cannabis	47.8	22
Cocaine	13.0	6
Heroin	8.7	4
Ecstasy	17.4	8
Hallucinogens	0.0	0
Street methadone	0.0	0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Age at first use, juvenile detainees (number) (for those ever admitting use)

	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Mean age	Total n
Amphetamines					1				2	5	4	3	15.2	15
Benzodiazepines						1		1	1	2	1		14.0	6
Cannabis	1			1		2	4	9	7	6	3	1	13.4	34
Cocaine		1						1		3	1	5	15.1	11
Heroin			1				1	2		4		2	14.0	10
Ecstasy					1				3	4	6	2	15.1	16
Hallucinogens					1				1		2		14.0	4
Street methadone								1					13.0	1

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent received prior treatment, juvenile detainees (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Number	Percent
Treatment history		
Never been in treatment	27	79.4
Been in treatment	2	5.9
Treatment in 2001	4	11.8
Currently in treatment	1	2.9
Total	34	100.0
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	0	0.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Reasons for being in treatment, juvenile detainees (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Number	Percent
Currently in treatment		
Drug court requirement	0	0.0
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0
Other legal order	1	100.0
Voluntary/other	0	0.0
Total	1	100.0
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2001		
Drug court requirement	1	16.7
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0
Other legal order	2	33.3
Voluntary/other	3	50.0
Total	6	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

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

	Number	Percent
Percent reported use in the past 48 hours [a]	3	16.7
Percent reported use in the past 30 days [b]	11	61.1
	Number	**Mean age**
Mean age first tried alcohol [c]	41	13.4

(a) Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females.
(b) Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.
(c) For those ever admitting use.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

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

	Number	Percent
Of those who have drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months:		
Percent tested positive to cannabis	2	22.2
Percent tested positive to opiates	1	11.1

(a) For females the restriction is drinking three or more drinks on the same day.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

East Perth Western Australia

Catchment area—approximate population size: 294,957

	Age of detainees (%)					
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults	742	151	212	155	119	105
Males	587	21.6	27.6	20.3	15.2	15.3
Females	155	15.5	32.3	23.2	19.4	9.7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent positive by age

	Percent positive	Percent positive by age				
	0 20 40 60 80 100%	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	78.4	77.6	85.8	85.7	80.3	55.7
	81.7	80.0	86.5	80.0	91.3	50.0
Amphetamines	42.9	38.8	45.8	50.6	47.9	28.6
	52.2	55.0	64.9	56.0	43.5	10.0
Benzodiazepines	24.0	22.5	21.7	33.0	19.7	22.9
	32.2	30.0	35.1	40.0	26.1	20.0
Cannabis	64.7	62.2	71.7	67.0	71.8	45.7
	64.4	65.0	70.3	60.0	65.2	50.0
Cocaine	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Opiates	15.8	13.3	16.7	19.8	15.5	12.9
	23.5	20.0	24.3	20.0	39.1	0.0
Multiple drugs	46.7	43.9	49.2	52.8	52.1	32.9
	56.5	65.0	59.5	68.0	47.8	20.0
Any drug other than cannabis	55.6	53.1	57.5	65.9	60.6	37.1
	64.4	70.0	67.6	72.0	65.2	20.0
Total males (n)		20	37	25	23	10
Total females (n)		98	120	91	71	70

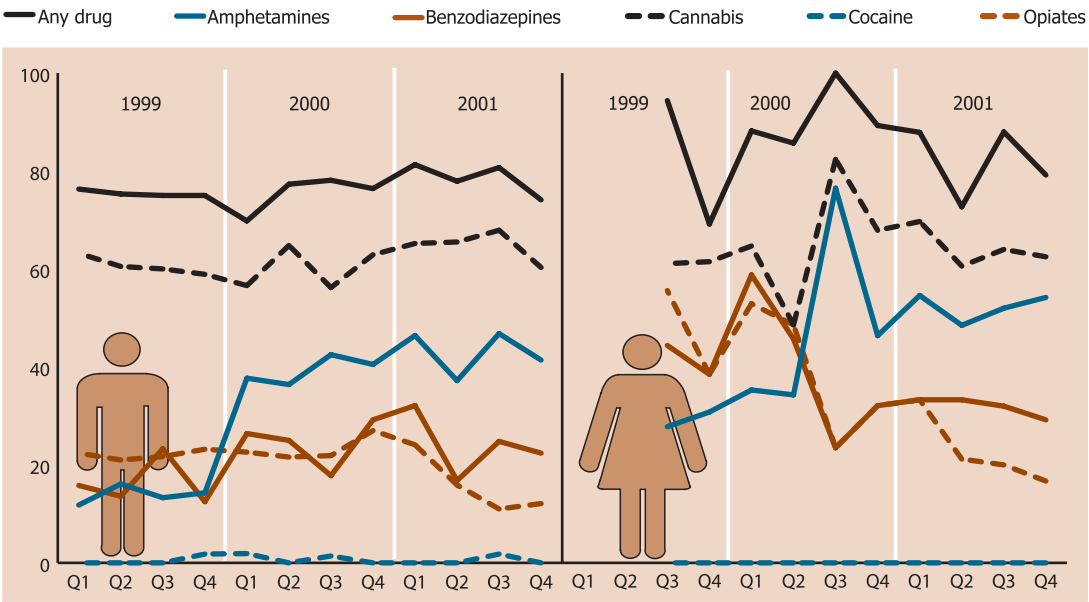
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent positive, by most serious offence category, males only

Offence	N	Amphet-amines	Benzodia-zepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	105	27.6	28.6	67.6	0.0	19.1	74.3	46.7
Property	89	57.3	30.3	64.0	1.1	16.9	84.3	73.0
Drugs	24	66.7	29.2	66.7	0.0	33.3	87.5	75.0
Traffic	35	60.0	8.6	62.9	0.0	17.1	85.7	68.6
Disorder	32	21.9	28.1	56.3	0.0	9.4	71.9	40.6
Breaches	122	50.0	21.3	71.3	0.8	13.9	83.6	58.2
Drink driving	22	13.6	4.6	36.4	0.0	0.0	40.9	13.6
Other	8	25.0	25.0	62.5	0.0	12.5	75.0	37.5
Total	437	43.5	24.0	65.0	0.5	16.0	78.7	56.3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive, by drugs



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size.
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 1999, 2000, 2001 [computer file]

Self-Reported Information

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)		
Schooling	**Males**	**Females**
Year 10 or less	62.4	62.6
Year 11 or 12	19.3	14.8
TAFE/university not completed	7.3	12.3
Completed TAFE	8.0	7.7
Completed university	3.1	2.6

Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Type of housing in prior 30 days	**Males**	**Females**
Private house/apartment	33.4	34.8
Someone else's place	52.6	46.5
Shelter or emergency	0.7	0.6
Incarceration facility/halfway house	2.2	2.5
Treatment facility	0.5	0.0
No fixed residence	7.2	9.7
Other	3.4	5.8

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	25.1	5.3
Part-time/odd jobs	16.8	9.9
Welfare/government benefit	68.9	85.6
Family/friends	38.7	37.9
Sex work	1.0	7.9
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	18.7	11.8
Shoplifting	7.6	18.4
Other income-generating crime	19.1	11.9

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months

(for those testing positive for each category)

	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	65.0	71.7	26.1	25.5
Amphetamines	67.6	74.6	30.1	26.7
Benzodiazepines	76.0	69.4	32.4	29.7
Cannabis	65.7	72.6	26.1	27.0
Opiates	72.5	73.1	31.0	44.4
Multiple drugs	70.7	75.0	31.9	27.7
Any drug other than cannabis	68.0	72.6	29.6	25.7
Total	62.0	68.8	22.9	27.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent reported looking for drugs at time of arrest, used drugs prior to arrest, ever sold drugs (for those testing positive for each category)

	Looking for drugs		Used drugs prior to arrest		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	15.2	17.0	53.5	52.1	55.8	40.2
Amphetamines	20.7	21.7	59.0	58.3	60.1	46.6
Benzodiazepines	21.9	10.8	63.8	73.0	61.0	38.9
Cannabis	14.6	17.6	54.0	51.4	57.8	37.0
Opiates	21.7	22.2	72.5	63.0	65.2	57.7
Multiple drugs	20.0	18.5	61.0	63.1	61.0	46.0
Any drug other than cannabis	19.6	17.6	58.8	58.1	58.8	43.1
Total	13.1	13.9	44.6	47.8	48.2	38.1

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent reporting use in the past 30 days, by age and sex

	Percent reporting use	Percent reporting use by age and sex				
	0 20 40 60 80 100%	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Amphetamines	50.0	51.6	59.9	57.1	43.8	26.7
	57.4	70.8	76.0	44.4	56.7	6.7
Benzodiazepines	13.0	15.8	14.9	15.1	11.4	4.4
	9.0	20.8	10.0	8.3	3.3	0.0
Cannabis	67.2	67.7	72.1	72.3	71.9	46.7
	67.1	87.5	70.0	61.1	70.0	33.3
Cocaine	5.5	3.2	9.3	4.2	5.6	3.3
	5.2	12.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heroin	17.4	18.1	19.8	22.9	12.4	10.0
	23.2	29.2	32.0	16.7	23.3	0.0
Ecstasy	11.1	15.0	17.4	8.4	3.4	5.6
	7.8	12.5	8.0	11.8	3.3	0.0
LSD	2.4	2.4	3.7	2.5	1.1	1.1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Street methadone	2.9	1.6	3.1	2.5	5.6	2.2
	2.6	4.2	2.0	0.0	6.7	0.0
Total males (n)		127	162	119	89	90
Total females (n)		24	50	36	30	15

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use)

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Amphetamines	434	18.0	120	18.2
Benzodiazepines	218	18.2	49	17.2
Cannabis	532	14.4	136	14.7
Cocaine	218	19.5	57	20.2
Heroin	280	19.2	81	18.9
Ecstasy	313	20.5	78	19.8
LSD	335	16.3	70	15.8
Street methadone	86	21.6	18	22.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use* (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)

	Males			Females		
	Total n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	Total n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Amphetamines	299	17.3	18.8	89	17.4	19.3
Benzodiazepines	78	18.3	19.4	18	17.1	18.9
Cannabis	416	14.0	15.5	103	14.3	16.3
Cocaine	38	19.4	20.7	4	18.3	19.0
Heroin	133	18.2	19.3	55	18.0	18.6
Ecstasy	58	18.1	19.5	7	17.9	19.6
LSD	26	15.5	17.3	1	13.0	17.0
Street methadone	16	20.1	22.2	1	21.0	21.0

* Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week. Only asked in Q3 and Q4.
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent received prior treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment [(a)]	246	50.4	61	46.2
Ever been in treatment	163	33.4	34	25.8
Treatment in 2001	34	7.0	11	8.3
Currently in treatment	45	9.2	26	19.7
Total	488	100.0	132	100.0
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	53	10.9	16	12.1

(a) Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (AA, NA, church etc.), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and GP.
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

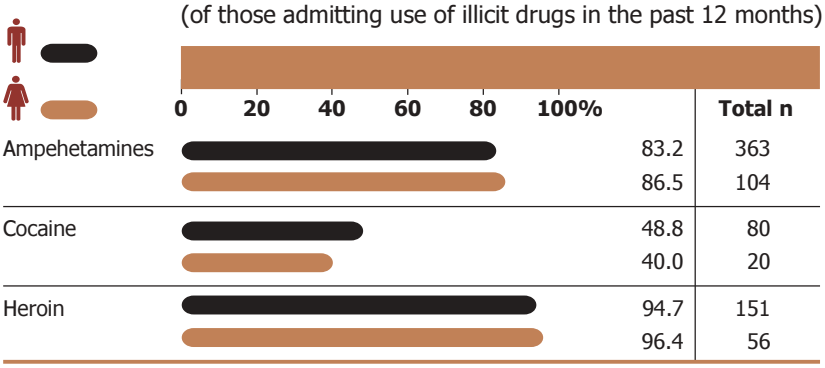
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	6	13.3	5	19.2
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other legal order	8	17.8	1	3.8
Voluntary/other	31	68.9	20	76.9
Total	45	100.0	26	100.0
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2001				
Drug court requirement	15	7.6	1	2.2
Police diversion scheme	7	3.6	1	2.2
Other legal order	71	36.0	7	15.6
Voluntary/other	104	52.8	36	80.0
Total	197	100.0	45	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months

(of those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Information on Alcohol Use

Percent reporting alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		151	212	155	119	105	742
Past 48 hours [a]	Males	44.1	41.4	37.0	50.6	45.6	43.1
	Females	20.8	22.0	30.6	30.0	40.0	27.1
Past 30 days [b]	Males	68.5	59.3	52.9	65.2	63.3	61.5
	Females	62.5	52.0	47.2	53.3	60.0	53.6

(a) Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females.

(b) Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours*

	Percent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)		Number
Any drug		74.5	152
		75.0	24
Amphetamines		29.9	61
		34.4	11
Benzodiazepines		14.7	30
		34.4	11
Cannabis		65.7	134
		68.8	22
Cocaine		0.5	1
		0.0	0
Opiates		8.3	17
		12.5	4
Multiple drugs		31.9	65
		53.1	17
Any drug other than cannabis		39.2	80
		53.1	17
		Total males (n)	204
		Total females (n)	32

* And also reported drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category*

		Total n
Violent	43.2	60
	36.0	9
Property	26.3	30
	9.8	4
Drugs	27.0	10
	28.6	2
Drink driving	85.7	24
	66.7	2
Traffic	29.4	15
	36.4	4
Disorder	75.0	33
	20.0	1
Breaches	47.3	71
	34.5	19
Other	71.4	5
	20.0	1
Total males (n)		570
Total females (n)		152

* And also reported drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Information on Mental Illness and Gambling Behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Percent self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	44	7.9	13	8.9
Percent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	426	73.7	114	75.0
Less than once a week	77	13.3	29	19.1
Once or twice a week	48	8.3	4	2.6
Three times a week or more	27	4.7	5	3.3
Total	578	100.0	152	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Parramatta New South Wales

Catchment area—approximate population size: 58,962

	Age of detainees (%)					
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults	328	55	60	68	51	94
Males	251	16.3	18.3	22.3	16.3	26.7
Females	77	18.2	18.2	15.6	13.0	35.1

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent positive by age

	Percent positive	Percent positive by age				
	0 20 40 60 80 100%	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	74.5	79.2	74.3	78.6	87.5	61.8
	76.0	75.0	85.7	72.7	100.0	64.7
Amphetamines	20.7	16.7	20.0	28.6	37.5	7.3
	20.0	0.0	28.6	9.1	14.3	35.3
Benzodiazepines	27.1	8.3	20.0	31.0	43.8	27.3
	36.0	12.5	28.6	18.2	71.4	47.1
Cannabis	55.9	70.8	60.0	54.8	68.8	40.0
	58.0	62.5	57.1	54.6	57.1	58.8
Cocaine	12.2	8.3	8.6	14.3	25.0	7.3
	10.0	25.0	14.3	9.1	0.0	5.9
Opiates	16.5	4.2	20.0	9.5	21.9	21.8
	20.0	25.0	28.6	27.3	14.3	11.8
Multiple drugs	44.7	25.0	45.7	47.6	65.6	38.2
	54.0	62.5	42.9	36.4	57.1	64.7
Any drug other than cannabis	51.1	33.3	51.4	54.8	71.9	43.6
	64.0	62.5	71.4	54.6	71.4	64.7
Total males (n)		24	35	42	32	55
Total females (n)		8	7	11	7	17

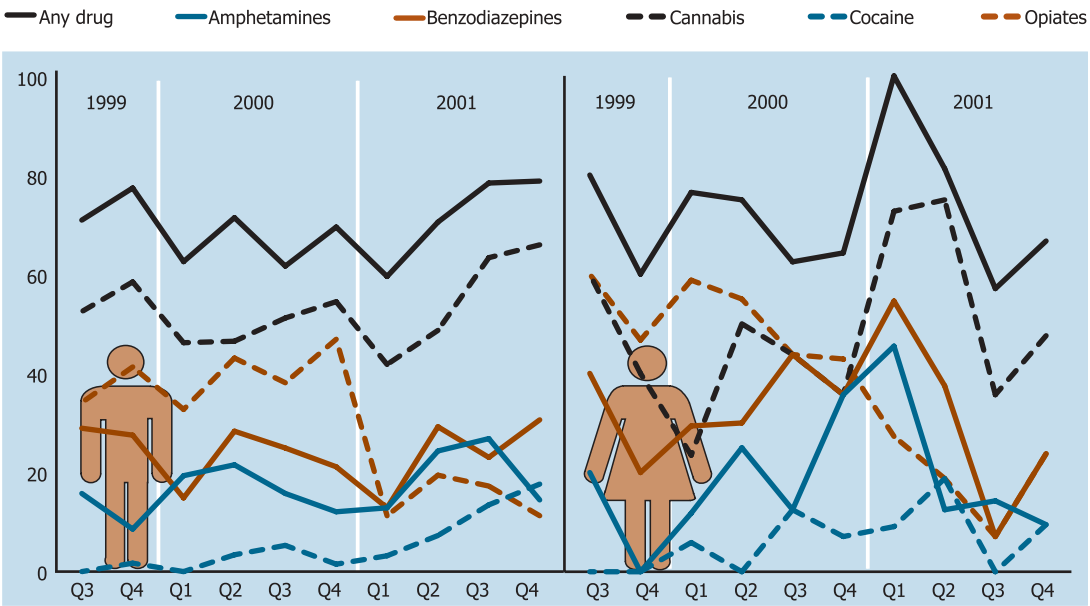
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent positive, by most serious offence category, males only

Offence	N	Amphet-amines	Benzodia-zepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	42	23.8	26.2	42.9	7.1	11.9	61.9	42.9
Property	70	22.9	35.7	61.4	22.7	20.0	85.7	67.1
Drugs	10	30.0	10.0	100.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	40.0
Traffic	17	0.0	17.7	47.1	17.7	23.5	70.6	35.3
Disorder	9	44.4	44.4	88.9	11.1	11.1	88.9	66.7
Breaches	26	19.2	26.9	50.0	0.0	19.2	65.4	50.0
Drink driving	10	10.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	10.0	60.0	20.0
Other	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	185	21.1	27.6	56.2	12.4	16.8	75.1	51.9

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive, by drugs



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size.
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999, 2000, 2001 [computer file]

Self-Reported Information

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)		
Schooling	**Males**	**Females**
Year 10 or less	45.0	33.8
Year 11 or 12	12.4	11.7
TAFE/university not completed	17.1	20.8
Completed TAFE	19.5	28.6
Completed university	6.0	5.2

Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Type of housing in prior 30 days	**Males**	**Females**
Private house/apartment	42.0	64.9
Someone else's place	41.6	27.3
Shelter or emergency	1.6	0.0
Incarceration facility/halfway house	2.0	2.6
Treatment facility	0.4	0.0
No fixed residence	7.2	2.6
Other	5.2	2.6

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	26.5	13.2
Part-time/odd jobs	25.3	14.5
Welfare/government benefit	59.1	72.4
Family/friends	25.9	36.8
Sex work	0.0	10.5
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	7.3	6.7
Shoplifting	8.5	21.3
Other income-generating crime	7.4	14.7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months

(for those testing positive for each category)

	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	65.0	57.9	31.4	18.4
Amphetamines	67.6	60.0	30.8	20.0
Benzodiazepines	76.0	55.6	45.1	22.2
Cannabis	67.7	62.1	32.4	13.8
Opiates	83.3	70.0	45.2	20.0
Multiple drugs	79.0	63.0	45.2	14.8
Any drug other than cannabis	72.0	62.5	39.6	21.9
Total	57.6	52.0	26.6	14.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent reported looking for drugs at time of arrest, used drugs prior to arrest, ever sold drugs (for those testing positive for each category)

	Looking for drugs		Used drugs prior to arrest		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	5.1	5.3	48.9	68.4	49.3	34.2
Amphetamines	8.1	0.0	48.7	70.0	58.3	30.0
Benzodiazepines	4.0	0.0	68.0	83.3	60.0	22.2
Cannabis	5.9	6.9	48.0	65.5	49.0	37.9
Opiates	3.3	10.0	46.7	90.0	46.7	70.0
Multiple drugs	7.4	7.4	63.0	74.1	58.0	37.0
Any drug other than cannabis	6.5	6.3	57.0	75.0	53.3	34.4
Total	4.3	4.0	40.5	58.0	42.4	28.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent reporting use in the past 30 days, by age and sex

	Percent reporting use	Percent reporting use by age and sex				
	0 20 40 60 80 100%	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Amphetamines	32.4	24.4	39.1	45.5	34.2	20.9
	24.7	14.3	42.9	25.0	20.0	22.2
Benzodiazepines	11.2	4.9	6.5	9.1	20.0	14.9
	10.4	0.0	28.6	0.0	20.0	7.4
Cannabis	58.2	63.4	58.7	64.3	61.0	47.8
	55.8	42.9	71.4	58.3	50.0	55.6
Cocaine	17.5	22.0	15.2	23.2	19.5	10.5
	23.7	35.7	57.1	16.7	20.0	3.9
Heroin	15.1	7.3	19.6	17.9	17.1	13.4
	22.4	14.3	42.9	25.0	20.0	15.4
Ecstasy	11.2	17.1	13.0	16.1	4.9	6.0
	7.8	7.1	21.4	0.0	0.0	7.4
LSD	0.8	2.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Street methadone	10.4	4.9	6.5	18.2	17.1	6.0
	9.2	0.0	15.4	8.3	10.0	11.1
	Total males (n)	41	46	55	41	67
	Total females (n)	14	14	12	10	27

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use)

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Amphetamines	173	18.7	52	18.3
Benzodiazepines	81	20.3	31	19.6
Cannabis	209	15.0	63	15.2
Cocaine	129	22.0	44	21.8
Heroin	140	20.2	50	18.6
Ecstasy	109	22.8	30	20.3
LSD	131	17.3	33	16.2
Street methadone	67	23.8	21	23.4

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use* (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)

	Males			Females		
	Total n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	Total n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Amphetamines	77	17.6	19.7	21	18.6	20.8
Benzodiazepines	38	20.6	22.8	13	21.0	23.0
Cannabis	156	14.7	16.9	44	15.3	17.9
Cocaine	37	21.7	23.0	17	20.3	20.7
Heroin	70	20.0	20.9	28	18.0	18.7
Ecstasy	20	18.7	19.2	3	15.3	15.3
LSD	4	16.5	17.8	0	–	–
Street methadone	25	23.1	24.1	6	26.0	26.8

* Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week.
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent received prior treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment [a]	100	49.8	13	24.1
Ever been in treatment	34	16.9	11	20.4
Treatment in 2001	13	6.5	3	5.6
Currently in treatment	54	26.9	27	50.0
Total	201	100.0	54	100.0
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	23	11.4	11	20.8

(a) Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (AA, NA, church etc.), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and GP.
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

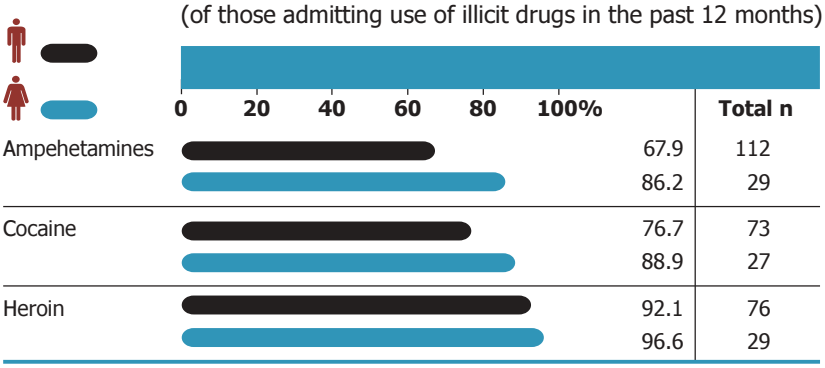
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	2	7.7	11	20.4
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other legal order	1	3.8	3	5.6
Voluntary/other	23	88.5	40	74.1
Total	26	100.0	54	100.0
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2001				
Drug court requirement	1	2.1	0	0.0
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other legal order	5	10.6	1	7.1
Voluntary/other	41	87.2	13	92.9
Total	47	100.0	14	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months

(of those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Information on Alcohol Use

Percent reporting alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		55	60	68	51	94	328
Past 48 hours [a]	Males	22.0	21.7	21.4	26.8	37.3	26.7
	Females	14.3	21.4	25.0	50.0	29.6	27.3
Past 30 days [b]	Males	46.3	54.4	33.9	34.2	46.3	43.0
	Females	35.7	50.0	50.0	60.0	48.2	48.1

(a) Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females.

(b) Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

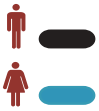
Percent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours*

	Percent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)		Number
Any drug		74.5	41
		69.2	9
Amphetamines		18.2	10
		23.1	3
Benzodiazepines		12.7	7
		38.5	5
Cannabis		63.6	35
		53.8	7
Cocaine		5.5	3
		7.7	1
Opiates		9.1	5
		0.0	0
Multiple drugs		27.3	15
		53.8	7
Any drug other than cannabis		34.5	19
		53.8	7
		Total males (n)	55
		Total females (n)	13

* And also reported drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category*



	Percent reporting use	Number
Violent	28.1	16
	63.6	7
Property	17.6	16
	14.6	6
Drugs	46.7	7
	100.0	3
Drink driving	72.7	8
	0.0	0
Traffic	28.6	6
	33.3	1
Disorder	25.0	3
	100.0	2
Breaches	19.4	7
	12.5	2
Other	50.0	2
	0.0	0
Total males (n)		247
Total females (n)		77

* And also reported drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Information on Mental Illness and Gambling Behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Percent self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	16	6.7	6	8.2
Percent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	144	59.0	50	65.8
Less than once a week	49	20.1	18	23.7
Once or twice a week	28	11.5	4	5.3
Three times a week or more	23	9.4	4	5.3
Total	244	100.0	76	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Information on Juveniles

Age of juvenile detainees

	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Percent	4.6	4.6	13.8	24.6	15.4	36.9	100.0
Number	3	3	9	16	10	24	65

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Gender of juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Males	40	61.5
Females	25	38.5

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent positive, by drugs, juvenile detainees

	Percent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)		Number
Any drug		56.4	22
Amphetamines		7.7	3
Benzodiazepines		0.0	0
Cannabis		51.3	20
Cocaine		0.0	0
Opiates		2.6	1
Multiple drugs		5.1	2
Any drug other than cannabis		10.3	4

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Drugs and criminal history, juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Seeking drugs at time of arrest	4	6.3
Used drugs prior to arrest	16	25.0
Arrested in past 12 months	34	54.0
In prison in past 12 months	5	7.7
Ever sold drugs	23	35.9

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Description of the sample

Education of juvenile detainees

Schooling	N	%
Still at school	21	32.3
Year 10 or less	29	44.6
Year 11 or 12	2	3.1
TAFE not completed	10	15.4
Completed TAFE	3	4.6

Current housing arrangements of juvenile detainees

Type of housing in prior 30 days	N	%
Private house/apartment	5	7.7
Someone else's place	54	83.1
Shelter or emergency	2	3.1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	1.5
Treatment facility	0	0.0
No fixed residence	1	1.5
Other	2	3.1

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Most serious offence, juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Violent	13	20.6
Property	38	60.3
Drugs	2	3.2
Traffic	1	1.6
Disorder	2	3.2
Breaches	7	11.1
Other	0	0.0
Total	63	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent reporting use in the past 30 days, juvenile detainees

	Percent reporting use	Number
Amphetamines	12.3	8
Benzodiazepines	1.5	1
Cannabis	61.5	40
Cocaine	7.7	5
Heroin	7.7	5
Ecstasy	12.3	8
Hallucinogens	1.5	1
Street methadone	1.5	1

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Age at first use, juvenile detainees (number) (for those ever admitting use)

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Mean age	Total n
Amphetamines						1	4	7	6	1	3	14.5	22
Benzodiazepines								1	2	1		15.0	4
Cannabis	1	2		1	5	12	9	9	5	7	1	13.1	52
Cocaine							2	3	5	5	1	15.0	16
Heroin							1	4	4	1		14.5	10
Ecstasy							3	4	6	3	4	15.1	20
Hallucinogens						1	1			1		13.7	3
Street methadone								1	1	1		15.0	3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent received prior treatment, juvenile detainees (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Number	Percent
Treatment history		
Never been in treatment	44	88.0
Been in treatment	0	0.0
Treatment in 2001	2	4.0
Currently in treatment	4	8.0
Total	50	100.0
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	2	4.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Reasons for being in treatment, juvenile detainees (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Number	Percent
Currently in treatment		
Drug court requirement	0	0.0
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0
Other legal order	0	0.0
Voluntary/other	4	100.0
Total	4	100.0
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2001		
Drug court requirement	1	50.0
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0
Other legal order	0	0.0
Voluntary/other	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

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

	Number	Percent
Percent reported use in the past 48 hours [a]	6	15.4
Percent reported use in the past 30 days [b]	29	74.4
	Number	**Mean age**
Mean age first tried alcohol [c]	58	12.6

(a) Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females.
(b) Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.
(c) For those ever admitting use.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

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

	Number	Percent
Of those who have drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months:		
Percent tested positive to cannabis	15	57.7
Percent tested positive to opiates	1	3.8

(a) For females the restriction is drinking three or more drinks on the same day.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

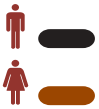
Southport Queensland

Catchment area—approximate population size: 332,952

	Age of detainees (%)					
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults	360	58	86	85	53	78
Males	312	16.3	24.0	22.8	16.0	20.8
Females	48	14.6	22.9	29.2	6.3	27.1

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent positive by age



	Percent positive	Percent positive by age				
	0 20 40 60 80 100%	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	72.1	90.0	70.6	80.0	73.0	50.0
	69.2	28.6	81.8	90.0	100.0	55.6
Amphetamines	27.9	30.0	29.4	35.0	18.9	23.1
	25.6	0.0	36.4	50.0	0.0	11.1
Benzodiazepines	16.7	7.5	15.7	20.0	18.9	19.2
	43.6	14.3	63.6	60.0	0.0	33.3
Cannabis	58.3	85.0	62.8	63.3	54.1	30.8
	53.9	28.6	63.6	70.0	100.0	33.3
Cocaine	0.8	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Opiates	13.8	7.5	13.7	13.3	21.6	13.5
	28.2	0.0	27.3	40.0	0.0	44.4
Multiple drugs	35.0	30.0	45.1	33.3	40.5	26.9
	48.7	14.3	63.6	60.0	0.0	55.6
Any drug other than cannabis	44.6	35.0	49.0	46.7	51.4	40.4
	56.4	14.3	72.7	80.0	0.0	55.6
Total males (n)		40	51	60	37	52
Total females (n)		7	11	10	2	9

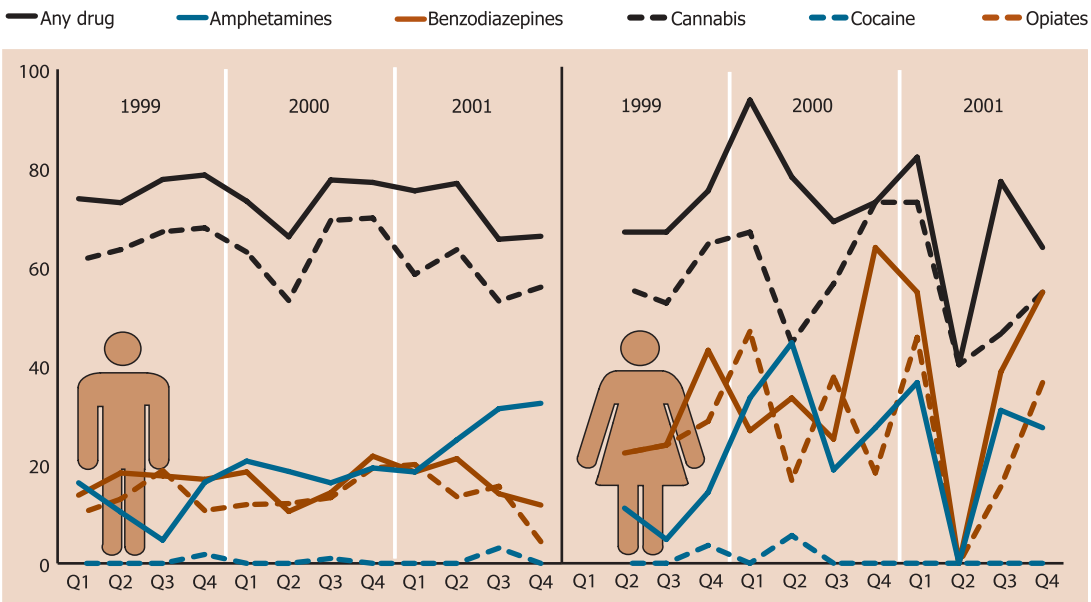
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent positive, by most serious offence category, males only

Offence	N	Amphet-amines	Benzodia-zepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	45	26.7	26.7	60.0	0.0	13.3	71.1	44.4
Property	85	34.1	15.3	61.2	0.0	16.5	72.9	47.1
Drugs	17	23.5	17.7	52.9	11.8	5.9	70.6	47.1
Traffic	11	45.5	9.1	72.7	0.0	0.0	81.8	45.5
Disorder	7	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0
Breaches	35	31.4	22.9	45.7	0.0	25.7	74.3	68.6
Drink driving	21	14.3	0.0	61.9	0.0	9.5	71.4	23.8
Other	16	12.5	12.5	75.0	0.0	0.0	87.5	25.0
Total	237	27.9	16.5	58.7	0.8	13.5	72.6	44.7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive, by drugs



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size.
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 1999, 2000, 2001 [computer file]

Self-Reported Information

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)		
Schooling	**Males**	**Females**
Year 10 or less	60.3	39.6
Year 11 or 12	22.8	47.9
TAFE/university not completed	5.4	4.2
Completed TAFE	9.0	6.3
Completed university	2.6	2.1

Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Type of housing in prior 30 days	**Males**	**Females**
Private house/apartment	49.0	47.9
Someone else's place	37.5	37.5
Shelter or emergency	0.3	0.0
Incarceration facility/halfway house	1.2	0.0
Treatment facility	1.6	2.1
No fixed residence	5.8	6.3
Other	4.5	6.3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	22.7	10.4
Part-time/odd jobs	32.4	29.2
Welfare/government benefit	68.0	79.2
Family/friends	29.8	29.2
Sex work	0.1	8.3
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	10.0	10.4
Shoplifting	5.8	4.2
Other income-generating crime	12.6	8.3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months

(for those testing positive for each category)

	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**
Any drug	60.8	55.6	27.2	14.8
Amphetamines	62.7	60.0	26.9	20.0
Benzodiazepines	76.9	64.7	35.0	17.7
Cannabis	60.4	57.1	25.7	14.3
Opiates	68.8	72.7	48.5	9.1
Multiple drugs	67.5	68.4	29.8	15.8
Any drug other than cannabis	65.7	63.6	30.8	13.6
Total	56.3	38.5	22.5	10.3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent reported looking for drugs at time of arrest, used drugs prior to arrest, ever sold drugs (for those testing positive for each category)

	Looking for drugs		Used drugs prior to arrest		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	14.5	11.1	55.0	63.0	56.4	37.0
Amphetamines	14.9	20.0	62.1	50.0	62.7	50.0
Benzodiazepines	23.1	17.7	71.8	58.8	61.5	41.2
Cannabis	10.7	14.3	54.0	61.9	53.6	33.3
Opiates	36.4	18.2	63.6	63.6	66.7	45.5
Multiple drugs	19.1	15.8	62.7	63.2	66.7	36.8
Any drug other than cannabis	20.8	13.6	62.9	59.1	65.1	36.4
Total	11.3	7.7	44.1	48.7	46.9	28.2

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent reporting use in the past 30 days, by age and sex

	Percent reporting use	Percent reporting use by age and sex				
	0 20 40 60 80 100%	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Amphetamines	38.1	45.1	46.7	43.7	36.0	18.5
	37.5	14.3	36.4	50.0	66.7	30.8
Benzodiazepines	9.9	9.8	10.7	12.7	10.0	6.2
	18.8	0.0	18.2	28.6	33.3	15.4
Cannabis	63.7	86.0	66.7	67.6	62.0	40.0
	45.8	42.9	72.7	35.7	100.0	23.1
Cocaine	7.4	8.0	12.0	5.6	2.0	7.7
	10.4	0.0	9.1	28.6	0.0	0.0
Heroin	17.6	13.7	20.0	16.9	22.0	15.4
	25.0	14.3	18.2	35.7	33.3	23.1
Ecstasy	12.2	9.8	20.3	15.5	10.0	3.1
	18.8	0.0	18.2	35.7	66.7	0.0
LSD	2.3	5.9	2.7	1.4	2.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Street methadone	4.2	5.9	2.7	2.8	4.0	6.2
	4.2	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0
Total males (n)		51	75	71	50	65
Total females (n)		7	11	14	3	13

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use)

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Amphetamines	214	19.4	35	18.4
Benzodiazepines	114	18.8	21	18.8
Cannabis	283	15.0	43	15.4
Cocaine	140	20.9	30	19.9
Heroin	130	19.5	25	18.2
Ecstasy	140	21.1	28	20.9
LSD	167	17.2	25	16.2
Street methadone	58	22.4	12	18.8

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use* (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)

	Males			Females		
	Total n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	Total n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Amphetamines	120	18.5	20.2	18	18.2	20.2
Benzodiazepines	43	19.2	20.7	12	18.4	20.6
Cannabis	207	14.2	16.3	23	14.3	17.0
Cocaine	24	21.3	23.0	4	16.3	17.5
Heroin	71	19.0	20.5	18	17.7	18.9
Ecstasy	25	20.5	21.4	2	19.5	26.0
LSD	10	16.1	17.1	–	–	–
Street methadone	11	21.2	23.1	2	20.5	20.5

* Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week.
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent received prior treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment [(a)]	143	57.9	14	38.9
Ever been in treatment	64	25.9	9	25.0
Treatment in 2001	17	6.9	2	5.6
Currently in treatment	23	9.3	11	30.6
Total	247	100.0	36	100.0
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	51	20.6	6	16.7

(a) Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (AA, NA, church etc.), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and GP.
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

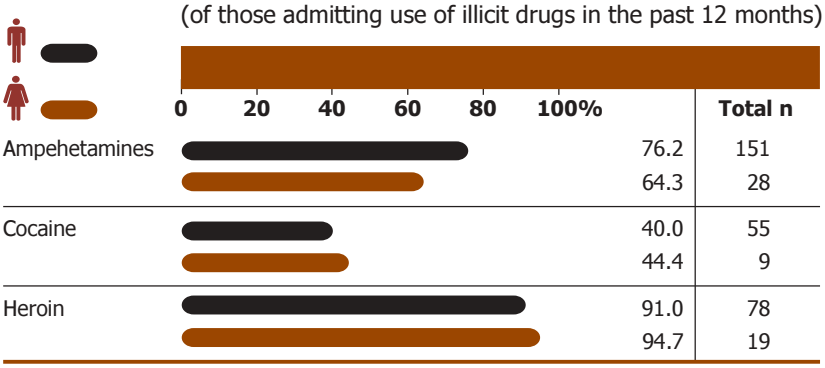
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	13	56.5	0	0.0
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other legal order	2	8.7	1	9.1
Voluntary/other	8	34.8	10	90.9
Total	23	100.0	11	100.0
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2001				
Drug court requirement	10	12.3	1	9.1
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other legal order	11	13.6	3	27.3
Voluntary/other	60	74.1	7	63.6
Total	81	100.0	11	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months

(of those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Information on Alcohol Use

Percent reporting alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		58	86	85	53	78	360
Past 48 hours [a]	Males	25.5	32.0	38.0	46.0	32.3	34.6
	Females	28.6	45.5	28.6	33.3	30.8	33.3
Past 30 days [b]	Males	58.8	56.0	57.8	62.0	52.3	57.1
	Females	42.9	63.6	71.4	33.3	61.5	60.4

(a) Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females.

(b) Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

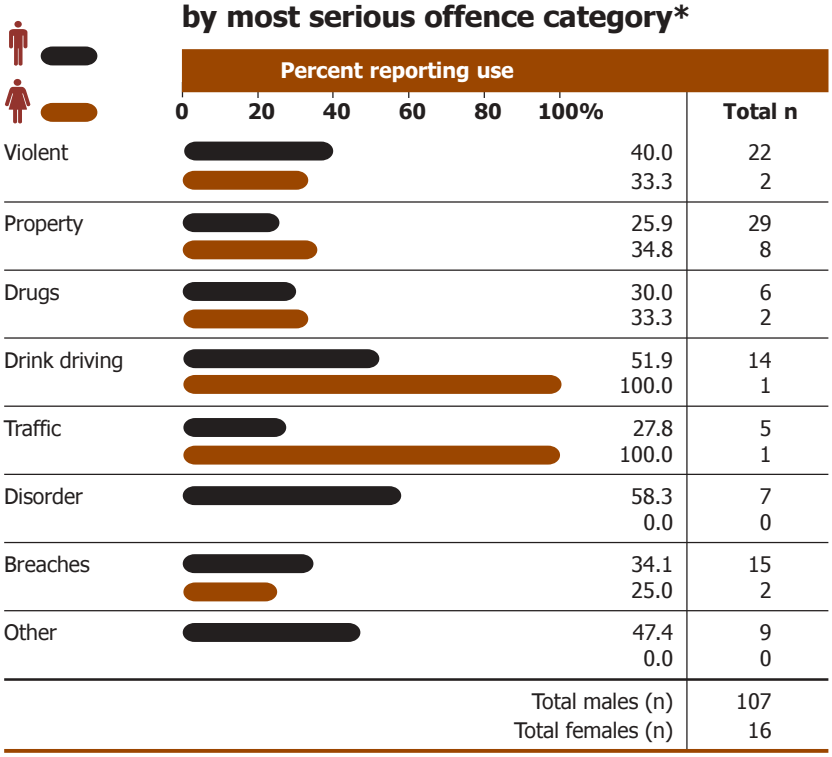
Percent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours*

	Percent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)		Number
Any drug		65.9	56
		57.1	8
Amphetamines		15.3	13
		21.4	3
Benzodiazepines		12.9	11
		35.7	5
Cannabis		54.1	46
		50.0	7
Cocaine		0.0	0
		0.0	0
Opiates		9.4	8
		21.4	3
Multiple drugs		20.0	17
		35.7	5
Any drug other than cannabis		30.6	26
		35.7	5
		Total males (n)	85
		Total females (n)	14

* And also reported drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Percent reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category*



	Percent reporting use	Total n
Violent	40.0	22
	33.3	2
Property	25.9	29
	34.8	8
Drugs	30.0	6
	33.3	2
Drink driving	51.9	14
	100.0	1
Traffic	27.8	5
	100.0	1
Disorder	58.3	7
	0.0	0
Breaches	34.1	15
	25.0	2
Other	47.4	9
	0.0	0
	Total males (n)	107
	Total females (n)	16

* And also reported drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]

Information on Mental Illness and Gambling Behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Percent self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	10	3.3	3	6.5
Percent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	192	62.5	27	56.3
Less than once a week	64	20.8	10	20.8
Once or twice a week	34	11.1	7	14.6
Three times a week or more	17	5.5	4	8.3
Total	307	100.0	48	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2001 [computer file]