

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA)

2002 Annual Report on
Drug Use Among Police Detainees

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From the Director of the AIC

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. DUMA currently has questionnaire data from over 9,000 people detained by police—the largest and most significant data source on drugs and crime in the country.

2002 was the first year of the second phase of data collection. Funding for the second phase was provided by the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department and the South Australian Attorney-General's Department. This funding enabled the continued monitoring of the four existing sites as well as the establishment of three new sites. The new sites are the Brisbane City watchhouse in Queensland, the Adelaide City watchhouse and the Elizabeth Police Station cells in South Australia.

The ongoing 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 in-kind support of police at the sites, and this is gratefully acknowledged.

Over the course of 2002, 88 percent of detainees who were approached voluntarily agreed to complete an interview (3,634 detainees in total). Around 79 percent (2,878 detainees) also agreed to provide a urine specimen. Since its inception DUMA has collected questionnaire data from 9,074 detainees, and urine specimens from 6,846 detainees.

DUMA has continued to track the changes in drug use among this key group. During 2002 there were signs that heroin had become more readily available, but it had not returned to the levels seen previous to the recent shortage. It is also pleasing to see that despite an upturn in cocaine use during 2001, this seems to have abated in 2002. Of more concern is the increasing use of amphetamine-type substances.

The addition of the new sites has shown that drug use patterns at the Sydney sites are different from the other participating jurisdictions and highlights the need for collections to be dispersed across jurisdictions. A significant gap in DUMA is the lack of a regional/rural centre, where the patterns of drug use are likely to be very different again.

The AIC has released a number of 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

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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. Neither the collectors nor the police services bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented here. Any errors remain our own.

Disclaimer

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

Contents

From the Director of the AIC	5
Acknowledgments	6
What is DUMA?	8
DUMA Program: 2002 Summary	9
Demographic Data	11
Drug Use Among Adult Detainees	14
Trends in Recent Drug Use, 1999–2002	17
Illicit Drug Use and Self-Reported Criminal Activity	19
Self-Reported Alcohol Use	22
Juvenile Data	24
Methodology	26
Data Usage	32
2002 DUMA Findings	37
Adelaide	38
Bankstown	47
Brisbane	60
East Perth	69
Elizabeth	78
Parramatta	87
Southport	100
References	109

What is DUMA?

In a nutshell, the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) project collects information from police detainees in seven sites (police stations or watchhouses) across Australia on a quarterly basis. There are two parts to the information collected: a questionnaire, which is conducted with a trained interviewer, and a urine sample which is tested for six different classes of drugs. Information collected from the questionnaire includes basic demographic data, drug use history, drug market information, treatment history and information on prior contact with the criminal justice system. Both the information supplied by the detainee in the questionnaire and the urine sample are completely voluntary and confidential and neither can be linked back to the respondent. More detailed information on the DUMA project is provided in Makkai (1999).

DUMA has been an ongoing quarterly collection on drug use in Australia since 1999. The advantage of a quarterly collection is that information can be fed back to the sites and stakeholders in a very timely manner (usually four to six weeks), to assist in the development of strategic responses to local drug issues. DUMA is the only ongoing drug monitoring program that allows self-reported information on recent drug use to be cross-validated with urinalysis testing.

DUMA Program: 2002 Summary

This report provides drug use information on people who are detained and brought to a police station. A key objective 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 relevant to law enforcement. As an ongoing monitoring system, long-term changes in drugs and crime can be tracked within the targeted police districts. Furthermore, as a quarterly data collection system, changes can be detected within a relatively short time span.

The initial three years of the DUMA program, from 1999 to 2001, was funded as a pilot study. DUMA funding was extended for a further two years from 2002 to 2003 which enabled continued monitoring of the original sites along with the addition of three more sites at the Brisbane City watchhouse (Brisbane, Queensland), Elizabeth Police Station cells and Adelaide City watchhouse (Adelaide, South Australia). The four original sites are Southport watchhouse (Gold Coast, Queensland), East Perth lockup (Perth, Western Australia), and Bankstown and Parramatta police stations (Sydney, New South Wales). These seven sites represent a range of different community configurations: two sites represent the urban conurbation of a major state capital city; three cover a metropolitan city area of a state capital; one is in the outer suburbs of a state capital; and the last covers a major tourist and retirement destination.

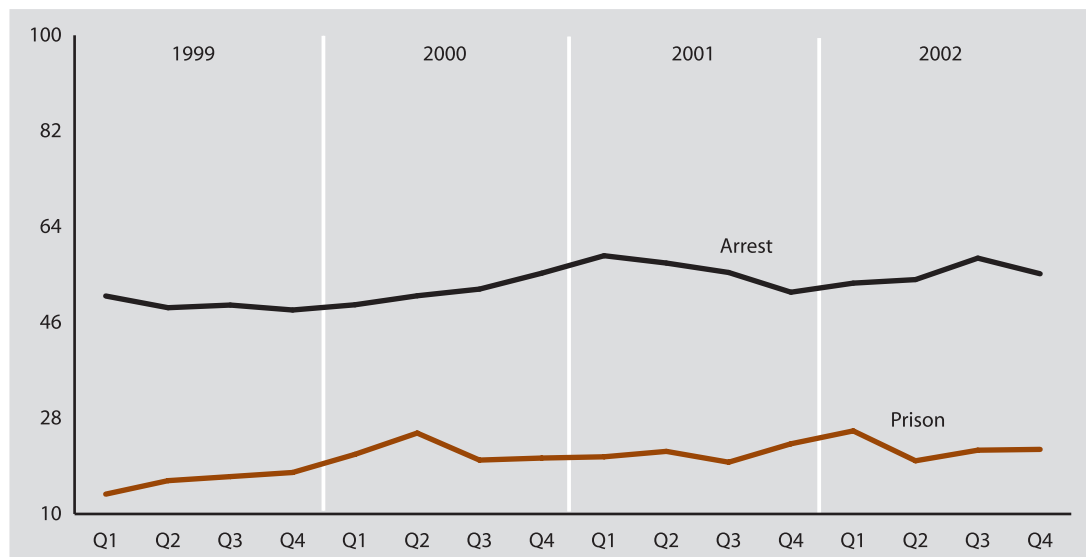
DUMA makes a major contribution to informing the evidence base for policy-making in the arena of drugs and crime. It achieves this through:

1. monitoring a key group involved in illicit drugs and crime markets—police detainees;
2. providing quarterly tracking data that allow law enforcement and those involved in border protection such as Australian Customs and the Australian Federal Police to examine trend data rather than one-off studies;
3. providing information on drug use not just from those known to be drug users, such as injecting drug users;
4. validating self-reported recent drug use with urine testing;
5. providing a large, high-quality database for analysing the links between drugs and crime; and
6. providing a mechanism for collecting other key strategic information on issues of importance to law enforcement, such as drug driving and weapon involvement.

The institutions of the criminal justice system potentially represent key intervention points for focusing prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs for illicit drug users. DUMA data indicate police detainees are in frequent contact with those institutions. The data show

that 56 percent of detainees had a prior arrest in the past 12 months (excluding the current arrest) and of those detainees who had a prior arrest, 49 percent tested positive to either opiates, amphetamines or cocaine. In terms of prior imprisonment, 22 percent of detainees had been in prison during the past 12 months. Of these, 60 percent tested positive to either opiates, amphetamines or cocaine. The level of prior contact with the criminal justice system has remained relatively stable over time, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Arrested or in prison past 12 months (percent)



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 1999–2002 [computer file]

The law enforcement sector is concerned with both the demand for and supply of illicit drugs. In terms of demand it is important to understand where, how and when demand occurs and changes. It is the local market where demand and supply converge, and intervention strategies tackling local illicit drug markets 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. Markets are potentially susceptible to manipulation at all levels by dealers and suppliers.

In terms of both hours and funding, law enforcement invests significant resources targeting the illicit drug trade. Intelligence-led policing requires systematic and rigorous data not just on drug use and drug use trends, but also monitoring the dynamics of the markets themselves. Monitoring both before and after a market has been disrupted are equally important. Examining what occurs after disruption is pivotal to understanding how buyers and sellers respond to intense law enforcement activity. One way of focusing on the market is to monitor purchasing patterns.

DUMA asks detainees a series of questions about their involvement in the local drug market in the past 30 days. During 2002, 54 percent of all detainees reported paying cash for cannabis, cocaine, heroin or amphetamines in the past 30 days. Highlighting the differences

between different drug markets, the most common method of contacting a dealer for heroin, amphetamines and cocaine was calling on a mobile phone, whereas for cannabis it was visiting the dealer's house or flat. Across all drugs, most reported that they bought their drugs from a regular source. Again, regardless of the drug purchased, most detainees reported buying the drug outside of their own suburb (52 percent for cannabis, 59 percent for amphetamines, 69 percent for heroin and 71 percent for cocaine). However, those who reported buying in their own suburb were more likely to have a regular source. Also, those who had a relatively stable supply of drugs were more likely to report sourcing from a house or flat, while those who had used a new source at their last time of purchase were more likely to report sourcing from the street or an abandoned building.

In terms of tracking changes in drug markets over time, the DUMA project is a useful tool. As an example, during 2001 drug use indicators showed that there was a shortage of heroin on the streets. DUMA picked up changes in the heroin market during this time. In the Sydney sites where the shortage had the greatest effect, between quarter 4, 2000 and quarter 4, 2001, the percentage of detainees reporting that they obtained heroin from a regular source declined from 74 percent to 57 percent. In addition, the percentage reporting that they bought heroin in a public place increased from 38 percent to 67 percent. During 2002 the percentage who sourced from a regular supplier has not returned to the pre-drought levels, while the percentage sourcing in a public place has remained fairly constant since the shortage.

This highlights that while there were changes occurring in the percentage of detainees engaging in the heroin market, the behaviour of those users still left in the market was modified. As the supply side of the market was disrupted, the demand side also altered. This destabilising effect represents a key intervention point for law enforcement and for drug and alcohol workers.

Demographic Data

The demographic characteristics for the sample are similar across all sites. Averaged across sites, males represented 84 percent of the sample. The bulk of adult detainees (44 percent) were aged between 21 and 30. Seventeen percent of adult detainees were aged 18 to 20, 15 percent were aged 31 to 35, and 25 percent were aged over 36. Over half the adult detainees had less than 10 years of formal education. Few had completed university, however 15 percent had finished a TAFE course. Forty-two percent of adult detainees reported that they had lived at someone else's house during the past 30 days and six 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, 23 percent of adult detainees had a full-time job and 69 percent obtained money through government benefits. There are noticeable gender differences, with females much less likely to have income from full-time work and more likely to rely on government benefits. Family/friends represent a significant source of money; 28 percent of males and 31 percent of females 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 from other illegal sources of income, including property crime.

Drug Testing

DUMA collects urine samples for drug testing. All urine samples undergo a screening test 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 in the Australian Standard 4308. In the case of the drug classes amphetamines, opiates and benzodiazepines, if a positive result has occurred, a further set of tests are performed (confirmatory testing) to ascertain which specific drugs are present in the urine.

The urinalysis results indicate whether the drug has been consumed shortly prior to detention at 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 1 indicates the average detection times and the cut-off levels for a positive screen.

Table 1: 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

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 AS 4308. More detailed information on urinalysis testing is provided in Makkai (2000).

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 2 shows the proportion of respondents in 2002 who tested positive to probable heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine use, and also self-reported drug use in the past 48 hours and past 30 days. The data are consistent with other studies—there is a higher level of under-reporting for recent use (past two days). The data for 2002 are consistent with the results found in 2001, suggesting that the level of discrepancy between recent self-reported drug use and urinalysis results is relatively stable across time within the same population group.

Table 2: Comparing urinalysis and self-reported drug use

	Heroin		Methylamphetamine		Cocaine	
	Positive urinalysis result	Negative urinalysis result	Positive urinalysis result	Negative urinalysis result	Positive urinalysis result	Negative urinalysis result
Self-reported use past 48 hours	61.4	2.2	57.3	3.6	55.6	0.5
Self-reported use past 30 days	76.8	8.0	81.0	19.9	80.6	3.3
(Total n)	(405)	(2,358)	(759)	(2,000)	(36)	(2,729)

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

There are a variety of reasons that could explain this relationship. The most obvious is that people are more reluctant to self-report drug use around the time of arrest. However it is also possible that people believe they have used drug X when they have not in fact done so. This is more likely to be the case with amphetamine-type stimulants such as MDMA (ecstasy), where it is difficult for the consumer to really know what they have purchased. 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. Understanding and documenting this phenomenon is important. If drug policy is to be underpinned by “evidence”, that evidence needs to be as reliable and valid as possible. If data are biased, for whatever reason, program development and implementation could be harmful to both individuals and the broader community.

Around 79 percent of all detainees interviewed give a urine sample. In terms of socio-demographic profile, most serious offence, self-reported drug use and prior contact with the criminal justice system, there are few differences between the profiles of those detainees who give urine and those who do not. For ease of interpretation, the results presented in relation to adults in the following text are of those detainees who gave a urine sample. This distinction makes very little difference to the results presented but gives a consistent sample size.

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 33 and 42 percent of adult male detainees testing positive. The introduction of three new sites has shown that the amphetamine profiles of Adelaide and Elizabeth in South Australia, and Southport and Brisbane in Queensland, are quite similar. Adelaide recorded between 31 and 38 percent and Elizabeth between 27 and 33 percent of adult male detainees testing positive. Brisbane recorded between 21 and 29 percent and Southport between 26 and 33 percent testing positive. Across 2002 the average number who tested positive in Bankstown and Parramatta was 12 percent and 19 percent respectively.

Differences between sites in the percentages testing positive should be taken into consideration, however, averaged across the seven sites:

- 39 percent of females tested positive; and
- 28 percent of males tested positive.

It is possible for some amphetamine use to be prescription use. Urinalysis cannot distinguish between legal and illegal use, although the detection of methylamphetamine does confirm illegal use. The confirmatory tests indicated that out of 831 positive amphetamine screens across all sites, 760 were confirmed with methylamphetamine only or in combination with amphetamines; 23 persons tested positive to amphetamines only; and 30 persons were confirmed with MDMA being present in their urine. The use of MDMA has increased among this group. In 2000, 0.5 percent of the total sample tested positive to MDMA as compared to 0.7 percent in 2001 and 1.1 percent in 2002. However, the overall numbers testing positive to this drug remain relatively small.

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, 66 percent of males who tested positive to the drug were aged 30 or younger and 15 percent were aged 18 to 20 years.

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

- 47 percent at East Perth;
- 40 percent at Adelaide;
- 39 percent at Brisbane;
- 38 percent at Elizabeth;
- 38 percent at Southport;

- 22 percent at Parramatta; and
- 13 percent at Bankstown.

Benzodiazepines

The percentages of adult males testing positive to benzodiazepines varies between the sites. Averaged across the year, 12 percent tested positive in Bankstown, 13 percent in Elizabeth, 21 percent in Southport, 23 percent in Parramatta, 26 percent in Brisbane and 35 and 39 percent, respectively, in Adelaide and East Perth. In all sites females tested positive to benzodiazepines more frequently than males. Averaging across the seven sites, the percentages that tested positive were:

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

As benzodiazepines are widely available under prescription, a positive result can occur through legitimate use of the drug. DUMA asks detainees about both legal and illegal use. Detainees were asked to report if they had taken any medication that had been prescribed to them by a doctor over the past two weeks. Seventeen percent of female detainees and 12 percent of male detainees reported that they had taken prescription benzodiazepines during the past fortnight. With regard to legality of benzodiazepine use, three percent of detainees reported using both prescription benzodiazepines in the past fortnight and illegal benzodiazepines during the past 30 days. Six percent had used illegal benzodiazepines only, and nine percent reported prescription use. Detainees were asked if they had injected illegal benzodiazepines during the past 12 months. Four percent of detainees reported that they had injected illegal benzodiazepines the past 12 months and, of those who had injected in the past 30 days, the average frequency of injecting was around once every two days.

Cannabis

Marijuana use is very common in all the sites, which is consistent with the National Drug Strategy Household Survey (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2002). None of the seven sites reported less than 39 percent of the adult male sample and 20 percent of the adult females testing positive to cannabis in any quarter.

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

- 59 percent of males; and
- 55 percent of females.

Most cannabis use is concentrated among the youngest detainees. Averaged across sites, 71 percent of males aged 18 to 20 years tested positive as compared to 39 percent of those aged 36 years or older.

Cocaine

The cocaine use that began to emerge in the Sydney sites during 2001 was not as prevalent during 2002. During 2002, 25 people (nine percent) in Bankstown and six people (three percent) in Parramatta tested positive to cocaine. This is a fall from 46 people (18 percent) in Bankstown and 28 people (12 percent) in Parramatta during 2001. The other sites detected very few people with recent cocaine use; three people in Southport tested positive as did one person in both Adelaide and Elizabeth but none in Brisbane or East Perth. Looking at self-reported use over the past 30 days, averaged across sites, four percent of detainees self-reported use of cocaine in the past month.

Opiates

The level of positive opiate tests has traditionally varied between sites, with the Sydney sites being almost double the rates of the other sites. During 2001, a steep decline in the percentage testing positive to opiates occurred in the Sydney sites, and these lower levels have been maintained during 2002. Nineteen percent and 28 percent of all adult detainees in Parramatta and Bankstown tested positive to opiates, 22 percent in Brisbane, 18 percent in East Perth and Southport, 17 percent in Adelaide, and 13 percent in Elizabeth. 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
- 27 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 525 positive tests across all the sites, 104 were confirmed with MAM. This indicates that use of heroin had occurred very shortly prior to arrest. A further 302 were confirmed with either morphine alone or with a morphine concentration greater than or equal to the codeine concentration. The balance of probabilities is that 77 percent of those detainees testing positive to opiates were using heroin within 48 hours prior to the interview. The remaining 23 percent have used a substance containing an opiate metabolite, usually codeine by itself or in greater concentration than morphine, and this use may have been legal or illegal. The proportion who have used an opiate metabolite not identified as heroin has been steadily increasing, from 10 percent in 2000 to 18 percent in 2001 to 23 percent in 2002.

Averaged across the sites, around 22 percent of male detainees tested positive to opiates across the middle three age categories used in the report. Ten percent of male detainees aged 18 to 20 years tested positive, as did 17 percent of male detainees aged 36 years or older.

Brisbane had the highest results of self-reported heroin use in the past 30 days (25 percent), which was slightly higher than the actual percentage testing positive. In Bankstown, where there are higher proportions testing positive to opiates, fewer respondents admitted use in the past 30 days. Thus in Bankstown, 28 percent of adults tested positive while 22 percent admitted to use in the past 30 days. Self-reported use showed similar rates to the urine testing results in East Perth, Parramatta and Southport. Results for Adelaide and Elizabeth showed that self-reported use was below the percentage testing positive.

Trends in Recent Drug Use, 1999–2002

No single source of data can provide a complete picture of 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 four years. The consumption patterns of three major drug classes have changed over that period of time. Among the four sites that have been monitored since 1999 the following broad trends have been identified:

- Amphetamine use has increased in East Perth and Southport. As identified in the previous annual report, there was a significant increase in the proportion of detainees testing positive to amphetamines in the East Perth site between the last quarter of 1999 and the first quarter of 2000. Since then the proportions have remained relatively constant. In contrast, the percentage testing positive at Southport has gradually increased over the four years of the project so that it is now at its highest levels. In both Sydney sites amphetamine use has always been relatively low, with slightly lower rates of use in 2002 compared to 2001.
- Opiate use declined in all sites around the time of the heroin shortage. The DUMA data identified a drop in the percentage of detainees testing positive to opiates in Bankstown in mid-2000. No such decline was detected in Parramatta at this time, with a sharper drop occurring in early 2001. During 2002 there has been an increase in the percentage testing positive to opiates but it has not returned to the levels detected in 2000. Sydney rates, by the end of 2002 were comparable with the other DUMA sites.

Early 2001 also marked the beginning of a slow decline in both Southport and East Perth, however the levels that they have reverted back to in 2002 do differ. Southport has reverted back to the levels detected at the end of 2000, whereas East Perth has reverted to levels similar to those detected in early 1999, although the proportion of detainees testing positive to opiates was lower than the proportion initially detected at the beginning of 1999.

- Cocaine use increased in the Sydney sites around the time of the heroin shortage. However, monitoring throughout 2002 has found that the percentage testing positive to cocaine decreased as heroin became somewhat more available.

Interestingly, the decline in opiate use in East Perth and Southport did not occur in the first quarter of 2001 as happened in Parramatta and somewhat earlier in Bankstown. The heroin shortage seems to have taken another three months to impact on police detainees in these

centres. While the overall drop in the percentage of people testing positive was not as large as in Parramatta and Bankstown, the shortage nonetheless had an impact on these markets. This can be seen by looking at the magnitude of the change over the period that the shortage was observed. The percentage testing positive to opiates decreased by 69 percent in Parramatta, 55 percent in Bankstown, 54 percent in East Perth and 50 percent in Southport. Like the New South Wales sites, opiate use in Southport and East Perth has trended upward during 2002. This would indicate that while the opiate markets differ across sites, all sites were in some way affected by the heroin shortage and are also showing signs that heroin is returning to the street-level markets. This raises interesting questions for supply and demand reduction. For example, by how much was the supply of opiates reduced? 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 new site in Brisbane, and the two sites in South Australia—Adelaide and Elizabeth—have only been running for between three and four quarters. Due to the short time frame it is difficult to comment on trends occurring in those sites. However, amphetamine use has increased in these sites over the past year. Opiate use has remained stable in the South Australian sites and increased in the Brisbane site, showing a similar pattern to that seen in Southport. The next year will be vital to the new sites as it is only through continuous monitoring that trends can be placed in a context that allows policy-makers and practitioners to confidently identify changes in drug markets.

The DUMA data highlight that the patterns of drug use vary across locations and across time, even where those locations are relatively close, such as Bankstown and Parramatta. As a result, it is problematic to take results from one area and assume the same patterns and market dynamics 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 requirements in a heroin-dominated market will be very different from in a market dominated by methylamphetamine. Similarly, high levels of violence are usually associated with street-level cocaine markets but not street-level cannabis markets.

During the peak period of the heroin shortage, the use of cocaine and methamphetamine in some sites increased. This has raised speculation that drug users were engaging in drug substitution. The DUMA data lends little support for this hypothesis. As the heroin shortage was most clearly observed in the Sydney sites, Table 3 shows the percentage change of those testing positive to heroin (specifically, as opposed to opiates), cocaine and methamphetamine (specifically, as opposed to amphetamines) across years through to the end of 2002 in the Sydney sites. It shows that the decline in heroin during 2001 was not met by same level of average increase in methamphetamine and cocaine. However, during the heroin shortage those still using heroin became more likely to use other drugs as well. During 2000, 26 percent who tested positive to heroin also tested positive to cocaine and/or methamphetamine. This increased around the time of the shortage, with 49 percent testing positive in 2001 decreasing to 29 percent in 2002. However, the levels of cocaine and

Table 3: Changes in detainees testing positive to heroin, cocaine and methamphetamine, Sydney sites, 1999–2002

Percentage change between years	1999–2000	2000–2001	2001–2002
Heroin	–0.1	–23.6	+2.7
Cocaine	+2.7	+9.8	–8.7
Methamphetamine	+4.6	+2.1	–2.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 1999–2002 [computer file]

methamphetamine use among those detainees who did not test positive to heroin increased only slightly around the time of the shortage; 11 percent in 2000, 20 percent in 2001 and 15 percent in 2002. Thus, it would appear that very little “switching” occurred, and that the increase in the use of methamphetamine and cocaine in the Sydney sites around the time of the heroin shortage was mainly by those heroin users still left in the market supplementing their heroin use with other drugs.

Illicit Drug Use and Self-Reported Criminal Activity

Detainees were asked if they had used any drugs, including medications, prior to their arrest by the police. Forty-six percent of adult detainees said this was the case. Forty-three 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, and/or had sold illegal drugs, and/or were looking for illegal drugs were more likely to test positive. Again, the 2002 data are consistent with the findings from 2001.

DUMA collects the current charge information for each detainee. Most detainees (78 percent) are charged with three or less offences. The Australian Bureau of Statistics’ Australian Standard Offence Classification scheme is used to assign charges to eight categories—violent, property, drug offences, drink driving, traffic, disorder, breaches and other (listed in order from most serious to least serious). In this report, detainees are assigned to the most serious of the charges collected. 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, 23 percent of detainees were charged with a violent offence, 31 percent with a property offence, six percent with a drug offence, four percent with drink driving, nine percent with a traffic offence, six percent with disorder offences and 16 percent with breaches. Five percent did not have a charge that came under any of these categories. Table 4 indicates females are more likely than males to be charged with a property offence while males are more likely than females to be charged with a violent offence.

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

Table 4: Most serious offence, adults

	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Violent	573	24.8	70	15.9
Property	664	28.7	181	41.2
Drugs	136	5.9	37	8.4
Drink driving	103	4.5	13	3.0
Traffic	209	9.0	24	5.5
Disorder	140	6.1	31	7.1
Breaches	379	16.4	58	13.2
Other	109	4.7	25	5.7
Total	2,313	100.0	439	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

than for the other drugs as the test can detect use for 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 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. Comparisons with last year's annual report show very few differences in the link between recent drug use and crime charges from 2001 to 2002.

Violent Charge: Adult Male Detainees

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

- 23 percent to amphetamines;
- 19 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 54 percent to cannabis;
- 16 percent to opiates;
- 67 percent tested positive to any drug; and
- 40 percent tested positive to any drug excluding cannabis.

Property Charge: Adult Male Detainees

Of those detainees whose most serious charge was property offending:

- 36 percent tested positive to amphetamines;
- 29 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 64 percent to cannabis;

- 26 percent to opiates;
- 81 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:

- 42 percent tested positive to amphetamines;
- 21 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 67 percent to cannabis;
- 17 percent to opiates;
- 84 percent to any drug; and
- 54 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:

- 15 percent tested positive to amphetamines;
- 9 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 40 percent to cannabis;
- 8 percent to opiates;
- 50 percent to any drug; and
- 27 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:

- 26 percent to amphetamines;
- 11 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 60 percent to cannabis;
- 12 percent to opiates;
- 71 percent to any drug; and
- 38 percent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Disorder Offences: Adult Male Detainees

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

- 19 percent tested positive for amphetamines;
- 18 percent for benzodiazepines;
- 57 percent for cannabis;
- 8 percent for opiates;
- 69 percent for any drug; and
- 35 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 2002 DUMA study. Of these people:

- 31 percent tested positive to amphetamines;
- 25 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 60 percent to cannabis;
- 15 percent to opiates;
- 78 percent to any drug; and
- 51 percent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Self-Reported Alcohol Use

The vast majority of detainees, like the general population, have used alcohol. Ninety-eight 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. Male detainees were asked if they had ever consumed 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, 69 percent of male detainees and 63 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—52 percent of males and 46 percent of females—and still fewer who reported drinking at this level in the past 30 days reported drinking in the past 48 hours—37 percent of males and 28 percent of females.

The average age at which detainees first tried alcohol is younger than for the illicit substances. Average age of first use for alcohol is 14 years for males and 15 years for females. This compares to around 15 years for adult males and females for cannabis, and 20 years for adult males and females for heroin.

There is considerable overlap between heavy drinking and testing positive to illicit drugs. Of those who reported drinking at this level in the past 30 days and in the past 48 hours, 74 percent tested positive to at least one other drug. Fifty-eight percent tested positive to cannabis, 30 percent to amphetamines, 23 percent to benzodiazepines, 19 percent to opiates and one percent to cocaine. Thirty-nine percent tested positive to two or more of these drugs.

South Australia: The New State

The DUMA project commenced in South Australia in April 2002 at two sites, the Adelaide City watchhouse and the Elizabeth Police Station cells. The South Australian component of the project is funded jointly by the AIC and the South Australian Attorney-General's Department. The operation of the project is overseen by a Steering Committee that is chaired by South Australia Police and includes representatives from the Attorney-General's Department (Justice Strategy Unit and Office of Crime Statistics and Research), Drug and Alcohol Services Council and the AIC.

One of the key features of the South Australian DUMA project has been the development of positive working partnerships at the policy level between the participating agencies and at the operational level between the data collectors and police staff. Some of the identifiable critical success factors at the operational level include:

- consistency of police staff at both sites;
- detainee screening facilities, including the timing of and compliance with interviews;
- provision of appropriate briefings to probationary police personnel; and
- intelligence being relayed to police staff in a timely and appropriate manner.

One of the major aims of the South Australian DUMA Steering Committee has been to ensure that the DUMA data are utilised at the local level. To this end, a DUMA Data Management Working Group has been formed. This working group is chaired by South Australia Police and includes representatives from various sections within the organisation including the Drug and Alcohol Policy Section, Business Information Section and the State Intelligence Branch. The working group also includes representatives from the Office of Crime Statistics and Research, Justice Strategy Unit and the Drug and Alcohol Services Council. The primary responsibilities of this working group are to:

- determine how the DUMA data can best be applied throughout the justice portfolio and other government agencies at both the operational and policy levels;
- develop an appropriate reporting format for disseminating the DUMA results among the appropriate agencies in South Australia and to government; and
- ensure that regular updates are provided to all the appropriate agencies and to government.

The working group has resolved that the Office of Crime Statistics and Research, in collaboration with South Australia Police, Justice Strategy Unit, and the Drug and Alcohol Services Council, will produce a summary report of results from each quarter. Each report will include a selected number of "core" tables and graphs to assess trends in the pattern of drug use and offending. Other data may also be provided on a one-off basis. The structure and content of the quarterly reports will evolve as the needs of relevant users are identified. It is envisaged that the first of the quarterly reports will be made available early in 2003.

South Australia Police

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 had drunk at least five or more drinks on the same day during the past 30 days (80 percent). Sixty-five percent of those charged with disorder offences had consumed alcohol at this level, followed by 40 percent of those charged with a violent offence, 35 percent for a breach of justice order, 27 percent of those charged with a property offence, and 25 percent who were charged with a drug offence.

Juvenile Data

In Bankstown and Parramatta, 117 juveniles in 2002 participated in the study, of whom 84 percent were male and 16 percent were female. In Bankstown, 42 percent of juveniles 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 (42 percent) than in Bankstown (34 percent). This is partly a function of age—more of the Bankstown detainees were aged 16 or older (85 percent) than in Parramatta (43 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 in someone else's house during the past 30 days, most likely to be family or friends. In Parramatta, juveniles who were interviewed were most likely to have been arrested for a property offence (57 percent). This differed from Bankstown where juveniles were equally likely to have been arrested for a property or violent offence (32 percent for each). Police had arrested around half of the juveniles at some other time during the past 12 months. Seven 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 16 percent had used drugs just prior to the arrest. Overall, 26 percent also said they had sold drugs for money at some time.

Thirty-nine percent in Bankstown and 51 percent in Parramatta tested positive to at least one drug. They were most likely to test positive to cannabis, however eight percent in Parramatta tested positive to opiates. Self-report information from juveniles indicated that 12 juveniles had used amphetamines in the past month. Thirteen (11 percent) self-reported using ecstasy in the past 30 days, which is slightly higher than was recorded for adults at these sites (10 percent).

Drug Dealing Addendum

During the third quarter of 2002 an addendum on the prevalence of drug dealing was conducted in all sites. The survey sought to determine the extent to which police detainees self-reported:

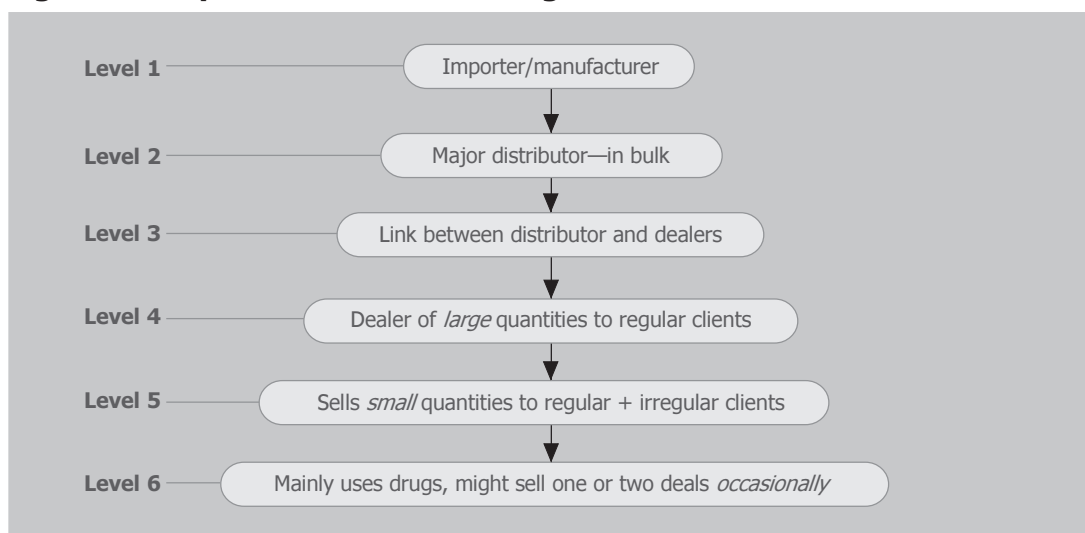
- prevalence and magnitude of drug dealing;
- type of drugs sold;
- supply and demand source; and
- links to criminal history.

While 40 percent of the sample self-reported that they had made money from drugs at some stage during their lives, only 19 percent self-reported selling drugs in the past 12 months. Of the total sample, the most common drug sold was cannabis, with 15 percent of all adult detainees self-reporting they sold it during the past 12 months, followed by amphetamines (10 percent), heroin (three percent) and cocaine (one percent). Regardless of the drug sold, most detainees reported selling either very frequently (daily) or, at the other extreme, very infrequently (less than once a week).

Detainees who reported selling drugs in the past 12 months were asked to self-report whether they had sourced their drugs from a friend, relative, regular dealer or new dealer. Detainees selling cannabis, heroin or amphetamines were most likely to report that the main source of the drug was a friend, whereas the main source for those selling cocaine was from a regular dealer. Detainees were also asked to self-report whether they had sold the drug to a friend, relative, regular buyer or new buyer. Across all four drugs the most common person sold to was a friend, with 93 percent of amphetamines dealers, 84 percent of cannabis and heroin dealers, and 70 percent of cocaine dealers respectively reporting selling to a friend.

Detainees who reported selling any of the four drugs (cannabis, cocaine, heroin or amphetamines) during the past 12 months were more likely to be male and have lower levels of education than those detainees who did not report selling drugs. They were also more likely to have been arrested or in prison during the previous 12 months, more likely to have been looking for drugs at the time of arrest and more likely to self-report being on drugs at the time of arrest. The most serious charge for those detainees who reported selling drugs in the past 12 months was more likely to be a property or drug offence and less likely to be a violent offence than those detainees who had not sold drugs. Detainees who reported selling drugs were also more likely to test positive to all classes of drugs.

Detainees were asked if a diagram (see Figure 2) was an accurate representation of how the drug market they were involved in operated. If the detainees reported the diagram was accurate, they were then asked to identify where in the hierarchy they were placed. Most detainees reported that the diagram was a true reflection of how the market operated (100 percent for heroin, 90 percent for cocaine, 87 percent for amphetamines and 83 percent for cannabis). The most common levels for those selling cannabis, heroin or amphetamines were levels five and six, which are the bottom of the drug distribution pyramid. Seventy-four percent of those selling cannabis, 70 percent selling amphetamines and 79 percent selling heroin reported being on these levels. However those involved in cocaine were more likely to report that they sold large quantities and had regular buyers (level 4). Four detainees selling cannabis reported being on level one, as did one detainee selling amphetamines.

Figure 2: Proposed model of the drug market

Methodology

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. The site coordinator audits each questionnaire on-site. 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 5 shows the periods over which the fieldwork was undertaken, the number of hours interviewers were in the police station/watchhouse during the period, the number of detainees approached and interviewed, and the number of specimens collected for each site in each quarter.

Throughout 2002 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

Table 5: Fieldwork information, 2002

Quarter	Site	Period	Hours in facility	Number approached ^a	Number interviewed	Specimens collected
Q1	Bankstown	30/01/02–27/02/02	289.5	129	110	79
	Brisbane	11/03/02–31/03/02	169.0	189	153	125
	East Perth	27/01/02–18/02/02	308.0	212	194	152
	Parramatta	28/02/02–28/03/02	261.0	116	100	65
	Southport	16/01/02–12/02/02	171.5	116	95	82
Q2	Adelaide	14/05/02–07/06/02	267.0	161	154	113
	Bankstown	06/05/02–03/06/02	290.5	126	109	75
	Brisbane	01/05/02–28/05/02	224.0	191	154	127
	East Perth	22/04/02–12/05/02	341.0	235	216	172
	Elizabeth	15/04/02–11/05/02	327.0	164	155	122
	Parramatta	09/05/02–06/06/02	261.0	89	76	57
	Southport	02/04/02–29/04/02	170.5	109	97	81
Q3	Adelaide	19/08/02–14/09/02	288.0	201	171	123
	Bankstown	19/07/02–17/08/02	289.5	116	87	63
	Brisbane	17/08/02–13/09/02	224.0	196	180	177
	East Perth	05/08/02–25/08/02	341.0	206	180	136
	Elizabeth	22/07/02–17/08/02	288.0	181	170	121
	Parramatta	16/08/02–13/09/02	272.0	133	120	81
	Southport	19/07/02–16/08/02	169.0	108	95	88
Q4	Adelaide	04/11/02–30/11/02	288.0	165	158	132
	Bankstown	08/10/02–05/11/02	289.5	132	103	75
	Brisbane	04/11/02–04/12/02	244.5	236	214	205
	East Perth	10/11/02–01/12/02	341.0	219	184	136
	Elizabeth	08/10/02–02/11/02	288.5	165	165	123
	Parramatta	06/11/02–04/12/02	262.0	109	93	76
	Southport	07/10/02–03/11/02	171.5	114	101	91
Total	All sites	2002		4,118	3,634	2,877

(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.

the police, the sample size for this group is considerably smaller. This should be borne in mind when examining the data for females. Similarly, the number of juveniles is small, so data for juveniles are not presented quarterly but aggregated for the whole year.

In 2002 the program conducted interviews with 3,634 detainees of whom 3,517 were defined as adults in their relevant jurisdiction; 117 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, 79 percent also provided a urine sample.

Table 6 shows that the response rate for the interview is similar across sites and between males and females. Differences do occur, however, in terms of the provision of a urine specimen. With regard to gender differences, males were more likely to provide urine in all sites except Southport and Adelaide. Age also plays a role in provision of a urine specimen, with juveniles less likely to provide a specimen than adult detainees. Differences between sites in the provision of a specimen can largely be attributed to differing procedures between jurisdictions. For example, 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.

Table 6: Response rate by gender and adult status, 2002

	Adelaide	Banks-town	Brisbane	East Perth	Elizabeth	Parra-matta	South-port
Adult males							
Number approached	437	368	704	710	428	302	380
Number agreed to interview	403	313	611	632	410	265	329
(Percent who agreed to interview)	(92.2)	(85.1)	(86.8)	(89.0)	(95.8)	(87.7)	(86.6)
Number who provided urine specimen	304	229	551	487	306	193	285
(Percent who provided urine of those who agreed to interview)	(75.4)	(73.2)	(90.2)	(77.1)	(74.6)	(72.8)	(86.6)
Adult females							
Number approached	90	76	108	162	82	56	67
Number agreed to interview	80	55	90	142	80	48	59
(Percent who agreed to interview)	(88.9)	(72.4)	(83.3)	(87.7)	(97.6)	(85.7)	(88.1)
Number who provided urine specimen	64	38	83	109	60	35	57
(Percent who provided urine of those who agreed to interview)	(80.0)	(69.1)	(92.2)	(76.8)	(75.0)	(72.9)	(96.6)
Juveniles							
Number approached		59				89	
Number agreed to interview		41				76	
(Percent who agreed to interview)		(69.5)				(85.4)	
Number who provided urine specimen		25				51	
(Percent who provided urine of those who agreed to interview)		(60.9)				(67.1)	

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 (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2002).

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 seven sites with the smallest being Adelaide (142,168 people) and the largest being Brisbane (898,480 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 criterion is 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. This happened in 217 cases throughout the year, which represents five percent of those potentially available for an interview. This is consistent with the 2001 data. 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. For example, New South Wales has had a trial of infringement notices for some offences that people previously would have been detained for. Parramatta was one of the trial locations and this trial is now being expanded to the rest of the state. 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 being 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 2002, 287 respondents said yes (which represents eight percent of the sample) while another 12 said they could not recall. This is consistent with 2001, where nine percent reported that they had participated in the study on some previous occasion.

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. Site-by-site data are provided in the accompanying tables and figures. Specific site data are available from local police and steering committees (see below for further information).

Explaining Compliance Levels

Relative to other social science studies, the compliance levels on both the interview and the urine testing are relatively high. A number of factors can account for this but there are three important reasons. First are the assurances of confidentiality, including a statement to that effect signed by the director of the AIC (and in three 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, and again in December 2001 for the duration of the second phase. 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 committees' 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.

Table 7: DUMA Local Steering and Advisory Committees

Committee	Chair	Institutional affiliation
New South Wales Steering Committee	Dr Don Weatherburn	NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
South Australian Steering Committee	Detective Chief Superintendent Denis Edmonds	SA Police
Western Australian Steering Committee	Detective Superintendent Jim Migro	WA Police Service
Queensland Steering Committee	Assistant Commissioner George Nolan	Qld Police Service
Scientific Advisory Board	Dr Adam Graycar	Australian Institute of Criminology

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.

Treatment in 2002

The DUMA questionnaire asks a range of questions on drug and alcohol treatment. The treatment questions are asked of all detainees who self-report that they have ever tried alcohol or an illicit drug. Data collected includes information on:

- current and previous treatment history;
- types of treatment utilised;
- substance being treated for; and
- reasons for entering treatment.

Aggregated across the sites, of those detainees who self-reported that they had used an illicit drug during the past 12 months, 14 percent reported that they were currently in treatment. Also of those detainees who had used an illicit drug in the past 12 months, seven percent reported that they had been in treatment sometime during 2002, and 24 percent reported they had been in treatment prior to 2002. Female detainees were more likely to report that they had accessed treatment than males, as were older detainees.

Of those detainees who had used an illicit drug in the past 12 months and were currently in treatment, the drug they were currently in treatment for was heroin (73 percent) followed by amphetamines (12 percent) and alcohol (seven percent). Access to prior treatment was also dominated by heroin (50 percent) followed by amphetamines (18 percent) and alcohol (16 percent). Drug type is reflected in the type of treatment accessed, with half the detainees currently in treatment reporting they were in methadone maintenance. Few detainees who were in treatment reported that they accessed abstinence-based programs for heroin but they were much more likely to report accessing these programs for alcohol treatment. There has been an increase in the proportion of detainees who currently reported accessing buprenorphine as opposed to those who had accessed it in their previous treatment episode, from three percent in their previous treatment to 11 percent in their current treatment.

Thirteen percent of detainees who had used illicit drugs during the past 12 months self-reported that they had been turned away from treatment due to a lack of places. For both current and previous treatment, most detainees entered the treatment voluntarily (79 and 71 percent respectively). Fourteen percent of those currently in treatment entered because of a drug court requirement, whereas for previous treatment only seven percent reported this was the reason. There are variations across sites, however, with detainees from Southport and Parramatta most likely to report they were currently in treatment because of a drug court requirement (30 and 16 percent respectively). This is due to drug courts being located in both the Southport and Parramatta local area commands.

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 have included drug driving, weapons and drug dealing studies. DUMA provides a unique platform from which to collect data to assist in evidence-based policy-making, and to inform strategic intelligence. More detailed material on the process is contained in Makkai (1999). A recent example of an addendum—the drug dealing addendum that was conducted during quarter 3 of 2002—is highlighted in the box on page 25 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. Meetings are held annually and the AIC acknowledges the financial assistance provided by the United States' National Institute of Justice and the UK Home Office 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, 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. 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)

Drug Driving among Police Detainees in Three States of Australia: Final Report, National Drug Strategy Monograph Series, no. 50, Canberra, 2002, Carmel Poyser, Toni Makkai, Louise Norman and Leesa Mills.

"Supply control and harm reduction: Lessons from the Australian heroin 'drought'," *Addiction*, vol. 98, 2003, pp. 83–92, Don Weatherburn, Craig Jones, Karen Freeman and Toni Makkai.

"Drugs and crime: Calculating attributable fractions using the DUMA project", in David Collins and Helen Lapsley (eds), *Counting the Cost: Estimates of the Social Costs of Drug Abuse in Australia 1998–99*, National Drug Strategy Monograph Series, no. 49, Canberra, 2002, Toni Makkai and Kiah McGregor.

Examples of verbal presentations at police training

- Bankstown Crime Management Unit, personnel and detectives
- Bankstown and Parramatta Local Area Commands, intelligence personnel
- Elizabeth Local Service Area Drug Action Team, committee members
- Western Australian Police, DUMA briefing to senior executive staff
- Queensland Police Senior Executive Conference
- Queensland Police Southport Watchhouse staff
- Queensland Police, training for police recruits
- South Australia Police, specific information session for Drug Action Team sergeants
- New Zealand Police, specific information session for the Deputy Commissioner

“Drug use monitoring of police detainees in New South Wales: The first two years”, *Crime and Justice Bulletin: Contemporary Issues in Crime and Justice*, no. 72, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney, 2002, Karen Freeman and Jacqueline Fitzgerald.

“Australia”, in National Institute of Justice (ed.), *I-ADAM in Eight Countries: Approaches and Challenges*, US Department of Justice, Washington, 2002, pp. 9–28, Toni Makkai and Doug Johnson.

“Illicit Drugs and Crime”, in Adam Graycar and Peter Grabosky (eds), *Cambridge Handbook of Australian Criminology*, Cambridge University Press, Melbourne, 2002, pp. 110–25, Toni Makkai.

“Drug use and crime: Findings from the DUMA Survey”, *Research and Issues Paper Series*, no. 3, Crime and Misconduct Commission, Queensland, 2002, Stuart Weierter and Mark Lynch.

“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.

“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.

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

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"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.

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"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.

"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 among 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.

Examples of agencies and organisations that have requested data

- Australian Broadcasting Corporation
- Australian Customs Service
- Australian National Council on Drugs
- Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing
- Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs
- National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre
- Courier Mail
- Australian Crime Commission
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
- Crime and Misconduct Commission Queensland
- Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department
- Queensland Police Service
- South Australian Justice Portfolio

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"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 2002

"Modelling illicit drug use, criminal offending behaviour and treatment in the criminal justice population", APSAD Alcohol and Drug Conference, Adelaide, 18–20 November 2002, Zhigang Wei, Toni Makkai and Kiah McGregor.

"Exploring the links between illicit drugs and crime", Australia and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference, Brisbane, 1–3 October 2002, Toni Makkai.

"Buying heroin and amphetamines: Predictors of perceived risk", poster presentation, Australian Population Association Conference, Sydney, 1–4 October 2002, Kiah McGregor.

"Drugs and crime: A complex issue", DUMA Technical Workshop, Adelaide, 26 September 2002, Toni Makkai.

"Local drug markets: The effect of a heroin shortage", DUMA Technical Workshop, Adelaide, 26 September 2002, Kiah McGregor and Toni Makkai.

"Drug use among police detainees", Fifteenth ISA World Congress of Sociology, Brisbane, 7–12 July 2002, Toni Makkai.

"Drugs and law enforcement: Actions and opinions", South Australian Drug Summit 2002, Adelaide, 26 June 2002, Adam Graycar, Kiah McGregor, Toni Makkai and Jason Payne.

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“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.

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Methodological Note

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



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

2002 DUMA Findings

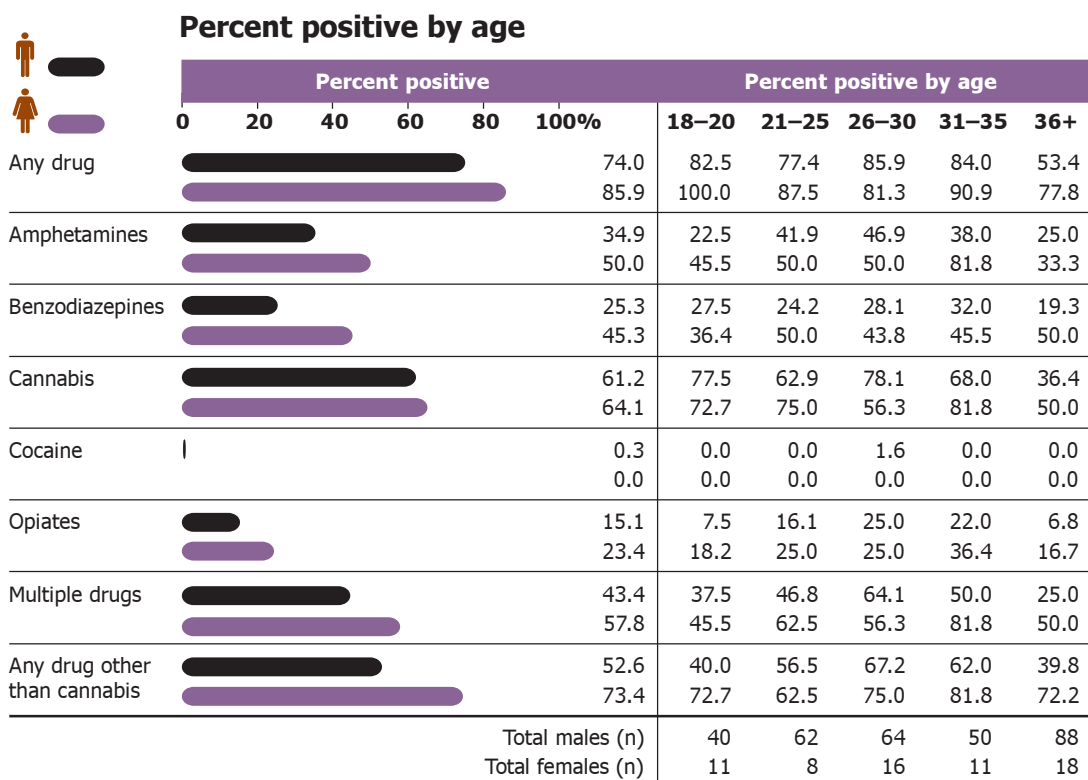
ADELAIDE SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Catchment area—approximate population size: 142,168



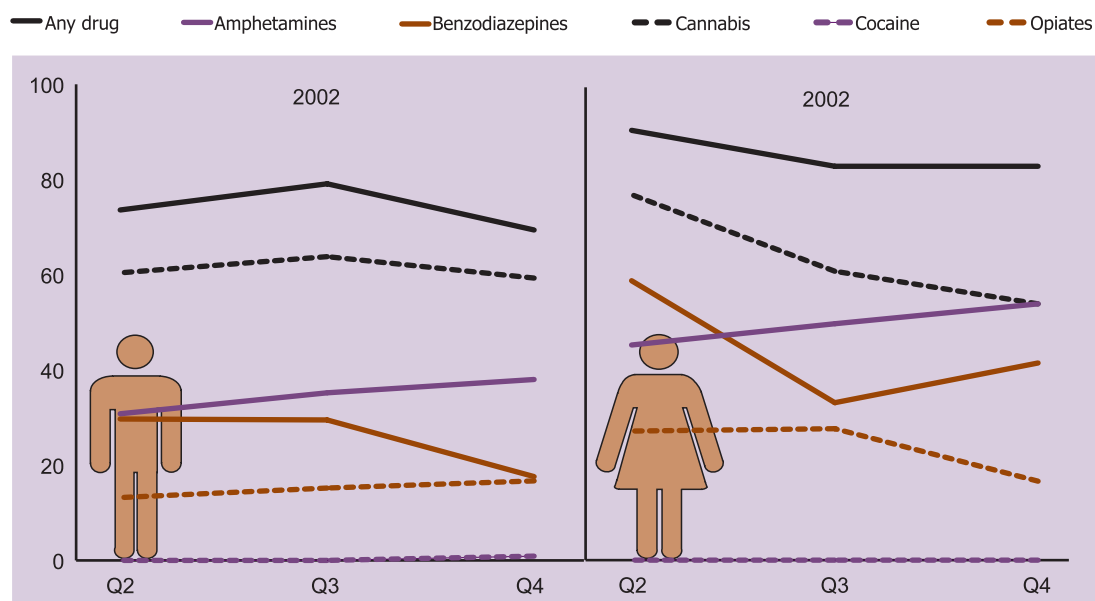
		Age of detainees (%)					
		Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults		483	60	90	114	82	137
 Males		403	11.9	19.1	23.8	16.4	28.8
 Females		80	15.0	16.3	22.5	20.0	26.3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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 2002 [computer file]

Percent positive, by most serious offence category, males only

Offence	N	Amphetamines	Benzodiazepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	76	23.7	17.1	48.7	0.0	14.5	64.5	36.8
Property	101	49.5	32.7	73.3	0.0	20.8	83.2	67.3
Drugs	14	42.9	28.6	57.1	7.1	21.4	78.6	71.4
Traffic	17	41.2	17.7	76.5	0.0	0.0	88.2	52.9
Disorder	31	22.6	19.4	54.8	0.0	9.7	58.1	35.5
Breaches	39	30.8	23.1	64.1	0.0	15.4	76.9	53.9
Drink driving	8	37.5	12.5	37.5	0.0	0.0	75.0	50.0
Other	17	17.7	47.1	52.9	0.0	11.8	70.6	52.9
Total		35.0	25.4	61.4	0.3	15.2	74.3	52.8
Total (n)	303	106	77	186	1	46	225	160

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Self-Reported Information

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)			Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	44.8	46.3	Private house/apartment ^(a)	40.7	55.0
Year 11 or 12	21.9	28.8	Someone else's place	37.7	28.8
TAFE/university not completed	10.2	5.0	Shelter or emergency	2.2	0.0
Completed TAFE	19.2	18.8	Incarceration facility/halfway house	2.0	0.0
Completed university	4.0	1.3	Treatment facility	0.5	1.3
			No fixed residence	11.7	13.8
			Other	5.2	1.3

(a) "Private" is defined as a house/apartment that the respondent either rented or owned.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	22.3	5.3
Part-time/odd jobs	18.6	9.2
Welfare/government benefit	72.2	94.7
Family/friends	21.6	26.3
Sex work	0.8	11.8
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	16.6	14.5
Shoplifting	15.0	34.2
Other income-generating crime	13.8	6.6

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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	68.3	74.1	28.9	21.8
Amphetamines	77.1	80.7	34.0	31.3
Benzodiazepines	76.0	64.3	29.9	34.5
Cannabis	70.0	72.5	32.3	19.5
Opiates	66.7	73.3	39.1	26.7
Multiple drugs	73.9	80.6	34.9	29.7
Any drug other than cannabis	72.0	78.3	30.6	25.5
Total	60.5	69.8	23.0	18.8

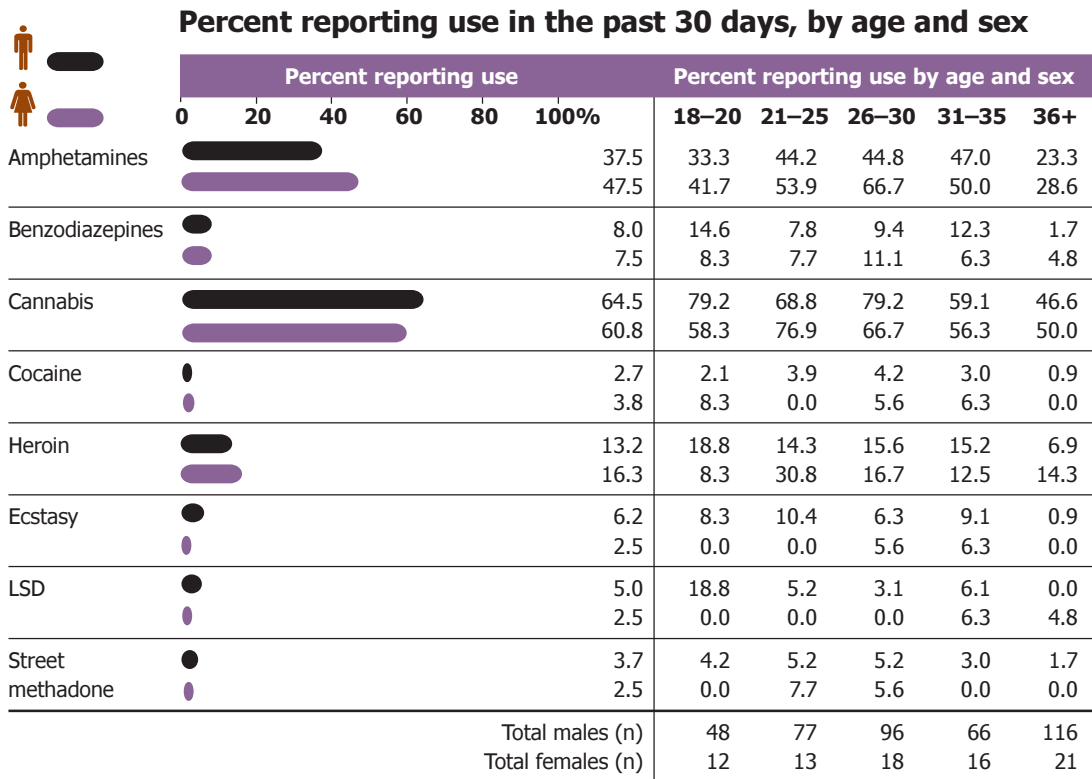
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

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	9.0	1.8	60.2	67.3	58.5	54.6
Amphetamines	6.6	0.0	70.5	68.8	62.3	68.8
Benzodiazepines	7.9	3.5	72.0	69.0	63.2	65.5
Cannabis	9.8	2.4	63.2	68.3	60.5	51.2
Opiates	4.4	6.7	66.7	80.0	64.4	73.3
Multiple drugs	7.6	2.7	71.5	70.3	63.4	62.2
Any drug other than cannabis	7.6	2.1	67.7	70.2	59.8	61.7
Total	6.6	1.6	47.3	62.5	51.2	46.9

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Average age at first use (for those ever admitting use)*

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Amphetamines	288	20	52	20
Benzodiazepines	120	19	30	18
Cannabis	362	15	72	15
Cocaine	168	21	40	21
Heroin	187	20	43	19
Ecstasy	155	22	33	23
LSD	216	17	39	18
Street methadone	79	23	16	24

* Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Average 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	150	19	21	33	20	23
Benzodiazepines	29	18	20	11	16	18
Cannabis	262	14	16	45	14	17
Cocaine	16	19	20	2	20	20
Heroin	72	18	20	18	20	21
Ecstasy	24	20	21	5	21	22
LSD	18	16	18	1	15	15
Street methadone	11	21	21	1	13	13

* Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week.

** Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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)	196	60.9	23	41.1
Ever been in treatment	71	22.0	18	32.1
Treatment in 2002	19	5.9	2	3.6
Currently in treatment	36	11.2	13	23.2
Total	322	100.0	56	100.0
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	24	7.5	0	0.0

(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 2002 [computer file]

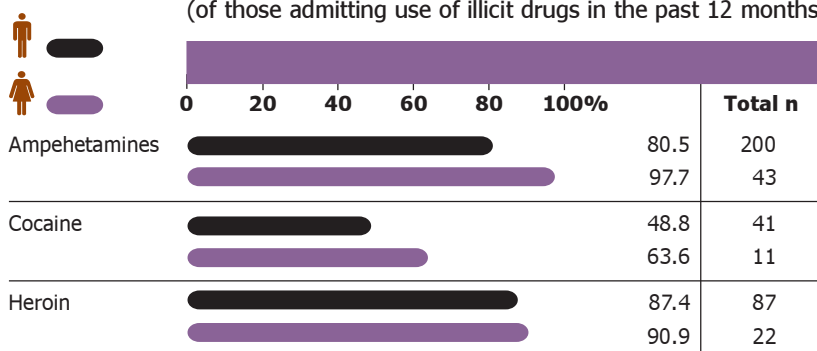
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	2	5.6	0	0.0
Police diversion scheme	1	2.8	0	0.0
Other legal order	5	13.9	0	0.0
Voluntary/other	28	77.8	13	100.0
Total	36	100.0	13	100.0
Prior treatment				
Drug court requirement	3	3.3	0	0.0
Police diversion scheme	2	2.2	0	0.0
Other legal order	19	21.1	1	5.0
Voluntary/other	66	73.3	19	95.0
Total	90	100.0	20	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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 2002 [computer file]

Information on Alcohol Use

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

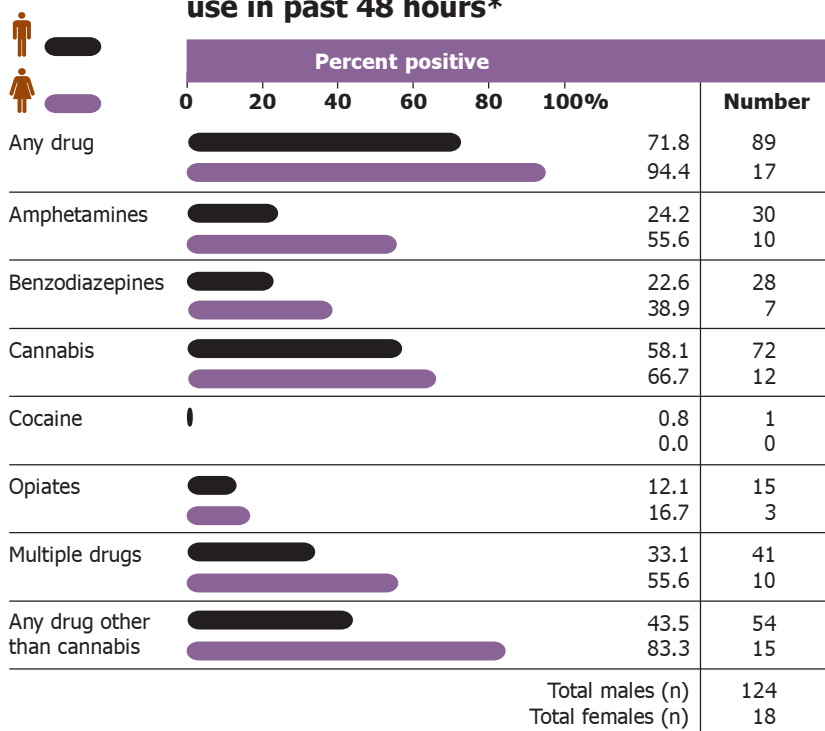
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		60	90	114	82	137	483
Past 48 hours ^(a)	Males	47.9	39.0	32.3	34.9	39.7	38.0
	Females	33.3	30.8	27.8	25.0	19.1	26.3
Past 30 days ^(b)	Males	58.3	55.8	44.8	45.5	49.1	49.9
	Females	50.0	30.8	33.3	50.0	28.6	37.5

(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 2002 [computer file]

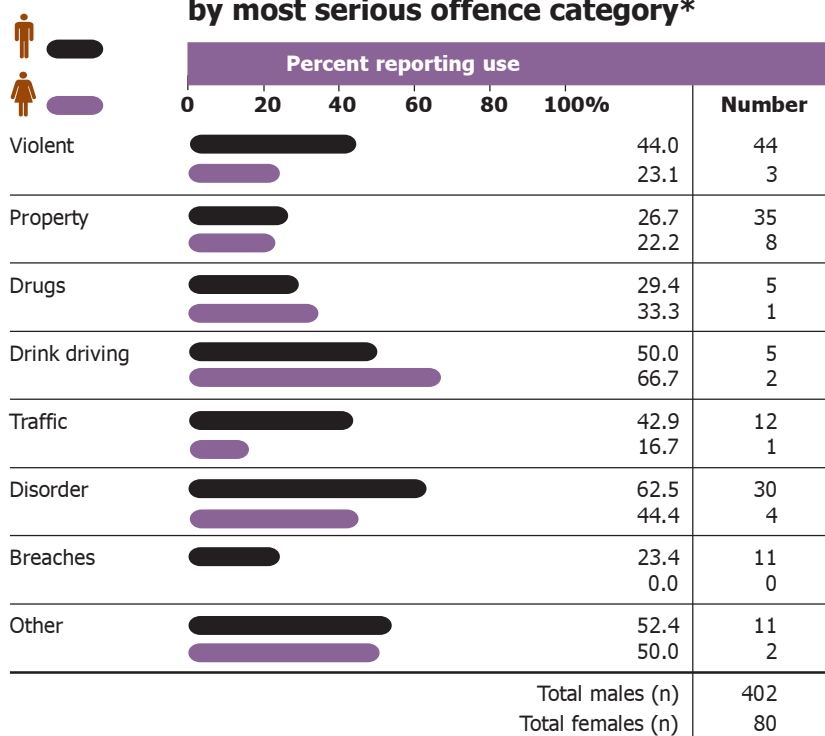
Percent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours*



* 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 2002 [computer file]

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



* 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 2002 [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	21	5.5	5	7.2
Percent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	219	55.0	39	51.3
Less than once a week	81	20.4	19	25.0
Once or twice a week	66	16.6	11	14.5
Three times a week or more	32	8.0	7	9.2
Total	398	100.0	76	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]





















BANKSTOWN NEW SOUTH WALES

Catchment area—approximate population size: 174,114



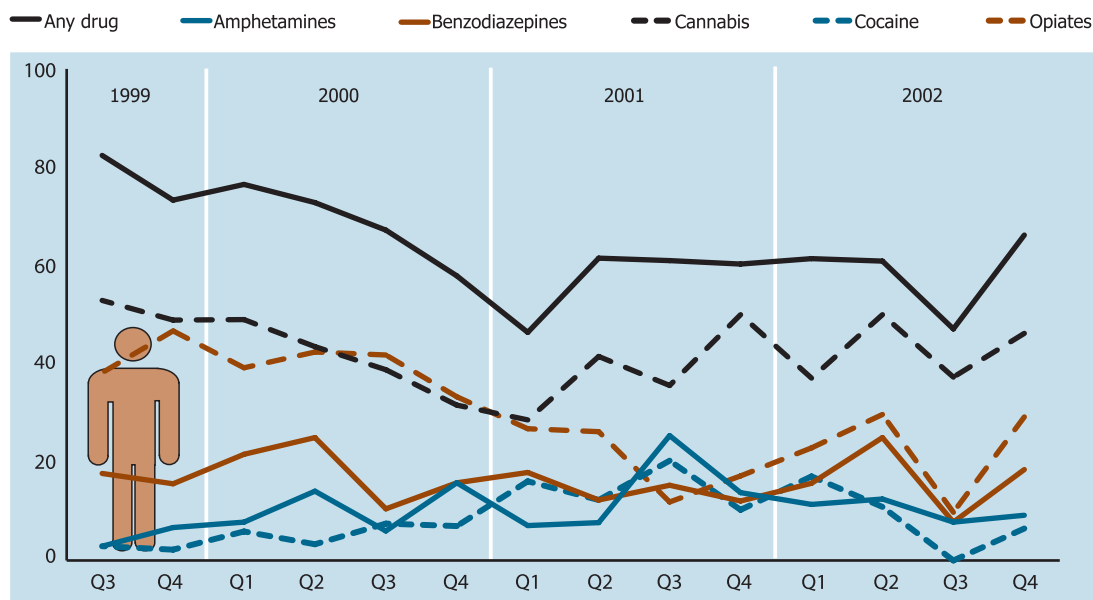
		Age of detainees (%)					
		Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults		367	76	93	66	46	86
 Males		312	21.2	24.7	17.3	12.8	24.0
 Females		55	18.2	29.1	21.8	10.9	20.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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							62.0	51.1	72.2	80.0	68.8	46.7
							79.5	100.0	69.2	88.9	100.0	66.7
Amphetamines							11.5	11.1	14.8	22.9	3.1	6.7
							15.4	0.0	7.7	33.3	33.3	0.0
Benzodiazepines							18.6	4.4	20.4	22.9	28.1	20.0
							23.1	100.0	7.7	44.4	33.3	0.0
Cannabis							44.3	48.9	46.3	57.1	50.0	28.3
							51.3	100.0	46.2	33.3	66.7	55.6
Cocaine							9.3	2.2	7.4	14.3	12.5	11.7
							10.3	0.0	7.7	22.2	0.0	11.1
Opiates							25.7	11.1	35.2	34.3	28.1	21.7
							38.5	50.0	38.5	44.4	66.7	11.1
Multiple drugs							30.5	17.8	33.3	51.4	34.4	23.3
							38.5	100.0	23.1	55.6	66.7	11.1
Any drug other than cannabis							40.3	20.0	48.2	62.9	40.6	35.0
							56.4	100.0	38.5	88.9	100.0	11.1
Total males (n)								45	54	35	32	60
Total females (n)								2	13	9	6	9

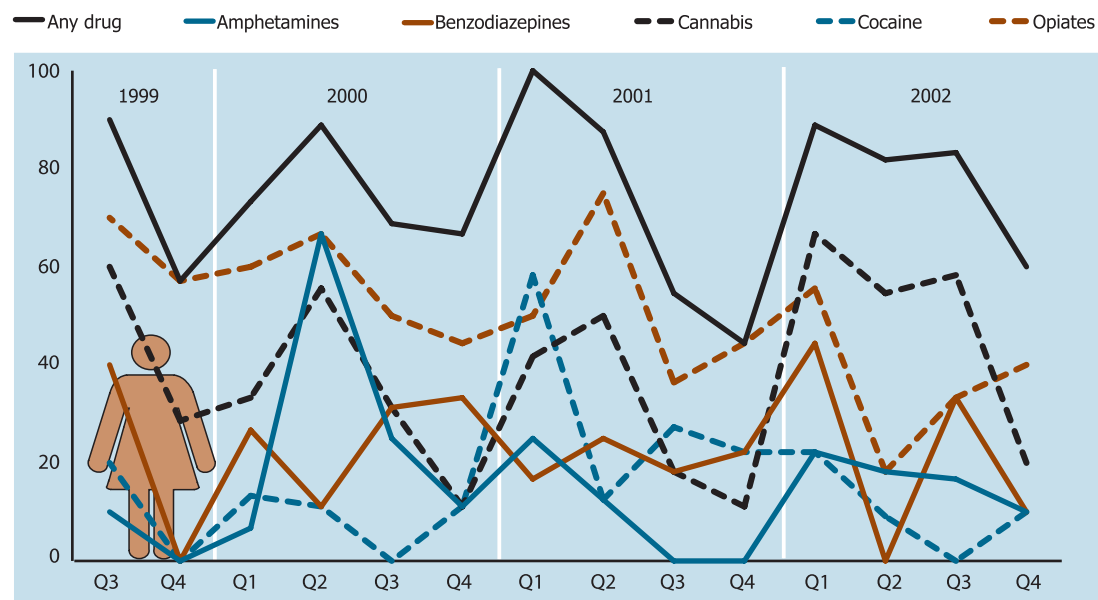
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive males, by drugs



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive females, 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, 2002 [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	49	8.2	10.2	42.9	4.1	18.4	57.1	30.6
Property	65	13.9	33.9	44.6	24.6	50.8	70.8	60.0
Drugs	8	12.5	12.5	62.5	0.0	12.5	62.5	25.0
Traffic	31	6.5	3.2	29.0	3.2	12.9	38.7	25.8
Disorder	7	0.0	28.6	71.4	0.0	0.0	71.4	28.6
Breaches	37	24.3	21.6	43.2	2.7	18.9	75.7	48.7
Drink driving	20	0.0	5.0	45.0	0.0	5.0	50.0	10.0
Other	7	0.0	28.6	57.1	0.0	28.6	57.1	42.9
Total		11.2	18.8	43.8	8.9	25.5	61.6	39.7
Total (n)	224	25	42	98	20	57	138	89

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Self-Reported Information

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)			Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	39.1	42.6	Private house/apartment ^(a)	45.2	45.5
Year 11 or 12	13.5	20.4	Someone else's place	50.3	52.7
TAFE/university not completed	21.5	20.4	Shelter or emergency	0.3	0.0
Completed TAFE	22.8	16.7	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1.9	0.0
Completed university	3.2	0.0	Treatment facility	0.0	0.0
			No fixed residence	1.6	0.0
			Other	0.6	1.8

(a) "Private" is defined as a house/apartment that the respondent either rented or owned.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	36.1	13.5
Part-time/odd jobs	26.2	17.0
Welfare/government benefit	47.2	67.9
Family/friends	28.0	32.1
Sex work	0.7	11.3
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	5.9	3.8
Shoplifting	8.5	13.2
Other income-generating crime	4.9	13.2

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

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

(for those testing positive for each category)

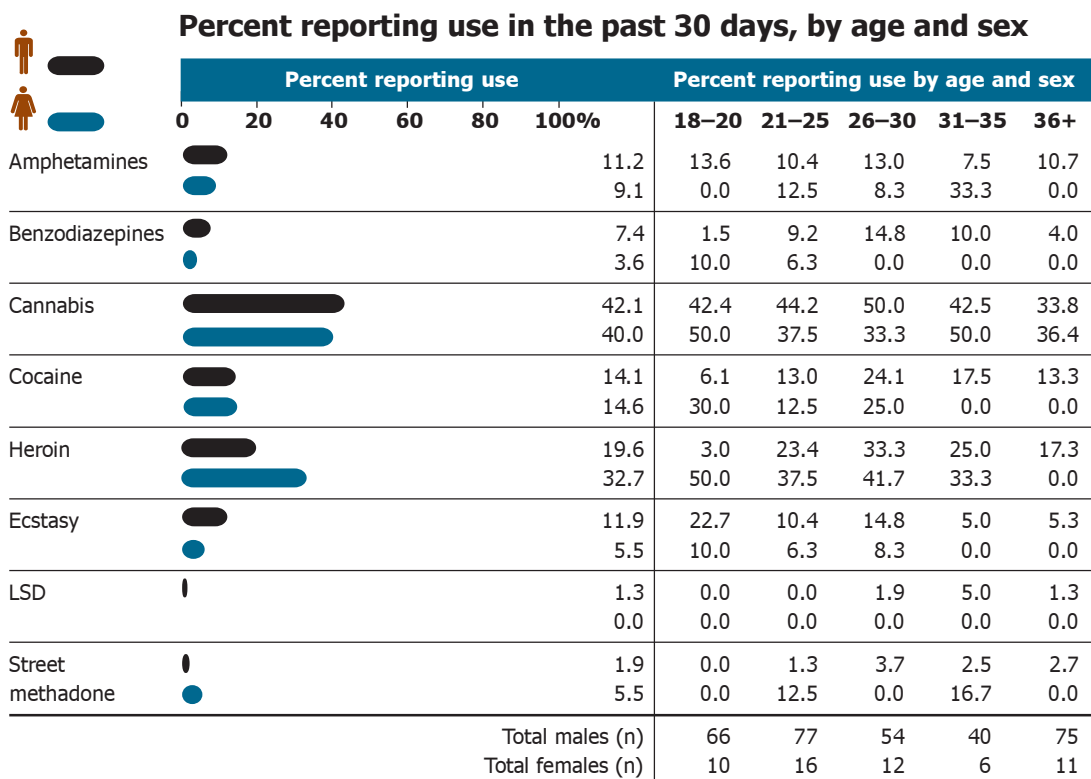
	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	57.6	46.7	30.7	22.6
Amphetamines	57.7	66.7	30.8	0.0
Benzodiazepines	64.3	62.5	42.9	22.2
Cannabis	58.6	52.6	24.0	20.0
Opiates	70.2	50.0	48.3	33.3
Multiple drugs	69.1	57.1	37.7	26.7
Any drug other than cannabis	61.1	57.1	40.7	31.8
Total	50.7	47.4	19.9	20.5

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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	13.8	10.0	45.3	46.7	39.1	43.3
Amphetamines	11.5	33.3	50.0	50.0	36.0	100.0
Benzodiazepines	21.4	0.0	57.1	50.0	40.5	62.5
Cannabis	11.2	10.5	42.4	36.8	43.9	42.1
Opiates	21.1	14.3	52.6	71.4	43.9	42.9
Multiple drugs	17.7	14.3	52.9	64.3	44.8	64.3
Any drug other than cannabis	15.6	9.5	54.4	61.9	41.6	57.1
Total	8.9	7.9	36.4	39.5	29.5	42.1

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Average age at first use (for those ever admitting use)*

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Amphetamines	132	19	30	18
Benzodiazepines	56	21	10	19
Cannabis	226	15	42	15
Cocaine	140	21	28	19
Heroin	116	19	31	19
Ecstasy	121	20	20	20
LSD	91	17	13	16
Street methadone	34	25	18	21

* Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Average 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	39	18	20	9	17	18
Benzodiazepines	24	21	22	2	14	14
Cannabis	144	15	17	22	14	16
Cocaine	49	23	24	9	19	21
Heroin	69	20	21	20	18	18
Ecstasy	24	18	19	3	19	20
LSD	6	18	20	0	–	–
Street methadone	6	24	24	3	19	20

* Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week.

** Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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)	104	55.6	11	28.9
Ever been in treatment	42	22.5	11	28.9
Treatment in 2002	9	4.8	5	13.2
Currently in treatment	32	17.1	11	28.9
Total	187	100.0	38	100.0
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	21	11.2	10	26.3

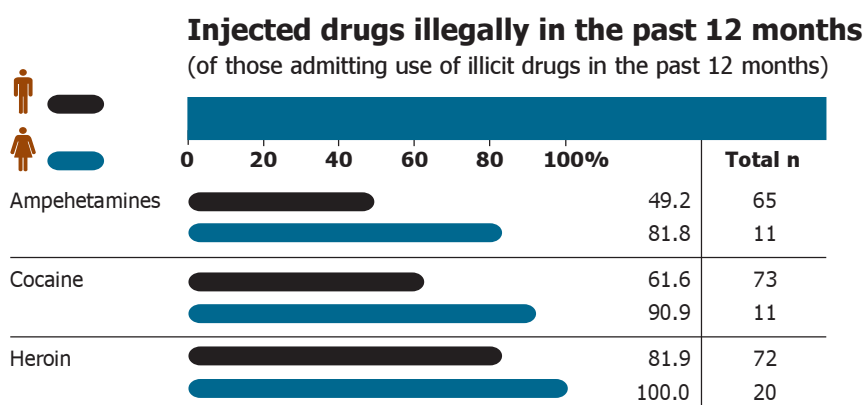
(a) Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (AA, NA, church etc.), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and GP.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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	3	9.4	1	9.1
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other legal order	2	6.3	0	0.0
Voluntary/other	27	84.4	10	90.9
Total	32	100.0	11	100.0
Prior treatment				
Drug court requirement	3	5.9	1	6.3
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0	1	6.3
Other legal order	7	13.7	1	6.3
Voluntary/other	41	80.4	13	81.3
Total	51	100.0	16	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Information on Alcohol Use

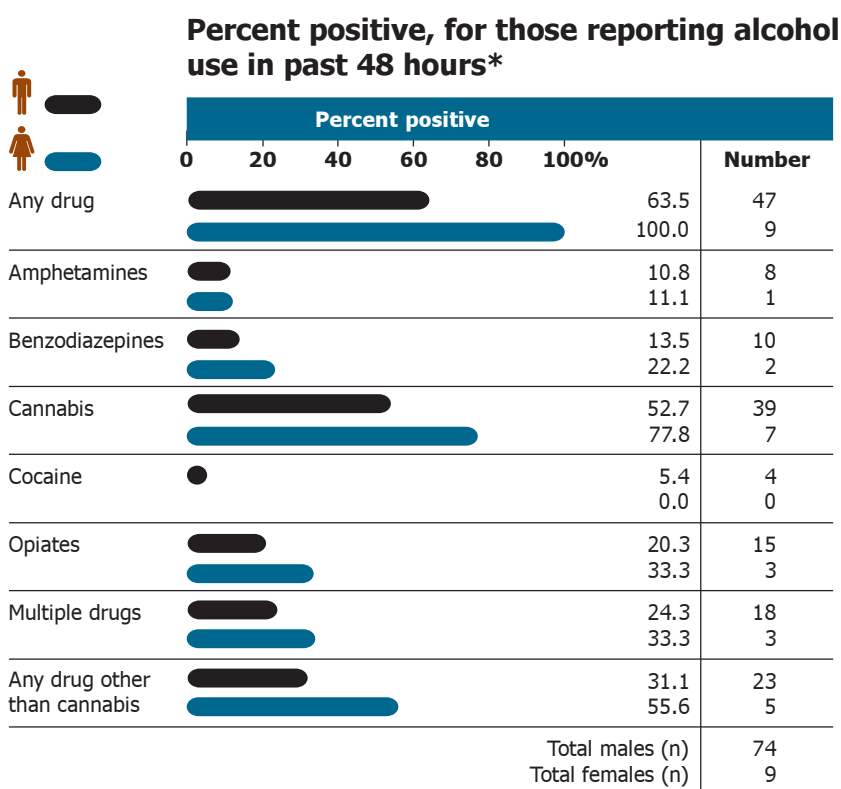
Percent reporting alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		76	93	66	46	86	367
Past 48 hours ^(a)	Males	25.8	28.6	31.5	30.0	32.0	29.5
	Females	20.0	18.8	25.0	16.7	18.2	20.0
Past 30 days ^(b)	Males	45.5	41.6	51.9	52.5	46.7	46.8
	Females	20.0	31.3	41.7	16.7	36.4	30.9

(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.

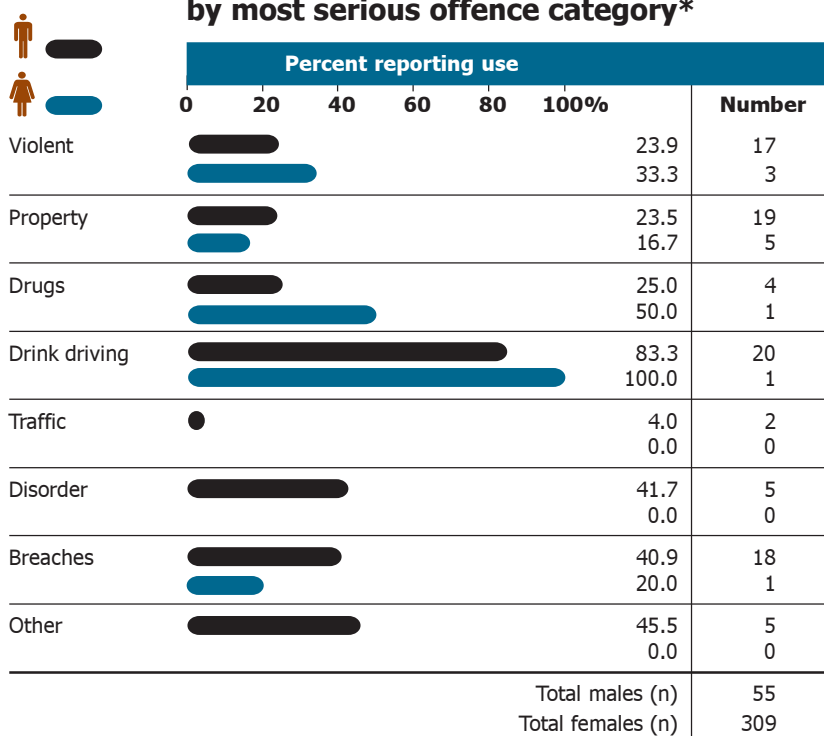
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]



* 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 2002 [computer file]

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



* 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 2002 [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	14	4.7	2	3.7
Percent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	169	55.4	36	67.9
Less than once a week	68	22.3	8	15.1
Once or twice a week	46	15.1	7	13.2
Three times a week or more	22	7.2	2	3.8
Total	305	100.0	53	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Information on Juveniles

Age of juvenile detainees

	14	15	16	17	Total
Percent	4.9	9.8	39.0	46.3	100.0
Number	2	4	16	19	41

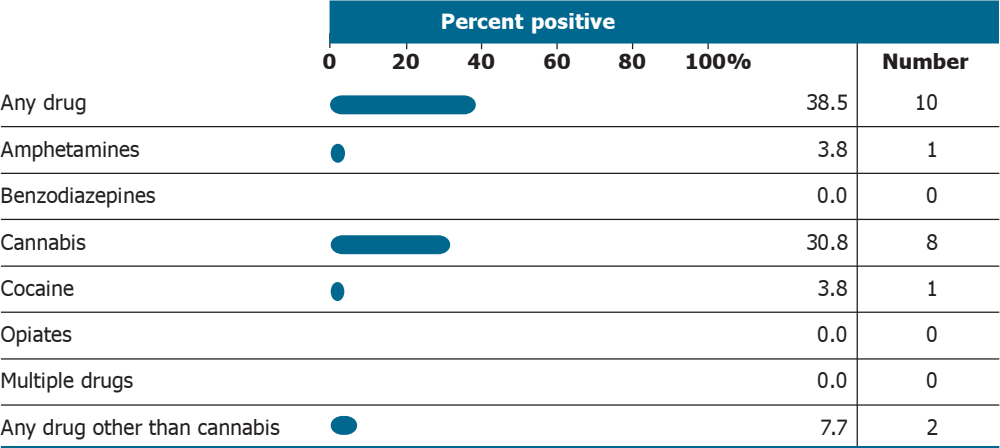
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Gender of juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Males	36	87.8
Females	5	12.2

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Percent positive, by drugs, juvenile detainees



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Drugs and criminal history, juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Seeking drugs at time of arrest	1	2.4
Used drugs prior to arrest	6	15.0
Arrested in past 12 months	23	56.1
In prison in past 12 months	3	7.3
Ever sold drugs	6	14.6

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Description of the sample

Education of juvenile detainees			Current housing arrangements of juvenile detainees		
Schooling	N	%	Type of housing in prior 30 days	N	%
Still at school	17	41.5	Private house/apartment ^(a)	6	14.6
Year 10 or less	14	34.1	Someone else's place ^(b)	34	82.9
Year 11 or 12	2	4.9	Shelter or emergency	0	0.0
TAFE not completed	8	19.5	Incarceration facility/halfway house	0	0.0
Completed TAFE	0	0.0	Treatment facility	0	0.0
			No fixed residence	0	0.0
			Other	1	2.4

(a) "Private" is defined as a house/apartment that the respondent either rented or owned.

(b) Typically parent's or other family member's home.

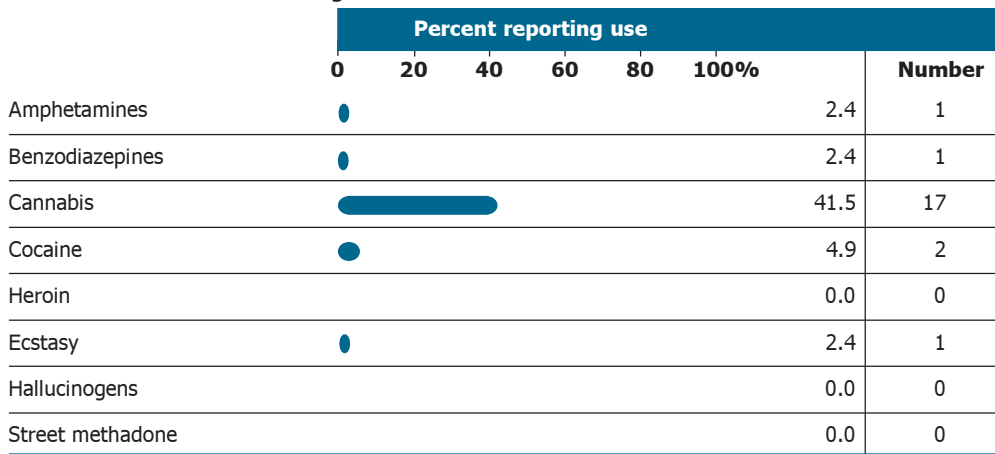
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Most serious offence, juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Violent	13	31.7
Property	13	31.7
Drugs	4	9.8
Traffic	3	7.3
Disorder	1	2.4
Breaches	3	7.3
Other	4	9.8
Total	41	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Percent reporting use in the past 30 days, juvenile detainees



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

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

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Mean age	Total n
Amphetamines			1			3	1	3	16	8
Benzodiazepines	1						1		13	2
Cannabis	1	2	1	6	9	3	2	2	14	26
Cocaine				1	1	3	2	1	15	8
Heroin		1				1			13	2
Ecstasy					2	3	5	2	16	12
Hallucinogens			1				1		14	2
Street methadone									–	–

* Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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	23	95.8
Been in treatment	0	0.0
Treatment in 2002	0	0.0
Currently in treatment	1	4.2
Total	24	100.0
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	0	0.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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)	0	0.0
Percent reported use in the past 30 days ^(b)	9	40.9

	Number	Mean age
Mean age first tried alcohol ^(c)	32	14

(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 2002 [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	5	38.5
Percent tested positive to opiates	0	0.0



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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

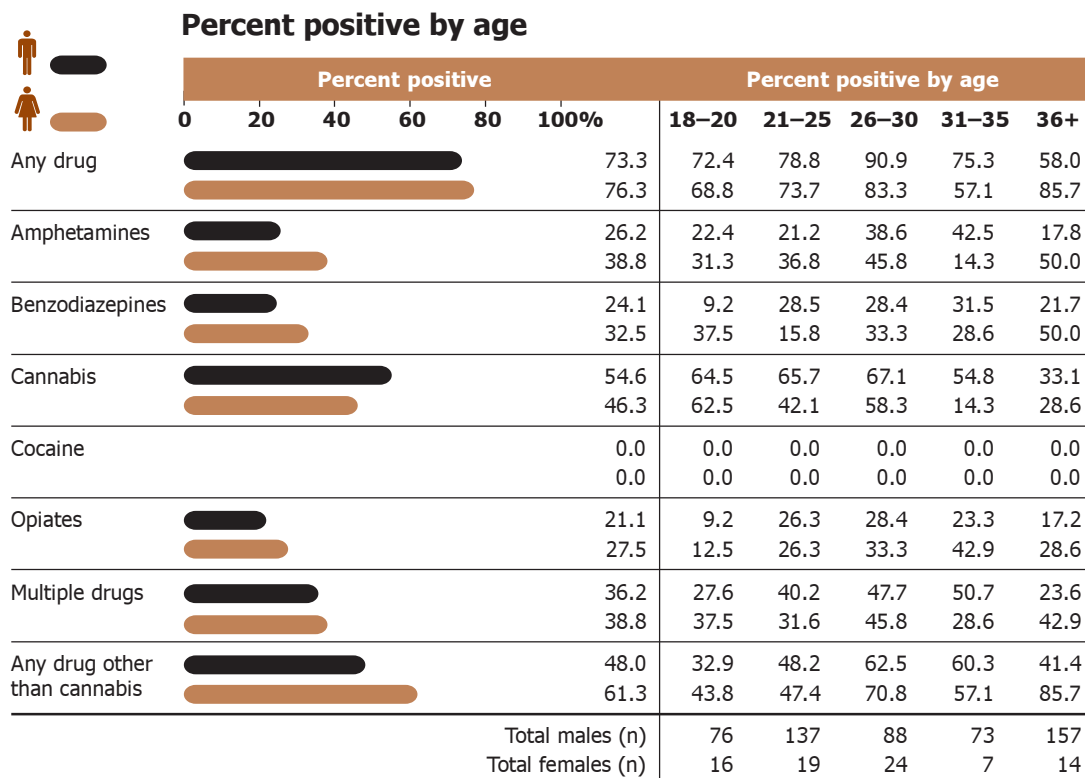
BRISBANE QUEENSLAND

Catchment area—approximate population size: 898,480



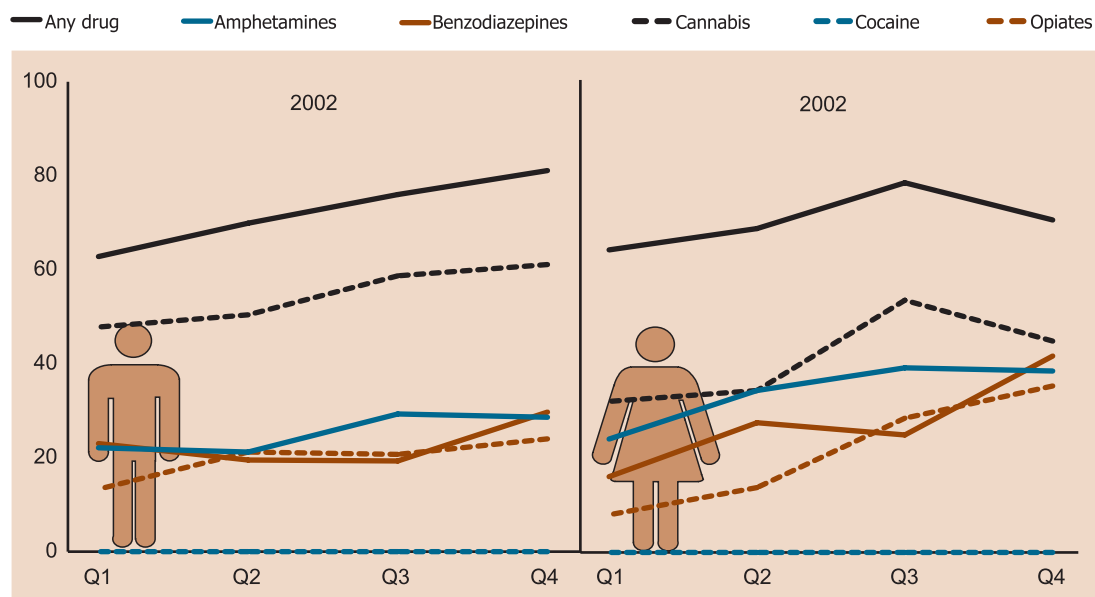
		Age of detainees (%)					
		Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults		674	103	167	130	87	187
 Males		588	14.5	25.0	17.7	13.6	29.3
 Females		86	20.9	23.3	30.2	8.1	17.4

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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 2002 [computer file]

Percent positive, by most serious offence category, males only

Offence	N	Amphetamines	Benzodiazepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	151	19.9	24.5	49.0	0.0	20.5	64.2	40.4
Property	183	30.1	29.5	59.6	0.0	29.5	78.7	57.9
Drugs	46	39.1	19.6	54.4	0.0	17.4	76.1	50.0
Traffic	39	20.5	10.3	64.1	0.0	15.4	71.8	35.9
Disorder	23	21.7	17.4	39.1	0.0	8.7	69.6	39.1
Breaches	58	29.3	24.1	51.7	0.0	17.2	81.0	53.5
Drink driving	17	11.8	29.4	47.1	0.0	5.9	64.7	41.2
Other	9	33.3	11.1	66.7	0.0	0.0	77.8	33.3
Total		26.2	24.3	54.4	0.0	21.3	73.2	48.3
Total (n)	526	138	128	286	0	112	385	254

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Self-Reported Information

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)			Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	56.1	50.0	Private house/apartment ^(a)	44.8	50.0
Year 11 or 12	20.1	26.7	Someone else's place	38.3	33.7
TAFE/university not completed	6.0	9.3	Shelter or emergency	0.7	0.0
Completed TAFE	13.3	10.5	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1.5	0.0
Completed university	4.6	3.5	Treatment facility	1.4	1.2
			No fixed residence	6.8	9.3
			Other	6.5	5.8

(a) "Private" is defined as a house/apartment that the respondent either rented or owned.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	25.1	10.5
Part-time/odd jobs	20.8	11.6
Welfare/government benefit	68.8	84.9
Family/friends	31.4	33.7
Sex work	2.1	8.1
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	15.8	17.4
Shoplifting	6.7	8.1
Other income-generating crime	16.9	16.3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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	65.5	61.7	29.8	19.7
Amphetamines	74.6	70.0	36.0	25.8
Benzodiazepines	69.6	57.7	32.0	7.7
Cannabis	67.0	73.0	27.9	18.9
Opiates	69.1	68.2	35.7	27.3
Multiple drugs	75.3	74.2	32.8	25.8
Any drug other than cannabis	69.8	58.3	32.2	22.5
Total	58.4	58.2	24.7	16.3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

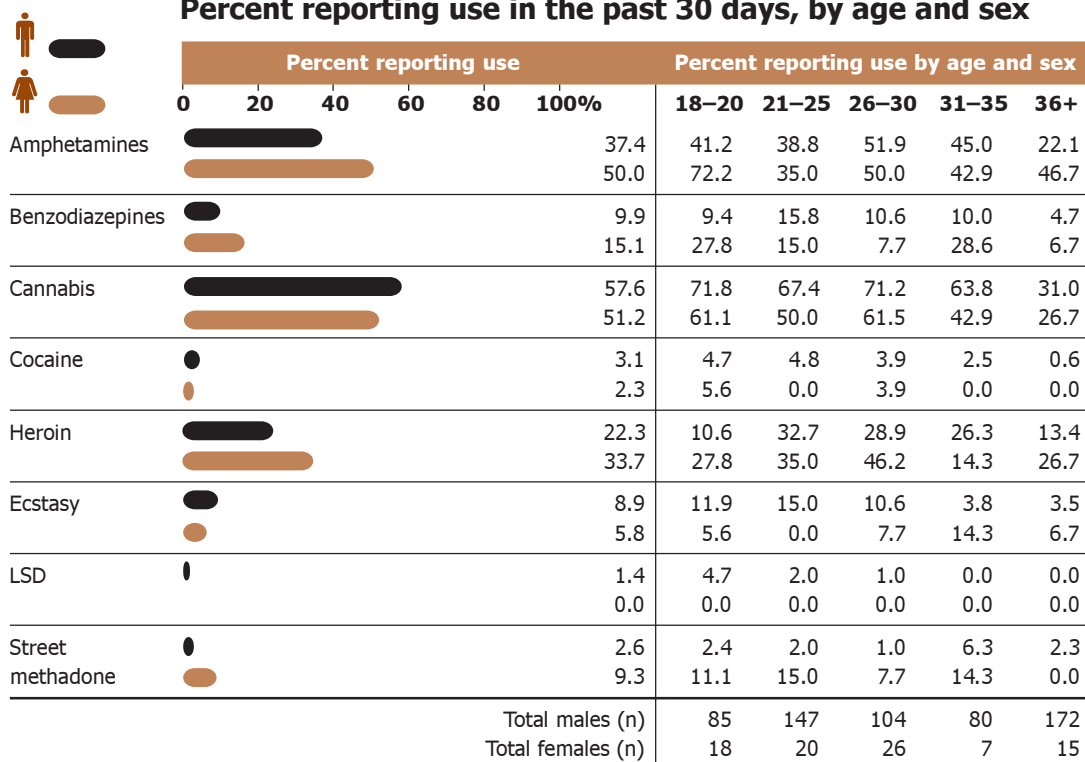
Percent reported looking for drugs at time of arrest, used drugs prior to arrest, ever sold drugs

(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	16.3	23.0	64.1	54.1	53.0	45.8
Amphetamines	20.3	29.0	70.3	51.6	62.8	53.3
Benzodiazepines	21.4	23.1	69.1	65.4	60.8	40.0
Cannabis	17.0	27.0	66.0	54.1	53.7	48.6
Opiates	27.3	31.8	75.5	54.6	61.5	47.6
Multiple drugs	23.2	32.3	75.8	64.5	61.4	51.7
Any drug other than cannabis	20.6	22.5	70.0	57.1	59.0	44.7
Total	13.4	18.8	52.3	42.5	45.1	38.5

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

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



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Average age at first use (for those ever admitting use)*

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Amphetamines	409	19	68	19
Benzodiazepines	162	19	37	19
Cannabis	514	15	78	15
Cocaine	221	21	36	20
Heroin	285	20	54	18
Ecstasy	251	22	41	20
LSD	299	17	44	17
Street methadone	89	24	17	21

* Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Average 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	219	18	20	44	18	20
Benzodiazepines	59	19	20	16	19	20
Cannabis	347	14	16	43	14	15
Cocaine	25	19	21	6	20	20
Heroin	142	19	21	33	18	20
Ecstasy	21	21	22	4	20	21
LSD	11	16	20	–	–	–
Street methadone	10	25	26	3	19	19

* Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week.

** Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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)	245	55.6	31	43.1
Ever been in treatment	107	24.3	17	23.6
Treatment in 2002	32	7.3	10	13.9
Currently in treatment	57	12.9	14	19.4
Total	441	100.0	72	100.0
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	87	19.7	15	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 2002 [computer file]

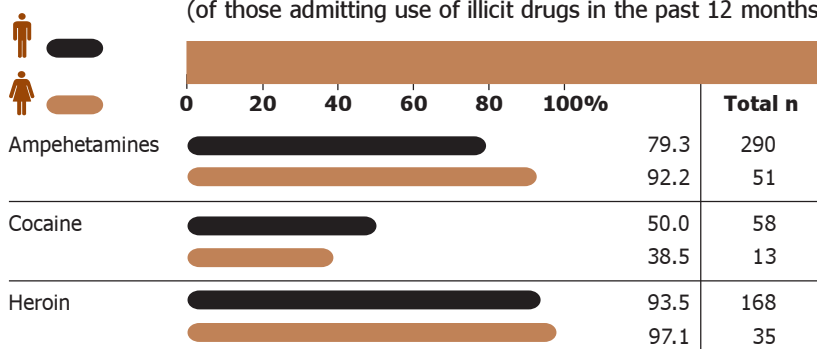
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	9	15.8	0	0.0
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other legal order	0	0.0	0	0.0
Voluntary/other	48	84.2	13	100.0
Total	57	100.0	13	100.0
Prior treatment				
Drug court requirement	4	2.9	0	0.0
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other legal order	20	14.4	6	22.2
Voluntary/other	115	82.7	21	77.8
Total	139	100.0	27	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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 2002 [computer file]

Information on Alcohol Use

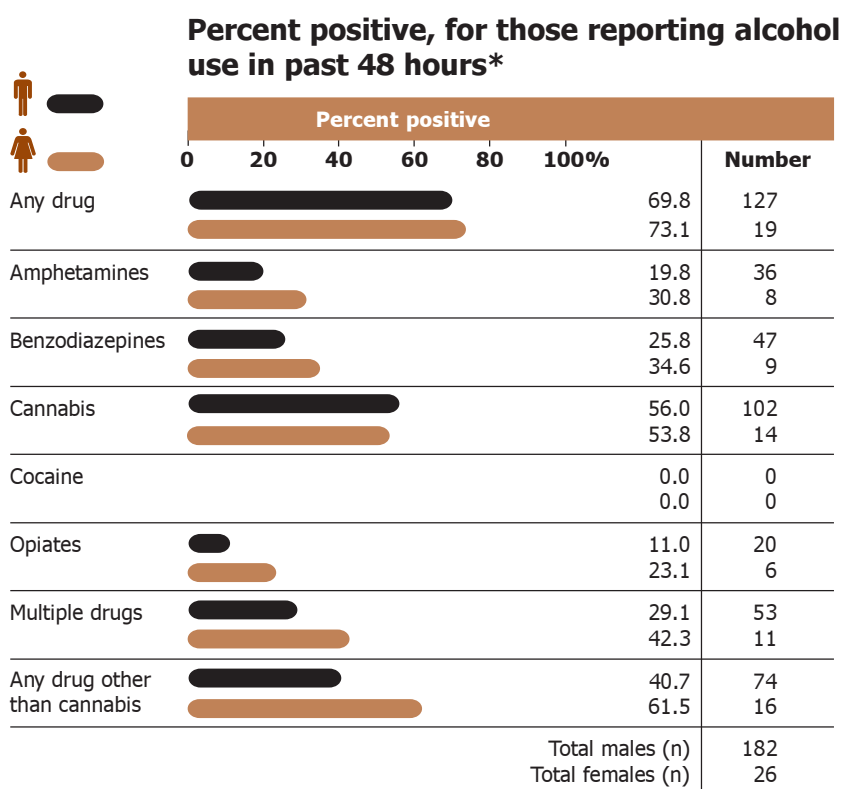
Percent reporting alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		103	167	130	87	187	674
Past 48 hours ^(a)	Males	28.2	34.7	33.7	31.3	36.1	33.5
	Females	38.9	25.0	26.9	28.6	46.7	32.6
Past 30 days ^(b)	Males	52.9	53.7	53.9	46.3	44.2	49.8
	Females	61.1	50.0	38.5	42.9	60.0	50.0

(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.

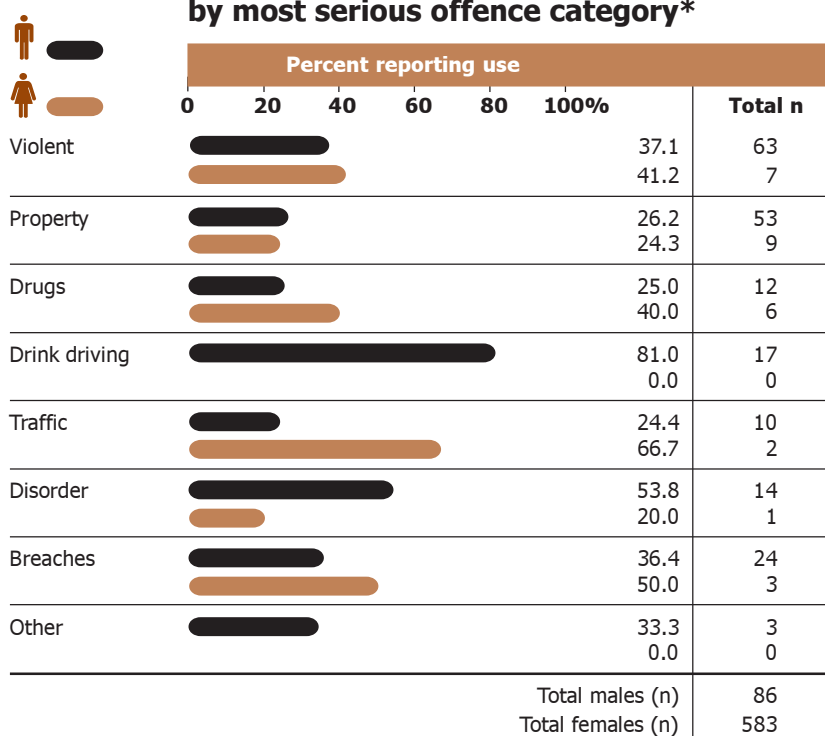
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]



* 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 2002 [computer file]

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



* 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 2002 [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	25	4.5	4	5.2
Percent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	346	59.1	49	57.0
Less than once a week	110	18.8	22	25.6
Once or twice a week	80	13.7	14	16.3
Three times a week or more	49	8.4	1	1.2
Total	585	100.0	86	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

EAST PERTH WESTERN AUSTRALIA

























Catchment area—approximate population size: 317,125



		Age of detainees (%)					
		Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults		775 ^(a)	149	190	165	114	157
 Males		631	20.6	25.2	21.6	12.7	20.0
 Females		143	13.3	21.0	20.3	23.8	21.7

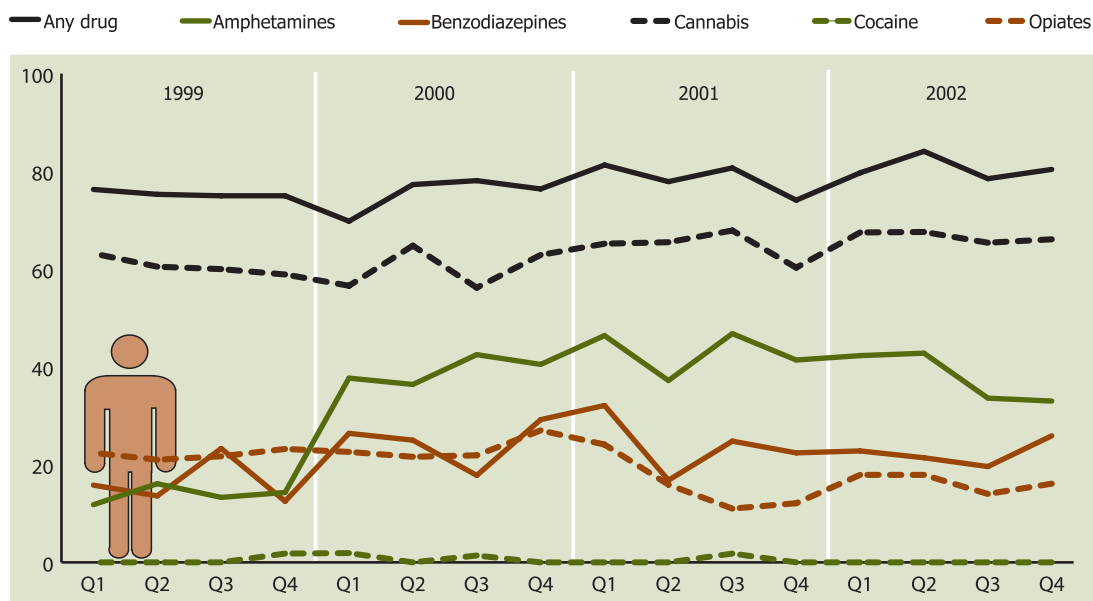
(a) There was one person for whom sex was not recorded.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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						80.9	91.2	83.1	86.5	79.7	63.4
							76.2	100.0	76.2	70.8	73.1	70.8
 												
	Amphetamines						38.4	41.2	37.1	42.7	45.3	28.7
							45.9	57.1	52.4	45.8	42.3	37.5
 												
	Benzodiazepines						22.4	12.8	21.0	35.4	28.1	17.8
							30.3	28.6	19.1	41.7	11.5	50.0
 												
	Cannabis						66.7	88.2	66.1	70.8	64.1	43.6
							46.8	78.6	57.1	37.5	42.3	33.3
 												
	Cocaine						0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
							0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
 												
	Opiates						16.6	6.9	13.7	19.8	21.9	23.8
							21.1	28.6	19.1	20.8	15.4	25.0
 												
	Multiple drugs						45.0	47.1	41.1	54.2	53.1	33.7
							45.0	64.3	38.1	54.2	30.8	45.8
 												
	Any drug other than cannabis						53.0	50.0	49.2	64.6	59.4	45.5
							61.5	71.4	57.1	66.7	57.7	58.3
Total males (n)								102	124	96	64	101
Total females (n)								14	21	24	26	24

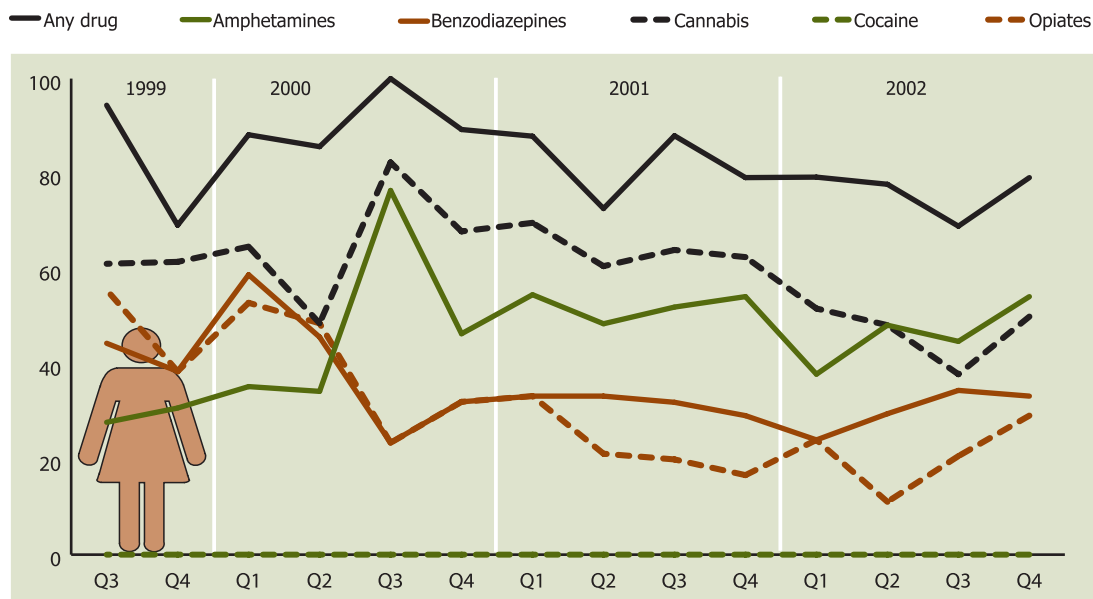
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive males, by drugs



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive females, 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, 2002 [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	107	37.4	20.6	65.4	0.0	15.0	80.4	52.3
Property	99	50.5	29.3	73.7	0.0	24.2	88.9	68.7
Drugs	36	61.1	30.6	72.2	0.0	19.4	94.4	69.4
Traffic	49	32.7	16.3	61.2	0.0	14.3	69.4	36.7
Disorder	33	27.3	15.2	57.6	0.0	9.1	69.7	39.4
Breaches	131	32.8	24.4	68.7	0.0	16.0	83.2	50.4
Drink driving	20	25.0	0.0	35.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	35.0
Other	11	18.2	18.2	81.8	0.0	9.1	81.8	45.5
Total		38.5	22.4	66.7	0.0	16.7	80.9	53.1
Total (n)	486	187	109	324	0	81	393	258

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Self-Reported Information

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)			Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	61.0	60.1	Private house/apartment ^(a)	37.2	40.6
Year 11 or 12	17.3	15.4	Someone else's place	47.5	41.3
TAFE/university not completed	8.2	14.7	Shelter or emergency	1.9	0.0
Completed TAFE	11.4	7.0	Incarceration facility/halfway house	2.1	2.1
Completed university	2.1	2.8	Treatment facility	0.2	0.0
			No fixed residence	7.0	11.2
			Other	4.1	4.9

(a) "Private" is defined as a house/apartment that the respondent either rented or owned.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	25.4	3.6
Part-time/odd jobs	22.3	15.1
Welfare/government benefit	69.5	86.3
Family/friends	31.4	32.4
Sex work	0.5	6.5
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	18.4	13.8
Shoplifting	6.7	15.8
Other income-generating crime	17.7	9.4

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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	62.1	64.2	28.2	32.5
Amphetamines	68.3	68.8	37.4	36.0
Benzodiazepines	63.1	67.7	31.2	33.3
Cannabis	62.0	64.0	27.4	35.3
Opiates	54.4	59.1	29.6	34.8
Multiple drugs	63.3	63.8	33.8	36.7
Any drug other than cannabis	63.2	64.6	33.7	35.8
Total	55.0	59.4	25.1	28.4

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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	13.1	19.5	47.4	64.6	53.5	46.3
Amphetamines	16.6	26.5	53.0	69.4	60.8	57.1
Benzodiazepines	18.3	18.8	62.5	68.8	60.6	31.3
Cannabis	12.4	20.0	45.2	64.0	52.4	52.0
Opiates	19.0	27.3	62.0	72.7	58.2	45.5
Multiple drugs	17.1	20.8	57.8	66.7	57.8	45.8
Any drug other than cannabis	16.5	22.7	54.6	68.2	57.4	47.0
Total	10.8	14.8	41.0	51.9	46.5	38.9

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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						48.7	53.5	55.1	59.6	46.3	25.4
						47.6	47.4	60.0	55.2	50.0	25.8
Benzodiazepines						9.2	10.8	12.0	9.6	6.3	5.6
						7.7	5.3	10.0	6.9	8.8	6.5
Cannabis						68.9	87.7	67.9	70.6	65.0	51.6
						53.9	84.2	66.7	48.3	44.1	38.7
Cocaine						2.2	1.5	3.1	3.0	1.3	1.6
						2.8	15.8	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
Heroin						17.7	13.1	17.8	21.3	18.8	17.5
						19.0	26.3	20.0	27.6	18.2	6.5
Ecstasy						11.3	12.4	17.6	8.8	10.1	5.6
						9.1	21.1	10.0	13.8	2.9	3.2
LSD						1.7	4.6	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.8
						0.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Street methadone						2.1	0.0	0.6	2.2	6.3	3.2
						2.1	5.3	3.3	3.5	0.0	0.0
Total males (n)						129	159	136	80	126	
Total females (n)						19	30	29	34	31	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Average age at first use (for those ever admitting use)*

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Amphetamines	464	18	103	19
Benzodiazepines	189	19	37	18
Cannabis	568	15	117	15
Cocaine	229	20	48	22
Heroin	269	20	68	20
Ecstasy	313	20	62	22
LSD	318	17	59	18
Street methadone	96	23	22	20

* Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Average 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	322	18	19	73	18	20
Benzodiazepines	68	18	20	13	18	22
Cannabis	430	14	15	83	15	17
Cocaine	36	19	20	6	19	21
Heroin	125	18	20	35	19	21
Ecstasy	59	19	20	7	17	19
LSD	28	15	16	1	12	12
Street methadone	20	22	23	2	19	20

* Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week.

** Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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)	282	54.7	54	50.9
Ever been in treatment	135	26.2	24	22.6
Treatment in 2002	42	8.1	5	4.7
Currently in treatment	57	11.0	23	21.7
Total	516	100.0	106	100.0
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	49	9.5	19	18.1

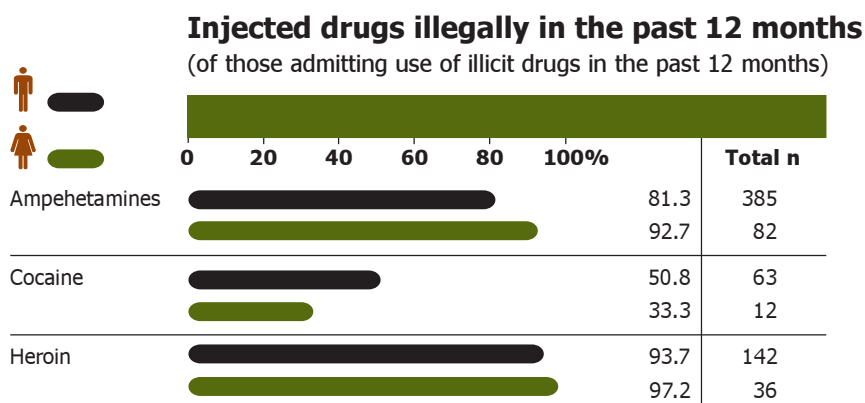
(a) Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (AA, NA, church etc.), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and GP.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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	10.5	3	13.0
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other legal order	12	21.1	2	8.7
Voluntary/other	39	68.4	18	78.3
Total	57	100.0	23	100.0
Prior treatment				
Drug court requirement	13	7.4	2	6.9
Police diversion scheme	6	3.4	0	0.0
Other legal order	51	29.1	7	24.1
Voluntary/other	105	60.0	20	69.0
Total	175	100.0	29	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Information on Alcohol Use

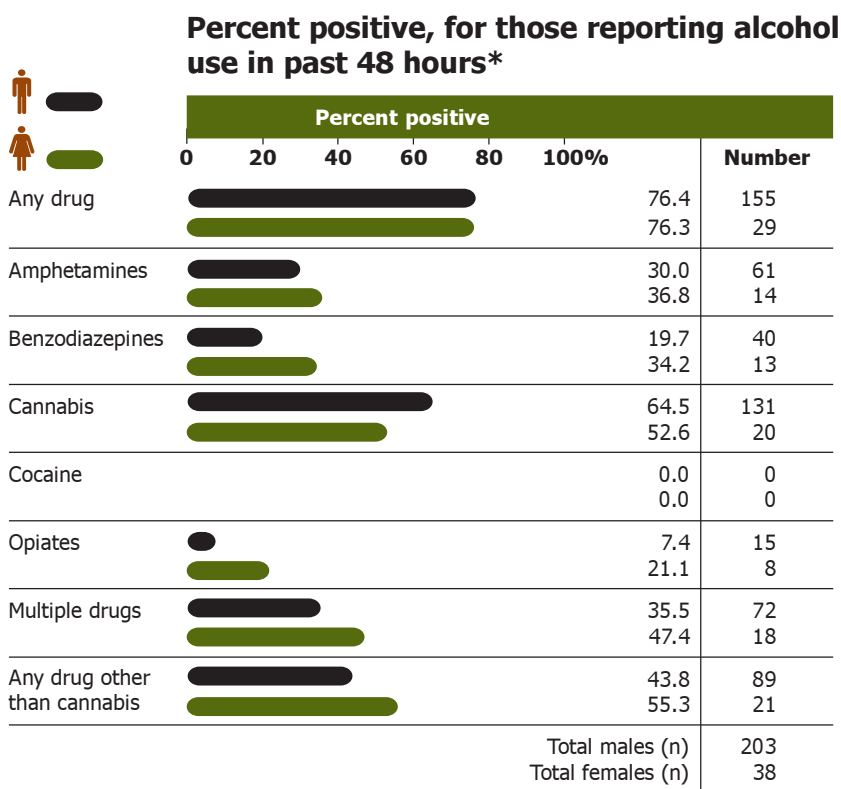
Percent reporting alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		149	189	165	114	157	774
Past 48 hours ^(a)	Males	36.2	40.9	42.7	38.8	42.9	40.4
	Females	26.3	30.0	34.5	32.4	58.1	37.1
Past 30 days ^(b)	Males	58.5	57.2	63.2	50.0	52.4	56.9
	Females	52.6	46.7	62.1	38.2	74.2	54.6

(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.

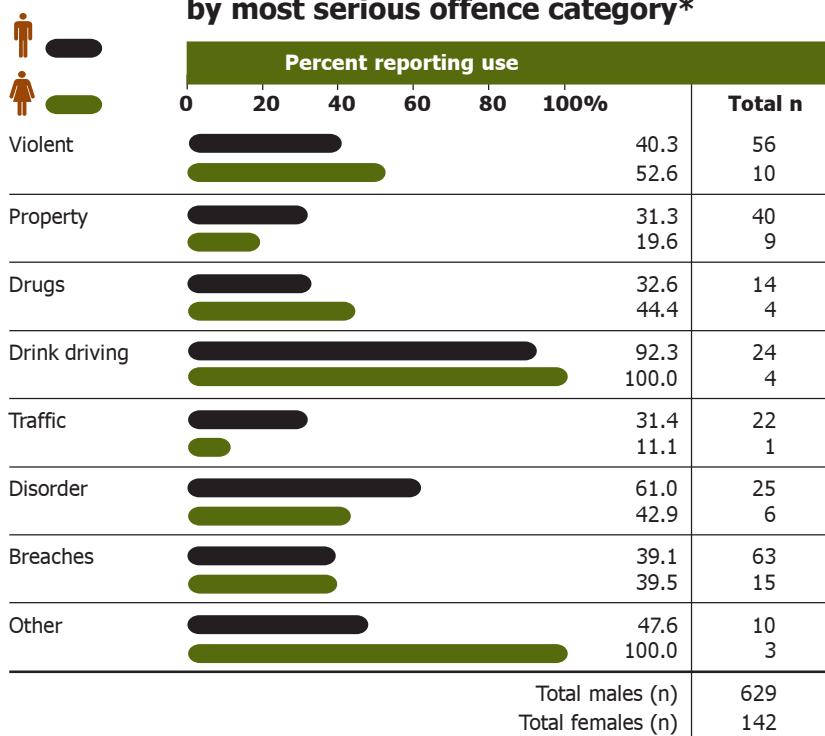
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]



* 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 2002 [computer file]

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



* 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 2002 [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	42	7.1	15	11.4
Percent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	418	68.3	104	75.4
Less than once a week	99	16.2	24	17.4
Once or twice a week	72	11.8	6	4.3
Three times a week or more	23	3.8	4	2.9
Total	612	100.0	138	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

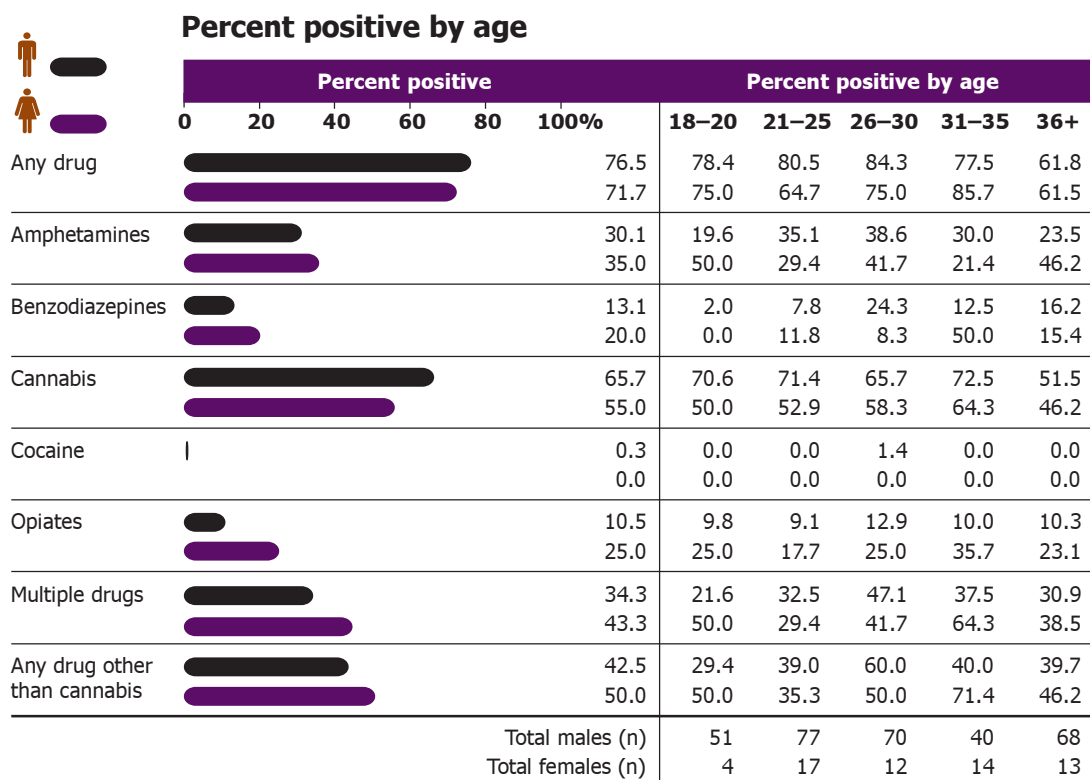
ELIZABETH SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Catchment area—approximate population size: 204,897



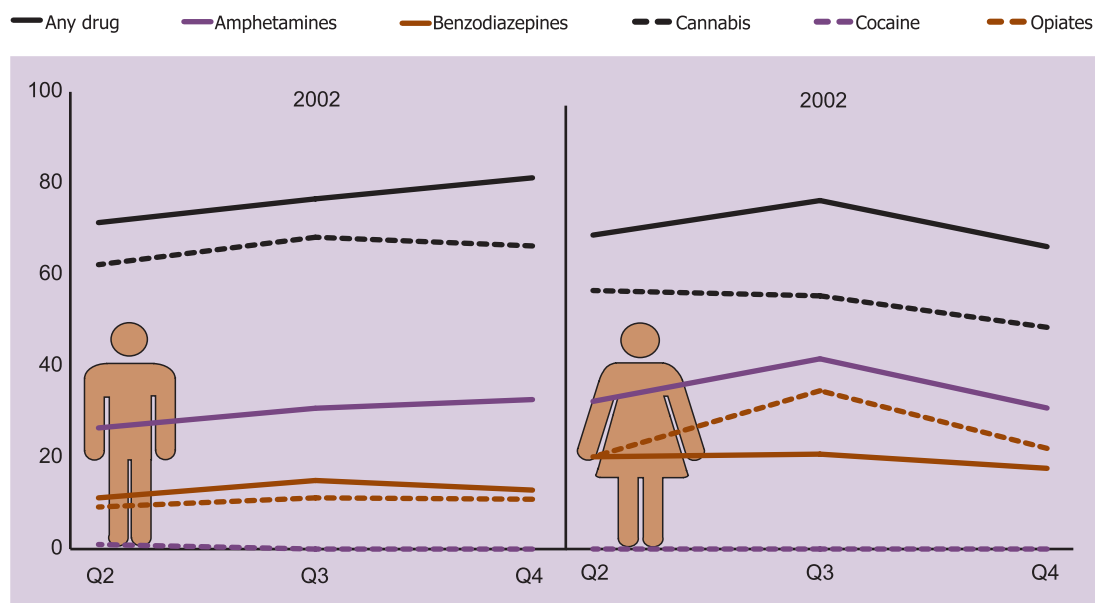
		Age of detainees (%)					
		Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults		490	72	121	108	80	109
 Males		410	15.9	24.6	22.2	15.9	21.5
 Females		80	8.8	25.0	21.3	18.8	26.3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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 2002 [computer file]

Percent positive, by most serious offence category, males only

Offence	N	Amphetamines	Benzodiazepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	86	27.9	17.4	66.3	0.0	7.0	75.6	43.0
Property	59	44.1	18.6	64.4	1.7	18.6	83.1	61.0
Drugs	8	12.5	0.0	62.5	0.0	0.0	62.5	12.5
Traffic	47	36.2	8.5	63.8	0.0	12.8	85.1	44.7
Disorder	25	12.0	16.0	76.0	0.0	4.0	84.0	28.0
Breaches	44	36.4	9.1	70.5	0.0	11.4	75.0	45.5
Drink driving	8	25.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	50.0
Other	29	10.3	6.9	58.6	0.0	3.5	58.6	13.8
Total		30.1	13.1	65.7	0.3	10.5	76.5	42.5
Total (n)	306	92	40	201	1	32	234	130

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Self-Reported Information

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)			Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	59.5	51.9	Private house/apartment ^(a)	44.1	67.1
Year 11 or 12	20.5	20.3	Someone else's place	49.3	21.5
TAFE/university not completed	4.9	12.7	Shelter or emergency	0.2	5.1
Completed TAFE	13.4	15.2	Incarceration facility/halfway house	0.5	0.0
Completed university	1.7	0.0	Treatment facility	0.0	0.0
			No fixed residence	2.4	5.1
			Other	3.4	1.3

(a) "Private" is defined as a house/apartment that the respondent either rented or owned.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	19.0	7.6
Part-time/odd jobs	16.8	10.1
Welfare/government benefit	75.9	96.2
Family/friends	27.3	21.5
Sex work	0.7	1.3
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	15.8	5.1
Shoplifting	5.9	7.6
Other income-generating crime	12.1	11.4

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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	64.4	34.9	21.8	11.6
Amphetamines	67.0	38.1	25.0	14.3
Benzodiazepines	59.0	33.3	15.0	8.3
Cannabis	65.0	36.4	23.4	15.2
Opiates	54.8	40.0	9.4	13.3
Multiple drugs	64.4	46.2	23.8	15.4
Any drug other than cannabis	63.6	40.0	22.3	13.3
Total	58.9	31.7	21.2	10.0

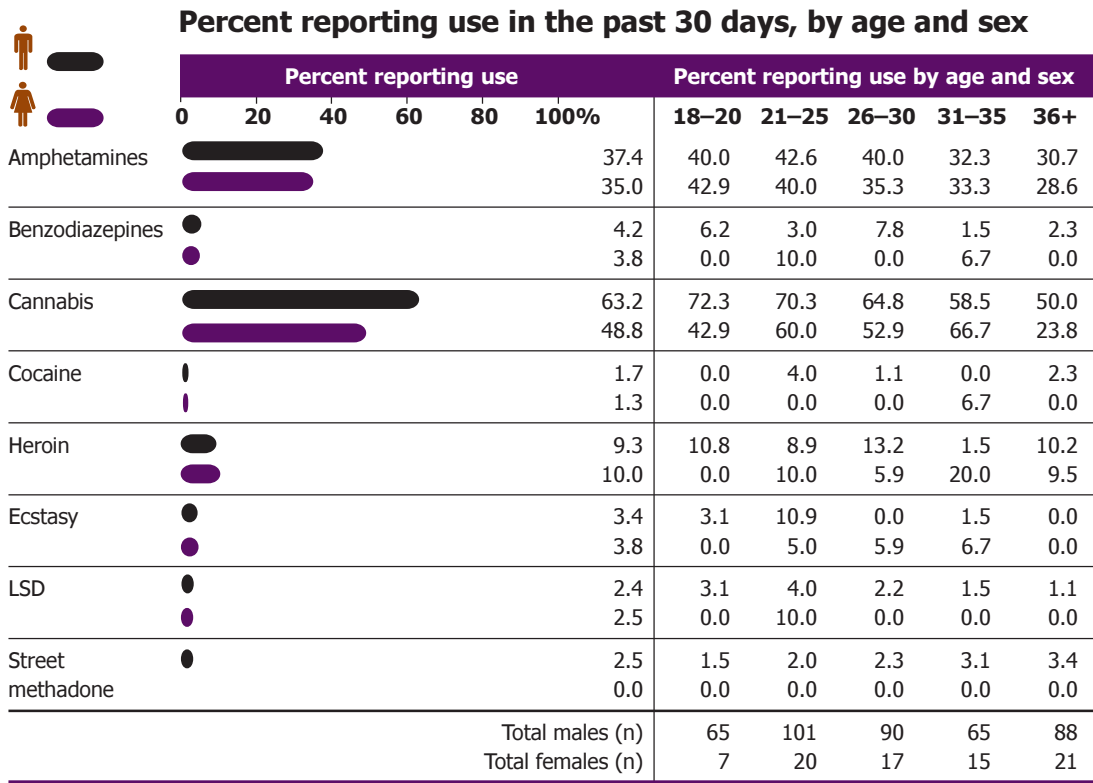
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

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	10.7	9.3	53.2	58.1	57.1	39.5
Amphetamines	13.2	9.5	51.7	47.6	60.4	38.1
Benzodiazepines	12.8	0.0	51.3	91.7	59.0	50.0
Cannabis	11.5	12.1	55.5	57.6	58.5	42.4
Opiates	19.4	6.7	54.8	66.7	61.3	46.7
Multiple drugs	15.4	11.5	55.8	61.5	58.7	46.2
Any drug other than cannabis	14.0	10.0	49.6	63.3	55.0	46.7
Total	8.9	6.7	45.2	48.3	50.8	35.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Average age at first use (for those ever admitting use)*

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Amphetamines	280	19	48	21
Benzodiazepines	84	18	17	18
Cannabis	363	14	64	16
Cocaine	122	21	13	22
Heroin	148	21	27	22
Ecstasy	115	22	17	24
LSD	206	18	24	18
Street methadone	49	22	12	23

* Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Average 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	146	19	22	29	19	22
Benzodiazepines	15	17	18	6	18	20
Cannabis	260	14	16	40	15	18
Cocaine	7	20	26	1	42	43
Heroin	47	19	21	13	23	24
Ecstasy	15	19	21	1	17	16
LSD	12	19	20	2	16	20
Street methadone	8	26	28	1	21	21

* Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week.

** Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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)	198	64.1	40	70.2
Ever been in treatment	71	23.0	7	12.3
Treatment in 2002	20	6.5	1	1.8
Currently in treatment	20	6.5	9	15.8
Total	309	100.0	57	100.0
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	20	6.5	6	10.5

(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 2002 [computer file]

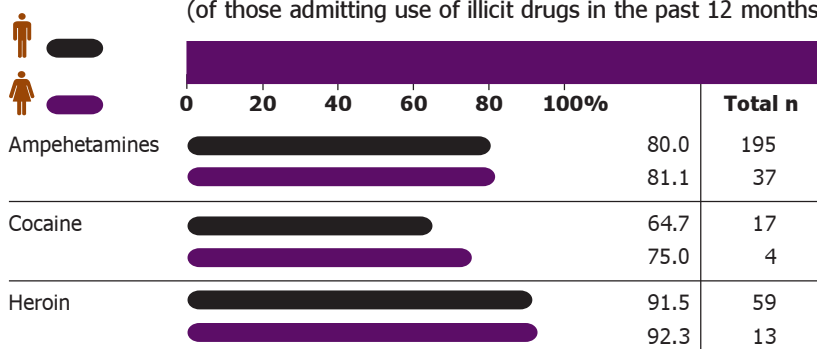
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	3	15.0	1	11.1
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other legal order	0	0.0	0	0.0
Voluntary/other	17	85.0	8	88.9
Total	20	100.0	9	100.0
Prior treatment				
Drug court requirement	17	18.7	1	12.5
Police diversion scheme	1	1.1	0	0.0
Other legal order	24	26.4	0	0.0
Voluntary/other	49	53.8	7	87.5
Total	91	100.0	8	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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 2002 [computer file]

Information on Alcohol Use

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

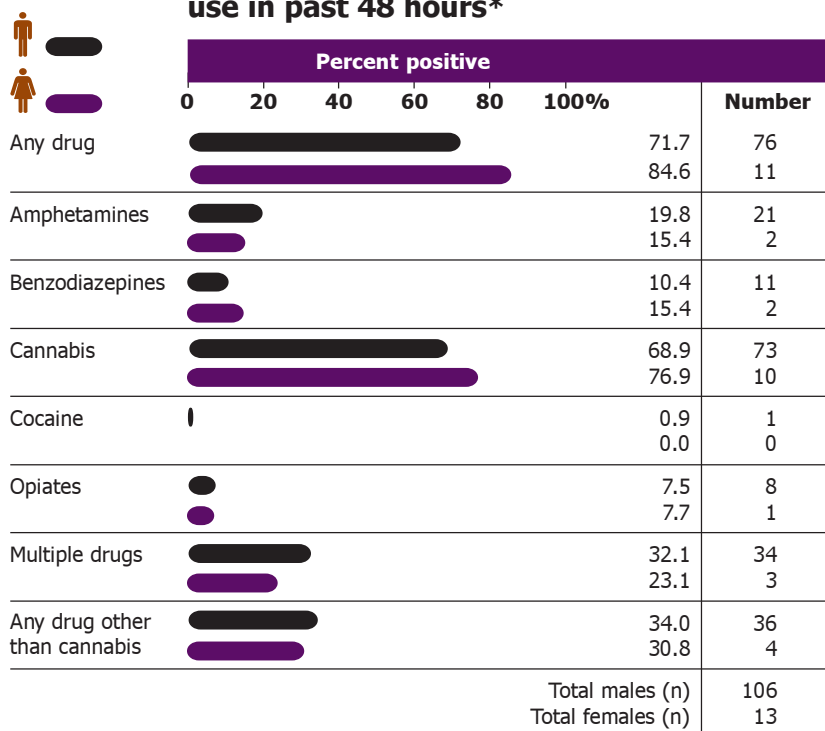
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		72	121	108	80	109	490
Past 48 hours ^(a)	Males	33.9	37.6	23.1	30.8	34.1	32.0
	Females	0.0	40.0	29.4	13.3	14.3	22.5
Past 30 days ^(b)	Males	49.2	54.5	35.2	41.5	48.9	46.1
	Females	57.1	50.0	41.2	33.3	28.6	40.0

(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 2002 [computer file]

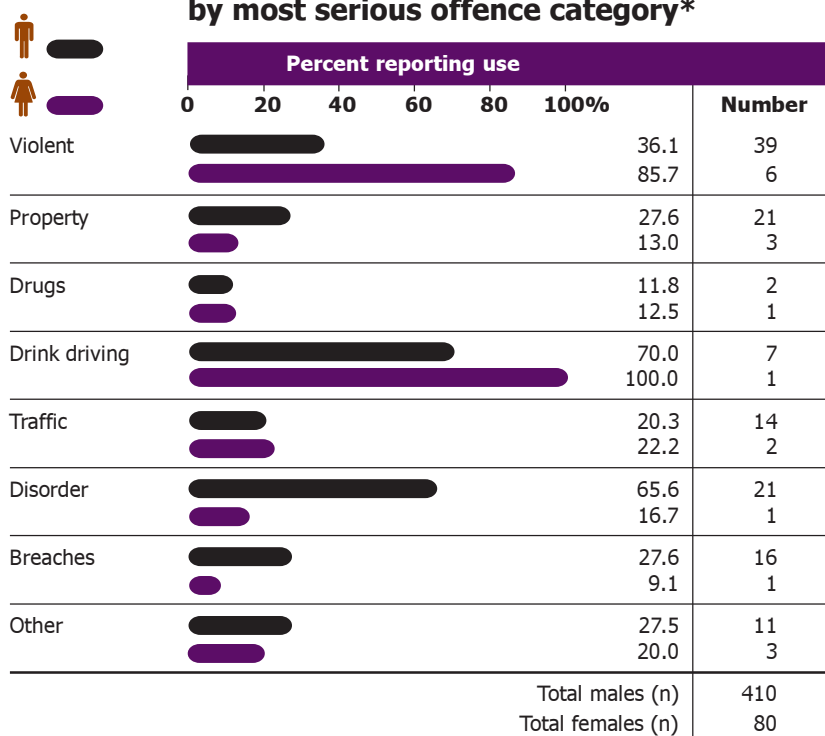
Percent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours*



* 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 2002 [computer file]

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



* 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 2002 [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	28	7.2	4	5.1
Percent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	228	56.3	40	50.0
Less than once a week	89	22.0	20	25.0
Once or twice a week	66	16.3	17	21.3
Three times a week or more	22	5.4	3	3.8
Total	405	100.0	80	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]


















PARRAMATTA NEW SOUTH WALES

Catchment area—approximate population size: 148,440



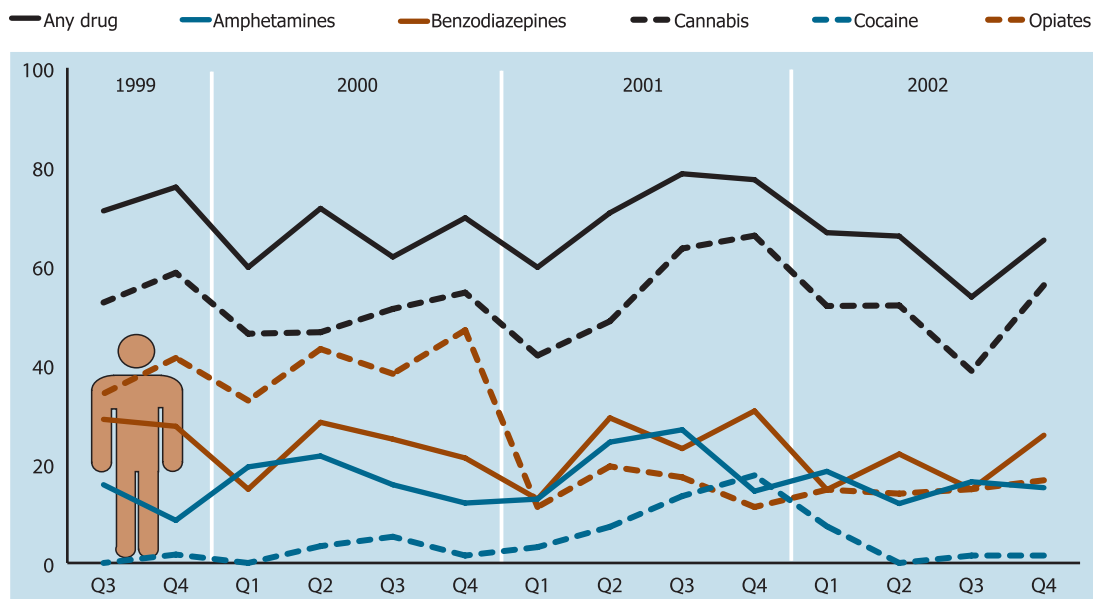
		Age of detainees (%)					
		Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults		313	57	68	54	50	84
 Males		265	17.4	20.4	17.0	16.6	28.7
 Females		48	22.9	29.2	18.8	12.5	16.7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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							65.8	78.6	72.5	65.6	76.7	50.8
							71.4	57.1	72.7	60.0	83.3	83.3
Amphetamines							18.1	17.9	10.0	31.3	26.7	12.7
							25.7	42.9	18.2	20.0	33.3	16.7
Benzodiazepines							22.8	14.3	27.5	28.1	30.0	17.5
							37.1	14.3	45.5	20.0	33.3	66.7
Cannabis							49.7	75.0	55.0	56.3	46.7	33.3
							54.3	42.9	63.6	40.0	50.0	66.7
Cocaine							3.1	0.0	5.0	0.0	10.0	1.6
							0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Opiates							18.1	17.9	30.0	12.5	20.0	12.7
							28.6	14.3	45.5	20.0	16.7	33.3
Multiple drugs							32.1	32.1	37.5	43.8	36.7	20.6
							42.9	57.1	45.5	20.0	16.7	66.7
Any drug other than cannabis							42.0	35.7	45.0	50.0	56.7	31.8
							57.1	57.1	54.6	40.0	50.0	83.3
Total males (n)							28	40	32	30	63	
Total females (n)							7	11	5	6	6	

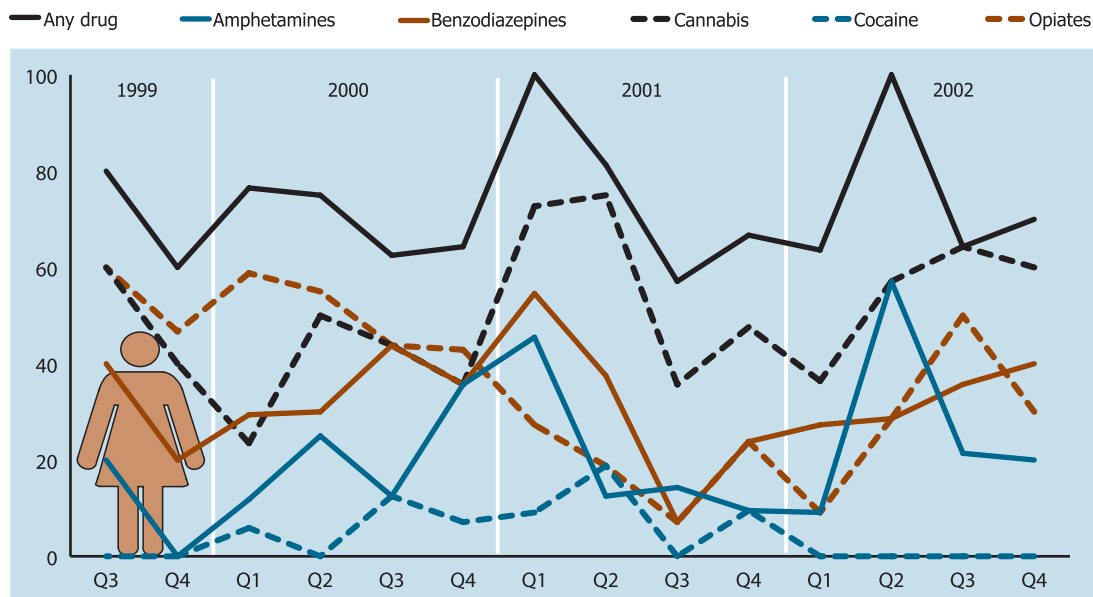
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive males, by drugs



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive females, 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, 2002 [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	49	10.2	6.1	38.8	2.0	10.2	42.9	22.5
Property	63	27.0	36.5	65.1	6.4	31.8	87.3	65.1
Drugs	11	9.1	18.2	90.9	9.1	18.2	100.0	27.3
Traffic	9	11.1	11.1	66.7	0.0	22.2	66.7	44.4
Disorder	4	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0
Breaches	24	33.3	50.0	41.7	0.0	4.2	70.8	58.3
Drink driving	15	6.7	0.0	20.0	0.0	6.7	26.7	13.3
Other	17	11.8	11.8	41.2	0.0	23.5	70.6	29.4
Total		18.2	22.9	50.0	3.1	18.2	66.2	42.2
Total (n)	192	35	44	96	6	35	127	81

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Self-Reported Information

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)			Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	46.0	41.7	Private house/apartment ^(a)	53.6	43.8
Year 11 or 12	14.0	6.3	Someone else's place	36.2	41.7
TAFE/university not completed	14.0	18.8	Shelter or emergency	0.8	0.0
Completed TAFE	21.9	29.2	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1.1	2.1
Completed university	4.2	4.2	Treatment facility	1.5	0.0
			No fixed residence	4.5	10.4
			Other	2.3	2.1

(a) "Private" is defined as a house/apartment that the respondent either rented or owned.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	33.1	16.7
Part-time/odd jobs	20.6	20.8
Welfare/government benefit	51.4	62.5
Family/friends	27.2	39.6
Sex work	0.4	6.3
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	6.3	6.3
Shoplifting	8.2	16.7
Other income-generating crime	10.2	10.6

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

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

(for those testing positive for each category)

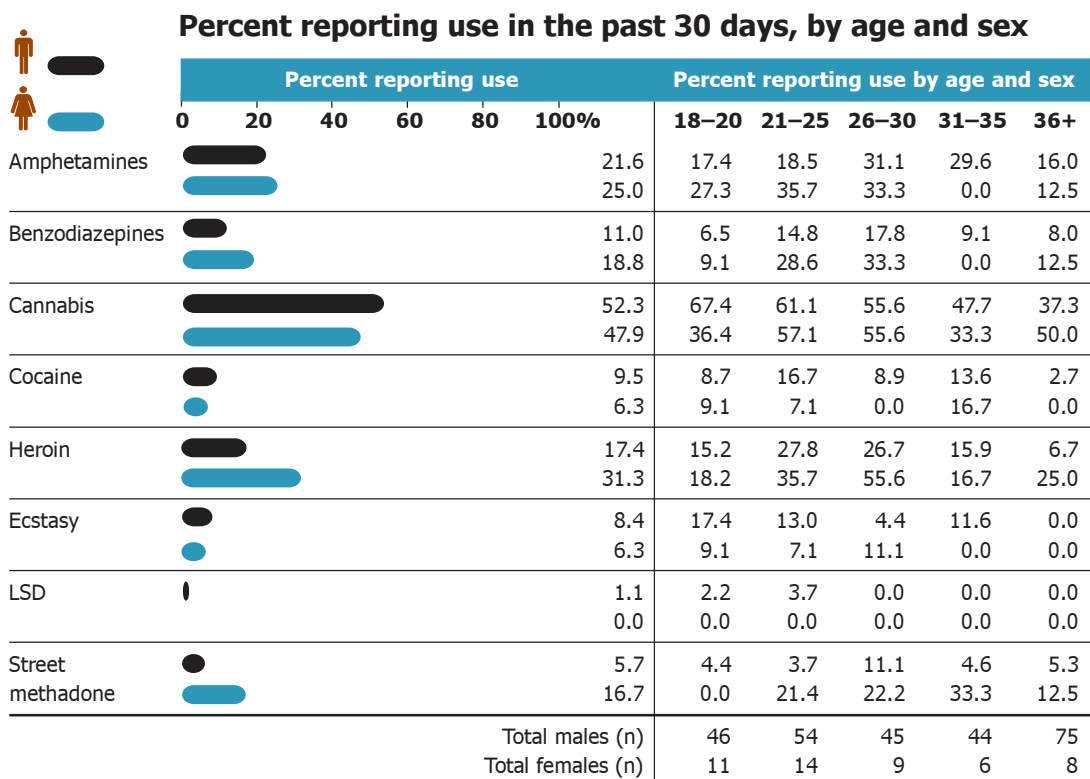
	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	63.1	52.0	33.9	4.0
Amphetamines	60.6	44.4	37.1	11.1
Benzodiazepines	73.8	69.2	54.6	7.7
Cannabis	61.7	47.4	31.3	5.3
Opiates	65.6	70.0	37.1	0.0
Multiple drugs	66.1	60.0	38.7	6.7
Any drug other than cannabis	66.2	60.0	40.7	5.0
Total	50.5	48.6	23.8	5.7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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	10.8	8.0	43.8	70.8	42.6	41.7
Amphetamines	3.0	11.1	51.5	77.8	60.6	62.5
Benzodiazepines	14.3	7.7	57.1	83.3	42.9	33.3
Cannabis	10.9	5.3	40.9	72.2	43.6	33.3
Opiates	25.0	20.0	59.4	90.0	43.8	55.6
Multiple drugs	13.6	6.7	57.6	78.6	47.5	35.7
Any drug other than cannabis	13.0	10.0	54.6	73.7	48.1	42.1
Total	7.0	8.6	32.8	55.9	32.1	41.2

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Average age at first use (for those ever admitting use)*

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Amphetamines	148	18	32	19
Benzodiazepines	61	21	18	19
Cannabis	208	16	42	15
Cocaine	126	21	26	23
Heroin	109	19	28	18
Ecstasy	110	21	15	21
LSD	85	17	19	17
Street methadone	54	23	14	25

* Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Average 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	65	18	20	12	17	21
Benzodiazepines	27	19	21	9	18	21
Cannabis	138	15	17	26	15	17
Cocaine	35	21	22	9	21	25
Heroin	54	18	19	16	18	19
Ecstasy	16	19	19	4	18	18
LSD	3	13	13	–	–	–
Street methadone	10	21	22	5	27	27

* Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week.

** Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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)	97	53.0	14	41.2
Ever been in treatment	32	17.5	7	20.6
Treatment in 2002	14	7.7	2	5.9
Currently in treatment	40	21.9	11	32.4
Total	183	100.0	34	100.0
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	16	8.9	9	26.5

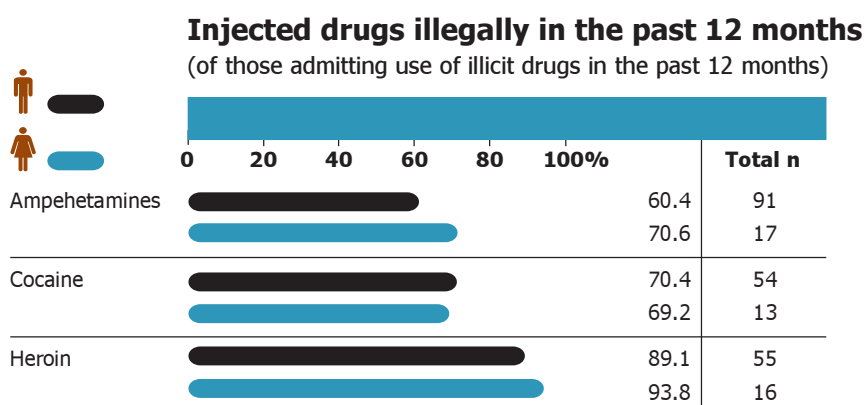
(a) Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (AA, NA, church etc.), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and GP.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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	7	18.4	1	9.1
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other legal order	1	2.6	0	0.0
Voluntary/other	30	78.9	10	90.9
Total	38	100.0	11	100.0
Prior treatment				
Drug court requirement	6	13.3	0	0.0
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other legal order	7	15.6	0	0.0
Voluntary/other	32	71.1	9	100.0
Total	45	100.0	9	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Information on Alcohol Use

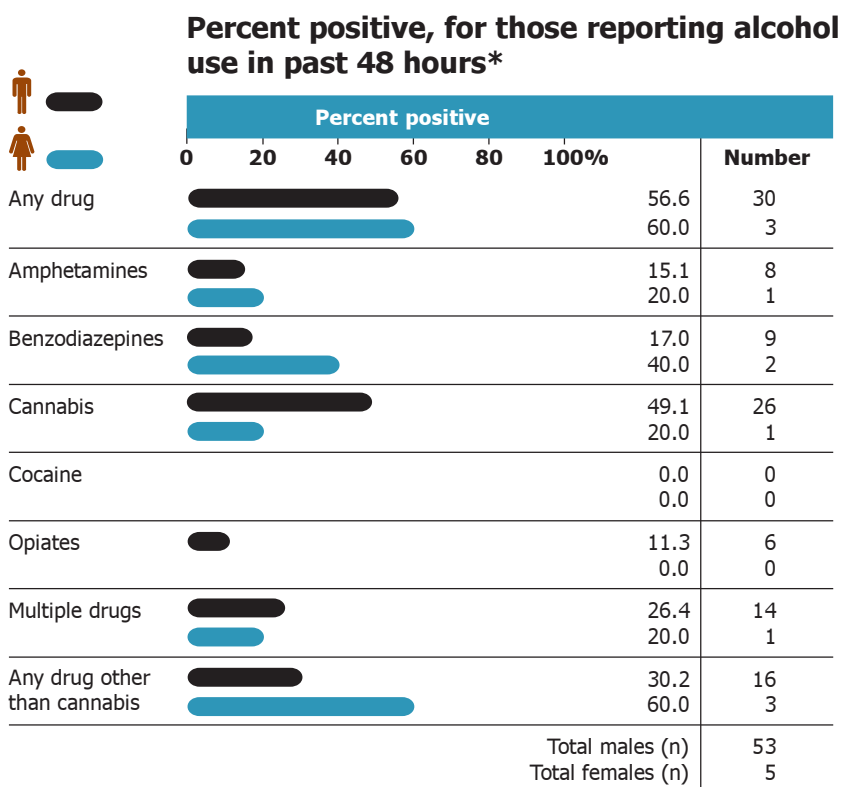
Percent reporting alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		57	68	54	50	84	313
Past 48 hours ^(a)	Males	17.4	20.4	24.4	34.1	34.2	26.8
	Females	27.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	12.5	12.5
Past 30 days ^(b)	Males	41.3	35.2	35.6	50.0	43.4	41.1
	Females	63.6	28.6	22.2	33.3	25.0	35.4

(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.

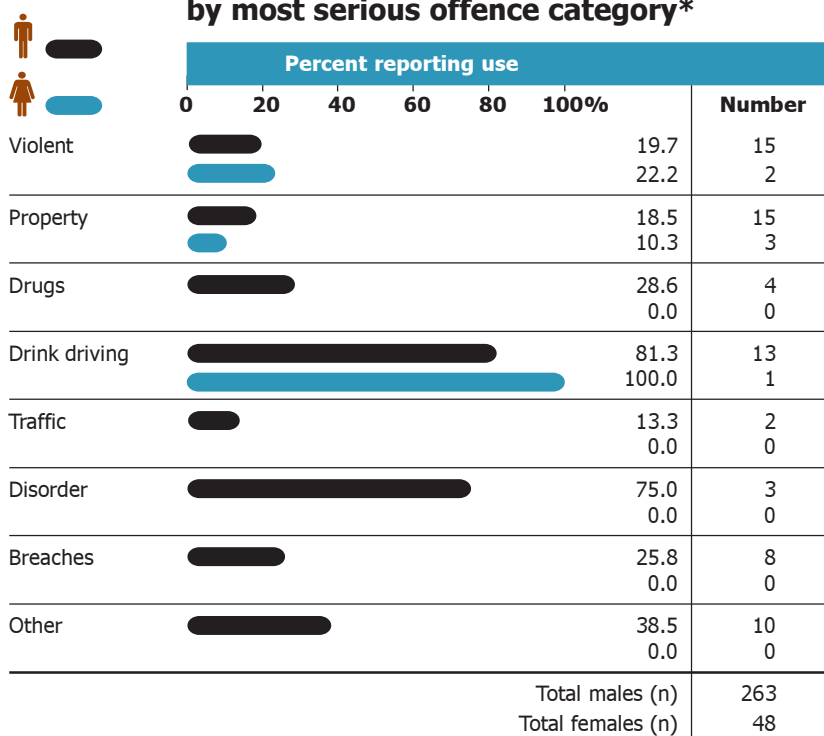
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]



* 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 2002 [computer file]

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



* 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 2002 [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	3.2	3	7.0
Percent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	146	56.8	34	72.3
Less than once a week	51	19.8	8	17.0
Once or twice a week	40	15.6	4	8.5
Three times a week or more	20	7.8	1	2.1
Total	257	100.0	47	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Information on Juveniles

Age of juvenile detainees

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Percent	1.3	6.6	3.9	22.4	22.4	17.1	26.3	100.0
Number	1	5	3	17	17	13	20	76

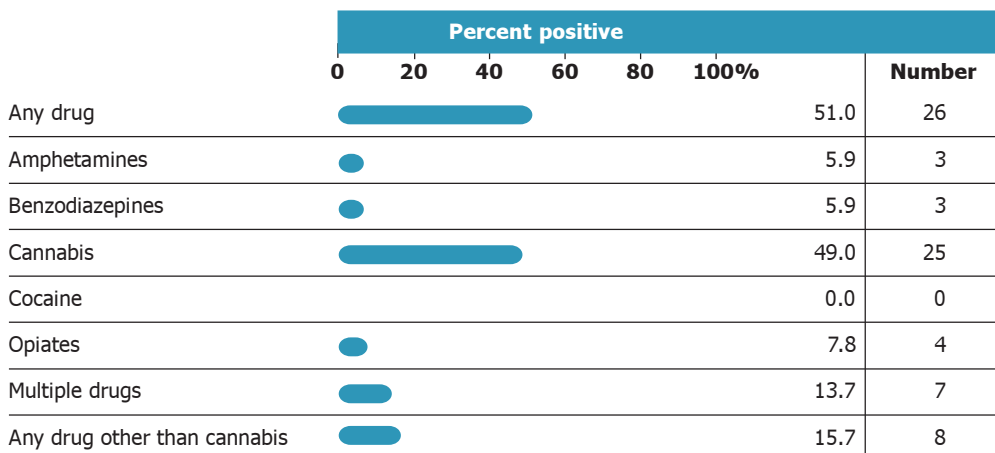
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Gender of juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Males	62	81.6
Females	14	18.4

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Percent positive, by drugs, juvenile detainees



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Drugs and criminal history, juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Seeking drugs at time of arrest	3	3.9
Used drugs prior to arrest	12	15.8
Arrested in past 12 months	41	53.9
In prison in past 12 months	6	7.9
Ever sold drugs	24	31.6

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Description of the sample

Education of juvenile detainees			Current housing arrangements of juvenile detainees		
Schooling	N	%	Type of housing in prior 30 days	N	%
Still at school	32	42.1	Private house/apartment ^(a)	9	11.8
Year 10 or less	34	44.7	Someone else's place ^(b)	66	86.8
Year 11 or 12	3	3.9	Shelter or emergency	1	1.3
TAFE not completed	7	9.2	Incarceration facility/halfway house	0	0.0
Completed TAFE	0	0.0	Treatment facility	0	0.0
			No fixed residence	0	0.0
			Other	0	0.0

(a) "Private" is defined as a house/apartment that the respondent either rented or owned.

(b) Typically parent's or other family member's home.

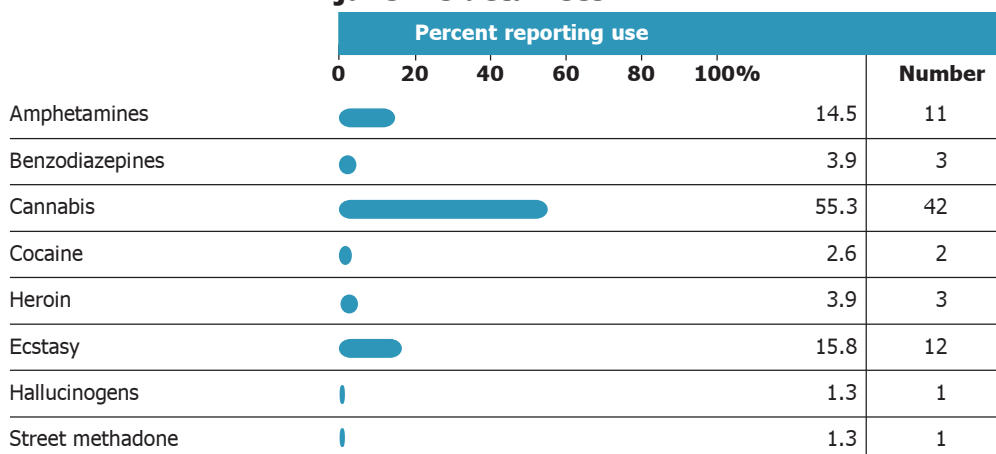
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Most serious offence, juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Violent	24	31.6
Property	43	56.6
Drugs	1	1.3
Traffic	0	0.0
Disorder	0	0.0
Breaches	6	7.9
Other	2	2.6
Total	76	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Percent reporting use in the past 30 days, juvenile detainees



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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						2		3	4	7	4	4	15	24
Benzodiazepines								1	2		2	1	15	6
Cannabis	2	2	2		2	1	7	10	12	9	4		13	51
Cocaine								1	1	4	4	2	15	12
Heroin							1	1	1	1	4	1	15	9
Ecstasy							1	1	4	10	4	2	15	22
Hallucinogens								2	2	2	2		15	8
Street methadone											1	2	17	3

* Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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	43	87.8
Been in treatment	2	4.1
Treatment in 2002	2	4.1
Currently in treatment	2	4.1
Total	49	100.0
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	0	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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
Prior treatment		
Drug court requirement	1	25.0
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0
Other legal order	0	0.0
Voluntary/other	3	75.0
Total	4	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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)	11	27.5
Percent reported use in the past 30 days ^(b)	31	77.5

	Number	Mean age
Mean age first tried alcohol ^(c)	66	13

(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 2002 [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	18	66.7
Percent tested positive to opiates	3	11.1



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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

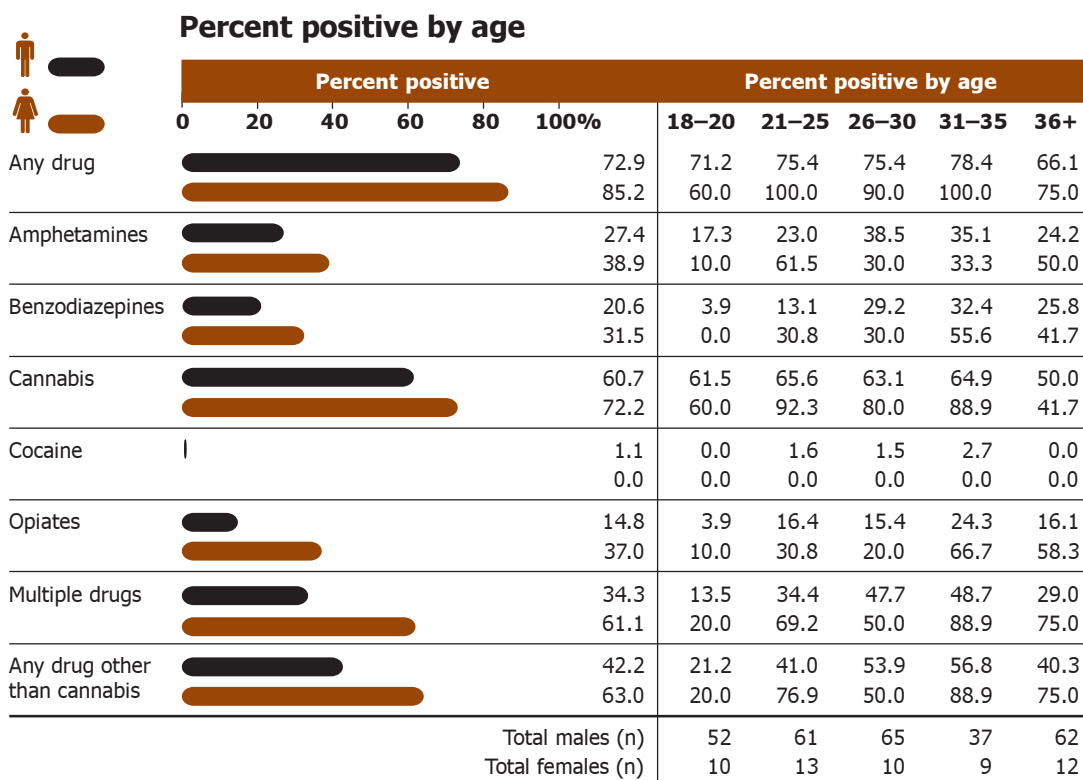
SOUTHPORT QUEENSLAND

Catchment area—approximate population size: 344,054



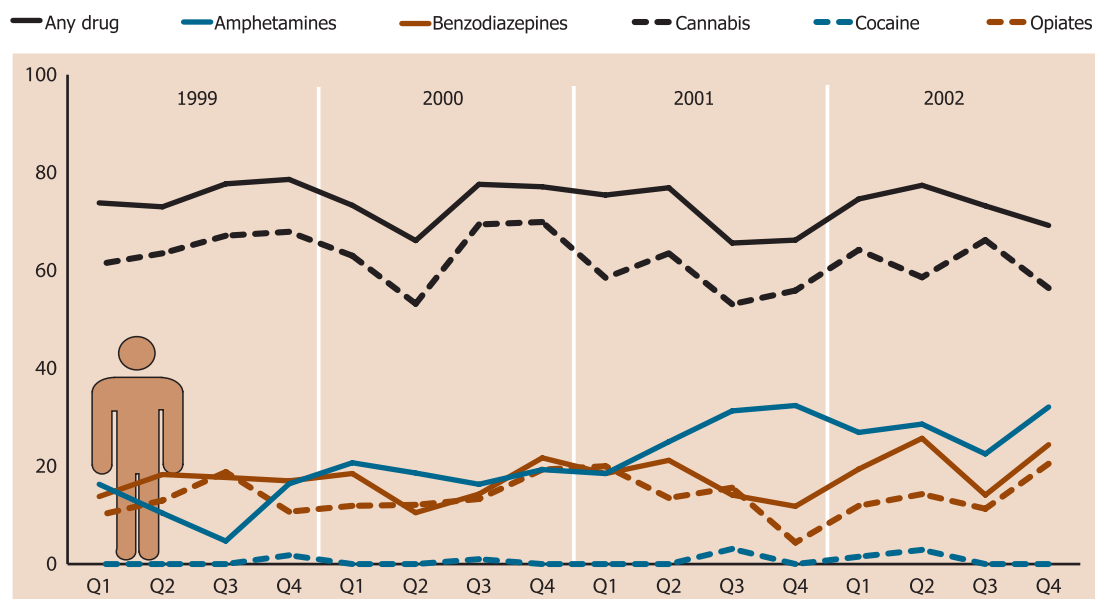
		Age of detainees (%)					
		Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults		377	67	89	86	51	84
 Males		320	17.8	23.8	23.4	12.5	22.5
 Females		57	17.5	22.8	19.3	19.3	21.1

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]



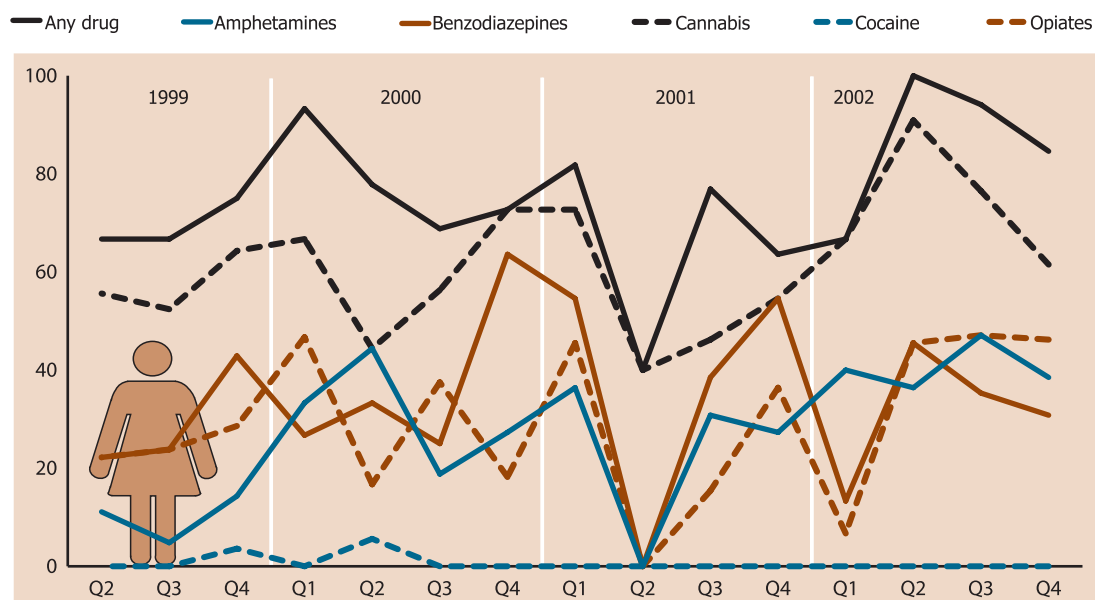
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive males, by drugs



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive females, 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, 2002 [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	55	21.8	23.6	52.7	0.0	25.5	67.3	41.8
Property	94	33.0	20.2	66.0	0.0	11.7	77.7	45.7
Drugs	13	61.5	7.7	92.3	0.0	15.4	100.0	69.2
Traffic	17	17.7	5.9	70.6	5.9	5.9	82.4	29.4
Disorder	17	17.7	17.7	64.7	5.9	11.8	70.6	35.3
Breaches	46	28.3	32.6	52.2	0.0	17.4	69.6	47.8
Drink driving	15	13.3	13.3	33.3	6.7	6.7	40.0	13.3
Other	19	21.1	15.8	68.4	0.0	10.5	79.0	36.8
Total		27.5	20.7	60.9	1.1	14.9	73.2	42.4
Total (n)	276	76	57	168	3	41	202	117

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Self-Reported Information

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)			Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	55.6	54.4	Private house/apartment ^(a)	44.1	45.6
Year 11 or 12	23.8	31.6	Someone else's place	41.3	40.4
TAFE/university not completed	5.6	0.0	Shelter or emergency	0.3	1.8
Completed TAFE	12.8	12.3	Incarceration facility/halfway house	0.6	1.8
Completed university	2.2	1.8	Treatment facility	2.2	1.8
			No fixed residence	5.6	3.5
			Other	5.9	5.3

(a) "Private" is defined as a house/apartment that the respondent either rented or owned.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	27.5	9.1
Part-time/odd jobs	23.8	23.6
Welfare/government benefit	61.9	87.3
Family/friends	28.4	30.9
Sex work	0.9	9.1
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	7.5	10.9
Shoplifting	5.6	12.7
Other income-generating crime	12.2	10.9

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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	57.2	59.1	20.8	19.6
Amphetamines	65.8	50.0	26.3	14.3
Benzodiazepines	61.4	66.7	28.1	35.3
Cannabis	60.5	64.9	20.2	20.5
Opiates	63.4	55.6	46.3	20.0
Multiple drugs	67.4	61.3	31.6	24.2
Any drug other than cannabis	61.5	59.4	27.4	23.5
Total	52.5	55.8	18.1	16.7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

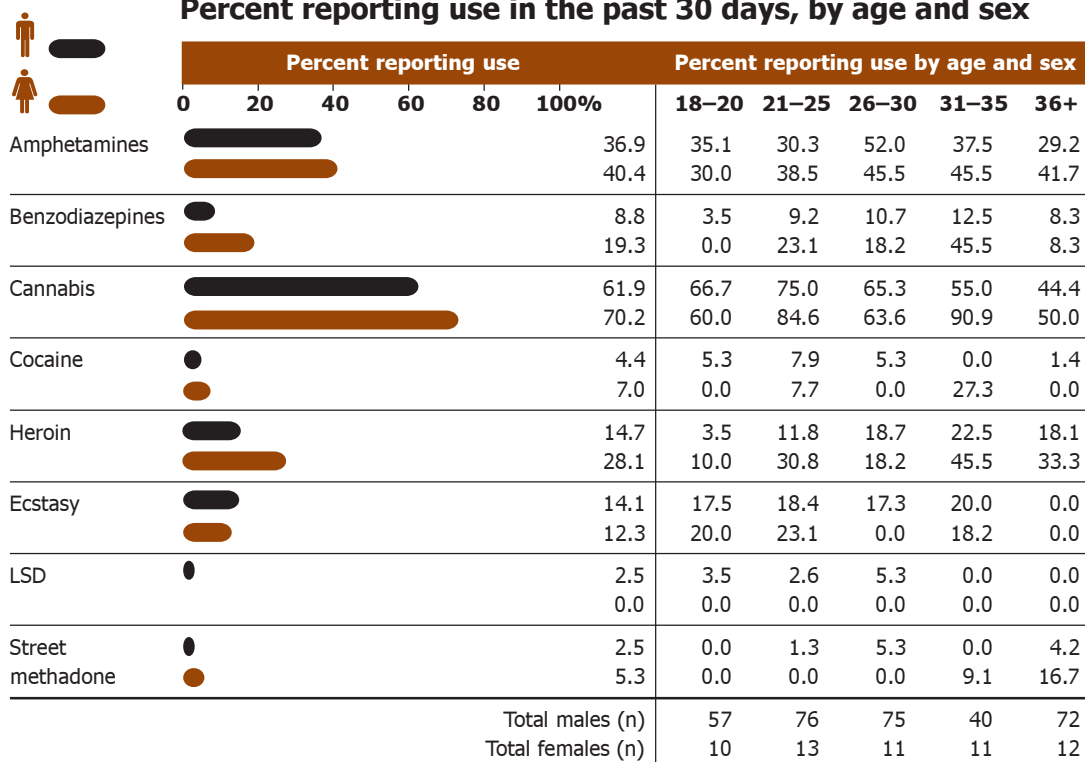
Percent reported looking for drugs at time of arrest, used drugs prior to arrest, ever sold drugs

(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	12.9	6.8	61.4	75.0	38.5	40.9
Amphetamines	14.5	10.0	68.4	70.0	48.0	35.0
Benzodiazepines	22.8	6.7	68.4	86.7	39.3	46.7
Cannabis	13.1	8.1	63.7	75.7	38.3	43.2
Opiates	22.0	5.6	68.3	88.9	31.7	50.0
Multiple drugs	16.8	9.7	72.6	80.7	41.5	45.2
Any drug other than cannabis	17.1	9.4	68.4	78.1	40.0	43.8
Total	10.1	7.7	49.3	69.2	34.7	40.4

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

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



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Average age at first use (for those ever admitting use)*

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Amphetamines	249	19	48	19
Benzodiazepines	100	20	24	19
Cannabis	296	15	53	15
Cocaine	152	22	26	21
Heroin	136	20	33	19
Ecstasy	174	22	26	23
LSD	173	17	30	16
Street methadone	54	24	11	22

* Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

Average 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	19	21	27	19	23
Benzodiazepines	31	20	22	12	18	19
Cannabis	210	14	16	42	15	18
Cocaine	21	19	21	4	20	22
Heroin	59	19	21	20	19	20
Ecstasy	25	20	21	5	24	25
LSD	6	16	20	–	–	–
Street methadone	9	24	25	1	32	32

* Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week.

** Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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)	160	59.9	17	34.0
Ever been in treatment	57	21.3	15	30.0
Treatment in 2002	17	6.4	5	10.0
Currently in treatment	33	12.4	13	26.0
Total	267	100.0	50	100.0
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	56	21.0	12	24.0

(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 2002 [computer file]

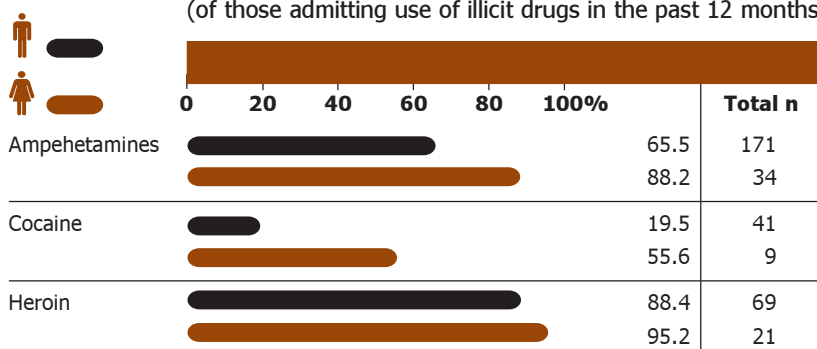
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	11	33.3	3	23.1
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other legal order	2	6.1	2	15.4
Voluntary/other	20	60.6	8	61.5
Total	33	100.0	13	100.0
Prior treatment				
Drug court requirement	5	6.8	4	20.0
Police diversion scheme	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other legal order	14	18.9	2	10.0
Voluntary/other	55	74.3	14	70.0
Total	74	100.0	20	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [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 2002 [computer file]

Information on Alcohol Use

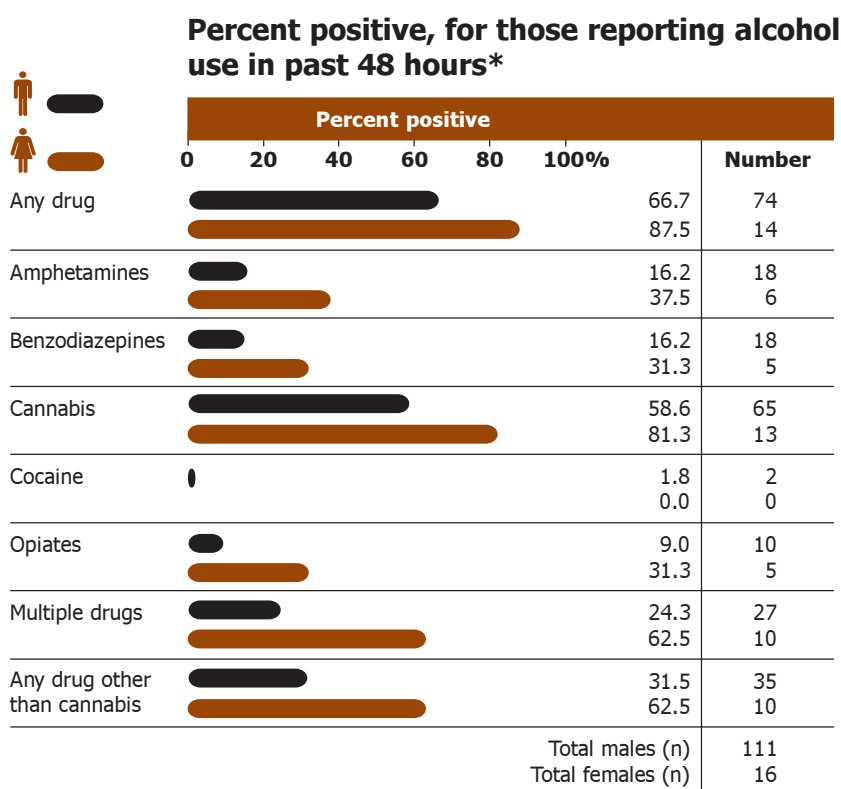
Percent reporting alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		67	89	86	51	84	377
Past 48 hours ^(a)	Males	38.6	52.6	36.0	42.5	36.1	41.3
	Females	30.0	23.1	27.3	45.5	33.3	31.6
Past 30 days ^(b)	Males	64.9	77.6	57.3	60.0	45.8	61.3
	Females	60.0	69.2	54.6	63.6	58.3	61.4

(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.

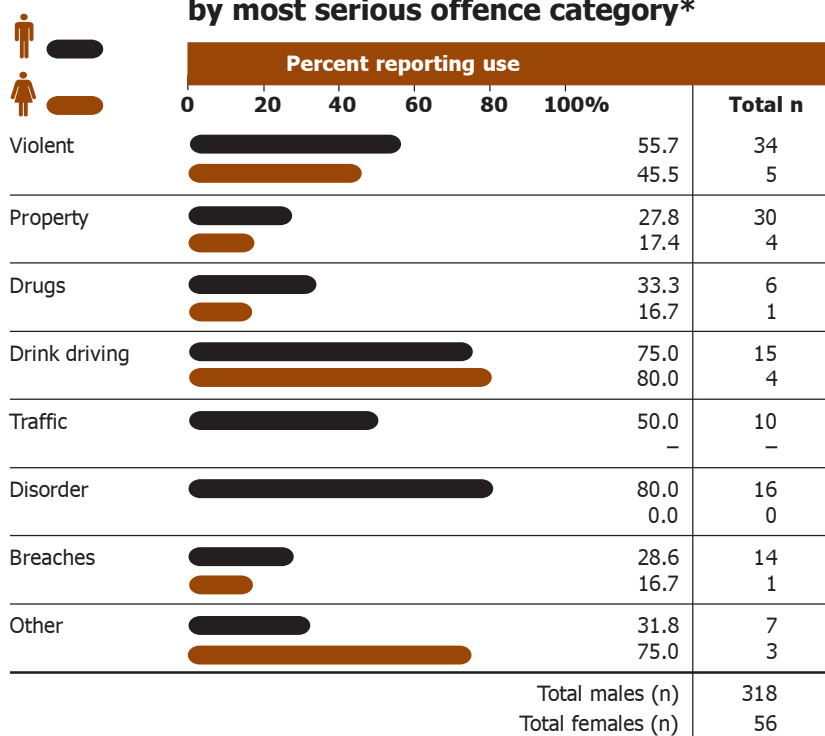
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]



* 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 2002 [computer file]

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



* 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 2002 [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	17	5.8	1	1.9
Percent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	185	57.8	35	63.6
Less than once a week	75	23.4	11	20.0
Once or twice a week	41	12.8	9	16.4
Three times a week or more	19	5.9	0	0.0
Total	320	100.0	55	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002 [computer file]

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