

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia

2003 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Police Detainees

**Lee Milner
Jenny Mouzos
Toni Makkai**

Research and Public Policy Series

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From the Minister for Justice and Customs

DUMA has been in operation since 1999. Over the years it has provided police, policy-makers, criminal justice practitioners and other professionals with systematic empirical data on illicit drug use among people arrested and brought to a police station or watchhouse.

In 2002, the program was expanded from four to seven sites across Australia. Last year, the Australian Government provided funding for a further four years and in the most recent Federal Budget extended funding of the project to 2007/08.

The continued funding of DUMA demonstrates the importance of the monitoring program and the valuable information and contribution that it makes to the criminal justice area in enhancing our understanding of illicit drugs and crime. The ongoing success of DUMA is also a reflection of the strong commitment by the participating police services and it is a significant example of what can be achieved through inter-agency cooperation and collaboration.

Since its inception, DUMA has collected questionnaire data from 12,777 detainees with urine specimens from 9,945 detainees. This report presents the results of the DUMA project across the seven sites during 2003. The majority of detainees voluntarily agreed to be interviewed (90%; 3,705 detainees in total) and around 84 per cent (3,101 detainees) of those detainees also agreed to provide a urine specimen.

The DUMA data confirm that the use of heroin amongst detainees in all the original sites remains below the levels reported during 1999/2000. This is most evident in the Sydney and East Perth sites. Continued monitoring has also found that there has been some increase in the use of amphetamine type substances over the past five years in all the sites. The Australian Government has been responding to this issue with a range of interventions including the targeting of precursor chemicals through its \$4.3 million National Strategy to Prevent the Diversion of Precursor Chemicals.

However it is important to note that the DUMA data highlight that the patterns of drug use and drug markets vary across locations and across time. This highlights the need for local community responses to drugs and crime. The Australian Government has recently announced a new \$20 million National Community Crime Prevention Programme which focuses on how to increase the ability of Australian communities to recognise local crime problems and to pursue effective, locally organised, crime prevention initiatives.

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

Senator Chris Ellison
Minister for Justice and Customs
Senator for Western Australia

Acknowledgments

For the past two years DUMA has been funded under a two-year grant from the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department and the South Australian Attorney-General's Department. From 2004 funding has been provided from the Australian Government's National Illicit Drug Strategy for the next five years.

The data were collected at the local sites by the Sellenger Centre at Edith Cowan University, Marg Hauritz Pty Ltd, Forsythe Consultants Pty Ltd and Walsh and Associates Pty Ltd, with the assistance of the New South Wales and Queensland Police, Western Australia and South Australia Police Service. Police at the local sites provide generous "in-kind" assistance to the project. Neither the collectors nor the police services bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented here.

Large research projects require a dedicated and skilled workforce. Both police and researchers at the local sites provide the AIC with invaluable comment and feedback as part of 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.

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

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

Disclaimer

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

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What is DUMA?

DUMA collates 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 that 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 detainee. For more details see Makkai (1999).

The DUMA project has been an ongoing quarterly collection on drug use in Australia since 1999. One of the advantages of a quarterly collection is that information is provided to the sites and stakeholders in a timely manner (usually 4 – 6 weeks) to assist in the development of strategic responses to local drug issues. The DUMA project is unique in this regard and its benefits are becoming increasingly recognised. Also DUMA is the only ongoing drug monitoring program that allows self-reported information on recent drug use to be cross validated with results of urinalysis testing.

In addition to tracking changes in drug markets, DUMA also allows for the collection of information that is of key strategic importance. Since its inception the following addendums have been run as part of the DUMA questionnaire:

- amphetamine use;
- amphetamine markets;
- drug dealing;
- drug driving;
- drug driving/high speed pursuits;
- gambling;
- heroin;
- stolen goods;
- violence in the home; and
- weapons.

This report presents both self-report and urinalysis data from participating detainees for the calendar year 2003. It provides an overview of the characteristics of the detainees at each site, including self-reported drug use, prior criminal behaviour and treatment history. To facilitate comparisons between the different sites and jurisdictions specific site-by-site data are provided in the accompanying tables and figures. Around 84 per cent of all detainees interviewed provided a urine sample. In terms of the socio-demographic profile of detainees, most serious offence, self-reported drug use and prior contact with the criminal justice system, there are few differences between the profile of those detainees who provide urine and those that do not.

For ease of interpretation, the results herein will be for adult detainees who gave a urine sample, unless otherwise noted. This distinction makes very little difference to the results presented but gives a consistent sample size.

There are a number of changes that have been made in the reporting of the urine data. Previous annual reports reported on the proportion testing positive to the screens – that is the proportion testing positive to opiates and amphetamines. A positive opiate screen does not distinguish between morphine, codeine or monoacetylmorphine. The confirmatory results can distinguish between these opiates providing a more valid measure of heroin use as well as enabling the tracking of other opiate substances such as morphine. In the case of amphetamines positive screens do not distinguish between amphetamine, methylamphetamine or ecstasy (MDMA). Although MDMA is detected in the confirmatory test for amphetamines it is usually classed as a separate drug under phenethylamines because of its hallucinogenic effects. This report uses the results from the confirmatory analysis of both the amphetamines and opiates. Any comparison with previous reports must take these changes into consideration.

DUMA program: 2003 summary

DUMA program: 2003 summary

While there is much debate amongst the law enforcement and academic community concerning the complexity of the link between drugs and crime, certain forms of criminal activity have been found to be associated with illicit drug use. This evidence base needs to be continually enhanced through the regular monitoring of the use of drugs by detainees. In particular, drug markets change, sometimes quickly. Without ongoing monitoring it is not possible to provide appropriate responses based on current and reliable data on the nature and extent of the problem. DUMA significantly adds to the evidence base by providing a reasonable and independent indicator of drug-related crime within a specific area. More importantly, it also validates other collections, such as the Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS), as well as providing additional information specific to law enforcement. As an ongoing monitoring system, long-term changes in drugs and crime can be tracked within police districts at each site. Furthermore, as a quarterly data collection system, changes in drug use can be detected within a relatively short time span, providing local police with valuable information regarding possible shifts in trends and patterns.

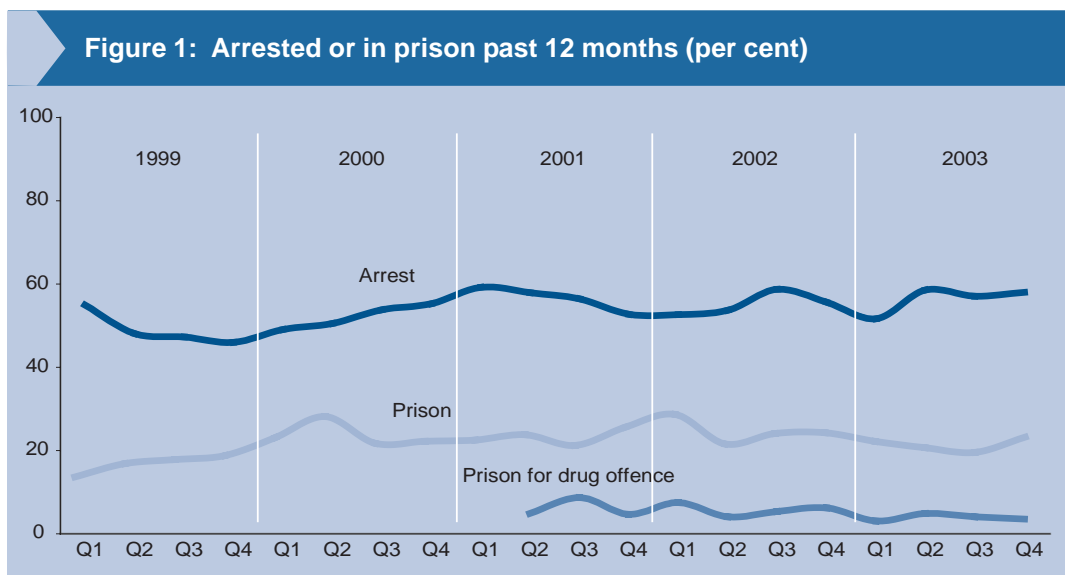
The initial three years of the DUMA program, from 1999 to 2001, was funded as a pilot study. The four original sites were Southport Watchhouse (Gold Coast, Queensland), East Perth Lockup (Perth, Western Australia), and Bankstown and Parramatta Police Stations (Sydney, New South Wales). DUMA funding was extended for a further two years from 2002 to 2003 and 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). 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; one the outer suburbs of a major state capital; and the last covers a major tourist and retirement destination.

In addition to providing data to local police, DUMA makes a significant 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 allows law enforcement and those involved in border protection such as the Australian Customs Service 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. enabling analysis of the links between drugs and crime using a high quality and large database; and
6. providing a mechanism for collecting key strategic information on other issues of importance to law enforcement such as drug driving and the use of weapons in crime.

Police detainees are in frequent contact with the criminal justice system (see Figure 1). In 2003 57 per cent of detainees had a prior arrest in the past 12 months (excluding the current arrest) and of those detainees that had been arrested on a prior occasion, 48 per cent tested positive to heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine. In terms of prior imprisonment, 20 per cent of detainees had been in

prison during the past 12 months and four per cent had been in prison for a drug offence in the past year. Of all the detainees who had been in prison in the past year, 54 per cent tested positive to heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine, while 75 per cent of those had been in prison for a drug offence tested positive to heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine. These contacts represent key intervention points for focusing prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs for illicit drug users.



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 1999–2003 [computer file]

Law enforcement is particularly concerned with both the demand for and supply of illicit drugs and 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. In terms of demand it is important to understand where, how and when the level of demand changes. Many factors can effect change in the demand-supply dyad. For example in the local market where demand and supply converge, intervention strategies aimed at curbing local illicit drug markets will effect some change to the supply market. Similarly, factors that affect supply, if sufficiently effective, will effect some change to the local drug market resulting in a 'domino effect'. Furthermore, markets are potentially susceptible to manipulation at all levels by dealers and suppliers.

Detainees are asked a series of questions about their involvement in the local drug market in the past 30 days. Seventy per cent of detainees across all sites self-reported obtaining drugs in the past 30 days — 26 per cent paid cash only, 23 per cent obtained the drugs without paying cash, while the majority (52 per cent) had used both methods to obtain the drugs. The method of payment varies by the drug type with detainees who had obtained cannabis less likely to pay cash, while those who obtained heroin or methylamphetamine were more likely to have paid cash only.

For those that had paid cash for drugs in the past 30 days the most common method of contacting a dealer for heroin, methylamphetamine and cocaine was calling on a mobile phone, followed by calling

on a phone, whereas for cannabis it was visiting the dealer's house or flat followed by calling on a mobile phone (see Table 1). Around one in ten of the detainees said they had approached the dealer in a public place.

Regardless of the drug purchased, most reported buying the drug outside of their own suburb (51 per cent for cannabis, 60 per cent for methylamphetamine, 65 per cent for heroin and 69 per cent for cocaine. Across all drugs, detainees were most likely to report that they bought their drugs from a regular source. This was the case for around six out of 10 of the detainees. Around 15 per cent reported that they had used a new source. This is fairly consistent with the proportion that approached a dealer in public. 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 while those who had a relatively stable supply of drugs were more likely to report sourcing from a house or flat. Those that reported buying in their own suburb were more likely to have a regular source.

Cocaine appears to be the exception. While the majority of those who had purchased cocaine in the past 30 days had bought from a regular source and sourced from a house or flat, those that had bought from a new source were also more likely to source it from a house or flat.

Table 1: Key drug market characteristics for those who bought drugs in the past 30 days (per cent)				
	Cannabis	Heroin	Methylamphetamine	Cocaine
Method of contacting dealer				
Mobile phone	18	30	26	29
Phone	14	28	19	19
Visit a house or flat	31	12	19	10
Approach them in public	13	12	10	12
Location of last buy				
In own suburb	49	35	41	35
Place of purchase				
House or flat	67	43	60	67
Street	24	50	32	30
Abandoned building	1	<1	<1	0
Source				
Regular source	59	68	59	47
Occasional source	26	18	24	26
New source	15	14	17	28

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Demographic data

The demographic profile of police detainees for the year 2003 is as follows:

- The majority of adults were males (84%);
- Two out of five were aged between 21 and 30; 16 per cent of detainees were aged 18 to 20, 16 per cent were aged 31 to 35 and 26 per cent were aged over 36;
- Almost half the adult detainees had less than 10 years of formal education; 17 per cent had finished a TAFE course, however only four per cent had completed university
- Forty-two per cent reported that they had lived at someone else's house during the past 30 days and six per cent reported that they had lived on the street during the past 30 days;
- One quarter had a full-time job in the past 30 days;
- Most (68%) obtained money through government benefits;
- Females were much less likely to have income from full-time work and to rely on government benefits;
- Females reported slightly higher levels of education than males and were more likely to have lived in their own house;
- Family/friends represent a significant source of money; 27 per cent of males and 33 per cent of females reported income from this source;
- Women were more likely to report sex work than males; and
- Men and women were equally as likely to report income from drug dealing and other drug crimes.

Drug testing

International research has found that respondents under certain circumstances 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. In order to overcome some of the limitations associated with self-report drug use data, DUMA also collects urine samples for drug testing. All urine samples provided first 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 at AS/NZS 4308. These cut off levels have been set in accordance with Australian Standards. In the case of the drug classes amphetamines, opiates and benzodiazepines, if a positive result is obtained 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 or watchhouse 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 2 indicates the average detection times and the cut-off levels for a positive screen.

Table 2: 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

Source: Makkai (2000)

There are five important points to note:

1. the screen detects the class of drug, not the specific metabolite;
2. false positives and false negatives can occur;
3. detection times can vary depending on rates of metabolism and excretion;
4. a positive result does not necessarily imply illegal use of the drug; and
5. 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/NZS 4308. See Makkai (2000) for further information.

Table 3 shows the proportion of detainees that 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) than for use in the past 30 days. Just over half of those who tested positive to heroin or methylamphetamine self-reported that they had used in the past 48 hours; this increases to around three quarters for the past 30 days. Importantly around one quarter did not disclose use in the past 30 days. Disclosure is much lower for cocaine however the numbers are very small. Interestingly US data also shows that it is cocaine that is least likely to be self-reported. The level of discrepancy between self-reported methylamphetamine use and urine results has remained consistent over previous years. However, there does appear to be a slight increase in the non-reporting of heroin use amongst the sample from 21 per cent in 2001 to 27 per cent in 2003.

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 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. If drug policy is to be underpinned by 'evidence',

that evidence needs to be as reliable and valid as is humanly possible. If data are biased, for whatever reason, program development and implementation could be harmful to both individuals and the broader community.

Table 3: Comparing urinalysis and self-reported drug use (per cent)

	Heroin		Methylamphetamine		Cocaine	
	Urinalysis result Positive	Negative	Urinalysis result Positive	Negative	Urinalysis result Positive	Negative
Self-reported use past 48 hours	58	2	55	3	14	<1
Self-reported use past 30 days	73	8	81	19	36	3
Total (n)	(447)	(2,523)	(893)	(2,076)	(14)	(2,964)

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Drug use among adult detainees

Methylamphetamine

It is possible for some amphetamine use to be prescription use. Urinalysis cannot distinguish between legal and illegal use however the detection of methylamphetamine is confirmation of illegal use. The confirmatory tests indicated that out of 987 positive amphetamine screens across all sites in 2003, 894 were confirmed with methylamphetamine only or in combination with amphetamines; 18 persons tested positive to amphetamines only; and 39 persons were confirmed with MDMA being present in their urine. This indicates that 92 per cent of amphetamine use was illegal.

As with previous years, the percentage of detainees who test positive to methylamphetamine varies between the sites. For the year 2003, East Perth ranged between 27 and 41 per cent of adult male detainees testing positive over the four quarters. Adelaide City recorded between 25 and 40 per cent and Elizabeth between 25 and 36 per cent. Brisbane recorded between 25 and 36 per cent and Southport between 19 and 25 per cent. Across 2003 the average number who tested positive in Bankstown and Parramatta was 14 per cent and 22 per cent respectively.

While it is important to note that there are differences between sites in the percentage testing positive averaged across the seven sites the data indicates that:

- 41 per cent of females tested positive; and
- 28 per cent of males tested positive.

Methylamphetamine use tends to be concentrated among those aged under 30 years across all sites. Averaged across sites, 56 per cent of males and 61 per cent of females who tested positive to the drug were aged 30 or younger, 10 per cent of males and 11 per cent of females were aged 18 to 20 years.

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

- 44 per cent at East Perth;
- 44 per cent at Adelaide;
- 42 per cent at Brisbane;
- 37 per cent at Elizabeth;
- 38 per cent at Southport;
- 25 per cent at Parramatta; and
- 13 per cent at Bankstown.

Compared to the previous year (2002) there appears to be little change in self-reported use of methylamphetamine in the past 30 days.

MDMA

The recent use of MDMA is uncommon in all sites. Throughout 2003 three per cent of detainees tested positive to MDMA in Southport and Bankstown; two per cent tested positive in Adelaide and East Perth, one per cent tested positive in Brisbane and Parramatta, and one person tested positive in Elizabeth. However, the use of MDMA has increased amongst this group. In 2000 0.5 per cent of the total sample tested positive to MDMA as compared to 0.7 per cent in 2001, 1.1 per cent in 2002 and 1.3 per cent in 2003.

Self-report data over the past 30 days showed that averaged across the sites eight per cent of detainees had used MDMA in the past 30 days. The highest rates of use in the past 30 days were found in the two Queensland sites (13% in Southport and 11% in Brisbane). Ten per cent reported use of MDMA in Bankstown, seven per cent in Adelaide and East Perth, six per cent in Parramatta and four per cent in Elizabeth.

There is greater discrepancy between the urinalysis results and self-report data for MDMA compared to methylamphetamine. Sixty-three per cent of detainees who stated they had used MDMA in the past 48 hours did not test positive to MDMA. Of those who self-reported using MDMA in the past 48 hours, 67 per cent tested positive to methylamphetamine (with no positive results for MDMA) suggesting that a substantial proportion of detainees are consuming methylamphetamine, and not MDMA.

Benzodiazepines

The percentage of adult males testing positive to benzodiazepines varies between the sites. Averaged across the year, 13 per cent tested positive in Bankstown, 14 per cent in Elizabeth, 25 per cent in Southport, 26 per cent in Brisbane, 27 per cent in East Perth and 30 and 31 per cent in Adelaide and Parramatta respectively. Compared to the previous year, there seems to have been a slight increase in the per cent testing positive to benzodiazepines in the Parramatta site (23% in 2002 versus 31% in 2003), East Perth experienced a decline, while all other sites remained fairly constant. In all sites

females tested positive to benzodiazepines more frequently than males. Averaging across the seven sites, the percentages that tested positive were:

- 24 per cent of males; and
- 40 per cent of females.

As benzodiazepines are widely available under prescription a positive result does not necessarily mean illegal use of the drug, therefore DUMA asks detainees about both legal and illegal use. Detainees are asked to report if they had taken any prescription medication that had been prescribed to them by a doctor or any over the counter medication over the past two weeks. Twenty-four per cent of females and 12 per cent of males reported that they had taken prescription benzodiazepines during the past fortnight. Thirty-one per cent of these people also reported using benzodiazepines illegally in the past 30 days.

Detainees are asked if they have injected illegal benzodiazepines during the past 12 months. Three per cent of detainees reported that they had injected illegal benzodiazepines in the past 12 months and of those that had injected in the past 30 days the average frequency of injecting was around once every three 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 2002b). Averaged across the four quarters the minimum proportion of adult males who tested positive to cannabis was 37 per cent in Bankstown and 38 per cent for adult females also in Bankstown. The maximum was 69 per cent of males in Elizabeth and 63 per cent of females in Southport.

Unlike the other drugs, such as methylamphetamine and benzodiazepines, where a higher proportion of females than males tested positive, averaged across all the sites, a similar proportion of males (57%) and females (53%) tested positive to cannabis.

Most cannabis use is concentrated amongst the younger aged detainees. Averaged across sites, 67 per cent of males aged 18 to 20 years tested positive as compared to 39 per cent of males aged 36 years or older.

Cocaine

Of all drugs, cocaine is the least likely to be used. During 2003, three people (1%) in Bankstown and four (2%) in Parramatta tested positive to cocaine. This is a fall from twenty-five people (9%) in Bankstown and six (3%) in Parramatta during 2002. The other sites detected very few people having recently used cocaine, with three in Brisbane, two in Adelaide, one person each in Southport and Elizabeth, and none in East Perth. Self-reported drug use data over the past 30 days indicates that averaged across sites, three per cent of detainees self-reported use of cocaine in the past month. While cocaine use is low among the sample, recent work on this small but important group has shown that cocaine users are more likely to be multiple drug users and to have a more extensive history of contact with the criminal justice system (Milner & McGregor 2004).

Heroin

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 584 positive tests for opiates across all the sites, 63 were confirmed with MAM. This indicates that use of heroin had occurred very shortly prior to arrest — these were mainly concentrated in the two Sydney sites. A further 385 were confirmed with either morphine alone or where the morphine concentration was greater or equal to the codeine concentration. The balance of probabilities is that 77 per cent of those detainees testing positive to opiates were using heroin within 48 hours prior to the interview.

Prior to the heroin shortage that occurred in 2000/01 the level of positive heroin tests varied between sites, with the Sydney sites being almost double the proportion of the other original two sites (Southport and East Perth). Since then the proportions testing positive in the Sydney sites have been lower and comparable to all other sites. The 2003 results found that 22 per cent and 16 per cent of all adult detainees in Bankstown and Parramatta tested positive to heroin, 18 per cent in Brisbane, 16 per cent in Adelaide, 14 per cent in Southport, 11 per cent in East Perth and Elizabeth. In all sites except East Perth, a higher percentage of females tested positive to heroin than males.

The average proportion of detainees testing positive across the sites were:

- 14 per cent of males; and
- 23 per cent of females.

Unlike cannabis and methylamphetamine, heroin is more likely to be detected in a slightly older age group. Averaged across the sites, 36 per cent of male detainees aged 26 to 35 years tested positive to heroin, while 14 per cent aged 21 to 25 years tested positive. Nine per cent of male detainees aged 18 to 20 years tested positive, as did 12 per cent of male detainees aged 36 years or older.

The percentages that self-reported use of heroin in the past 30 days were:

- 25 per cent at Brisbane;
- 22 per cent at Bankstown;
- 18 per cent at Southport;
- 17 per cent at Adelaide;
- 15 per cent at Parramatta;
- 12 per cent at East Perth; and
- 10 per cent at Elizabeth.

Codeine

The other 23 per cent of opiate users used a substance containing an opiate metabolite that was unlikely to be heroin. As medications that contain more than 8mg of codeine require a prescription from a doctor, use may have been legal or illegal. The proportion that has used an opiate metabolite not identified as heroin has been steadily increasing. In 2000, 10 per cent tested positive to an opiate metabolite, increasing to 18 per cent in 2001 and 23 per cent in 2002 and 2003.

Across the sites, in 2003, 11 per cent of detainees in Bankstown had tested positive to codeine, 10 per cent in Parramatta, nine per cent in Southport, eight per cent in Adelaide and East Perth, six per cent in Brisbane and five per cent in Elizabeth. When asked about taking prescription or over-the-counter medications in the past two weeks five per cent said they had taken codeine.

Trends in recent drug use, 1999–2003

While no single source of data can provide a complete picture of the illicit drug market; data from the DUMA project provides one source of information on drug use among police detainees that is consistent and reliable. Now with five years of data the strength of the DUMA project is evidenced by the changing drug use patterns detected over the period. The consumption patterns of three major drug classes have changed over that period of time. Amongst all seven sites the following broad trends have been identified:

- Methamphetamine use continues to increase across all seven sites.
- Outside of Sydney, there have always been a higher proportion of detainees testing positive to methamphetamine, although there are indications of increasing use in the Sydney sites.
- The early rates of heroin use in 1999 and early 2000 were significantly higher in the Sydney sites than in the other sites. In mid 2000 there were indications of a downturn that continued into 2001. Although there have been fluctuations from quarter to quarter the rates in the two Sydney sites are now comparable to all other sites.
- There was a delayed impact in the decline in heroin use outside of Sydney in Southport and East Perth. Declines were not observed until mid 2001 and continued throughout 2002.
- The trend in heroin use at East Perth has shown a drop following the heroin drought in early 2001 that has continued through to 2003.
- Since interviewing began in 2002, Adelaide and Elizabeth have shown slight increases in the per cent testing positive to heroin. However, the collection of 2004 data will enable a more thorough assessment of long term trends to be undertaken.
- Cocaine use increased in the Sydney sites around the time of the heroin shortage however since then it has reduced noticeably with very few people testing positive in any of the sites.
- There continues to be a substantial minority of detainees in all sites who test positive to benzodiazepines.

- Although very small, the proportions testing positive to MDMA have been increasing in Southport, Adelaide and Bankstown.
- Codeine use continues to increase in Elizabeth, Adelaide and Brisbane, while use in all other sites has remained relatively constant since 2001.

The DUMA data highlight that the patterns of drug use vary across locations and across time, and within jurisdictions. These differences suggest that the same patterns and market dynamics do not apply everywhere. In terms of implications, interdiction/police intervention, prevention and treatment needs to be tailored to address the specific drug culture/market of the local community.

Illicit drug use and self-reported criminal activity

In terms of self-reported drug use, almost half (48%) of the detainees reported that they had used drugs, including medications, prior to their arrest. Forty-three per cent said that they had sold illegal drugs for money at some point in their lives, however only 10 per cent said they were looking for illegal drugs at the time of their arrest. Generally, those who used drugs prior to arrest, and had sold illegal drugs, were more likely to test positive. Again the 2003 data are consistent with the findings from previous years.

Table 4: Most serious offence, adults

	Male		Female	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Violent	672	27	78	17
Property	784	31	223	48
Drugs	143	6	31	7
Drink driving	118	5	10	2
Traffic	237	10	24	5
Disorder	146	6	30	6
Breaches	331	13	57	12
Other	70	3	13	3
Total	2,501	100	466	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

DUMA collects the current charge information for each detainee. Most detainees (75%) are charged with three or less offences. The Australian Bureau of Statistics' Australian Standard Offence Classification scheme (1997) is used to assign charges to eight categories — violent, property, drug offences, drink driving, traffic, disorder, breaches and other. In this report, detainees are assigned to the most serious of the charges collected. The hierarchy from most serious to least serious is: violent, property, drug offences, drink driving, traffic, disorder, breaches and other. Thus, if the person has been charged with a violent offence and a property offence, the violent offence will take precedence. Using this classification scheme, 25 per cent of detainees were charged with a violent offence, 34 per cent with a property

offence, six per cent with a drug offence, four per cent with drink driving, nine per cent with a traffic offence, six per cent with disorder offences and 13 per cent with breaches (see Table 4). Three per cent did not have a charge that came under any of these categories, such as public health and safety offences, regulation offences, property damage and pedestrian offences. Overall both males and females were more likely to be charged with a property offence than any other offence. However, a higher proportion of males were charged with a violent offence.

Regardless of the charge, adult males and females tested positive to a range of drugs. Due to the small sample size, breakdowns of female offending and drug use are not provided. The rates testing positive to cannabis will be higher than for the other drugs as the test can detect use up to 30 days whereas it can only detect use of benzodiazepines up to 14 days and, for the other drugs, use within the last two to 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 combined results presented below. Comparisons with last year's data show very few differences in the link between recent drug use and offence charges from 2002 to 2003 (see Makkai & McGregor 2003).

Violent charge: adult male detainees

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

- 24 per cent to methylamphetamine;
- 23 per cent to benzodiazepines;
- 57 per cent to cannabis;
- 9 per cent to heroin;
- 69 per cent tested positive to any drug; and
- 40 per cent tested positive to any drug excluding cannabis.

Property charge: adult male detainees

Of those detainees whose most serious charge was property offending:

- 36 per cent tested positive to methylamphetamine;
- 32 per cent to benzodiazepines;
- 58 per cent to cannabis;
- 23 per cent to heroin;
- 79 per cent to any drug; and
- 60 per cent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Drug offences: adult male detainees

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

- 33 per cent tested positive to methylamphetamine;
- 20 per cent to benzodiazepines;
- 64 per cent to cannabis;
- 19 per cent to heroin;
- 84 per cent to any drug; and
- 52 per cent 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:

- 9 per cent tested positive to methylamphetamine;
- 9 per cent to benzodiazepines;
- 39 per cent to cannabis;
- 3 per cent to heroin;
- 44 per cent to any drug; and
- 18 per cent 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:

- 31 per cent to methylamphetamine;
- 14 per cent to benzodiazepines;
- 56 per cent to cannabis;
- 9 per cent to heroin;
- 71 per cent to any drug; and
- 39 per cent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Disorder offences: adult male detainees

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

- 19 per cent tested positive for methylamphetamine;
- 21 per cent for benzodiazepines;
- 57 per cent for cannabis;

- 4 per cent for heroin;
- 69 per cent for any drug; and
- 38 per cent 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 13 per cent of adult male detainees in the 2003 DUMA study. Of these people:

- 25 per cent tested positive to methylamphetamine;
- 23 per cent to benzodiazepines;
- 58 per cent to cannabis;
- 11 per cent to heroin;
- 73 per cent to any drug; and
- 43 per cent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Age of initiation and age of arrest

DUMA collects information on the age of first and regular illegal use for eight classes of drugs and alcohol, as well as the age of first arrest (see Table 5). In terms of experimenting with drugs detainees report first trying alcohol and cannabis. For those who report illegal use of LSD and benzodiazepines this occurs at 15 and 18 years respectively. First use of drugs such as cocaine, heroin and methylamphetamine occur around the age of 19 years. If regular use occurs it is usually two to three years after first trying the drug. The age of first use is much lower than reported in the National Household Survey on Drugs.

Alcohol and cannabis were the only drugs where the mean age of first and regular use for female and male detainees was younger or the same as the mean age when they were first arrested, with the exception of heroin for females where the age of first use and first arrest were the same. Amongst those that had used alcohol in the past 12 months the age of first use for alcohol was 14 years, regular use occurred at 16 years and the age of first arrest was two years later at 18 years for males. For females the average age of first and regular use of alcohol was the same as males but their first arrest occurred later at 20 years. For cannabis the age of first use was 14 years for both males and females, while the age of first arrest was 16 years for males and 19 years for females.

For all other drugs, detainees — both male and female — the average age for their first arrest was younger than the average age at which they first used and then began regular use. For example the age of first arrest amongst those who had used cocaine in the past 12 months was 16 for males and 15 for females, yet the age of regular use of cocaine was 22 years for males and 21 years for females (see Table 5). This suggests that for drugs such as cocaine, heroin and methylamphetamine, detainees are more likely to have been apprehended for criminal activities at a younger age than when they engaged in regular drug use (for those specific drugs). Previous research has demonstrated that incarcerated offenders are more likely to engage in minor offending prior to illegal drug use — including cannabis (Makkai & Payne 2003).

Table 5: Age at first and regular use and age first arrested (for those used in past 12 months)

	Total n	Males Mean age			Total n	Females Mean age		
		First use	Regular use	First arrested		First use	Regular use	First arrested
Alcohol	1606	14	16	18	246	14	16	20
Cannabis	1499	14	16	16	261	14	17	19
LSD	41	15	16	15	4	15	16	16
Benzodiazepines	186	18	20	15	66	19	20	17
Methylamphetamine	863	19	21	16	218	19	21	18
Heroin	439	19	21	16	146	18	20	18
Cocaine	87	20	22	16	18	18	21	15
Ecstasy	131	20	21	16	18	16	18	16
Street methadone	75	24	25	14	17	21	22	16

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Drug and alcohol dependency

In the third quarter of 2003, a dependency scale was piloted. The dependency scale is a series of six questions that has been tested and proven to identify dependence on alcohol and/or drugs amongst a variety of populations, including police detainees (Hoffman, Hunt, Rhodes & Riley 2003). The questions reflect each of the diagnostic criterion for abuse and dependence defined by the DSM-IV. The questions asked in the DUMA pilot were:

- In the past 12 months, have you spent more time drinking alcohol or using drugs than intended?
- Have you neglected some of your usual responsibilities in the past 12 months because of using alcohol or drugs?
- During the past 12 months, have you wanted to cut down on your drinking alcohol or drug use?
- In the past 12 months, has anyone objected to your drinking alcohol or drug use?
- In the past 12 months, have you frequently found yourself thinking about drinking alcohol or using drugs?
- In the past 12 months, have you used alcohol or drugs to relieve feelings such as unhappiness, anger or boredom?

To be classified as dependent respondents must answer positively to three or more of the questions listed above. The pilot found that 52 per cent of detainees were dependent on illegal drugs and 27 per cent dependent on alcohol (see Table 6). There was a high correlation between those who were dependent on alcohol and those who were dependent on drugs. Over half of the detainees who were dependent on alcohol were also dependent on drugs (52%).

Table 6: Detainees responses to dependency scale (per cent)

	Alcohol	Drugs
No to all questions	54	33
Yes to one question	11	9
Yes to two questions	8	6
Yes to three or more questions (dependent)	27	52
Total (n)	(712)	(717)

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Drug related crime

Since 2001 the DUMA questionnaire has asked detainees to report on how many of their offences were drug related in the past 12 months. In 2003, while the majority did not attribute any of their offending to drugs, 35 per cent of all detainees reported at least some of their offences were drug related (excludes alcohol). Of those who said they had used illegal drugs in the past 12 months 45 per cent said that at least some of their offending was related to their use of illegal drugs. Results from the Drug Use Careers of Offenders (DUCO) project found that 30 per cent of incarcerated offenders reported illegal drugs as a causal risk factor in their offending (Makkai & Payne 2003).

The proportion of detainees who had used illegal drugs in the past 12 months that had attributed at least some of their offending to illegal drugs was:

- 57 per cent in Brisbane;
- 50 per cent in Parramatta;
- 45 per cent in Southport;
- 44 per cent in Bankstown;
- 41 per cent in East Perth;
- 40 per cent in Adelaide;
- 37 per cent in Southport.

Adult male detainees reported that they had been arrested on average 1.8 times in the past 12 months. This does vary slightly amongst the sites with the two New South Wales sites having slightly lower averages than the other sites. The average number of arrests is significantly higher for offenders who report having used illegal drugs in the past 12 months. The average number of arrests is slightly higher again for those who report illegal use of drugs in the past 30 days and who tested positive. Detainees who were classified as drug dependent or who tested positive to methylamphetamine or heroin had the highest average number of arrests in the past 12 months.

Table 7: Frequency of arrest and drug use patterns, adult male detainees

	Mean number of arrests in the past 12 months
Never used illegal drugs	0.7
Used illegal drugs in the past 12 months	2.1
Used illegal drugs in the past 30 days	2.2
Tested positive to illegal drugs	2.1
Tested positive to methylamphetamine	2.5
Tested positive to heroin	2.5
Tested positive to cannabis	2.0
Dependent on illegal drugs	2.5

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Self-reported alcohol use

The vast majority of detainees, like the general population, have used alcohol. Ninety-eight per cent of all detainees reported that they had tried alcohol. Of relevance to this report and the DUMA program is heavy drinking. Unfortunately, time constraints in the police stations and watchhouses precluded asking the detailed alcohol questions that are used in the National Drug Strategy Household Survey on Drugs. Nonetheless in DUMA, male detainees were asked if they had ever had five or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months; and females were asked whether they had ever had three or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months. In total, 66 per cent of males and 55 per cent of females responded 'yes'. Detainees 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 per cent of males and 38 per cent of females — and still fewer who reported drinking at this level in the past 30 days reported drinking in the past 48 hours — 35 per cent of males and 23 per cent of females.

The average age of first use for alcohol is 14 for both males and females. This compares to around 15 years for adult males and females for cannabis, and 19 years for adult females and 20 years for adult males for heroin. The average age at which detainees first tried alcohol or illicit substances is younger compared to the general population. The 2001 National Household Survey (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2002b) reported the average age at which males first consumed a full glass of alcohol as 16 years and 18 years for females, while the average age at which Australians first used cannabis was about 19 years, and the average age of first heroin use was 21 years.

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, 69 per cent tested positive to at least one other drug. Fifty-eight per cent tested positive to cannabis, 20 per cent to methylamphetamine, 22 per cent to benzodiazepines, seven per cent to heroin and less than one per cent to cocaine. Twenty-nine per cent tested positive to two or more of these drugs. As mentioned the proportion of detainees who reported being dependent on alcohol as measured by the dependency scale (see box on Drug and alcohol dependency) was 43 per cent. As expected there was a strong correlation between heavy drinking

and dependency. Of those who had drunk heavily in the past 30 days 48 per cent were found to be being dependent and 55 per cent of those who had consumed alcohol in the past 48 hours were also found to be dependent on alcohol.

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 (66%) and drunk at least five or more drinks on the same day during the past 30 days (83%). Fifty-nine per cent of those charged with disorder offences had consumed alcohol in the past 48 hours at this level, followed by 36 per cent of those charged for a violent offence, 35 per cent for a traffic offence, 34 per cent for a breach of justice order, 29 per cent who were charged with a drug offence and 25 per cent of those charged with a property offence.

Juvenile data

NSW is the only jurisdiction where juveniles (under 18 years) are also interviewed. The following discussion, therefore only focuses on the two NSW sites. In Bankstown and Parramatta, 113 juveniles were interviewed in 2003, of whom 77 per cent were male and 23 per cent were female. In Bankstown, 55 per cent of juveniles reported they had completed Year 10 or less at school, while this was the case for 52 per cent of the juveniles at Parramatta. More juveniles reported still being in school in Parramatta (34%) than in Bankstown (20%). This is partly a function of age — more of the Bankstown detainees were aged 16 or older (80%) than in Parramatta (59%). It is important to note 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 for 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. In Parramatta and Bankstown, juveniles who were interviewed were most likely to have been arrested for a property offence (64% and 45% respectively). Police had previously arrested over half of the juveniles during the past 12 months. Ten per cent of juveniles in Bankstown and 19 per cent in Parramatta said they had been in a juvenile detention centre in the past 12 months. Few juveniles said they had been seeking drugs at the time of the arrest, although 27 per cent had used drugs just prior to the arrest. Overall, 30 per cent also said they had sold drugs for money at some time.

Forty-six per cent in Bankstown and 57 per cent in Parramatta tested positive to at least one drug. They were most likely to test positive to cannabis, although six per cent in Parramatta tested positive to heroin and 10 per cent in Parramatta had tested positive to methylamphetamine. Self-report information from juveniles found that 12 juveniles had used methylamphetamine in the past month. Rates of ecstasy use in the past 30 days are slightly higher amongst these juveniles ($n=11$), 10 per cent than for the adults at these sites (8%).

Amphetamine addendum

During the third quarter of 2003 an addendum on amphetamines was conducted in all seven sites. The addendum asked detainees to report on the:

- Extent and frequency of amphetamine use;
- The forms of amphetamines used;
- Changes in the availability and price of amphetamines; and
- Involvement in the production/distribution of amphetamines.

A total of 350 adult detainees (49%) reported that they had used amphetamines in the past twelve months. These detainees provided further information by completing the addendum. Results indicate that amphetamine users were more likely to be younger and to have spent less time in education than those that had not used amphetamines in the past 12 months. They were also more likely to be involved in shoplifting, drug dealing and other property crime as a source of income.

Amongst the detainees who had used amphetamines in the past 12 months over half (54%) self-reported using daily (15%) or weekly (39%), while only 15 per cent stated they used once every few months or once a year. Sixty-four per cent of detainees stated that they usually used a crystal form of amphetamine, while 25 per cent stated they usually used a powder form of amphetamine. Detainees were also asked about their preferred form of amphetamine. The majority (58%) stated that they preferred to use a crystal form of amphetamine, followed by powder (23%) and 11 per cent had no preference.

Sixty per cent of detainees reported that the price of amphetamines had remained the same over the past 12 months. However, this varied based on the detainee's perceptions of the availability of the drug. Detainees who reported that amphetamines had increased in price over the past 12 months were more likely to state that amphetamines had become harder to obtain, while those who reported a decrease in the price of amphetamines were more likely to state that amphetamines were easier to obtain.

Detainees were also asked to state whether or not they had used other drugs, including medications, in combination with amphetamines. Over half reported poly drug use. The most commonly used drug in conjunction with amphetamines was cannabis (58%) followed by alcohol (28%) and then heroin (16%). Those who reported usually using a crystal form of amphetamine (55%) were only slightly more likely to report using amphetamines in combination with other drugs compared to those who usually used a powder form of amphetamine (53%).

Detainees appeared to have little knowledge as to the source of amphetamines with almost half the detainees stating that they did not know if the amphetamines they usually bought were imported or made in Australia. Detainees in this sample also reported little involvement in the production or distribution of amphetamines with 73 per cent stating they had never been involved. Those who were involved in either the production or distribution of amphetamines were most likely to be involved in street-level distribution (63%) followed by middle market distribution (28%) and chemist 'runs' (27%).

Methodology

Linking questionnaires and urine records

To ensure confidentiality of the information collected, once the questionnaire has been completed and the urine specimen obtained, 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 record of names or signatures is kept and urine specimens are destroyed once the urine results are received and validated 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 mechanism 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. The most common errors encountered are:

- where no response has been recorded on a particular question; and
- where a question was asked but should have been skipped and where a question was incorrectly coded.

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 8 shows the periods over which the fieldwork was undertaken; the number of hours interviewers were in the police station/watchhouse; the number of detainees approached and interviewed and the number of specimens collected for each site in each quarter.

Treatment in 2003

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

- Current and previous treatment history;
- Types of treatment utilized;
- Substance being treated for; and
- Reasons for entering treatment.

Aggregated across the sites, of those detainees that self-reported they had used a drug illegally during the past 12 months, 15 per cent reported that they were currently in treatment. Also of those detainees that had used a drug illegally in the past 12 months, six per cent reported that they had been in treatment sometime during 2003, 25 per cent reported they had been in treatment prior to 2003. Female detainees were more likely to report that they had accessed treatment than males, as were older detainees.

Heroin was the drug for which detainees were most likely to currently be accessing treatment (75%) or to have accessed treatment previously (48%). Drug type is reflected in the type of treatment accessed, with over half the detainees reporting they were in methadone maintenance. Few detainees 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 currently accessing buprenorphine as opposed to those who had accessed it in their previous treatment episode, from seven per cent to 20 per cent.

Eleven per cent of detainees who had used illegal 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 (84% and 71% respectively). Eight per cent of those currently in treatment entered because of a drug court requirement, whereas for previous treatment seven per cent 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 (14% and 17% respectively). This is due to drug courts being located in both the Southport and Parramatta local area commands.

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

Table 8: Fieldwork information, 2003

Quarter	Site	Period	Hours in facility	Number approached	Number interviewed	Specimens collected
Q1	Adelaide	10/02/03 – 08/02/03	282	141	136	98
	Bankstown	13/01/03 – 10/02/03	284	114	88	68
	Brisbane	10/02/03 – 09/03/03	224	254	236	232
	East Perth	09/02/03 – 02/03/03	341	184	156	112
	Elizabeth	13/01/03 – 08/02/03	288	159	150	117
	Parramatta	11/02/03 – 11/03/03	272	138	110	85
	Southport	13/01/03 – 09/02/03	168	115	100	91
Q2	Adelaide	12/05/03 – 07/06/03	288	155	150	130
	Bankstown	14/04/03 – 17/05/03	286	137	117	97
	Brisbane	12/05/03 – 08/06/03	224	194	183	175
	East Perth	04/05/03 – 25/05/03	335	177	152	116
	Elizabeth	14/04/03 – 10/05/03	286	137	134	123
	Parramatta	19/05/03 – 18/06/03	266	127	103	76
	Southport	14/04/03 – 11/05/03	170	94	83	78
Q3	Adelaide	11/08/03 – 06/09/03	288	156	150	123
	Bankstown	14/07/03 – 15/08/03	311	91	87	55
	Brisbane	11/08/03 – 07/9/03	224	174	164	158
	East Perth	10/08/03 – 31/08/03	341	246	197	151
	Elizabeth	14/07/03 – 09/08/03	288	144	142	118
	Parramatta	12/08/03 – 10/09/03	256	105	86	67
	Southport	14/07/03 – 15/08/03	192	115	105	94
Q4	Adelaide	10/11/03 – 06/12/03	288	151	147	119
	Bankstown	13/10/03 – 14/11/03	319	113	94	78
	Brisbane	10/11/03 – 07/12/03	224	184	161	152
	East Perth	26/10/03 – 16/11/03	341	199	162	126
	Elizabeth	13/10/03 – 08/11/03	288	135	133	106
	Parramatta	11/11/03 – 09/12/03	257	94	86	69
	Southport	13/10/03 – 14/11/03	168	104	93	87
Total	All sites	2003		4137	3705	3101

In 2003, a total of 3,705 detainees were interviewed of whom 3,592 were defined as adults in their relevant jurisdiction; 113 were juvenile detainees from the New South Wales sites. Detainees can choose to complete the interview and not provide a specimen. Of those who agreed to an interview, 84 per cent also provided a urine sample.

Table 9 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 equally as likely to provide a urine sample as females in Adelaide, Bankstown and Southport, while females were more likely to provide a urine specimen in Brisbane and Parramatta. East Perth and Elizabeth were the only sites where males were more likely than females to

supply a urine specimen. Age also plays a role in provision of a urine specimen with juveniles less likely to provide a specimen than adult detainees. Although as noted earlier in the report, other factors may account for the refusal. Differences between sites in the provision of a specimen can largely be attributed to differing procedures between jurisdictions and the physical conditions within the site. 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.

Overall, the response rates obtained in DUMA are higher than those normally achieved in social science research in Australia, while the response rate for the interview (90%) is still higher than the response rate for the Australian National Drug Strategy Household Survey on Drugs (50%) (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2002a).

Table 9: Response rate by gender and adult status, 2003

	Adelaide	Banks- town	Brisbane	East Perth	Elizabeth	Parra- matta	South- port
Adult males							
Number approached	487	341	705	645	481	314	382
Number agreed to interview	473	285	651	538	465	266	338
(Per cent who agreed to interview)	(97)	(84)	(92)	(83)	(97)	(85)	(89)
Number who provided urine specimen	381	218	626	412	392	210	310
(Per cent who provided urine of those who agreed to interview)	(81)	(77)	(96)	(77)	(84)	(79)	(92)
Adult females							
Number approached	116	71	101	161	94	58	46
Number agreed to interview	110	61	93	128	94	46	43
(Per cent who agreed to interview)	(95)	(86)	(92)	(80)	(100)	(79)	(94)
Number who provided urine specimen	89	47	91	92	72	38	40
(Per cent who provided urine of those who agreed to interview)	(81)	(77)	(98)	(72)	(77)	(83)	(93)
Juveniles							
Number approached		61				92	
Number agreed to interview		40				73	
(Per cent who agreed to interview)		(66)				(79)	
Number who provided urine specimen		32				49	
(Per cent who provided urine of those who agreed to interview)		(80)				(67)	

It is important to note that 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 criteria 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 occurred in 309 cases during 2003, representing six per cent of those potentially available for an interview. This is consistent with the 2002 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. Further research is planned to examine the issue of how representative is the DUMA sample.

Two other factors affect the 'randomness' of the sample. First, in all four jurisdictions police are increasingly using a number of mechanisms to reduce the number of people being brought into the police station for processing. These include diversion programs, 'notices to attend court' (or equivalent) or 'cautions'. Normally, these notices or cautions would be for minor offending. Diversion programs tend to focus on drug possession cases and juvenile offenders. The DUMA study therefore, does not pick up these people. Second, the study is anonymous so it is not possible for individuals to be tracked across the interview periods. Given that a substantial number of detainees self-report having been arrested in the past 12 months, it is highly likely that a small group of detainees will be appearing in more than one of the quarters and 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 2003, 456 detainees said yes (which represents 13% of the sample) while another 10 said they could not recall. This is slightly higher than that recorded in 2002 where eight per cent reported that they had participated in the study on some previous occasion.

Explaining compliance levels

Relative to other social science studies, the compliance levels on both the interview and the urine are relatively high. A number of factors can account for this but there are three important ones. First are the assurances of confidentiality, including a statement assuring confidentiality signed by the Director of the AIC (and in 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 Research Ethics Committee 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. Each separate addendum also receives ethics clearance as well. Finally, once processed by the police, the interview can alleviate the boredom of confinement.

Oversight committees

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

Table 10: DUMA local steering and advisory committees

Committee	Chair	Institutional affiliation
New South Wales Steering Committee Chair	Dr Don Weatherburn	NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
South Australian Steering Committee Chair	Detective Chief Superintendent Denis Edmonds	SA Police Service
Western Australian Steering Committee Chair	Superintendent Ron Carey	WA Police Service
Queensland Steering Committee Chair	Assistant Commissioner George Nolan	QLD Police Service
Scientific Advisory Board Chair	Dr Toni Makkai	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, and it provides timely intelligence to inform local policy and strategic initiatives. In addition, local sites are provided with confidentialised unit record files for secondary analysis within four weeks of their collection each quarter. This ensures that those who know best about local problems and issues have timely access to all the DUMA data for their area.

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 stolen goods, drug driving and amphetamines. 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). Two recent examples of addendums, the amphetamine addendum and the violence in the home addendum are highlighted in this report.

Violence in the home addendum

The 'Violence in the home' addendum was run in all sites in the first quarter of 2003. The addendum sought to determine the incidence of partner violence experienced and perpetrated by police detainees, as well as the extent of violence witnessed or experienced as a child in the home.

Table 11: Experience of violence in the home by gender (per cent)

	Male	Female
Childhood violence	39	47
Ever involved in partner violence (as victim or perpetrator)	56	80
Perpetrator of partner violence in past 12 months	34	41
Victim of partner violence in past 12 months	35	51

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Childhood violence

One third of detainees stated that they had been beaten so badly as a child that it left marks, while 12 per cent self reported having to see a doctor after a beating. Fifteen per cent said they had been sexually abused before the age of 18. A substantial proportion also witnessed violence in the home while growing up with 30 per cent reporting that there were times when their father beat their mother. Twelve per cent reported that their mother beat their father and 17 per cent also stated that they had witnessed their parents' beat their siblings so badly that it left marks on their body.

Those who reported being physically or sexually abused as children were more likely to have tested positive to at least one illicit drug than those that had not been abused as children. They were also more likely to have been arrested or in prison in the previous 12 months. Those detainees who had being physically or sexually abused as children were slightly more likely to be charged with a violent offence than those that had not been abused as children.

Partner violence

Reports of physical confrontations between a spouse or partner were common. Sixty per cent of all detainees reported ever having been confronted by a spouse or partner, while 42 per cent reported physically confronting a spouse or partner. Detainees were also asked to report on police involvement in an incidence of domestic violence, with 17 per cent stating they had been arrested on at least one occasion for a domestic violence incident. The current offence for seven per cent of detainees was in relation to a domestic violence incident.

Detainees who reported being in a relationship in the past 12 months were asked a series of questions relating to violence in that relationship. Thirty per cent stated either their partner had slapped, kicked, bit or hit them with a fist and 28 per cent stated they had pushed or shoved their partner in the past 12 months. Females were more likely than males to report being a perpetrator of violence towards a partner

or a victim than males. Eighty-seven per cent of those who reported physically abusing their partner or spouse in the past 12 months also reported being abused by their partner or spouse.

Childhood violence and subsequent violence in adulthood

The results from the addendum also indicate that detainees who have experienced violence in their childhood are more likely than detainees with no childhood exposure to violence to report being victims of abuse or actually perpetrating abuse as adults. Nine out of 10 female detainees who were violent towards their partner in the past 12 months had also experienced partner violence. This compares to 87 per cent of male detainees. Half of those physically or sexually abused as children reported currently being in an abusive relationship and 45 per cent had abused a partner in the past 12 months. Both male and female detainees who reported being physically/sexually abused as a child were more likely to perpetrate partner violence as an adult (43% males; 51% females) than male and female detainees who did not experience childhood abuse (29% males; 32% females).

A similar pattern is observed for partner victimisation. Sixty-three per cent of female detainees and 46 per cent of male detainees who experienced violence as a child were also victimised by a partner in adulthood. This compares with 39 per cent of female detainees and 29 per cent of male detainees who did not experience childhood victimisation, but were abused as adults.

The cycle of violence

These data provide strong support for a cycle of violence that begins in childhood and continues into adulthood and families. Children who are victims of violence are significantly more like to go on to be victims as adults, but to also inflict violence on their partners.

Data usage

DUMA data can be used at a variety of levels and for a variety of purposes. For example, aggregated data at the local level can provide local police and treatment agencies with better information on which to formulate their strategic operational strategies. Data can also be used to argue for policy shifts in internal resources, or to determine the effectiveness of particular interventions, or 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. DUMA data is also increasingly being used in reports produced by other agencies. Following are some examples of usage during 2003.

Published material 2003

(see www.aic.gov.au)

Makkai T and McGregor K 2003. Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA): 2002 annual report on drug use among police detainees. *Research and public policy series* no 47 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Makkai T, McGregor K and Wei Z 2003. Drug use monitoring in Australia: a project overview. *Platypus* vol 78

Marshall J 2003. *DUMA in South Australia quarterly report – April-June 2002*. Adelaide: Office of Crime Statistics and Research

McGregor K and Makkai T 2003. Self-reported drug use: how prevalent is under-reporting. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 260 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Shand F, Darke S, Makkai T and Griffiths P 2003. The monitoring of drug trends in Australia. *Drug and alcohol review* vol 22

Turner N 2003. *DUMA in South Australia quarterly report April – June 2003*. Adelaide: Office of Crime Statistics and Research

Turner N 2003. *DUMA in South Australia quarterly report January – March 2003*. Adelaide: Office of Crime Statistics and Research

Turner N 2003. *DUMA in South Australia quarterly report October – December 2002*. Adelaide: Office of Crime Statistics and Research

Turner N 2003. *DUMA in South Australia Quarterly Report July – September 2002*. Adelaide: Office of Crime Statistics and Research

Wei Z, Makkai T and McGregor K 2003. Drug use among a sample of juvenile detainees. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no 258 Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Presentations 2003

Fitzgerald J 2003. Stolen goods market survey. *DUMA technical workshop* Brisbane 2 – 3 December 2003

Forsythe L & Makkai T 2003. Interview effects in the DUMA sample: a preliminary analysis. *Evaluation in crime and justice: trends and methods* Canberra March 2003

Mazerolle P 2003. Domestic violence addendum results. *DUMA technical workshop* Brisbane 2 – 3 December 2003

- Mazerolle P, Weierner S, Makkai T & McGregor K 2003. Consequences of exposure to family violence: assessing outcomes in adulthood among DUMA participants. *17th annual ANZSOC conference* Sydney October 2003
- McGregor K 2003. Drug use during the heroin drought: examining the switching myth. *QLD Premier & Cabinet, Law & Justice Policy Section* Brisbane 20 October
- McGregor K 2003. Drug use among police detainees: some comparative results from Western Australia. *WA Police Organised Crime Investigation Group* Perth 14 October 2003
- McGregor K 2003. Drug use during the heroin drought: examining the switching myth. *WA Police Organised Crime Investigation Group* Perth 14 October 2003
- McGregor K 2003. Drug use during the heroin drought: examining the switching myth. *Guest Lecture - Edith Cowan University, 3rd yr class -Commercial & Organised Crime* Perth 15 October 2003
- McGregor K 2003. Drug use monitoring in Australia: an overview. *NT Office of Crime Prevention* Darwin 16 October 2003
- McGregor K 2003. Drug use among police detainees: some comparative results from South Australia. *SA Office of Crime Statistics and Research* Adelaide 5 May 2003
- McGregor K 2003. Benzodiazepine use amongst the DUMA sample – prevalence and legality. *DUMA technical workshop* Brisbane 2 – 3 December 2003
- McGregor K & Makkai T 2003. Self-reported drug use: how prevalent is under-reporting? *Evaluation in crime and justice: trends and methods* Canberra March 2003
- McGregor K & Makkai T 2003. Drug use during the heroin drought: examining the switching myth. *17th annual ANZSOC conference* Sydney October 2003
- Milner L 2003. Amphetamine use: results from the amphetamine addendum. *DUMA technical workshop* Brisbane 2 – 3 December 2003
- Turner N 2003. DUMA in South Australia. *DUMA technical workshop* Brisbane 2 – 3 December 2003
- Voltz D & Stanley D 2003. Perceived risk in a drug market: an evaluation of a police operation in Southport. *DUMA technical workshop* Brisbane 2 – 3 December 2003
- Weierner S 2003. Benzodiazepines, heroin and amphetamines: assessing the linkages between licit and illicit drug use. *17th annual ANZSOC conference* Sydney October 2003

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

NSW Senior Detectives course

Examples of agencies and organisations that have requested/used data

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

Methodological note

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

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

2003 DUMA findings

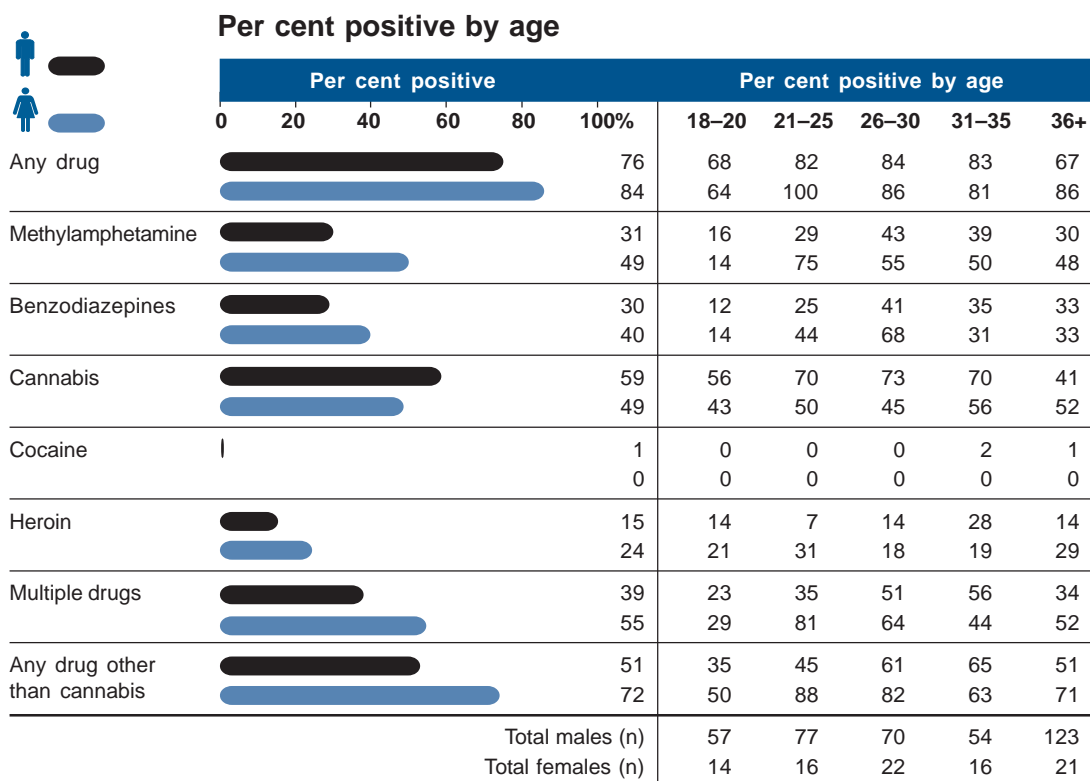
ADELAIDE SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Catchment area—approximate population size: 142,168



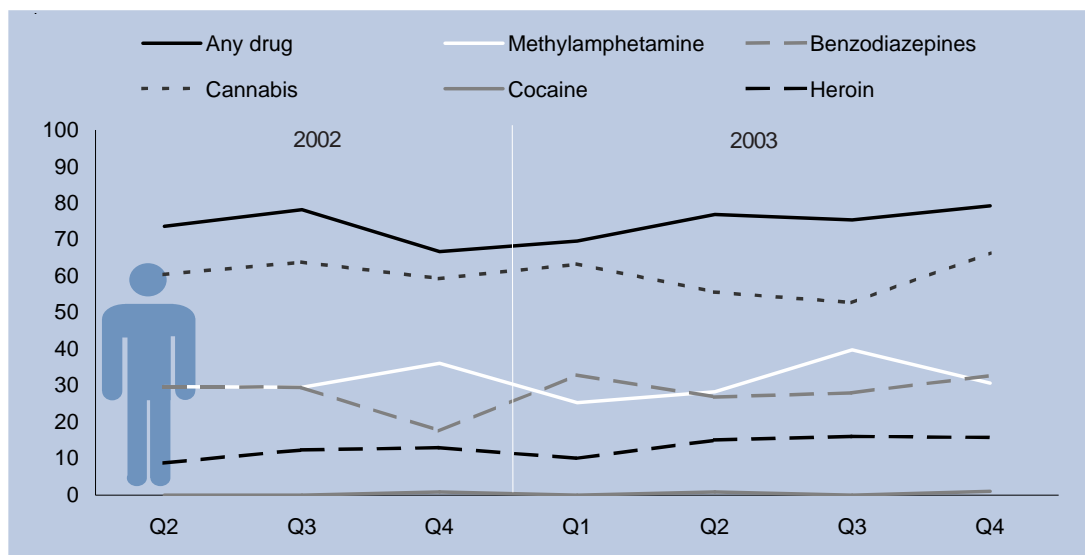
	Total (n)	Age of detainees (%)				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults	583	84	121	117	96	165
Males	473	14	22	20	16	29
Females	110	17	17	23	18	25

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]



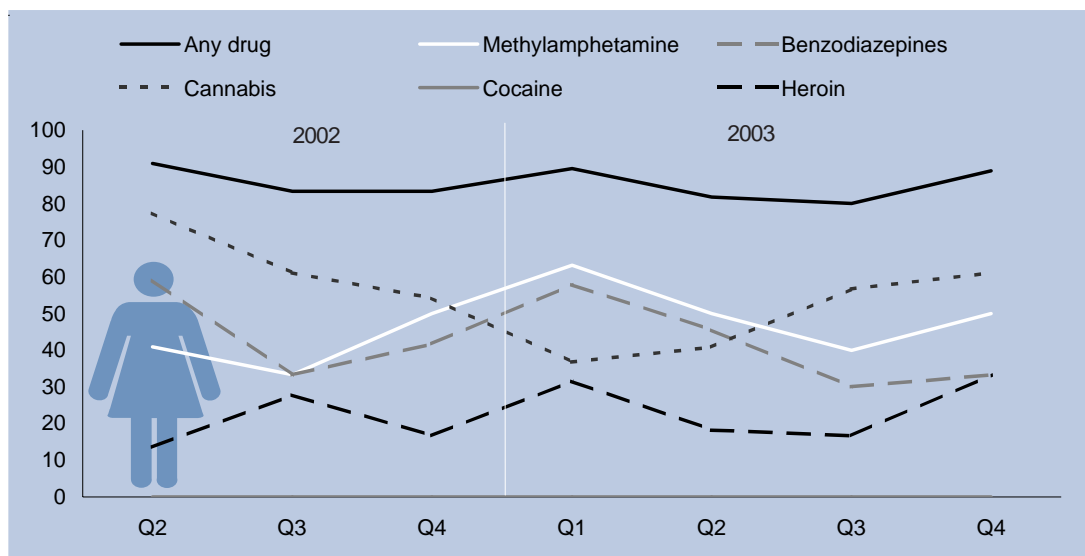
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Trends in per cent positive males, by drugs



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002–2003 [computer file]

Trends in per cent 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 2002–2003 [computer file]

Per cent positive, by most serious offence category, males only

Offence	n	Methyl- amphetamine	Benzodia- zepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	97	27	38	59	1	10	79	53
Robbery	24	33	29	63	0	13	83	50
Aggravated assault	10	44	50	30	0	0	80	70
Common assault	42	19	31	57	0	7	71	43
Other violent	21	29	57	71	5	19	90	67
Property	122	41	30	62	0	26	81	61
Fraud	22	27	5	41	0	14	64	41
Car theft	24	42	29	75	0	21	96	58
Theft	53	51	45	66	0	30	85	74
Other property	23	30	22	61	0	35	74	57
Drugs	13	38	23	69	0	0	77	46
Produce/supply drugs	9	33	22	67	0	0	78	44
Possess/use drugs	4	50	25	75	0	0	75	50
Breaches	46	29	28	54	0	11	72	46
Breach of bail	24	30	29	50	0	9	67	42
Breach of order	3	67	100	33	0	0	100	100
Warrant	19	21	16	63	0	16	74	42
Traffic	41	32	17	59	0	7	68	39
Drink driving	8	0	50	50	13	13	63	63
Disorder	40	18	25	53	0	5	65	40
Other	14	29	21	71	0	14	71	43
Total		31	30	59	1	15	76	51
Total (n)	381	118	114	226	2	55	288	196

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [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	28	Private house/apartment	40	48
Year 11 or 12	19	17	Someone else's place	38	33
TAFE/university not completed	12	20	Shelter or emergency housing	2	1
Completed TAFE	20	31	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	0
Completed university	5	5	Treatment facility	0	2
			No fixed residence	11	11
			Other	7	6

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	22	2
Part-time/odd jobs	23	18
Welfare/government benefit	74	90
Family/friends	24	33
Sex work	1	1
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	14	12
Shoplifting	13	26
Other income-generating crime	11	15

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Per cent reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months

(for those testing positive for each category)

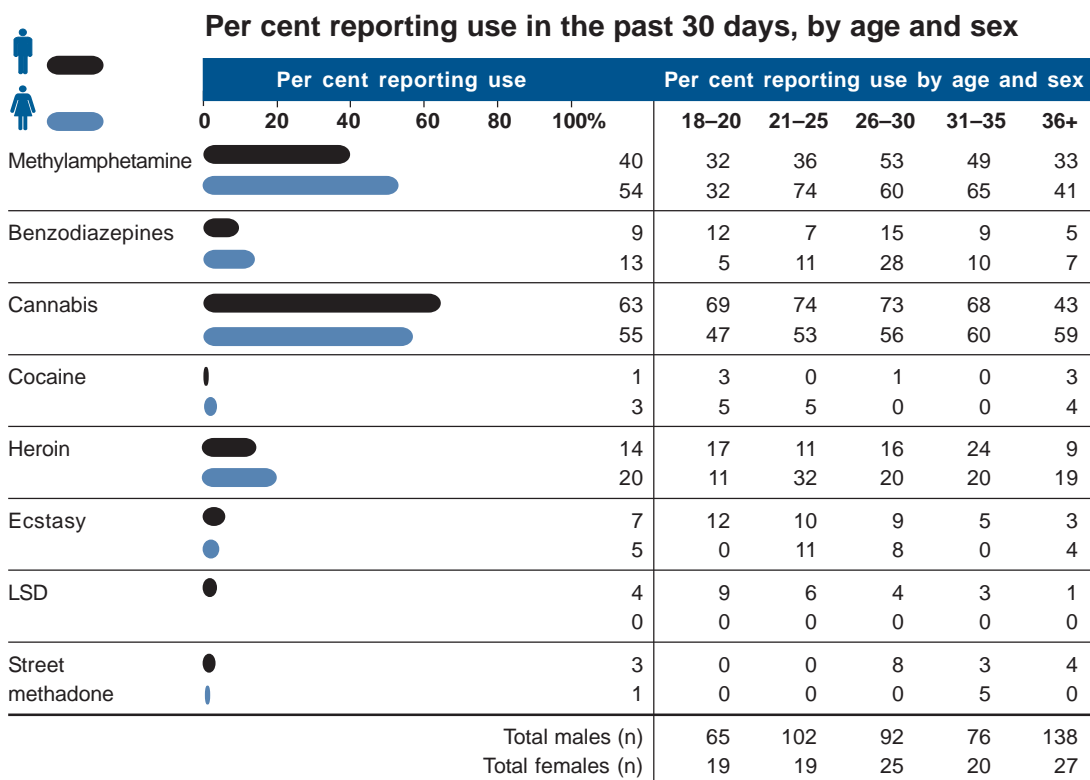
	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	70	66	26	28
Methylamphetamine	78	72	30	30
Benzodiazepines	70	63	29	28
Cannabis	72	60	27	27
Heroin	77	60	24	24
Multiple drugs	75	67	26	29
Any drug other than cannabis	74	70	27	30
Total	64	62	24	27

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Per cent 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	61	60	65	47
Methylamphetamine	14	9	65	65	73	51
Benzodiazepines	14	9	69	60	64	46
Cannabis	11	10	64	67	68	40
Heroin	26	5	74	70	72	65
Multiple drugs	15	8	73	65	71	50
Any drug other than cannabis	13	6	65	62	67	51
Total	8	6	50	56	57	40

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Methylamphetamine	348	19	89	20
Benzodiazepines	156	17	49	19
Cannabis	437	15	104	14
Cocaine	193	21	52	22
Heroin	217	20	67	20
Ecstasy	219	22	58	23
LSD	277	17	63	17
Street methadone	88	24	25	24

* Rounded to years of age

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

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

	Total n	Males		Total n	Females	
		Mean age first use	Mean age regular use		Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Methylamphetamine	157	18	21	57	19	21
Benzodiazepines	30	16	18	14	19	24
Cannabis	294	14	16	59	14	17
Cocaine	8	21	23	2	20	25
Heroin	75	18	20	31	19	21
Ecstasy	15	19	21	3	16	16
LSD	11	14	16	3	15	16
Street methadone	8	27	29	2	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 2003 [computer file]

Per cent received prior treatment (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment (a)	203	53	41	44
Ever been in treatment	111	29	28	30
Treatment in 2003	20	5	3	3
Currently in treatment	46	12	22	23
Total	380	100	94	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	12	3	5	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 2003 [computer file]

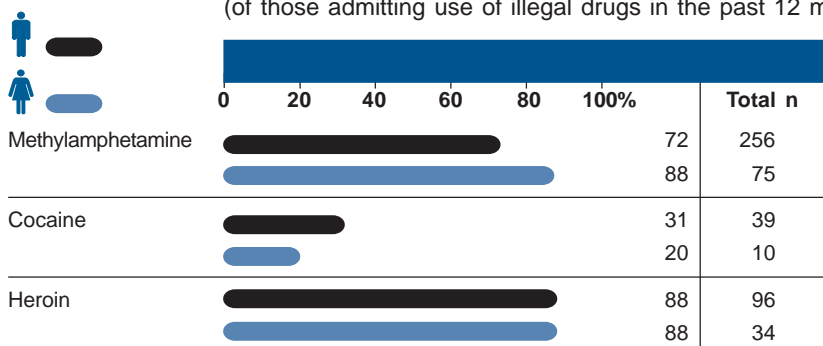
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illegal drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	5	11	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	4	9	4	18
Voluntary/other	37	80	18	82
Total	46	100	22	100
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2003				
Drug court requirement	3	2	1	3
Police diversion scheme	3	2	0	0
Other legal order	38	29	4	13
Voluntary/other	87	66	26	84
Total	131	100	31	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months

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



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

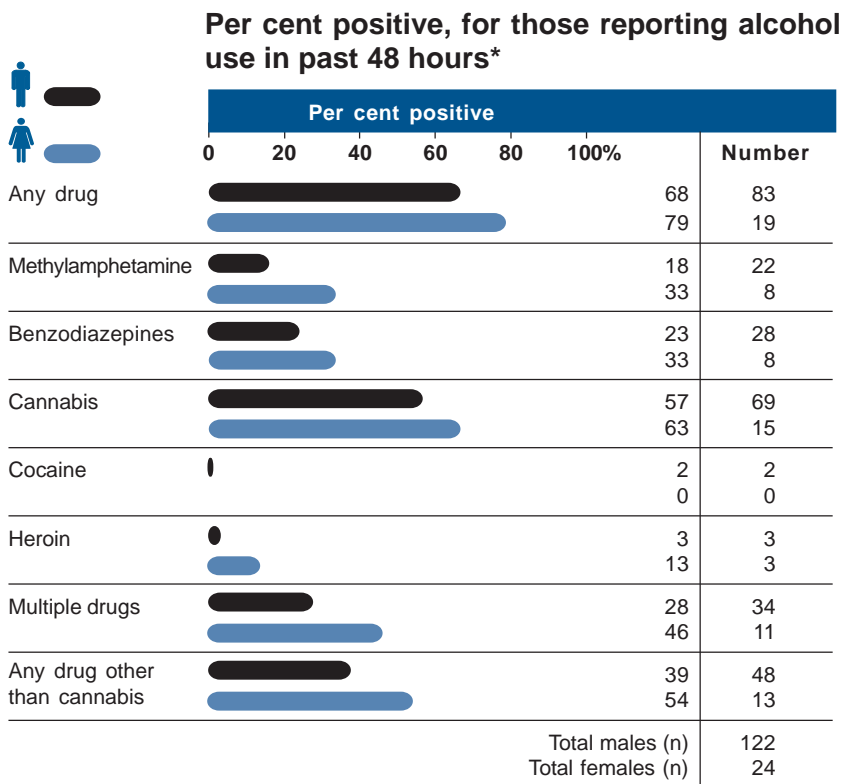
Per cent reporting alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		84	121	117	96	165	583
Past 48 hours (a)	Males	37	35	27	32	34	33
	Females	42	21	24	35	7	25
Past 30 days (b)	Males	54	55	45	37	47	48
	Females	58	37	52	45	7	38

(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

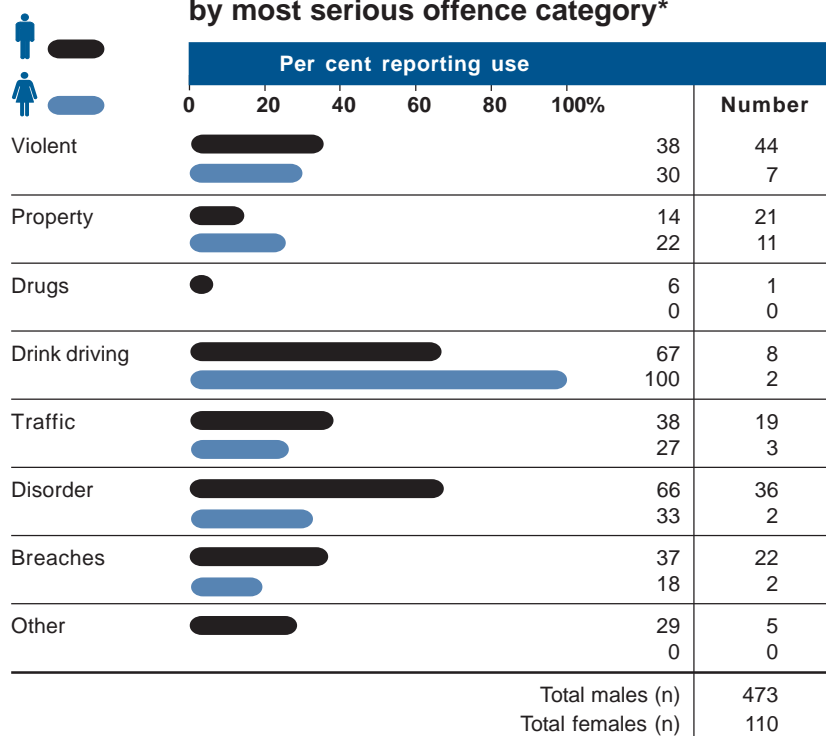
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]



* 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 2003 [computer file]

Per cent 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 2003 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour



	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Per cent self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past year	41	10	5	5
Per cent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	234	51	58	56
Less than once a week	118	26	26	25
Once or twice a week	75	16	18	17
Three times a week or more	35	8	2	2
Total	462	100	104	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

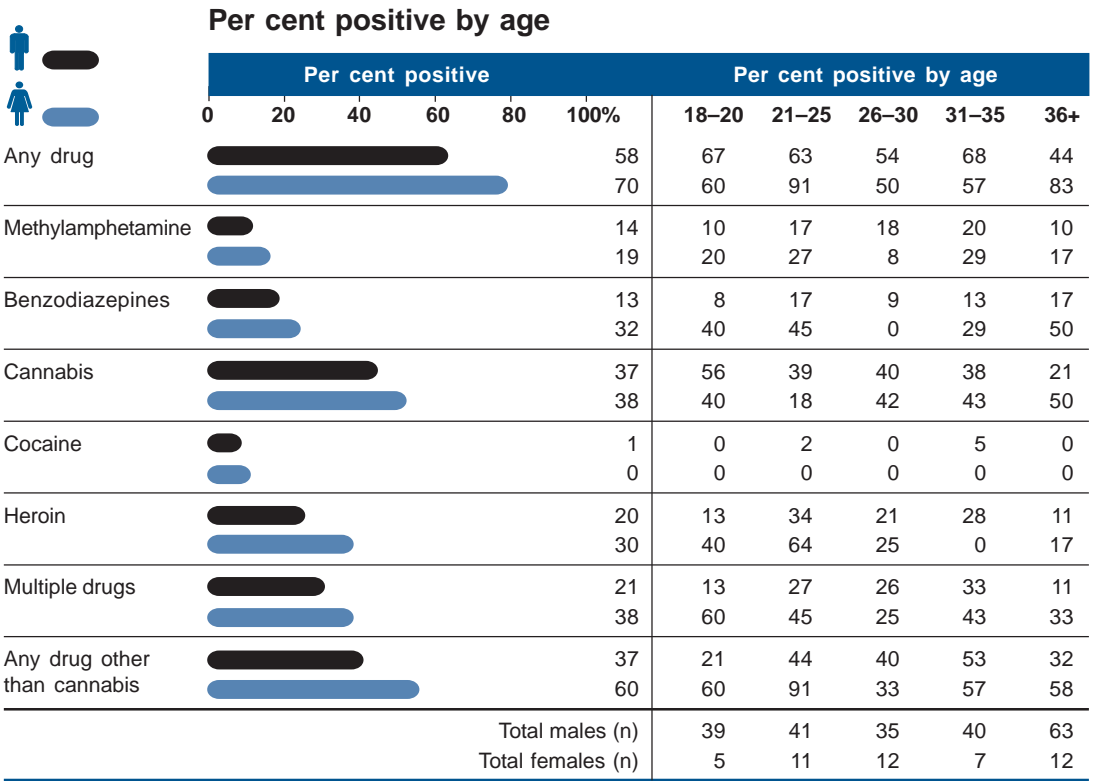
BANKSTOWN NEW SOUTH WALES

Catchment area—approximate population size: 174,114



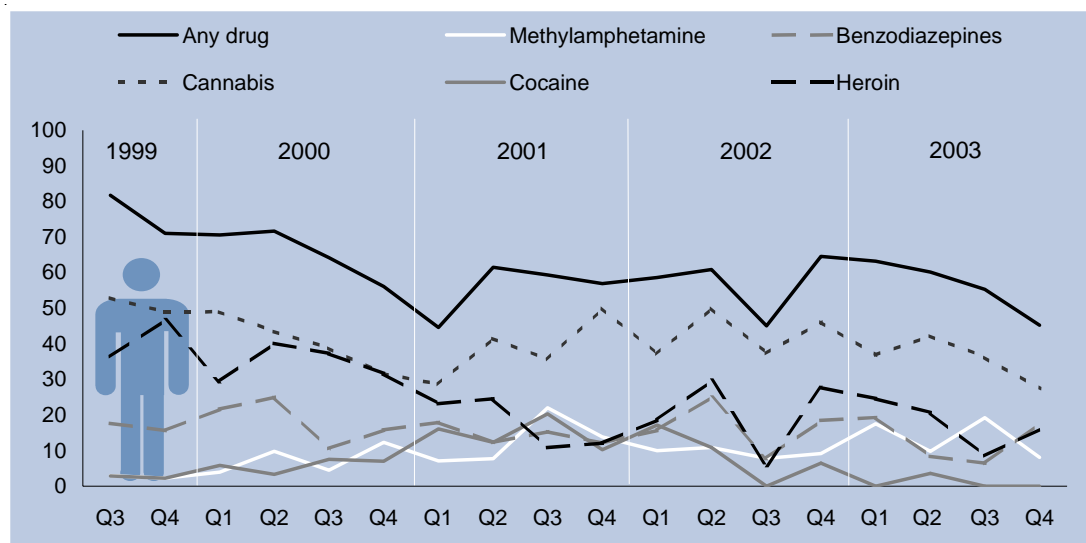
		Age of detainees (%)					
		Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults		346	64	72	58	60	92
 Males		285	19	20	15	18	28
 Females		61	15	25	23	16	21

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]



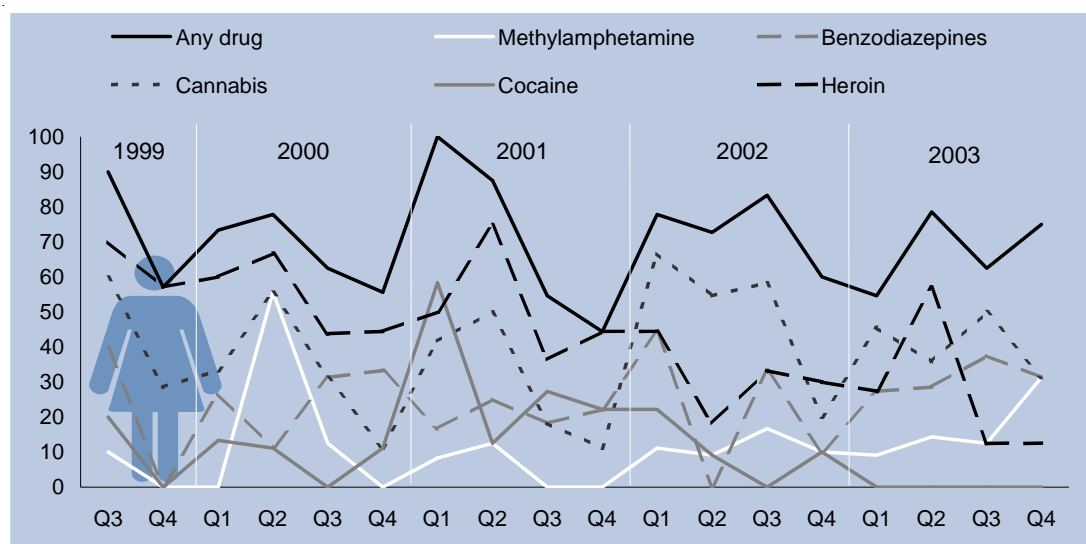
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Trends in per cent positive males, by drugs



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Trends in per cent 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 2003 [computer file]

Per cent positive, by most serious offence category, males only

Offence	n	Methyl- amphetamine	Benzodia- zepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	54	11	11	39	0	7	46	22
Robbery	9	11	22	67	0	11	67	22
Aggravated assault	15	13	13	47	0	20	53	33
Common assault	17	6	6	24	0	0	35	12
Other violent	13	15	8	31	0	0	38	23
Property	57	20	16	32	2	30	67	54
Fraud	14	21	7	21	7	21	64	50
Car theft	7	29	14	29	0	29	71	43
Theft	25	13	16	40	0	42	72	60
Other property	11	27	27	27	0	18	55	55
Drugs	21	14	14	52	5	62	95	67
Produce/supply drugs	5	20	0	40	0	60	80	60
Possess/use drugs	16	13	19	56	6	63	100	69
Breaches	22	23	27	41	5	9	64	41
Breach of bail	7	71	43	29	14	14	71	71
Breach of order	13	0	15	38	0	8	54	23
Warrant	2	0	50	100	0	0	100	50
Traffic	20	5	5	40	0	25	65	35
Drink driving	27	0	4	22	0	0	22	4
Disorder	5	20	20	40	0	20	80	40
Other	5	20	20	20	0	0	20	20
Total		13	13	36	1	20	57	36
Total (n)	211	28	28	76	3	42	121	77

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [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	38	54	Private house/apartment	50	59
Year 11 or 12	24	15	Someone else's place	43	30
TAFE/university not completed	13	13	Shelter or emergency housing	1	0
Completed TAFE	20	16	Incarceration facility/halfway house	<1	3
Completed university	5	2	Treatment facility	1	3
			No fixed residence	3	2
			Other	2	3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	46	12
Part-time/odd jobs	26	16
Welfare/government benefit	39	78
Family/friends	32	43
Sex work	1	17
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	4	3
Shoplifting	4	16
Other income-generating crime	5	10

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Per cent reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months

(for those testing positive for each category)

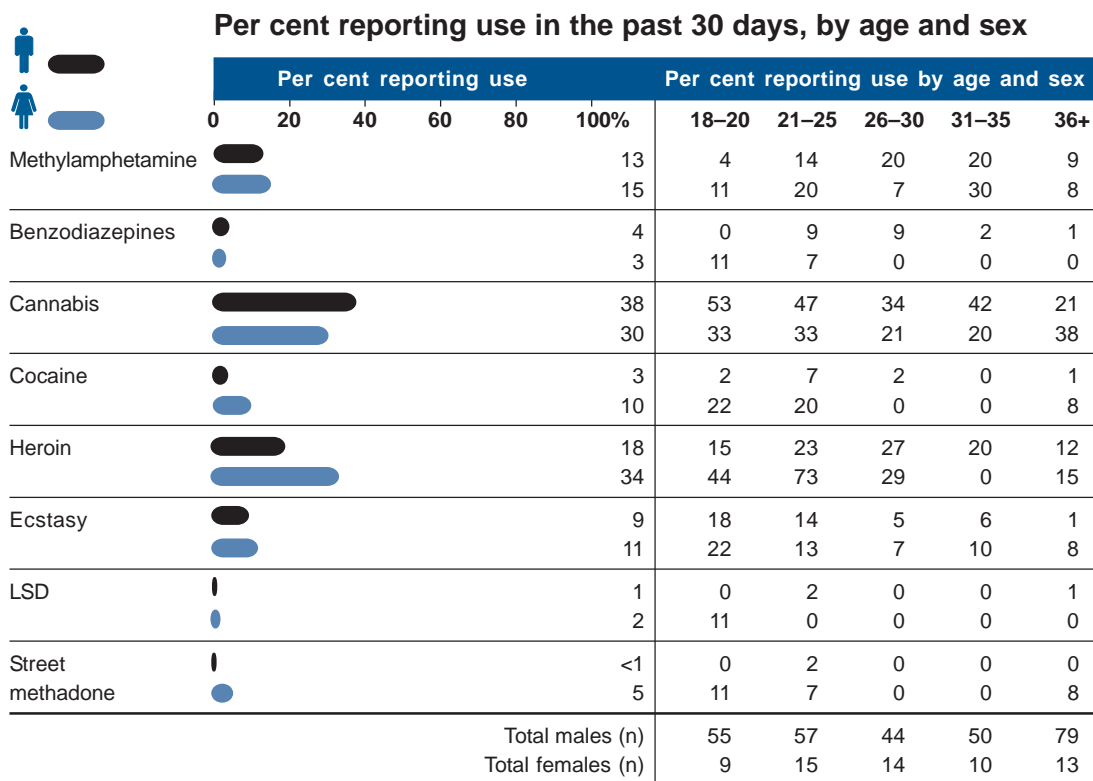
	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	56	61	19	15
Methylamphetamine	58	80	13	0
Benzodiazepines	48	58	24	20
Cannabis	53	69	18	22
Heroin	69	75	30	14
Multiple drugs	52	87	22	22
Any drug other than cannabis	56	70	23	14
Total	46	52	14	13

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Per cent 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	14	43	66	32	24
Methylamphetamine	10	17	48	67	29	50
Benzodiazepines	0	8	66	77	43	23
Cannabis	9	24	42	59	30	24
Heroin	16	17	50	58	45	33
Multiple drugs	16	19	58	63	38	31
Any drug other than cannabis	11	13	52	67	35	25
Total	5	14	30	63	22	30

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Methylamphetamine	109	20	35	19
Benzodiazepines	37	21	15	18
Cannabis	184	16	49	16
Cocaine	107	22	33	20
Heroin	92	21	35	19
Ecstasy	94	21	29	20
LSD	71	17	20	17
Street methadone	26	25	17	20

* Rounded to years of age

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [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
Methylamphetamine	35	19	21	9	19	21
Benzodiazepines	12	22	22	6	17	20
Cannabis	113	15	17	23	17	20
Cocaine	14	20	21	8	17	23
Heroin	58	21	22	22	18	19
Ecstasy	15	19	21	5	17	17
LSD	3	15	16	1	20	20
Street methadone	3	30	31	4	24	25

* 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 2003 [computer file]

Per cent received prior treatment (for those admitting use of illegal drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment (a)	104	65	20	49
Ever been in treatment	20	12	9	22
Treatment in 2003	4	3	3	7
Currently in treatment	33	21	9	22
Total	161	100	41	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	15	9	8	20

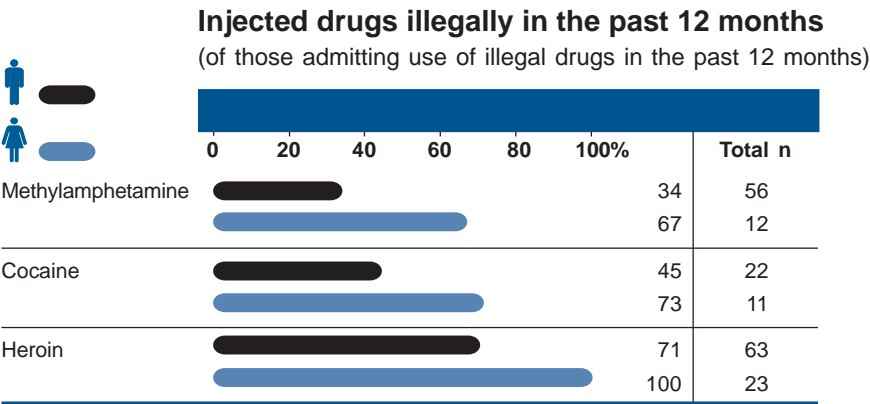
(a) Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (AA, NA, church etc.), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and GP

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	4	12	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	2	6	0	0
Voluntary/other	27	82	9	100
Total	33	100	9	100
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2003				
Drug court requirement	5	21	1	8
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	0	0	0	0
Voluntary/other	19	79	11	92
Total	24	100	12	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

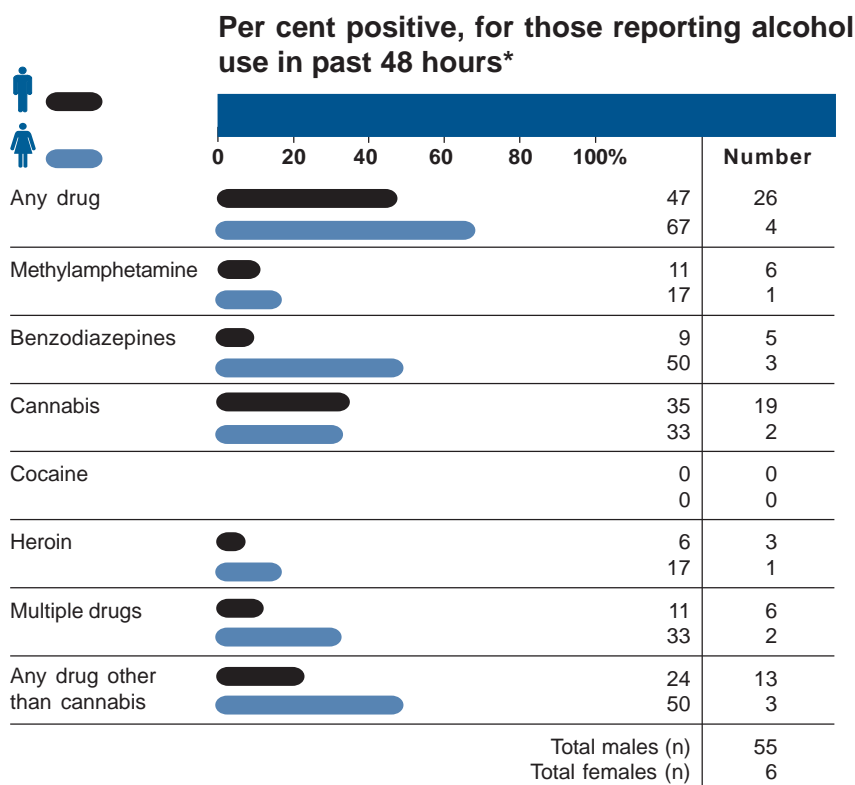
Per cent reporting alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		64	72	58	60	92	346
Past 48 hours (a)	Males	22	19	30	22	30	25
	Females	0	13	21	10	15	13
Past 30 days (b)	Males	47	33	41	36	39	39
	Females	11	20	21	10	23	18

(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

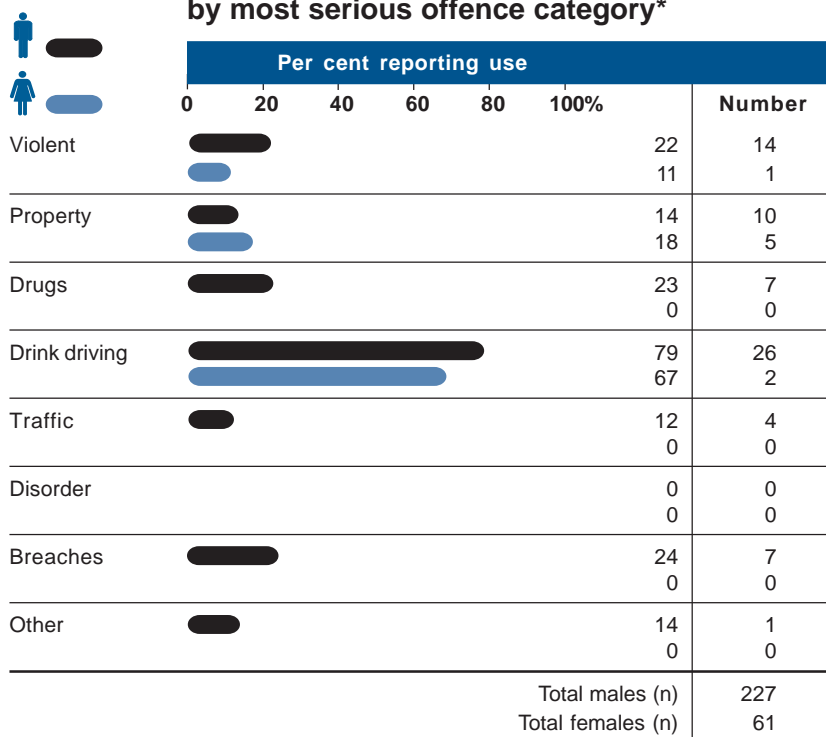
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]



* 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 2003 [computer file]

Per cent 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 2003 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Per cent self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past year	11	4	1	2
Per cent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	159	57	36	63
Less than once a week	52	19	7	12
Once or twice a week	46	16	13	23
Three times a week or more	23	8	1	2
Total	280	100	57	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Information on juveniles

Age of juvenile detainees

	15	16	17	Total
Per cent	20	20	60	100
Number	8	8	24	40

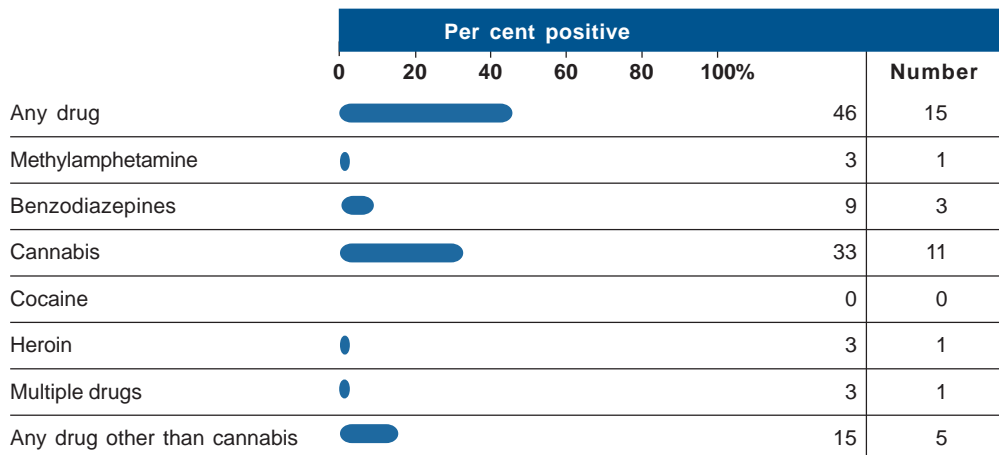
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Gender of juvenile detainees

	Number	Per cent
Males	35	88
Females	5	13

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Per cent positive, by drugs, juvenile detainees



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Drugs and criminal history, juvenile detainees

	Number	Per cent
Seeking drugs at time of arrest	2	5
Used drugs prior to arrest	8	21
Arrested in past 12 months	20	51
In prison in past 12 months	4	10
Ever sold drugs	10	26

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [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	8	20	Private house/apartment	2	5
Year 10 or less	22	55	Someone else's place	35	88
Year 11 or 12	4	10	Shelter or emergency housing	0	0
TAFE not completed	4	10	Incarceration facility/halfway house	0	0
Completed TAFE	2	5	Treatment facility	0	0
			No fixed residence	2	5
			Other	1	3

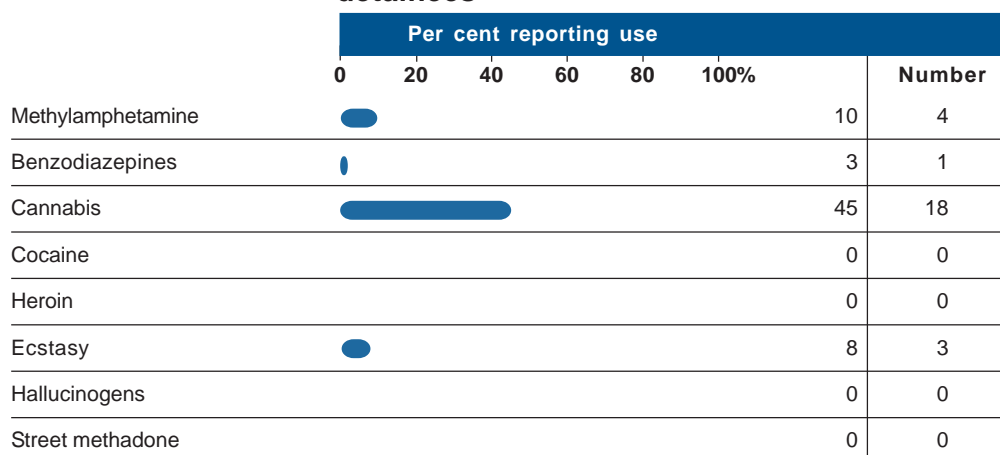
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Most serious offence, juvenile detainees

	Number	Per cent
Violent	7	18
Property	18	45
Drugs	3	8
Traffic	3	8
Disorder	1	3
Breaches	6	15
Other	2	5
Total	40	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Per cent reporting use in the past 30 days, juvenile detainees



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

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

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Mean age	Total n
Methylamphetamine					1	1	2	3	1	15	8
Benzodiazepines								2	1	16	3
Cannabis	1	1			3	7	7	4	3	14	26
Cocaine							3	2	1	16	6
Heroin						1		2		15	3
Ecstasy					1	1	4	3	1	15	10
Hallucinogens											
Street methadone								1		16	1

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Per cent received prior treatment, juvenile detainees (for those admitting use of illegal drugs in the past 12 months)

	Number	Per cent
Treatment history		
Never been in treatment	21	84
Been in treatment	1	4
Treatment in 2003	3	12
Currently in treatment	0	0
Total	25	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	0	0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

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

	Number	Per cent
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2003		
Drug court requirement	2	50
Police diversion scheme	0	0
Other legal order	1	25
Voluntary/other	1	25
Total	4	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

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

	Number	Per cent
Per cent reported use in the past 48 hours (a)	3	14
Per cent reported use in the past 30 days (b)	14	67

	Number	Mean age
Mean age first tried alcohol (c)	35	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 2003 [computer file]

Alcohol use and illegal drug use, juvenile detainees (a)

	Number	Per cent
Of those who have drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months:		
Per cent tested positive to cannabis	8	44
Per cent tested positive to opiates	0	0



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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

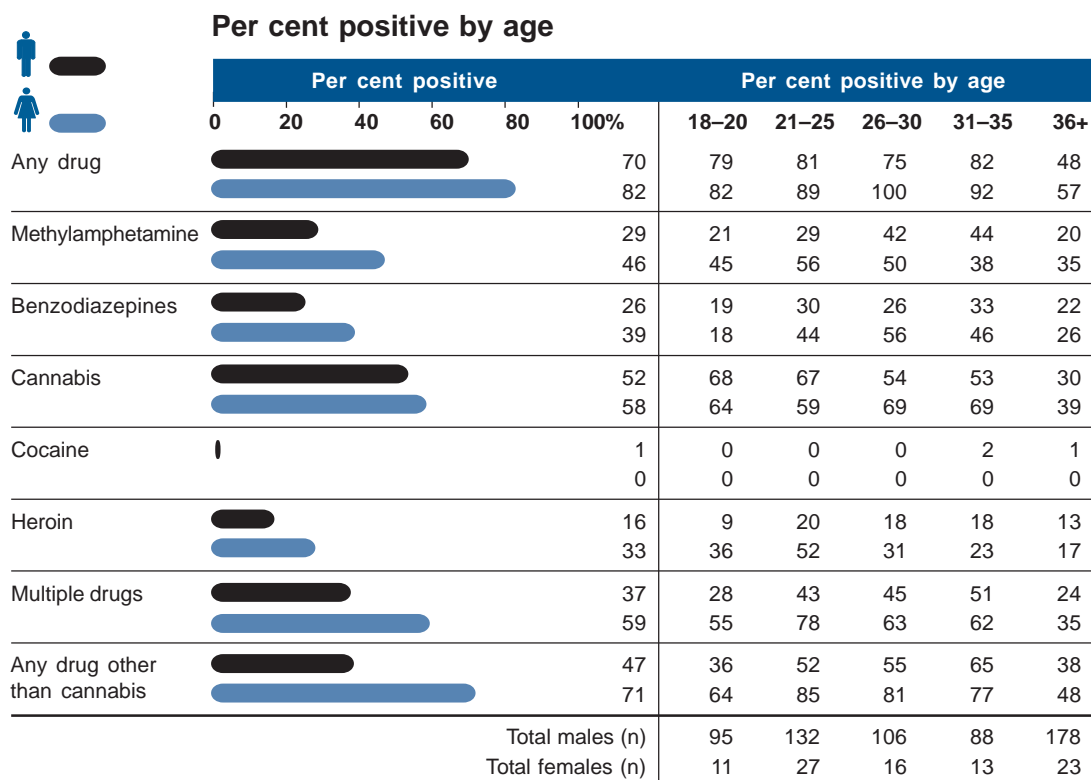
BRISBANE QUEENSLAND

Catchment area—approximate population size: 898,480



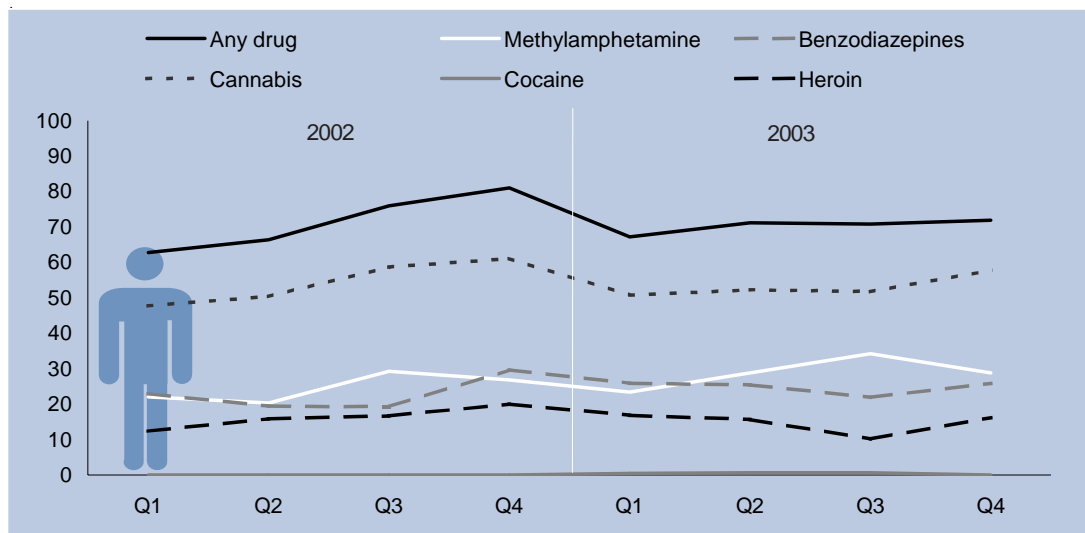
		Age of detainees (%)					
		Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
	Sample size adults	716	110	165	127	106	208
	Males	624	16	22	18	15	30
	Females	92	12	30	19	14	25

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]



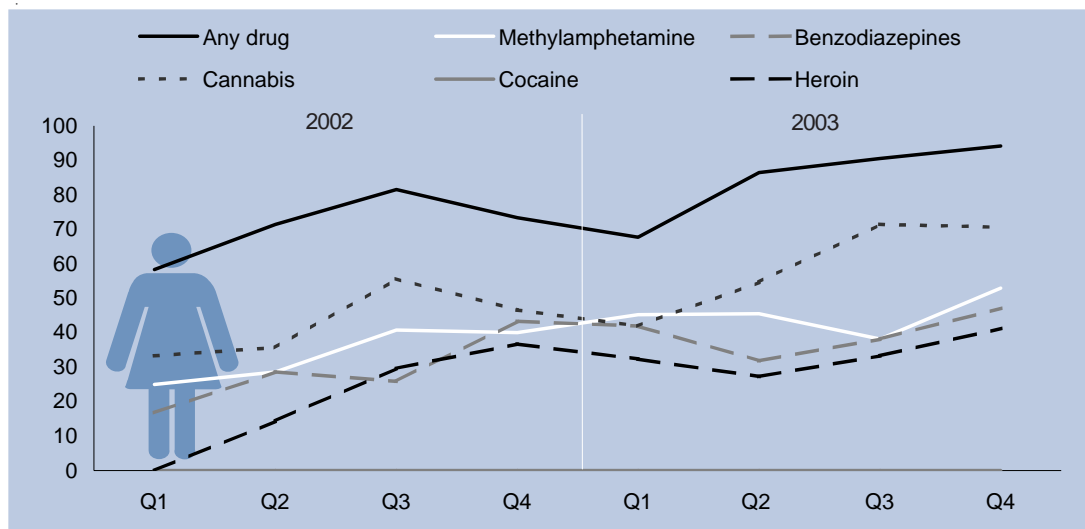
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Trends in per cent positive males, by drugs



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002–2003 [computer file]

Trends in per cent 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 2002–2003 [computer file]

Per cent positive, by most serious offence category, males only

Offence	n	Methyl- amphetamine	Benzodia- zepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	180	25	25	47	1	11	64	40
Robbery	41	22	22	46	2	12	66	37
Aggravated assault	53	25	36	63	0	11	81	49
Common assault	23	35	30	70	0	13	78	48
Other violent	63	24	16	27	0	10	44	32
Property	220	35	30	56	1	26	75	57
Fraud	80	34	28	53	0	28	69	50
Car theft	42	50	31	67	0	21	88	69
Theft	58	28	38	66	2	34	84	64
Other property	40	35	20	38	3	15	58	48
Drugs	43	42	30	58	0	14	77	56
Produce/supply drugs	19	37	32	47	0	21	63	53
Possess/use drugs	24	46	29	67	0	8	88	58
Breaches	70	21	21	49	0	11	66	44
Breach of bail	10	40	40	40	0	20	80	70
Breach of order	34	12	12	38	0	12	50	29
Warrant	26	27	27	65	0	8	81	54
Traffic	31	35	16	45	0	3	68	39
Drink driving	21	19	5	52	0	5	62	24
Disorder	24	17	25	54	0	4	75	42
Other	10	10	40	60	0	0	70	50
Total		29	26	52	1	16	70	47
Total (n)	599	176	154	311	3	94	418	284

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [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	53	47	Private house/apartment	46	47
Year 11 or 12	22	23	Someone else's place	40	40
TAFE/university not completed	9	7	Shelter or emergency housing	1	1
Completed TAFE	13	21	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	0
Completed university	4	3	Treatment facility	1	0
			No fixed residence	6	5
			Other	5	7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	28	13
Part-time/odd jobs	20	14
Welfare/government benefit	63	83
Family/friends	27	30
Sex work	1	13
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	15	22
Shoplifting	11	12
Other income-generating crime	18	17

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Per cent reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months

(for those testing positive for each category)

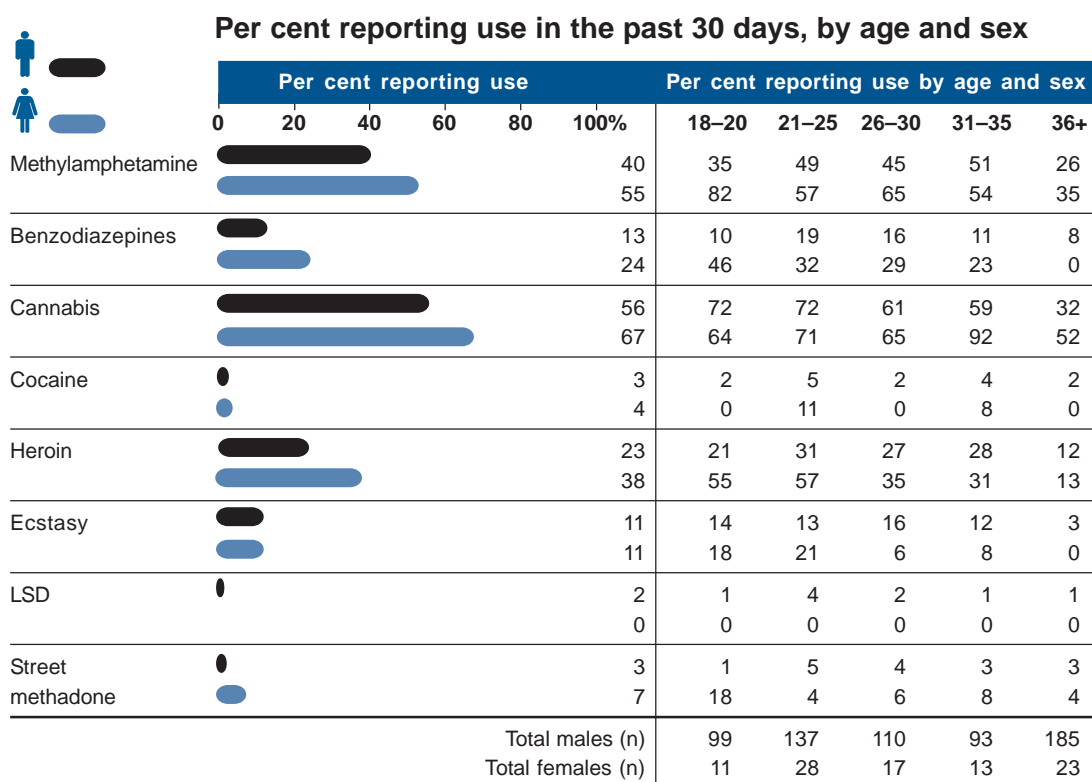
	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	66	61	22	26
Methylamphetamine	75	73	24	37
Benzodiazepines	67	67	23	29
Cannabis	65	58	21	25
Heroin	73	75	35	30
Multiple drugs	73	73	24	28
Any drug other than cannabis	71	68	24	27
Total	56	56	17	22

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Per cent 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	18	33	62	78	51	63
Methylamphetamine	22	30	65	88	57	70
Benzodiazepines	17	36	70	79	52	61
Cannabis	19	32	63	76	53	62
Heroin	22	46	82	89	55	82
Multiple drugs	20	39	72	84	55	69
Any drug other than cannabis	18	37	66	84	51	68
Total	15	27	51	68	42	52

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Methylamphetamine	425	19	74	19
Benzodiazepines	211	19	37	18
Cannabis	562	16	84	15
Cocaine	249	21	41	18
Heroin	305	20	60	18
Ecstasy	275	22	39	19
LSD	322	17	47	17
Street methadone	100	23	29	19

* Rounded to years of age

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [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
Methylamphetamine	244	19	22	48	18	20
Benzodiazepines	53	20	21	20	18	19
Cannabis	351	14	16	55	14	17
Cocaine	20	20	22	5	15	16
Heroin	141	19	21	40	18	19
Ecstasy	41	20	21	5	17	20
LSD	11	15	16	0	-	-
Street methadone	13	21	22	3	17	17

* 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 2003 [computer file]

Per cent received prior treatment (for those admitting use of illegal drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment (a)	255	54	35	45
Ever been in treatment	118	25	18	23
Treatment in 2003	46	10	11	14
Currently in treatment	52	11	14	18
Total	471	100	78	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	82	17	23	30

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

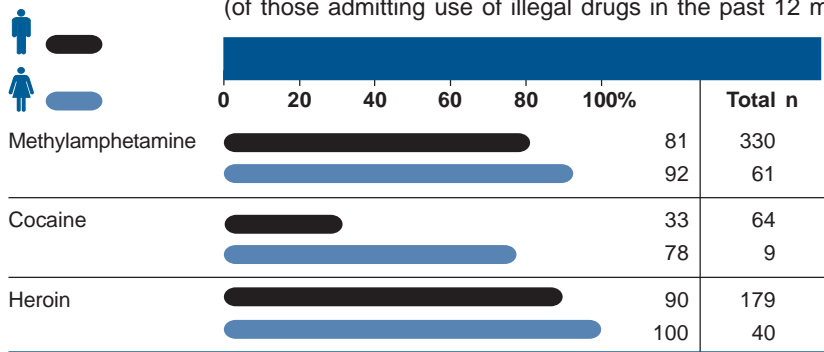
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	0	0	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	3	6	1	7
Voluntary/other	49	94	13	93
Total	52	100	14	100
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2003				
Drug court requirement	8	5	2	7
Police diversion scheme	3	2	0	0
Other legal order	25	15	4	14
Voluntary/other	128	78	22	79
Total	164	100	28	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months (of those admitting use of illegal drugs in the past 12 months)



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

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

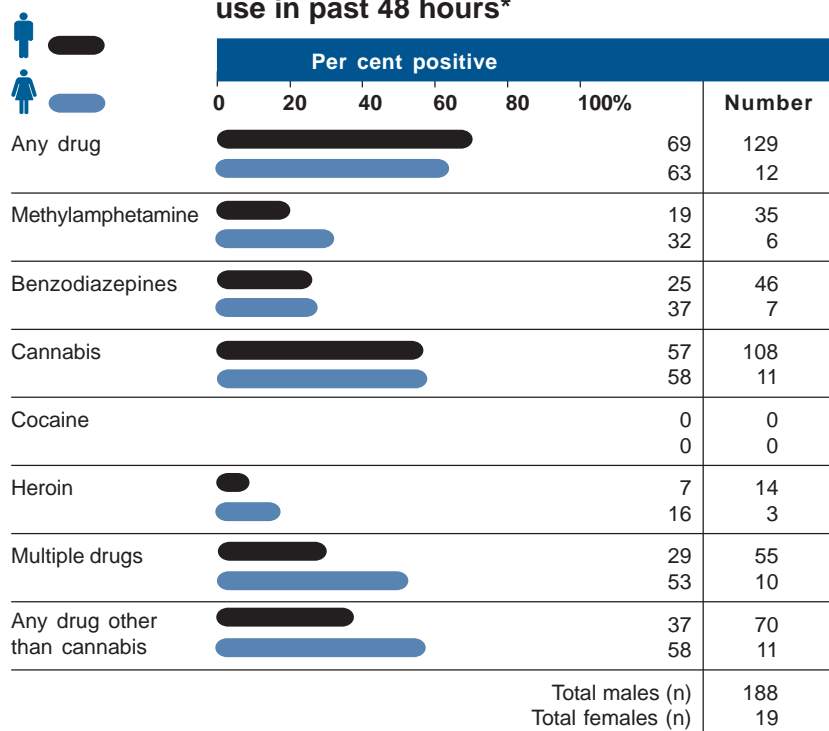
			18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults			110	165	127	106	208	716
Past 48 hours (a)	Males		30	37	26	36	27	31
	Females		9	21	18	31	22	21
Past 30 days (b)	Males		57	58	51	48	40	50
	Females		45	36	47	46	35	40

(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 2003 [computer file]

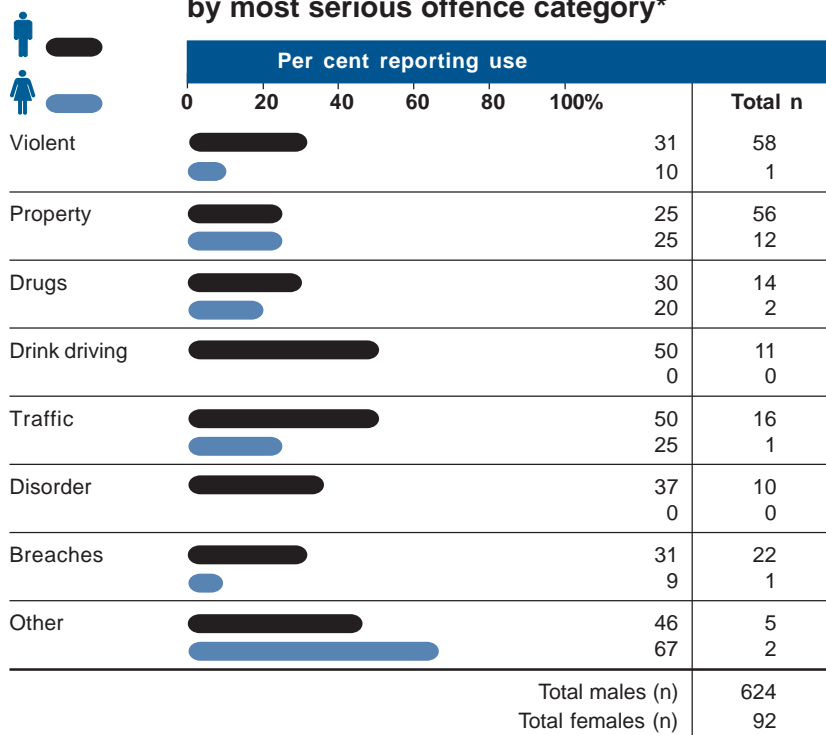
Per cent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours*



* 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 2003 [computer file]

Per cent 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 2003 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour



	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Per cent self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past year	30	5	6	7
Per cent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	356	58	45	50
Less than once a week	98	16	18	20
Once or twice a week	114	19	20	22
Three times a week or more	48	8	7	8
Total	616	100	90	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [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	666	127	162	144	90	143
	Males	538	20	25	20	14	22
	Females	128	17	23	27	13	20

.Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

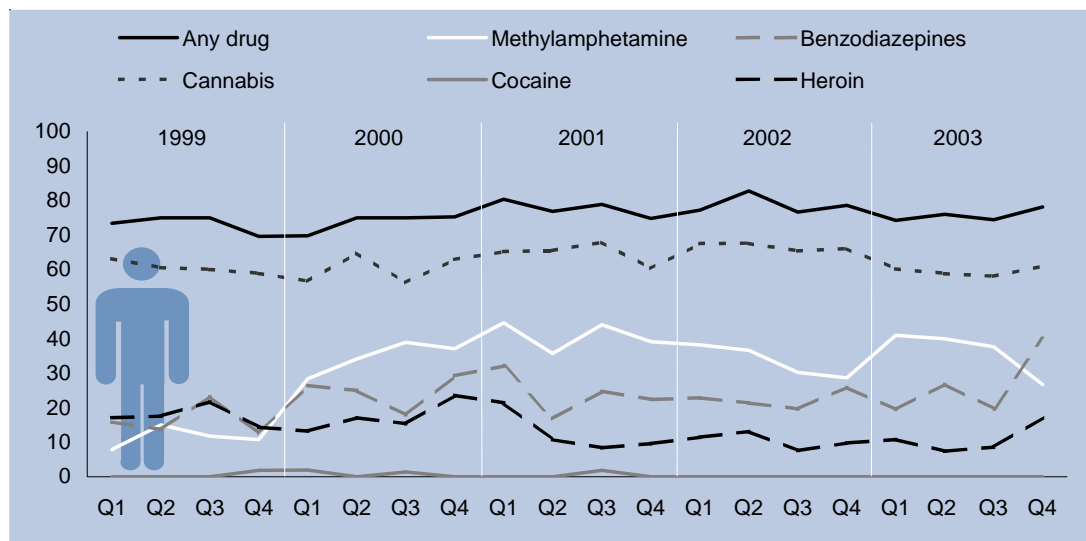


Per cent positive by age

 	Per cent positive						Per cent positive by age					
	0	20	40	60	80	100%	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	
Any drug							76	81	88	81	76	54
							80	75	86	84	93	60
Methylamphetamine							36	27	43	46	42	27
							52	44	57	56	57	40
Benzodiazepines							27	17	30	30	35	24
							35	19	33	36	64	27
Cannabis							60	69	67	61	67	39
							52	50	57	48	57	47
Cocaine							0	0	0	0	0	0
							0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin							11	6	13	16	18	5
							11	6	14	12	14	7
Multiple drugs							40	29	49	47	53	30
							48	31	57	44	71	40
Any drug other than cannabis							50	37	59	62	55	41
							67	50	76	72	86	47
Total males (n)							83	101	74	55	98	
Total females (n)							16	21	25	14	15	

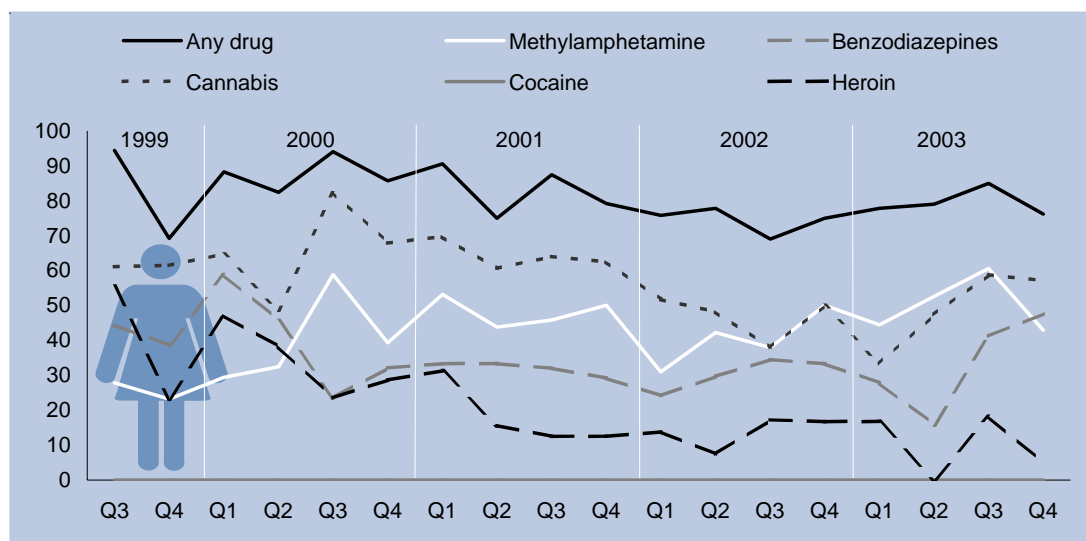
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Trends in per cent positive males, by drugs



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Trends in per cent 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 2003 [computer file]

Per cent positive, by most serious offence category, males only

Offence	n	Methyl- amphetamine	Benzodia- zepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	114	29	19	67	0	8	75	41
Robbery	20	30	25	90	0	0	95	45
Aggravated assault	22	32	18	59	0	9	68	36
Common assault	38	21	16	71	0	8	79	34
Other violent	34	35	21	53	0	12	62	50
Property	108	47	40	57	0	18	81	66
Fraud	21	29	48	38	0	19	71	62
Car theft	10	80	30	80	0	20	100	80
Theft	55	42	42	58	0	18	80	62
Other property	22	64	32	64	0	14	86	73
Drugs	23	39	17	65	0	13	87	52
Produce/supply drugs	6	33	17	50	0	0	83	50
Possess/use drugs	17	41	18	71	0	18	88	53
Breaches	60	37	28	65	0	10	82	53
Breach of bail	12	17	25	83	0	0	83	25
Breach of order	25	44	36	52	0	4	76	60
Warrant	23	39	22	70	0	22	87	61
Traffic	37	50	24	57	0	14	81	51
Drink driving	26	12	12	35	0	4	42	23
Disorder	35	26	23	54	0	3	66	46
Other	7	29	43	43	0	0	57	43
Total		36	27	60	0	11	76	50
Total (n)	410	147	109	244	0	44	310	206

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [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	59	Private house/apartment	38	49
Year 11 or 12	20	14	Someone else's place	50	39
TAFE/university not completed	11	14	Shelter or emergency housing	0	2
Completed TAFE	10	6	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	2
Completed university	4	7	Treatment facility	0	0
			No fixed residence	7	6
			Other	4	3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	28	9
Part-time/odd jobs	20	16
Welfare/government benefit	64	84
Family/friends	31	25
Sex work	1	6
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	13	13
Shoplifting	6	16
Other income-generating crime	13	14

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Per cent reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months

(for those testing positive for each category)

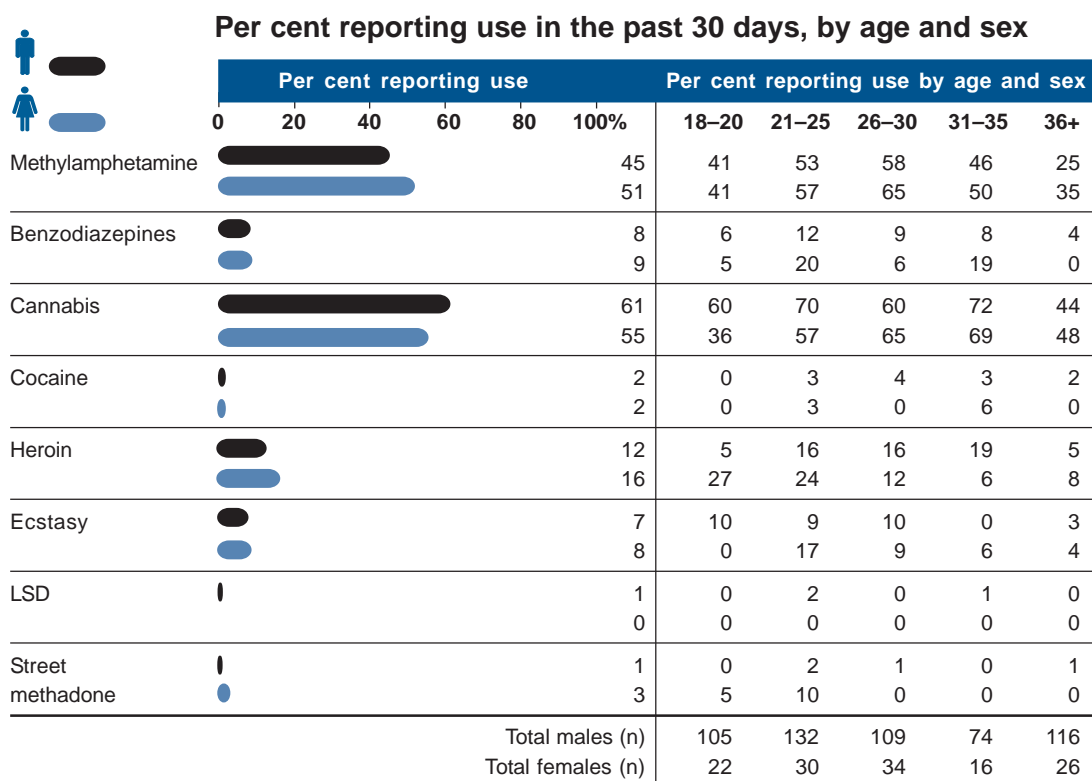
	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	60	68	29	32
Methylamphetamine	64	70	32	32
Benzodiazepines	67	61	30	50
Cannabis	59	67	30	38
Heroin	69	78	33	60
Multiple drugs	65	67	33	41
Any drug other than cannabis	62	67	31	33
Total	55	60	25	26

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Per cent 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	14	52	49	51	43
Methylamphetamine	12	13	61	57	65	46
Benzodiazepines	12	6	62	48	61	42
Cannabis	10	13	52	46	53	41
Heroin	13	11	69	56	58	44
Multiple drugs	12	12	64	56	64	44
Any drug other than cannabis	10	13	59	52	59	45
Total	7	11	41	43	43	39

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Methylamphetamine	363	19	96	19
Benzodiazepines	127	18	34	19
Cannabis	471	15	115	15
Cocaine	171	20	53	20
Heroin	207	20	64	19
Ecstasy	248	20	54	21
LSD	243	17	55	17
Street methadone	51	24	23	23

* Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [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
Methylamphetamine	239	18	20	76	19	20
Benzodiazepines	36	17	19	14	18	19
Cannabis	347	14	16	70	14	16
Cocaine	15	18	20	4	16	17
Heroin	78	19	21	29	17	18
Ecstasy	34	18	19	5	19	20
LSD	4	15	15	0	-	-
Street methadone	5	23	25	5	18	18

* 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 2003 [computer file]

Per cent received prior treatment (for those admitting use of illegal drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment (a)	235	56	53	51
Ever been in treatment	110	26	28	27
Treatment in 2003	23	6	9	9
Currently in treatment	51	12	14	14
Total	419	100	104	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	20	5	13	13

(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 2003 [computer file]

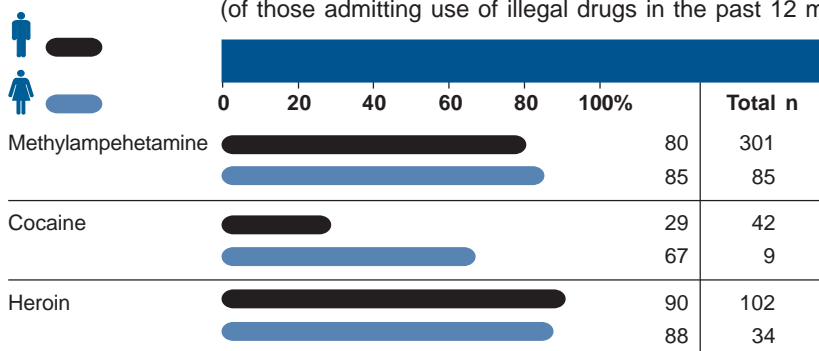
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illegal drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	2	4	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	6	12	3	21
Voluntary/other	43	84	11	79
Total	51	100	14	100
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2003				
Drug court requirement	17	13	6	16
Police diversion scheme	3	2	2	5
Other legal order	47	36	9	24
Voluntary/other	64	49	20	54
Total	131	100	37	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months

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



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

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

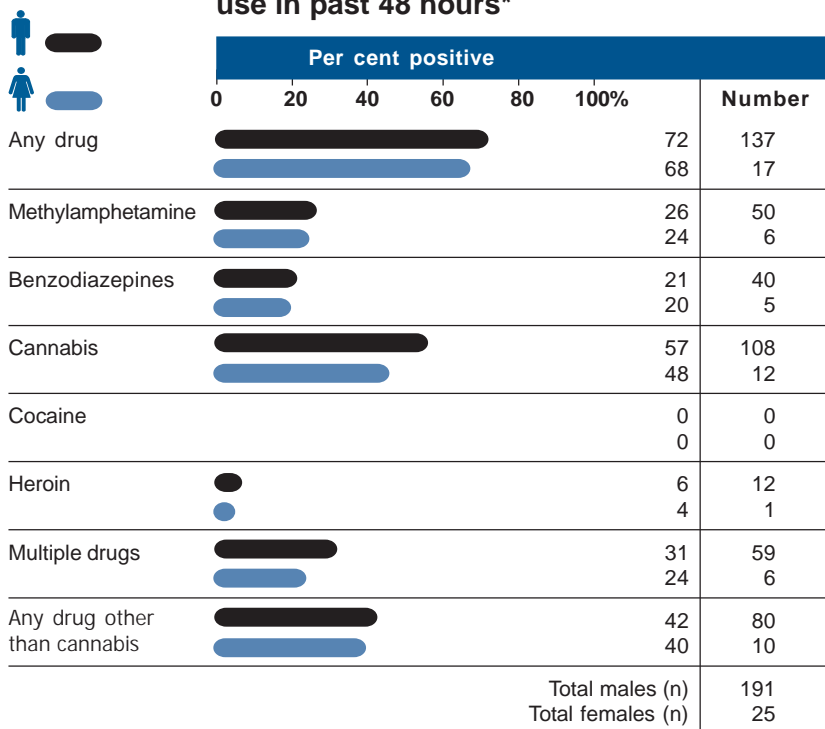
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		127	162	144	90	143	666
Past 48 hours (a)	Males	54	45	38	42	54	47
	Females	36	43	21	38	27	32
Past 30 days (b)	Males	67	61	60	58	62	62
	Females	50	60	47	50	35	48

(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 2003 [computer file]

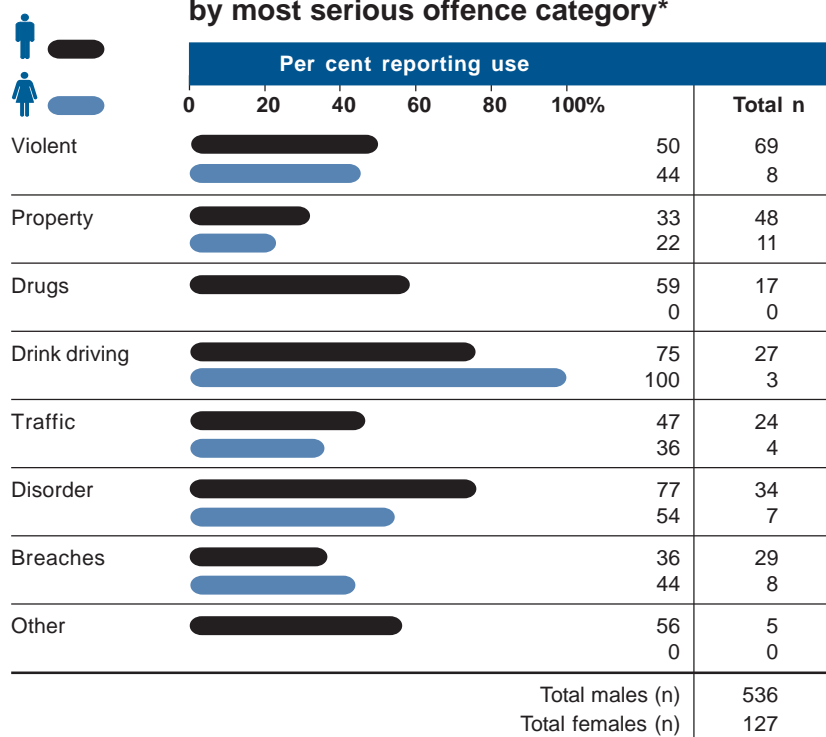
Per cent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours*



* 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 2003 [computer file]

Per cent 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 2003 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour



	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Per cent self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past year	23	5	6	5
Per cent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	366	69	97	78
Less than once a week	102	19	18	15
Once or twice a week	47	9	4	3
Three times a week or more	15	3	5	4
Total	530	100	124	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

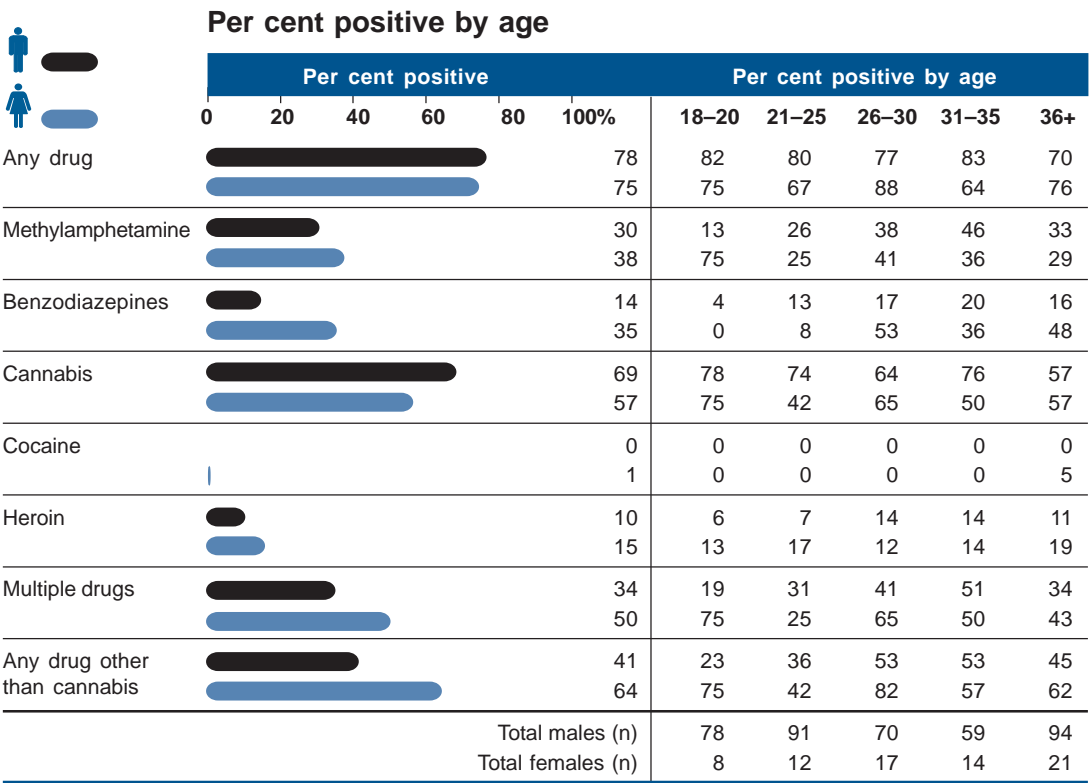
ELIZABETH SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Catchment area—approximate population size: 204,897



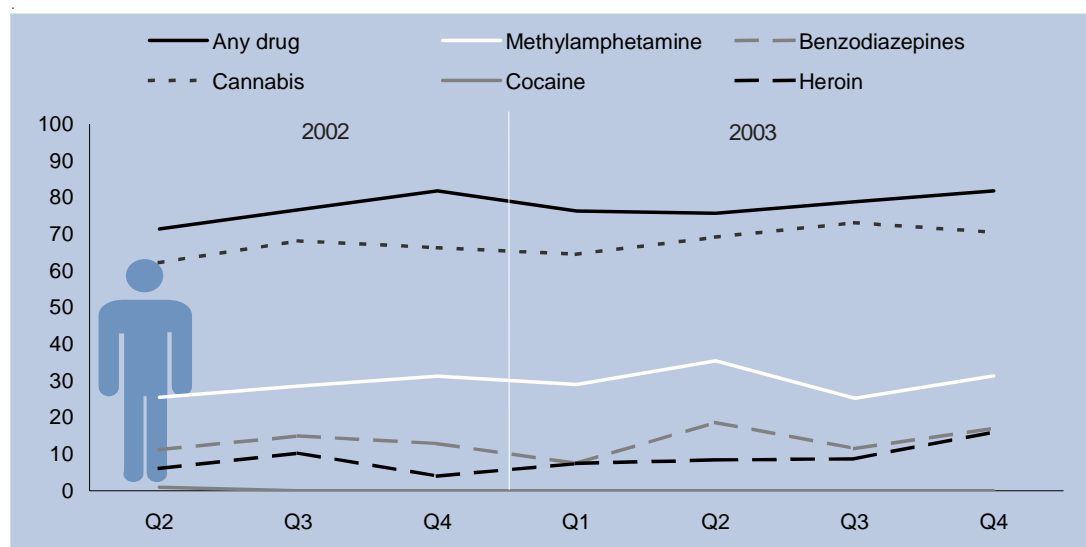
		Age of detainees (%)					
		Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
	Sample size adults	559	105	126	106	89	133
	Males	465	20	24	18	15	23
	Females	94	12	17	23	19	29

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]



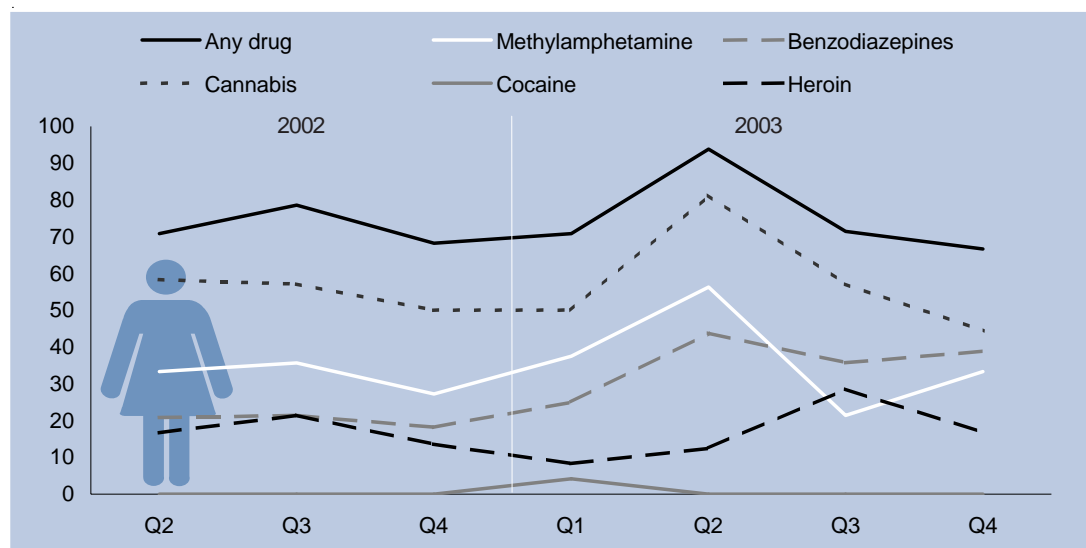
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Trends in per cent positive males, by drugs



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002–2003 [computer file]

Trends in per cent 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 2003 [computer file]

Per cent positive, by most serious offence category, males only

Offence	n	Methyl- amphetamine	Benzodia- zepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	110	30	11	76	0	10	81	40
Robbery	17	35	24	82	0	18	88	59
Aggravated assault	12	36	17	92	0	17	92	42
Common assault	53	32	9	74	0	9	79	42
Other violent	28	19	4	71	0	4	75	25
Property	95	43	27	71	0	16	86	60
Fraud	8	25	13	38	0	25	75	50
Car theft	28	50	29	68	0	21	89	71
Theft	39	44	33	74	0	10	87	59
Other property	20	40	20	80	0	15	85	50
Drugs	16	19	13	63	0	13	81	31
Produce/supply drugs	8	0	0	63	0	0	63	0
Possess/use drugs	8	38	25	63	0	25	100	63
Breaches	64	25	11	69	0	8	78	36
Breach of bail	20	25	15	60	0	15	75	40
Breach of order	10	30	20	60	0	20	80	60
Warrant	34	24	6	76	0	0	79	26
Traffic	71	30	6	61	0	7	68	34
Drink driving	4	25	0	50	0	0	50	25
Disorder	27	15	7	70	0	4	70	22
Other	5	0	20	60	0	0	60	20
Total		30	14	69	0	10	78	41
Total (n)	392	118	54	272	0	39	306	161

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [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	48	38	Private house/apartment	42	68
Year 11 or 12	17	20	Someone else's place	52	27
TAFE/university not completed	11	12	Shelter or emergency housing	0	2
Completed TAFE	22	27	Incarceration facility/halfway house	<1	0
Completed university	2	3	Treatment facility	0	0
			No fixed residence	2	3
			Other	3	0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	27	5
Part-time/odd jobs	23	9
Welfare/government benefit	72	96
Family/friends	25	32
Sex work	0	4
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	15	11
Shoplifting	8	17
Other income-generating crime	12	16

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Per cent reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months

(for those testing positive for each category)

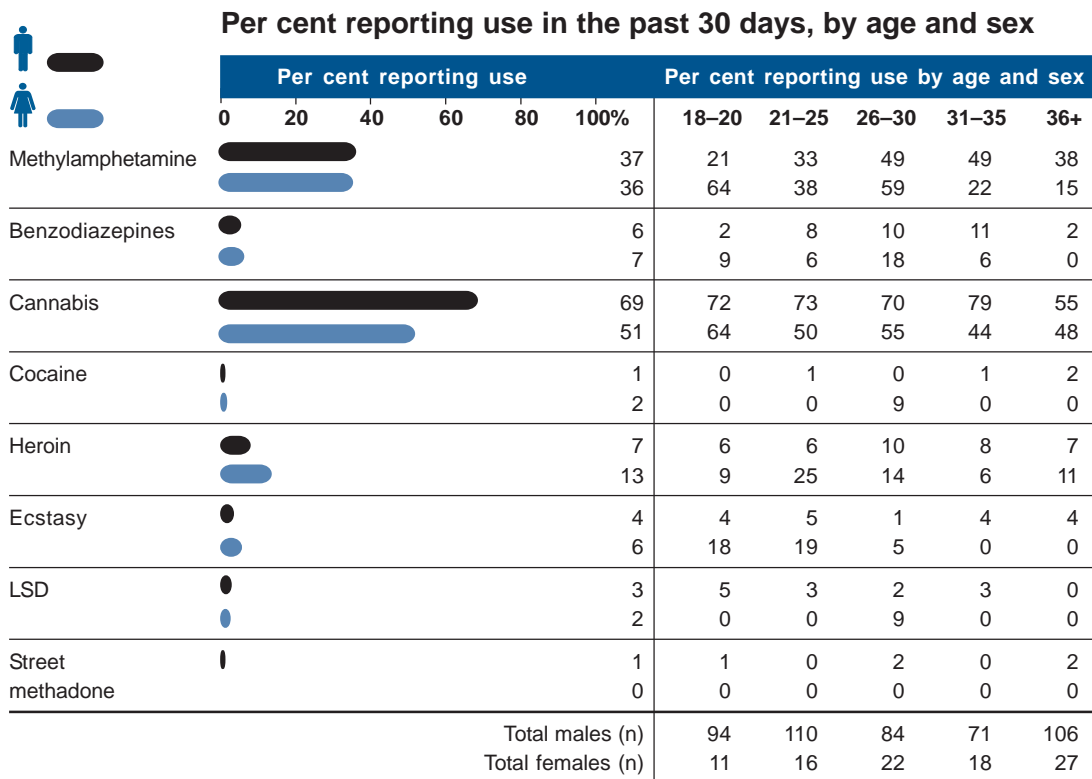
	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	68	51	22	15
Methylamphetamine	68	44	25	15
Benzodiazepines	77	52	31	24
Cannabis	68	55	21	20
Heroin	79	64	36	9
Multiple drugs	71	53	26	22
Any drug other than cannabis	71	50	26	17
Total	63	45	20	11

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Per cent 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	6	57	67	61	57
Methylamphetamine	12	4	56	62	65	63
Benzodiazepines	15	8	72	72	50	64
Cannabis	9	5	57	59	62	60
Heroin	13	0	71	73	64	64
Multiple drugs	13	6	63	63	66	64
Any drug other than cannabis	12	7	60	69	61	59
Total	7	4	48	56	54	48

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Methylamphetamine	332	19	70	20
Benzodiazepines	111	18	23	20
Cannabis	422	15	85	15
Cocaine	137	21	31	22
Heroin	156	20	40	21
Ecstasy	147	24	27	22
LSD	238	17	39	18
Street methadone	46	23	18	23

* Rounded to years of age

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [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
Methylamphetamine	165	19	22	36	17	20
Benzodiazepines	29	17	19	7	21	21
Cannabis	313	14	16	48	15	18
Cocaine	11	19	20	1	26	26
Heroin	42	19	20	23	20	21
Ecstasy	14	20	22	3	16	17
LSD	11	16	19	3	14	16
Street methadone	2	23	23	-	-	-

* 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 2003 [computer file]

Per cent received prior treatment (for those admitting use of illegal drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment (a)	235	61	32	48
Ever been in treatment	101	26	18	27
Treatment in 2003	13	3	3	5
Currently in treatment	36	9	14	21
Total	385	100	67	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	10	3	3	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 2003 [computer file]

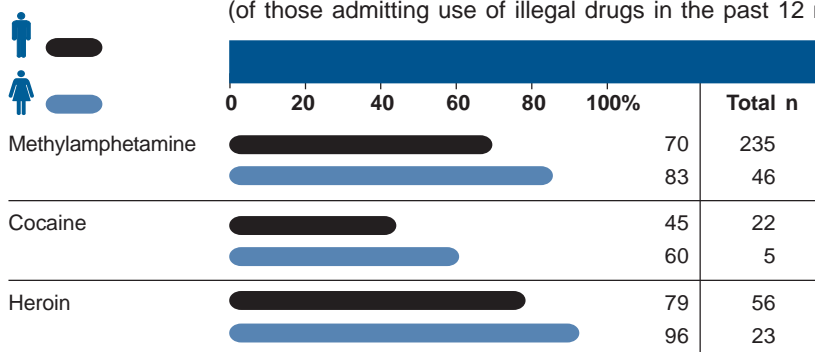
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illegal drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	4	11	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	3	8	0	0
Voluntary/other	29	81	14	100
Total	36	100	14	100
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2003				
Drug court requirement	7	6	1	5
Police diversion scheme	1	1	0	0
Other legal order	43	38	2	10
Voluntary/other	63	55	18	86
Total	114	100	21	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months

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



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

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

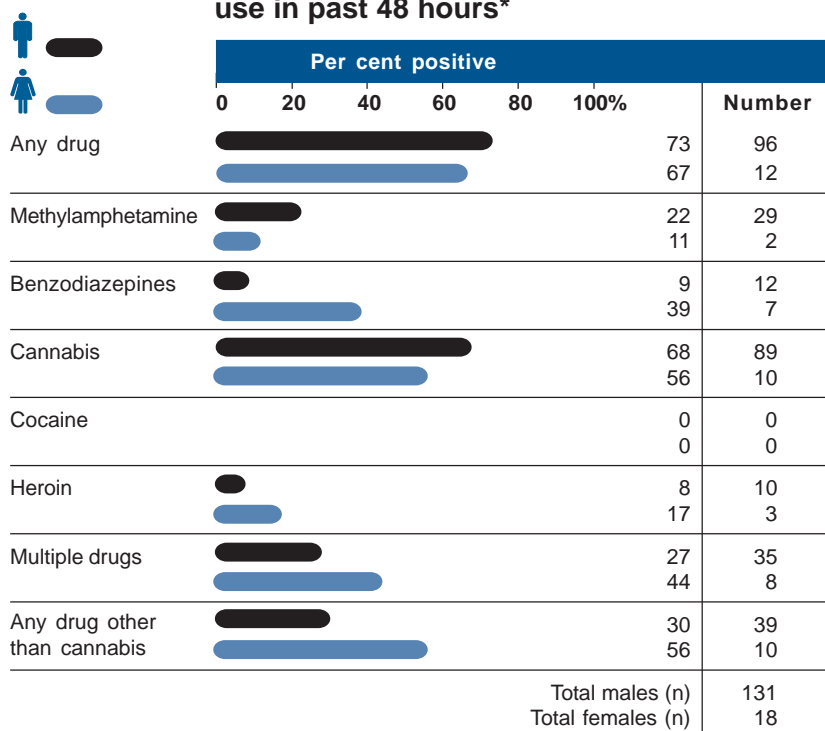
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		105	126	106	89	133	559
Past 48 hours (a)	Males	31	35	31	35	27	32
	Females	36	19	23	28	22	24
Past 30 days (b)	Males	61	52	45	48	40	49
	Females	55	50	32	39	30	38

(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 2003 [computer file]

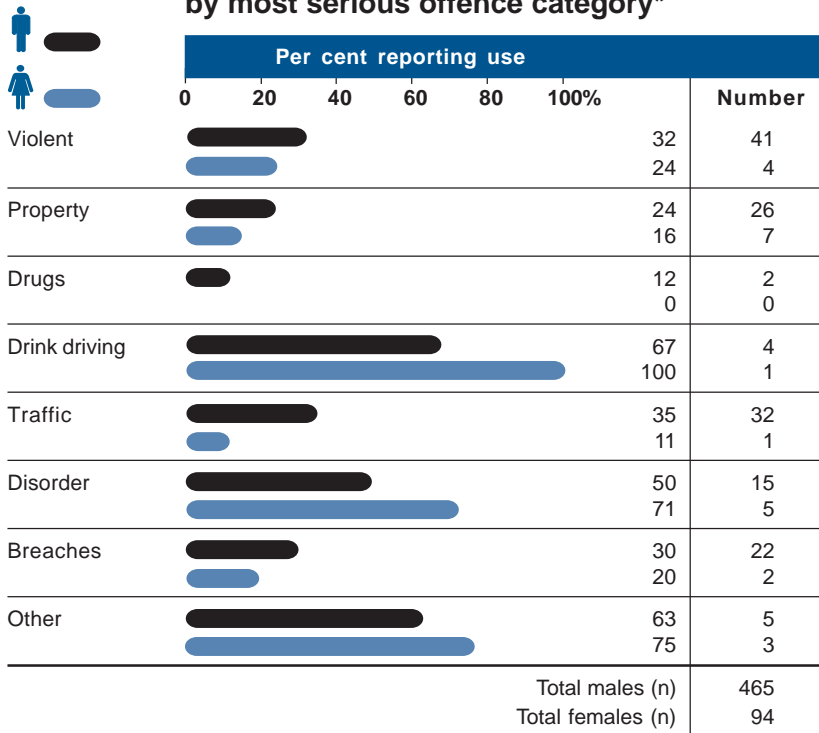
Per cent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours*



* 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 2003 [computer file]

Per cent 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 2003 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour



	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Per cent self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past year	13	3	9	10
Per cent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	267	58	52	56
Less than once a week	103	22	27	29
Once or twice a week	64	14	12	13
Three times a week or more	26	6	2	2
Total	460	100	93	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

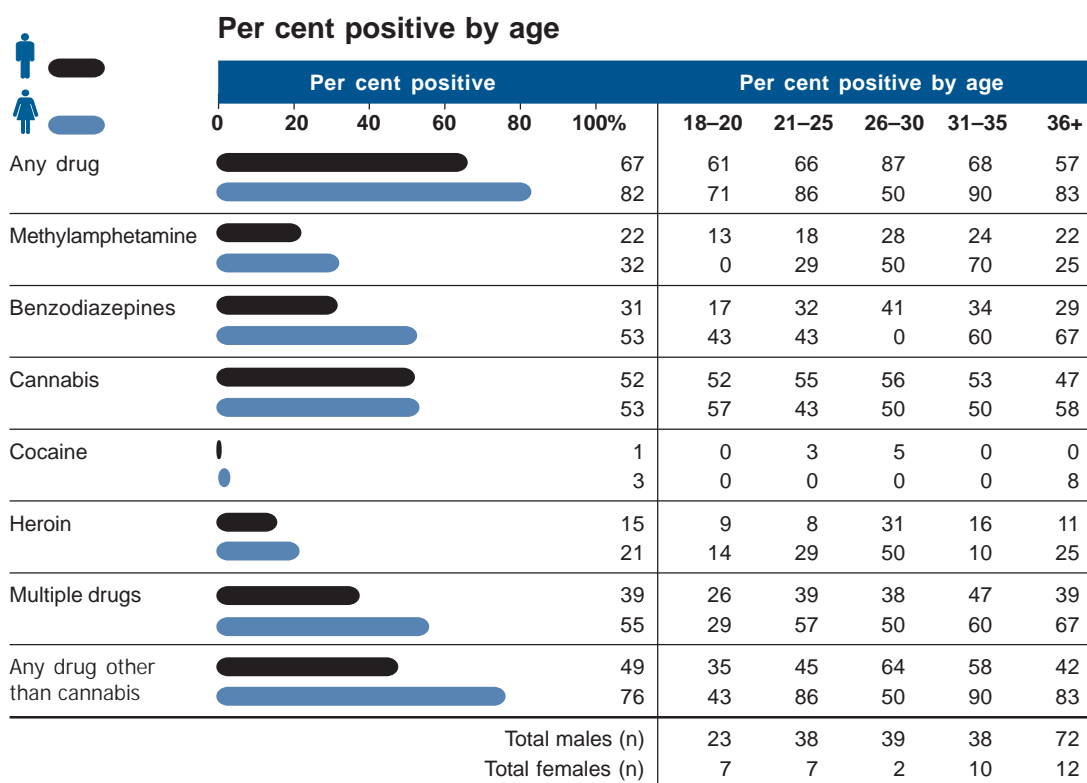
PARRAMATTA NEW SOUTH WALES

Catchment area—approximate population size: 148,440



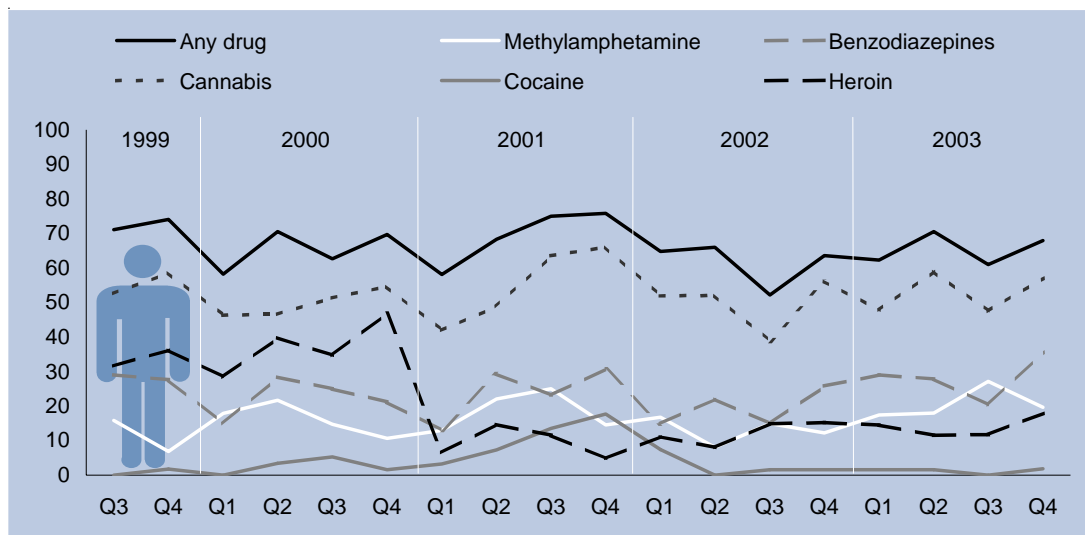
		Age of detainees (%)					
		Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults		312	39	66	53	57	97
	Males	266	11	21	19	17	32
	Females	46	20	22	7	24	28

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]



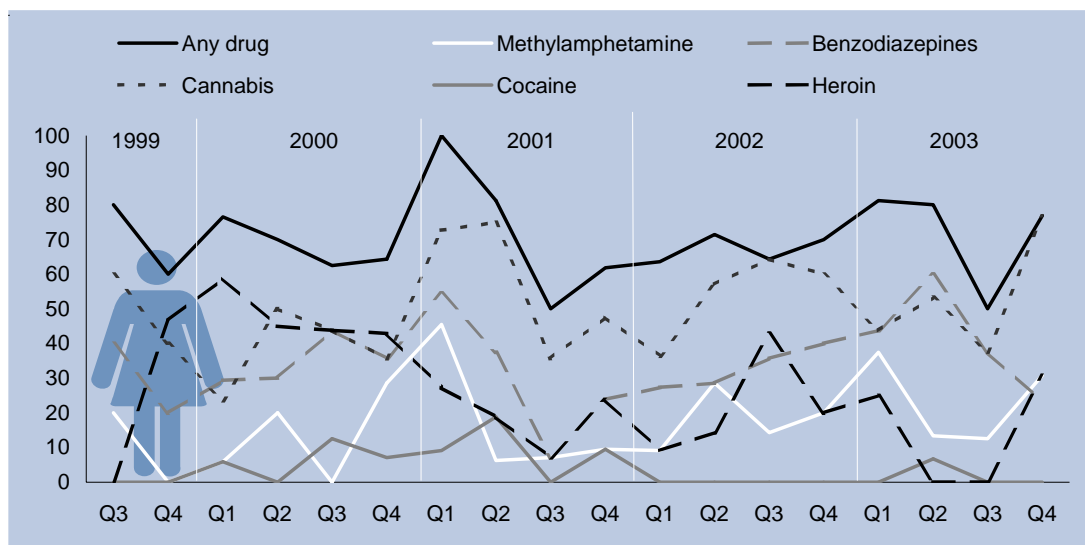
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Trends in per cent positive males, by drugs



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Trends in per cent 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 2003 [computer file]

Per cent positive, by most serious offence category, males only

Offence	n	Methyl- amphetamine	Benzodia- zepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	65	20	25	39	0	6	51	40
Robbery	3	33	33	33	0	0	33	33
Aggravated assault	15	40	27	33	0	7	60	53
Common assault	31	6	23	39	0	3	45	29
Other violent	16	25	25	44	0	13	56	50
Property	74	30	49	61	1	27	82	73
Fraud	22	23	23	50	5	5	59	45
Car theft	2	50	100	50	0	100	100	100
Theft	23	22	61	61	0	39	87	78
Other property	27	41	56	70	0	30	96	89
Drugs	11	9	9	64	9	9	73	27
Produce/supply drugs	4	0	0	25	25	0	50	25
Possess/use drugs	7	14	14	86	0	14	86	29
Breaches	15	20	40	67	7	33	87	40
Breach of bail	4	25	50	75	0	50	75	50
Breach of order	7	0	14	71	0	14	86	14
Warrant	4	50	75	50	25	50	100	75
Traffic	17	18	18	53	0	0	59	29
Drink driving	12	8	0	50	0	0	50	8
Disorder	4	50	50	50	0	0	75	75
Other	12	8	17	42	0	8	50	33
Total		22	31	52	1	15	67	49
Total (n)	210	46	66	109	3	31	140	102

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [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	47	41	Private house/apartment	51	40
Year 11 or 12	15	13	Someone else's place	39	53
TAFE/university not completed	11	24	Shelter or emergency housing	<1	0
Completed TAFE	21	20	Incarceration facility/halfway house	2	2
Completed university	6	2	Treatment facility	1	2
			No fixed residence	4	2
			Other	2	0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	32	11
Part-time/odd jobs	27	16
Welfare/government benefit	60	82
Family/friends	26	55
Sex work	1	5
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	5	7
Shoplifting	8	11
Other income-generating crime	8	7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Per cent reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months

(for those testing positive for each category)

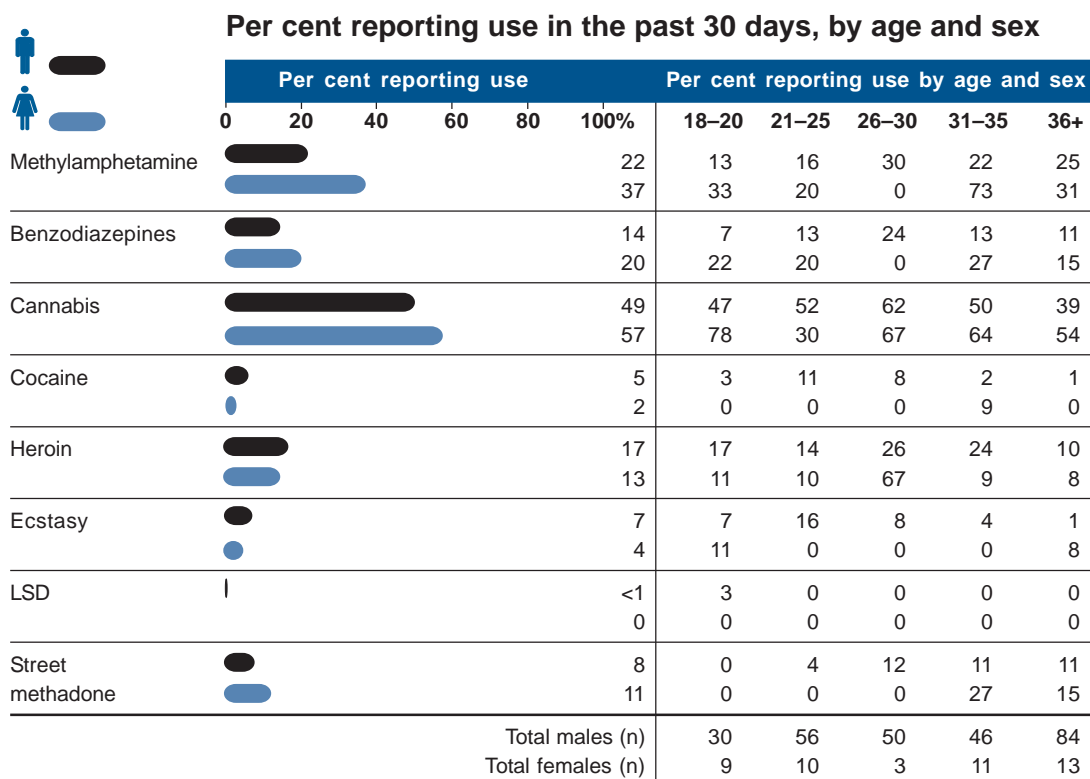
	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	63	53	27	32
Methylamphetamine	67	58	30	33
Benzodiazepines	68	50	27	35
Cannabis	64	58	27	30
Heroin	83	71	48	38
Multiple drugs	71	60	34	38
Any drug other than cannabis	67	54	31	34
Total	51	43	20	26

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Per cent 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	7	52	67	33	33
Methylamphetamine	12	0	62	58	33	33
Benzodiazepines	15	5	68	85	35	40
Cannabis	10	11	49	63	32	37
Heroin	17	14	72	71	45	43
Multiple drugs	15	10	65	75	38	35
Any drug other than cannabis	15	7	62	71	38	36
Total	8	5	42	60	25	30

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Methylamphetamine	149	19	31	20
Benzodiazepines	67	20	13	19
Cannabis	218	15	36	15
Cocaine	119	20	21	21
Heroin	124	19	20	18
Ecstasy	103	22	15	26
LSD	91	17	12	18
Street methadone	68	24	13	25

* Rounded to years of age

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [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
Methylamphetamine	65	18	20	18	22	25
Benzodiazepines	35	20	23	9	20	20
Cannabis	140	15	17	26	14	17
Cocaine	25	19	20	3	23	24
Heroin	54	18	19	9	19	22
Ecstasy	15	22	23	0	-	-
LSD	3	18	18	0	-	-
Street methadone	28	25	27	7	25	26

* 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 2003 [computer file]

Per cent received prior treatment (for those admitting use of illegal drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment (a)	76	43	13	41
Ever been in treatment	40	22	6	19
Treatment in 2003	15	8	3	9
Currently in treatment	48	27	10	31
Total	179	100	32	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	29	16	10	31

(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 2003 [computer file]

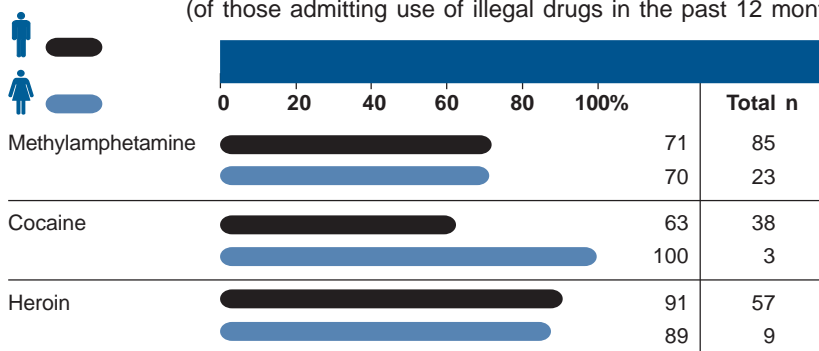
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illegal drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	8	17	2	20
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	4	8	0	0
Voluntary/other	36	75	8	80
Total	48	100	10	100
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2003				
Drug court requirement	8	15	0	0
Police diversion scheme	2	4	0	0
Other legal order	6	11	0	0
Voluntary/other	39	71	9	100
Total	55	100	9	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months

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



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

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

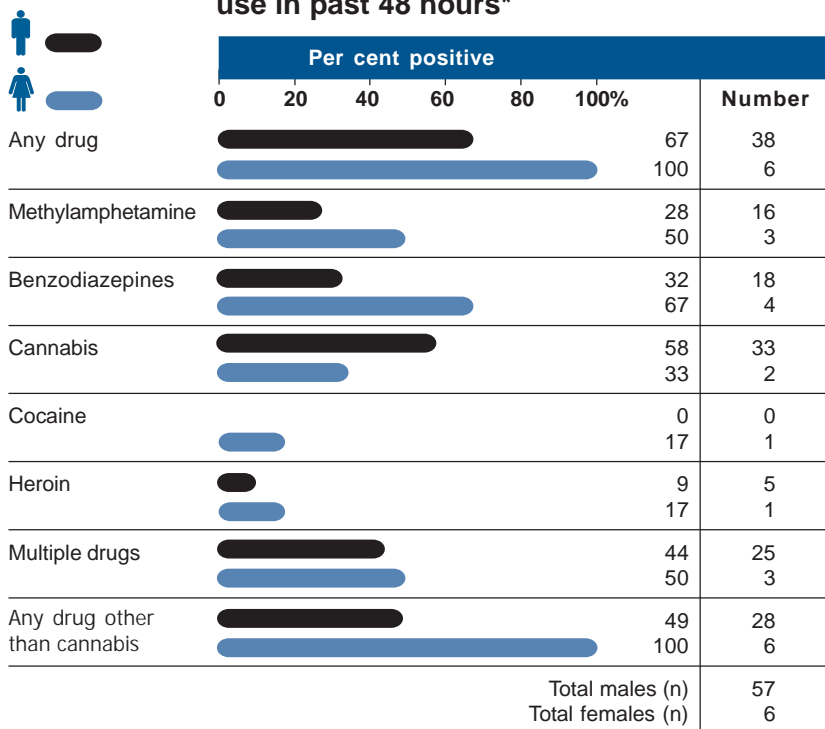
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		39	66	53	57	97	312
Past 48 hours (a)	Males	10	20	26	39	35	28
	Females	22	20	0	27	15	20
Past 30 days (b)	Males	43	34	38	59	43	43
	Females	56	20	0	45	23	33

(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 2003 [computer file]

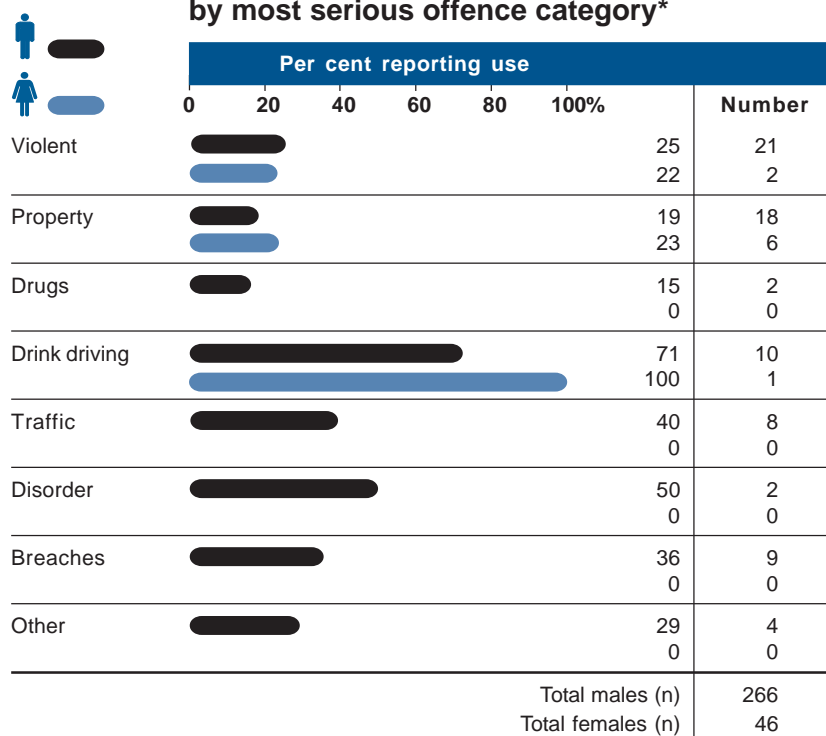
Per cent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours*



* 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 2003 [computer file]

Per cent 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 2003 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Per cent self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past year	10	4	7	17
Per cent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	157	60	32	73
Less than once a week	37	14	8	18
Once or twice a week	53	20	4	9
Three times a week or more	13	5	0	0
Total	260	100	44	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Information on juveniles

Age of juvenile detainees

	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Percent	1	7	18	15	27	32	100
Number	1	5	13	11	20	23	73

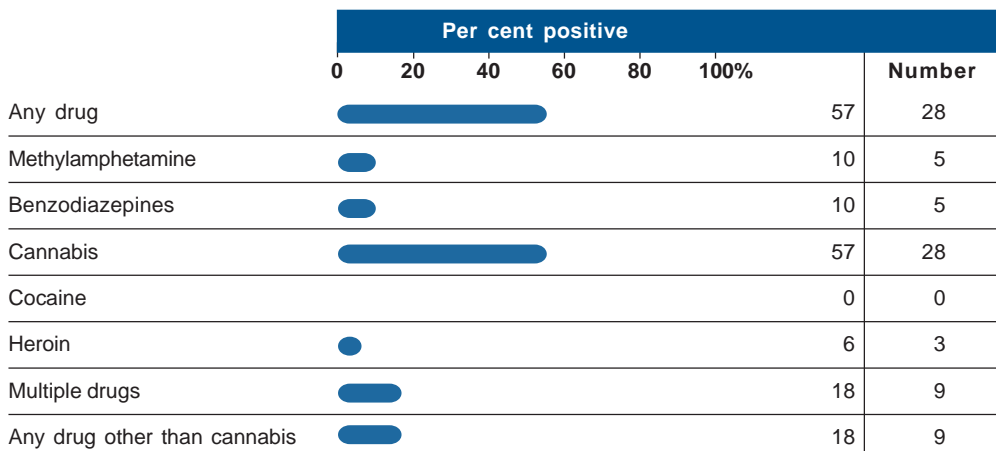
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Gender of juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Males	52	71
Females	21	29

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Per cent positive, by drugs, juvenile detainees



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Drugs and criminal history, juvenile detainees

	Number	Per cent
Seeking drugs at time of arrest	1	1
Used drugs prior to arrest	22	30
Arrested in past 12 months	45	63
In prison in past 12 months	14	19
Ever sold drugs	23	32

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [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	25	34	Private house/apartment	7	10
Year 10 or less	38	52	Someone else's place	60	82
Year 11 or 12	2	3	Shelter or emergency housing	2	3
TAFE not completed	6	8	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	1
Completed TAFE	2	3	Treatment facility	1	1
			No fixed residence	0	0
			Other	2	3

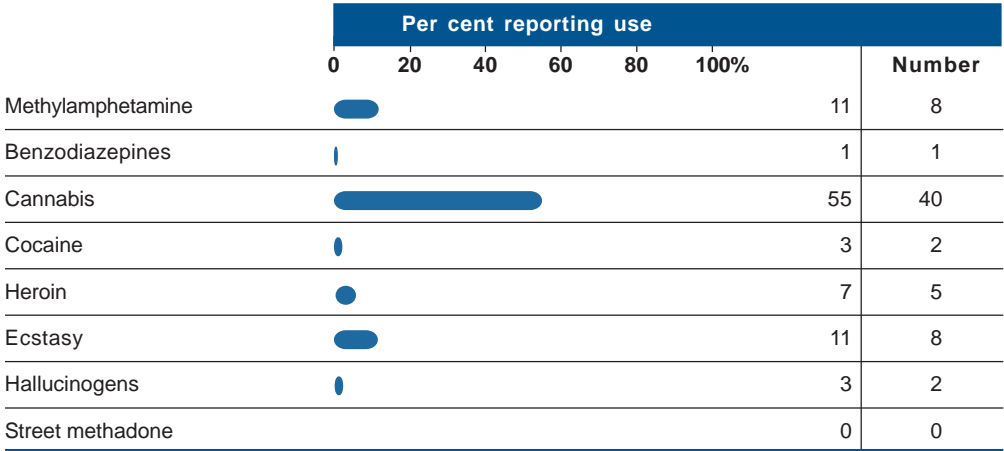
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Most serious offence, juvenile detainees

	Number	Per cent
Violent	17	23
Property	47	64
Drugs	2	3
Traffic	0	0
Disorder	0	0
Breaches	5	7
Other	2	3
Total	73	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Per cent reporting use in the past 30 days, juvenile detainees



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

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

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Mean age	Total n
Methylamphetamine					1	4	3	5	8	2	15	23
Benzodiazepines						1	2		2		15	5
Cannabis	1	1	3	1	13	7	9	5	8	2	13	50
Cocaine							2	5	4	1	15	12
Heroin							2	5	3		15	10
Ecstasy					1	3	1	8	5	2	15	20
Hallucinogens		1			2		2	2	3		14	10
Street methadone								1	2		16	3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Per cent received prior treatment, juvenile detainees (for those admitting use of illegal drugs in the past 12 months)

	Number	Per cent
Treatment history		
Never been in treatment	40	85
Been in treatment	3	6
Treatment in 2003	3	6
Currently in treatment	1	2
Total	47	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	3	6

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

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

	Number	Per cent
Currently in treatment		
Drug court requirement	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0
Other legal order	0	0
Voluntary/other	1	100
Total	1	100
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2003		
Drug court requirement	1	17
Police diversion scheme	0	0
Other legal order	2	33
Voluntary/other	3	50
Total	6	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

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

	Number	Per cent
Per cent reported use in the past 48 hours (a)	8	22
Per cent reported use in the past 30 days (b)	26	72

	Number	Mean age
Mean age first tried alcohol (c)	65	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 2003 [computer file]

Alcohol use and illegal drug use, juvenile detainees (a)

	Number	Per cent
Of those who have drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months:		
Per cent tested positive to cannabis	18	69
Per cent tested positive to opiates	1	4



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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

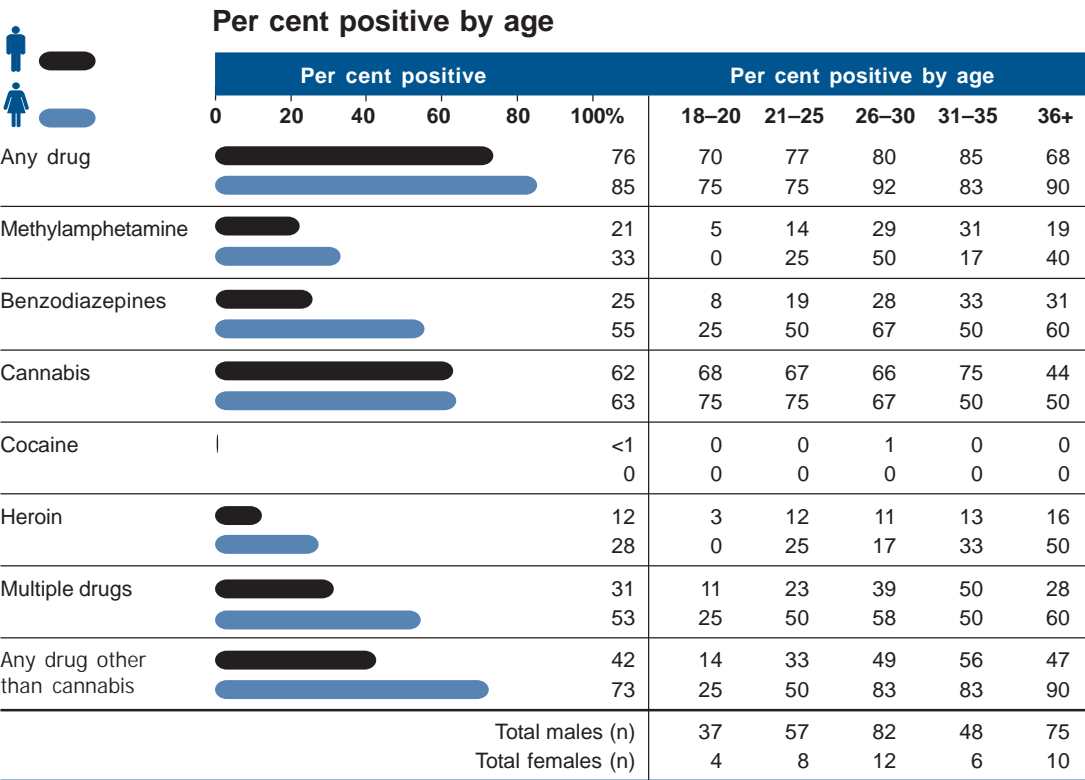
SOUTHPORT QUEENSLAND

Catchment area—approximate population size: 344,054



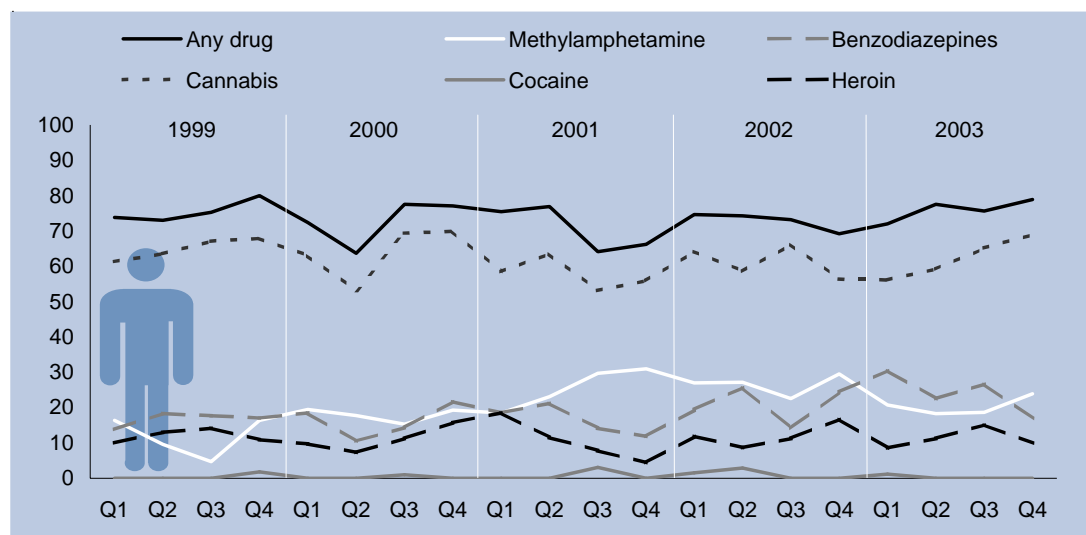
		Age of detainees (%)					
		Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults		369	43	69	104	61	92
 Males		326	12	19	28	17	25
 Females		43	12	19	30	16	23

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]



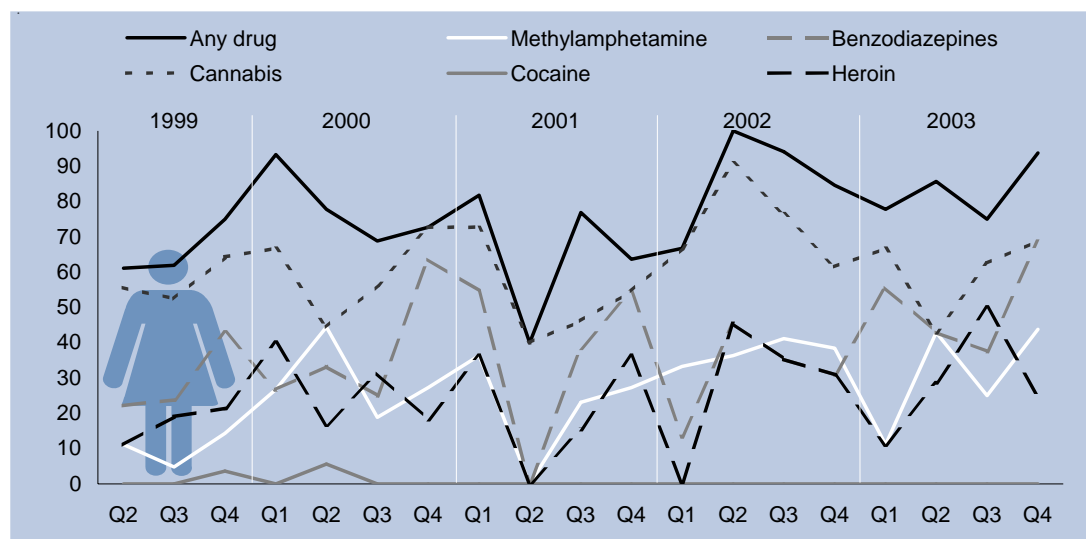
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Trends in per cent positive males, by drugs



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 1999-2003 [computer file]

Trends in per cent 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- 2003 [computer file]

Per cent positive, by most serious offence category, males only

Offence	n	Methyl- amphetamine	Benzodia- zepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	52	12	27	69	0	4	75	37
Robbery	7	29	43	86	0	0	100	71
Aggravated assault	15	13	20	53	0	0	53	27
Common assault	14	7	21	93	0	7	93	36
Other violent	16	6	31	56	0	6	69	31
Property	108	30	34	62	1	20	83	55
Fraud	24	21	38	46	0	17	71	54
Car theft	20	40	40	70	5	20	100	70
Theft	30	23	33	73	0	23	90	53
Other property	34	35	29	59	0	21	76	47
Drugs	16	50	19	88	0	13	100	63
Produce/supply drugs	3	67	33	67	0	33	100	100
Possess/use drugs	13	46	15	92	0	8	100	54
Breaches	54	13	22	56	0	11	67	37
Breach of bail	13	23	7	62	0	8	77	38
Breach of order	31	10	32	55	0	10	65	39
Warrant	10	10	10	50	0	20	60	30
Traffic	20	30	20	70	0	15	90	45
Drink driving	20	5	5	40	0	0	45	10
Disorder	11	9	18	64	0	0	64	18
Other	17	12	18	53	0	0	71	29
Total		21	26	62	<1	12	76	42
Total (n)	298	63	76	185	1	35	227	126

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [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	57	51	Private house/apartment	49	63
Year 11 or 12	19	19	Someone else's place	39	28
TAFE/university not completed	7	9	Shelter or emergency housing	0	0
Completed TAFE	13	21	Incarceration facility/halfway house	0	0
Completed university	4	0	Treatment facility	2	0
			No fixed residence	6	7
			Other	5	2

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	27	12
Part-time/odd jobs	26	26
Welfare/government benefit	64	83
Family/friends	25	21
Sex work	1	15
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	10	12
Shoplifting	4	10
Other income-generating crime	14	18

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

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

(for those testing positive for each category)

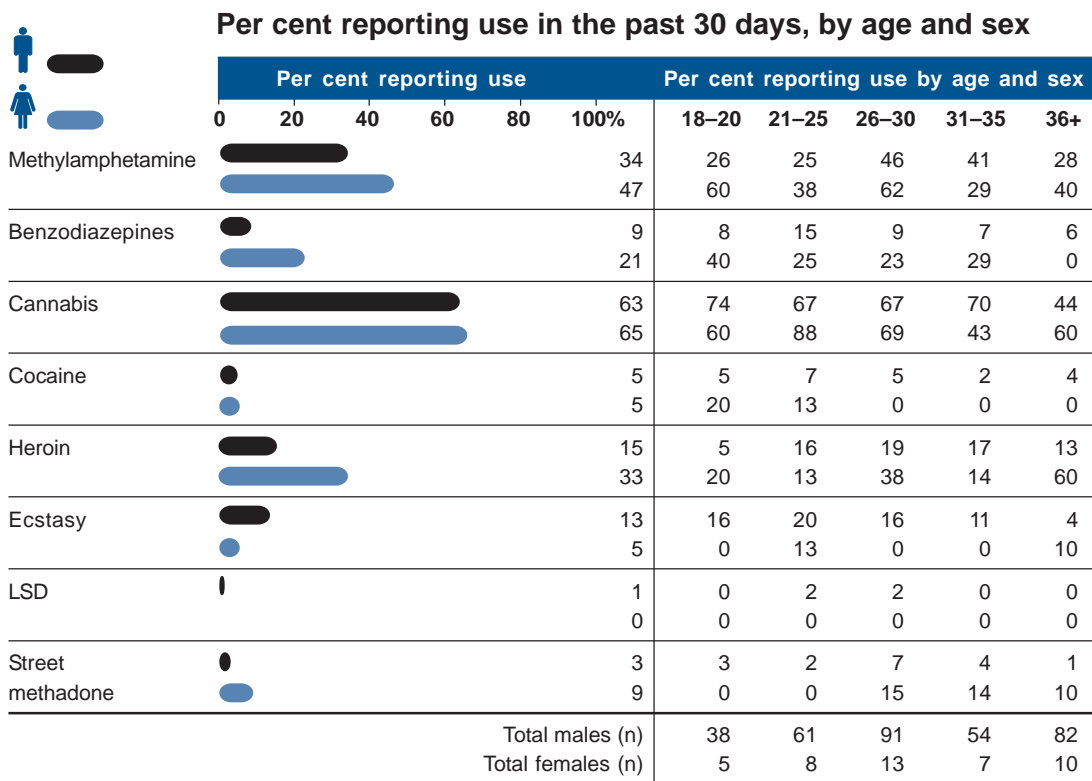
	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	58	73	17	21
Methylamphetamine	74	85	24	31
Benzodiazepines	59	71	21	27
Cannabis	57	79	17	28
Heroin	73	80	26	27
Multiple drugs	66	80	24	29
Any drug other than cannabis	65	71	22	21
Total	55	64	15	18

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

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

	Looking for drugs		Used drugs prior to arrest		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	14	24	65	73	48	42
Methylamphetamine	23	38	77	85	57	38
Benzodiazepines	12	29	68	81	49	43
Cannabis	14	25	63	75	49	33
Heroin	24	30	85	90	45	60
Multiple drugs	17	35	73	80	53	40
Any drug other than cannabis	16	29	71	75	53	46
Total	12	26	54	67	41	44

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Methylamphetamine	241	20	37	21
Benzodiazepines	101	19	19	20
Cannabis	297	15	41	15
Cocaine	144	21	25	22
Heroin	127	21	26	20
Ecstasy	177	23	23	22
LSD	176	17	20	17
Street methadone	48	22	10	23

* Rounded to years of age

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

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

	Total n	Males		Total n	Females	
		Mean age first use	Mean age regular use		Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Methylamphetamine	103	19	22	19	22	24
Benzodiazepines	22	19	21	5	18	18
Cannabis	207	14	16	25	15	18
Cocaine	12	20	24	0	-	-
Heroin	56	21	22	16	20	20
Ecstasy	18	20	22	1	15	18
LSD	4	15	15	0	-	-
Street methadone	11	22	23	2	29	29

* 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 2003 [computer file]

Per cent received prior treatment (for those admitting use of illegal drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment (a)	145	56	13	37
Ever been in treatment	67	26	12	34
Treatment in 2003	16	6	0	0
Currently in treatment	33	13	10	29
Total	261	100	35	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	46	18	10	29

(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 2003 [computer file]

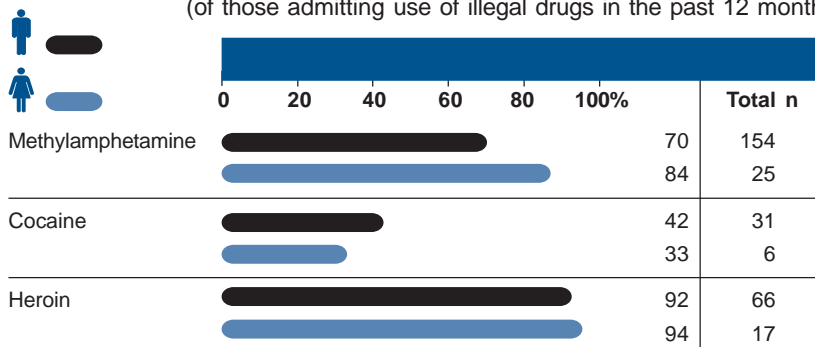
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illegal drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	6	18	0	0
Police diversion scheme	1	3	0	0
Other legal order	3	9	0	0
Voluntary/other	23	70	10	100
Total	33	100	10	100
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2003				
Drug court requirement	3	4	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	11	13	1	8
Voluntary/other	69	83	11	92
Total	83	100	12	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months

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



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

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

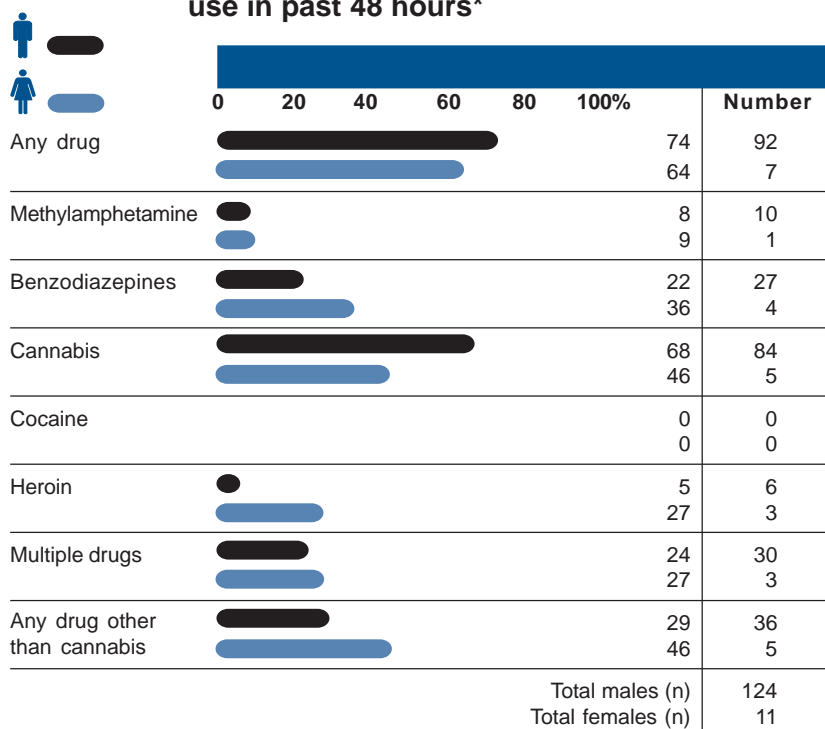
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		43	69	104	61	92	369
Past 48 hours (a)	Males	32	54	35	43	40	41
	Females	40	13	15	43	40	28
Past 30 days (b)	Males	79	74	56	65	50	62
	Females	80	25	38	71	60	51

(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 2003 [computer file]

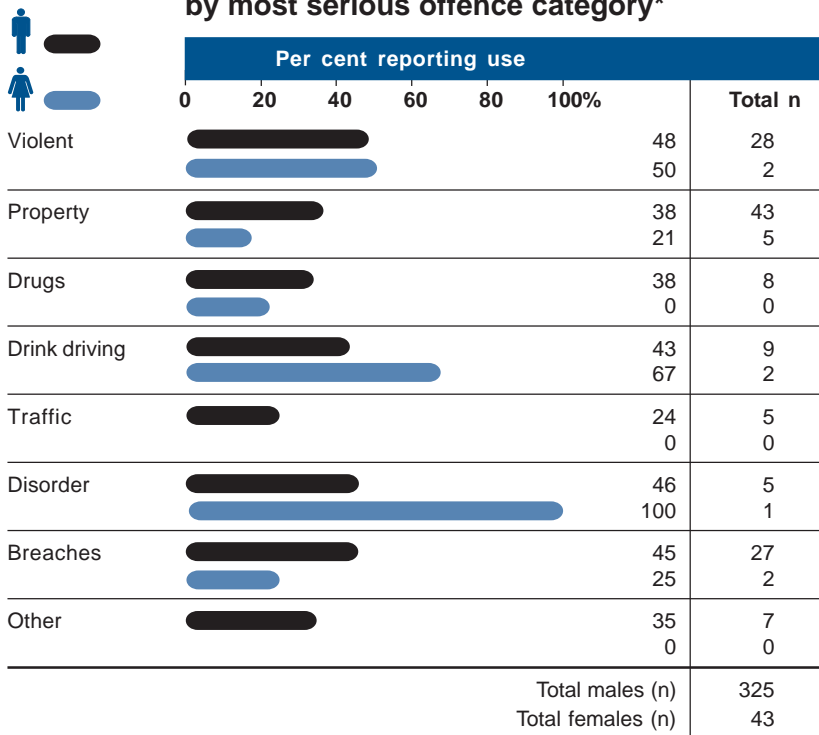
Per cent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours*



* 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 2003 [computer file]

Per cent 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 2003 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Per cent self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past year	13	4	1	3
Per cent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	194	61	29	69
Less than once a week	72	23	8	19
Once or twice a week	41	13	1	2
Three times a week or more	13	4	4	10
Total	320	100	42	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2003 [computer file]

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Australian Government

Australian Institute of Criminology

Research and Public Policy Series

No. 58

The Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) project has been in operation since 1999. Over the years it has provided police, policy-makers, criminal justice practitioners and other professionals with systematic empirical data on illegal drug use among people detained and brought to a police station or watchhouse. The project currently operates at seven sites throughout Australia – Adelaide city and Elizabeth in South Australia; Bankstown and Parramatta in New South Wales; Brisbane city and Southport in Queensland and East Perth in Western Australia.

DUMA significantly adds to the evidence base by providing a reasonable and independent indicator of drug-related crime within a specific area. DUMA allows the identification of changes in drug use to be detected within a relatively short time span, as well as monitoring trends over a longer time period. This provides law enforcement with valuable information regarding possible shifts in trends and patterns.

This report presents both self-report and urinalysis data from participating detainees for the calendar year 2003. It provides an overview of the characteristics of the detainees at each site, including self-reported drug use, prior criminal behaviour and treatment history.

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